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"Climate Change: The Gathering Storm of International Peace and Security"

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Climate change is a pressing global issue that transcends borders and affects every nation. Its far-reaching consequences on ecosystems, economies, and societies have the potential to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and tensions among countries.

Data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shows a clear upward trend in global temperatures over the past century. This increase in temperature has led to a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including hurricanes, droughts, and wildfires. Such events have a direct impact on communities, economies, and political stability.

According to the World Resources Institute, 33 countries are currently facing extreme water stress. As climate change continues to affect water availability and agricultural productivity, competition over limited resources is likely to intensify, potentially leading to conflicts over water and arable land.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) warns that climate change is becoming a leading cause of humanitarian crises worldwide. This puts a significant strain on international aid efforts and can lead to disputes over resource allocation and responsibility sharing.

As of my last update in September 2021, there were no reports of a specific joint initiative by the UK, Russia, Australia, Bhutan, and India to control climate change directly in the context of threatening international peace. However, it is essential to note that climate change is a global issue that can have far-reaching consequences, including potential impacts on international peace and security.

Various nations and international organizations have recognized the potential security risks posed by climate change and have taken steps to address them. The United Nations, for instance, has been actively promoting climate action through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.

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While individual countries, including those you mentioned, have their own climate policies and initiatives, international cooperation is vital to effectively combat climate change. Collaboration between nations is encouraged to address issues such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, displacement of people, and resource scarcity, which can all have implications for regional and global stability.

Efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change can foster cooperation and foster stronger diplomatic relations between countries. Additionally, addressing climate change can reduce the potential for conflict over resources and territories, which could indirectly contribute to maintaining international peace.

To effectively address this global challenge, nations must prioritize collective action, sustainable practices, and climate resilience measures. International cooperation is essential to mitigate the risks and ensure a more secure and stable future for all nations. Failure to act decisively may lead to far-reaching consequences that further threaten global peace and security.

By: Swati Priya

Immunization Agenda 2030 : aim to achieve immunize Globally

July 29, 2023

Introduction

The following report presents a comprehensive review and discussion on the implementation of the Immunization Agenda 2030, with a particular focus on its progress and challenges in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). The agenda aims to ensure equitable access to vaccines and strengthen immunization systems worldwide to achieve better health outcomes for all.

All delegates from different countries held hands and came together to discuss and resolve the problem which is creating hurdles in the path of achieving the aim of IA 2030 i.e. to ensure vaccination and immunization of everyone, everywhere, and of every age. The delegate actively participated and put forward their view on the same.

Overview of Immunization Agenda 2030

The Immunization Agenda 2030 is a global strategy developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and its partners to extend the benefits of vaccination to everyone, regardless of their economic status. It builds upon the successes of previous vaccination initiatives, such as the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), to address current and emerging health challenges.

The WHO committee mainly discussed on global immunization, the growth and development of the health sector, and creating awareness among people. Putting forward their view of India, China, and UK, and many other countries highlighted.

- 1. Successes in Developed Countries:** Several high-income countries have made significant strides in achieving vaccination targets, leading to the eradication of certain diseases and reduced morbidity and mortality rates.
- 2. Challenges in LEDCs:** LEDCs face various obstacles in implementing the agenda due to limited resources, weak healthcare infrastructure, and logistical difficulties in reaching remote populations.
- 3. Vaccine Disparities:** There are disparities in vaccine access between developed and developing countries, leading to unequal health outcomes. Ensuring equity in vaccine distribution and affordability is crucial to achieving the agenda's goals.
- 4. Supply Chain and Cold Chain Management:** Strengthening supply chain and cold chain management is essential in LEDCs to maintain the quality and efficacy of vaccines during transportation and storage.

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5. **Cultural and Social Factors:** In some LEDCs, vaccine hesitancy may stem from cultural beliefs, misinformation, or lack of awareness about the benefits of immunization.
6. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Engaging local communities through targeted awareness campaigns can help address vaccine hesitancy and build trust in vaccination programs.
7. **Strengthening Primary Healthcare:** Enhancing primary healthcare services is vital for the successful implementation of immunization programs in LEDCs.
8. **Training Healthcare Workers:** Investing in training and capacity-building for healthcare professionals will improve vaccination delivery and data management.
9. **Financial Support:** LEDCs require sustainable funding from international donors and organizations to procure vaccines and strengthen their immunization systems.
10. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborating with private companies and NGOs can enhance the availability and affordability of vaccines in LEDCs.
11. **Digital Solutions:** Leveraging technology for vaccine tracking, stock monitoring, and surveillance can improve the efficiency of immunization programs.
12. **Data Collection and Analysis:** Accurate data collection and analysis will aid in measuring progress, identifying gaps, and formulating targeted strategies.
13. **Encouraging research and development of new vaccines and technologies tailored to the specific needs of LEDCs can further boost vaccination efforts.**

Conclusion

The successful implementation of the Immunization Agenda 2030 in LEDCs requires a collective and coordinated effort from the global community. By the active participation of INDIA, CHINA, the USA, and the UK in addressing the challenges, promoting equity in vaccine access, and fostering partnerships, we can work towards achieving universal immunization and better health outcomes for all by 2030.

By: Kritika Shah

United Nations Security Council

Unseen Danger: The Peril of Improvised Explosive Devices in Times of War

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Various countries have been actively involved in efforts to combat the IED threat through different means, including sharing intelligence, providing training and equipment to affected regions, and cooperating on research and development of counter-IED technologies. These efforts often take place within the framework of broader initiatives aimed at addressing terrorism, insurgency, and asymmetric warfare.

Collaboration between nations is crucial because the IED threat is not limited by borders.

Some of the common strategies employed to address the IED threat include:

Intelligence Sharing: Countries work together to gather and exchange intelligence on IED networks, tactics, and technologies. This helps improve situational awareness and the ability to predict and prevent IED attacks.

Capacity Building: Nations with expertise in countering IEDs often provide training and technical assistance to countries facing significant IED threats. This can involve training local security forces in bomb disposal techniques, intelligence analysis, and the use of counter-IED technologies.

Collaborating countries invest in research and development of advanced technologies to detect, neutralize, and protect against IEDs. This includes innovations in robotics, sensors, jammers, and vehicle armoring.

International Conventions and Treaties: Countries may cooperate to develop and implement international conventions or treaties aimed at curbing the use of IEDs or controlling the illicit trade in explosives and bomb-making materials.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement: Efforts to raise public awareness about the dangers of IEDs and engage communities in reporting suspicious activities can also play a significant role in countering the threat.

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Military Cooperation: Many of these countries have extensive experience in dealing with IEDs due to their involvement in conflicts and counterterrorism operations. They have developed specialized units and capabilities to detect, disarm, and mitigate the impact of IEDs on the battlefield.

Information Sharing: Countries with advanced counter-IED capabilities often share intelligence, expertise, and best practices with other nations to enhance their abilities to tackle the IED threat effectively.

Technology Development: Some of these countries are leaders in developing innovative technologies for detecting and neutralizing IEDs. They invest in research and development to create more advanced counter-IED technologies and equipment.

International Forums: These countries actively participate in international forums, such as the United Nations and counterterrorism organizations, where they collaborate with other nations to address common security challenges, including IED threats.

Legislation and Policy: Some countries have implemented laws and policies to counter the manufacturing, distribution, and use of IEDs, as well as to enhance border security and prevent the illicit movement of bomb-making materials.

It's essential to note that the landscape of international cooperation and initiatives to counter IEDs may have evolved. The global security landscape is continuously evolving, it is possible that there have been new developments or initiatives related to countering IEDs involving the countries.

By: Swati Priya

United Nations Human Rights Council

"UNHRC Convenes to Tackle Refugee, Asylum Seeker, and Migrant Rights Amidst Conflict-Induced Crisis"

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The delegates of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) committee convened to address the pressing issue of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants who face severe challenges during conflicts. The committee aims to provide an overview of the situation, identify key problems, and propose strategies to safeguard their rights and well-being during these turbulent times.

Overview of the Situation

Scope of the Issue: Armed conflicts and humanitarian crises have resulted in a significant increase in the number of displaced persons worldwide. Millions of people have been forced to leave their homes in search of safety and protection.

Vulnerable Populations: Refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, including women, children, and LGBTQ+ individuals, are particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses, exploitation, and discrimination during conflicts.

Key Problems Faced by Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Migrants

Unsafe Journeys: Many face perilous journeys while fleeing conflict zones, making them susceptible to trafficking, violence, and exploitation by smugglers and human traffickers.

Lack of Access to Basic Needs: Displaced individuals often struggle to access adequate food, clean water, healthcare, and shelter in host countries.

Violation of Human Rights: During conflicts, there is an increased risk of human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture, sexual violence, and denial of essential services.

Discrimination and Xenophobia: Some host communities may express hostility towards refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, leading to discrimination and xenophobia.

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Safeguarding Rights during Conflicts

Immediate Protection and Assistance: Strengthen the capacity of humanitarian organizations and peacekeeping missions to provide timely protection and assistance to displaced populations.

Addressing Root Causes: Address the root causes of conflicts to reduce forced displacement and create conditions conducive to safe and voluntary return.

Access to Legal Procedures: Ensure that refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants can access fair and efficient legal procedures to claim their rights and seek asylum.

Integration and Social Cohesion: Encourage programs that promote the integration of displaced populations into host communities, fostering social cohesion and mutual understanding.

Empowering Host Countries

International Solidarity and Support: Provide increased financial and logistical support to countries hosting many refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants.

Capacity Building: Enhance the capacity of host countries to provide essential services, education, and healthcare to displaced populations.

Combatting Xenophobia and Discrimination

Awareness Campaigns: Launch public awareness campaigns to challenge negative perceptions and stereotypes about refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants.

The delegates gave great emphasis on Education and Cultural Exchange: Promoting educational programs and cultural exchange initiatives to foster understanding and acceptance between host communities and displaced populations.

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International Cooperation and Coordination

Enhanced Cooperation: Strengthen international cooperation between nations, regional organizations, and UN agencies to address the challenges faced by refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants during conflicts.

Data Sharing and Analysis: Improve data collection and analysis to better understand the needs and vulnerabilities of displaced populations and inform targeted responses. Addressing the problems faced by refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants during conflicts requires a concerted global effort and a commitment to upholding human rights. By working together to safeguard their rights, countries can create a more inclusive and compassionate world, ensuring that no one is left behind in times of crisis.

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