



Department of Laws,
Panjab University



CLIMATE MUN 2022

UNGA

AGENDAS:

- **The Recognition and Rights of Climate Refugees.**
- **Guarding the world from a Nuclear Holocaust.**



**Certificates &
Cash Prizes**

April 8 & 9, 2022

Online Conference

Last Date to Register: March 31

Registration form:

<https://forms.gle/TsZUAwVCLrc3j4qb9>





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CLIMATE MUN 2022

UNGA

The Recognition and Rights of Climate Refugees.:

Climate change can have disastrous consequences in any part of the world, and a large number of people often end up getting displaced from their native places due to eventual impossibility of habitation there as a result of climate-induced adverse effects. This is essentially true for areas with low adaptive capacities, vulnerable geographies and fragile ecosystems such as Small Island States. At the same time, it is often the poorest and most vulnerable which do not have the resources or capacity to leave their homes. The majority of environmentally-induced migrants are likely to come from rural areas, as their livelihoods often depend on climate sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and fishing. However, climate migration out of urban areas is also possible as sea level rise affects the densely populated coastal areas.



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Though often referred to as “climate refugees”, these people are not legally considered refugees. ‘Refugee’ is a legal term centred on a “well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion” (Art. 1, 1951 Refugee Convention). According to this convention, people leaving their countries for reasons related to climate stressors may not be considered refugees because the Convention does not recognize the environment as a persecuting agent.

There are no reliable estimates of the number of people on the move today or in the future as a result of environmental factors. However, climate migration is a reality faced by people the world over. Climate change affects people inside their own countries, and typically creates internal displacement before it reaches a level where it displaces people across borders. Delegates should explore the possibility of drawing up a comprehensive convention for specifically dealing with this issue.

Refugee convention 1951: <https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>

UNCHR: <https://www.unhcr.org/climate-change-and-disasters.html>



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Guarding the world from a Nuclear Holocaust:

President Trump's unilateral withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty has raised the spectre of another Nuclear Arms race which would not be limited to USA or Russia but would drag the world towards the precipice of another Nuclear Holocaust that could pale the horrors of Hiroshima Nagasaki. This necessitates another treaty Like START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) which includes not only US and Russia but other nuclear capable nations also. This will augment the NPT (<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text/>) by covering countries that are not signatories to it. Avoiding a nuclear arms race and another cold war should be the first priority of every nation.

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty:

https://media.nti.org/documents/inf_treaty.pdf

START:

<https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/140035.pdf>



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CLIMATE MUN 2022

UNHRC

AGENDAS:

- The Disproportionate impact of climate change on women and children.
- The Role of tribes in combating climate change.



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UNHRC

The Disproportionate Impact of Climate Change on Women and Children:

The adverse effects of climate change, while hitting all strata of population hard, impact the vulnerable sections of the population most. All around the world, women are engaged in domestic and agricultural work, besides also having the responsibility for children. As alterations induced by climate change set-in, the consequences for them are the most alarming. As an example of rural areas in India, the drying up of local wells and ponds forces women every day to travel even further for fetching water for their homes. These changes take a toll on their health directly and as a result the health and development of their children and their families in general gets affected adversely as well. The overall social and economic costs of these issues at national and international levels should make the global society ponder about them with utmost seriousness.

Furthermore, an increased participation of women in climate action [as also envisaged in the COP26] can be a significant propeller in our combat against climate change, as efforts made by them can have a direct impact and can manifest quickly. This calls for even more attention on the specific impacts of climate change on women and children and how their involvement at grass roots level can help. Delegates should discuss at length around these lines and try to come up with solutions that are easily implementable across the globe.

COP26:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_2f_cover_decision.pdf



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UNHRC

The Role of Tribes in Combating Climate Change:

Tribal communities have lived in harmony with nature for centuries, and in many ways their methods are more sustainable than that of a typical urban setting. Across the globe, they are facing increasing pressures due to deforestation, desertification and related issues. Being one of the most vulnerable sections of society, their traditional rights and ways of livelihood are always at risk due to the increasing demands for resources as a result of development. Indigenous peoples are among the first to face the direct consequences of climate change, due to their dependence upon, and close relationship, with the environment and its resources.

The Rio+20 Outcome Document of 2012 stressed the importance of indigenous peoples in the achievement of sustainable development and the importance of UNDRIP in the context of the implementation of sustainable development strategies. At the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) World Conservation Congress in September 2021, an umbrella group representing more than two million Indigenous Peoples across nine South American nations succeeded in having a resolution passed to protect 80% of the Amazon by 2025. The COP26 also recognized "the important role of indigenous peoples in addressing and responding to climate change".

UNDRIP: https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

Rio+20:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/733FutureWeWant.pdf>



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Climate MUN 2022

UNSC

Agenda

Use of Unconventional weapons in Russo-Ukrainian War

Date-April 8-9,2022



'Exciting Prizes' to be won

Mode-Online Conference

Certificates for all participants

Last Date to register-31st March

Registration Link-<https://forms.gle/TsZUAwVCLrc3j4qb9>





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UNSC

Use of Unconventional weapons in Russo-Ukrainian War:

From day one of the Russian invasion of sovereign Ukrainian territory the Russian military has ignored all conventions and treaties that it was signatory to after the breakup of the Soviet Union. Unconventional weapons have laid waste to large swathes of Ukrainian territory harming the very populace that Russia claims to be liberating.

Russian military has used Anti-personnel mines despite the Ottawa Treaty (<https://www.un.org/disarmament/anti-personnel-landmines-convention/>) and cluster munition despite the Convention on Cluster Munitions (<https://www.un.org/disarmament/convention-on-cluster-munitions/>). In addition to using banned weapons it has also used devastating thermobaric weapons in civilian areas openly defying the Geneva Convention. The indiscriminate use of artillery threatens several nuclear power plants and bio research facilities which coupled with the current wind patterns not only threaten Ukraine and Russia but the whole of Continental Europe.



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CLIMATE MUN 2022

AIPPM

**CERTIFICATES
&
CASH PRIZES**

AGENDAS:

- Review of healthcare system in india in light of COVID-19 pandemic & generated medical waste posing threat to environment
- Green new deal - the pathway towards a sustainable future

APRIL 8 & 9, 2022

ONLINE CONFERENCE

REGISTRATION LINK :

[HTTPS://FORMS.GLE/TSZUAWVCLRC3J4QB9](https://forms.gle/TSZUAWVCLRC3J4QB9)

"LAST DATE TO REGISTER: MARCH 31"





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AIPPM

Review of Healthcare System in India in light of COVID-19 Pandemic and threat to environment posed by Medical Waste:

Healthcare system is a backbone for any country and during pandemic, India played a major contribution in combating the disaster and catered one of the largest population in the world whether it be expansion of facilities or introduction of vaccines. But at the same time the healthcare system failed as it was not accessible to every person out there due to the very same reason of population. Government failed to safeguard the early measures in the first wave that may have ensured the expansion of health care services during the initial wave of pandemic. While an adequate focus was given on vaccine generation, when the dismal state of its health care infrastructure should have been given the primary focus. Health infrastructure should have been strengthened to avert the possible collapse or mitigate the crisis during the second wave to make the health system of the country more resilient.

Expansion contributes to wastage as well, bio-medical waste is the most hazardous waste to dispose-off. Improper treatment of this waste poses serious risks of disease transmission to waste pickers, waste workers, health workers, patients, and the community in general through exposure to infectious agents. Poor management of the waste emits harmful and deleterious contaminants into society. However, contamination of highly contagious agents such as the COVID-19 virus has created enormous instability in healthcare waste handling and subsequent recycling because of the volume of the waste generated and its contagious nature.



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Green New Deal -The pathway towards a sustainable future:

As we progress towards a world marred by the ravages of climate change it is upon the representatives of the biggest democracy to not only mitigate the damages of climate change but to work towards a more sustainable way of living. Independent India had to face a lot of challenges, it had a million hungry mouths to feed and the green revolution pulled us out of the misery of perennial famines and not only made us self-sufficient but food surplus which enabled us to help other countries facing similar dire straits. 50 years on not only have we realised that it is unsustainable but that it is destroying the very soil on which India grew. This creates the need for a new Green revolution that not only manages the needs of rising India but also takes into account how our ancestors traditionally farmed which was not only sustainable but was also in sync with the environment.

Another area that had to be expanded exponentially was the energy sector. Industries were built on energy generated by coal which still caters for 55% of our energy needs. Coal is harmful in more ways than one since its mining is also exploitative. The sun bathed lands of the subcontinent are not only perfect for solar farming but the peninsular area with its criss-crossing winds is perfect for harnessing the unlimited power of winds and the large coast is perfect for tidal energy exploitation.