

BRITAIN

2023. Issue Three.



DIMUMN XIII

Divides

TABLE *of* CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Foreword | 1 |
| Introducing: Core Team | 2 |
| Interview: Mr. Eugene Wang | 3 |
| Interview: Delegates | 4 |
| Day 3 Photos | 5 |
| Economic Recovery after Natural Disasters | 7 |
| Quiz + Word Search | 9 |
| Quiz Answers + Guest Article | 11 |
| Press Team Credits | 12 |

FOREWORD

Dear Readers....

As the Press team of 2023, it is to our utmost pleasure that we present to you the documentation of DIMUN XIII. It was certainly one of a kind, just as those before it were, and just as those after it will be.

This year, our Secretariat, Admin, Press, and Tech teams worked hard to create a conference destined to be enjoyable for all, and throughout such a conference, was able to experience firsthand just what MUN meant to students and teachers alike. This DIMUNITE issue is here to help you relive the memories, and be a place to turn to when you look back on your experiences fondly in the future.

The theme for this year was 'bridging divides'. Although many of such divisions exist in the world, this conference, detailed in the pages to come, proved a ray of hope for the future: that connections can be made, and gaps can be filled. We, as those who support you from behind the scenes, hope all of you will grow, prosper, and strive to build bridges towards a better future.

We wish you all the best for the times to come.

Suah Rhyu
DIMUN XIII Head of Press / Editor of DIMUNITE

CORE TEAM



Secretary-Generals

Eva Chan
Eric Cho

Heads of Press

Suah Rhyu
Haruna Kaku

Deputy Secretary-Generals

Lily Wang
Rachael Ho

Heads of Tech

Anthony Qi
Konstantin Moll

Heads of Admin

Cheng Cheng Yan
Brian Zhu

INTERVIEW

Mr. Eugene Wang

DCB *Director*

What is your name and what role do you play in the school?

Hi, I'm Eugene Wang. I'm one of the MUN directors here in DCB, as well as a teacher of Mathematics and Theory of Knowledge in the IBDP.

What is your main job in DIMUN?

MUN in DCB is an ECA program that runs every Tuesday after-school to have students meet up and practice MUN conferences. There, students learn about the UN and prepare for any MUN conferences.

Thus, in DIMUN, my role is to organize everything in preparation for the conference itself.

What advice would you give for students who are joining DIMUN?

I highly encourage students to join MUN - regardless of DIMUN or whatever other conference there is - as it's a great opportunity for students to observe the application of what they've learnt in any class. So, I would advise them to care about everyday affairs worldwide, and look out for welfare about other people from other parts of the world in order to develop a wider understanding of the world.

Are there any tips you would like to share for the delegates?

The most important thing is to read or watch the news, follow whatever's going on in the world, and most importantly, make sure to follow the news from different resources. Not just ones that are easily available for you such as the easy local papers or media. I believe that within international schools such as Dulwich, it is easier to access the news in different languages and perspectives, helping to develop multiple perspectives on current events.

INTERVIEW

Linda Li & Emma Bai

DCB Delegates

What is your name, year and school?

LL: Hi my name is Linda, I am from DCB year 9.

EB: Hi my name is Emma, also from DCB year 9.

Is this your first time participating in a MUN conference?

LL: Yes, it is my first time.

EB: For me, I participated in DIMUN last year.

What inspired you to join the DIMUN conference?

LL: I thought it would be a really new experience for me, even more since I really enjoy negotiating and talking about issues that we are facing.

EB: I found the experience really interesting last year, and I see this year as another experience which will have a lot of benefits for me.

What would you like to achieve from this experience?

LL: To interact with new people. Also to improve my debate skills and writing my resolutions overall.

EB: I think I would like to improve my confidence when public speaking and having my own opinions on current affairs issues.

What would you tell students who hesitate to join MUN conferences?

LL: Don't hesitate, it's a new experience and I'm sure you will enjoy it just like I did. It's nice to interact with new people and improve our confidence.

EB: I would pretty much agree with that. There's nothing much to be hesitant about, it's not as scary as you think, and people are very nice.

5





DAY

03



7 ECONOMIC RECOVERY AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

By Gwendolyne Depoorter



In our world, natural disasters are inevitable and a threat to our community. We, as humans, have increased our activities and thus caused more negative externalities. Due to this, natural disasters are becoming common. It is now crucial for us to seek for a solution and fight to make a change. The economy of countries struggle, and recovery is harder than ever. Entire communities, cities, and villages lose everything in a matter of time, and gain nothing but a sense of grief that will stay with them for life.

Especially for poorer countries, the aftermath is devastating. Citizens tend to reside in homes with worse quality, which makes surviving through a catastrophe even more difficult than it already is. An example is Haiti, which had over 250, 000 houses damaged due to an earthquake in 2010, and how it proves the disparity between the MEDCs and LEDCs during natural disasters through the different aftermaths that arise. Philippines is the country with most risks for natural disasters, with around 15 typhoons every year. This affects their capability to grow and develop as a country. On the other hand, more developed countries are able to prepare

for these situations beforehand, as they have more money and better technology. This means less potential harm and overall impact towards communities.

The most significant way to combat these problems is to make sure the needed financial aid is given to LDCs from countries with more wealth. This would give struggling countries enough support to overcome most costs from natural disasters. One can see this from an example in 2015, in which the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction proposed the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It has 7 aims which they target to achieve by the end of 2030. The aims include substantial reduction in global disaster mortality, substantial reduction in the number of affected people, reduction in economic losses relative to global GDP, substantial reduction in disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, and an increase in the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. When a country is recovering from a natural disaster, it is more important than ever to rebuild the homes and infrastructures lost while taking better quality and safety into account. This will hopefully minimize further damage in the future.



In conclusion, it is key to spread awareness and let people know what is happening in our world. Without this, the support needed from countries

may not be met, leading to worse and more tragic consequences. In the end, each country's different situation will put them in different situations in order to deal with the aftermath of a natural disaster.

INTERACTIVE

Q

U

I

Z

1. What is the UN Charter?

- a) A treaty, according to International Law
- b) A summary of national Constitutions
- c) A political resolution adopted by the United Nations

2. When was the term “United Nations” coined?

- a) Before World War II
- b) During World War II
- c) After World War II

3. How many countries signed the United Nations Charter in 1945?

- a) 50
- b) 85
- c) 193

4. Which is the name given to those countries?

- a) First States
- b) Founding Nations
- c) Original Members

5. What does the principle of sovereign equality of States entail?

- a) That there are no differences between UN Member States
- b) That all UN Member States have equal rights and duties.
- c) a + b

word search

puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | D | E | C | D | I | R | E | C | T | O | R | O | E |
| E | D | M | D | H | H | C | E | E | P | S | A | R | S |
| T | E | A | E | I | A | C | L | A | U | S | E | G | C |
| T | L | D | T | L | M | I | N | D | O | V | R | A | E |
| I | E | M | N | I | E | U | R | I | T | I | P | N | N |
| M | G | I | I | E | T | A | N | E | S | I | A | I | O |
| B | A | N | O | T | C | I | A | I | N | P | O | Z | I |
| U | T | S | P | A | N | N | U | P | T | N | E | A | T |
| S | E | P | L | A | M | E | N | D | M | E | N | T | U |
| E | A | P | C | A | P | S | O | C | I | A | L | I | L |
| S | I | G | N | A | T | O | R | I | E | S | U | O | O |
| D | E | V | E | L | O | P | M | E | N | T | A | N | S |
| G | A | V | E | L | B | C | D | E | B | A | T | E | E |
| D | S | A | A | S | D | M | O | T | I | O | N | I | R |

the hidden words are as follows...

signatories dimunite social clause submitter resolution chair
organization director motion placard debate amendment
point delegate speech gavel development admin

Ocean acidification is a problem that is not as simple as it sounds. The worldwide reduction in the pH of seawater (caused by the sea acting as a giant absorber for carbon dioxide) named ocean acidification is just one of the many problems that have arisen in the past century from climate change and global warming.

The ocean is very large, and, thus, very capable. Before the Industrial Revolution, although the phenomenon was not as amplified, the ocean still acted as a 'sink' for quite a substantial amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Industrialization and disregard for environmental impact has only worsened the situation, with several scientists estimating the pace of ocean acidification to have increased by nearly 100 times than previously. The average pH of the oceans have been dropping rapidly, with a nearly 30% increase in acidity from pH 8.19 to 8.05.

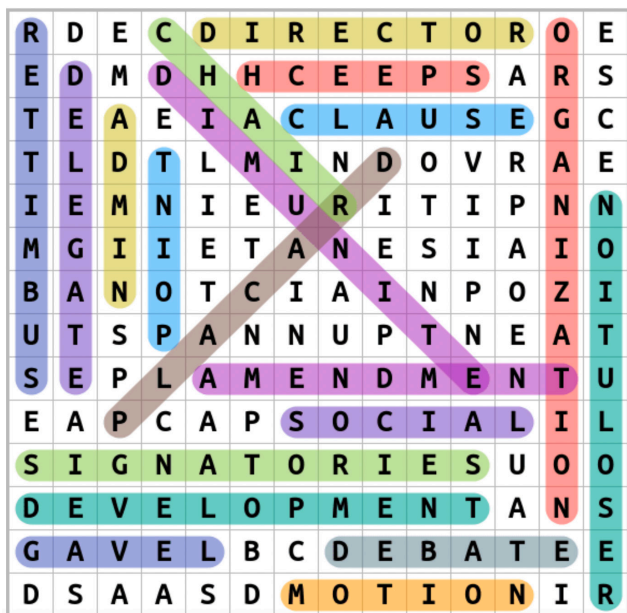
Although one cannot feel much significance in the small numbers, the impacts felt by marine wildlife are detrimental. The decreased abundance of carbonate ions prevent the building of sea shells, corals, plankton, and many other organisms, and cause their exoskeletons and shells to become much more thinner and thus more prone to predators. The acidity prevents certain fish's ability to detect predators. The food web collapses in on itself, which, in the end, prove more serious than just missing out on Sushi Express.

Article By
Suah Rhyu

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ANSWERS

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. development, delegate, motion, debate, health, pandemic, global

11



THANK YOU...



Heads of Press

Suah Rhyu
Haruna Kaku

Journalists

Elizabeth Stevens
Jimin Bae

Gwendolyne Depoorter
Hannah Kim

Graphic Designers

Sunny Wang
Suah Rhyu

Photographers

Cathy Tam
Maisha Chong
Stefan Liu
William Gilbert
Ian Zou
Zechariah Chen

Filmmakers

Jason Zou
Portia Lau
Haruna Kaku

