



IILMUN'20

Discussion on the possible future of
Sustainable Development & Energy Crisis
in a post Pandemic World



Message from the Charge d' Affairs

In a testing time like this when the entire balance of the world has been disrupted by a virus which even though not visible has caused enough damage. When the entire societal structure has become enclosed in their houses, the importance of sustainable development attains more value than ever.



Dr. Meha Pant

The Model United Nations 2020 focuses on the importance of the same and how sources of non-renewable energy matter. Nature can cure and replenish itself if the balance is not disturbed. What the world can use today is to strengthen the tumbling economy with the help of green stimulus policies. Today's progress lies in a balanced attitude of economic and industrial development rather than a repressive one. The goal of development has changed from competition to coordination for the betterment of oneself and our future generations.

Hence forth, I believe the Model United Nations 2020 should focus on global partnerships and the nations should adopt a global perspective as well.

Wishing you all the very best.

Message from the Secretary General

To start, it is an honour to be the Secretary General for the first Intra MUN in IILM University, Gurugram. To kick-start the MUN era for this university is a big responsibility, but it's one I am willing to step up to. The concept of MUNs is not new, but at the same time, its significance is not lost on us. As a student of International Relations, I should know that.



**Kavin Ramesh
Pillai**

Diplomacy, political awareness, and societal participation are just a few areas of development that are getting their fair share of attention these days, and for that reason, MUNs are only growing in its importance! They give us an insight as to what it means to represent a nation and how communities can come together to solve issues. With this MUN, my team and I hope to not only inculcate political and societal participation among our fellow college mates, but to also instil the right amount of confidence among them to contribute towards the betterment of the community in any way, big or small. We hope to conduct and host more events of this nature and stature, for they will go a long way in developing our skills. With that, I say bonne chance and all the best to my fellow EBs, delegates and journalists!

May this bring out the Global Citizen in you! Godspeed!

The Zero Hunger Scenario

A global perspective

We are now approaching 2021, meaning that one third of the time set to reach the Sustainable Development Goals has passed. What we have seen is a growing commitment across the world to the Zero Hunger agenda. Countries are advancing in setting up platforms that will be able to analyse and monitor the progress each year. The United Nations system and development partners are working hard. They are facilitating these mechanisms, establishing monitoring frameworks and platforms for reporting as well as promoting policy dialogue and the exchange of experiences among countries and partners, taking into consideration each of the 17 goals.

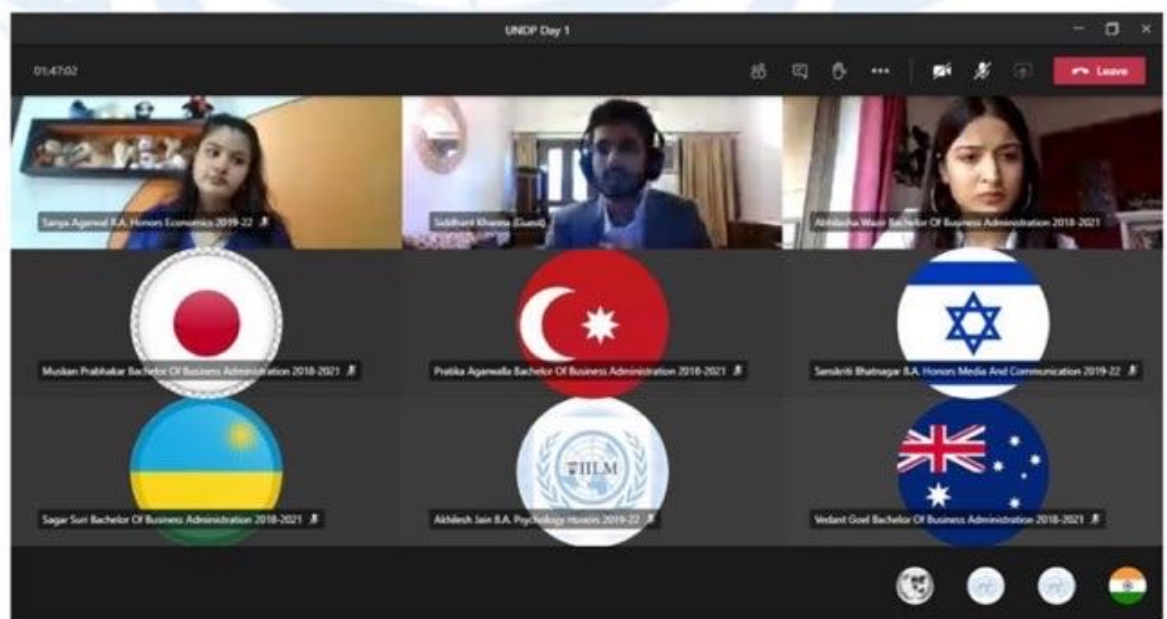


FAO has an important role to play as an organization that has been strongly committed since its foundation to eradicating hunger across the globe. FAO can use, and is using, all of its expertise to support countries in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, programmes, strategies and policies and initiatives that contribute to a world that is food secure. However, FAO is not alone in this task.

One of FAO's roles is precisely to learn from other countries' successful experiences. The Brazilian Zero Hunger initiative is one such example. Launched in 2003, it was the main factor that enabled the country to swiftly achieve the first Millennium Development Goal and then to eradicate hunger by 2012.

The UN system and their partners made different contributions-through the Zero Hunger Challenge – to family farmer platforms, civil society, and parliamentary fronts against hunger and malnutrition. It also looks at the challenges that the world is facing in achieving food security and nutrition for all.

While we still have some time in our hands to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and make the world free from hunger, there is an urgent need to look into the matter in detail and come to a solution that can be agreed upon by majority of the nations



In conversation with The Chair of UNDP

Can you describe yourself as a chairperson?

From what I have heard from others and in my personal opinion too, I can be described as someone who is very patient, approachable and has his main focus in debates and conferences.



How has your experience in terms of virtual MUNs been so far?

Online MUNs seem to have showcased more confidence in delegates. In the sense, they do not seem hesitant or nervous on camera.

In your opinion, how well researched do you think the delegates are?

We only had 8 delegates in the first session, they were pretty well researched and came up with great ideas.

What do you think is the best way to make use of the committee time that we are left with?

As most are doing MUN for the first time, it is best to give them time to think more and share with them loads of relevant information on the agenda.

In conversation with The Delegate of Rwanda

Since this is the first virtual MUN we are all attending, how has the experience been so far?

Ans- My first virtual MUN has been good till now, many delegates were missing so we had to speak a lot. Obviously, we can not force anyone to come online and do their bit!

How do you think the committee will proceed in the time we are left with?

Ans- I think the committee can discuss topics like economic growth keeping in mind the covid situation and how China, Russia, and the US are going to help the world with the vaccination.

In terms of participation, is it satisfactory or do you think we can improve?

Ans- As we all are attending our first virtual MUN, I believe there is no room for improvement in terms of participation.

Lastly, can you give us a quote about your country from any of your speeches or whatever seems relevant to the agenda?

Ans- Here is one of my favourites - “ For the world to recover faster, it has to recover together, because it’s a globalised world: the economies are intertwined. Part of the world or a few countries cannot be a safe haven and recover” - WHO

THE MAJOR ENERGY CRISES & THE WAY FORWARD

Energy crises is the shortage of non-renewable energy sources. The scarcity principle suggests that while our resources are limited, demands keep on increasing, creating a bottleneck in smooth running of economies and societies. This creates a need to generate alternate sources of energy. Globally, every nation needs to look at alternative options to bridge this gap.

The need to look at alternative options to meet the global energy demand is warranted, not just to bridge the existing demand supply gap but also to overcome numerous challenges. Conventional energy sources have a negative impact on human health and the environment. A shift towards cost efficient sources of energy, and harnessing renewable sources is the need of the hour. Lack of infrastructure, and investment in research and development, laws, government priorities and abundance of untapped resources, present at the poles of the earth are other challenges associated with equitable access to energy resources.



To decrease our carbon footprints Governments must Incentivize energy conservation by making citizens aware of the large impact that small changes like replacing traditional bulbs with CFLs and LEDs, switching off lights and computers when not in use, can bring about. Japan is a very good example of this simple sounding solution, they brought down their energy consumption by 10% in 2010 by following this, incentivize off grid generation stations based on renewable energy sources, encourage roof top solar stations to enable residential and industrial consumers to meet part demand from such sources, need for building stronger diplomatic relations, instilling power sharing ideas amongst nations.



There is a need for. the developed and developing nations to adopt a common stand, to address the present energy crisis and identify cross border projects. The mechanism could be based on similar principle as were identified under the Kyoto Protocol for promoting clean development mechanism (CDM) projects.

It is not just the responsibility of state heads but of every individual to make sure that we leave behind a clean planet for the generations to come. There is always enough for everyone's need but not for greed.

In conversation with The Chair of UNEP

How has your MUN experience been so far, considering that this was a virtual session?

My experience has been great, to be honest, I've done a lot of MUNS, it makes you more analytical and vigilant towards things.

How do you think can a MUN experience help share personality and add value to our lives?

To be honest, a very basic part of the MUN includes reasoning skills, logical skills, analytical skills.

I feel all three are very important, you will need them in all aspects of life. Apart from that it also gives you political knowledge. When you go for interviews, and speak in a language they understand, they'd think you are a professional already.



What are the qualities of an ideal delegate?

Be respectful, give everybody a chance, take the committee along with you, don't just throw data out there. Analyze things rather than simply stating them.

What should be done to ensure sustainable use of energy?

The only problem with the energy crises is, we don't have stake holders who speak for the environment and the environment doesn't speak for itself. People need to consume energy. India and China use less electricity with a larger population. Nobody talks about this, neither China nor India. Its because of the absence of stake holders that the energy crises is pending, and it will be pending for a while.

How do you think will the committee proceed in the remaining time that we are left with?

Considering that we would d be having the US in the next session, it will be centric about how things will proceed in the future. We won't get any suggestions, but a lot of problems in the next session to come.

Message from The Chef de Cabinet

When the world is in a state of fear over the rising pandemic cases, the young minds are at work setting the balance right.

The first ever intra MUN was conducted keeping the need for change with subjects like sustainable development and Covid crisis being the prime focus of the discussions. It's important to voice your opinion and have a discussion which does not merely lead to murmuring but a substantive action for change that is welcomed by one and all. I would first like to applaud all of you who have come together to set the ball rolling for the first ever intra MUN at IILM.

Preparing and participating in a MUN helps students develop leadership skills with the ability to research and write while acquiring public speaking and also problem-solving skills.

Moreover, coming up with solutions that are acceptable to a majority of the representatives also inculcates skills of negotiation, conflict resolution, and cooperation.

When talking about the goal of sustainable development it is clearly to meet the needs of today, while keeping in regard the needs of tomorrow. The prime focus being on the dimensions of economy, society, and the environment.

We are now in a phase of developing a "new normal" beyond the Covid times where nations together can play a pivotal role in bridging the gaps as far as sustainable development is concerned.

I'm very proud to see such a fantastic participation of IILM students in this very first intra MUN. I eagerly look forward to see many more of such well organised and fantastically delegated MUN.

Kudos to Dr. Meha Pant for conceiving such a brilliant idea. And hats off to the core committee, the delegates, the press and all others who made this event a grand success.

God bless!

Wishing each one of you the very best!



**Dr. Pamposh
Gulati**

Message from The Director General



Tanya Chandra

I feel that MUNs have the incredible ability to make you a very different person. One can go from being an unaware, uninterested, stage-shy individual to an opinionated debater in a span of 3-5 MUNs. The opportunity to deliberate and discuss topics that are relevant to present scenario from the perspective of a specific country can help you expand your horizons besides traditional academics. And so I am very excited to be a part of the first one ever held at our university and I would hope to see many more!

Water Scarcity in India

A major problem

No water, no life. Even after knowing this simple fact, we do nothing about it. Studies show that about 40 countries and one billion people are still suffering from lack of sufficient water. In that case, by 2050, around 10 billion people will have no water.

There is no state in the country that is not grappling with water crisis. It is ironic that the people of the Himalayan states are also half-incomplete with water. In Uttarakhand alone, more than 8,000 villages are facing water crisis. Similarly, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh suffer from water mishaps in summer. In the last two decades, the major sources of water in these states are the natural droughts. The matter of water rarity in a state like Rajasthan is still understandable. It is ironic that the country's water policy has failed to provide water in both areas.



In South India, water source ponds have also gone into great crisis. These ponds were the biggest indicator of water culture here. History and present testify that the ponds were still as important as they are today. Big cities like Adilabad, Hyderabad are alive at the grace of the ponds. Where water was available at 50 feet, today it has reached 250-300 feet. The rain brings millions of litres of water to millions of people in Pali region of Rajasthan. This rain is the lifeline of 15 cities and 130 villages of this desert state.

Increasing urbanization is increasingly exacerbating the water crisis, as the availability of water for the growing population of cities is being met by villages, rivers and ponds. This has created a water crisis in the village. Availability of water is not only a big question, but rising water pollution has come as a crisis. While the water crisis is affecting the country, on the other hand there is no clear government policies for water management and conservation. We are a lucky country, which is blessed by the monsoon. Ample rainfall is the direct answer to any of our water crisis, provided we understand it in time. It is time we collectively take steps and reach to common solutions.

In conversation with The Rapporteur of UNDP



Have you ever been a rapporteur before? What is it about the post that you love the most?

Even though I have done MUNs before, this is my first time as a rapporteur. I was a bit hesitant initially but with time everything was fine.

This is the first MUN for IILM, how has your experience been and are you satisfied with the outcome?

Till now my experience has been great and I believe in the future we will do really well. I am very much satisfied with the outcomes.

If there was one thing, you could change or do better- what would it be?

One thing I would like to suggest is increased participation from the students, it will make MUN more interesting. Undoubtedly, the organising committee has done an awesome job.

How has your committee progressed in terms of participation of delegates?

There were supposed to be 15 delegates and only 8 showed, although everyone was a bit nervous initially, with time the discussion became very interesting. I would like to thank the Chair, who guided us.

Do you think the committee will reach a common resolution today?

Our committee has unity and is pretty good at making alliances. I think we will have a good conclusion.

Press Release Questions for UNDP

1. Rwanda - how has COVID has impacted the overall development of the global economy?

COVID has a very bad impact on the global economy. The forecast of the economy is based on the availability of medicines. All the countries should come together in this condition.

2. India - Do you think COVID has stalled goals to reduce global hunger, poverty, climate change?

India has strongly worked on basic climate change and the basic poverty line. \$26 thousand billion packages have been raised to address 450 million informal workers.

3. Israel - If we were to ask you of a positive aspect that has come out of COVID, which agenda would you suggest?

Positively, people are staying in good control over pollution especially on the environment and animals. Animals are not facing any problem at the moment.

4. Australia- Would you rather vote on a resolution for the better good or to protect your relationship with other countries and why?

I prefer all the countries joining together to maintain good relationships with each other, during the coronavirus spread situation.

5. Russia - How do you see the future of SDGs in the light of agenda 2030?

We are slowly implementing SDGs for issues impacted by poverty, 0 hunger, climate change and education.

6. Turkey- If you had to mention some key recommendations for tackling the problem of poverty and climate change - what would you suggest?

All the countries should come together for SDGs. We should join together and come to a unified conclusion for the same.



Quotes- UNDP

“The more we test, the more we know, and the more likely we are to defeat this pandemic. Because at the end of the day, you’re either helping the team or you’re hurting the team- we’re all in this together.”

-Israel



“The COVID-19 crisis should not dismantle the efforts of the SDGs. As countries around the world come up with emergency measures, we need to revisit our SDGs and incorporate them in these measures.”

– Japan

“Leaving no one behind.”

– Russia



“As India enters the decade of action, we will continue to engage with multiple stakeholders for accelerating progress towards the SDGs and are determined to adhere to the call of collective efforts for inclusive growth with sustainability at its core.”

- India

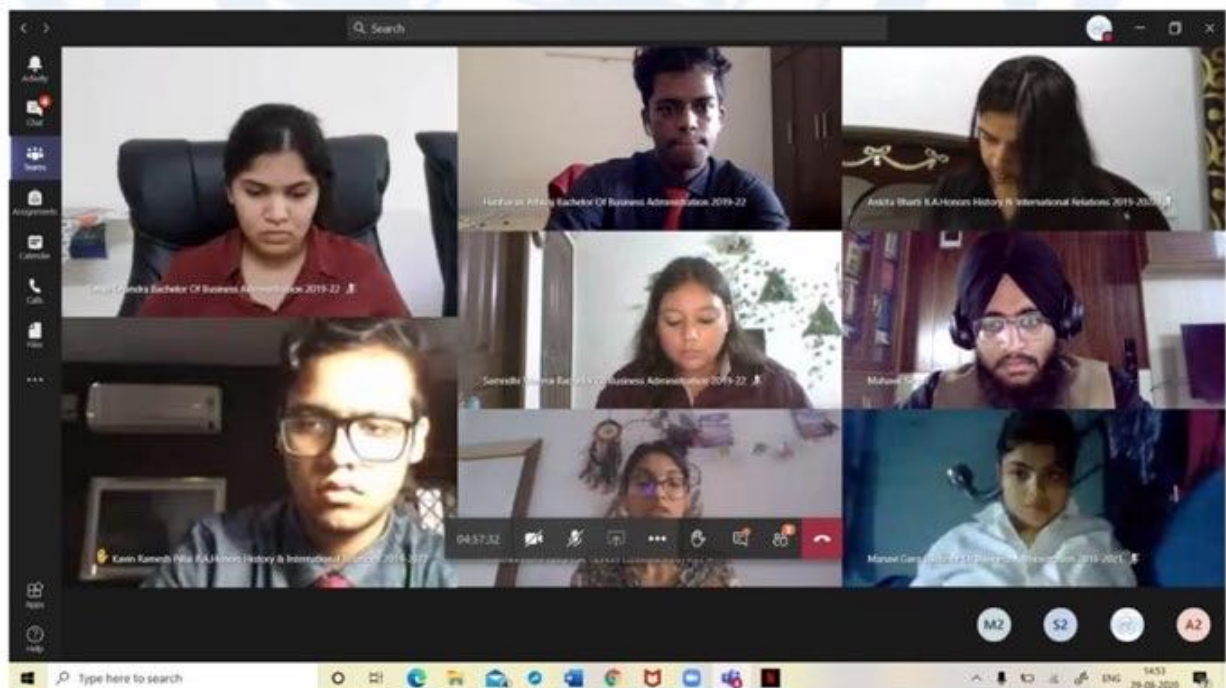


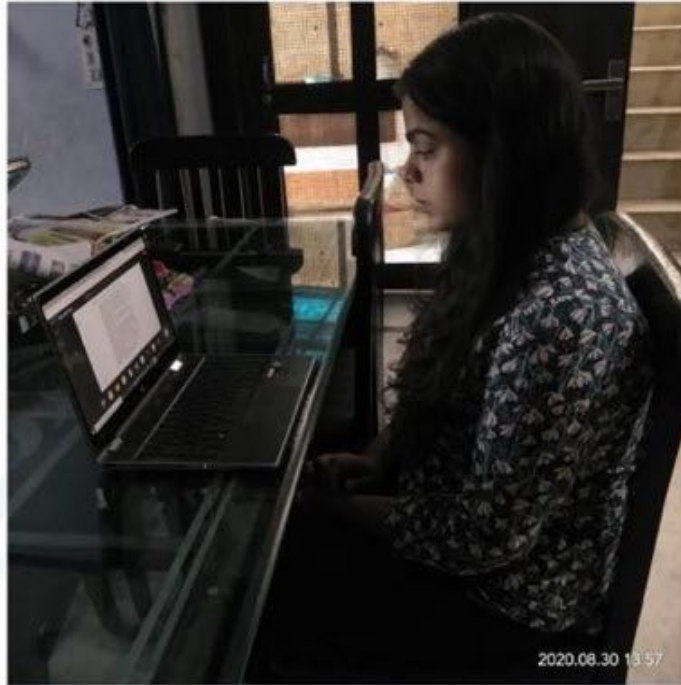
Contribution of renewable resources in SDGs

Lack of admittance to vitality supplies and a change in framework are an imperative to human and financial turn of events. What is needed is to keep up and ensure environments permit utilizing and further creating hydropower wellsprings of power and bioenergy.

Let us talk about few realities of the world –

- 3 billion individuals depend on wood, coal, charcoal or creature squander for cooking and warming.
- Vitality is the prevailing supporter of environmental change, representing around 60% of complete worldwide ozone harming substance discharges
- Since 1990, worldwide discharges of CO₂ have expanded by more than 46 percent. Hydropower is the biggest single inexhaustible power source today, giving 16% of world power at serious costs.





While all nations accept the alarming problem, they also understand that there is a need to move to solutions and set quantifiable targets that can be assessed from time to time.

1. By 2030, guarantee all inclusive admittance to moderate, solid and current vitality administrations.
2. By 2030, increment generously the portion of sustainable power source in the worldwide vitality blend.
3. By 2030, improve worldwide participation. Encourage admittance to clean vitality, examination and innovation including sustainable power source and progressed and cleaner petroleum derivative innovation.
4. By 2030, extend framework and overhaul innovation for providing present day and practical vitality administrations for all nations as per their individual projects of help.

After considerable debating and arguments in order to decide what is best for all nations, a conclusion was finally reached. From here on, all nations hope to reach and achieve the targets set.

In conversation with The Delegate of Spain

Would you rather vote on a resolution for the better good or vote on a resolution that would protect your relationship with other countries?

I will rather vote on a resolution for better good because deliberation is not all about making good relations but reaching a consensus that supports the good of all.

Have norms been introduced for informing consumers about the efficiency of electronic devices by labelling them?

There are some types of energy labels that have been introduced to consumers:

- A. Seal of approval programs
- B. Single attributes certification programs
- C. Comparative
- D. Information disclosure

Have any schemes been introduced for replacing bulbs with energy-efficient LEDs CFL?

Green Deal, energy company obligation, etc are some of the schemes that have been introduced for replacing bulbs with energy-efficient LEDs CFL.

What measures have been taken to incentivize the setting up of renewable energy sources to meet the growing demand?

Spain has set the target of generating 20% of all its energy needs from renewable energy by 2020. MINET is the body with exclusive competence to determine the economic regime for those facilities entitled to regulated remuneration such as renewable energies installations.



BYTES FROM THE UNEP PRESS CONFERENCE

1. Why does GFB believe Levulinic Acid is one way of the future?

GFB is coming up with an innovative solution to replace the current conventional energy systems and one of the reasons why we believe that the levulinic acid is the way to the future is because it can adapt to multiple resources. We believe it can replace oil or petroleum in each and every form.

2. Spain - Was the Coronavirus Pandemic a setback for your nation in terms of following your SDG 7?

Spain didn't have that impact in comparison to other countries. The country is working hard to increase investment in research and innovation. We are currently investing 1.2% GDP and we aim to increase by 2% GDP by the end of 2020.

3. Angola - What green energies are you looking to try and consume in the future?

Angola is actually looking into hydro energy, solar energy and biomass as the main sustainable energy we will be focusing on in the future.

4. If we were to ask you of a positive aspect that has come out of COVID, which agenda would you suggest?

In terms of the pandemic, I think one of the realities is the fact that a sustainable future is the only future we have at this point. For this, we need to focus on SDG- 7 and green energy.

5. Since France is one of the Pioneers in Green Energies given the multiple Green deals they're a part of, how do you think the countries in the committee can improve?

The countries in the committee can obviously improve the situation at hand. I think the initiatives we took are giving a positive impact but we can do a lot more in the future.

6. Brazil- Are you looking to achieve 100% reliance on Green energy given the fact that you currently use 75%?

We are actually moving towards it. We can not obviously jump to 100% but we can expand the 6% chunk of the biomass or expand the consumption of non- renewable sources of energy.



Quotes- UNEP

Every major economic and political forum inter government and nongovernmental has given its blessings to the next green revolution. Russia and the USA need to wake up to that.

- GFB

We take climate change and green policies very seriously but also know that transition is a long work in progress. The initiative we take will lead to a sustainable future.

- France



We live in a society where pizza gets to your house before the police. I guess that explains how important 'change' and 'attempt to change' are better in our world. So to every person that you debate with, let them know if you agreed with them you'd both be wrong.

- Chair

Sustainable energy is the way, to move forward

- Angola



THE CLOSING CERMONY

A perfect end.

“Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much”

Helen Keller

The world today has become a global village, with everyone connecting with each other at the click of a button.

IILM University, Gurugram held its first MUN this weekend. Given the COVID scenario, it was a virtual conference. It was chaired by The Secretary General Mr. Kavin, who constantly supported the delegates throughout. The two days witnessed presence of two very important committees UNDP, UNEP with the chairs as Mr. Siddhant Khanna and Mr. Mahavir Singh respectively.

The two days were spent having discussions on very cogent topics, garnering attention towards collective social responsibility and echoing the need for Global action on the energy crises and need for identifying sustainable and alternate sources of energy by UNEP. The UNDP on the other hand gave solutions for SDGs, adopting sustainable development goal during and post pandemic. This conference being virtual and a first for many saw participations with full zeal, with various rounds of moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

The closing ceremony was held in the evening, with the aim of recognizing and appreciating everyone who put together as well as participated in this event. The award distribution ceremony was one of the highlights of the event, even though we realized everyone has put in equal efforts irrespective of who wins.

Lastly, this article will not be complete without mentioning the great team of organizers and mentors. The students had a great learning experience, and have a lot to take back; they all go back as leaders with memories to cherish forever. While our journey comes to an end we reflect back on some great learning experiences and fun times that we could cherish for times to come, and we can always look back and smile.

After all, it's the journey that counts!

Sidak Kalra
Amrita Kaur
Kaushal Nassa
Siddhant Sharma
Kamakshi Narain



Anoushka Chopra
Mahek Amlani