
NORTH INDIA INTER- SCHOOL MUN

APRIL 29, 2023

FAIRGAZE MUN



**IN ASSOCIATION WITH
UNIC**

CONTENTS OF THE NEWSLETTER

APRIL 29, 2023

The MUN committees and their agendas are as follows:

ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council	Building sustainable and resilient infrastructure to achieve the sustainable development goal
UNEA: United Nations Environment Assembly	Promoting the responsible disposal of electronic and hazardous waste.
UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees	Potential Solutions for the problem of the refugee crisis in Ukraine.
UNGA: United Nations General Assembly	Evolution of Surveillance Technology for Security Purposes.

"The Willow Project: A 'Sustainable' Initiative or Environmental Irony?"

By Jaspiya Kaur

April 29, 2023

The approval of the Willow Project by the Biden administration has sparked a wave of dissent among climate activists, who are gravely concerned about the negative impact this project will have on the environment. The public's outrage over the government's support for such an inhumane and environmentally damaging project is palpable, as evidenced by the numerous riots and strikes that have erupted since the project's approval.

It is alarming to note that the Willow Project, if completed, will release a staggering 9.2 million metric tonnes of carbon pollution into the atmosphere each year, which is equivalent to the pollution generated by two million gas-powered cars. Despite the economic benefits touted by the project's proponents, it is evident that the government and the project's backers are turning a blind eye to the pressing climate crisis facing the world.

Ironically, the Willow Project is being marketed as a sustainability initiative, which only serves to highlight the insincerity of the government's claim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Moreover, the environmental impact of this project is not limited to the United States alone, as it would have adverse consequences on the climate of Canada, Mexico, and other neighboring countries. The resulting rise in sea levels would put coastal cities at risk of destruction, with far-reaching economic consequences that extend beyond the United States.



WHAT IS A P-
ANDA DOING IN
THE ARTIC?

I AM NOT A
PANDA! I AM
A TAN-ED
POLAR BEAR



"From Sunburn to Climate Change: Tackling Environmental Threats for a Sustainable Future"

By Aditya Kumar Tondak

April 29, 2023

The quote by George Santayana, "Those who do not remember the past, are condemned to repeat it," holds true for our current situation with regard to climate change. Neglecting our responsibility towards the environment has caused the conditions on Earth to deteriorate at an alarming rate, with potential consequences that could lead to the destruction of the planet.

As we know, the sun's depletion of fuels will eventually cause it to expand, leading to the end of life on Earth. However, our planet is facing a more imminent threat in the form of climate change. The consequences of extreme weather conditions, rising sea levels, droughts, floods, wildfires, and storms are intensifying, posing a threat to infrastructure, health, and water and food security worldwide.

Developing countries, such as Pakistan and India, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with natural calamities affecting their citizens, infrastructure, and pastoralists who rely on grazing land for their cattle. The SDG goals, implemented by the UN in 2015, aim to address these issues and make the world a better place for everyone. With a focus on climate change, the SDG chart has nine goals that are crucial in ensuring that the lives of individuals affected by climate change are not ruined.

"Immunization: The Shot at a Healthier, Safer, and More Prosperous Future for All"

By Harkiran Kaur

April 29, 2023

As **Ciro de Quadros** famously said, "The success of any immunization program depends not only on the vaccine, but on the people who deliver it." With this in mind, the **IA2030** outlines a comprehensive set of steps to ensure that everyone, everywhere, and at all ages benefits fully from vaccinations for good health and well-being.

Sadly, the 48 nations recognized by the UN as **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** have the lowest socioeconomic development indicators in the world, and many lack the resources to implement effective immunization programs. To address this issue and save more than 50 million lives over the next decade, the **World Health Assembly** has approved the **Immunization Agenda 2030**, a new global vision and strategy.

While **WHO AFRO** is working with 34 countries to support **NIS** development and 38 countries are planning key immunization investments, some nations still struggle to achieve even a basic level of immunization. **Yemen**, for example, falls below the 10% immunization threshold, with rates under 2%. This is particularly alarming considering the country has experienced three waves of **COVID-19**, yet fewer than 2% of **Yemenis** are fully vaccinated. Similarly, some African countries have faced challenges in accessing vaccines due to **China's** prioritization of wealthier trading partners for donations. However, other nations like **India, Australia, Canada, and America** have actively participated in immunization campaigns during the **COVID-19** pandemic, with **India** launching the **IMI 3.0** program to provide coverage for children and expectant mothers who missed their regular immunizations.

In order to create a healthier, safer, and more prosperous world for all, we must aim to leave no one behind in any circumstance or stage of life. This requires maintaining hard-won gains in immunization, recovering from disruptions caused by **COVID-19**, and achieving even more. After all, immunization is not only a life-saving measure but also a crucial investment for the future.

VACCINATED



NOT VACCINATED



"Immunization Diplomacy: A Heated Debate at WHO Committee"

By Gurveen Dhillon

April 29, 2023

During the debate of the WHO committee all the delegates performed enthusiastically representing their countries and putting forward the problems faced by the countries concerning immunization till 2030. It was a fierce yet healthy discussion.

Ghana suggested that there was a huge destruction in the economy during the covid pandemic and suggested a collaboration. The Republic of India was willing to collaborate but before the collaboration took place, delegates of India wanted to know about the policies of Ghana. The policies were that Ghana would help to establish health care facilities and help regarding vaccines. Japan was dissatisfied and raised a point of information: how can Ghana put forward such policies when the economy of Ghana is lagging already lagging. The delegate of Ghana was not able to satisfy the delegate of Japan and so the motion was not passed.

During the debate The Republic of India laid forward a sub agenda that wars and conflict affected areas being most vulnerable should be immunized as these areas act as a barrier to achieving IA 2030. The Republic of India raised a motion for all nations to be in support of the sub agenda. Japan thought of the sub agenda being appropriate and the motion should be passed. Uganda supported the motion. The Netherlands agreed that the motion should be passed as well and so did Russia. Belarus claimed that the vaccines shall be provided to the Republic of India by 2024. America agreed but the delegate had a proposal of cross border partnerships, which seemed like a great idea. The Republic of India agreed to the proposal and the motion was passed.

"The Fallout of Invasion: From Condemnation to Controversy"

By Jazmine

April 29, 2023

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 had a significant impact on the global community. The invasion was met with widespread international condemnation and new sanctions were imposed on Russia, which had economic effects not only on Russia but also on the world economy. However, the invasion also had social consequences, with reports of racism against Indians, Africans, and Middle Easterners working and studying in Ukraine at the hands of Ukrainians and other Eastern European countries. Protests against the invasion occurred worldwide, including daily protests in Russia. The Russian government responded by cracking down on other forms of opposition to the war, introducing censorship measures and repression against anti-war petition signatories.

Social media users in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Serbia, and the Arab regions showed sympathy for Russian narratives, partly due to distrust of US foreign policy. However, 98% of Ukrainians, including 82% of ethnic Russians living in Ukraine, did not believe that any part of Ukraine was rightfully part of Russia. The invasion also had political consequences, with opinion polls in Finland showing that public support for joining NATO climbed from 28% in February to 68% in March. Pope Francis suggested that NATO may have caused Russia's invasion of Ukraine, while warning that the war was becoming like the Spanish Civil War, where new and more powerful weapons were tested. He later accused Russia of "armed conquest, expansionism, and imperialism" in Ukraine.

A poll conducted by NPR found that only 36% of Americans approved of the Biden administration's response to the invasion, while an overwhelming 73% of Americans polled in October believed that the United States should continue to support Ukraine despite Russian threats of using nuclear weapons. However, a 2023 survey by The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research shows that support for providing arms and direct economic aid to Ukraine is declining.

How does it plan to address the illicit trafficking of explosive materials?

How can Ecuador deal with problem of IED'S?

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U-UH...
DELEGATE UH
... IS ... AH...



"IEDs: Improvised Explosive Devices or Insidious Endangered Deathtraps?"

By Bhavini

April 29, 2023

One year on from the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the Ukrainian people continue to stand strong against Russian aggression despite facing indiscriminate missile attacks, torture, kidnapping, mass killings, disinformation campaigns, and strikes on energy infrastructure.

Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have been a prevalent weapon used in this conflict, as well as in other conflicts throughout history. However, their use has become particularly common in the Middle East since the early 2000s. Groups such as al-Qaeda in Iraq and ISIS have used IEDs to target coalition forces, security forces, and civilians, causing significant casualties and damage. The Taliban's continuous use of IEDs in the Afghanistan War and the Syrian Civil War have also caused injuries and death to military and civilian targets.

IEDs are one of the most hazardous and deadly weapons, but there are various ways to address the issue. In 2010, NATO developed a C-IED Action Plan with three main focus areas: defeating the device (DtD) itself, attacking the network (AtN), and preparing the forces (PtF). NATO branches work on detecting and neutralizing IEDs, exploiting them as sources of information, training soldiers for an IED environment, developing technology to prevent IED attacks, and protecting soldiers and civilians.

Military forces have also implemented training programs for soldiers to help them identify and avoid IEDs in the field. This includes training on detecting signs of IEDs, avoiding potential ambush sites, and responding to IED attacks. Additionally, intelligence gathering and community engagement have been implemented by the military forces.

It is important to take steps towards making this world a better place and saying no to the use of IEDs in conflicts, which can lead to unnecessary loss of lives.

"A World of Contrasting Views: The UN Human Rights Committee Discusses Refugees and Migrants"

By Arnav Radder

April 29, 2023

The United Nations Human Rights Committee discussed how to address the growing challenges faced by refugees and migrants worldwide. Delegates from different countries shared their views and approaches to provide support and assistance to these vulnerable populations.

The delegate of Japan expressed their efforts to provide healthcare to refugees and migrants, but faced criticism from certain countries for not doing enough despite being the 3rd most developed country. The delegate of Australia shared their experience in conducting interviews and addressing employment issues, while the delegate of Burkina Faso emphasized the need to empower refugees and migrants to become self-sufficient.

Similarly, the delegates of Bangladesh discussed similar issues and challenges. The delegate of Mexico requested aid from other countries to deal with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The delegate of India shared their migrant mapping protocols and efforts to provide food, shelter, and vaccines to those in need.

The delegate of North Korea stated that their country is not yet ready to accept immigrants, and faced criticism from certain countries for their over-expenditure on armaments. The delegate of Myanmar focused on addressing the needs of both refugees and inhabitants in their country, with long-term goals in mind.

The delegate of France applauded their country's doctors for treating refugees with dignity and respect, and emphasized that all countries should follow suit. The delegate of the USA suggested that providing employment opportunities to refugees and migrants could help reduce poverty, and urged all countries to regulate their emigration policies.

Despite their varying approaches, all delegates agreed on the need to provide safe and welcoming environments for refugees and migrants, and to ensure that their basic needs are met.

Australia has violated
the rights to be free
from torture

USA



UNHRC

WE HAVE NOT!
THEREFUGEES ARE NOT
BEING TORTURED!!!

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AUSTRALIA



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