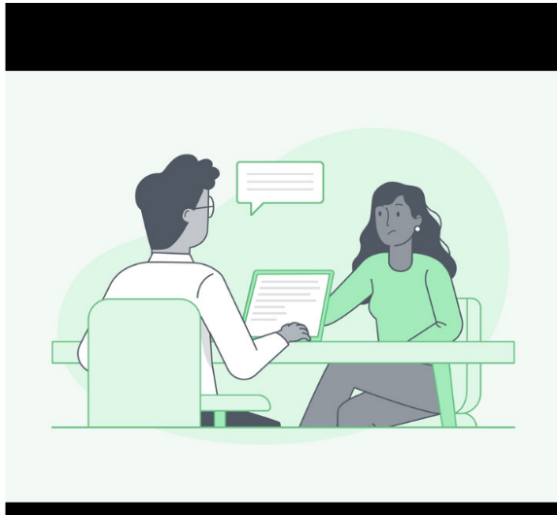


26 JUNE, 2021

AVK FAIRGAZE MUN

Kusha Grover | WHO



Communication is the Key

Is it important for the governments to communicate with the citizens? Kusha Grover from Al Jazeera writes about the steps taken by various member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) in this regard. American journalist, James Thurber, has very beautifully summed up the hopes for change by saying, "Let us not look back in anger, nor forward in fear, but around us in awareness."



In keeping with this thought, on Saturday, June 26, 2021, the member-states of the World Health Organization (WHO) started a discussion about spreading awareness regarding diseases and vaccinations among their citizens. The committee discussed several other issues ranging from the COVID-19 pandemic to improvement of hygiene and having clean surroundings. All this was complemented by one quintessential element - spreading awareness.

The member-states pitched in a variety of inputs regarding this topic. The United States of America talked about websites that are in place for information about vaccines. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan emphasised on the need to spread awareness in schools, offices and religious places through personal communication, social media and electronic media. Moving forward, Republic of Singapore talked about the usage of SMS services in order to connect to the citizens. New Zealand also showed keenness to use mass media for educating their citizens. Additionally, the member-states remarked that their respective leaders were actively engaged in building a connection with the citizens.

However, the delegates raised questions and concerns about the accessibility of this medium of communication. This aspect of the problem was met with a lukewarm response. With the United Nations Deputy-Secretary General Amina Mohammed spotlighting the digital divide being the "new face of inequality" as almost half of the population remains offline in the press release DSG/SM/1579 dated April 27, 2021, the member states will have to put their heads together to find solutions to this issue. Ironically enough, in order to prevent outbreak of communicable diseases, communication is the key!

26 JUNE, 2021

AVK FAIRGAZE MUN

Juana | UNESCO



Is technology a boon or a bane? Or maybe both? Writes Juana of Sky News

This session of UNESCO had the topic Harnessing Emerging Technologies for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4. The start was briefing on the topic. But then came the GSL. Some of the points made in the GSL were worth mentioning. These few points were made by the countries:-



Canada, made its point in the GSL saying that we do have healthcare facilities, sanitation, but what about education? We should all work together to make work easier. And not only provide facilities to the new generation but to the old one as well. And ended by saying that we should all work in peace

Netherlands, had a positive and peaceful speech and said, "To accomplish anything we want we will need participation by everyone and not only work on our own countries but help others as well."

Australia, while it talked more about its own self more but also made a few good points. Australia said that it focuses on the 2030 agenda and plans success. But a comment was not far away, as said by Canada, Australia did not have the needed information on the topic technology.

And last but not the least the last point was made by Cambodia, suggested to use social media for education but in some rural areas it might make a bit of a problem.

Now as we transition into the Moderated-Caucus (topic being Advantage of adding technology in the pursuit of SDG-4) again some points could not be overlooked and here they are:-

Netherlands said that technology has greatly helped the education in the time of COVID-19, and also provided the content whenever students needed it.

India has made its points by saying that it has open online platforms for educational environment.

And now last but not the least Albania makes the most importance by stating that it is quality not quantity that matters. And here I would end the article by saying that technology is both a boon and bane.

2015



2035





War is a cowardly escape from the
problems of
PEACE !

26 JUNE, 2021

AVK FAIRGAZE MUN

Tanayaa Dhingra | UNEA

Sustainable consumption and production

The agenda for the meeting was 'Sustainable Consumption and Production' and the UNEA shared their points keeping the important facts in mind.

The motion for the first debate was Laws for Planet Earth.

The delegate of India was very clear when she stated that India had taken steps to reduce pollution. India followed The Environment (Protection) Act. The act started in 1986.

The objective was to protect and improve the environment. The act prevents the hazards to humans, creatures and plants.

India made an app called 'Green Delhi', on 29th of October. The app helped citizens to register their complaints about violations of anti-pollution norms in and around their vicinity.

After India, The delegate of the USA made sure that her country was no less in saving mother earth.

The USA supported 'The Clean Air Law' which prevents air pollution by imposing obligations on the government, local authorities, and the industrial sector. The law passed in the Knesset on July 22, 2008, and came into effect in January, 2011.

The USA also started 'The Federal Water Pollution Control Act' of 1948 which was the first major U.S. law to address water pollution. Growing public awareness and concern for controlling water pollution led to sweeping amendments in 1972. As amended in 1972, the law became commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Another motion that was discussed was 'GSL' known as General Public License.

The delegate of Pakistan stated that Pakistan is serious about this topic.

India asked - How is Pakistan saving water?

Pakistan's answer - In order to reduce the water usage of this key economic sector, officials have been introducing the technique of drip irrigation in cotton cultivation. Farmers are encouraged to use drip irrigation on their land with the help of generous government subsidies.

That's when Israel questioned Pakistan. Israel asked what Pakistan was doing in pesticide misuse but Pakistan refused to answer the question.

GSL was now put on break.

The next motion chosen was 'Conserving Nature Resources'.

The delegates were asked to create a pdf for this topic.

The MUN ended here.