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NEWSLETTER

FAIRGAZE MUN



UNHRC

*dealing with problems faced by refugees
asylum seekers migrants with special
emphasis on their rights during conflict*

Israel's attacking the Jenin refugee camp

Israel states they provide the refugees with lands to stay on, but if they care so much about the refugees, why attack the other refugees? The delegate of Israel says that they are worried that Palestine is ready to pick up weapons and fight, with the Jenin camp becoming a symbol of resistance, though they are trying to improve the state of refugees. Japan is not accepting all the refugees.

In 2022, only 202 out of 3,772 applicants were recognized as refugees, but Japan says otherwise. Japan says instead of accepting a high number of applicants, they have been active themselves, how will they help the refugees? How will they give the refugees all the human rights or even help them?

The Delegate of the Republic of India is clueless.

When asked the delegate of India about the Manipur crisis delegate remained clueless about any such event in his country. If people don't know about the refugee crisis in their own country, how are they capable of taking care of refugees from other countries? What is happening in Manipur is no less than a civil war, and it is not going to end anytime soon if the country itself is not aware of it.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the third largest refugee-holding country in the world. Germany is not only UNHRC's largest donor but the third largest refugee-holding country, with around 2.2 million refugees. Germany has taken in a lot of refugees and also is a popular destination for refugees seeking education. All refugees are allowed to be self-employed or work as an employee without any restrictions. This proves that Germany is a safe and happy place for immigrants to stay.

UNSC

The threat of improvised explosive devices especially during war situations

Germany, China, Switzerland, India, and USA want to work internationally with other countries to make technology to detect the use IED's. I think these solutions are only partially effective as technology is hard to make and even more civilian lives can be lost in the process. Greece's wasn't straight forward as Greece took responsibility for an incident where IED's were used.

Brazil wants to restrict the purchase of materials which are used for IED's and stop selling the parts of IED's publicly but rather only to the military. I think this is an effective way of controlling IED usage as there is no way to make IED's if there are no materials to make it. Russia is training the military and civilians to prepare for IED attacks by organizing camps for IED awareness. I think this solution is practically effective as it may prevent IED's and reduce the casualties by them.

Italy has made treaties with companies like NATO and the UN to reduce the production of IED's by banning IED materials to prevent further casualties. Canada wants to fund the production of technology and awareness programs of IED awareness and ban the production of IED's. From here onwards I could see some even more terrible reception. Canada like Italy has signed some treaties like NATO and UN to prevent further casualties of IED's. So far in my opinion Canada and Italy have the best solutions for IED's.

By SHRIKRISHNA
reporter

UNGA

Discussing how climate change will further threaten international peace and security

Interview with the Russian Federation

Q-To delegate of Russia) What are your plans to reduce greenhouse emissions- The Russian federation has participated in the implementation of the United Nations framework on climate change, the Kyoto protocol of december

11,1997 and the Paris agreement of december 12,2015.

As a part of the implementation of the Paris agreement, the Russian federation

announces a target for limiting greenhouse gas emissions which provides for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 to 70% relative to the 1990 level. This indicator demonstrates an increasing ambition to earlier commitments to limit greenhouse gas emissions

Q 2 (To delegate of Israel) Would you partner up with Palestine to reduce climate change ?

Ans- The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been a complex issue centred on political and territorial concerns but climate change is an issue which requires international corporation.In the past,countries with political conflicts have collaborated on environmental issue so, until and unless it is big international issue, I think Israel would partner up with Palestine.

Q 3 (To delegate of Brazil) As you know Brazil loves football so, would you build a stadium or invest the money which will be used to build the stadium to reduce climate change ?

Ans- Although building a stadium may generate economic growth for the country, I don't think the country would invest in something like a stadium unless it is for some big event like a World cup tournament.

WHO

Reviewing and discussion upon the
implementation of immunization agenda
2030 with special emphasis on LEDC'S

multiple interviews by reporter Jaideep

1. What are the parameters to take control over the viral diseases in India?
ANS. Hand Wash is the simplest way to prevent viral diseases. Frequently clean our households, avoiding public spaces during flu season, eliminating nonhuman reservoirs, eliminating the vector and improving sanitation.

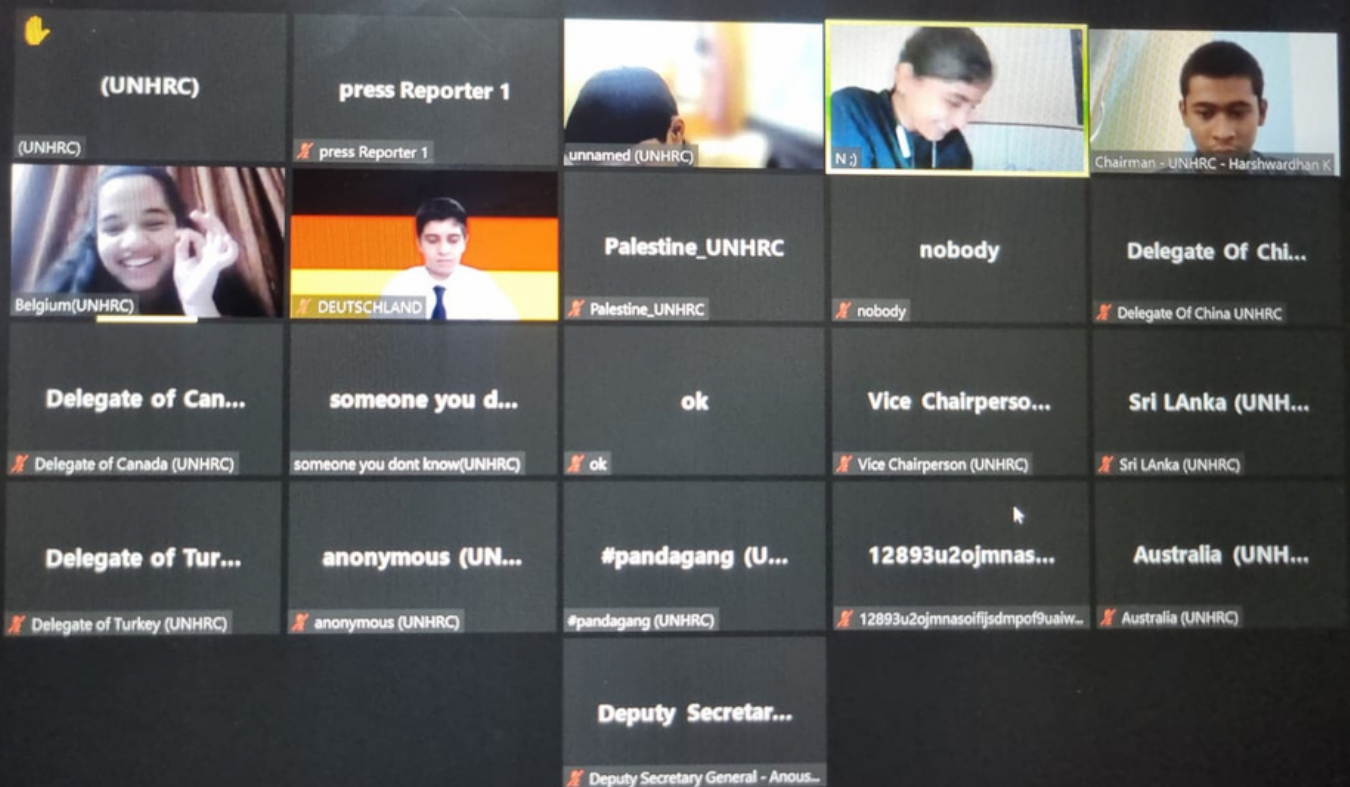
2. How do you get funds for free vaccination in South Korea ? ANS. The funds for the free vaccination are supplied to Korea through the local and central government as well as NHI. We also have a mobilized additional resources package and the pandemic fund by the World Bank Group.

3. Which countries in Africa is France helping ?
ANS. The Francophonie countries in the continent of Africa.

4. How did the UK help control over the Covid 19 ?
ANS. It was the first country to respond, initially through the travel restrictions and extending covid -19 vaccine booster campaign. UK is steadfast supporter of WHO's work in emergencies.

5. How is France helping Africa ?
ANS. Africa is one of France's main objectives to help all the Francophone countries and immunize every person in the Remote areas of Africa, drinking dirty water, and having no shelter. As most of the life expectancies in the countries of western and central africa were below 70 years (most of them). France with the help of Emmanuel Macron took it as a priority to help the LEDCs (Less Economically Developed countries) in Africa with better Health care services.

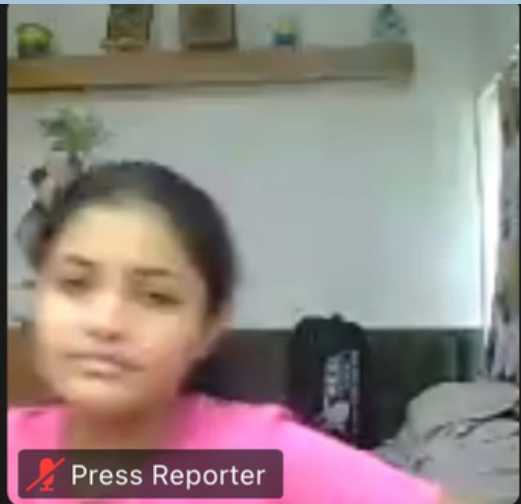
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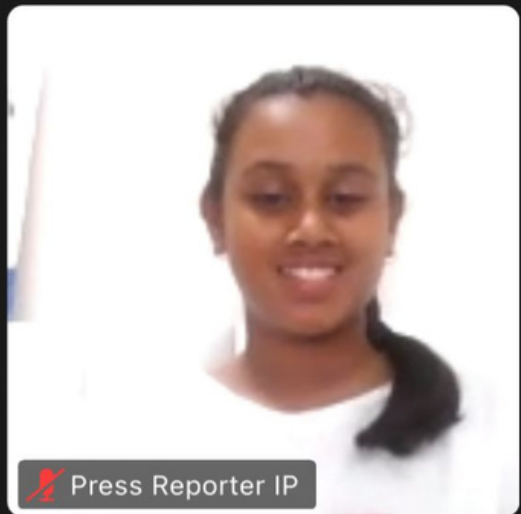
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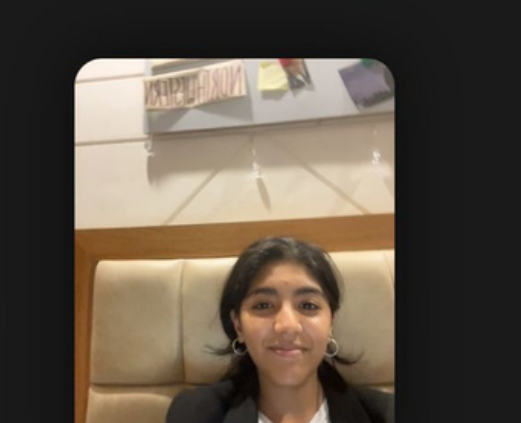
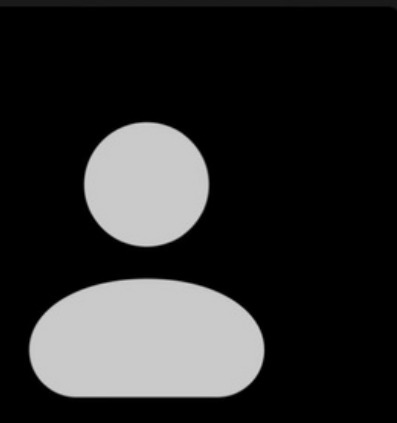
Press Reporter



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Press Reporter IP



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