



SHISHUKUNJ MUN 2026

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR IMPACT CHALLENGE

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INTRODUCTION

The eleventh iteration of Shishukunj MUN presents the Rules of Procedure to be followed in the Impact Challenge, which has been introduced in the Shishukunj MUN for the first time.

The Impact Challenge is a dynamic challenge created to immerse participants into the world of advocacy, debate and policy-making. With the 2030 deadline closing in for all 17 SDGs, it is of utmost importance to accelerate our efforts to achieve all SDGs. Hence through engaging with real life problems associated with SDGs, participants collaborate to explore problems, advocate for their causes, and ultimately craft solutions in the form of policy briefs.

All delegates are requested to go through this guide with a lot of attention as it details how the committees will proceed, for any doubts regarding the same, feel free to contact the following members of the secretariat or members of your respective committee bureaus.

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KEY ASPECTS

Team Formation and Problem Statement:

Impact challenge will consist of 7 teams with each team having 4 members and each team will be assigned 1 SDG. Teams are tasked with understanding their SDG, analysing its problems and then coming up with a problem statement that encompasses the issue with their SDG.

Creative and Collaborative Advocacy:

The Impact Challenge provides participants with opportunities to creatively advocate for their SDG, highlighting its importance in creative ways through presentations, posters, skits, or campaigns. The creative round allows teams to communicate complex problems in an accessible and engaging way, honing their communication and persuasion skills. It provides a stage for different skills to be showcased, alongside thinking outside the box. After the selection of the top SDGs, teams must collaborate and work together to build strong arguments for their SDG while thinking critically about real-world impacts.

Voting and Consensus Building

A unique aspect of the challenge is its emphasis on democratic decision-making. Participants engage themselves in secret voting rounds, narrowing down the SDGs and selecting key issues that deserve further exploration and refinement. These decisions are made throughout the conference in different stages. In this process, they learn about the importance of consensus-building in policy discussions, advocacy and defending their viewpoints with evidence and logical reasoning.

EXPECTED FLOW OF THE COMMITTEE

EXPOSITION ROUND:

- Each team will give a 5-minute presentation on their SDG, which can include story-telling, skits and solutions to the issues regarding their SDG.
- After the 5-minute presentation, each team will have to face questions by the rest of the committee.
- The presentation must also include a PowerPoint Presentation that must be coinciding with their overall presentation,
- After all teams present their SDGs, the committee will move to the next round

VOTING 1:

- Voting will be conducted to narrow down 7 SDGs to 3 SDGs by secret ballot.
- One representative from each SDG will first approach the dais to present a compelling case on the selection of their SDG for further discussion in exactly 1 minute.
- After all representatives have presented, all participants will approach the bureau and cast their vote towards one SDG, other than their own, for further deliberation
- Note: A team cannot vote for itself

TIME FOR RESEARCH: After the selection of top three SDGs, the teams will be given time to merge and exchange their research for further discussion.

CRUCIBLE ROUND

- This round is similar to a round robin.
- Here, a representative from each of the merged teams will come up and deliver a 2-3 minute argument followed by cross-questioning in a structured round-robin format.
- They will be debating to prove why their problem statement should advance to the final round.

CREATIVE ROUND:

- Participants will be given 45 minutes to prepare for the creative round.
- The creative round will include a presentation of the 3 SDGs by the merged teams.
- The major objective is to better convey the theme and importance of the selected SDG.
- Participants are required to form a presentation that may include skits, slogans, campaigns, posters, and other forms of creativity.
- A part of the presentation should also include solutions.

VOTING FOR TOP SDG

- One representative from each SDG will first approach the dias to present a compelling case of 1 minute on the selection of their SDG for further discussion.
- After all representatives have presented, all representatives will approach the dias and cast their vote towards one SDG, other than their own, for further deliberation.

TIE BREAKING RULES

- In case of a tie between 2 or more SDGs, a revote will take place through a raise of hands and the SDG that will receive the most number of votes will be considered for further discussion.
- In case of another tie or no clear winner, the decision for selecting a singular SDG will rest on the discretion of the executive board. The EB may take help of conducting a 3v3 debate to better understand the merits and demerits of each SDG and make an informed choice.

Policy Brief: Participants will be given time to formulate their policies based on the top selected SDG. Policies will contain a concise outline of the solution and steps through which it can be executed.

Policy format:

Name of policy

Problem statement

Sponsors (team members)

Policy outline

Policy execution

POLICY DEFENSE

After each team has drafted their policy brief, they will have to present their policy in the following format:

- Each team will be given 3-4 minutes to present their policy to the entire committee
- Rest of the committee will question them about their policy

After each team has presented their policy, a voting will be conducted to choose the best policy in the same fashion as voting had been conducted in previous rounds.

ANNEXURE 1 : Example of various ways to present your SDG in Exposition and Creative round

EXPOSITION Round:

Using a Paper Aeroplane- A paper aeroplane can be used to visually depict a situation that relates to your SDG. For example if a person is representing SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, they can use a paper aeroplane in the following way:

(while holding a paper aeroplane in hand)

“In my hand here is a paper aeroplane, but whether this aeroplane flies or crashes depends on how it’s designed”

“Our world functions the same way: roads, bridges, buildings, irrigation systems etc. They all are part of the infrastructure that we depend on daily”

“If our infrastructure is strong, new ideas fly (throws the aeroplane) but when our infrastructure is weak, these same ideas collapse (crushes the aeroplane)”

CREATIVE ROUND:

The creative round can be presented in various ways, showcasing the teams' creativity.

1. Slogans are one way to capture the audience. Take, for example, SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy. The team can express their views through slogans like:
 - 1.1. हर घर की यही पुकार, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा हर बार!
 - 1.2. No More Smoke, Let the Future Soak in Hope!
2. Skits are another way to showcase creativity. For example, we have a family that struggles with frequent power cuts and expensive fossil-fuel-based electricity. It shows the plight of these people living in remote areas of a country, unable to contribute fully to the country’s development.

Ensure to use school-appropriate language during this round, and only use student-friendly props for the round.

ANNEXURE 2: SAMPLE POLICY OF SDG 7

National Renewable Energy Transition Programme (NRETP)

Problem Statement: Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services and increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Sponsors: Team Alpha (name of team members)

Policy Outline: Through initiatives such as renewable energy expansion, universal energy access, smart grid and energy storage and energy efficiency programmes under NRETP to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy.

Policy Execution:

1. Renewable Energy Expansion which includes developing large-scale solar, wind, hydro, and biomass projects. Promote rooftop solar through subsidies and tax incentives and encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).
2. Universal Energy Access which enlists the extension of electricity grids to underserved areas. Deployment of solar mini-grids and solar home systems in remote communities and providing subsidized electricity connections for low-income households.
3. Energy Efficiency Programme which introduces minimum energy-efficiency standards for appliances and buildings and upgrading public infrastructure with LED lighting and energy-efficient systems.
4. Smart Grid and Energy Storage which means to modernize the national electricity grid and invest in battery storage and smart-grid technologies to improve reliability.

