

UNIC Fairgaze Model United Nations



June 4, 2022

UNSC

**Deliberation On Russia-
Ukraine Conflict**



reporter-sharanya

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Poland



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Russia vs Ukraine

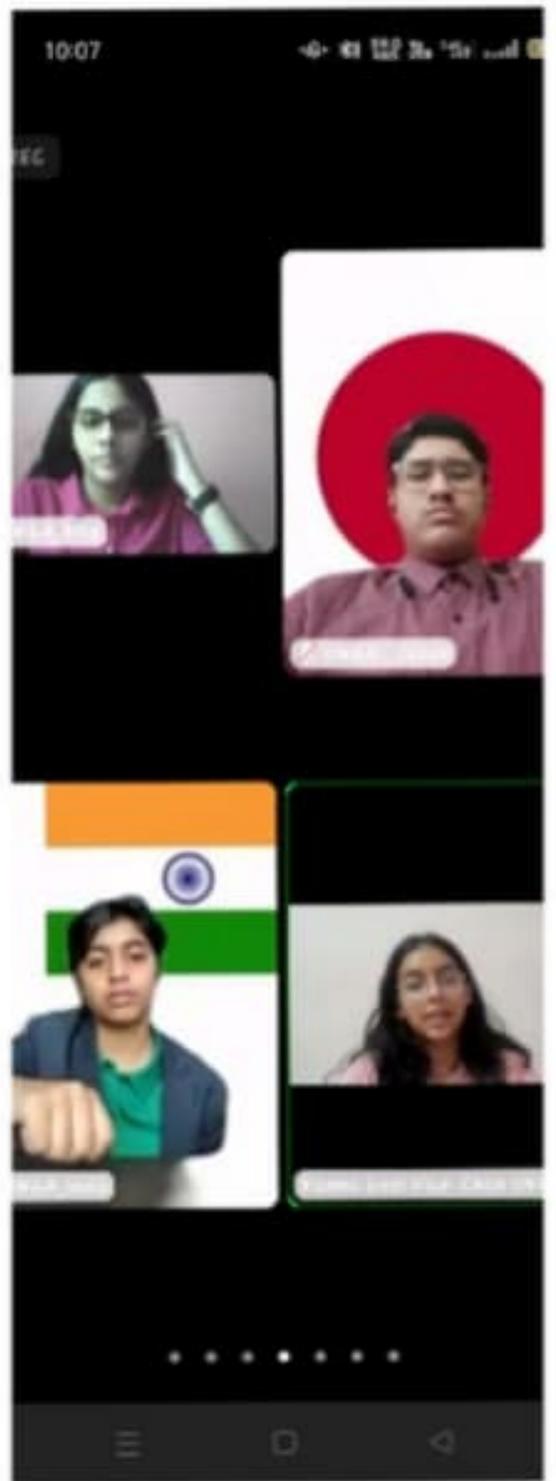
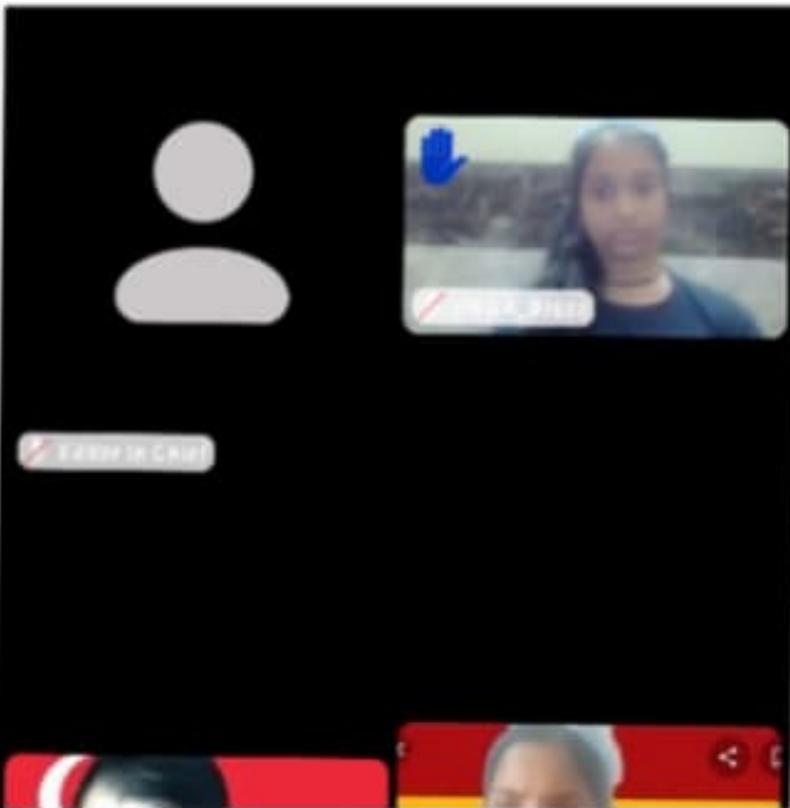
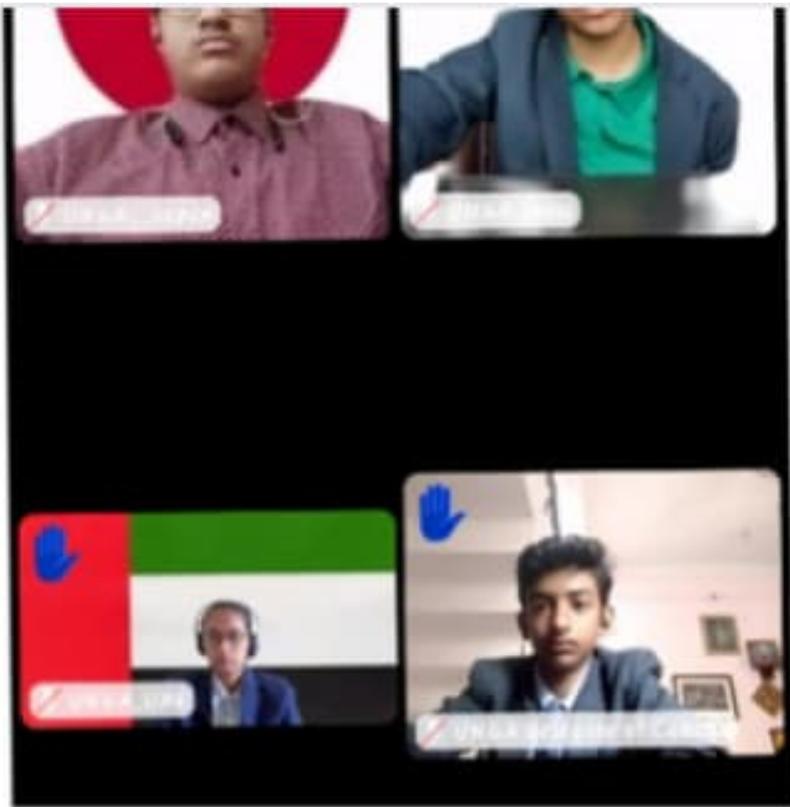
The Russia-Ukraine conflict has broken the harmony of the world. It all started when Putin, the president of Russia, announced a “special military operation to demilitarise Ukraine”. Minutes later, missiles and airstrikes hit across Ukraine, followed by a large ground invasion. Putin’s initial aim was to overrun Ukraine and depose its government, ending for good its desire to join the Western defensive alliance-NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Russia had murdered, tortured, and raped, leaving thousands to make heart-breaking decisions to leave their families or get displaced. In the 10 weeks since Russia invaded, UNSC (United Nations Security Council) had tried to pass a resolution-condemning Russia’s actions, demanding it withdraw troops and allow access for humanitarian aid and evacuation of civilians. But Russia, being one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, vetoed it. Meanwhile Poland was setting up aid points and Finland granted humanitarian assistance and took responsibility for migratory people. ‘United with Ukraine’ program was a new streamlined process to provide Ukrainian citizens who had fled Russia’s war of aggression to come to the United States.

Later, by a similar vote on March 24, it approved a resolution 140-5 with 38 abstentions blaming Russia for the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urged an immediate cease-fire and protection for millions of civilians and the homes, schools, and hospitals critical to their survival.



UNGA

The Convention on
Biological Diversity



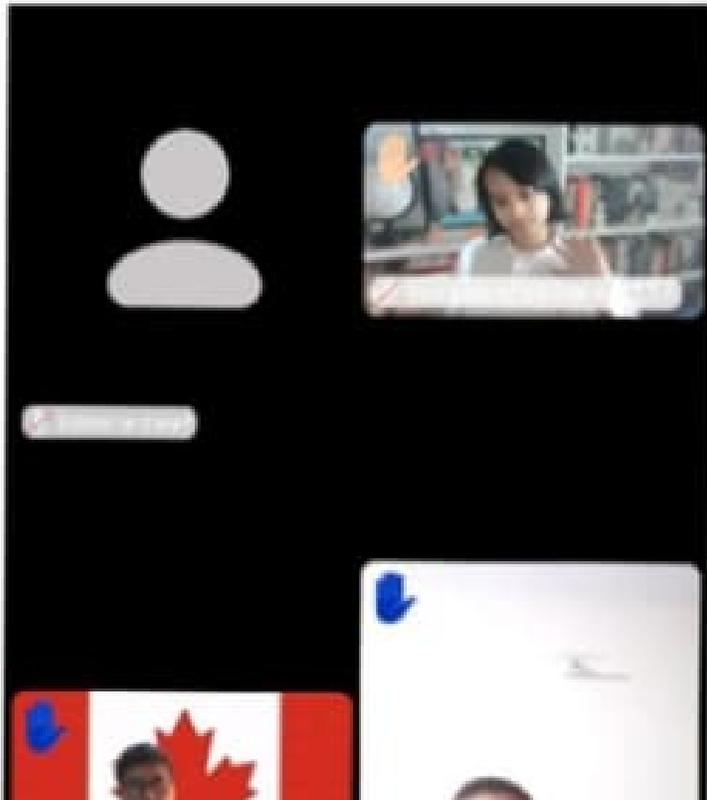
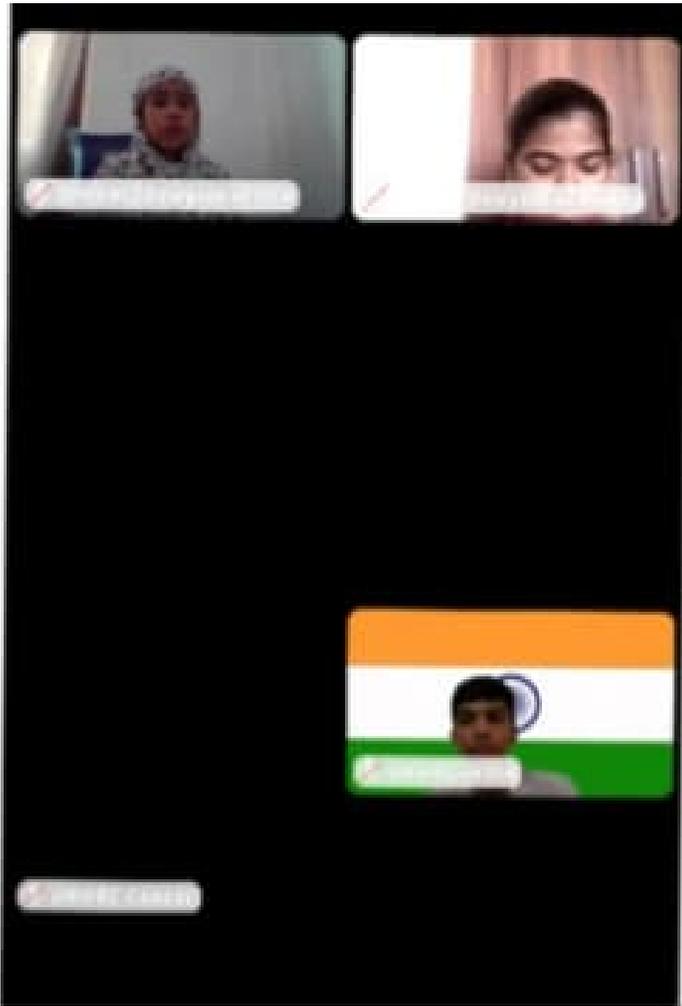
Introduction Biodiversity—the diversity of life on Earth—is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Biodiversity thus includes not only the millions of different species on Earth, it also consists of the specific genetic variations and traits within species (such as different crop varieties), as well as the various types of different ecosystems, marine and terrestrial, in which human societies live and on which they depend, such as coastal areas, forests, wetlands, grasslands, mountains and deserts. Biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and human well-being. It underpins the provision of food, fibre and water; it mitigates and provides resilience to climate change; it supports human health, and provides jobs in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and many other sectors. Without effective measures to conserve biodiversity and use its components in a sustainable manner, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will not be achievable.

Given the need for biodiversity and healthy ecosystems to achieve the 2030 Agenda, it is not surprising that many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include targets that reflect their important role. The role of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems is thus reflected not only in SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land), but also in many other goals and targets. For example, there are critical biodiversity dependencies for SDG 2 on zero hunger. Target 2.3 calls for a doubling of agriculture production and, according to the Thematic Assessment of Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), more than three-quarters of the world's food crops rely at least in part on pollination by insects and other animals, with between US\$235 billion and US\$577 billion worth of annual global food production relying on direct contributions by pollinators. An analysis of how biodiversity supports the achievement of all SDGs, published jointly by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological diversity (CBD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Development Programme, is available online.

A woman wearing a black hijab and a face mask. The mask is light blue and features the flag of the Uyghuristan Islamic Movement (UIM) with a white crescent moon and a white star. A red hand with yellow stars, representing the flag of China, is positioned over the mouth area of the mask. The background is a blurred crowd of people.

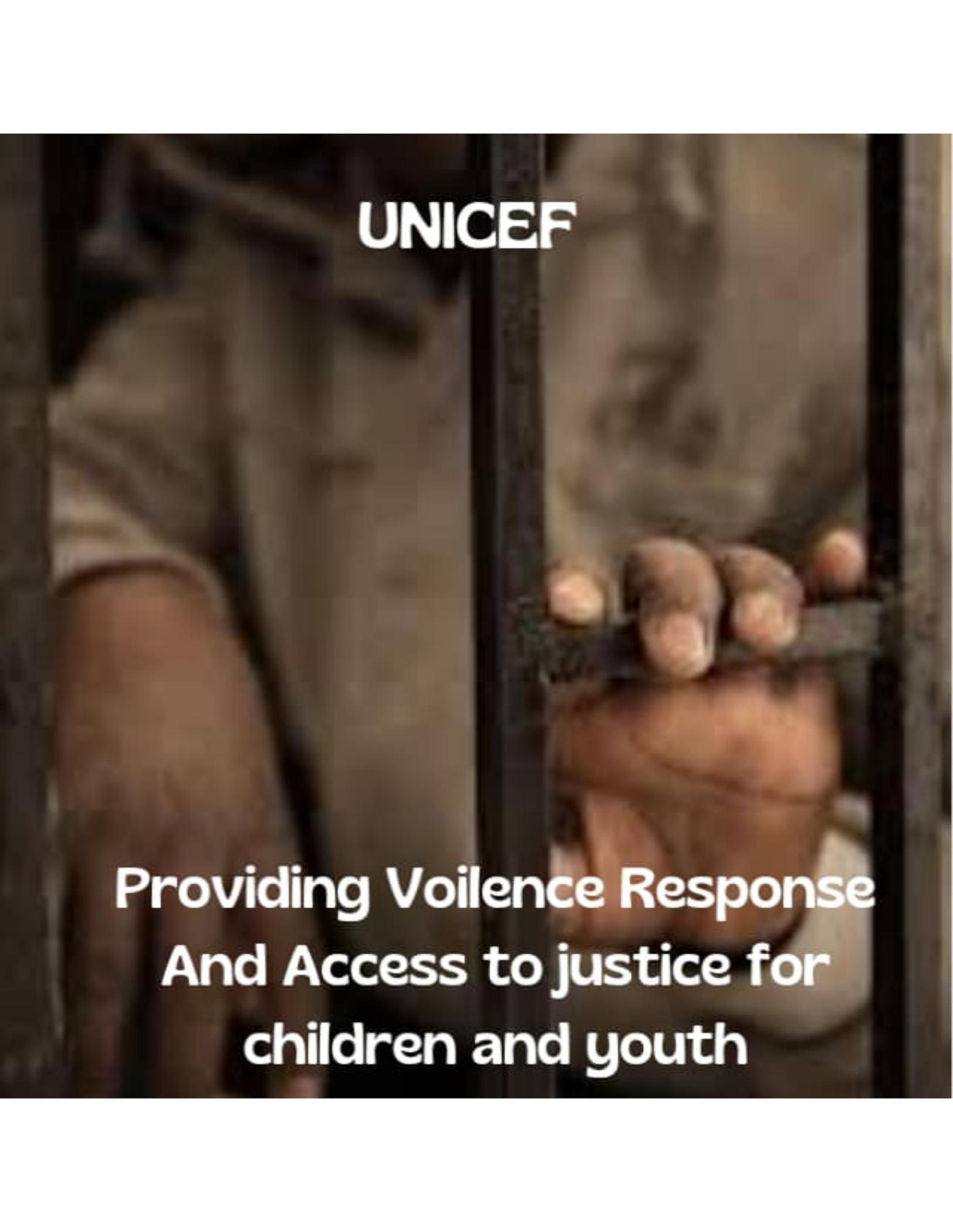
UNHRC

**The Existence Of Chinese
Concentration Camps For
Uyghur Muslims**



Investigating the existence of Chinese concentration camps for
Concentration camps are camps where people are isolated and
detained without due process of law. Xinjiang organised
concentration camps illegally and kept people under detention
without any proper reason. The Uyghur muslims were involved in
systematic rape and sexual abuse against women in internment
camps for ethnic Uyghurs and other Muslims in Xinjiang. According
to sources, Uyghur workers had reportedly been subjected to
exploitative working and abusive living conditions that may have
constituted arbitrary detention, human trafficking, forced labour
and enslavement by the use of forced labour. The UNHRC had
written to the Government of China as well as to private
businesses, both inside and outside of China addressing the
problem.

They had also written to governments of 13 countries where the
businesses are domiciled/headquartered, recalling the obligations
of home states under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and
Human Rights to ensure that businesses under their territory
and/or jurisdiction respect all human rights throughout their
operations. Members of the U.N. Human Rights Council are divided
over China's hard-line policies in its Xinjiang region, where more
than one million Muslim Uighurs have been detained in re-
education camps that critics say are aimed at destroying
indigenous culture and religious beliefs.



UNICEF

**Providing Violence Response
And Access to justice for
children and youth**



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Delegate of India(UNICEF)

UNICEF

UNICEF - Ukraine

UNICEF-Delegate of Belgium

UNICEF

Delegate of South Africa(UNICEF) D...

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UNICEF - Delegate of Italy - Aavya ...

UNICEF - ARGENTINA

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Violence and Justice. A connection?

Violence, one of the biggest concerns for children and humans in general, can be in physical forms, sexual forms, in the form of neglect etc. Children from all over the world face abuse; it is but the sad truth. It leads to mental trauma, stress, and overall weakening of self. Children learn from their surroundings. They adopt the manners of the people around them. As children from young ages get abused, it gets in-built into them that violence is the way to solve problems, which leads to the new generation learning to abuse others. It's the psychology of life. Children might get abused in schools by their teachers as a 'method of learning from mistakes', it could be from their households being beaten up by their parents or any other situation where children are helpless and get their personal boundaries violated. Bullying and peer pressure are a big part of abuse too as children respect others of the same age and could easily get affected by a few words.

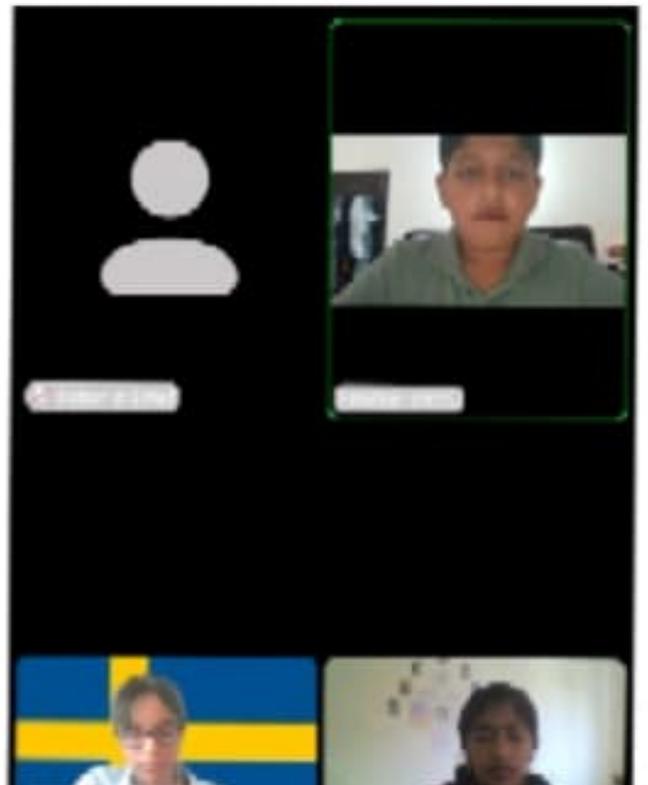
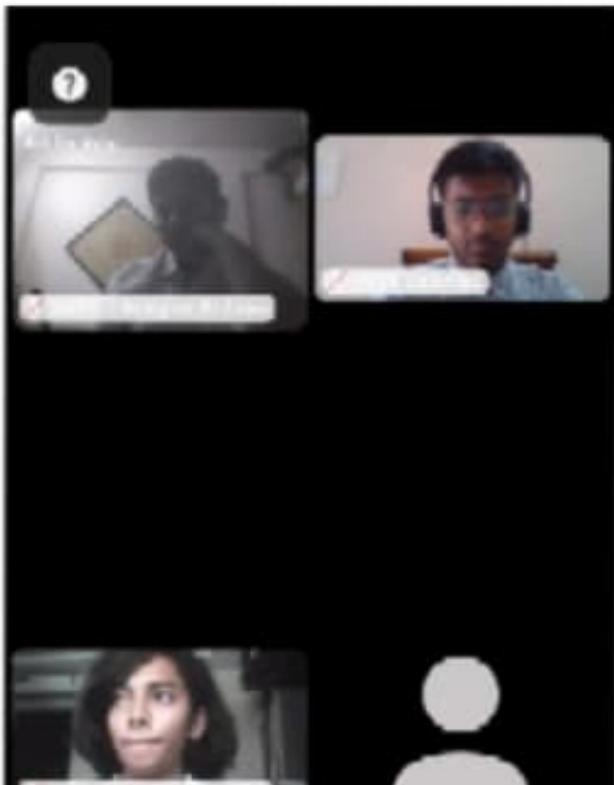
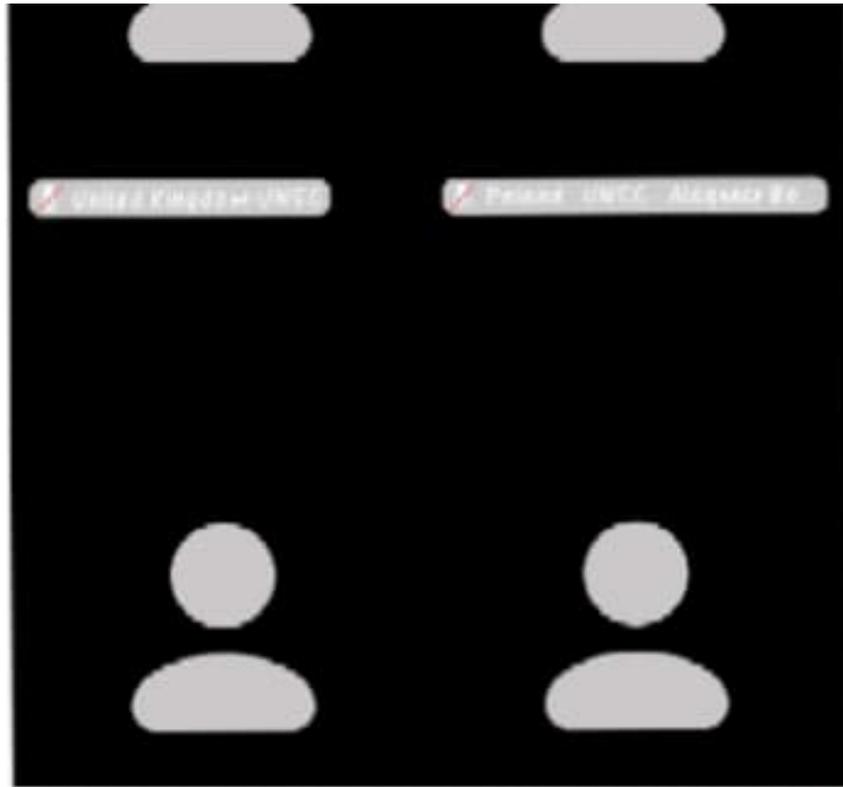
3 out of 4 children get abused but many countries don't have good justice systems to bring peace to those children. As a result, countries have tried looking for solutions, one of which is counselling for the victims. This would bring about better mental health and an overall positive community. UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) as an organisation for bringing about justice for children and youth that have gone through violence, has taken up a few steps to solve this major problem. They protect children rights, organise immunization programs to prevent AIDS/HIV etc. While UNICEF is doing the best they can do, you need to do your job of protecting yourself. Speak up, act right and think smart.

Violence and justice, two words with completely different meanings but with a connection.

An underwater photograph showing a large amount of plastic waste floating in the water. A large, crumpled white plastic bag is on the left, and a clear plastic bottle is on the right. A long, thin strip of plastic is in the foreground. Numerous small, striped fish are swimming around the debris. The water is clear blue.

UNEA

**Drastically reducing Maine
pollution including plastic**



Life under water in danger

All life under water is in danger. With the millions of plastic and hazardous wastes getting dumped into water bodies, they won't last long without getting choked completely. Maritime pollution is increasing day by day and its root causes are inflow of chemicals, solid waste, discharge of radioactive elements, industrial and agricultural effluents, man-made sedimentation, oil spills etc. An example of the toxic wastes in the water nowadays is microplastics.

Microplastics in the water when consumed by fish which us humans consume later, carry harmful toxins which are harmful and sometimes deadly. The great pacific garbage patch (also called the pacific trash vortex) is a collection of marine debris in the North Pacific Ocean which has about 1.8 trillion pieces of plastic. That is about 250 pieces of plastic per person in the entire world. It is one of the largest trash spots, a result of us humans absolutely destroying the environment.

Another example is aquatic animals living close to the shore, they consume plastic components washed off to shore and get choked. With the increasing amounts of waste/trash in all the water bodies, aquatic animals, and life on earth in general is in utmost danger.

We can take several steps into the procedure of reviving our healthy earth. The first, foremost and most important thing we can do is follow the three R's-reuse, reduce, and recycle. With this we could drastically change the amount of waste we normally throw out which gets dumped into water bodies. Change in the world can only come about by the people living in it. It's time to get up and act.



Courtesy And Credit

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