

OMUN 2024

13.02.2024

Tirana, Albania

THE BEST DELEGATES' ARTICLE - CLIMATE ACTION **Cooperation in Climate Change**



The global concern about taking climate action to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity against droughts, is highly relevant in various countries around the world. A drought is defined as a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water. Whether they are developing or economically stable, this prevalent issue has undoubtedly affected individuals directly. As a result, the importance of this issue was recognised by the Orbital Model United Nations. International students coming from 3 different schools would delegate as representatives of a wide range of countries with contrasting views on this problem to assist in coming up with sustainable solutions.

Each country is open to collaboration by sharing resources and acknowledging the urgent need for joint actions to reduce the impact of climate change, specifically on droughts. Mongolia for example, as a developing country, obtains many agricultural assets. Therefore, their representative delegate is seeking assistance from more financially secure countries such as the USA, which can likewise benefit by fulfilling their livestock needs. A great solution could be the establishment of a common united nations trust fund, where these developed countries can acquire capital necessities in order to address the issue about the lack of drought prevention.



As previously stated the agricultural resources of a nation can be used in the effort of developing countries to solve this ongoing issue. Different efficient practices such as drip irrigation, as suggested by the delegate of the Central African Republic, can be utilized to avoid the waste of water or reduce overall moisture. This is when a series of underground tubes are implemented in order to supply plants with the essential amount of water.

Furthermore, a universal solution for countries with any economic state is the importance of public awareness and education. By providing more information on this issue governments and individuals would be able to better comprehend the impact of this urgent issue, not only on their surroundings, but also their quality of life. Through education, increased awareness about the long-term developments and benefits will ensure these solutions will stay in place and improve over sustained periods of time.

Lastly, an increase in technical support would also be vital for improving infrastructures such as dams and reservoirs. Emphasis on early warning systems and planned measures to reduce vulnerability to droughts is suggested by monitoring and consequently developing a reliable climate adaptation plan.

The first-timer committee

Model United Nations Conference Proposes Solutions to Boost Teacher Supply in Developing Countries



Delegates from across the globe gathered at the Orbital Model United Nations (OMUN) conference in Tirana, focusing their efforts on devising strategies to address the critical issue of increasing the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries. As observers, we witnessed a dynamic exchange of ideas and a shared commitment to finding tangible solutions to this pressing global challenge.

Throughout the conference, delegates engaged in interesting debates, emphasising the urgent need to bridge the gap in educational resources and opportunities between developed and developing nations. They underscored the pivotal role of education in fostering sustainable development and reducing inequalities, highlighting the importance of ensuring access to quality teaching professionals for all children, regardless of their socio-economic background.

Key proposals emerged from the discussions, aimed at bolstering the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries:

1. Teacher exchange programmes: Many delegates suggested the use of teacher exchange or “swap” programmes in order to train teachers from less economically developed countries in countries such as the United States, or even vice versa, where developed countries would send their teachers to underprivileged countries in order to raise the qualification level of their teachers. Singapore and Brazil are 2 such countries evaluation the option of a teacher swap between the two nations as it could be mutually beneficial to both of them.

2. Teacher Training Programs: Delegates advocated for the establishment of comprehensive teacher training programs, tailored to the specific needs and challenges of developing countries. These programs would focus on equipping educators with the necessary skills and knowledge to deliver quality education in diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts. The delegation of Kenya is also considering leveraging the high unemployment rate within Kenya to possibly develop a consistent supply of teachers for the future.

3. Incentives for Teacher Recruitment and Retention: Recognizing the importance of incentivizing individuals to pursue teaching careers in underserved regions, delegates proposed measures such as scholarships, loan forgiveness programs, and competitive salaries to attract and retain qualified teachers.



The unique part about this committee was that it was the first conference not only for every single one of the delegates but also the first time that the chairs took on that role. The chairs both mentioned that the start was not easy, stating the difficulty they had in explaining to the delegates how the structure of everything worked, but as the committee went on, the delegates abilities had improved greatly, however the chairs mentioned that they would have preferred if the delegates had requested more points of information throughout their discussions.

An account of the UN's discussion on drug abuse



The problem of drug abuse has been becoming an increasing problem, especially in teenagers. Today at the discussion, we interviewed several countries' delegates and their stance on this global issue. Some countries have similar ideas about potential solutions and whether the legalization of certain drugs due to the country's ideology, human rights, and religious beliefs are also being considered.

Due to religious beliefs, the delegate of Singapore claimed that they are concerned about drug abuse. They are planning on educating the children in schools about the harms of the drugs and focusing on making drugs inaccessible. They are also strongly against the legalization of drugs. They questioned Western countries such as USA and Canada that supported the legalization of drugs such as cannabis.

The delegates of Australia had the idea of that they would like to prevent the issue before it starts. They will focus heavily on campaigns and education in schools about drugs. They support the legalization of drugs but with regulations

The delegate from Canada Proposed to remove clause 5 of the resolution which encourages countries to enforce stricter laws on drugs. They want to legalize lighter drugs but never specify which. They do not support the banning of drugs such as cannabis because they claim legalization of cannabis is a form of human rights.

Delegates from UK said that they would like to want to implement a new curriculum for all high schools. They plan on bringing ex-addicts to present to the students what are the consequences of drug abuse. They would replace one-afternoon registration once a year where they would bring these ex-addicts. The UK is also spreading their ideas to other countries like the USA. UAE's delegates said that they disagree with UK's proposal as they believe that sending police officers to scare children is more efficient than sending ex-addicts. They seem reluctant to alter the formed resolution

The delegates from Turkey are focusing their efforts on the legalization of drugs. Furthermore, they stated that legalization without education is not effective.

In conclusion, all countries are focusing on the development of education on the danger of drugs for young people. Some countries will increase their spending on rehabilitation facilities, and countries such as the USA and Canada supported the legalization of drugs such as cannabis, followed by Australia. Countries like Singapore strongly disagree with the legalization of drugs due to religious beliefs.

The Case for Banning Drugs



Good health and well-being are essential in this world right now as Young People are shifting towards drugs. This happens because so many companies are pushing forward more vibrant products that the youth find more appealing. However, countries like Mexico, Canada, South Korea, Australia, and more are voicing their different opinions on the topic of the rising sensitivity towards drug abuse of the youth.

Generally speaking, all delegates show a thorough knowledge of the main theme of “Good health and well-being.” Observing and assisting this committee helped us understand which countries agree upon a resolution and which countries stand against some of their causes or the resolution as a whole.

The highlight of our observation sessions was the Turkey resolution, where each delegate was made to comment on their stance, either for or against that resolution. Turkey’s resolution included a rather controversial clause, which was the banning of the use of drugs.

Mexico did agree with some of Turkey's clauses that revolved around supporting aid for recovering addicts. Consistently, they agree that strengthening prison consequences due to psychology is one of the main reasons that back this information up. Having tougher consequences upon such issues will reinforce the view that encourages well-being and good health and that drugs will ruin someone's life if drug abuse starts happening.

Canada also agrees with Turkey's resolution, but it does not agree with banning drugs; it believes that restricting drugs won't solve the issue; rather, investing more in rehabilitation will grant a more long-term solution for this issue. Columbia pointed out how Turkey's resolution did not focus as much on rehabilitation rather than decriminalization. This conflict was not long-lasting because the question was soon clarified by Canada and its true intentions of not agreeing with banning drugs because they would rather focus on rehabilitation if it happened.

Conclusively, observing and analyzing the different attitudes towards such a complex theme that deals with people's well-being and health, we can see that different countries had different approaches to them. The most controversial clause of Turkey's resolution was the one that stood for the legalization of drugs. Countries such as Australia and Mexico agree with this clause, whilst countries such as the UAE, South Korea, and Canada do not agree with it. Overall, this resolution sparked a lot of mixed feelings on the matter of good health and well-being, but other resolutions had interesting highlights, too. Banning drugs could potentially lead to many outcomes, some negative and some positive; however, the countries made their decisions based on their personal judgment as well as each of the countries' beliefs.



Dry times ahead

Understanding and addressing the impact of droughts



When addressing the global problem of droughts, a variety of resourceful features are taken into account. The problem with this global theme is the massive uncontrollable variables considered when finding a solution for droughts. Droughts have various origins, stemming from both natural and human-induced factors. Human activities such as climate change, deforestation, and increased water consumption contribute to drought occurrence. Meanwhile, natural factors like shifts in ocean temperatures and alterations in the jet stream also play a role.

Russia offers a variety of suggestions in order to bring about a change in the existence of droughts and reduce the dangers of it. The methods they are going to integrate are through enhancing early warning systems and preparedness measures to reduce vulnerability to droughts, calling upon member states to prioritize sustainable water management strategies, such as water conservation and efficient agricultural practices, calls for increased financial and technical support from wealthier countries to build resilience towards droughts, Requests the establishment of a United Nations Trust Fund on Drought Adaptation and Resilience, as well as overall implementation of research, data collection. This resolution was agreed upon by many major countries which can provide good financial aid to fund these possible solutions. Having major nations contribute to the fulfillment of this resolution offers a grand success rate of the implementation of this plan.

Apart from analyzing Russia's strategies to correct issues involving droughts, the USA has provided a variety of solutions for the extreme weather conditions over the world. Furthermore, drought is the main problem as it brings to loss of trees which automatically contributes to the increase of CO2 levels. There is an impending climate crisis on the horizon, and our level of preparedness for its potential consequences is inadequate. As a result, the United Nations has set a goal to address the urgency of this issue and reverse the current trend of environmental degradation worldwide by the year 2030.

Personally interviewing the USA provided us with a new perspective of the ways they decide to deal with this worldwide issue. Apart from the fact that the USA does in fact have political conflicts with certain countries, they tried to include many countries for collaborating on finding a solution. They proposed genetically modified crops to resist droughts and possible change in infrastructure in the Central African Republic of Congo. If this plan succeeded, they are thinking of including Brazil as part of infrastructure changes too. At the same time, improving monetary equipment, genetically modified crops will be resistant to droughts so produce wouldn't suffer. The US is planning to invest 10 billion dollars for this plan, including the financial aid from other countries, that were chosen based on variety and like-mindedness as well as them being financially-stable. There are also going to be lots of global efforts from farmers of each country to prevent droughts and make sure that nations are able to deal with it. Furthermore USA looks at the integrity of each country that will be contributing to this plan as well as deal with an issue that will be a solution for decades.

Russia's approach emphasizes early warning systems, sustainable water management, and international collaboration through different initiatives. The widespread support for Russia's resolution among major nations signals a promising step towards effective implementation and financial support. Meanwhile, the USA's proposals focus on innovative solutions such as genetically modified crops and infrastructure improvements, with plans to invest significant financial resources into these efforts. By involving a diverse range of countries and leveraging technological advancements, the USA aims to address the root causes of droughts and enhance global preparedness for extreme weather conditions. However, while these initiatives show promise, the scale of the challenge ahead demands a coordinated and sustained effort from all stakeholders.

International approach to substance abuse among teens



Drug abuse is a highly debated topic and it becomes increasingly sensitive when discussing it in regards to its use by minors. It's difficult to draw concrete conclusions when it comes to drug use. In today's world the potency of certain drugs (such as marijuana) is changing drastically, and whether they are laced or mixed with other harmful substances, this makes it a very subjective topic specific to every individual. Everyone's body reacts differently to drugs depending on their age, history of drug use, weight etc. This was emphasized by the heavy debates in the Model United Nations Good Health and Well-being committee aiming to reduce the drug abuse in the teenage population.

After interviewing multiple delegates, representing countries with differing opinions, possible solutions that could be implemented were addressed. The U.K, represented by delegate Vanja Estatieva, proposed that an establishment of a committee regarding drug use by minors, comprised by former addicts would be more efficient and effective in educating and addressing substance abuse among teens, rather than instilling fear to manipulate students' perception of the dangers of drug use by bringing authoritative figures such as doctors or policemen.

Rather than scaring teenagers by emphasizing the purely physical effects that certain drugs can cause those severely addicted, they can inform them of the reasons as to why this issue can have lifelong impacts on not only them, but also their relatives and loved ones. These establishments can also educate parents because whose conservative mindsets can be a direct cause of addiction. In reality, most drug users are fully aware of the effects drugs can cause to their bodies, even knowing that it could lead to fatality. In the majority of cases the abuse of drugs has a casual relationship with deeper rooted issues of an individual, especially among teenagers, relating to mental health. To most teenagers, drugs become an escape to the user's daily problems.

Collaboration between nations was a recurring idea in the committee discussions where more developed countries can provide more educated experts whether in schools or online where they have the opportunity to anonymously seek help without the possibility of facing severe consequences. This is crucial as teenagers are a highly vulnerable demographic, generally being targeted due to their lack of experience and understanding. As a result, especially in less economically developed countries, drug abuse from minors has increased at alarming rates.

On the other hand, there were also more conservative countries, such as the United Arab Emirates, that, contrary to mutual opinion of legalizing the use of marijuana, were entirely in favor of the banning of all drugs as well as severe repercussions to teenage users. They also strongly urged the implementation of a stricter police force as well as border control which could solve this issue for even developing countries.

It is important to note that throughout the debate, there was a recurring opinion of the delegates that the conference was being overpowered by misinterpretation of the countries' beliefs. Many delegates projected their personal agendas, rather than putting effort in portraying and accurately depicting the reality of their nations viewpoints. As a result this can cause frustration among the representatives and potential bias, preventing a fully implementable resolution for all nations to be achieved.