



NEWSLETTER 4

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Youth and Transforming Education

The role of MUNs in promoting an education for peace

By Maria Eduarda Cazula

The topic of the International Youth Day 2019, "Transforming Education", drew attention to the role of an inclusive education in youth's lives. It analyzes how governments and youth organizations can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Goal 4 of the Agenda aims at ensuring "inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all", and focuses on efforts to improve learning outcome, especially for vulnerable or/and marginalized groups, respecting their diverse needs and abilities, as well as embracing their identities.

Young people are agents of change, capable of improving and achieving sustainable development. The High School delegate Yusef Gonçalves stated that the SDGs are a philosophy of life and we must take care of our own environment. The University delegate Aidan Valentina Fongaro said that she implements the SDGs by giving opportunities for all people, which can promote equality. The High School delegate Mariana Fernandes affirmed that the SDGs should be seen in an integrated way in order to promote a more sustainable environment. She also mentioned the importance of promoting SDG 5 (gender equality) to assure women political and economic representation.

The United Nations Strategy on Youth, known as Youth 2030, shows that youth plays an important role on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by holding governments accountable. With good resources and political agreements, young people have potential to change the world and promote peace. One of the means to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among the youth is their engagement in Model United Nations (MUNs). MUNs are a unique experience in which students from all around the world debate and negotiate resolutions on topics from the UN current agenda. In addition, they meet and interact with people from different countries and cultures.

Miss Mirielly Carrara (teacher at Colégio Salesiano Dom Bosco) said that MUNs contribute to students' education by developing resilience skills, because they have to solve unexpected problems and they discover themselves as protagonists of the future generation. Caio Moretto Ribeiro (teacher at Colégio Crescer) affirmed that students' participation in MUNs requires responsibility and they feel capable of being powerful actors in the world. He described the MUN experience as empowering.

This strategy aims at connecting youth with the SDGs, from regional to global levels, recognizing the needs and the rights of youth and giving them opportunities to be agents of change for our future. They can implement the tools they learned in MUNs in their lives, strengthening the UN pillars - sustainable development, international peace and security and human rights - and promoting peaceful, inclusive and tolerant societies.



Faculty Advisors reunited after a meeting

The Famun Intercultural experience

How MUNs and exchange programs foster tolerance and coexistence

By Laís Fernandes Daniel



Students from Colégio Sete de Setembro, from Poços de Caldas
Photographer: Paola Neumann



Carla Rocco, from Portugal; and Baptiste Dion, from France
Photographer: Paola Neumann

The best way to know how it is like to be in someone else's shoes is to live their daily life. A way of doing this is through participating in exchange programs and MUNs. These programs can play many different roles, such as breaking down stereotypes and the obstacles that may emerge from cultural differences. It also contributes to transfer knowledge and expertise between societies.

Exchange programs and MUNs can do much more than that. They can influence the image of the State in other countries by the educational system, working as an instrument of foreign policy. For example, the United States established the Boxer Indemnity Scholarship Program in 1908 to enable Chinese people to study at American universities, aiming at strengthening relations with China.

In the 21st century, MUNs and exchange programs are more important than ever. As the world faces difficulties related to intolerance and prejudice, these initiatives can be effective to promote inclusion and respect, since they involve dialogue and understanding of different points of view and cultures, giving everyone involved in these processes an equal voice. In this sense, MUNs and exchange programs have an immeasurable value in fostering a culture a peace. Hence, more than educational programs, they contribute to build connections within the global society and a more peaceful and tolerant world.

To know more about the importance of the intercultural experience provided by FAMUN, we interviewed participants that came from other regions of Brazil and abroad. From Brazil, delegates came from Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. We asked them about the importance of participating in MUNs from other regions and what they have learned while in Campinas participating at FAMUN. High school students of Colégio Sete de Setembro, from Poços de Caldas (Minas Gerais), affirmed they are learning a lot with FAMUN. According to Fernanda Lopes, during MUNs, students have the opportunity to work with topics that are very important and are not part of the regular curriculum of high schools. Her classmate, Paula Junqueira, complemented it by saying that, even if we are all from Brazil, visiting another region is an opportunity to be more independent and to learn local cultural aspects.

FAMUN also had delegates coming from abroad. Baptiste Dion came from France, as part of the FACAMP International Education Program. Carla Rocco, a Brazilian student living in Portugal, during an interview said that MUNs are always very productive since it promotes discussions and debates in an orderly way, which is a good way to exercise negotiations, especially when delegates do not agree on the same points. The effort of achieving consensus demands students to dialogue and do their best to reach a common goal. This exercise is a great contribution for building more tolerance and respect for differences among societies.

The FAMUN Factor

Music and performing arts in making peace

By Luiz Genizelli Netto

Can art help to promote a culture of peace? We made this question to Mr. Renato Brolezzi, Professor of Art History at FACAMP. He said that like all forms of cultural manifestation, art can influence the way people think and we should not look at art with ingenuity. According to Mr. Brolezzi: "Culture (...) constitutes powerful discourses, powerful repertoires that can promote both violence and barbarism, as well as promote peace, balance and a just democratic society".

He also affirmed that there is a decision to be made. How art can contribute to our society is a decision that results from human action in the public sphere. Conflicts are part of the decision-making, a process that occurs in the public sphere and involve debates between different people with different opinions. Confront of ideas can, and should, occur in an orderly way or, in Professor Brolezzi words, "within rational and sensible scales, that do not evolve prejudice, violence and extremist attitudes". In this sense, for Professor Brolezzi, the United Nations has an essential role in the world today managing conflict.

Aiming at fostering a culture of peace, on 8 September 2019, FAMUN hosted "The FAMUN Factor", the FAMUN Talent Show. Through performances, participants were able to demonstrate not only their diverse artistic side, but also their cultural backgrounds. The social event was also a manner to put in practice FAMUN's central topic: "Living Together in Peace". More than a moment to have fun, the event represented a moment of reflection, where people had the chance to express themselves. It was also a chance to understand how art, in its various aspects, is a

powerful instrument of political manifestation. In this sense, it can help to make a difference in the world and to promote peace.

The presentations during The FAMUN Factor were examples of how art can be used as an instrument to foster peace, unity and friendship. The FAMUN team opened the presentation performing a dance related to the situation of immigrants around the world. The main intention was to express a social critique and raise awareness about their situation, bringing it into the spotlight during the event.

The following performances were very diverse, from poetry recital to tap dance. High School and University delegates paid tribute to "sertanejo", a Brazilian traditional genre. FACAMP students and UNSC delegates were able to demonstrate their skills dancing the 1990s hit "Macarena". By the end of the event, our hearts were warmed with the lovely ukulele performance by Mariana Orlandi, the delegate of Cambodia in the GA Third Committee.

Delegates sang a great variety of songs. Gabriel Carvalho, Vice-Chair of the Second Committee on Harmony with Nature, performed the song Índios by Legião Urbana. When interviewed, he stated that he chose this song because its theme remains very relevant for our society and it fits perfectly into the FAMUN theme, as it talks about the history of marginalized people. Part of the FAMUN team, Juliana Magalhães and Maria Eduarda Jareta sang "Wings" by Little Mix. They chose this song because its theme is about female empowerment, an essential movement to promote their inclusion and to foster a culture of peace.



Gabriel Carvalho performing the song "Índios"
Photographer: André Amalfi



Juliana Magalhães and Maria Eduarda Jareta performing the song "Wings"
Photographer: André Amalfi

HIGH SCHOOL Committees and Councils

UNSC 1 (Women, Peace and Security)

By Bárbara Marques

Indonesia affirmed that the main source of the humanitarian crisis was terrorism, as well as poverty, civil war, and social discrimination. Women are not only the main target of terrorists: they also have been recruited to work with terrorist groups, mostly as an ideological tool. In that sense, Indonesia claimed to the Council to work on prevention and stated that the lack of education led to extremism. The UNSC paid special attention to the attacks in Nigeria. The Council reached consensus on minimizing the adherence to Boko Haram through peace missions to control the critical situation caused by the group. Combating extremism, in our specialist Gabriela Cardim's opinion, means to include women in peace talks and give them access to information so they can find answers to peace and security issues. As the delegate of Peru stated: "Educating women about their rights is a powerful weapon".

UNSC 2 (Children and Armed Conflict)

By João Duran

Protecting children from conflict is fundamental not only to guarantee them human dignity, but also to create an environment to promote sustainable development. Guaranteeing children's rights is a responsibility of all people. During discussions, the UNSC worked together to define solutions and measures to promote a safer future for them. Apparently, the final resolution will be approved by unanimity. The document states that children's safety is an urgent issue and must be a priority of Peacekeeping Operations. To ensure the application of international law and justice regarding children, it is necessary more strict supervision. It was also discussed the role of sexual education in preventing sexual violence, especially in areas affected by conflicts. Guaranteeing children's rights was understood as an essential step to construct stability and peace within and among societies.

UNGA 2C (Harmony with Nature)

By Isabela Oliveira

Delegates were able to agree on the importance of education in order to promote Harmony with Nature's debate. The delegate of Nicaragua defended that education is vital to raise awareness about Nature's protection and stressed the importance of an intergenerational role in the process. Chile affirmed that environmental education is essential to correct the predatory view towards Nature. The Second Committee did not have major disagreements and is on track to achieve a resolution by consensus.

UNGA 2C (Migration and Development)

By Laís Fernandes Daniel

The resolution presented measures about the social inclusion of migrants. Delegates focused not only on the economic, but mainly on the social aspects of this inclusion, highlighting the connection between economic and social issues. On the other hand, provisions regarding irregular immigrants were only presented in specific parts of the resolution, leaving gaps about how to protect this vulnerable group. Delegates worked together in the most diplomatic way, heading for the adoption by consensus.

UNGA 3C (International Drug Control)

By Mattheus Lopes

In an interview with the representatives of Russia and Indonesia, they differed on how to treat the drug problem, showing a more conservative position, unlike other countries, such as Portugal. The Third Committee disagreed about how countries should deal with minorities, but are heading towards the adoption of a resolution by consensus. Unfortunately, they did not discuss the elderly as a vulnerable group and, as a result, the resolution did not address measures to prevent drug abuse among them.

UNIVERSITY Committee, Council and Court

UNGA 2C (International Migration and Development)

By Luiz Genizelli Netto

The Second Committee focused on how to promote decent work for immigrants. The delegate of Russia stated that when we are talking about migration, we are talking about a human right. Also, people need to remember that migrants leave their home country because they want to find better jobs opportunities and better conditions to live. However, Russia commented how complicated it is for States to articulate a common ground around this topic, affirming that governments have different legislative and political approaches, which difficult the process of building an international culture for migration. Considering the opinion of the delegate of Philippines, the main problem is the exploitation of irregular migrants because it increases their vulnerable condition, as they lack protection. In addition, this situation makes it easier for employers to continue exploiting them, because irregular immigrants are usually afraid of reporting abuses, fearing being deported by the authorities. As stated by the delegation of Canada, the discussions were difficult because there were different positions about sovereignty and also about taxation and remittances immigrants send to their home countries, especially considering the divergent conditions and economies of each State. Despite the differences, delegates made an effort to adopt the document by consensus.

UNSC (The situation in Venezuela)

By Enrico Queirazza

After the Cashmere crisis, Council Members resumed discussions on the situation in Venezuela. Because of the topic's complexity and the divergence of positions, the Council agreed in a few points, such as Venezuela's sovereignty and guaranteeing the protection of Venezuelan civilians. Despite common positions, the members demonstrated considerable asymmetries regarding economic and political issues. The delegation of Russia accused the imposition of unilateral sanctions by the United States as the main reason for the Venezuelan economic crisis, which affects directly the oil export. However, Equatorial Guinea affirmed that the oil concern should be in charge of OPEC. Kuwait confronted that position, considering oil as a fundamental tool for Venezuela's economic stability and, for this reason, should be discussed in the UNSC. Another controversial issue discussed was the current political scenario in Venezuela. Germany affirmed that Maduro's government was a threat to international security, agreeing with the representative of the United States. In opposition, Russian Federation supported Nicolás Maduro's legitimacy and election. Lastly, the situation in Venezuela remains a matter of great divergence and, therefore, hinders consensus within the Council. The United States, France and United Kingdom voted against the resolution and used their veto power.

ICJ (Whaling in the Antarctic)

By Patricia Neves

After the two rounds of oral presentations, the judges started deliberating about merits in a private session. There were three requests from Australia: the first request concerned the extinction of JARPA II. The second request was about the revocation of JARPA II licenses and authorizations concerning whaling in the Antarctic. The third request was the assurance that Japan would not disregard the ICRW. Despite four dissenting votes, the majority of the Court decided that Japan violated article VIII of the ICRW, pursuing whaling with commercial purposes, since Japan could not justify that the methods and the quantity of whales killed were for scientific purpose only. Australia's first request, which concerned the extinction of JARPA II, was refused by the majority of Judges. In addition, they decided to suspend the Japanese program until it promoted a full adaptation within the limits of article VIII. Four Judges voted against the first and second requests. Concerning Australia's request of revocation of JARPA II licenses and authorizations, and the assurance that Japan would not disregard the ICRW, the Court decided, unanimously, to reject that request. In this sense, the Judges agreed that their function was to provide an interpretation of the Convention exclusively, without interfering on matters concerning Japan's sovereignty.

FAMUN best moments



UNSC on the Situation in Venezuela
Photographer: André Amalfi



Representatives of IBMR MUN
Photographer: Paola Neumann



High School delegates during The FAMUN Factor
Photographer: André Amalfi



Representatives of UFUMUN
Photographer: Paola Neumann



Delegates of Guine Bissau, El Salvador and Guinea from 3C
Photographer: André Amalfi



Agents from the International Court of Justice
Photographer: André Amalfi



Global Communications Officers
Photographer: Patrícia Rinaldi



Conference Management Officers
Photographer: André Amalfi

THANK YOU NOTE! *By Luiza Stradiotto*

It has been my honor and privilege to work with such a dedicated team of journalists and photographers. I could not have asked for a better team to laugh and work with, or to hold a 2 hours long stakeout. You have bright futures ahead of you. I hope our coverage of FAMUN 2019 has helped to bring light on discussions that are often ignored but crucial to improve the world we live in. Let us keep using our voices to report with honesty, conscience and analyze critically; and may every young person that took part in this conference carry within themselves the will to debate, to learn and to change the world, so we can reach a point where we can truly live together in peace.

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