

**MUN Impact &
OneShared.World**



#SolveClimate: Innovative Youth Solutions

**RULES OF PROCEDURE &
SIMULATION INFORMATION**

Overview

Part I Simulation:

MUN-Style climate discussion in which students will explore climate issues through the lens of different climate stakeholders (e.g., farmer, fisherperson, artist, etc.) in the context of an international structure focused on our global interdependence. Students will develop action plans outlining steps that can be taken to actually prevent the increase in global average temperatures from increasing more than 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. These debates will recognize as a starting point the 2022 IPCC report showing that current efforts are not sufficient for preventing a climate catastrophe.

In this simulation, students will assume the role of a climate stakeholder (defined as a socioeconomic or political category with relevance to the climate issue, such as farmers or coastal city dwellers), explicitly replacing the usual MUN convention of speaking on behalf of Member States. The students will work to develop a policy/plan of action that both advocates for this stakeholder position and works to develop a more responsive mechanism whereby the climate crisis is actually addressed and acted successfully upon.

The GOAL is to produce a draft resolution or working paper that will propose a way forward to address the climate problem, drawing from three key areas of focus:

1. What must be done to reform or create new international system structures that are dependent on each other to meet the needs of this stakeholder so that the climate agenda can be aggressively and urgently advance?.
2. What measures must be urgently prioritized and taken in order to ensure success for this climate stakeholder?
3. How would youth be mobilized to ensure the successful advance of the agenda?

Flow of Debate

- **Share a Statement of Principles:** WHAT are the stated objectives and WHY is it necessary to address the climate crisis from this angle?
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Break into stakeholder groups. Get a briefing from an expert in this field. Each member shares their position/policy/idea in moderated caucus debate format. A list of detailed recommendations is produced by each stakeholder group.
- **Presentation of Ideas:** One - three representatives from each stakeholder group will present their ideas to the larger group and summarize what was discussed.
- **Create a Collective Unified Policy:** Bring stakeholders together to merge their ideas into one larger policy paper. (Moderate caucus/controlled debate).
- **Adopt the Summary/Collective Policy:** Formal debate/Q&A and negotiations until the joint recommendations are passed with consensus.

Key Terms

- **Chair:** The chair will serve as the head moderator for the consultation. There will be one chair per stakeholder breakout group. Chairs will call on speakers and ensure a smooth flow of debate.
- **Scribe:** The scribes will take notes while participants are speaking. There will be one scribe per stakeholder breakout room. After the consultation scribes will compile all of the notes.
- **Roll Call/Attendance:** Moderators will take attendance of all participants.
- **Call to Order:** Once all participants are present the chair will call the meeting to order and explain the objectives of the consultation.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Participants may raise a point of personal privilege at any point during the consultation if they feel personal discomfort that hinders their participation (cannot hear, cannot see a screen, loud background noise etc).
- **Point of Inquiry:** Participants may raise a point of inquiry at any point during the consultation to ask a question to the moderators if they do not understand a term or what is going on.
- **Point of Clarification:** Participants may request a point of clarification or “fact check” if they believe a speaker has stated false information and wishes for the moderators to research that fact.
- **Motion for a Moderated Caucus:** Delegates can motion for a moderated caucus on a topic from the predetermined topic list. Delegates must specify a speaking time and total time. Speakers will then be called on by the moderator after raising their hands. The delegate who motioned for the moderated caucus may reserve the right to speak first or last.

Key Terms

- **Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:** Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus to discuss the topic in a more informal setting. Delegates must specify a total time for the unmoderated caucus. The moderator will open breakout rooms that delegates can choose from.
- **Motion to Adopt the Recommendations:** At the end of the consultation, participants may move to adopt the recommendations. The chair will then call for a vote. The recommendations will be adopted by consensus (all delegates must vote in favor or else it fails).
 - The idea of consensus is that groups will be challenged to come up with the most detailed solutions while still reaching a compromise that everyone can agree on. The goal is to come up with a relatively focused recommendation.
 - Delegates should be able to connect what is happening in their sector to what is happening in another sector

Guiding Questions

Delegates should focus on addressing the following questions during the debate. All moderated caucus topics should focus on discussing the following five questions. Off-topic debate will not be entertained by the chair.

- What are examples of climate solutions that can work across nation-state boundaries – even with different national laws, politics, and economies?
- What mechanisms exist to elevate the voices of sectors like small-scale agriculture or industry (compared to their large-scale counterparts) as part of climate solution decision-making?
- Should youth have a separate channel from all other sectors and nation-states to be part of climate solution decision-making? If so, what is that channel?
- How can sectors cooperate to help people whose jobs will be lost with climate solutions (i.e., like coal mining or travel)? Can that help extend beyond nation-state boundaries?
- How important is the role of raising awareness across sectors to finding climate solutions?

Drafting of Recommendations

The goal of this simulation is to draft innovative, **detailed** solutions that can later be presented to real climate leaders and international stakeholders. The key to a successful action plan is providing enough detail while still drafting solutions that can be agreed upon by the entire committee. This is a challenge that will surely stretch the minds of delegates and foster collaboration across stakeholder groups.

In order to ensure that their solutions are detailed enough, delegates should make sure to answer the following questions while drafting their recommendations:

- **WHAT** is the proposed solution? Is it a program, policy, creation of an agency etc?
- **WHO** is responsible for implementing the solution (NGO, government, UN organization, individual citizens etc) and who is the solution aiming to help?
- **WHERE** is this solution being implemented (international, national, regional, or local action)?
- **WHEN** is the solution being put into action/its success evaluated? Is this a one-time action or an ongoing program? Will its success be evaluated a certain amount of time after its implementation?
- **HOW** is the solution being implemented? In other words, what are the specific steps that must be carried out to effectively put this solution into action? These is probably the most important details to include!

Example Recommendation

The following is an example of the format and amount of detail that we want to see in your recommendations. The hope is that we can present your ideas to world leaders. Therefore, they must be extremely detailed and clear. If you are familiar with Model United Nations you might be used to writing resolutions in the form of preambulatory and operative clauses. However, for this debate, **we will not be using preambulatory and operative clauses. The end product is not a Model UN Resolution but rather a list of detailed solutions.**

Example Recommendation:

1. Governments should subsidize produce from small agricultural producers that employ sustainable practices, benefit their communities, and practice land restoration.
 - In the long-term this will help reduce greenhouse emissions caused by the meat industry and large factory farms as well as reduce deforestation and make healthy produce accessible to lower income individuals.
 - To help support this endeavor the World Bank should set up a fund in conjunction with the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) specifically aimed at encouraging low and middle income countries to adopt these practices.
 - The FAO should establish universal standards that these agricultural producers must meet to help governments select who is eligible for subsidies such as:
 - Having a low asset base and limited resources (land, capital, skills, labor)
 - Having less than 50 acres of agricultural land
 - Practices that increase resiliency to droughts, floods, and other impacts of climate change
 - Actively promoting soil health and minimizing water usage
 - Active engagement from community members
 - Every five years governments should evaluate the positive impact of this program through three pillars: economy, environment and community and report all data via an FAO-produced survey.