

GAZETTE

THE OASIS INTER- HOUSE MUN

Bridging Turmoil:

Where Conflict Meets Human Rights

“We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights.”

~ *Kofi Annan*

From the Executive Board

Human rights are the essential liberties and protections that every individual deserves, simply by being human, regardless of gender, race, nationality, or religion. Yet, conflicts often lead to severe violations of these rights, with civilians facing forced relocation, sexual assault, torture, and genocide. Maintaining justice and defending these fundamental rights is a formidable challenge amid the chaos. This time, the focus is on the crucial role of strong international bodies and grassroots efforts in alleviating suffering, supporting victims, and fostering lasting peace. By addressing the root causes of conflict and championing human rights, societies can move from turmoil to reconciliation. The delegates thoughtfully examined their proposals, addressing the issue with deep concern and a commitment to finding solutions. They passionately articulated their worries, ready to go the extra mile. In this context, the media's role is as crucial in enlightening the public about these challenges. IPC reporters dedicated themselves to their work, striving not only to engage readers but also to inform and raise awareness.



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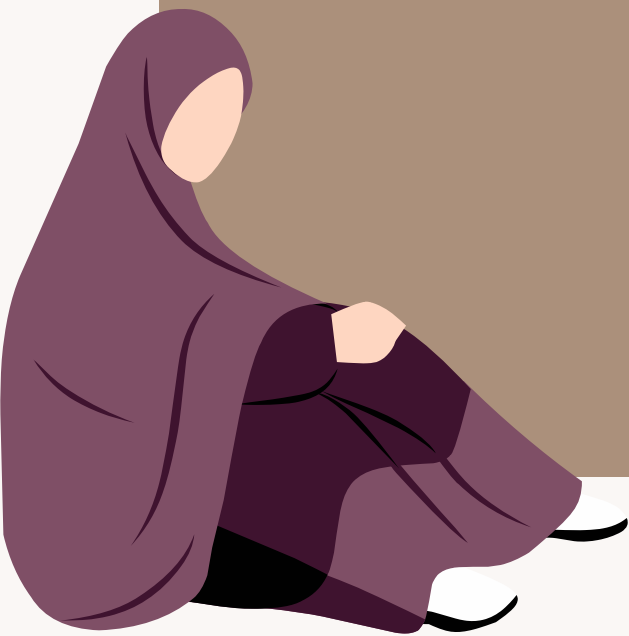
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

AGENDA:

The issue of China's
treatment of Uyghurs in
the Xinjiang Province





新华社
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

Setting the Agenda: Inaugural Session of the Model United Nations

-Xinhua News Agency

The first committee of the United Nations Security Council commenced to discuss the agenda on 26th April 2024. The agenda was “China’s treatment of the Uyghurs in the Xinjiang region”.

The delegate of the USA proposed to start the general speaker’s list, where all the delegates except the delegates of South Africa and Afghanistan agreed and, by a shocking 87.5%, the motion passed. The delegate of the USA decided to go last.

The delegate of Brazil started the GSL and supported the Chinese government by firmly rejecting the acquisitions against the Government of China.

The delegates of the USA, Japan, France, Norway, Canada and Australia targeted the government of China for Human Rights Violations. On the other hand, the delegates of Brazil, Pakistan and Afghanistan trusted the Chinese government and supported it.

After the GSL, there was an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes which was passed by 100% voting where the delegates had a long diplomatic talk on the agenda.

Following the unmoderated caucus, there was a moderated caucus proposed by the delegate of Russia on the topic of “Human Rights Violation”.

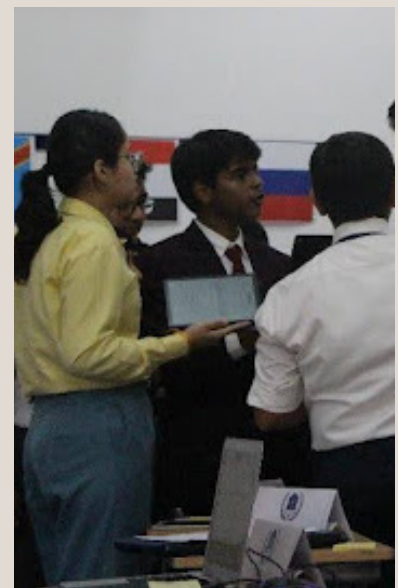
The delegate of Russia decided to speak first on the topic and the delegate talked about the violation of human rights.

It was followed by a point of information by Germany which informed the delegate of Russia about how human rights violations are happening mostly in Russia and how Russia is violating human rights in the Ukraine-Russia war. They informed the committee about Russia electrizing a Ukrainian to get information.

The delegate further added, “Doesn’t this violate human rights?” The delegates of Canada and Russia also followed up about how China has violated their citizen’s human rights. The delegate of China debated on behalf of his country and told all the delegates about Act IV in its constitution, which directly says that all human rights are treated equally in China.

The delegate also informs the committee about how Western countries are targeting China and spreading false news related to the Uyghurs in the Xinjiang province.

The delegate of China also informs the delegates of the USA and France about how almost 5800 African–American children were killed in the USA and says- “take care of your country’s human rights as they are being violated.”



“Human rights are not a privilege conferred by government. They are every human being’s entitlement by virtue of his humanity.”

-Mother Teresa

The second session of the United Nations Security Council started at noon and the moderated caucus on “Violation of Human Rights” was continued. The delegates of France and Ireland talked on the same topic. Further, the Chair introduced a topic for the moderated caucus “Mitigating the sufferance of the Rohingya Muslims and the other ethnicities of the world.” The chair gave the delegates 5 minutes of unmoderated caucus to research on the topic and 7 delegates had to speak on this topic in the moderated caucus.

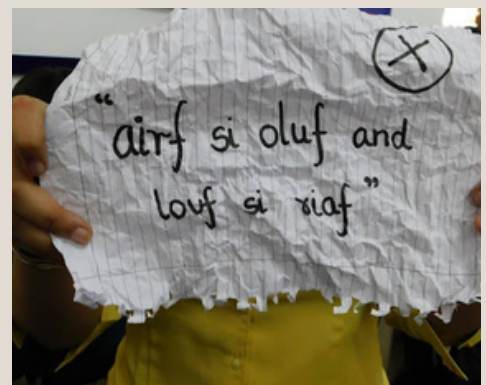
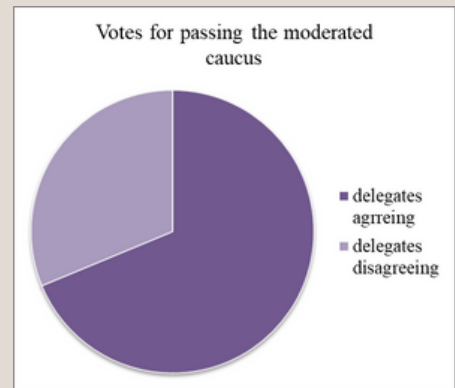
During the moderated caucus, the delegates of the United Kingdom, Japan and India discussed the topic. While the delegate of India was speaking. The crisis was introduced. Despite the crisis, the delegates decided to continue the moderated caucus.

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All the delegates were trying to crack the code. It was the delegate of Germany who first cracked the code. The unjumbled sentence was “fair is foul and foul is fair”, was fifafif. The delegates opened the file and there was a map in the file. The map had Xinjiang covered in red colour and it had marks on the map. To solve the map, there was an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes.

In the 15-minute unmoderated caucus, the delegates started working on the crisis. Just like that the second committee session came to an end.

In the crisis, a paper had a jumbled sentence “Airf si oluf and louf si riaf”. The committee had an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes to understand the crisis. The bloc of the United States of America was the first one to unjumble the sentence. As the crisis started, there was a ruckus in the committee



April 26, 2024

The 3rd committee session began like no other, with nations in groups collectively working towards solving the crisis to identify the unknown danger looming over their heads.

The Member States in the committee had been divided into 2 blocs: “Your phone Ling Ling” the pro-China bloc comprising the nations of China, Russia, Pakistan and Brazil, and “fifafif” the anti-China bloc comprising the rest of the Member States.

Following the crisis update, the United States of America’s motion for a Provisional Speakers’ List was passed.

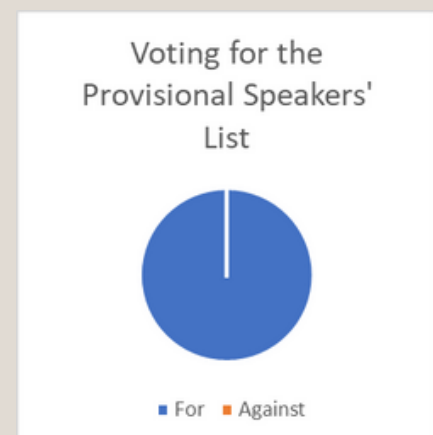
Several nations in the ‘fifafif’ bloc claimed the news in the crisis update to be baseless and fabricated, and that since the report had been leaked “to” and not “by” the Canadian Press, the news wasn’t credible. Canada denied the allegations claiming “it has never engaged in wars,” and that the “allegations are based on leaks China has spread”.

Germany held similar views stating that this was all “a distraction by the Chinese government so that the Uyghurs would be seen in a bad light” and to “prove the sanctions against China wrong.” Norway made huge accusations believing that China was developing mass destruction weapons underground.

Countries in the pro-China bloc denied that China had leaked such information, and asked “why it would leak information to the Canadian press, considering how Canada is biased against China” and stated that “the so-called Xinjiang issue was just another fabrication by the West”.

Russia expressed how this was all “a hoax by the ‘fifafif’ block to distract from what the countries have done”, Brazil urged the countries to “rise above petty politics” claiming that a “destabilised China means a destabilised world” and that “peace in china would lead to peace in the world”, while later in a slip of tongue admitting that China has indeed violated few international human rights in Xinjiang.

Conclusively, the third session of the first day of proceedings formally ended at 3:45 p.m. IST with the exhaustion of the Provisional Speakers’ List, raising the likelihood of a productive committee meeting the following day.





“The best way to solve problems is through dialogue”
~Malala Yousafzai

-The Canadian Press

The fourth committee session commenced on 27th April at 8:20 a.m.

The first motion of the day was raised by the delegate of Ireland, ‘Cultural suppression’. “People in Xinjiang Uyghur are facing threats of repression, mosques are being destroyed and turned into government buildings. Canada believes in supporting Uyghur’s cultural rights and requests to call out China”, said the delegate of the Dominion of Canada.

A press conference took it over. The Canadian Press questioned three countries: the Republic of India regarding their take if there would be a refugee crisis in their country, the People’s Republic of China regarding their evidence to prove their claims and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan about the increase in the country’s economic and political relations with China.

The delegate of the United Kingdom stated, “ Uyghurs are forced to learn Chinese. They couldn’t leave the detention camps until they learn all the hundred syllables.” ‘Uyghurs are not allowed to worship openly or dress according to their choice’, said the delegate of Japan. The delegate of the United States of America supported Uyghurs and said the same. India called out China for contradicting their constitution as the constitution says that citizens of China shall enjoy the religion and culture of their preference.

Russia opposed these statements and asked for a biased opinion because the camps might be re-education camps and the citizens living there are living a happy life. Supporting China, Brazil said that the country faces many challenges and their practice to stop terrorism and extremism must be acknowledged. Delegates were then given an unmoderated caucus of fifteen minutes to form the ‘draft resolution’. Bloc A selected the Dominion of Canada, Ireland, Japan and South Africa as their sponsors.

The United States of America raised the motion to discuss the draft resolution which passed with a clear majority. The establishment of the committee to perform an external investigation by the delegate of Norway.



A solution given by Bloc A mentioned that the liberal states should go to Xinjiang to investigate the area. Another amendment was raised by the delegate of Russia who talked about Japan’s economic contribution to China.

After twenty-five minutes of discussion, the voting started and the draft resolutions and the committee failed. The delegate of Norway raised a motion to suspend the committee.

Crisis Report

Recurrence of the Crisis!

-Mouli Panwar (Delegate of DPA)

When the crisis was introduced, a jumbled sentence “Airf si oluf and louf si riah” was written on a piece of paper, the delegates had to unjumble the sentence and thus open a file with the help of the unjumbled sentence. To work on the crisis, the committee had an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes. The Fifafif (Block 2) was the first block to unjumble the sentence. Although the sentence was there the delegates had to derive the code to open the file.

As the crisis started, there was a ruckus in the committee. It was the delegate of Germany who first cracked the code. The unjumbled sentence was “fair is foul and foul is fair”, the code was fifafif. The delegates opened the file and there was a map in the file. The map had Xinjiang covered in red colour and it had marks on the map. Further another map was introduced to the delegates which had a satellite picture of a cell or a warehouse in China. The third update came in the third session where news about nuclear weapons was leaked to The Canadian Press.

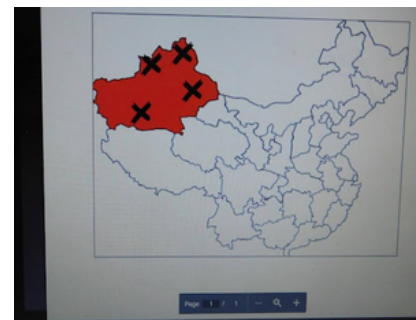
In the 1st update, the delegates thought that the marked places were cells from the Xinjiang people or the air bases of China.



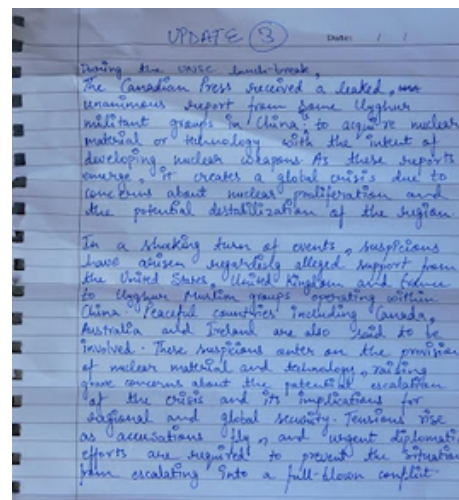
2nd Crisis Update

In the 2nd crisis update, the delegates thought that the marked place was one of the cells of Uyghurs in China.

In the 3rd update, while the Ling Ling block was accusing Canada, that it was responsible for the nuclear weapon import, the fifafif block stated that China was the one falsely accusing Canada so the attention from the Xinjiang provision shifted to Canada.



1st Crisis Update



3rd Crisis Update

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGENDA:

Mitigating the impact of
Climate Change on
Agricultural Development
and Food Security



Addis Ababa, April 26/2024 (ENA): The first committee session of the United Nations General Assembly commenced with its agenda being “Mitigating Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Development and Food Security.”

The committee started with a General Speaker’s List where the delegates mainly focused on their country's stance and what their country is doing to mitigate the impact of climate change. A few developing countries appealed to the developed nations for financial assistance.

As the committee progressed, quite a few motions were raised but most of them failed. Eventually, one motion passed after the other four failed. The delegate of Japan raised a motion to begin with a moderated caucus on the challenges faced by the countries on the respective agenda.

Delegates of Afghanistan, Kenya and South Sudan expressed their concern for their people and how they are suffering due to the dire effects of food security

Following the moderated caucus, the committee went into an unmoderated caucus for 20 minutes in which the members discussed their motions, solutions and questions.

The delegates of France and China raised Points of information towards the delegate of the USA.

The delegate of France asked a very insightful question about companies in the USA releasing toxic chemicals which further degraded the environment causing it to affect agricultural production. The delegate of the USA was left speechless.

The committee went into a moderated caucus raised by the delegate of Ethiopia on the problems the farmers are facing. The delegate explained the challenges that Ethiopia is facing and further explained the investments made to mitigate these problems.



“Ethiopia is investing in climate-resilient agriculture, promoting drought-tolerant crops, and enhancing irrigation infrastructure. Yet, our efforts alone are not enough. We urge collective action to mitigate climate change, support adaptation measures, and ensure the resilience of our agricultural systems”, said the delegate of Ethiopia.

In 2021, as part of Ethiopia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, the Government of Ethiopia announced ambitious emissions cuts and other commitments, including reducing emissions by 68% by 2030 to reforest and restore up to 15 million hectares.

Humanitarian Crisis Plays out : Aid Fails to Reach Conflict Zones, departing Youngsters Undernourished and Producers Desperate

-The Spectator

For our delegation, the importance of food security and agricultural productivity in the context of climate change cannot be overstated. We accept that there is no quick fix for climate change, but immediate action is needed to lessen its effects on food security. The health of mothers and children is deteriorating alarmingly at the moment, and malnutrition is becoming a major problem. Furthermore, the dire situation is shown by the startlingly high number of farmer suicides.

The Second committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) began at 12:15 pm. The topic of "Why the aid provided by the country is not received by other countries?" was the committee's agenda.

Russia to Japan when Japan asked about the funds that had been sent to the developing countries but were futile.

"I had not used any word like "funds" in my speech so you are requested not to ask any question which had not been provided by me" – said the delegate of Russia to Japan.



The delegate of Russia directly neglected the question asked by Japan.

The delegate of Kenya taking its stand on the topic and providing facts needed to support the point. The Proposed Remedies provided by the countries were:

Enhanced collaboration: To guarantee the effective delivery of aid to areas impacted by violence, it is essential to strengthen collaboration between donor nations, international organisations, and local authorities.

Mechanisms for Accountability: Putting in place strong accountability systems to monitor the delivery of aid and hold those in charge accountable for any distribution errors.

Community Engagement: Giving community empowerment and engagement a priority to enable local people's participation in decision-making processes concerning the distribution of aid.

Conflict Resolution: Conflict resolution is the process of addressing the root causes of instability and conflict via mediation, peacebuilding, and diplomatic measures in order to foster an atmosphere that is favourable to the provision of humanitarian aid.

Due to the declaration of Crisis, the Chair halted the caucus to discuss about the crisis. And with that, the second round of negotiations officially came to an end.



Small Acts: Big Impact Moments from the third committee session

-Kenya News Agency

A crisis, whether natural or man-made, can impose intense and immediate damage upon a country, disrupting its economy, destabilising its society, and challenging its resilience. Yet, amidst adversity lies opportunity- an opportunity to unite, innovate, and rebuild stronger than before. It is in the ordeal of crisis that nations reveal their true character, and it is through collective action and unwavering resolve that they emerge stronger, more resilient, and more prepared for the challenges of tomorrow.

As soon as the crisis was declared in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) committee session 2, every delegate was stunned. The hesitation on their faces demonstrated how pressurised they were from the PSLs the delegates had to prepare. The delegates prepared their PSLs, with a lot of anxiousness and with a short time limit, yet managed to begin the open debate within a few minutes.

This session was full of interesting yet controversial arguments, resulting in many new questions and queries by the opposing delegates. The constant questioning was a great opportunity for the IPC delegates.

The delegate of the United States of America and the delegate of Kenya were in continual argument throughout the session followed by the delegates of China, Afghanistan and Japan targeting the delegate of the United States of America making the delegate helpless to answer back and justify the country's actions on the given crisis.





Forging Alliances: The last committee session

-Agence France-Presse

In the 4th committee session of the United Nations General Assembly, there was one anonymous bloc formed. The delegates had to discuss the Draft Resolution.

After the roll call, the chair asked about the motion. China, Ethiopia, the UK, and other countries voted for an unmoderated caucus and it was passed by the chair, wherein countries discussed about the Draft Resolution.

The unmoderated caucus was then followed by the Press Conference. The IPC delegates were requested to ask questions from different countries. The nations of Afghanistan, Syria, South Sudan and India emphasized the agricultural sector and funds. Additionally, they provided suitable solutions to how they tackled the scorching weather with the given funds and sustainable technologies.

Continuously accused of leaving a significant carbon footprint on the planet, the USA found itself under relentless scrutiny.

News agencies such as the Kenya News Agency and The Spectator bombarded the USA with questions regarding its emissions and past false accusations.

China highlighted the “various energy saving measures” it has implemented and its efforts to reduce reliance on coal as a primary energy source. “China pledges to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030”, declared the nation.

Later on, the Chair called for POI’s (Point of Information) and motions. Russia proposed an Unmoderated caucus of 20 minutes, while Somalia proposed one for 30 minutes.

However, the Chair, considering the extensive use of unmoderated caucuses throughout the committee session, decided to proceed with a moderated caucus.

The motion for the GSL (General Speaker’s List) for 60 seconds was passed and the delegates started giving their speeches based on the overview of the delegate’s position papers. Post the GSL the delegates began with presenting Draft Resolution. With the favor of 15 delegates, the Draft Resolution was successfully passed.



Crisis Report

Cyclone hits South Sudan

-Aahana Kamboj (Delegate of AFP)

South Sudan has been devastated by a cyclone, leading to loss of life and mass destruction. Critical infrastructure, including irrigation systems and storage facilities have been destroyed, disrupting access to markets for agricultural produce. Fields lie in ruins, with harvests wiped out and seed stocks destroyed. Urgent humanitarian assistance is needed for an estimated 1.5 million people.

To address this crisis, the US, UK, and France have committed funds to support relief efforts. Their contributions will help rebuild infrastructure, provide essential supplies and bolster many families. Global teamwork is crucial for dealing with urgent needs and helping communities recover in the long run.

Meanwhile, Kenya braces for an approaching cyclone, posing further challenges for farmers already struggling with drought. Continued international support is crucial in mitigating the impact of natural disasters and safeguarding vulnerable communities.



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

AGENDA:

Delivering Maternal and
Child Healthcare in
Conflict Zones





Arguments or Agreements? The first session of The OASIS Model United Nations

Wafa

Uttarakhand, Friday, 26 April 2024 (WAFA)

After the roll call, the delegate of France immediately started a motion for a General Speaker's list and almost all the Delegates raised their cards! The Delegates of Sudan, Congo, and Burundi were the first three to speak. Quickly following them was the Delegate of Palestine.

After all the Delegates finished their speeches, the delegate of Palestine set a motion for an un-moderated caucus. Most delegates voted for the un-moderated caucus and it lasted for 10 minutes.

The delegate of Palestine proposed a motion to start a moderated caucus on the topic of 'Safeguarding Women and Children's Rights to reduce Mortality in Conflict Zones'. Unfortunately, it only got 2 votes and failed.

The delegate of France proposed another moderated caucus for 15 minutes. The topic for the Moderated Caucus was 'Rebuilding Healthcare Infrastructure'. The delegate's proposal passed with Flying Colours!

Many delegates participated in the Moderated Caucus, including the delegates of France and the United States of America. The Moderated Caucus ended with the speech of the delegate of Yemen.

The delegate of The United States of America, Israel, and Syria proposed another General Speakers List and the delegate of Palestine proposed a Moderated Caucus. Ultimately, the General Speakers List commenced.

The delegate of Iraq was the first one to speak, followed by the delegate of the United States of America. The delegate of Israel talked about the lives and safety of women and children in the GSL.

The delegate of France raised a Point of Information saying, "If the Delegate of Israel is talking about the importance of the lives of women and children, why is Israel killing all the women and children in the State of Palestine?"

Quite a few Delegates spoke and quite a few also raised Points of Information. After the General Speakers List, the first committee session ended.



Unconventional crisis discussion: Boko Haram abducted 300 girls from Government Girls' school, how can they be helped?

-Ukrinform

In committee session 2, the delegates discussed about Boko Haram, a terrorist group which rapes or sexually harasses girls and women. The delegates discussed about the solutions that could be used to protect the young girls.

The delegate of Nigeria said that they would try to stop them and their solutions were blocking them from using resources but first, they would need aid as they are short on them and ask allies to help.

Palestine ensures that the harassment that happened to the girls there is the last one and that it will never happen again and appeals to WHO to send aid so that Palestine can protect the girls. The delegate also says that it is against the principle of humanity

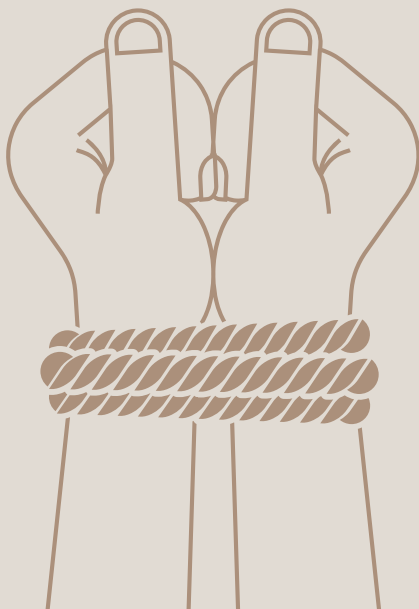
Sudan's delegate tells us the shocking news that there have been 90 students missing and that Boko Haram makes the girls work too much. The delegate suggested providing shelter and healthcare.

The delegate of France stated that setting up bullet stations around the boundary would be beneficial and suggested giving extra protection to schools. The delegate also stated that the country is trying to encourage families to embrace daughters and empower them.

Israel proposed military aid to Nigeria and suggested helping them. The country also firmly rejected accepting the kind of behaviour with girls of their nation.

The USA decided to give \$1.2 billion to Nigeria as funds to protect its girls and stated that the nation will help with everything it can.

This session focused majorly on solving the crisis by giving suggestions. Thus, with this, the committee session came to an end.



ALERT! A CRISIS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

-Syrian Arab News Agency

The third session commenced at 2:10 P.M. on 26 April 2024. The session was a continuation of the crisis that was announced in the second committee session. The crisis was about how approximately 300 girls were kidnapped from a school located in a village named Chibok in Nigeria. They were brutally abused and were forcefully made to marry the gang members.

The session started with a speech of nations like Spain, Ukraine, Russia, Yemen, and Syria. Spain stated that the nation is providing funds to Nigeria to make the operation easy and is also providing support to the affected families.

Russia stated that it stands for the families that were affected and is trying to encourage as many nations as possible to donate as much as possible to Nigeria and to provide support to the families.

Ukraine added on by saying that even though their nation is in a bad state due to an ongoing conflict with Russia, they will try their best to partner with other nations and help those in need and will try to provide funds.

The delegate of Yemen stated that they were partnering with other nations to help the girls in Nigeria. The delegate of Yemen also mentioned that even though the ongoing war in their nation is causing the violation of human rights, they are trying their best to control the situation both in Nigeria and their nation itself.

Syria stated that their nation stands strictly against the Boko Haram Terrorist group for what they have done. The nation is sending supplies and support to the girls who were affected during the whole movement that was started by the Boko Haram Group.

After this, the USA and Palestine raised a motion that was not recognised due to insufficient votes. However, Congo did manage to raise the motion which ensured the safety of healthcare members in conflict zones.

Nations like France gave the opinion to send professionals specially trained for situations like these. Strong nations were ready to donate the supplies along with professionals to the conflict zones.

At around 3:00 pm the official crisis was announced that Nation Y was attacking and bombing Nation X. The delegates were asked to identify the nations with the help of a map given to them. With this, the third session concluded.



MOSCOW, April 27. /TASS/

The fourth committee session started with the usual roll call followed by a few motions raised. The delegate of Syria proposed a moderated caucus on the topic, 'Conditions of the ex-France colonies' on the other hand, the delegate of France raised a motion for an unmoderated caucus.

The motion raised by France was passed under the chair's Direction.



The delegates discussing their draft resolutions

Two blocs were formed: the first bloc was led by Russia and it comprised Syria, Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Palestine; the second bloc comprised France, Congo, Yemen, Somalia, Ukraine, Spain, The United States of America, Sudan, Iraq, Israel and Burundi.

A press conference followed the unmoderated caucus where the reporters asked several questions to the delegates of various countries.

Pondering upon the request of the delegates the chair decided to proceed into another unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes for the delegates to prepare their draft resolution. In this unmoderated caucus, the second bloc disintegrated and Israel joined the first bloc (made by Russia) due to which Israel and Palestine landed into the same bloc.

The first Draft Resolution was shown by Bloc 2 with the sponsors being France, Congo, Burundi and the USA, and the signatories being Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, Ukraine and Spain.

The draft resolution had clauses about giving aid to African countries to improve their infrastructure and healthcare sector. Due to the favor of the majority, the resolution passed and with the same, the session came to an end.



Crisis Report

Israel or Palestine, Who is Correct?

- Akshar Deo Singh (Delegate of TASS)

MOSCOW, April 26. /TASS/

The conflict between Israel and Kafa has reached a critical juncture, escalating tensions to unprecedented levels. Kafa, a powerful militant group, launched a series of coordinated attacks across Israeli territories, resulting in significant civilian casualties and infrastructural damage. In response, Israel has initiated a robust military campaign, conducting airstrikes and ground operations aimed at neutralising Kafa's capabilities.

The situation has rapidly deteriorated into a humanitarian crisis, with thousands displaced and access to essential services severely disrupted. International efforts to broker a ceasefire have been met with limited success, as both sides remain entrenched in their positions, exacerbating fears of a protracted conflict.

The ramifications of this crisis extend far beyond the region, fueling instability and raising concerns about wider regional destabilisation. Urgent diplomatic intervention is imperative to de-escalate tensions, mitigate further loss of life, and pave the way for a sustainable peace agreement. The international community must act swiftly and decisively to avert a catastrophic escalation in violence and facilitate a peaceful resolution to the Israel-Kafa conflict.



UNSC

Reporter of DAWN: If China were to address the issues with education in Uyghur communities by implementing effective policies at school, to combat the low educational levels, wouldn't the need for re-education centres diminish? Why is China opting for a more challenging approach rather than a straightforward solution to reduce illiteracy and improve workforce readiness? Or are the re-education centers indeed not what they seem?

Delegate of China: There is already a population of grown adults who are illiterate, or find it hard to find a job, due to extremism. Therefore, the People's Republic of China has taken the initiative to start vocational educational camps which train Uyghurs in need of jobs specifically. This is also why many of the camps are empty now, since its students have already graduated.

Reporter of The Canadian Press: India is clearly against the People's Republic of China and supports the Uyghurs. India is geographically one of the closest nations to China, keeping the Citizenship Amendment Act in mind, how would your country handle it in the event of a refugee crisis?

Delegate of India: India is already giving visas to Uyghurs. To add to this three Uyghurs have entered India and we are keeping them here safely. In future, if there is refugee crisis, we are all set to help them.

UNGA

Reporter of Ethiopian News Agency: The sustainable sector in Russia's agricultural system is not able to compensate for lower grain output in the south, nor is it able to feed the nation or ensure food security across the full spectrum of commodities that consumers expect. The prospect of Russia as a declining grain power impacts the dozens of nations that import Russian grain. How wise is it for Russia's sustainable agricultural sector to be unable to offset reduced grain output in the south, thereby endangering global food security and the dependence of many nations on Russian grain imports?

Delegate of Russia: The Russian government is also working with other countries to address the global challenge of climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, levels up by 2030. Russia acknowledges the impact of climate change on agriculture and is investing in sustainable technologies and research. Global food security depends on collaboration among nations, diversification of sources, and strategic reserves. Russia can leverage its grain exports for diplomatic purposes, ensuring a stable supply that benefits both importing nations and Russia's geopolitical standing. Balancing self-sufficiency and trade is crucial for Russia's sustainable agricultural sector.

WHO

Reporter of TASS: Russia has made serious allegations against Ukraine regarding the manipulation of data and distortion of facts and said that Ukraine groundlessly blames Russia for using ‘Brutal force against Ukraine’. Russia accuses Ukraine of spreading propaganda about the death of civilians in the Bucha province. The Foreign Ministry of Russia, in an article, states that Ukraine has killed their civilians including about 350 children to receive financial aid from countries like the UK, the USA and France and has also released some images to support the same. By this, Ukraine has betrayed their citizens as well as their loyal allies. How would you defend this statement from Russia? How would you justify this to your citizens as well as your allies?

Delegate of Ukraine: Due to the ongoing war in Ukraine, Ukraine is facing an economic downfall and a humanitarian crisis. Russia’s military expenditure has tripled compared to pre-war times. By 2023, the government intends to spend \$160 billion on military needs, or 40 per cent of its budget. Ukraine needs funds and international help to support women and children in this humanitarian crisis.

UNSC

“The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled”
~ *Plutarch*

The first community session was insightful, which started with a General Speaker’s List leading to an unmoderated caucus followed by questions asked by the delegates to each other. The second committee session started with a moderated caucus on ‘Mitigating the sufferings of the Rohingya Muslims and other ethnicities of the world’, it was soon taken over by a crisis which led to another unmoderated caucus. In the third committee session, delegates were able to find answers to all four updates but unfortunately couldn’t reach any solutions.

I believe that Xinjiang Uyghurs are facing issues much more than the ones reported by international journalists. The only way out of this issue is that countries with well- growing economies should place relocation camps for Uyghurs and offer job opportunities with less income inequality. Countries with excessive political powers should raise awareness about the suffering Uyghur Muslims go through daily. The People’s Republic of China should be forced to change its government policies against the community and promote their human and cultural rights.

China has been accused of widespread monitoring, sterilizing, and imprisoning Uyghurs to decrease the Muslim population. Immigrant testimony reveals China is trying to impose its will on all Uyghurs around the globe. Xinjiang makes up only 1.8% of the nation’s population, where more than 80% of forced sterilizations took place.

Denying these accusations, the People’s Republic of China maintains that the crackdown is required to stop extremism and terrorism. Still unanswered is whether the Uyghurs are running from re-education institutions and would face jail time if discovered.

The delegates handled the situation exceptionally well. During the unmoderated caucus, delegates discussed the crisis and their Provisional Speaker’s list, after fifteen minutes, the moderated caucus started which led to a heated discussion where the majority of nations were against China. One thing that was lacking in the committee sessions was that the delegates kept criticising each other rather than finding any solutions for the Uyghur Muslims.

~ *Sarvani Kaur*
Delegate of The Canadian Press

UNGA

The Climate Food Code

Unraveling the climate food nexus

Climate change stands as one of the most significant global challenges we are facing in the present times.

As the relentless drumbeat of climate change threatens to disrupt agricultural development and global food security, urgent action is imperative to safeguard our planet's sustenance and resilience.

Climate change is not a distant specter but a pressing reality that manifests in erratic weather patterns, prolonged droughts, and devastating floods. They are wreaking havoc on agricultural systems worldwide, jeopardizing the livelihoods of millions and exacerbating food insecurity.

In a world where the taste of tomorrow hinges on our actions today, could mitigating climate change be the secret ingredient for securing our food security? The delegate strongly believes that our collective commitment to sustainable practices is the key to unlocking a future where fields dance with abundance and hunger becomes a distant memory. It is not enough to rely solely on governments or international organisations to address these pressing issues; every individual must play their part in promoting sustainability, reducing carbon footprints, and advocating for policies that prioritise environmental stewardship.

It is reassuring to learn that the UN and the delegates have prioritised this issue. With the delegates being well informed about their respective countries' stance to questioning the other delegates, the committee sessions were quite thought provoking and insightful. The delegates could have done better in certain areas such as discussing a few more of the issues related to the agenda such as the economic or health challenges faced by the respective countries.

The delegates should give importance to other issues also rather than just focusing on one. Overall, the sessions were commendable.

As the proverb goes, "A stitch in time saves nine," and so too must we act swiftly and decisively to mend the fraying fabric of our agricultural systems before irreparable harm is done. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, improving water management, enhancing soil health and supporting smallholder farmers with access to proper resources and technology is the next step ahead.

-Saffira Arora

Delegate of Ethiopian News Agency

Saving Lives Amidst Strife

MOSCOW, April 26. /TASS/

Delivering maternal and child healthcare in conflict zones is a critical global challenge, with historical roots dating back to conflicts throughout history. In modern times, conflicts like those in Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan exacerbate the already dire conditions for vulnerable populations. Access to healthcare is severely limited due to violence, displacement, and destruction of infrastructure. This issue is significant as it highlights the violation of basic human rights, exacerbates health disparities, and contributes to long-term instability. Addressing it requires international cooperation, humanitarian aid, and innovative solutions to ensure the health and well-being of mothers and children amidst the crisis.

Addressing it requires international cooperation, humanitarian aid, and innovative solutions to ensure the health and well-being of mothers and children amidst the crisis.

The first session of “The OASIS MUN” on day 1 commenced with the GSL speeches from various country delegates, elaborating on their stance regarding the committee’s agenda of ‘Delivering maternal and child healthcare in conflict zones.’ The delegate of Palestine made a bold statement during the GSL, affirming that the State of Palestine has become a slaughterhouse where women and children are the primary targets. In my opinion, this statement grabbed the attention of other delegates and highlighted the severe and alarming situation in Palestine.

At the GSL, despite the delegate of Palestine raising a motion for a moderated caucus on the critical topic of ‘safeguarding women and children’s rights to reduce mortality rates in conflict zones’ for 10 minutes, the majority was with France, and the committee continued to an unmoderated caucus and then into a moderated caucus on the topic of ‘methods to rebuild healthcare systems’. In my expert opinion, the majority made a wise decision by prioritising the development of healthcare infrastructure to reduce women and child mortality rates in conflict zones. It is an irrefutable fact that a country with a well-developed healthcare system can handle wars or pandemics more effectively than others.

During the second committee session, the chair announced an unconventional crisis associated with the Islamic Extremist Terrorist Organisation Boko Haram. The situation is critical as Boko Haram has abducted 300 girls from a secondary school in Inchikbok, Nigeria. The Delegate of Nigeria initiated the discussion by stating that the Nigerian government must take immediate and decisive action to address the terror activities of Boko Haram. In addition, the delegate urged the WHO to provide aid to cut off the supply of weapons to Boko Haram. It is evident that Boko Haram poses a grave threat to Nigeria's security, and developed countries must provide Nigeria with military assistance to improve their defense. Failure to address this issue now may lead to dire consequences in the future. The PSL and the discussions on the unconventional crisis ended with the same.

The third session moved forward with a moderated caucus on the topic, 'Ensuring the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones' for 10 minutes with each speaker's time being 60 seconds. The delegate of Congo had started the proceedings, followed by the delegate of France. The delegate of France acknowledged the issue as a serious and neglected issue and stated that it requires more attention. Also, The delegate of Palestine urged the other countries to unite and collect aid for the unsung heroes. With the same the moderated caucus had come to an end. It was followed by a Crisis based on the Israel and Palestine conflict, particularly in Kafa. Pondering upon the same, the delegate of France suggested that the allies should unite and plan an integrated attack to retaliate and international organizations should provide aid to improve the conditions in Kafa and improve Palestine's defense against future attacks. I believe, that if such a united cooperation is achieved, it will mitigate terror activities all across the globe.

~ Akshar Deo Singh
Delegate of TASS

MEMOIRS OF A UYGHUR

- Tara Kumar Laisram (Delegate of DAWN)

They entered our lands, occupied our birthplace and claimed it theirs, banned our language and stripped us of the mother tongue our ancestors spoke. They declared us radicals, deemed us unsafe, and, lost in the fog of a life that feels foreign even to me, I began to question my sanity.

Known to the world as Uyghurs, a minority with a significant presence in China's Xinjiang province, we are seen by our government as a liability to be fixed, a burden to be borne, following a faith deemed impure.

I recall my parents being relegated to menial jobs deemed suitable for Uyghurs. I, too, used to stand in those fields, praying that my future children would be spared this fate.

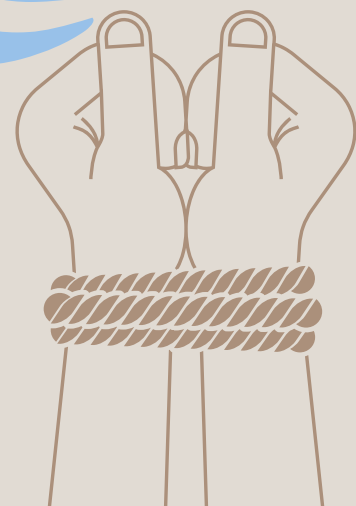
But what power did I have to resist? While the world freely chooses which side is 'right' or 'wrong', any dissent within China would lead me to a re-education center—or worse. Having fled the country, with no family left behind, the leash around my neck has been removed, but the scars remain.

I forget occasionally that I am free to speak and how a street camera or a pair of suspicious eyes don't track my every move.

So, let me correct myself: these "re-education centers" are dens of mass detention, torture, and brainwashing through practices meant to "cleanse our soul" of the religious beliefs that define us.

The Hans, always had it all: homes free from surveillance, stable jobs, children who study without the fear of losing their culture or identity, untouched by the madness that engulfs us, simply for being born. And while, the government dismisses our pleas, and silences the voices of millions; all that remains is the desperate wail of a child in Xinjiang, yearning, perhaps, for a better life in the hereafter.

FEATURES



W A F A



All the Delegates after the roll call commenced again



The Delegate of Palestine after her Moderated Caucus failed but the Delegate of France's Moderated Caucus passed



Delegates after hearing the crisis



Delegates after hearing the crisis follow-up



All the delegates after the unconventional crisis was resolved

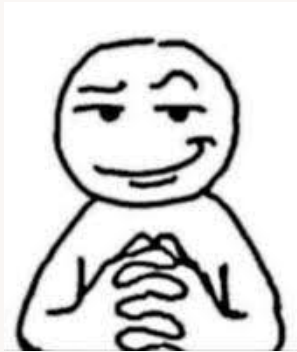
DAWN



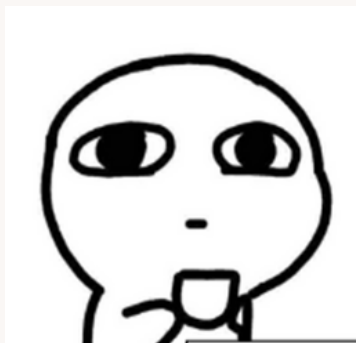
Delegates of Norway and Germany accusing Brazil of using ChatGPT



Brazil



When the USA delegate says something and other delegates bang their tables in agreement.



The Chair when everyone starts running after the delegate of Germany who cracked the crisis code

Brazil when it realizes that the nation's name was not mentioned in the Draft Resolution 2





Delegate of Canada whenever someone mentions their country in their speech

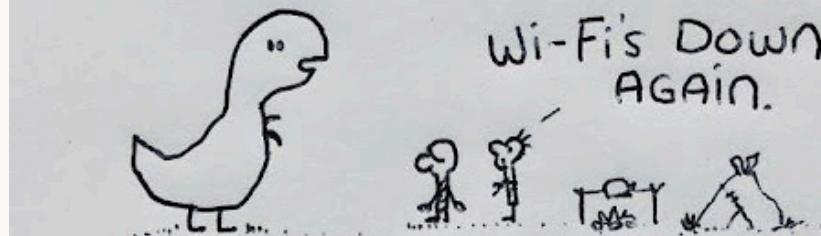


Delegates of India and Pakistan peacefully co-existing, letting Russia and the USA argue instead



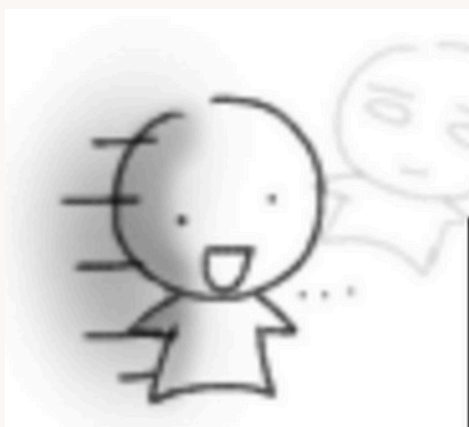
Delegate of Russia when someone accuses China

Delegates when the Wi-Fi stops working during unmoderated caucus





The delegates supporting China even as it crosses the line of reason



The delegates upon noticing the page count of draft resolution 2

RESULTS



UNSC:

Best Delegate: Aveer Prakash (Delegate of USA)

High Commendation: Jaiveer Dadhiya (Delegate of Russia)

Special Mention: Aditya Singh (Delegate of China)



UNGA:

Best Delegate: Kabir Kriplani (Delegate of France)

High Commendation: Charvi Kunal (Delegate of Bangladesh)

Special Mention: Aarit Jain (Delegate of China)



WHO:

Best Delegate: Ayushi Tripathi (Delegate of France)

High Commendation: Shaurya Pandey (Delegate of Congo)

Special Mention: Himanshee (Delegate of Ukraine)

RESULTS

IPC:

Best Delegate: Tara Kumar Laisram (Reporter of DAWN)

High Commendation: Saffira Arora (Reporter of Ethiopian News Agency)

Special Mention: Mouli Panwar (Reporter of The German Press Agency)

BEST DELEGATION: MAHIT HOUSE

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PICTURE GALLERY

