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26th to 27th APRIL 2016
CICMUN
NEWSPAPER

THE INSIDER

WELCOME
WELCOME



Welcome to CICMUN XVI! This might be one of our most significant years since we have a total of 12 schools and more than 300 people participating so the expectations are quite high.

On this XVI edition the issues that are being addressed are of great concern to the world. Issues like the Millennium Development Goals, Forced Child Labor, Human Right for Refugees and the Role of Women in Governance and Business will for sure fuel some interesting debates.

The people who are responsible for the General Assembly are Secretary General João Guedes and Deputy Secretary General Maria Miguel Silva. As for the Special Conference we have the President Catarina Xambre and the Vice-President Daniela Almeida.

This spectacular conference couldn't be possible without the help of our students. The people behind the scenes are as crucial to this conference as you are. Therefore, we must thank Bárbara Martins and Miguel Trigo for organizing the Staff on GA and SPC, respectively. We must also thank the Head of Housing, Diogo Araújo, and his team for making sure that our guests have the best people welcoming them here and Cláudia Pereira, Head of Logistics, and her team who were responsible for the organization of this CICMUN. And last but not the least we must thank Catarina Romariz, the Head of the Press and her team for keeping people updated through the CICMUN's newspaper with articles regarding the conference and interviews to people participating in the conference and also through constant social media interactions so you won't miss a single thing.

We hope to make our CICMUN Director, teacher Maria Emília Macedo, proud with all we've done for this year's conference. With all the exciting things happening on one of our greatest editions so far we also hope that you enjoy this experience to its fullest and we wish you the best of luck! ■

The Millennium Development Goals are the eight international development goals established on September 8, 2000. All the 189 United Nations member states at the time (currently there are 193) and 23 international organizations were committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. To achieve universal primary education;
3. To promote gender equality and empower women;
4. To reduce child mortality;
5. To improve maternal health;
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. To ensure environmental sustainability;
8. To develop a global partnership for development.

These goals were set to improve the populations' living conditions and the environment's health and, with the organizations and countries having the opportunity to work together, the UN won a new strength, the strength of the corporate work that doesn't often exist.

On the one hand, the MDG targets for 2015 were set to meet "half way" the goal of ending hunger and poverty, with similar proportional goals in other fields.

On the other hand, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were built based on the Millennium Development Goals, aim at an array of issues that include poverty, hunger, disease, gender equality, and access to water and sanitation. SDGs are an intergovernmental set of Goals with 169 targets. This approach will call for very different strategies: getting countries to "do the easiest parts first", and requiring a real focus on the empowering of the poorest and hardest populations to reach, in order to "get halfway" first, with the intent to finally eradicate the problems completely.

Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs are a set of goals applicable to every country; another difference between these two is that the SDGs are more detailed.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The Official Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted on September 25, 2015, has 92 paragraphs, with the main paragraph outlining the



which are:

- Poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- Food** - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- Health** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- Education** - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Gender Equality** - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Water** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Energy** - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all;
- Economy** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

Infrastructure - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
Inequality - Reduce inequality within and among countries;
Habitation - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
Consumption - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;



MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT STOCKING AND TRADE ON NUCLEAR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND TOXIC WEAPONS

Terrorism is nowadays a serious threat not just to national security but also to people all around the world. In order to commit such violent atrocities, terrorists resort to nuclear, bacteriological and/or toxic weapons. This type of weapons has been developed thanks to the advances in technology and, more and more, they have been the subject of illegal trade as they are seen as a lethal way to attack the enemy.

In a context of war, these weapons will only be used as a last resource but that shouldn't even be considered at all because not only will it affect the intended target but also a whole innocent population. Such armament has been used in many important attacks such as the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 (use of nuclear weapons) and World War I (toxic weapons), for example.

The first step to take measures in order to try to stop this as much as we can is to know exactly what nuclear, bacteriological and toxic weapons are. Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous of them all because they can annihilate a whole city, decimate the natural environment and jeopardize the generations to come with their effects. The best way to prevent this from happening is to resort to disarmament, but such a thing is not an easy task. Therefore, the United Nations has made their mission to completely eliminate these weapons through the creation of commissions and the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones. The main goal of these measures is also to eliminate the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to ensure these weapons are used only in extreme cases and for peaceful purposes.

Bacteriological weapons or biological weapons are complex systems that spread organisms that cause diseases or toxins to harm or kill humans, animals and plants. Apart from being used for strategy and tactical military purposes they can also be used for political assassinations, to dent agriculture so that the economy of the country feels the effects of such actions and to cause environmental catastrophes. Recent advances in technology are worrying when it comes to these weapons because they have increased the possibilities that this equipment could be acquired or produced by terrorist organizations.

Countries have also been falsely accused of using bacteriological weapons because there were difficulties in differentiating whether a particular situation was an accident, a naturally occurring disease or deliberate use.

There has been a convention dedicated solely to biological weapons called the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). This convention, through its conferences with the State Parties, has implemented a number of confidence-building measures in order to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities.

Lastly, we have toxic weapons. They started to be used in World War I when a poisonous gas was used to inflict agonizing suffering and to cause significant battlefield casualties. These toxic weapons basically consist of well-known commercial chemicals that were put into standard munitions, in this case, grenades and artillery shells. The first effort to prevent more deaths from happening was when the Geneva Protocol was signed. Unfortunately, it had a lot of flaws such as not prohibiting the development, production or stockpiling of such toxins.

After the World War II, the use of chemical weapons has diminished and the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons have been created.

Many organizations have helped in preventing the development, production or stockpiling of chemical, nuclear or bacteriological weapons. For example, Interpol has several counter-terrorism tools within the organization that are ready to be used immediately when they are needed. Like Interpol we should help in every way we can, raise our voice against this problem and make people aware that this is not okay.

Attacks with these weapons are outrageous atrocities against mankind and for as long as we can, we should make our voices be heard. ■



Climate - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

Marine-ecosystems - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

Ecosystems - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

Institutions - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

Sustainability - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. ■

FORCED CHILD LABOUR

The International Labour Organization estimates that there are 215 million children in child labour worldwide, 115 million of them working under extreme lack of safety procedures. Forced labour is any work or service performed against a person's will under the threat of punishment. It is common in the private economy and under-regulated sectors such as construction, agriculture, fisheries, domestic work and mining as well as in prostitution.

Forced labour and human trafficking are similar. Human trafficking, is the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harbouring of people, by means of threat, use of force or any other forms of coercion or abduction as well as the abuse of power, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Child labour is the work done by children under the age of 18, which interferes with their schooling and is mentally and physically harmful, and socially and morally unacceptable. In its most extreme forms, this problem involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to defend themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age.

Poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour in some households. The income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 to 40% of the household's income. Cultural beliefs have increased child labour, too.

IPEC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour) has worked to end forced child labour in several ways: through country-based programmes which promote policy reforms, build institutional capacity and put in place specific measures and through spreading awareness and mobilizing people to change social attitudes and promote ratification and effective implementation of ILO child labour Conventions.

These efforts have resulted in hundreds of thousands of children being withdrawn from work and rehabilitated or prevented from entering the workforce. Forced child labour is completely unacceptable, and we need to end this because lots of innocent children have already died so far and if we do nothing about it more will have the same fate. ■





Religious tolerance means acknowledging and supporting that individuals have the right and the freedom to have their own beliefs and related legitimate practices, without necessarily validating those beliefs or practices, while religious freedom is the freedom of individuals to believe in, practice, and promote the religion of choice without (government) interference, harassment, or other repercussions, as long as practices based on, or resulting from those beliefs do not break the law (nor encourage or result in fraud, tax evasion, murder, terrorism, acts designed to undermine the government or the constitution, the use of unethical persuasion tactics, etcetera).

Despite this nuclear and easily understandable information, many people still choose to be intolerant, which leads to such horrible consequences as the refugee crisis.

On the other hand, the great news is that the solutions for these issues are very simple and easy to follow. Humanity is a melting pot of cultures, religions and beliefs. Therefore, even though we continue to focus so much on our differences that we lose sight of the fact that our values are the same, every major religion in the world has the same set of core beliefs. But, instead of focusing on that, we focus on the details of each religion with which we may never agree on, so, why don't we just behave as a whole?

Yes! Deep down, we are all one since we should all share the same values of honesty, integrity, unconditional love, support of our neighbor, and respect for one another. We also share the same goals in life: peace of mind, happiness and prosperity for ourselves and loved ones.

Another easy rule to keep the world in peace is obviously to be open-minded, be more accepting and respect people's differences; in fact, to embrace them and love them. Considering our current situation, it might take us a while to fix this issue, but we can always start trying to do it by taking big steps little by little. Let's keep these basic values in mind and spread awareness all over the world. ■

THE QUESTION OF PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN PROVIDING HUMAN RIGHTS FOR REFUGEES

Even though we are in the

21st CENTURY

a lot of people still don't have anything to eat or good conditions to live in; people are living

on the streets because they don't receive any income and have no work; Others are forced to flee their country due to political, religious and military causes. Many of those people, called refugees, do not have direct access to rights like protection that should be ensured by international law. Sometimes, westerners don't want them to live in the same country as refugees because they fear them.

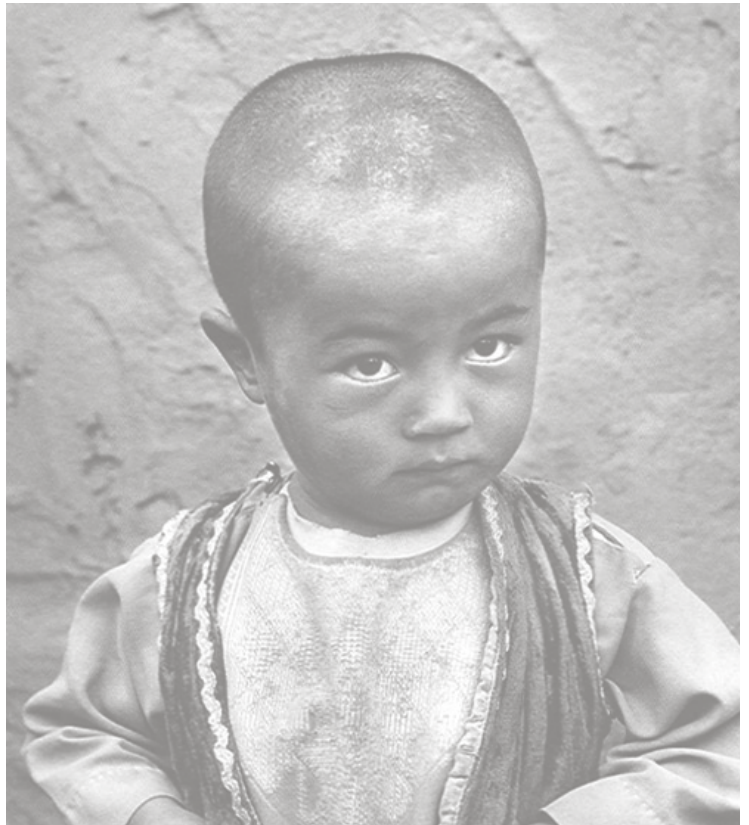
With this situation, international cooperation was developed to help the refugees in their daily lives as they are faced with a lot of situations in which their rights as people are not defended. An international cooperation means that countries should work together so as to create a balance between work and finance. Furthermore, governments should also embrace the human rights response with the fundamental values at

THE QUESTION OF PROMOTING INTER-RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND FREEDOM

Unfortunately, this topic is still a current issue nowadays. As we should all know, tolerance is something that we must learn at a very young age since it can help us pass through many situations in our daily life. For example, we must tolerate our work colleagues in order to succeed in our professional accomplishments and we must also tolerate our classmates since they are (at least temporarily) a part of our life.

Having said that, religious tolerance is just as, if not even more, important; therefore, it's sad to realise that many people have yet to understand how significant this subject is.

In order to fix this problem, the first step is to understand two main concepts: religious tolerance and religious freedom.



heart.

First of all, we need to know what the human rights are and understand that they do not provide all the answers for every situation: human rights are for all human beings, whatever nationality, place of residence, sex, nationality, ethnic origin, skin colour, religion, language, or any other status we have. So, why don't the refugees have equal rights and are treated as if they weren't humans?

Refugees are people like me, like you, like us, like everyone in this world; the only difference is that they have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence. Probably, they suffer more than us and even after fleeing, they are not given rights like the right to have a home, to take care of their loved ones and be able to be happy; basically, to have a normal life.

An international cooperation tries to give that life to refugees based on human rights. In the last decade, refugees who have returned to their countries have been killed, tortured, arbitrarily detained, or forced to live in conditions of extreme insecurity. Those who flee their own countries in search of protection abroad do so precisely because their human rights are at risk in their own country. Large amounts of migrants travelled by sea to European shores in 2015, 84 percent originating from Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia, and Iraq and headed to Spain, Germany, Italy, Malta and Greece. Many of those refugees didn't arrive to Europe alive because they perished in the ocean during the migration route.

Is it difficult to see that refugees are humans, that they also have feelings and that their lives won't go on normally if we continue to be afraid of them or not help them? We have to act and accept that refugees are people like us and that their main goals are also like ours: to be happy and free! ■

WOMAN IN GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS, COMMON GOALS AND STANDARDS, STRENGTHENING THE POWER OF WOMEN'S FULL PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

As we all know, the role of women in our society has always been smaller compared to the part men have always played.

Decades ago, it was unthinkable to have women ruling our countries or being the heads of our corporations.

However, nowadays things have been taking a turn for the change, but not without a fight.

Some of the most influential women in politics have faced many struggles because of their gender. As the male model in politics prevailed, (the political life being based around the male's rules and values, since, supposedly, they had a wider domination of the political scenario), it led to the lack of party support for women, which made their plea even more difficult.

But, thankfully, we have strong women that have broken those barriers and stereotypes, and, nowadays, stand out as an example such as Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, Hillary Clinton, the secretary of state now running for president, and Julia Gillard, the Australian prime minister.

All of the mentioned above, and many more, are role models to all the women around the globe, considering that they made it in a world that, as we know, has always been under men's control.

WOMAN IN GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS

As 2015 came to an end, so did the deadline for the "UN Millennium Development Goals and Beyond" which promoted "gender equality and empowerment of women". The 2016 CICMUN Conference has chosen to discuss the issue of "women in governance and business, common goals and standards, strengthening the power of women's full participation in politics". Essentially, this is the issue of women being discriminated in governmental or business environments solely due to their gender. The UN has put a lot of work into abolishing gender disparity in the past years. The average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled over the past 20 years. The UN has also made developing countries as a whole achieve the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Additionally, women now make up 41 percent of paid workers outside agriculture, an increase of 35 percent since 1990 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women- UN).

The UN has also made a lot of improvement but the issue of gender equality is still very real. Women continue to experience significant gaps in terms of poverty, labor market and wages, as well as in the participation in private and public decision-making (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women- UN). Women still get harassed on a daily basis, whilst there is a very low percentage of this threat for men. 1 in 4 women will be victims of sexual harassment but that will only happen to 1 in 33 men (RAINN). The fact that, in the 21st century, women are not treated equally is quite relevant internationally because, globally, women are still acknowledged as weaker links to both conservative and liberal societies. Conservative Middle Eastern countries under the Sharia Law do not provide equal opportunities for both genders. Even in more liberal countries women do not receive equal pay. By the time she has reached the age of 60, a woman will have made €450,000 less than a man in exactly the same position (Green). In the world we live in today, it should be very simple to treat everyone equally, no matter the gender, ethnicity, economic background or religious beliefs people have. Thus, debating this issue is highly relevant in this year's CICMUN Conference. ■



INTERVIEW

SECRETARY GENERAL João Guedes

What is your background in MUNs and did it help you in your position this year?

This year it is my 4th time as a CICMUNER; my first outside MUN was OPOMUN 15 and, since then, I've been to IMUN and DCMUN. The best way to prepare myself for the Secretary-General position is to get to know MUN as possible. Being a delegate helped my truly understand Model United Nations and made me more comfortable to take this position this year.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

Maria Miguel Silva

Is there any public figure that you look up to?

There is not a public figure I look up to as if I want to follow all of her or his steps!! Of course, I am influenced by lots of them, for instance, in the way I dress or in some things I buy. However, when talking about attitude, I must say I am really authentic. I do not try to look or act as someone else; I like to show who I am! On the other hand, as no one knows everything, I am the kind of person that enjoys listening to the others talking, whether they are public figures or not. By doing that I get to know facts or thoughts that I wasn't even aware of! That is why I say I do not look up to anyone in particular. I look up to those who can reach me with their beliefs and mainly, to those who can actually say them out loud in an accurate way.

HEADS AND OFFICERS

PRESIDENT OF SPECIAL CONFERENCE

Catarina Xambre

What was the most difficult/challenging aspect in organizing the SPC?

Organizing an event is never easy, much less is coordinating about 300 delegates, more than staff and press members. We, in Clube Internacional, are a team! We help each other and during the time we had to work for CICMUN we all had a common goal: to make this edition the best ever. Personally, I believe that we have done it, particularly in the Special Conference. This year, we have increased the

number of delegates as well as the professional environment. Above all and going back to the initial question, the most difficult aspect was, without a doubt, getting everything ready in time for the Conference.

VICE PRESIDENT OF SPECIAL CONFERENCE

Daniela Almeida

What makes the SPC unique and important?

This year the organization took an enormous effort into making the Special Conference an even greater event than what it has already been. We can proudly

say that we are counting on 75 delegations in this edition.

On what this SPC is concerned, there are very humane issues to be discussed that regard serious problems in our society such as: the question of promoting inter-religious tolerance and freedom; the question of promoting international cooperation in providing Human Rights for Refugees, and, Women in governance and business, common goals and standards, strengthening the power of women's full participation in politics.

Observing the social context in which we live, these were the issues thought to be most relevant for the conference due to their current importance in society, or to being a problem that comes from way back.

Giving the fact the SPC is a smaller conference, the delegates are required to take an active role which provides an even greater experience on the CICMUN experience, which will be the sixteenth this year and the second on Special Conference.

HEAD OF STAFF

Miguel Trigo

What makes the Staff team so important?

The Staff team is extremely important because they have plenty of work to do before, during and after the event. For example, they prepare all the documents and the folders for the delegates and they also set everything in its place: placards, flags and lots of other thing which are necessary for the debate.

During the conference, they guide the delegates at the lobbying and help the resolution's selection for the approval panel. The Admin Staff is also responsible for the note passing and checking if they are in order. After the conference the Staff members have to tidy up the conferences' rooms and they have to check if the resources are all well.

HEAD OF STAFF

Bárbara Martins

What did you look for when selecting staff members?

The task of choosing people to work as staff members during the CICMUN was very stressful. We wanted to make sure we had the best team we could have ever asked for, one that would get the job done with no constraints. They have to be extrovert and respond quickly when facing problems. Due to acting behind the scenes, it is our job to make sure the conference goes as smoothly as possible.

In fact, the truth is, more importantly than choosing those who work hard, we looked for people who were dedicated to the cause, who loved MUN and everything about it, as well as people we knew would do anything to make this 16th edition of CICMUN the best one so far.

At the end of the day, I and Miguel Trigo (Head of Staff at the Special Conference), can actually look at our team and know without a doubt that there was no one better to do this job than them

HEAD OF HOUSING

Diogo Araújo

What are the required skills to be in your position?

There are very simple skills you should have to be in a position like mine. It's all about organization, patience and being sociable with the others. Organization - in the way that you have to know exactly what to do and how to deal with different situations.

Sometimes the all "Housing" process doesn't go the way you wished because people are afraid to host people they don't know from any other place and, honestly, I feel that nowadays people are a bit more reluctant about that, but, if you are patient and if you explain how rewarding these experiences are, you will get much more attention and interest from them.

The sociability is about the relationships you establish with the delegates of the other schools, not just to give a "good impression" of your school, but also to convey a bit more confidence and accommodation to the delegates so that they feel comfortable with the environment that's surrounding them because in the end of the day, we just want the delegates to enjoy this wonderful experience.

HEAD OF LOGISTICS

Claúdia Pereira

It is absolutely hard organizing an event like CICMUN XVI. What adversities did you face and did you improve as a worker because of them?

CICMUN is a major event! Behind the scenes, we have all kind of step-backs. Those are the things that make us evolve not only as individuals but also as the big team we are. It helps us upgrade our teamwork, organization skills and, obviously, our English skills.

I am loving this experience! It showed me a whole new perspective of the world, one that cannot be discovered anywhere else! In this world, we learn such amazing things like Vanuatu is the name of a country! Both, preparing and participating in CICMUN, are so important that makes it, without a doubt, one of the most valuable things that everyone should try!

HEAD OF PRESS

Catarina Romariz

Tell us the new aspects about the Press this year

This year, the press team decided to come back and upgrade the newspaper that we had called "The Insider" which will be given to all delegates on the first day of the conference.

Due to our will to innovate, we created, and are spreading, our pages on social media. With this done, all those who want to check what happened during this 16th CICMUN can search those media not only for articles but also for photos.

Due to our generation's use of these social media networks, we thought that it would be the easiest and the most practical way for all to search for information.

For instance, we have a Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, Weebly and Twitter account which are being updated by the minute. We also started the hashtag `cicmun16` which will allow all those who want to post on their pages with this hashtag, see and (hopefully) bring everyone closer so that this can be an even better experience. stand Model United Nations and made me more comfortable to take this position this year.

OUR SOCIAL MEDIA

Follow us on:

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Snapchat: `c.internacional`;
Facebook: `CICMUN`;
Instagram: `cicmunxvi`;



SEE
YOU
NEXT
YEAR

