

XI International MUNRFE Session

ISSUE BOOK



UN
DP



United Nations Development Program

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Welcoming Letter from the Chairperson of the United Nations Development Programme



Honorable prospective delegates of the United Nations Development Programme of the XI International MUNRFE Conference! It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you as the chairperson of this committee. The tremendous effect that United Nations makes in our life is not comparable with the effect of Model United Nations, but starting from Model United Nations the active person can achieve more than the whole world can get from United Nations.

Our life is a constant development. Therefore in order to reach your goal you should always be active and competent. Even in the world where economic crisis's happen, atmosphere is polluted, children' death is a frequent event and poverty is not reduced, we should always keep an eye on our dreams and wishes. As I personally think all the best that we have in the world is based on people's dreams and wishes. Even United Nations works on this basement. Therefore being a delegate of UNDP opens new horizons for you and new prospective. You will be involved in really vivid debates, during which you will discuss hot topics of UNDP.

I believe that XI International MUNRFE Conference will be as tremendous and marvelous as it is planned to be. On behalf of the Chairperson of the UNDP I would like to underline that poverty and environmental issues are the ones that should be always discussed on the international level. The solution for these particular problems is the basis for the existence of the humankind. Only joint global approach may at least partly guarantee better future for next generations. I hope that UNDP delegates will take these problems as seriously as they are. I am waiting for your unique solutions and bright ideas. You have a very responsible task to combine all your knowledge about these issues in order to find reasonable and effective solutions.

I hope this Issue Book will help you in your preparation. Start it as soon as possible and show all your knowledge during debates. As I always say: Enjoy the process!!!

Wish you good luck in your preparation.

Sincerely,

Elena Ivanova

Chairperson of the United Nations Development Programme

Background and description of the UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is an executive board within the United Nations General Assembly. It is on the ground in 177 countries and territories, working with governments and people on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. One of the main goals of UNDP remains approaching of Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Focus of UNDP is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- **Democratic Governance** (More countries than ever before are working to build democratic governance. Their challenge is to develop institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens, including the poor, and that promote development. UNDP helps countries strengthen electoral and legislative systems, improve access to justice and public administration and develop a greater capacity to deliver basic services to those most in need. UNDP supports national democratic transitions by providing policy advice and technical support, improving institutional and individual capacity within countries, educating populations about and advocating for democratic reforms, promoting negotiation and dialogue, and sharing successful experiences from other countries and locations.)
- **Poverty Reduction** (UNDP helps countries develop strategies to combat poverty by expanding access to economic opportunities and resources, linking poverty programs with countries' larger goals and policies, and ensuring a greater voice for the poor. Economic growth will not reduce poverty, improve equality and produce jobs unless it is inclusive. Inclusive growth is also essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The globalization process, when properly managed, becomes an important ingredient for inclusive growth. In this context, UNDP works to make real improvements in people's lives, opening up their choices and opportunities.)
- **Crisis Prevention & Recovery** (Disasters and violent conflicts are among the two greatest threats to progress in human development in the 21st century. This is why crisis prevention and recovery is a cornerstone of the work of UNDP. They support countries to manage conflict and disaster risks, and to rebuild for resilience once crisis has past. UNDP crisis recovery work is based on carefully conducted joint needs assessments and acts as a bridge between humanitarian and longer-term development efforts. UNDP works to reduce the risk of armed conflicts or disasters, and promote

early recovery after crisis has occurred. UNDP works through its country offices to support local government in needs assessment, capacity development, coordinated planning, and policy and standard setting.)

- **Environment & Energy** (The poor are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and lack of access to clean, affordable energy services. UNDP helps countries strengthen their capacity to address these challenges at the global, national and community levels, seeking out and sharing best practices, providing innovative policy advice and linking partners through pilot projects. UNDP's environmental strategy focuses on effective water governance including access to water supply and sanitation, access to sustainable energy services, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and policies to control emissions of harmful pollutants and ozone-depleting substances.)
- **HIV/AIDS** (HIV/AIDS is a big issue in today's society and UNDP works to help countries prevent further spreading and reduce its impact.)

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all their activities, they encourage the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women.

The annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals. The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

In each country office, the UNDP Resident Representative normally also serves as the Resident Coordinator of development activities for the United Nations system as a whole. Through such coordination, UNDP seeks to ensure the most effective use of UN and international aid resources.

LIST OF AGENDA ITEMS

1. Project agenda: Road map for MDG's implementation- mission for sustainable energy for all: Universal access to energy by reducing dependence on fossil fuels
2. Ways to reduce poverty through the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's)

DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENDA ITEMS

1. **Project agenda: Road map for MDG's implementation- mission for sustainable energy for all: Universal access to energy by reducing dependence on fossil fuels**

Sustainable energy is the sustainable provision of energy that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Technologies that promote sustainable energy include renewable energy sources, such as hydroelectricity, solar energy, wind energy, wave power, geothermal energy, and tidal power, and also technologies designed to improve energy efficiency.

The Improvement of Energy Efficiency

Moving towards energy sustainability will require changes not only in the way energy is supplied, but in the way it is used, and reducing the amount of energy required to deliver various goods or services is essential. Opportunities for improvement on the demand side of the energy equation are as rich and diverse as those on the supply side, and often offer significant economic benefits.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency are sometimes said to be the “twin pillars” of sustainable energy policy. Both resources must be developed in order to stabilize and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Efficiency slows down energy demand growth so that rising clean energy supplies can make deep cuts in fossil fuel use. If energy use grows too fast, renewable energy development will chase a receding target. Likewise, unless clean energy supplies come online rapidly, slowing demand growth will only begin to reduce total emissions; reducing the carbon content of energy sources is also needed. Any serious vision of a sustainable energy economy thus requires commitments to both renewables and efficiency.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency are no longer niche sectors that are promoted only by governments and environmentalists. The increased levels of investment and the fact that much of the capital is coming from more conventional financial actors suggest that sustainable energy options are now becoming mainstream.

Climate change concerns coupled with high oil prices and increasing government support are driving increasing rates of investment in the sustainable energy industries, according to a trend analysis from the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). According to UNEP, global investment in sustainable energy in 2009 was higher than previous levels, with \$148 billion of new money raised in 2009, an increase of 60% over 2006. Total financial transactions in sustainable energy, including acquisition activity, was \$204 billion.

Investment flows in 2009 broadened and diversified, making the overall picture one of greater breadth and depth of sustainable energy use. The mainstream capital markets are "now fully receptive to sustainable energy companies, supported by a surge in funds destined for clean energy investment".

Reduction of the fossil fuels use

Fossil fuels contain radioactive materials, mainly uranium and thorium, which are released into the atmosphere. In 2000, about 12,000 tonnes of thorium and 5,000 tonnes of uranium were released worldwide from burning coal. It is estimated that during 1982, US coal burning released 155 times as much radioactivity into the atmosphere as the Three Mile Island incident.

Burning coal also generates large amounts of bottom ash and fly ash. These materials are used in a wide variety of applications, utilizing, for example, about 40% of the US production.

Harvesting, processing, and distributing fossil fuels can also create environmental concerns. Coal mining methods, particularly mountaintop removal and strip mining, have negative environmental impacts, and offshore oil drilling poses a hazard to aquatic organisms. Oil refineries also have negative environmental impacts, including air and water pollution. Transportation of coal requires the use of diesel-powered locomotives, while crude oil is typically transported by tanker ships, each of which requires the combustion of additional fossil fuels.

Environmental regulation uses a variety of approaches to limit these emissions, such as command-and-control (which mandates the amount of pollution or the technology used), economic incentives, or voluntary programs. An example of such regulation in the USA is the "EPA is implementing policies to reduce airborne mercury emissions. Under regulations issued in 2005, coal-fired power plants will need to reduce their emissions by 70 percent by 2018."

What is Sustainable Energy for All?

Sustainable Energy for All is focusing currently on creating action and generating commitments within an initial number of High-Impact Opportunities. These High-Impact Opportunities, which fall within the 11 Action Areas of the Action Agenda, are defined based on their significance and ability to make an immediate impact towards reaching Sustainable Energy for All's three objectives. By building strong partnerships, encouraging common action, and forging lasting commitments, High-Impact Opportunities will drive positive outcomes in extending and enhancing access to, and implementation of, sustainable energy.

As the global climate becomes warmer and resource scarcity rises, small island nations and developing countries face numerous economic and environmental threats. With limited domestic resources, growing populations, geographic isolation, the potential for sea-level rise, these countries, which are also prone to natural disasters, experience unique and complex challenges. Formally recognized in 1992 during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the distinctive energy and environmental challenges facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and developing countries have garnered increasing attention on the world stage. Sustainable Energy for All is an initiative for mobilizing action from all sectors of society in support of three interlinked objectives to be achieved by 2030: providing universal access to modern energy services;

doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. The United Nations General Assembly declared 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, recognizing that "...access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable development, which would help to reduce poverty and to improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population." The UN General Assembly is encouraging Member States and other actors to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

Sustainable Energy for All is about driving actions and mobilizing commitments to positively transform the world's energy systems. The Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All has created a Global Action Agenda to guide efforts undertaken in support of achieving the initiative's three objects. It contains 11 Action Areas and provides a framework for identifying the high impact opportunities that will catalyze change and prompt innovation. Using this framework, countries and stakeholders can create their own pathways towards Sustainable Energy for All.

In your project you are to explain how international community will be able to reduce fossil fuels use during recent years. As statistics of fossil fuels use implicates not only developing but developed countries, it is important to combine the experience of developed countries in order to promote Sustainable Energy For All Initiative in SIDS. To realize a future with Sustainable Energy for All, national Governments must design and implement integrated country actions that strategically transform their energy systems. To spur investment, action is needed to create national policy and financial environments that enable changes which the market alone will not deliver. This applies to both developing and developed countries, although the challenges to be overcome in each case may be substantially different.

The document that describes the project should reflect the following aspects:

1. Challenges of the country that might be solved by implementing "Sustainable Energy For All" approach.
2. Description of the project (major idea, mechanism, participants, duration, possible participation of UNDP)
3. Economic and Environmental benefits
4. Successful experience of the implementation of the similar project in one of the Member States (if the project has ever been implemented elsewhere)

During the discussion of this agenda item delegates should act as members of the UNDP first of all – striving to implement mechanisms of the "Sustainable Energy for All" approach in different parts of the world regardless of the policy of the country they represent.

USEFUL LINKS:

1. <http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org/actions-commitments>
2. www.un.org

3. <http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/energy.shtml>
4. www.undp.org
5. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/overview.html>
6. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/events/2012/June/rio-20-sustainable-development.html>
7. www.uncsd2012.org
8. <http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2012/06/22/504886/uns-sustainable-energy-for-all-initiative-gets-a-boost-at-troubled-rio-summit/?mobile=nc>
9. <http://www.sealnet.org/>
10. <http://www.energyforall.info/>

2. Ways to reduce poverty through the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's)

Through the Millenium Declaration and the Millenium Development Goals the world is addressing the many dimensions of human development, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty. The MDGs are an eight-point road map with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people. World leaders have agreed to achieve the MDGs by 2015. Developing countries and countries in transition are working to create their own national poverty eradication strategies based on local needs and priorities.

Economic growth has the indirect potential to alleviate poverty, as a result of a simultaneous increase in employment opportunities and increase labor productivity. To successfully eradicate poverty in the country, the government needs to implement sound and consistent macroeconomic policies and programmes through the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) initiatives. To accelerate growth and reduce poverty, international aid agencies provide assistance targeted to small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries. Specialists all over the world argue that SMEs enhance competition and entrepreneurship and therefore have economy wide benefits in efficiency, innovation and productivity growth. Proponents often claim that SMEs are generally more productive than large firms but are impeded in their development by failures of financial markets and other institutions. Moreover, some argue that the growth of SMEs boosts employment more than the growth of large firms because SMEs are more labor intensive. So subsidizing SMEs may help reduce poverty.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

The SMEs nomenclature is used to mean micro, small and medium enterprises. It is sometimes referred to as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The SMEs cover non-farm economic activities mainly manufacturing, mining, commerce and services. There is no universally accepted definition of SME. Different countries use various measures of size depending on their level of development. The commonly used yardsticks are total number of employees, total investment and sales turnover.

It is estimated that about a third of the GDP originates from the SME sector. According to the Informal Sector Survey of 1991, micro enterprises operating in the informal sector alone consisted of more than 1.7 million businesses engaging about 3 million persons. Though data on the SME sector are rather sketchy and unreliable, it is reflected already in the above data that SME sector plays a crucial role in the economy.

Poverty Reduction through SMEs

Since SMEs tend to be labor-intensive, they create employment at relatively low levels investment per job created. At present, unemployment is a significant problem that World has to deal with. Estimates show that in small counties there are about 700,000 new entrants into the labor force every year. About 500,000 of these are school leavers with few marketable skills. The public sector employs only about 40,000 of the new entrants into the labor market, leaving about 660,000 to join the unemployed or the underemployed reserve. Most of these persons end up in the SME sector, and especially in the informal sector. Given that situation and the fact that Small Developing Countries are characterized by low rate of capital formation, SMEs are the best option to address this problem.

SMEs tend to be more effective in the utilization of local resources using simple and affordable technology. SMEs play a fundamental role in utilizing and adding value to local resources. In addition, development of SMEs facilitates distribution of economic activities within the economy and thus fosters equitable income distribution. Furthermore, SMEs technologies are easier to acquire, transfer and adopt. Also, SMEs are better positioned to satisfy limited demands brought about by small and localized markets due to their lower overheads and fixed costs. Moreover, SME owners tend to show greater resilience in the face of recessions by holding on to their businesses, as they are prepared to temporarily accept lower compensation.

A general definition of poverty and one specifically related to small and medium enterprises (formal and informal) can help to focus the delegates' work in this area. An appropriate dual definition might be the following:

- ***Poverty is a condition in which people lack satisfactory material resources (food, shelter, clothing, housing), are unable to access basic services (health, education, water, sanitation), and are constrained in their ability to exercise rights, share power and lend their voices to the institutions and processes which affect the social, economic and political environments in which they live and work.***

The world's approach to poverty reduction through small enterprise development focuses on the needs of poor people who are part of the micro and small enterprise economy, as owner/operators and workers, as their dependants, as the unemployed who may benefit from job creation, and as customers. The strategy is based on the promotion of the four elements of decent work, namely, productive, remunerative employment; rights at work; social dialogue; and social security.

a) Rights at work

Along with physical aspects, poverty also stems from powerlessness and vulnerability. These aspects can be overcome, in part, through respect for rights at work. These include a range of labor standards that are now accepted internationally. They include the right to associate and bargain, the right to be free from

gender, racial and other forms of discrimination, the right to a safe and healthy work environment, etc. For micro and small enterprises, additional rights are needed to safeguard legitimate business activity. These include basic property rights, the right to conduct business in an environment that is free from harassment, administrative barriers, corrupt practices and the illegal seizure of property by public officials. To secure rights, entrepreneurs and workers need access to a sound judicial system.

b) Productive, remunerative employment

Poverty can be reduced through the development of productive enterprises that provide an adequate income for entrepreneurs and workers. Low productivity, a characteristic of many micro and small enterprises, limits wages and income and reduces the overall viability of an enterprise.

c) Social protection

Systems of social protection address the vulnerability aspects of poverty and tend to do so by supporting incomes. A key aspect in this regard is the provision of social security, which can take public, private or semi-private forms. These include registering with, and contributing to, state pensions and insurance programmes for the protection both of workers and owner/operators. It can also involve supporting the establishment and expansion of private and association-based schemes for insurance against health, injury, unemployment, death and old age. The associations involved can represent either workers or enterprise owners in organizing social security.

d) Social dialogue

As poverty is partly based on the lack of an effective voice, social dialogue can help to improve the situation of the poor. The micro and small enterprise economy often lacks representation in two ways: enterprises have a weak or no voice in business associations dominated by larger enterprises; and, labor (including dependent workers) are usually un-represented. Social dialogue, based on effective and democratic member-based associations, can allow micro and small enterprises to dialogue with the government on policy and programmes that are needed to support their development.

The delegates being acquainted with the information above are welcomed to reach for new ways of poverty reduction through the wide development of SME's. The specification of your programme is required.

USEFUL LINKS:

1. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.aspx>
2. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/overview.html>
3. <http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&cmd=programs2>
4. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPRS/0,,menuPK:384207~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:384201,00.html>

5. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_093981.pdf
6. http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/239950/Murinde_Reading_GKM-JID-article.pdf
7. <http://www.smeda.org.pk/>

DOCUMENTS

The UNDP delegates are to write two documents on the above mentioned agenda items. These documents are:

- 1) One Project for the first agenda item
- 2) One Policy Paper for the second agenda item.

The UNDP delegates have not write any resolution together with the Project or Policy Paper, but finally during debates you will have to write it.

Policy paper

A written policy statement is REQUIRED of all states delegations participating in the Annual Session of the MUNRFE. A policy paper should be prepared by each delegate for each agenda item that will be discussed. The statements are to be based upon the knowledge that the delegation has acquired of its country and of the agenda items.

The written statements serve several functions for the delegation preparing for the conference. First, it provides an important exercise in the concise expression of national policy views. Second, it provides an important guide post in the preparation efforts. Third, it will provide a policy reference file in each committee during the conference session. Fourth, hopefully it will foster clearer, more concise and directed committee discussions. The policy statement must be 2/3 of sheet in length. It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

The first paragraph

- a. Background of the main elements of the problem or concern (e.g. brief historical overview of the issue)
- b. UN action taken in the past on the issue
- c. Can include, if appropriate, positions on the issue of major blocs or groups of nations;

The second paragraph

- a. Provide the current status of the issue,
- b. Current action or resolutions by the UN (i.e. current or last session of UN);

The third paragraph

- a. Main reasons that support your country's point of view or position on the issue, or strongest reasons favoring opposition and strongest points of rebuttal,
- b. Solution or resolution your country might propose to the issue.

The proposed solution should be directed toward the issue at the international level and not toward the selected country's internal policy.

Important note: If the selected country has 5 seats and the delegation only has 4 delegates in fact, the delegation is still responsible for the submission of policy papers and resolutions for all 5 seats to which the country is assigned in case it claims to occupy the position of the best three teams at the Conference.

Resolution

A resolution is a formal statement of opinion or recommendation to be presented to the appropriate organ of the MUNRFE for adoption. Armed with a full understanding of its country's stand on an issue, a delegation can draft a suitable resolution on the issue. A resolution must be directly concerned with the agenda item and must accurately represent the position and national policy of its proposer and sponsors. Resolutions are the basic decisions or statements of the constituent units of the United Nations. While

drafted by individual states or groups thereof, they declare the official policy for the particular organ or body. While resolutions have a standard format, they may serve different purposes. Most resolutions state or reaffirm Assembly policy on a particular item. Some resolutions include an entire treaty, declaration, or convention, making it available for state accession. Some resolutions may give directions, requests, or suggestions to other UN bodies, other international bodies, or specific funds and programs. They may condemn the actions of a state, urge collective action, and, in the case of the Security Council, require compulsory compliance.

The length of resolution is not limited but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details. The resolution can be divided into two parts: preamble and operative.

The preamble phrases are the justifications for action. They denote Charter authorization for action, past resolution precedents, and statements about the particular problem. They are similar to the given in a logic proof. All actions taken in the resolution should be deducible from or supported by the preamble phrases.

The policy portion of the resolution is composed of operative paragraphs. Each of these starts with a verb. Taken as a whole, the operatives should deal thoroughly with one complete idea and should be arranged in logical progression. They should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic. Instead, the resolution should deal as completely as possible with a given aspect of a topic. In doing so, more states can become involved in the resolution process, the quality of the resolutions will improve, and the overall treatment of a topic will be more detailed and specific.

Delegations are required to submit one high quality draft resolution on one agenda item prior to conference. Additionally, delegates are urged to draft a resolution on each of the other agenda items before conference. All drafts should reflect the positions of and ideal outcomes desired by the countries represented. At conference however, it is stressed that these resolutions should not be expected to be submitted to the Chairperson in their draft form or unchanged. They should rather, be seen as starting points for discussion and negotiation with other countries during caucus sessions. It is expected that delegates, while striving to role play their countries accurately, should strive to combine the best parts of several draft resolutions. The result should be the creation of a more comprehensive resolution on which there is greater consensus.

The format of the documents is as follows:

For Policy Papers:

Margins: Up – 2 cm, Down – 1.5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right – 1.5 cm;

The heading: first the FULL name of the country, then skip one line, the name of the committee (GENERAL ASSEMBLY or GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE or GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOURTH COMMITTEE); then again skip one line, AGENDA ITEM, then skip 2 lines and the first paragraph starts. The heading of the policy paper is all in CAPITAL LETTERS;

There is 0.7 cm INDENT in the beginning of each paragraph below the heading;

There is a SINGLE SPACE between each paragraph;

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins);

The font is **Times New Roman, 12**.

Policy Papers should not be longer and shorter than 2/3 of the A4 length (18 cm) INCLUDING the heading. All three parts should have approximately EQUAL SIZE; otherwise, the evaluation on format will be influenced.

For Resolutions:

Margins: Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

The heading of the resolution looks like this:

First: E/9/1/Res.1 (E means ECOSOC, 9 – number of session, 1 – number of agenda item, Res.1 – number of a resolution)

No space

Second: Committee name

No space

Third: XI MUNRFE International Conference

No space

Forth: name of the country you represent

Then DOUBLE space

Name of the resolution CENTERED and in CAPITAL LETTERS

Then SINGLE space and you write the phrase: The General Assembly,

Then single space and first preamble clause starts

Also keep in mind that there is a single space between the clauses, and double space between preamble and operative clause.

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins).

Make sure you use **Times New Roman, 12.**

Project Document (PD) Format

Margins: Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

The heading of the document is Garamond, 12.

There is NO INDENT in the beginning of each paragraph.

There is a SINGLE SPACE between each paragraph and DOUBLE SPACE between the heading and the title.

The title is bold Garamond, 16.

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins).

Make sure you use **Garamond, 14.**

Please refer to the document sample below.

Important note: For project agenda item delegates should make multimedia presentations using MS PowerPoint software. There are no deadlines for that - delegates may just bring their presentations into Committee. We encourage you to involve in your presentations not only your words and statements, but graphics, statistics, and any other valuable information. Time for each presentation: 3-5 minutes. Please save your presentations as .ppt and not .pptx

Requirements for PowerPoint presentations:

- Introduction to the position of your country towards the issue from historical point of view (1-2 slides)
- Main problems and threats, main targets and objectives (1-2 slides)
- Mechanism which shows how your concept will work (4-5 slides)

DEADLINES

The delegates of the UNDP shall submit the following documents:

Project and Policy Paper are to be submitted by 23.59 on **December 2, 2012, GMT +10**.

Your PowerPoint Presentations shall be submitted to the Chairperson before the Conference in order to use it during the debates.

A leader of a team sends all the documents of his/her teammates in one archive to xi_munrfe_ic_sg@mail.ru.

The archive should be named by the capitalized name of your country, e.g. **UGANDA.rar** or **FRANCE.rar**.

Each document should be named as follows: **CountryName_Committee_Document-Name_NumberOfIssue.doc**, e.g. **Peru_UNDP_PP_1.doc**, or **UK_UNDP_Project.doc**.

Please save documents as .doc but not .docx

Please, take into account that in case you are late with your documents sending, you won't have a chance to get high scores for them.

Anyway, if you are eventually late with the deadlines, it doesn't mean that you mustn't send your documents at all.

Please, contact us if you have any questions: swanson@bk.ru

Sample of a Policy Paper

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ELABORATING INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS TILL 2015 OR CREATING NEW FRAMEWORKS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

With the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the 8th of September, 2000 the world community entered a new era of global development. Aspirations for sustainable social development and economic growth were formulated in 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with 21 targets measured by 60 indicators which reflected basic global problems of the 21st century to be solved by 2015. After Declaration's adoption each state reconsidered priorities of domestic and regional policy, contributed to Global Official Development Assistance more than 50 billion US\$ annually, directed technical and medical support to least developed countries and elaborated mechanisms for developing each region of the world. Such successful programmes as "Stand Up Against Poverty", "Carbon Finance for Sustainable Development" of the United Nations Development Programme were significant steps taken towards the MDGs.

Although nowadays states initiate and take active part in numerous development programmes the world community is unlikely to achieve MDGs by 2015. Striving to achieve one particular MDG or each of them separately states spend financial and humanitarian aid ineffectively in backward regions. The MDGs Annual Report of the year 2009 underlines the necessity of scrutinized and circumspect elaboration of new strategies and frameworks especially in terms of global financial crisis. Bearing this in mind the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) concludes that MDG 7 and its targets № 9, 10, 11 are connecting links between all the goals. Reaching these targets will allow to achieve the rest MDGs avoiding additional expenses. If MDGs are systematized and common tendencies are determined the world community will achieve goals set more efficiently.

In order to foster progress in achieving MDGs the UK urges all the States to reconsider significance of MDG7 which should become prior in elaborating the mechanism of meeting MDGs. The priority of MDG 7 should be stated in the Agreement which is to be signed by all the States during the work of United Nations Copenhagen Climate Council on 7-18 December of the year 2009. Subsequently Agreement should be ratified by each state on the first quarter of 2010. All further initiatives and activities aimed to achieve MDGs should be correlated with realizing targets of MDG 7. Implementation of the described mechanism will surmount the major obstacles in achieving MDGs by the year 2015. In the meanwhile it will ensure environmental sustainability and hence maintain social development and economic growth.

Sample of the Project

United Nations Environmental Programme
The French Republic
Green Economy Initiative for France

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Module

Being the fifth largest economy by nominal gross GDP estimated USD 2,856.5 billion, the French Republic has constantly been shifting the boundaries of its economic efficiency by adhering to Sustainable Development Concept. The French concept defines sustainable development as the one that is socially equitable, ecologically tolerable, and economically efficient. In this context, France was one of the first states who created in 1971 what is now called the Minister of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Sea. Moreover, the extensive use of alternative sources of energy, including hydroelectric power plants and sustainable enterprises in the form of Nuclear Power Corporations that provide 79% of the country's electricity, is the justification for recognizing France as the most environmentally conscious country internationally.

However, according to the report "Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2006", which presents an evaluation of historic data between 1990 and 2004, the progress of European countries, including France, towards their 2010 greenhouse gas emissions targets is not adequate. France, like most of other countries, still suffers from the trap of the archetypical "shifting the burden" scenario: the current policies that govern the way how businesses are being operated move are limited to mediocre "fixes" that address the symptoms of the problem only. More precisely, reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases has very limited effect on climate change as this measure still preserves the carbon emissions. Instead of focusing on low-leverage fixes, governments should orient themselves towards high-leverage solutions. The solution for a climate change problem will definitely be a zero-emission policy. However, such a fundamental shift requires truly innovative approaches that extend beyond problem-solving to future-creating.

Basing upon its own green initiative experience as well as practices of other countries, France considers Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to be that innovative solution for a high-leverage green economy management. LCA is a decision-making tool that quantifies the environmental burdens and evaluates the environmental impacts of a product, process, or service over its entire life cycle from cradle to grave, or cradle to cradle (where products are recycled and "reborn" at the end of their life to create new products). LCA has been standardized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and forms the conceptual basis for a number of other related tools and management approaches (e.g., life cycle management) that are focused on design to reduce the impacts, and optimize the benefits, of product systems – from resource inputs, through to product manufacturing, use, and end-of-life.

Businesses, industries, governments and research institutes both within France and outside of its borders are increasingly using LCA to redesign products, create new

products/service/leasing strategies, and select materials and technologies. Specific applications of LCA include the identification of potential process or product improvements and breakthroughs; comparing the environmental performance of products or technologies that perform the same function; or comparing a new technology to an old one. LCA can also be used to support informational labels in either business-to-business markets (e.g., Environmental Product Declarations) or business –to-consumers markets (e.g. supporting identification of best-in-class products for seal-of-approval labels such as Germany’s Green Dot program). LCA is also often used to understand the basic environmental profile of materials (metals, energy carriers, plastics, bio-materials) that go into product systems. One of the most important characteristics of LCA is its ability to simultaneously examine multiple stages in the product life cycle and multiple environmental issues. This feature enables decision makers to expose and evaluate environmental trade-offs (e.g., where a change in a production process may reduce air emissions in one part of the system but increase water emissions in another).

With regard to this, France believes that it is necessary to institutionalize LCA thinking and practices into a framework project that will build upon the previously achieved results internationally and facilitate the process of integrating LCA into green economy policies. For this purpose, the French Republic proposes to establish an LCA Module which will serve as a mechanism for encouraging French businesses to apply LCA methods. This mission will be fulfilled through the following pillars:

1. Any business within the country will be able to apply to LCA Module for assessing its business operations and products with regard to environmental impact from all the possible aspects;
2. The businesses will either pass the evaluation by LCA Module successfully or fail it;
3. The businesses that pass the evaluation are eligible to tax incentives and financial support from the Government as well as its products/services/operations will be promoted by LCA Module both within France and internationally with a purpose for the business to achieve an domestic/international recognition in being environmentally friendly;
4. The businesses that fail the evaluation are eligible for a consultation from LCA Module during which the recommendations to the business will be elaborated jointly by LCA Module and the Business;
5. Upon the completion of the consultation process, a business is eligible for the post-consultation evaluation.

The Republic of France proposes to launch the first stage of LCA Module operation since February 1, 2011 and proceed with it till February 1, 2013. Upon the completion of the first stage, the evaluation report of LCA Module work will be performed by the Government of France and the further work of the mechanism will be determined.

The French Republic considers the involvement of UNEP, particularly its experts, into the project vital. Moreover, through UNEP the project can be promoted further among other Member States.

The emergence of the life cycle perspective and the type of analysis enabled by LCA studies that has had a profound impact on how companies are judged with respect to environmental performance. Until recently a progressive company was seen to be acting responsibly if it managed the environmental aspects of its own operations (e.g. compliance with regulations, having an Environmental Management System, producing and reporting information on environmental performance). Today's marketplaces and regulators are demanding that companies not only control the management of their own operations but also the management, or stewardship, of the upstream and downstream resource and environmental issues associated with their materials, products, or services. A key example of this trend is the increasing market demand for information on greenhouse gas (carbon) footprint of materials, products, and technologies, and the response of many companies to meet this demand using LCA study results.

Resolution

AU/58/1/Res.1
African Union
LVIII Session MUNFW
The Republic of Cameroon

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD): PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

The African Union,

Recalling the Communiqué issued at the inaugural meeting of the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) on NEPAD, held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 23 October 2001, that endorsed NEPAD and established its governing structure composed of the HSGIC, Steering Committee and the Secretariat,

Reaffirming the Decision of the 1st Summit of the African Union (AU) held in Durban, South Africa, in 2002 that adopted NEPAD as a socio-economic program of the AU,

Acknowledging that the establishment of NEPAD encouraged considerable development across the continent and resulted in elaboration of NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (May 2002), NEPAD Health Strategy, (September 2003), NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative (October 2003), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Framework (June 2005) and African Peer Review Mechanism,

Noting with gratitude the resolution of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) A/Res/57/2 that endorsed NEPAD as a strategic framework for the UN agencies working in Africa,

Continuing to take the view of the joint proposal made by the AU Commission (AUC) and NEPAD Secretariat of the NEPAD's integration into the processes and structures of the AU,

Regretting that in spite of the decision of the 17th HSGIC Summit in 2007 to complete the NEPAD's integration into AU processes and structures by June 2008, there still remains uncertainty regarding the status of NEPAD within the AU,

Taking into account that NEPAD appears to be not the only development framework in African countries being implemented along with the policies under the World Bank's (WB) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

Deeply concerned that diversification of development programs and, consequently, resources for their implementation impedes African Governments from integrating NEPAD's objectives and priorities into their national development plans,

Realizing that NEPAD has embarked on the most difficult phase which is institution building and programme implementation and noting that this phase requires sustained action, primarily by national governments, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the AU and its bodies,

Recognizing resource constraints and institutional uncertainty of NEPAD regarding its integration into the AU processes and structures as the crucial factors that undermine effective implementation of NEPAD at the current phase,

Reiterating the conclusion of the HSGIC meeting held in Algiers, Algeria, on 21st March 2007, that NEPAD shall be implemented through countries, RECs, development institutions and bilateral and multilateral organizations,

Welcoming the support of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank (ADB) and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) in building capacities of the RECs regarding the implementation of NEPAD development projects,

Convinced in the necessity to prioritize elaboration and implementation of cross-border infrastructure projects in Africa which is crucial for overcoming economic fragmentation as a major weakness in continental development and for promoting regional integration,

Alarmed by the fact that, according to the report of the UN Secretary-General (SG) to the GA A/62/203, total Official Development Assistance globally, including to Africa, from members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development fell by 5.1 per cent, to \$103.9 billion in 2007 with a perspective of further decline in 2008,

Reiterating the report of the UN SG to the GA A/62/203 where he noted that the South-South cooperation was gaining in importance as a complement to North-South partnerships and emphasizing the potential of the African Diaspora and pension funds in mobilizing financial resources for development,

1. Determines NEPAD as the AU development agency with the NEPAD Secretariat serving as a technical body which provides administrative and coordinative support for NEPAD, and the HSGIC operating as an executive body which provides leadership and political orientation to the NEPAD Secretariat;

2. Recommends NEPAD as the AU development agency to pursue in its activities the following functions:

a) harmonization of existing development frameworks in the AU Member States, including the WB's PRSPs, MDGs and the initiatives that have been launched under the leadership of NEPAD,

b) provision of required assistance in implementation of on-going national and regional development initiatives, including training of local personnel with regard to all the stages of implementation process and guidance on aligning the initiatives with the NEPAD's objectives and priorities,

c) support in elaboration of new national and regional development initiatives following the NEPAD's objectives and priorities,

d) generation of innovative strategies for external and internal partnerships aimed at funding development projects;

3. Decides that NEPAD HSGIC will report annually to the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government on the progress of NEPAD;

4. Suggests establishing NEPAD Focal Points within the RECs which will serve as NEPAD local offices for fulfillment of the functions mentioned in operative clause 2 on the ground;

5. Underlines that the mechanism of interaction between national governments and NEPAD Focal Points within the structures of the relevant RECs is to be determined by each AU Member State individually in consultations with the respective NEPAD Focal Point;
6. Places on special record the mandate of NEPAD Focal Points to enhance the capacities of the relevant RECs for implementation of NEPAD's projects;
7. Recommends NEPAD Focal Points to work in close cooperation with the ACBF, ADB, GTZ and other development partners for fulfillment of the mandate referred to in operative clause 6;
8. Encourages NEPAD Focal Points to promote elaboration and support for cross-border infrastructure projects and also recommends them to work on establishing dedicated departments within the structures of the respective RECs for this purpose;
9. Underlines that NEPAD should elaborate strategies for mobilization of financial resources from with the South-South cooperation, the African Diaspora and public pension funds;
10. Also encourages cooperation of NEPAD with other AU bodies, UN and its relevant agencies and multilateral financial institutions, including WB and International Monetary Fund, for an effective fulfillment of its functions;
11. Decides to establish a Coordinating Unit consisting of the AU experts and representatives of the NEPAD HSGIC with a mandate to elaborate a detailed roadmap on implementation of this resolution with detailed stages and indicators for the period of no more than six months hereinafter referred to as the transitional period;
12. Determines that the roadmap for the transitional period is to be prepared by the Coordinating Unit within two months from the adoption of this resolution and presented at the 11th AU Summit in June 2008;
13. Agrees that the NEPAD Steering Committee will continue operating until the end of the transitional period in its current form;
14. Concurs to continue the system of voluntary contributions by members of the HSGIC in order to enable the Secretariat to continue carrying out ongoing activities until the AU budget will accommodate the NEPAD Secretariat;
15. Calls upon the Chairperson of the AUC to take all necessary technical measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution.

PREAMBLE/OPERATIVE CLAUSES APPROVED FOR USE

The Secretariat suggests delegates to use only following preamble\operative clauses during the preparation and session

Preamble clauses

Acknowledging (with deep gratitude)	Having considered
Affirming	Having decided
Alarmed	Having examined
Alarmed in particular	Having heard,
Anxious	Having listened to
Appreciating	Having received
Appreciating highly	Having regard for
Aware	Having reviewed
Basing itself	Having in mind
Bearing in mind	Having regard
Being convinced	Looking forward
Believing	Mindful
Calling attention to	Noting
Cognizant of	Noting further
Commending	Noting with appreciation
Concerned	Noting with gratitude
Concurring	Noting with interest
Confident	Noting with satisfaction
Conscious	Noting with serious concern
Considering	Paying tribute
Continuing to take the view	Profoundly concerned
Convinced	Reaffirming
Deeply alarmed	Reaffirming its commitment
Deeply appreciative	Realizing
Deeply concerned,	Recalling
Deeply conscious,	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Re-emphasizing
Deeply disturbed	Referring
Deploring	Regretting
Desirous	Reiterating
Determined	Reiterating its appreciation
Dismayed	Reiterating its concern
Distressed	Reiterating its conviction
Emphasizing	Reiterating its regret
Encouraged	Remaining deeply concerned
Endorsing	Resolved
Expressing its appreciation	Seriously concerned
Expressing concern	Solemnly declaring
Expressing conviction,	Stressing
Expressing deep appreciation	Strongly emphasizing, supporting, etc.
Expressing sympathy	Taking into account
Expressing the hope	Taking into consideration
Expressing the urgent need	Taking note
Firmly convinced	Taking note with appreciation
Further recognizing	Taking note with interest
Further supporting	Taking note with concern
Further welcoming	Thanking
Gravely concerned	Underlining
Grieved	Welcoming
Guided by	Wishing

Operative clauses

Acknowledges	Notes with appreciation, satisfaction, etc.
Acknowledges with great appreciation	Once again calls upon
Adopts	Once again encourages
Affirms	Once again urges
Affirms its confidence	Places on special record
Agrees	
Notes in particular	Invites
Also concurs, encourages, notes, requests, welcomes, etc.	Looks forward to
Appeals to	Notes
Applauds	Proclaims
Appoints	Profoundly deploras
Appreciates	Reaffirms
Approves	Reaffirms emphatically
Authorizes	Reaffirms its conviction, its request, its full support, etc.
Calls for	Recognizes
Calls upon	Recognizes and encourages
Categorically condemns	Recognizes with deep concern
Commends	Recommends
Commends and encourages	Reconfirms
Concurs	Re-emphasizes
Condemns	Regrets
Condemns in particular	Reiterates
Confirms	Reiterates its call, its invitation, its previous appeals, etc.
Congratulates	Rejects
Considers	Reminds
Continues to support strongly	Renews its appeal, its invitation, its request, etc.
Decides	Requests
Declares	Shares the concern
Declares its firm opposition	Solemnly declares
Demands	Stresses
Denounces	Strongly condemns
Deploras	Suggests
Designates	Supports
Determines	Takes note
Directs	Takes note with appreciation, interest, regret, satisfaction, etc.
Draws attention to	Underlines
Draws the attention of	Underscores
Emphasizes	Urgently appeals, encourages, etc.
Encourages	Urges
Endorses	Welcomes
Expresses its concern, determination, gratitude, support, thanks, etc.	Welcomes with satisfaction
Expresses the belief, the hope, the need, etc.	
Highlights	
Highly appreciates	
Insists	
Instructs	

PROCEDURAL RULES

Rule	Motion	A/P	Vote	Speaker	Action
P-1	Appointment of Officers	A			The Secretary-General shall appoint the Secretariat officers
P-2	Absence of Officers	P			In Chair's absence the Vice-Chair assumes the duties of the Chair
P-3	General Powers of the Chair	P/A			The Chair performs his general functions under this rule
P-4	Election and Duties of Rapporteur	A	1/2		Secret ballot nomination and elections, reports to GA (P-37)
P-5	Statements by the Secretariat	A			The Secretary-General/Secretariat officers may address the Committee at any time
P-6	Quorum	P			Majority of credentialed members to conduct business/vote determined by the Chair
P-7	Voting Rights	P			One vote in each committee admitted by the SG; One vote per country
P-8	Agenda	A	1/2		Vote only if objection; 2F/2A and 2/3 vote to delete item
P-9	Additional and Supplementary Items	A	1/2	2F/2A	Supplementary-before approval, additional-after. Accompanied by materials; 2/3 vote after adoption
P-10	Order/Reorder of Agenda Items	A	1/2		First proposal to receive a majority; If no majority Secretariat order stands
P-11	Resolutions and Amendments	A			Submitted to the Chair in writing; Reorder after Substantive Debate
P-12	Discussion of Committee Reports	A			Closing Plenary only. If three options fail to pass, the last option is selected
	Option 1		1/1		Approve resolutions separately with debate, 5 min for and against each
	Option 2		1/1		Approve resolutions separately without debate
	Option 3		2/3	2F/2A	Approve resolutions collectively without debate
	Option 4		2/3	2F/2A	Take note of the Committee Report
P-13	Decisions on Competence	A	2/3	2F/2A	Not for agenda items; Jurisdiction of Body to act on the issue in question
P-14	Introduction, Sponsorship & Withdrawal of Proposals	A			Res. In before end of General; Amend. In. & sponsorship changes before end of Substantive
P-15	Reconsideration of Proposals	A	2/3	2F/2A	Once per proposal, any proposal adopted or rejected. No reconsideration in Voting Bloc
P-16	Division of Resolutions	A	2/3	2F/2A	Immediately prior to voting on a proposal; Operative clauses only; then vote as constructed
P-17	Voting on resolutions and Amendments	P/A	1/2		If no objection by sponsor(s), then friendly; otherwise voted upon in Voting Bloc
P-18	Voting Majority Required	P			Substantive proposals need majority, Procedural motions need majority unless otherwise slated
P-19	Members Present and Voting	P			Applies to yes/no votes; abstentions are not counted in voting members' total
P-20	Equally Divided Vote	P			If vote is equally divided, the proposal is rejected, except elections
P-21	Method of Voting, Roll Call Vote	A			The Chair may adopt "without objection"; request roll call vote
P-22	Conduct During Vote	P			During voting only P-25 point of order & P-14 after amendment may interrupt
P-23	Speeches and Comments	A			Must be recognized by the Chair; time may be limited (P-3) and yielded
P-24	Right of Reply	A			Response to extraordinary insult to national or personal dignity. Discretion of Chair
P-25	Points of Parliamentary Procedures	A			Points of Information, Inquiry, Personal Privilege, Order, Appeal, Dilatory
P-26	Order of Procedural Motions	P			Priority: P-27 (suspend), P-27 (final closing), P-28, P-30, P-29
P-27	Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting	A	1/2		Suspend for specified period of time; Adjournment at the last meeting of the Body
P-28	Postponement of Debate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Delays debate on agenda item for specified time. Moves to next agenda item
P-29	Closure of Agenda	A	2/3	2F/2A	Ends all action on agenda item, unless reconsidered
P-30	Adjournment of Debate	A	2/3	2F/2A	Moves to next order of business; General>Substantive>Voting Bloc
P-31	Credentials Committee	A			Must be submitted to the Chair in writing, offering proof;
P-32	Provisional Admission	P			Challenged delegation retains the same rights until examination is complete
P-33	Security Council Priority	P			Debate is permitted; no voting on items under SC discussion
P-34	Rights of Observer Nations	P			Observer Nations are limited to P-24 & P-25 (Order), unless "invited to participate"
P-35	Invitation to Silent Prayer / Meditation	A			Immediately after opening the first Plenary, or before closing of the Final Plenary
P-36	Order of Plenary Business	A			Each Body determines order of presentation of resolutions to the Closing Plenary
P-37	Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session	A	1/2		A Body may determine speakers for each resolution for Plenary
P-38	Invitation to Participate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Observer Nation may be "invited to participate". Once invited it shall be limited to P-23, P-24, P-25 (all six points) only