

2021
March 5-7th

DIMUNITE

**ROAD TO
RESILIENT
RECOVERY**



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FOREWORD

Dear readers,

It has been a pleasure for The Press Team to witness and document the eleventh Dulwich International Model United Nations conference in a hybrid style. Through this issue of DIMUNITE, we hope to take you to different corners of the conference, with images, interviews, articles and more.

We hope you enjoyed this issue as much as we have enjoyed making it. Thank you for taking part in DIMUN XI this year and we wish you all the best in your future conferences.

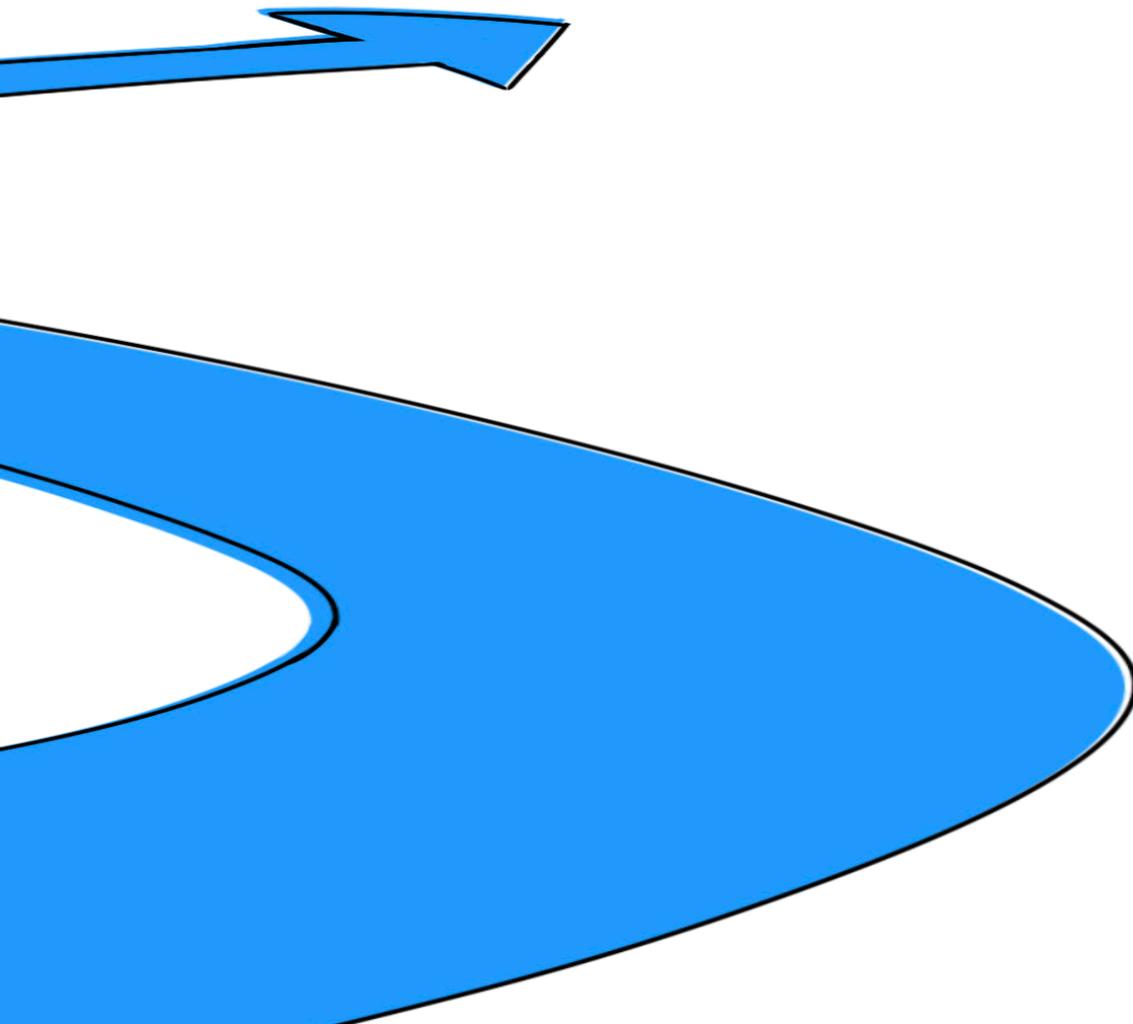
Enjoy, and let's strive toward a resilient recovery together!

Carla Scheuler & Diana Tsang
DIMUN XI Heads of Press

CONFERENCE THEME

ROAD TO RESILIENT RECOVERY

After a decade of DIMUN, we now face new challenges as the world is emerging from a pandemic, some still engulfed within it. Like the obstacles we faced while planning the optimal experience for you amidst a pandemic, we hope that you, as aspiring global citizens can seize this opportunity at DIMUN XI to meander through the real-life obstacles that are posed at you at this conference. With environmental topics ranging from wildfire prevention to geopolitical topics like the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, we implore you to work collaboratively to protect our collective interest which may be jeopardised or under threat due to the pandemic. It is important that we remain critical and constructive at times of hardship in order to emerge victorious as a collective.



COMMITTEES & TOPICS

General Assembly First Committee

General Assembly consists of all members states and engages in a variety of issues raised by the member states.

- Facilitating the global effort to contain COVID-19
- Addressing rampant plastic pollution in the oceans
- Addressing structural gender inequality at a global level

Chairs

Ray Fang
Joe Wang

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council engages with issues dealing with the welfare of member states.

- The question of establishing the parameters for government interference in cryptocurrency
- Facilitating international frameworks for post-COVID-19 economic recovery

Chairs

Jason Liu
Tom Cai

Environment Commission

The Environment Commission seeks to protect the environment and the people who depend on it.

- The question of enforcing environmental sustainability policies
- Measures to combat wildfires in Australia

Chairs

Betty Hong
Zion Kang

Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council acts to safeguard the rights of all based on the United Nations declaration of human rights.

- The situation of informal workers
- The question of holding social media companies accountable for cyber-safety

Chairs

Lily Lee
Lily Wang

Security Council/Advisory Panel

The Security Council seeks to promote world peace, engaging with the most critical issues facing the security of the world.

- Question of demilitarizing the Kashmir Valley
- The situation in addressing refugee deaths in UN refugee camps

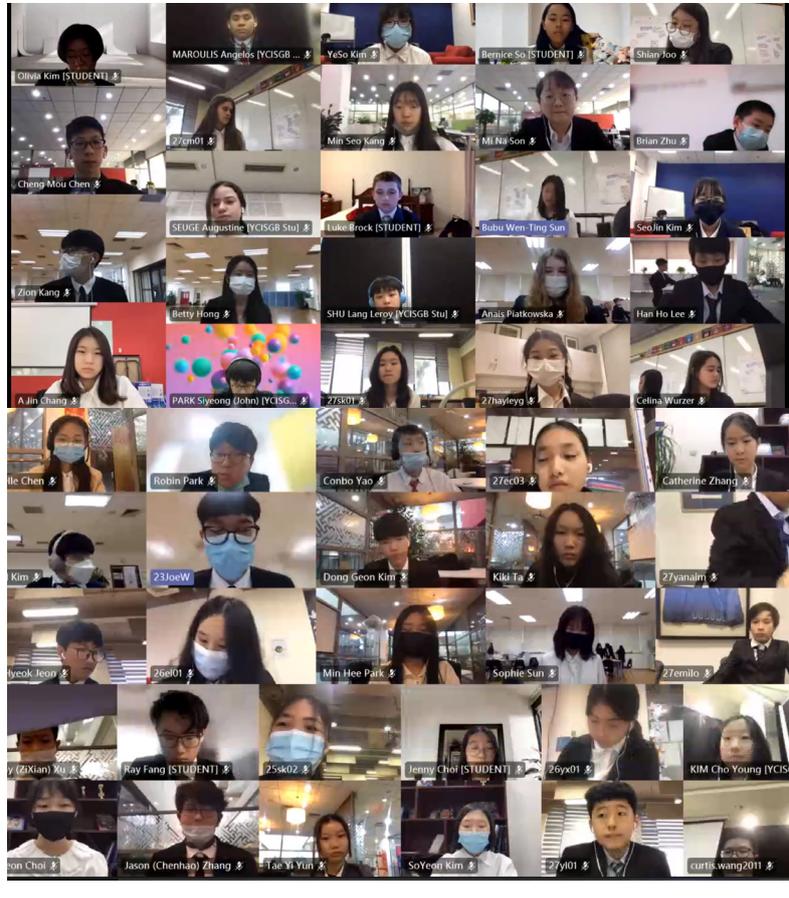
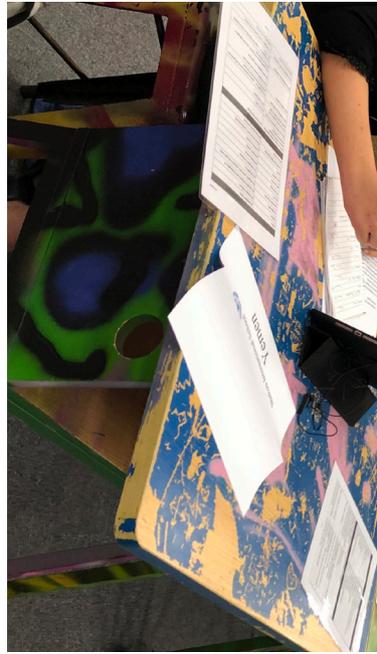
Chairs

Brain Lee
Henry Han



DAY 01





COVAX

As we currently face the challenges of COVID 19, there have been many attempts at controlling the situation including quarantining and nucleic acid tests. However, the most realistic and effective option really is vaccines. This is what will lead our world as we know it right now, down a road to resilient recovery.

According to The World Health Organisation (WHO), to end the COVID 19 pandemic, 70% of the world's population would need to receive an effective vaccine in order to achieve herd immunity, which is another way of saying that enough people are immune to the virus that COVID 19 runs out of ways to reproduce.

The biggest obstacle to achieving this is that vaccine access is not equal around the world. In December 2020, rich countries had pre-ordered so many doses that according to the People's Vaccine Alliance, "rich nations representing just 14% of the world's population had bought up more than half (53%) of all the most promising vaccines."

Another cause of unequal access to vaccines is that COVID 19 vaccines are produced in a relatively small number of countries, such as the United States, United Kingdom, Belgium, India, China, Russia and Germany – the countries that can afford the technology and are able to fund this kind of extensive research. This creates the opportunity for governments to tell their companies whom to send their vaccines to and use them for diplomacy to gain influence.

Higher-income countries may think it is advantageous for them to vaccinate their whole population first or to hoard vaccines to protect the population, but dangerous new mutations have already emerged in countries that have not vaccinated many people, for example, South Africa and Brazil. If those mutations render existing vaccines ineffective, then the wealthy countries will suffer along with everyone else, defeating the whole point of the vaccinations. In the words of Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus from the WHO, 'No one is safe until everyone is safe.'

The single biggest global response to this problem is the COVAX programme created by the WHO in order to facilitate fair vaccine distribution to middle- and lower-income countries. It now has 190 members, 92 of which are lower-middle-income. Its funding comes from richer countries, which by the end of February had committed \$10.3 billion. The plan is to supply enough vaccines to cover 3% of member countries' population by summer so that healthcare workers can be protected. By the end of 2021, COVAX aims to deliver 2 billion doses, which would cover 20% of their populations. COVAX will work with partners who have the supply chains, including cold chain transport, fridges and clinics to store and distribute vaccines in developing countries.

COVAX is vital, but governments in the less developed countries will also have to do a lot of work as COVAX will not deliver vaccines to governments that cannot store and distribute them. Delivering enough vaccines to ensure herd immunity in the developing world may take until 2023 or 2024 at current rates with devastating effects on global inequality. The stakes are extremely high and there are many obstacles to surmount, including the difficulty of distributing vaccines in warzones and to refugees. There have already been calls for a global vaccine ceasefire to allow healthcare workers to distribute vaccines. COVID 19 has taught the world that true resilience is not only about beating this pandemic, but it is also about creating structures to prevent the next one.



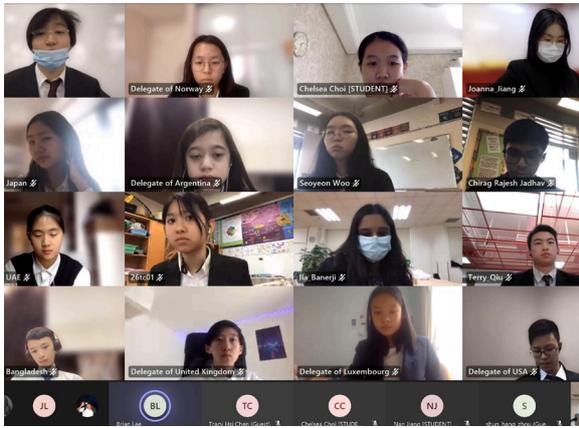
**COULD YOU
FIND THEM?**

ONE PERSON IS NOT WEARING A MASK.



DAY 02

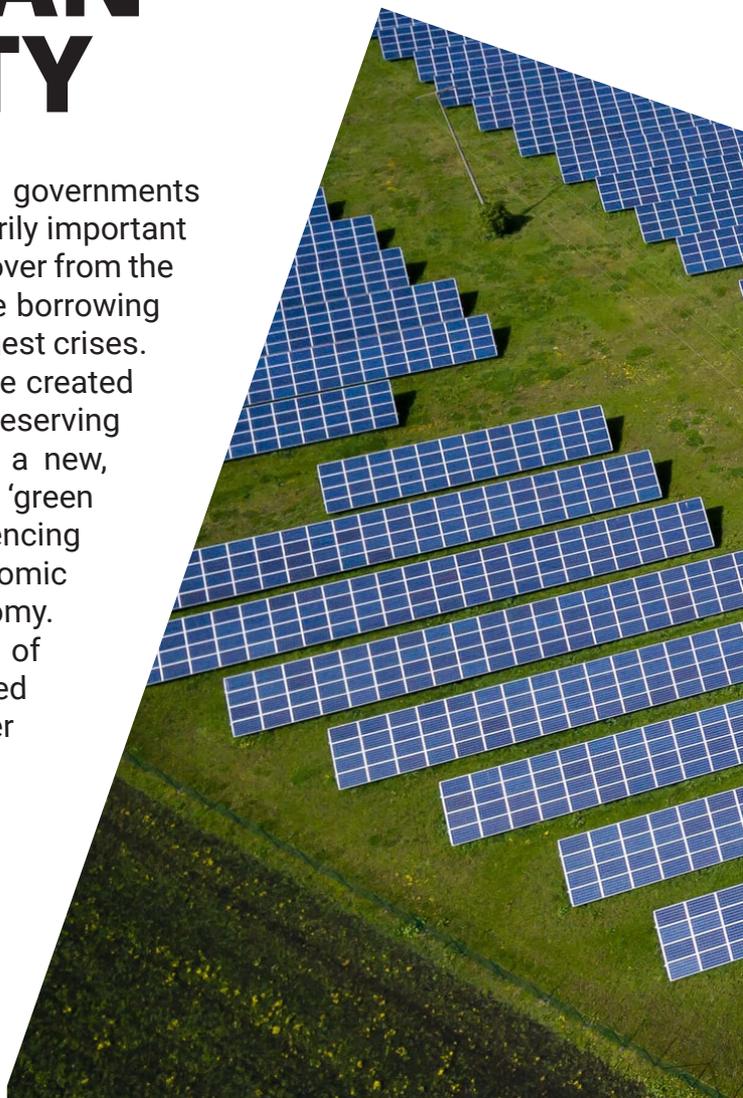


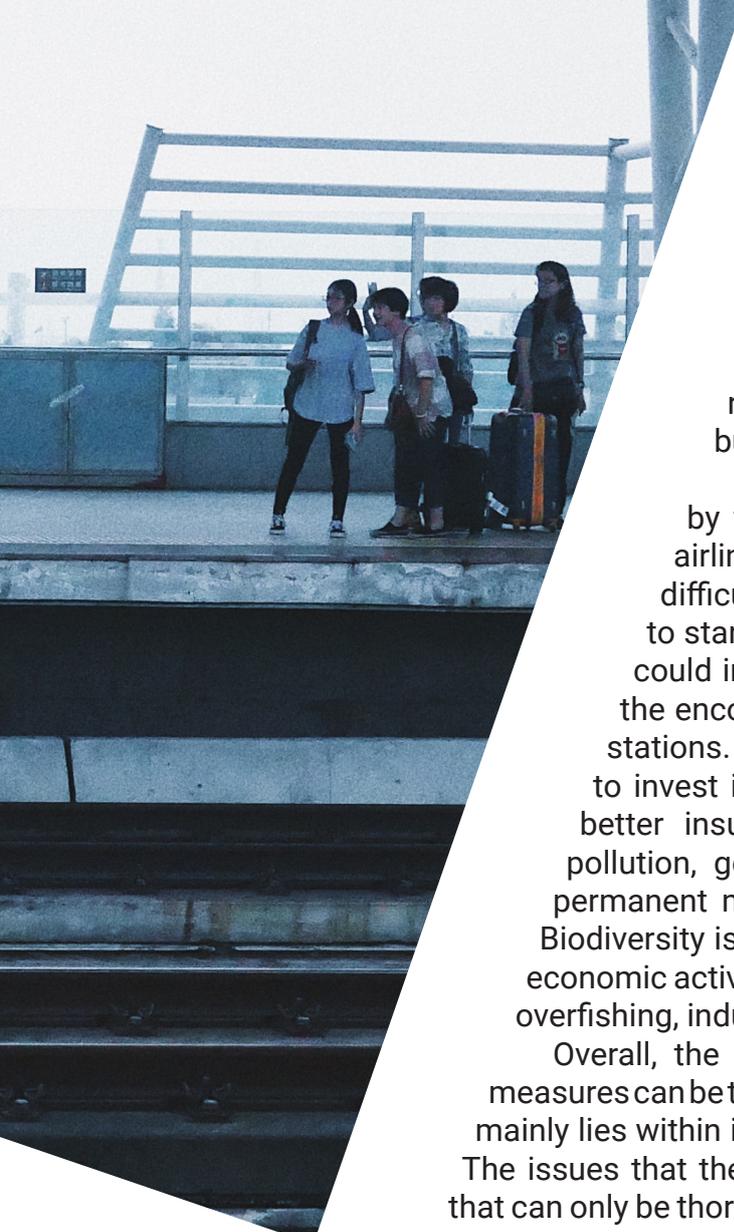




TURNING A CRISIS INTO AN OPPORTUNITY

Over the next few years, politicians and governments are going to be making some extraordinarily important and expensive decisions about how to recover from the COVID 19 pandemic. Only governments have the borrowing capacity and thus the resources to tackle the largest crises. They will be the ones to choose which jobs could be created with stimulus funds and which companies are deserving of help. It is also a window to try and create a new, more sustainable economy and move towards a 'green recovery.' At the same time, they will be experiencing tremendous political pressure to restore economic growth and lost jobs from the pre-pandemic economy. The scale of the opportunity and the challenge of rebuilding was made clear by the head of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Inger Andersen: 'The Pandemic gives us an opening to recover better. This means placing action on the triple planetary crisis, at the heart of every economic decision. And turning around from our unsustainable consumption and production patterns.'

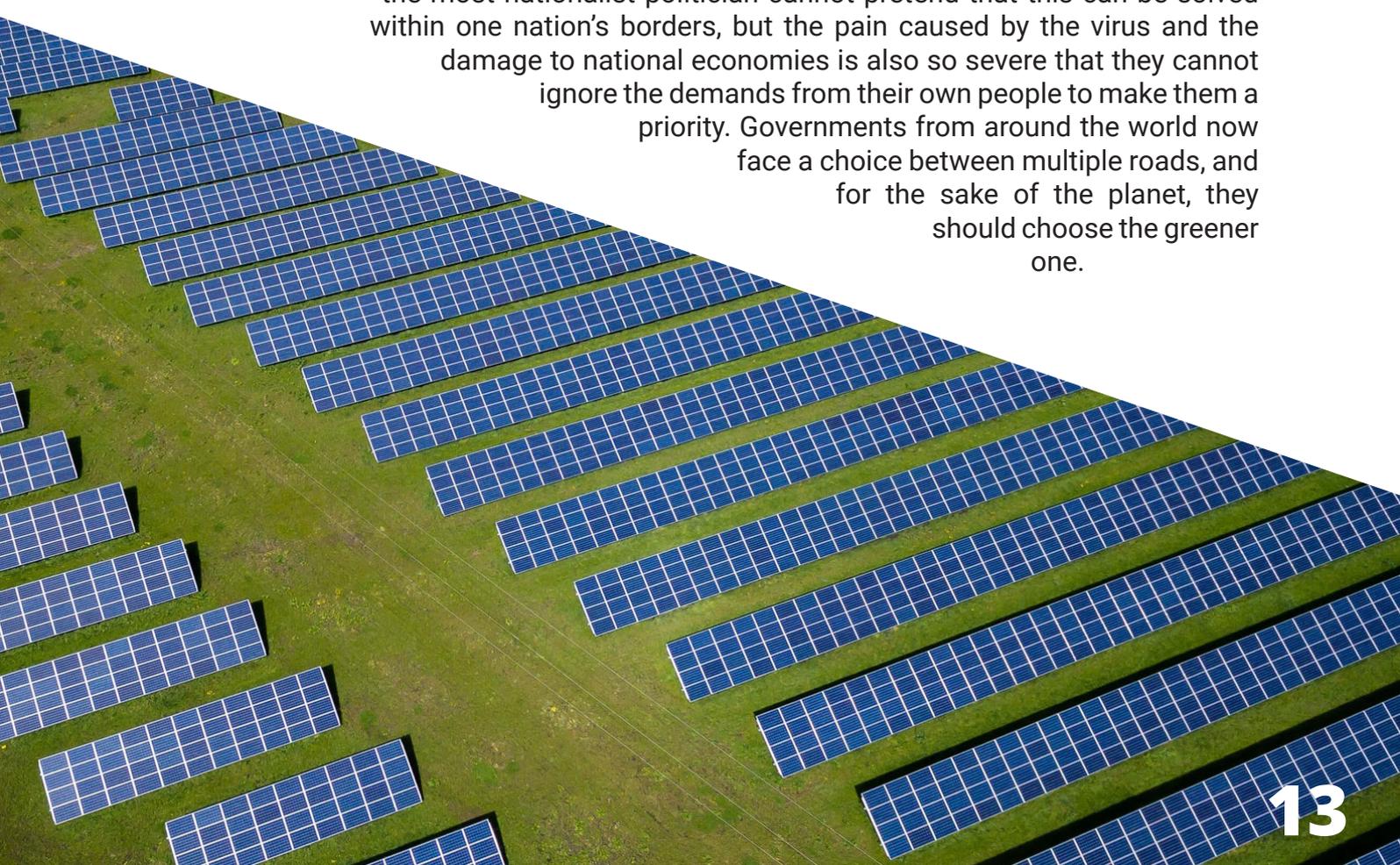




The triple planetary crisis involves work to tackle climate change and pollution and to preserve biodiversity and habitats. As governments prepare for a post-pandemic world, they plan to spend money on revitalizing the economy. They can do this by either trying to restart old, more harmful forms of activity or by building back in new ways.

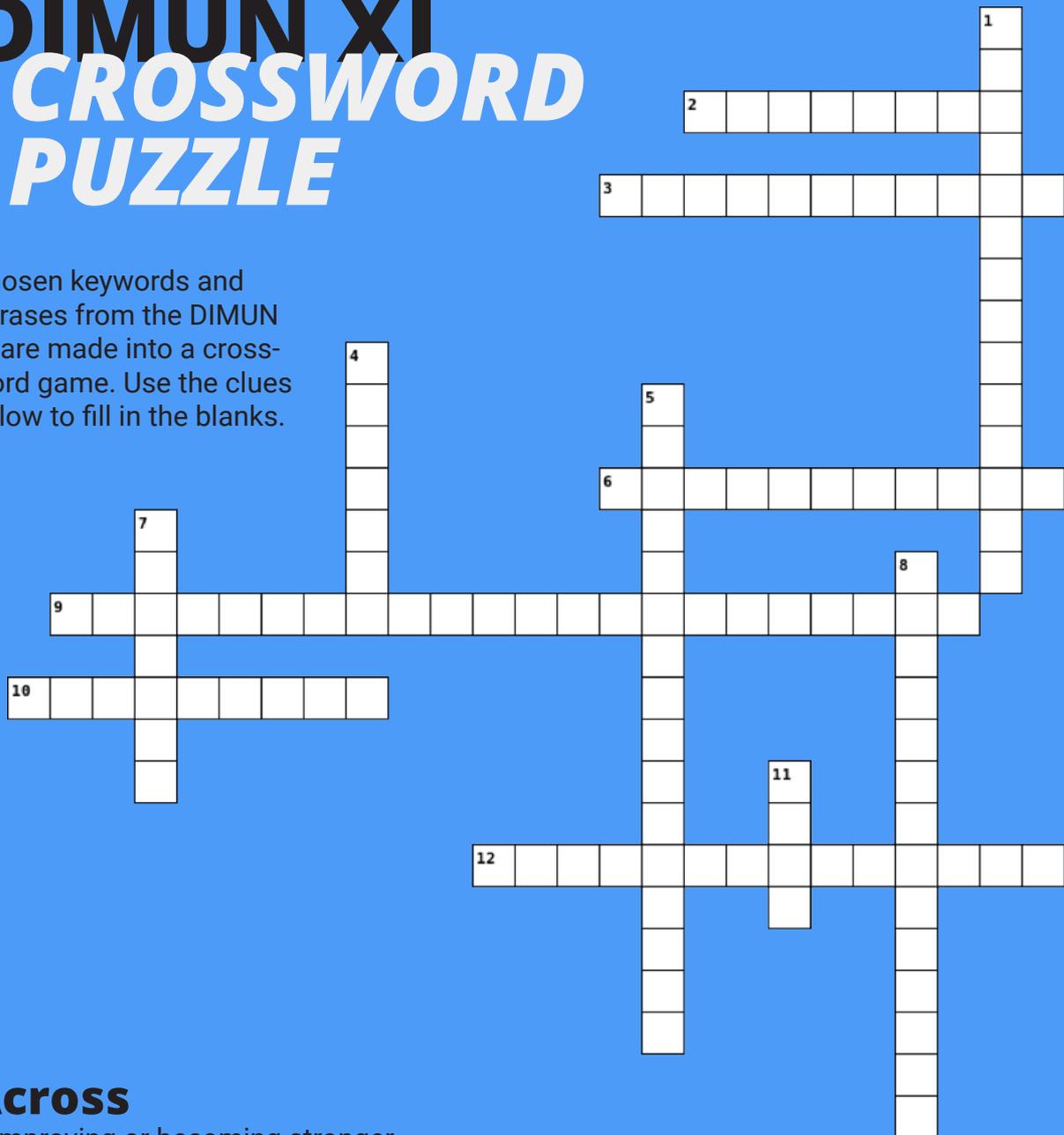
For instance, transport has been heavily impacted by the collapse in demand. In consequence, many airlines, fuel and car companies are in financial difficulties. There are people who see this as a moment to start rebuilding a lower carbon transport sector. This could include the construction of high-speed train lines, the encouragement of new energy vehicles and charging stations. Beyond transport, there are calls for governments to invest in low carbon electricity generation, smart grids, better insulation and greener construction. In terms of pollution, governments could invest in water treatment, a permanent move away from coal and creating green roofs. Biodiversity is under tremendous pressure from many areas of economic activity, the worst threats include plastic in the oceans, overfishing, industrial pollution and deforestation.

Overall, the COVID 19 crisis has shown that extraordinary measures can be taken if considered to be necessary, but the problem mainly lies within international cooperation and long term planning. The issues that the pandemic had brought to light are global ones that can only be thoroughly solved by countries working together. Even the most nationalist politician cannot pretend that this can be solved within one nation's borders, but the pain caused by the virus and the damage to national economies is also so severe that they cannot ignore the demands from their own people to make them a priority. Governments from around the world now face a choice between multiple roads, and for the sake of the planet, they should choose the greener one.



DIMUN XI CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Chosen keywords and phrases from the DIMUN XI are made into a crossword game. Use the clues below to fill in the blanks.



Across

- 2 Improving or becoming stronger again
- 3 Two words. Something that is believed to belong justifiably to every person
- 6 The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is did surround
- 9 Two words. the targed actions from a government on a state's economic system through regularity actions
- 10 An unplanned, unwanted, uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation
- 12 The ability to exist constantly

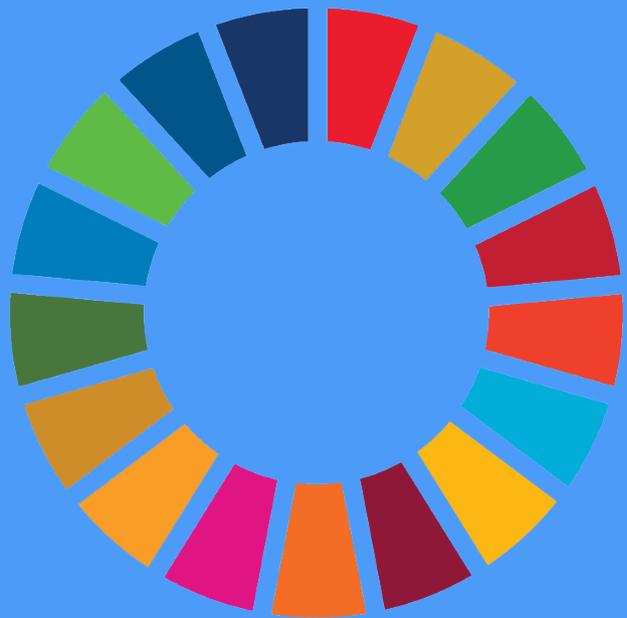
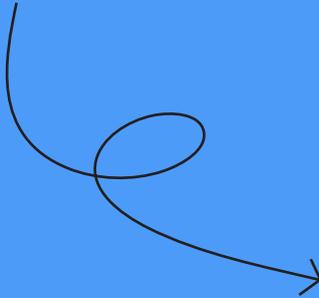
Down

- 1 A digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange
- 4 Aid in the form of wage and necessities for those in need
- 5 Two words. Unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on distinctions in biology, psychology, and cultural norms
- 7 Symptoms of this may include: fever, fatigue, coughs, sore throat, headaches
- 8 Contamination by fertilizers, pesticides, sewage, and oil or toxic waste from ships and factories
- 11 A way leading from one place to another

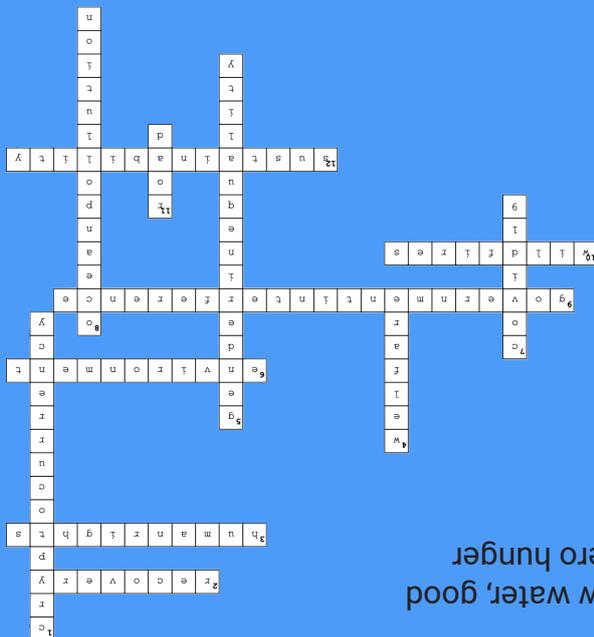
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WORD SCRAMBLE

efli no nlad _____
 qlyitua uoeidantc _____
 lfei oewlb twrea _____
 dogo eltahh nad blwlengie _____
 temical nciaot _____
 eroz erhnguy _____



Answer Keys:



life on land, quality education, life below water, good health and wellbeing, climate action, zero hunger



DAY 03





INTERVIEWS

DIMUN Director Nathan Royters

How has it been like working with the Secretariat?

The Secretariats have been exceptional throughout this process leading up to DIMUN. They have been very punctual in their meetings, very professional in their language and they have spoken and interacted with all stakeholders in a way that befits the actual members of the United Nations.

What have you learned during the process of planning this event?

I think I've learned that it's easy to underestimate students because they've blown me away with everything they have done. I've also learned that the leap into the MUN process has extended our students to go beyond the typically informal way of speaking and to model the formal and political process of MUN, and that it is possible but also challenging.

What were some challenges you faced during the planning process?

I think streamlining the communication would have been the biggest challenge so far. We have to all be on the same page and have a consistent matter of organizing. So, talking through teams or email and having all of myself or Ms Tomaszun be involved in a very consistent centralized channel. But apart from that, I think we've performed perfectly.

Have you enjoyed your first MUN experience so far?

It's only just begun and so far, I will absolutely do it again so yes.

Describe yourself in one word.

Devoted. I would say that once I've committed myself to something I'd go to the end and I'd support it in any way it needs to be supported.



Secretary-General

Guan Rong Tan

Please tell us about your first MUN experience.

Me getting into MUN was really by pure luck. The SHASMUN ECA had one spot left so I decided to go. After that, I was really inspired by the ideas that other people had and was very thrilled to be able to have a platform to speak about global issues. I went to the SHASMUN General Assembly First Committee. Before going to the conference, I had no idea of the conference procedures or resolution writing. It wasn't until I received a formatting document that I learned how to write a resolution. In terms of my first conference experience, it was just sitting there, representing PRC, looking at the podium and people who were very seasoned, roast each other but still make very valid points on things like national security and sovereignty. By the third day, I finally spoke and submitted an amendment so I would say that I had a slightly smoother first experience for MUN.

What is your favourite thing about a MUN conference?

My favourite thing is to live in a hotel room with my best friends and to enjoy the nights out after the conference obviously we had curfews but the times in between the end of the conference and bedtime were just one of the best experiences. Moreover, the intensity of the discussions and the debates as I'm sure most of you have experienced after three days of hectic debates. It's just the people you see there and the time you spend there its really different from any days at school or any weekend you can spend.

What do you think makes DIMUN so rewarding?

I think DIMUN is a very rewarding experience because it is a middle-school focused conference so as a beginner you wouldn't feel very intimidated by the people around you so I think DIMUN sets a very comfortable tone and space to discuss global issues and open themselves up to this whole new realm that they have never seen before.

Do you have any regrets from past MUN conferences?

I would say my only regret was and is that I don't have a lot of time for conferences and being a delegate in conferences. My delegate experience ended in year 9, after that I applied to be a chair at SHASMUN, DIMUN and the role of Deputy-Secretary General last year, and now leading DIMUN XI with Ethan. I really miss the high levels of engagement with the other members in the committee by being a chair and being able to empower others to achieve the same level of intensity of debates and just the sharing of opinions that I could experience.

Describe yourself in one word.

Talkative.



Secretary-General

Ethan Zhou

Please tell us about your first MUN experience?

My first MUN experience was in 2017, so that was the BEI-MUN International School conference in Beijing. At that time, I was very shy and unfamiliar with the MUN concept because although I was already in Year 9, I didn't have any political experience before. So, I went there and things did not go that well, and it was more of a learning opportunity for me.

What is your favourite thing about a MUN conference?

My favourite things about MUN are being able to work and discuss with others, and it's very much about debating, sharing and exchanging ideas and I think that is what's very valuable because compared to other forms of debates, where it's less constructive and more attacking of other ideas, I think MUN is special because it's about working with others and collaborating and being constructive so that an end goal which is the resolution, can be reached.

What do you think makes DIMUN so rewarding?

I think with MUN what's very rewarding is actually tackling the issue, and it's not just about being a great debater, being a great speaker. It's very much about focusing on the issue in the committee and eventually proposing different solutions. Once a resolution passes everyone claps and you just feel like your solution might be of great meaning to this issue. That's why I find the MUN experience so rewarding.

What were some challenges you faced as a member of the Core Team?

The biggest challenge was of course the pandemic. Basically, we already planned for a MUN conference, which was DIMUN X, but it didn't happen as a result of the pandemic. That was a huge challenge for me because I was really looking forward to that opportunity and to be holding that MUN conference and now I think it's very rewarding to see a new MUN conference, DIMUN XI going on as the Secretary-General.

Describe yourself in one word.

I would describe myself as 'dedicated'. I think I like to dedicate myself to things I'm interested in but also things that involve me collaborating with others and giving to others. For example, in the MUN process, I have collaborated and given guidance to many delegates. I think all beginners should not be scared, at the start MUN might be challenging, but DIMUN offers a really good platform for beginners to get started. So, my biggest tip would be to not be nervous and try to be prepared with your conference materials.



Deputy Secretary-Generals

Ila Banerji

Please tell us about your first MUN experience?

My first MUN experience was in Year 8 and it was SHASMUN in Shanghai. I remember I was very nervous to be going to my first conference and I had trouble speaking because of how nervous I was. I'm glad to see how far I've come since then.

What is your favourite thing about a MUN conference?

My favourite thing about a MUN conference is the collaboration of students of all ages from many different schools.

Any tips for those just starting MUN?

Speak as much as possible because it's not as scary as you think it will be and no one will judge you as much as you think they will.

Describe yourself in one word?

If I had to describe myself in one way, I'd describe myself as hardworking.

Victoria Hong

Please tell me about your first MUN experience.

So, my first MUN experience was probably when I was in Year 7 or Year 8. I was in middle school, but I was forced to go to a high school MUN conference, and I was even put in the Security Council which was very intimidating. They nominated me for the Best Dressed Delegate which is kind of the award for the people who didn't really contribute much to the conference but you still want to be rewarding so that was quite an encouraging first experience.

What is your favourite thing about a MUN conference?

What I enjoy the most about MUN is the opportunity to meet new people while being diplomatic and learning more about current affairs. I feel like that whole experience is very rewarding and informative and entertaining at the same time.

Do you have any tips for future delegates?

For any future delegates, I would honestly say just try to be yourself which is very ironic as many directors ask you to represent your country but I think that sense of individuality makes you stand out in your conference and is what gives you the most confidence.

Please describe yourself in one word.

I would have to go with 'quirky' as it has both positive and negative connotations but it's who I am!



BEHIND



TH





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