



NEWSLETTER
6 SEPTEMBER 2019 *7*

Let's get Together

The UN initiative to promote respect, safety and dignity for all

By Luiz Genizelli Netto



Photographer: Paulo Buscarioli

High School and University delegates embrace diversity

Migration is one of the oldest phenomena of humanity. In recent years, we have seen the emergence of a crisis regarding the situation of refugees, especially those from Middle Eastern countries; as well as a crisis regarding migrants, especially irregular ones. Concomitantly, the lack of a human rights approach to deal with the situation of migrants and refugees has increased racist and xenophobic discourses.

Considering all these factors, on 19 September 2016, together with the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1), the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, launched the TOGETHER campaign, which was fully embraced by the 193 UN Member-States. The purpose of this campaign is to transform local, national, regional and international societies' negative view towards migrants and refugees into a positive one. Migrants contribute to the development of both country of origin and country of destination. Migrant workers contribute to financing for development, to the improvement of skills in the labor market and to the creation of new businesses and jobs.

To this end, the TOGETHER campaign invites the participation of States, the public and private sector and civil society to combat social, political and economic discrimination against migrants and refugees by calling for a more empathic world.

The heart of the campaign is to seek to respect, understand and accept differences by bringing a more humanized view of migrants and refugees, and to integrate them to the society of destiny. We interviewed our Secretary-General, Mr. Heitor Darros, about his opinion on the connection between the TOGETHER Campaign and FAMUN's theme. He stated: "The theme 'Living Together in Peace' is important because we see a lot of polarization in our world nowadays. And living together in peace shows us that we are the same, equals, but we also have to appreciate our differences. These differences make our culture, our education, what we think is ethical or not, and we see them as positive".

Regarding the fact that migrant women outnumber men, we interviewed Luiza Stradiotto, our Under-Secretary General for Global Communications, about how the TOGETHER campaign contributes to the fight against gender-based discrimination faced by female migrant workers. She believes that the campaign is a first and big step in bringing civil society into the debate. She added that: "Since women and girls are among the most vulnerable groups, the campaign raises awareness about it and engages all participants in the fight against gender discrimination. But I believe there is still a long way to go before we fully achieve this goal".

100 years of International Relations

From the League of Nations to the United Nations: forging a culture of peace

By Maria Eduarda Cazula



ICJ delegates learning about peaceful settlement of dispute
Photographer: Gisele Bertinato



FACAMP's IR students celebrate the centenary of the discipline
Photographer: André Amalfi

In 2019, we celebrate a hundred years of International Relations! After World War I, States joined efforts to create the League of Nations, with the objective to maintain international peace, cooperation and security. Alongside with the League, the discipline of International Relations was created, from the desire of the civil society to understand the reasons to war and how States could avoid it.

With World War II, the League of Nations ceased its mandate. But, in 24 October 1945, 51 representatives from different nations reunited in San Francisco in order to found the United Nations, an international organization intending to prevent humanity from the scourge of another war, and to promote international security, economic development and human rights. Based on these three pillars, the UN started to outline a culture of peace: the idea that a sustainable peace is more than the absent of war, but also dependent on the enhancement and protection of human rights.

Created to understand and to improve the relations between States, the International Relations discipline can contribute to this perspective. The discipline invites students to think about how to engage nations toward cooperation, negotiation and respect

and to foster diversity and tolerance. The connection between a culture of peace and International Relations is that one needs each other. Without a respectful environment for dialogue and connection between students and the civil society, States and its representatives cannot promote a world that defends peace.

Miss Patricia Borelli, Ph.D. candidate in International Relations and Professor at FACAMP, explained why she wanted to study this discipline and how she incorporates its lessons in her daily life. As teenager, she was curious about politics between States, and why they have so many differences in terms of culture, language and governments. While studying, she realized International Relations discipline is more than understanding the dilemma: war versus peace. It is much comprehensive than that, as it aims to promote negotiations and pacific dialogue, in order to prevent any kind of conflicts. As a Professor, Miss Borelli encourages students to recognize how important diplomacy and negotiation processes are, especially as a manner to find feasible measures to deal with the great challenges of the world, such as the topics that are being discussed at FAMUN. Let's celebrate the 100 years of International Relations embracing a culture of peace!

Different voices towards a peaceful world

Delegates raised their voices for peace and diversity in the Opening Plenary

By Bárbara Marques

The works of FAMUN General Assembly started on Friday, 6 September 2019, when delegates delivered their speech in the Opening Plenary. The United Nations General Assembly declared May 16 as the International Day of Living Together in Peace. The day celebrates the importance of mutual understanding and harmonious existence among people. Aware of this, FAMUN delegates have used their voices to claim for peace and diversity in their initial speeches. While defending different point of views and representing national concerns, the delegates defended a plural and multivocal conversation.

After the Second World War, peace has been understood by a different perspective. Building and maintaining peace requires listening, understanding and respecting different narratives. It also includes considering those who are voiceless. In this sense, the delegate of Japan raised his voice against homophobia, racism, sexism and discrimination, and made a powerful speech about the need to accept the differences and the characteristics that define every human being and make the world a more plural place.

The United Nations has been fighting to establish a “Culture of Peace”, defined as values, modes of behavior and attitudes based on dialogue and peaceful means to settle differences. With that in mind, delegates made their speeches focused on peace as a multicultural building process. The set of conditions for peace are many: the end of poverty, gender equality, sustainable consumption and production patterns, environment protection and justice. Following this approach, the delegate of Singapore focused his speech on the need to change the traditional individual vision of the world to a vision of collectivity to address the problems that surround us. “We do not need more I, we need more we”.

Delegates recognized that peacebuilding is not an easy process, and there is still a lot to be done. Even in the UN, some Members States still see peace mainly as a security issue. However, in FAMUN General Debate, most countries stated that the international community cannot understand peace simply as the absence of conflict. Addressing global matters from different perspectives and giving emphasis to those neglected is fundamental to ensure that a peaceful world is built upon tolerance and diversity.

These young representatives and leaders used their voices to make it clear that promoting equality and standing up for human rights are the main goal. The delegate of Mexico seems to have summarized this idea in her speech: “My biggest wish is that in a few decades there will be more bridges around the world instead of walls, because the only way to stop the hate is to be united as we are today”.



Delegate of Singapore, Pedro Vilhena
Photographer: André Amalfi



Delegate of Mexico, Giovanna Schroeder
Photographer: Paola Neumann

HIGH SCHOOL Committees and Councils

UNGA 2C (Harmony with Nature)

By *Isabela Oliveira*

Harmony with Nature debate is often confused with Sustainable Development. While the latter considers it is possible to maintain the actual patterns of consumption and production, while preventing the environment. Harmony with Nature aims a more comprehensive change, especially concerning these patterns. The environmental debate was introduced in the UN during the 1960s. But Harmony with Nature is a recent topic within the General Assembly agenda. It was introduced in 2009, as an initiative from Bolivia. It aims to call attention to the importance of recognizing Mother Nature's rights. It means enhancing the perception that Nature has its own organic cycles that must be respected and protected. In order to do that, Nature cannot be understood as unlimited resources, but as a living entity with rights.

The Ecological Economics debate also intends to change this predatory relation between humans and nature. In order to do that, it aims to reconsider our actual patterns of consumption and production, understanding that without this change, no solution can be truly sustainable. The questioning of these patterns is the main difference between Harmony with Nature and Sustainable Development proposals. The main challenge, however, resides on how to promote feasible actions to encourage societies toward a comprehensive change.

UNGA 2C (Migration and Development)

By *Lais Fernandes Daniel*

Migration and development walk together since after World War II. Migration is defined as the flow of people across international borders by different reasons, but usually on a voluntary basis. Development is about economic and social progress. Migrant workers contribute to host countries in finance, skills enhancement in the labor market and the creation of new businesses and jobs. Migrants have a great role in dynamizing the economy of both host and origin States, resulting in direct and indirect positive effects.

UNSC 1 (WPS)

By *Bárbara Marques*

The UNSC has the priority to increase the number and the quality of female Peacekeepers acting in UN Peace Missions. Reports show that women officers tend to make other women and children feel safer in peace operations, and more secure to report abuses, with a decrease in sexual violence. The Council has been working to ensure women engagement in peace processes, but there is a lack of women in leadership and decision-making positions. Council delegates must take measures to improve the situation of women in the field.

UNGA 3C (International Drug Control)

By *Matheus Lopes*

When the global war on drugs catapulted in the 1970s, an unprecedented number of counter reactions took place. Instead of solving the drug problem, the approach of criminalization increased the number of arrests, incarcerations and seizures, at the same time that drug overdose deaths jumped to more than 500%. Now, the Third Committee of the General Assembly will have the challenging to discuss the drug problem with a human rights approach, focusing on the most vulnerable groups: the youth, women and the elderly.

UNSC 2 (Children)

By *João Duran*

Armed conflicts are especially harsh for children. Entitled to education, medication, safety and food in war affected zones, children are seen as a vulnerable group, considering how deeply combats can affect their childhood. The Security Council is expected to address challenges on how to protect young victims, considering that conflicts can expose them to a great deal of violence and deprivation. As safe shelter and family structure are removed from them, their future could be compromised by the harms caused in the present.

UNIVERSITY Committee, Council and Court

UNSC (Venezuela)

By Enrico Queirazza

From the last few years to present days, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is facing a dramatic situation concerning a political and democratic crisis, and its economic, social and humanitarian consequences. The situation has grown to a point where it is considered an international concern, drawing attention from Latin American partners and the United States. Furthermore, the Venezuelan crisis has attracted the attention of countries like Russia, which became the biggest opponent of the American role in the situation, making consensus even harder and increasing the need of a multilateral decision on the situation under discussion. Even though the issue raise controversial positions, the Security Council aims at adopting a resolution to implement measures to solve the current crisis in order to achieve stability to the country and its neighbors. However, one of the biggest issues surrounding the topic is whether it should be considered a threat to international peace and security or a local problem to be treated as such.

ICJ (Whaling in the Antarctic)

By Patrícia Neves

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was first called International Permanent Court of Justice. The name changed when the United Nations was created, in 1945. Its Charter demanded, by the article XIV, an International Court of Justice to solve conflicts among the organization's Member-States. ICJ is composed by fifteen judges, including the President and the Vice-President, proportionally chosen from regions of the world, although they do not represent a country or its foreign policy. The ICJ judges can give advisory opinions and solve contentious cases, judging conflict between two Member-States. For the edition of FAMUN 2019, the Court will analyze the contentious case of the accusation of Australia against Japan (Whaling in the Antarctic: New Zealand intervening): Australia accused Japan violating Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, that determines that killing whales is only allowed for scientific purposes. The civil society expects the Court's decision about this case.

UNGA 2C (International Migration)

By Luiz Genizelli Netto

In order to better understand the phenomenon of migration and the role of migrants to the development of both host and origin countries, it is necessary to understand that migration can occur due to difference causes. Some people migrate to escape from poverty or to overcome the lack of opportunities in their home country, and this is the more traditional view when it comes to the causes of migration. But many others migrate to enjoy several job or educational opportunities that flourish due to the development process in their own countries.

Migrant people play a concrete role in the development of their host country as well as in the development of their home country. Migrant workers can contribute to the development of their home countries by remitting part of their salaries to their families. Against the traditional view, that migrant workers take out opportunities from nationals or increase poverty in host countries, they also contribute positively to the economic development of host countries. The 2013 report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development (A/68/190) presented the impact of the phenomenon of migration and migrant workers on countries of origin and destination.

The report presented that migration, contrary to the traditional perception about it, is responsible for the creation of new jobs and the increase of economic production. Migrants also create news businesses and contribute to innovative solutions, due to the cultural richness that migrants carry with them when they arrive. In 2015, they contributed US\$ 6.7 trillion dollars to global GDP (9.4% of the total). However, the exploitation and discrimination of migrants have a retrograde and detrimental effect on development. Delegates in the Second Committee need to reach a consensus on how to better ensure the safety of migrants and tackle these issues, with the approach of economic development.

Photo gallery



CMO Alexandre dos Santos welcomes delegates
Photographer: André Amalfi



High School GA training
Photographer: Gisele Bertinato

VOICES OF PEACE

“No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite”

Nelson Mandela, South African president from 1994-1999, Peace Nobel winner and leader against the Apartheid

“I have a self-made quote: Celebrate diversity, practice acceptance and may we all choose peaceful options to conflict”

Donzella Michele Malone, American writer and Mitigation Specialist



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Coming up next



AGENDA FOR TOMORROW 7 September 2019 - Saturday

09:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. | Head Delegate's Meeting
09:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. | Session III
12:00 p.m. - 02:00 p.m. | Lunch
02:00 p.m. - 05:00 p.m. | Session IV
05:00 p.m. - 05:30 p.m. | Coffee-Break
05:30 p.m. - 07:30 p.m. | Session V
08:00 p.m. - 01:00 p.m. | University Social Event



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