

**MUN
UACH**



UNITED NATIONS
UNION DES NATIONS



HANDBOOK

HUMAN RIGHTS

Contents

<u>Welcome Message</u>	2
<u>List of Delegations</u>	3
<u>The United Nations</u>	4
<u>Introduction to Model UN</u>	4
<u>The United Nations Human Rights Council</u>	6
<u>TOPIC A: RIGHT TO SEEK ASYLUM</u>	7
<u>Guide questions:</u>	9
<u>TOPIC B: RIGHTS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN</u>	10
<u>Guide questions:</u>	14
<u>Recommended Material</u>	15
<u>Munner advice</u>	16
<u>Accepted Preambulatory Phrase</u>	18
<u>Accepted Operative Phrases</u>	19
<u>Forbidden Words</u>	20
<u>Overall Glossary</u>	21
<u>Detailed Glossary</u>	22
<u>Contact Information</u>	24
<u>Bibliography</u>	25

Welcome Message

Dear delegate.

On behalf the Secretariat, the Human Rights Council welcomes you with great excitement to MUNUACH XII edition.

With much enthusiasm we introduce your chair for the next 3 days of this conference. My name is Odette Obaldia and I'll be serving as your Chairwoman, as your Vice Chairman You'll have Elian Muñiz, as your Conference Official Ximena Torres and as your Diplomatic Assistant Patricia Jaquez.

It's an honor to preside over this conference in order to help, create and moderate with the objective to conclude with successful, humanitarian and outstanding solutions.

Throughout this committee we want you as delegates to participate and be critical thinkers in every possible way. Remember that your participation is extremely important, we want to hear from you.

We applaud and cherish your effort.

See you soon!

"True peace is not merely the absence of tension; it is the presence of justice."

- *Martin Luther King Jr*



Odette Obaldia
Chairwoman

List of Delegations

1. Dominican Republic
2. French Republic
3. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
4. Japan
5. Kingdom of Belgium
6. Kingdom of Morocco
7. Kingdom of the Netherlands
8. Montenegro
9. State of Kuwait
10. United Arab Emirates
11. United States of America
12. Republic of Albania
13. Republic of Bulgaria
14. Republic of Burundi
15. Republic of Cuba
16. Republic of Côte d' Ivoire
17. Republic of Costa Rica
18. Republic of Finland
19. Republic of Ghana
20. Republic of Indonesia
21. Republic of Lithuania
22. Republic of Malawi
23. Federative Republic of Brazil
24. People's Republic of Bangladesh
25. People's Republic of China

The United Nations

The United Nations came into existence on October 24th 1945. On that day, the United Nations Charter became operative, following ratification by the 51 original Members. The concept of all States uniting to settle disputes peacefully was born of the desire to avoid repeating the horrors of the First and Second World Wars. The United Nations developed as a successor to the League of Nations, which represented the first modern attempt by the countries of the world to achieve this unity.

United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, coined the term “United Nations” in 1942, when 47 countries signed the Declaration of the United Nations in support of the Atlantic Charter. In 1944, representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China prepared the first blueprint of the United Nations at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The final details for the United Nations were established at the Yalta Conference in 1945. On June 26th 1945, 51 States signed the Charter of the United Nations in San Francisco.

The United Nations has six primary organs. Understanding what each of these bodies does and how it interacts with other United Nations bodies, agencies and affiliated organizations is a critical part of Model United Nations preparation. The six primary organs are The General assembly, The Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Secretariat composed by the Secretary-General and the United Nations staff.

The primary purposes for which the United Nations was founded are maintaining international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of peace.

Introduction to Model UN

The Model UN started as the Model League of Nations Assembly. In 1947 the Model League of Nations Assembly made the transition; the League of Nations was created in 1945 and became the Model United Nations Assembly. The Model UN program, like its forerunner, has traditionally been a student-driven organization. The program has been a collection of independent conferences. In the 1980's an important organizing force, the United Nations Association of the USA, (UNA-USA) recognized the momentum of the Model UN programs and founded its Model UN and Youth Department to coordinate and track the development of the Model UN on a global level.

Model UN is one of the most popular ways to learn about the workings of the United Nations. Conferences are organized by hundreds of educational institutions at all levels to engage students in diplomatic debates and conversations that resemble those at the United Nations. It is often the first time that students are exposed to international affairs.

Model UN helps students develop public speaking, writing and research skills. In addition, they often provide the first entry point into international affairs and introduce students to the wide range of peace and security, human rights, development and rule of law issues that are on the UN agenda. It engages students in analytical work on the world stage.

Through a simulation mechanism, Model UN reproduces the operation of the United Nations and for several days people meet imitating an international conference and assume the role of diplomats representing their countries in debates on the main global issues that they are addressed in the different commissions and specialized agencies that make up what is known as the United Nations System.

These United Nation simulations play a significant role in teaching students about the UN as an institution, its role in world affairs, and the art of diplomacy that underlies the unique way in which it makes decisions that affect lives. It is also an activity that requires a rigorous amount of dedication to be carried out effectively.

One of the most important things to remember about model UN is that it requires students to practice protocol and decorum throughout the whole activity, to ensure a favorable and accurate experience to the delegates and committees. Model UN delegates have become real-life delegates, representing their nations interests to the world stage.

The United Nations Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States, responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.

It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

- Serves as an international forum for dialogue on human rights issues with UN officials and mandated experts, states, civil society, and other participants;
- Adopts resolutions or decisions during regular sessions that express the will of the international community on given human rights issues or situations. Adopting a resolution sends a strong political signal which can prompt governments to take action to remedy those situations;
- Holds crisis meetings known as **special sessions** to respond to urgent human rights situations, 36 of which have been held to date;
- Reviews the human rights records of all United Nations Member States via the **Universal Periodic Review**;
- Appoints the **Special Procedures**, independent human rights experts who serve as the eyes and ears of the Council by monitoring situations in specific countries or by looking at specific themes; and
- Authorizes commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, which produce hard-hitting evidence on war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Human Rights Council consists of 47 Member States elected directly and individually by a majority of the 193 states of the UN General Assembly. Elections take place every year. Seats are equitably distributed among the five UN regional groups, with one-third of the members being renewed each year. Each member serves a three-year term. Membership is limited to two consecutive terms. As of December 2022, 123 of the 193 Member States of the United Nations have served as Council members.

Rotating membership of the Council reflects the UN's diversity and gives it legitimacy when speaking out on human rights violations in all countries.

Members commit to upholding human rights and are expected to cooperate fully with the Council. The General Assembly may vote to suspend a membership in the case of gross and systematic violations of human rights.

The Council has a **bureau** which consists of a **president** and four vice-presidents who represent each of the regional groups.

TOPIC A: RIGHT TO SEEK ASYLUM

The right to seek and receive asylum is established in the article 22.7 from the American Convention on Human Rights, joined with the articles 8 and 25 from the same convention, guarantees the person who is asking for the asylum status to be heard by the State where the asylum is required, within the rightful guarantees through the rightful procedure.

Let's begin from the definition of "Asylum". In some international treaties. After that, we'll get back to constitutional law. Between the intern and the international order there's multiple links expected to be examined.

To define asylum according to the meaning of the word, we'll understand it as the international jurisdictional condition behalf the right holder, backed up from the American Convention on Human Rights

After all, instead of referring to it as "asylum" we might use the word "protection". Therefore, we will be talking about the Refugee's protection, consider the 1951 Convention and the Multilateral Convention on diplomatic Asylum from 1954

The main matters regulated over the legal international framework condition in the Convention from 1951, mentions civil, political, economical and social rights for the refugees.

The main matters regulated over the Multilateral Convention on Diplomatic Asylum from 1954 are the following: a) the state's obligation to concede the necessary guarantees for the refugee in question and b) the state who provides the asylum obligation to not surrender the refugee who sought for the asylum.

Moreover, the number of displaced people outnumber the 68 million. From this result, 25 million are in refugee status who trespassed the international border, while 40 million are displaced within their own country. The rest are "seekers", meaning, people who choose to become refugees or not.

It's important to take a glance at article 14 from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where it states that "*Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.*", also, article 15 complements the right of having a nationality.

For many decades, millions of people have had the protection in order to save their lives by becoming refugees, and even some of them have had the chance to return to their hometowns once the danger has ceased.

On the other hand, the right to seek asylum is not unlimited. Article 14 makes it clear that asylum cannot be granted to individuals to evade prosecution for "non-political crimes or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations." Therefore, war criminals and those guilty of a crime against peace or humanity do not qualify for asylum.

In recent years, cross-border displacement, including that of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees, has become a highly controversial issue worldwide. To exercise the right established in Article 14, individuals have to enter another country, and nowadays countries around the world are closing their doors, preventing the entry of refugees and other immigrants with wire fences, walls, and armies.

Activists argue that people are fleeing, and will continue to flee, due to the dangers they leave behind, regardless of the dangers and obstacles that await them in the future. For example, despite efforts to build a "fortress Europe," refugees and migrants continue to risk their lives in inadequate boats as a means of transportation, trying to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. Since 2014, at least 3,000 people per year have lost their lives this way, and in 2016, almost 5,000 people died at sea. Many others perish during overland journeys.

People who are displaced also face significant risks from those who exploit their vulnerability, including state authorities seeking to benefit from them rather than protect them, as well as unscrupulous human traffickers treating fellow human beings as highly profitable commodities when attempting to evade land and sea borders. Countries have the right to control their borders.

However, as the UN has pointed out for years, an orderly migration system based on the principles of human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) would not only address legitimate concerns of countries about their security but also respect the rights belonging to both refugees and migrants.

In 2016, the 193 member states of the United Nations unanimously adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants to protect those compelled to flee and support the countries hosting them. This paved the way for the adoption of two new global compacts in

2018: a global compact on refugees and a global compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration. However, many people with clear protection needs, leaving their homes for reasons beyond their control (including not only armed conflicts), often do not receive asylum because they do not fall within the commonly accepted definition of a "refugee."

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that, from 2008 to 2016, climate-related disasters displaced an average of 21.7 million people within their own countries each year. This does not include issues that take longer to develop due to more insidious forms of climate change, such as rising sea levels, groundwater turning salty, or land used for agriculture and grazing turning into deserts.

Similarly, in many cases, people displaced by famine are not considered refugees according to the definition of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or various expanded forms of refugee protection. However, it is clear that they need protection and assistance, and if they cannot obtain it at home, they have no choice but to leave for foreign countries.

The Global Compact for Migration calls on countries to "cooperate to identify, develop, and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset natural disasters, adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation." For those unable to return to their country of origin, the solutions outlined in the Compact include planned relocations and new visa options.

Guide questions:

1. What is your delegation's stance regarding considering and respecting migration as a right?
2. Describe the causes that generate the conflict of migration. What are the effects that migration has on the represented delegation?
3. Has the delegation supported policies, programs, or means either against or in favor of migration?
4. Has the delegation been criticized for a lack of humanity towards migrants?
5. Which level of protection does the delegation provide for refugees?
6. In what way could a foreign tool or policy be useful in addressing causal and consequential issues?
7. Which regulations does the delegation implement for its refugees?
8. Have there been any significant incidents in your delegation involving migrants or refugees?
9. How does migration affect the general public?
10. What's the primary cause of migration in your delegation?

TOPIC B: RIGHTS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

One of the most common consequences of every armed conflict are the forcibly displaced people. According to UNICEF, children make up almost half of the world's refugees, a population that has doubled during the last decade from around 20.6 million to the current number of 43.3 million.

To fully understand their position, we need to know what exactly a refugee is. The UNHCR provides the next definition: A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

Children hold rights during the asylum-seeking process and when they become refugees.

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol remains as the main international instrument for refugee law. It establishes who is a refugee, who qualifies as one, legal protection, the assistance and social rights they should receive, and their obligations to their country of asylum.

Nearly 40 per cent of the young migrants and refugees who participated in a recent UNICEF poll said they received no help during their journey in search of a safe and better future.

For many uprooted children, the journey from home can be profoundly lonely and plagued by challenges that put their health, education and futures at risk. Nearly 40 per cent of the migrants and refugees aged 14–24 who participated in the poll said they received no help at all during their journey in search of a safe and a better future – not from family, not from friends, not from institutions. About 40 per cent said they traveled alone. Nearly half reported that they did not see a doctor when they needed one. Eighty per cent of those who left their home countries because of war, conflict or violence described missing valuable time in school.

Far too often, millions of uprooted children and young people are invisible in data. Many do not have access to national or local services and fall through the cracks of child protection systems as they cross borders. Indeed, data are scarce, and little is known about young migrants' health, their education, or how migration affects their futures.

RIGHTS OF THE REFUGEE CHILDREN:

1. ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM PROCEDURES. Children should be entitled to access asylum procedures, regardless of their age. The Asylum Procedures Directive incorporates specific procedural guarantees for children regarding the personal interview and the competence protection officers listening to asylum-seeking children should have. The UNHCR Guidelines also provide guarantees regarding unaccompanied asylum-seeking children when accessing the territory.

1.1 ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY. In line with the prohibition of refoulement, as provided by Article 33 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and Articles 6 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child should not be refused access to the territory.

1.2 ACCESS TO INFORMATION. In order to ensure children's access to fair and efficient asylum procedure, it is fundamental to give them access to information on their rights and procedures. Information should be age-appropriate and adapted to the needs of children. It should be presented in ways (formats, manners and language(s)) that children understand. The right to translation is an important element of the right to information.

1.3 RIGHT TO A QUALIFIED AND FREE INTERPRETER. To be heard, unaccompanied children seeking protection need to be understood. Therefore, the right to an interpreter is a procedural right inherent to an effective implementation of the right to be heard. The recast Asylum Procedures Directive provides for the appointment of an interpreter in the asylum procedures. The right to an interpreter is also specifically provided in Article 40 of the CRC for children in penal proceedings.

1.4 THE RIGHT TO BE APPOINTED A REPRESENTATIVE. Regarding the appointment of a representative for the asylum procedures.

1.5 THE RIGHT TO A PERSONAL INTERVIEW. Article 14 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive encompasses the principle that before a first instance decision is taken, the asylum seeker must be given the opportunity for a personal interview, with a person who is competent to conduct such an interview. Member States will no longer be able to omit a personal interview except where they can take a positive decision on refugee status without an interview or where the determining authority is of the opinion that the applicant is unfit or unable to be interviewed. Therefore, unaccompanied asylum-seeking children should also be given the opportunity of a personal interview in their applications for international protection.

2. RIGHT TO BE HEARD

2.1 THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND EU LAW. Children are the holders of rights and have the right to be heard in every decision that affects them. The right to be heard is key to a child's access to her/his rights and to fair procedures so that decisions can be made in her/his best interests. The right to be heard is considered to be among the four principles central to respecting children's rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which shall be considered in the interpretation and implementation of all other rights of the CRC. These guiding principles include:

1. The principle of non-discrimination;
2. The best interest of the child;
3. The right to life, survival and development,
4. The right to participate and to be heard. These principles are all to be applied to migrant children.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD. The Committee identified 5 steps to implement the right to be heard, to allow legal practitioners, guardians, social workers or other persons dealing with children to fully respect the child's right to be heard in any given context where a child is invited to give her or his views.

3. RIGHT TO PROTECTION BY A GUARDIAN, A REPRESENTATIVE, AND A LAWYER AND ACCESS TO CHILD-FRIENDLY LEGAL AID. When a child is unaccompanied or separated, they need protection and help in a number of areas of their life to make sure that their well-being is being cared for and their best interests are safeguarded, as

provided by Article 24 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and Articles 18(2) and 20(1) of the CRC. Therefore, every unaccompanied or separated child is entitled to the appointment of a guardian as soon as the child is identified as being unaccompanied or separated, as required by many key international guidelines and comments. Two EU Directives, the Anti-Trafficking Directive and the Qualification Directive specifically provide for the appointment of a guardian

3.1 SOURCES OF THE PROTECTION EU LAW. The CRC and case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) underline children's right to special protection from the States as necessary for their well-being.

3.2 ROLE OF A LAWYER AND ACCESS TO FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE OR LEGAL AID. Lawyers play a crucial role in ensuring respect, protection and access to rights of all persons, even more so in cases of children. A lawyer representing a child will explain to the child her or his rights and the procedures. They should also be present at a personal interview. In the course of his legal representation mandate, a lawyer also ensures that children's views are heard and taken due account of in the court proceedings. Lawyers need to be specifically trained on child's rights and on working with children.

3.3 CHILD-FRIENDLY LEGAL AID. Providing legal aid to Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) requires to take into account their specific situation and maturity. Legal professionals interacting with UASC must adapt their way of interacting with them and make sure the context and the proceedings are child-friendly.

4. PRECONDITIONS FOR AN EFFECTIVE AND PROTECTIVE GUARDIANSHIP EU LAW. international instruments and soft law agree on a number of prerequisites to ensure that guardians can effectively act in the best interests of unaccompanied children and ensure their well-being.

5. RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY/RIGHT TO APPEAL. International human rights treaties require States to ensure effective remedies against violations of rights. The remedy/remedies must be prompt, effective, accessible, enforceable, and lead to a reparation for the human rights violation concerned. Those conducting the investigation and adjudicating

on the remedy must be independent and impartial. In certain cases, the remedy must be provided by a judicial body. The remedy must be accessible and effective in practice as well as in law. Such remedies must be available to all persons including migrants without discrimination. Migrant children, even more when undocumented, are often practically unable to access remedies when their rights are violated. States have the obligation to ensure an effective access to remedies for all migrants.

6. TIME-LIMITS IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURES AND THE URGENCY PRINCIPLE IN ALL PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING CHILDREN. The recast Asylum Procedures Directive sets out the principle that the examination of an asylum application must be concluded within six months from the time of lodging. However, Member States may extend this time limit for another nine months or even 12 months, which is not in the best interests of an unaccompanied child. Very lengthy procedures may result in a long period of uncertainty for applicants in relation to their legal position and could violate the EU principle of good administration and the right to a hearing within a reasonable time as guaranteed by Article 47 of the Charter.

Guide questions:

1. Is your delegation known for receiving large numbers of refugees?
2. Is your delegation receiving most of its refugees from one single country? If so, what's the situation causing it?
3. What's your delegation's protocol when receiving refugees?
4. What's your delegation's protocol when receiving children refugees?
5. Does your delegation have their own refugee law?
6. Is your delegation lacking in any refugee children right?
7. Is your delegation one of the countries that are party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol?
8. Does your delegation have any declaration to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol? If so, which declarations?
9. Does your delegation have any reservation to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol? If so, which reservations?
10. What legal protection, assistance, and social rights do your delegation's refugees receive?

Recommended Material

American Convention on Human Rights “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica”
https://www.oas.org/dil/treaties_b-32_american_convention_on_human_rights.pdf

Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2022-2027) <https://rm.coe.int/council-of-europe-strategy-for-the-rights-of-the-child-2022-2027-child/1680a5ef27>

Manual MODULE 2, Fundamental procedural rights for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (n.d), https://ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/4.23.-Module-2_Fundamental-procedural-rights.pdf

“The Heart of the Matter” - Assessing Credibility when Children Apply for Asylum in the EU” (2014), <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/55014f434.pdf>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency. (n.d.). *Procedural Standards for Refugee Status Determination under UNHCR’s Mandate* | UNHCR. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/media/procedural-standards-refugee-status-determination-under-unhcrs-mandate>

UN Human Rights Council, Principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations, 24 February 2017, A/HRC/34/31, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/58b010f34.html>

Amnesty International. (2023, September 18). *Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants* - Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/refugees-asylum-seekers-and-migrants/>

UNHCR. (2023, December 19). *Information for refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people* / UNHCR. help.unhcr.org. <https://help.unhcr.org/>

IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, United Nations Children’s Fund (2007), <https://www.unicef.org/lac/media/22071/file/Implementation%20Handbook%20for%20the%20CRC.pdf>

Munner advice

Odette Obaldia *Chairwoman*

“Delegate, congratulations on this new step! I'm fully aware of how challenging this could be. Nonetheless, remember this is a safe space to try, share and where you can also have fun. If you allow me, I'd like to share some advice that I would have given to myself in my first years at MUN.

1. ***Trust yourself:*** No matter how hard you think it is, always trust that you have the key word, your voice and decision also matters.
2. ***Research and read:*** Never stop researching. Until the last minute, use every resource to create your ideas and have consistent arguments for the first and next days. Even if the conference has already ended, continue reading, continue doing research. It'll help you out for the next debates.
3. ***You can make best friends from a MUN conference:*** Remember that inside the committee, you'll need to debate, give your point of view and stick to your delegation ideals. But outside, it's a completely different world, talk and share your opinions, we all have something in common, never doubt about it. Personally, I made some of my best friends nowadays at MUN conferences.

Andrea González *Vice Chairwoman*

Congratulations for joining the HR comitee and the MUNUACH! You are going to learn a lot about diplomacy, protocol and the real world agenda! Even if it's your first time or not, remember that you are here for learning and having a great experience! Always be kind, listen to the DIAS and your fellow delegates, and take risks! We are here to make mistakes and learn from them, so, prepare yourself!! See you in may!

Ximena Torres González *Conference Officer*

Welcome delegate! Congratulations for raising your hand and joining the Human Rights Council. Participating in the MUNUACH it is a challenge, but mainly, a thrilling experience. There's so much to learn and grow while trying to help the world be a better place for us all. Here are some tips I found helpful while my experience at MUN:

1. ***Keep calm:*** Nerves are all over the place before and during MUN, especially if it is your first time. Trust the process, trust your research, and most importantly yourself. We are all still learning.
2. ***Participate as much as possible:*** Every single participation matters. don't be afraid to open the debate, ask questions, stick to your position and ideals. We are all here to find solutions and in order to get there, we need to hear you.
3. ***Bring a nice outfit:*** As silly as it may sound, sometimes it gives us that little boost of confidence that we needed.

Patricia Jáquez *Diplomatic Assistant*

I know that participating in a Model United Nations can be challenging, so I congratulate you on your courage in taking on this challenge. I will give you a series of tips that I believe will be helpful for your development during this process:

1. ***Stick to the manual:*** The manual will be a great resource during the model, as it contains everything you need to know, what to do or not do, and instructions that will enhance your participation in this council.
2. ***Work on your public speaking:*** Aspects such as maintaining your posture, body language, and clear diction will be your best allies. I recommend that you start by practicing your movements in front of the mirror.
3. ***Confidence is key:*** From how you interact with delegates to how you approach the table, it will determine whether your speeches and interventions will have an impact. Believe in what you are doing and defend your position until the end.”

Accepted Preambulatory Phrases

- Acknowledging
- Acting
- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Alarmed
- Anxious
- Appreciating
- Approving
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Believing
- Cognizant
- Concerned
- Confident
- Conscious
- Considering
- Contemplating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply convinced
- Deeply disturbed
- Deeply regretted
- Deploring
- Desiring
- Determined
- Emphasizing
- Encouraged
- Expecting
- Expressing appreciation
- Noting with approval
- Expressing concern
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Firmly convinced
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further deploring
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined
- Having received
- Having adopted
- Having approved
- Having decided
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Mindful
- Noting
- Noting further
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with regret
- Noting with satisfaction
- Observing
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Recalling
- REcognizing
- Recognizing with satisfaction
- Referring
- Regretting
- Reiteration
- Reiterating its call for
- Reminding
- Seeking
- Stressing
- Taking into account
- Taking into consideration
- Taking note
- Underlining
- Viewing with appreciation
- Viewing with apprehension
- Welcoming
- Seized

Accepted Operative Phrases

- Acknowledges
- Adopts
- Advises
- Affirms
- Also calls for
- Also recommends
- Also urges
- Appels
- Appreciates
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls for
- Calls upon
- Commends
- Concurs
- Condemns
- Confirms
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Decides
- Declares
- Emphasizes
- Declares accordingly
- Demands
- Deplores
- Designates
- Directs
- Draws the attention
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Express its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Expresses its regret
- Further invites
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further reminds
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Has resolved
- Instructs
- Introduces
- Invites
- Notes
- Notes with satisfaction
- Proclaims
- REaffirms
- Recalls
- Recognizes
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Reiterates
- Reminds
- Renews its appeal
- Repeats
- Requests
- Requires
- Solemnly affirms
- Stresses
- Strongly advises
- Strongly condemns
- Strongly encourages
- Suggests
- Supports
- Takes note of
- Transmits
- Trusts
- Underlines
- Underscores
- Urges

Forbidden Words

Forbidden word...	Switch it for...
Money	Economic resources
Weapons	Military armament resources
Poor Countries	Undeveloped Countries
Rich Countries	Developed Countries
Powerful	Strong
War	Armed Conflict
Kill	Commit murder
Black	African American /Afro Descendant
White	Caucasian
Army	Armed Forces
Rape	Sexually abused

Overall Glossary

1. **Abstention:** An official statement of no opinion
2. **Agenda:** The programme of work adopted by the Security Council at the start of each meeting
3. **Amendment:** Additions, deletes, and changes in a resolution
4. **Annex:** To incorporate into a country the territory of another country
5. **Autonomy Independence:** Self-government
6. **Chair:** Person in charge of a committee, assisted by Vicechairs
7. **Dais:** The group of people in charge of the committee
8. **Decorum:** Term used blythe chair to indicate that the committee should follow behaviour in keeping with good taste and propriety.
9. **Delegate:** The representative of a nation who is designated to defend and represent their nation's position on certain issues.
10. **Dilatory:** Causing unnecessary delay diplomatic immunity special privileges accorded to diplomats and their families and staff by international agreement, including freedom from arrest, search and taxation.
11. **Foreign intervention:** Interference by one nation into the affairs of another,
12. **Mandate:** A commission given to one nation by a group of nations to administer the government and affairs of a territory or colony; a mandated territory.
13. **Nationalize:** To invest control or ownership of in the national government
14. **Sanction:** An action by nations toward another nation. Includes blockades, restrictions on trade, withholding loans. Intent is to force compliance with international law.
15. **Self-determination:** The ability for the people of action to decide what form of government they shall have without interference from other nations.
16. **Speakers:** List of the order in which delegates will speak in formal debate.
17. **Sponsor:** Two of the writers of a draft resolution.
18. **Working Paper:** A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed; often the precursor to a draft resolution.

Detailed Glossary

1. **Asylum:** According to Cambridge dictionary protection or safety, especially that given by a government to people who have been forced to leave their own countries for their safety or because of an armed conflict.
2. **Asylum-seeker:** someone who leaves their own country, often for political reasons or because of war, and who travels to another country hoping that the government will protect them and allow them to live there
3. **Border:** a line that has been agreed to divide one country from another
4. **Charter of fundamental rights:** a treaty where it contains economical, political, social and every other possible rights in order to stabilize and create
5. **Crimes against humanity:** a very serious crime, for example murder, committed against a civilian or group of civilians, usually ordered by a government or other people who have political power
6. **Declaration on the Rights of the Child:** In 1959, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which defines children's rights to protection, education, health care, shelter, and good nutrition.
7. **Diplomatic Asylum:** Is the asylum which a state grants to a fugitive in its embassy or legation situated within the territory of another state
8. **High Commissioner for Human Rights:** is designed to mainstream human rights issues within UN policies and operational activities. OHCHR has a unique role as Secretariat to the Human Rights Council
9. **Human Rights:** Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.
10. **Human Rights Council:** inter-governmental body within the UN system made up of 47 states responsible for the peace, assurance and protection of Human Rights.
11. **Refugee Children:** Refugee children migrate, either with their families or unaccompanied, due to fear of persecution on the premise of membership of a particular social group, or due to the threat of forced marriage, forced labor, or conscription into armed forces.

- 12. Migrant:** A person that travels to a different country or place, often in order to find work
- 13. Refugee:** A person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
- 14. Universal Declaration of Human Rights:** A document that acts like a global road map for freedom and equality protecting the rights of every individual, everywhere

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