



# 4<sup>TH</sup> UNDERGRADUATE POSTER CONFERENCE

THE UNITED NATIONS:  
ADVANCING PEACE, HUMAN  
RIGHTS, AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL



## POSTER BOOKLET

Department of International Relations  
Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology,  
Karachi

**4<sup>TH</sup> UNDERGRADUATE POSTER**  
**CONFERENCE ON UNITED**  
**NATIONS DAY**

**POSTER BOOKLET**

**VENUE: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**30 OCTOBER 2024**

“THE UNITED NATIONS: ADVANCING PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS,  
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL”

**Prepared By**

**MAHNOOR KHAN**

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## **EVENT REPORT**

### **4th Undergraduate Poster Conference on the United Nations' Role in Peace, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development**

**Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST), Karachi**

**October 30, 2024**

The Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST) successfully hosted its 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference, which centered on the United Nations' role in advancing peace, human rights, and sustainable development. This event served as a vital platform for undergraduate students to engage in academic discussions, showcase their research on critical global issues, and cultivate a culture of critical inquiry and social responsibility.

### **Event Highlights**

- Total Presentations: 31
- Participants: 51 students
- Sessions: 8 distinct sessions
- Reviewing Faculty Members: Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi, Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, Dr. Syed Shuja Uddin, Dr. Nazia, Dr. Sheeba, Dr. Kehkashan, Dr. Rani Irum, Dr. Bushra Batool, Dr. Sharjeel, Dr. Farhan

### **Inauguration Ceremony**

The conference commenced with a welcome note from Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, who praised the students for their dedication and thoughtful research. Dr. Arif, alongside Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi and Dr. Faisal Javaid, commended the students' commitment to addressing complex global issues and underscored the significance of their presentations in supporting the theme, "The United Nations: Advancing Peace, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development for All." Dr. Arif also acknowledged the hard work of the organizing committee—Hamza Bhutto, Qirat, Mahnoor khan, Nimra, Anum, Muqaddas, Ali Ain and Taha—as well as Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi and Dr. Faisal Javaid, who played essential roles in ensuring the event's seamless organization.

The inauguration ceremony was graced by distinguished guests, including Mr. Nusrat Mirza, Chairman of Rabita Forum Karachi; Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge; and Dr. Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC). The speakers emphasized the vital role of the United Nations in promoting global peace, safeguarding human rights, and advancing sustainable development goals.

## Conference Sessions and Topics

The conference featured eight sessions, each filled with insightful presentations on various aspects of the United Nations' role in addressing global issues. Notable topics included:

- The UN's role in conflict resolution, with a focus on regions such as Palestine, Lebanon, and Kashmir
- Human rights challenges and the UN's efforts to protect vulnerable populations.
- Sustainable development goals and the UN's initiatives in promoting environmental sustainability and economic development.

Each session concluded with feedback and discussions led by faculty reviewers, who provided constructive insights to help students enhance their research and analytical skills.

## Faculty Review Panel

The conference benefited from the expertise of a dedicated faculty review panel, which included Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi, Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, Dr. Syed Shuja Uddin, Dr. Nazia, Dr. Sheeba, Dr. Kehkashan, Dr. Rani Irum, Dr. Bushra Batool, Dr. Farhan, and Dr. Sharjeel. Their insights enriched the discussions and provided students with invaluable guidance.

## Student Participation and Presentation Quality

### 1. Attire

Students embraced the spirit of the United Nations by dressing in its official colors—blue and white. This not only showcased their enthusiasm for the theme but also created a visually cohesive atmosphere that resonated with the conference's focus on global unity and cooperation.

### 2. Poster Presentation Methods

- Students utilized a variety of presentation methods, including interactive discussions and visual aids, to engage their audience effectively.
- Each poster was displayed in a designated place, allowing for easy viewing and interaction.
- Presenters were available to answer questions and elaborate on their research findings, fostering an engaging dialogue with attendees.

### 3. Design Quality of Posters

- The posters exhibited a high standard of design quality, with many adhering to best practices in poster presentation.
- Key features included clear headings, concise text, and visually appealing graphics that effectively communicated the research findings.

- Students were encouraged to use readable fonts and color schemes that enhanced visibility, even in low-light conditions.
- Feedback from faculty reviewers highlighted the importance of clarity and organization, with many posters successfully balancing text and visuals to convey complex information succinctly.

### **Keynote Remarks and Reflections**

In his address, Mr. Nustrat Mirza highlighted the complex challenges faced by the United Nations in conflict resolution and human rights advocacy. Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal commended the students' dedication and noted how their research aligned with the conference theme, "The United Nations: Advancing Peace, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development for All." Dr. Hina Mudassir emphasized the importance of academic engagement in addressing global issues, stating that such initiatives empower students to contribute meaningfully to society. Dr. Faisal Javaid extended a vote of thanks to all guests and participants, acknowledging their role in making the conference a success.

### **Networking Opportunities**

The conference also provided valuable networking opportunities for students, faculty, and guests. Attendees were encouraged to exchange ideas and discuss potential collaborations. Informal discussions during breaks allowed students to connect with faculty members and industry professionals, fostering relationships that could benefit their academic and professional futures.

### **Conclusion**

The 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference at FUUAST was a resounding success, providing students with a unique opportunity to present their research, engage in meaningful dialogue, and deepen their understanding of global issues. The event showcased the students' dedication, creativity, and commitment to the themes of peace, human rights, and sustainable development.

This conference reflects FUUAST's commitment to fostering academic excellence, critical thinking, and social responsibility among its students, encouraging them to become informed and responsible global citizens. The positive feedback from participants and attendees alike underscores the importance of such initiatives in promoting awareness and understanding of the United Nations' critical role in addressing global challenges.

As FUUAST continues to support and promote student engagement in global issues, this conference sets a precedent for future events, aiming to inspire the next generation of leaders in international relations and beyond.



# Glimpses Of The Conference





# POSTER PRESENTERS





## **Organizing Committee Members Of The Conference**

- Dr. Faisal Javaid: Supervising Head of The Committee Members
- Hamza Bhutto: Conference In Charge
- Syed Ali Ain: Conference Focal Person
- Mahnoor khan: Documentation
- Qirat khan: Graphic Designer
- Muqaddas Saleem: Financial Coordinator
- Taha Jawed: Graphic Designer
- Anum Jasseem: Logistics Support
- Nimra Akram: Documentation

## **Topics Of The Posters Conference**

The main theme of the 4<sup>th</sup> undergraduate poster conference is “United Nations Day” (The United Nations Advancing Peace, Human Rights, And Sustainable Development For All) and following are the sub- topics of the conference:

- Shifting Priorities: Humanitarian Aid Flow In Afghanistan’s Vital Sectors By Hamza Bhutto
- United Nation Aid In Palestine By Syeda Alishba
- United Nation Protecting Of Civilians In Conflict Humanitarian Aid And Advocacy By Amna Shaikh And Rimsha Sagheer
- United Nation Role In Repatriation Of Afghan Refugees In Pakistan By Fahad Ahmed And Zain Alam
- Human Development And Economic Growth: A Path To Poverty Alleviation In South Asia By Jawaria Sultan And Taha
- Poverty Reduction: Progress Since The SDGS By Abiha And Muhammad Danish
- Assessment Of UN Security Council Role In The Palestine-Israel Conflict By Mahnoor Khan and Sirtaj Ahmed
- Intelligence And Peacekeeping: The UN Operation In The Congo 1960-64 By Atika Khan And Isma Khan
- Conflict Resolution And Peace Building A Case Study Of The UN Resolutions On Israel- Palestine Conflict By Megha And Najma
- The Impact Of Globalization On Economic Growth And Poverty By Zainab Emaan And Sameena Akhter

- Paris Climate Agreement- The UN Ful Filled Promise Of Global Action By Anum Jaseem And Bushra Mushtaq
- The UN's Climate Path To words Younger Minds For Big Impact By Dildar Ali And Alisha Irshad
- The UN And Pakistan's Climate Crisis- Is The Support Enough? By Esha Zafar And Sidra Abdullah
- UN Role In Sustainable Development Goals Like Equality, Justice, And Peace During The Syrian Civil War By Mehtab Ali And Hanzala Farooq
- Role Of UN In Human Rights And Climate Justice By Shahneel
- The Role Of UN In Protecting Refugees Rights In The Ukraine-Russia War By Haseebullah Habib And Malik Ibrar Ahmed
- UN Efforts To Regulate And Mitigate Modern Warfare Technologies By Qirat Khan And Tabassum
- Technology In Education And United Nations Efforts By Hiba Zafar And Syeda Nudbah Batool
- Role Of The United Nations In Cyber Security By Muqaddas Razzaq, Aqsa Haider And Zafar Ali
- Gender Equality And Woman Empowerment: Woman In Peacekeeping Missions By Muqaddas Saleem And Noorulain
- Gender- Based Violence And The United Nations Response By Anma Hussain And Hadia Younus
- Title UN Development Program UNDP Gender Equality Strategy By Jawaria Aslam

- Empowering Woman: The Role Of Success Stories In Shaping Gender Roles And Power Dynamics In The UN By Laiba Ansari And Esha Ahsan
- Gender Equality And Woman`s Empowerment: The UN`s Contributions To Sustainable Development And Justice By Qirat Abdul Aziz
- Addressing Global Health Workforce Shortage: Challenges And Pathways For Equitable Access By Ali Ain And Nayaz Hashmi
- Maternal And Child Health By Ayesha Khan And Mehdi Ajab
- United Nation Role In Ensuring A Standard Of Global Health By Abdul Qadir
- Challenges Faced By UN In Advocating Human Rights In Israel-Palestine Conflict By Nimra Akram And Sara Ejaz
- Global Vaccine Distribution And Immunization By Fiaz Ur Rehman
- Democracy Why It Is Not In The UNO? By Shafiq Un Nisa
- A Revolutionary Approach To Climate And Environmental Challenges By Sadeef Anwar




## SHIFTING PRIORITIES: HUMANITARIAN AID FLOW IN AFGHANISTAN'S VITAL SECTORS

### ABSTRACT:


This research will analyze the role of United Nations in distributing Aid in Afghanistan. The main goal of this abstract is to identify the main sectors of aids that the United Nations have provided to Afghanistan in education, health, food security, and emergency shelter from 2022 to mid-2024. This study highlights the critical gaps between the financial aid required and the actual funding received, reflecting challenges in achieving SDG targets amid Afghanistan's ongoing crises. The sectors that are stated in this research aligns with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) indicating the decline of aid in Afghanistan thus threatening progress in alleviating hunger, improving health outcomes, and providing access to education and emergency shelter. This abstract emphasizes the urgent need for continued international support to achieve SDGs in Afghanistan. It highlights the importance of targeted, sustained aid to ensure that vulnerable populations receive the assistance necessary to meet global development goals.

**Key Words:** Aid, Afghanistan, United Nations, Education, Health, Food Security, Shelter.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



Hamza Bhutto  
BS 6th  
Batch-15



## SHIFTING PRIORITIES: HUMANITARIAN AID FLOW IN AFGHANISTAN'S VITAL SECTORS

**Introduction:**  
Afghanistan has faced multiple crises in recent years, from political instability to natural disasters, severely impacting its population and infrastructure. The United Nations, through various programs, has been a major provider of humanitarian aid, particularly in sectors vital to the country's recovery and development. This research focuses on the flow of aid from 2022 to mid-2024 in four critical sectors: education, health, food security, and emergency shelter.

**Research Objective:**  
To evaluate UN aid distribution in education, health, food security, and shelter, comparing required versus received funds and assessing the implications for SDG progress.

**Methodology:**  
This study analyzes the qualitative data of UN aid provided to Afghanistan from 2022 to mid 2024, focusing on aid allocations in key sectors.

**References:**  
• UN Aid Reports, 2022-2024    • SDG Reports for Afghanistan

**Aid Distribution in Afghanistan (US\$ Millions)**

Year	Education	Health	Food Security	Emergency Shelter
2022	~200	~180	~100	~100
2023	~150	~150	~100	~100
2024 (to June)	~100	~100	~100	~100

**UN Budget for Afghanistan Aid (US\$ Billions)**

Year	Required	Funded
2022	~4.5	~3.5
2023	~3.5	~1.5
2024 (to June)	~3.0	~1.0

Graphs Made by Hamza Bhutto

**Findings:**

- **Education:** Aid fell from \$208M required in 2022 to \$37.6M funded by mid-2024.
- **Health:** A steady decline from \$187M in 2022 to \$74.8M by 2024.
- **Food Security:** A drop from \$1.1B required in 2022 to \$230.8M funded in 2024.
- **Emergency Shelter:** Only \$12.6M funded by 2024, far below the required \$101M.
- **Total Decrease:** Across all sectors, the total reduction in aid amounts to \$1.24 billion from 2022 to mid-2024.

**Discussion:**  
The decline in aid threatens Afghanistan's ability to meet SDGs, especially in food security and shelter. Without sustained funding, progress in health and education will also be undermined.


**Conclusion:**  
Afghanistan's aid shortfalls underscore the need for increased and sustained international support to achieve SDGs. Immediate action is critical to bridging funding gaps and preventing further setbacks.

## UN AID IN PALESTINE


### ABSTRACT:

This research paper aims to analyze the role of the United Nations (UN) in addressing the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in Palestine. The United Nations provides extensive aid to Palestine, focusing on humanitarian relief, development assistance, and efforts to protect human rights. Several UN agencies are actively involved in providing aid and support to Palestinians. UNRWA, established in 1949, provides education, healthcare, and other essential services to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. The World Food Program (WFP) helps address food insecurity in Palestine, especially in Gaza, where economic instability and conflict have left many dependent on external aid. The United Nations Children's Fund provides support for Palestinian children, offering health, education, and protection services. The UN Security Council and the General Assembly have both been deeply involved in efforts to promote peace between Israel and Palestine. Over the decades, UN envoys and mediators have worked to bridge the gap between Israelis and Palestinians.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



Syeda Alishba  
6th Semester  
Batch 15th

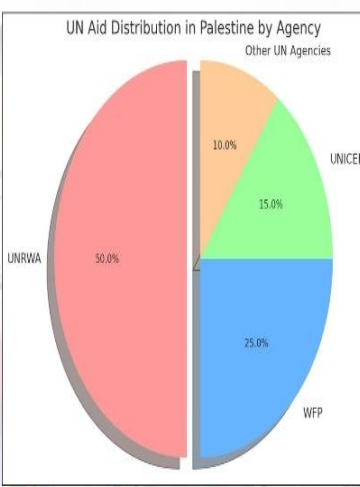


## UN AID IN PALESTINE

**Introduction:**  
The ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in Palestine represent one of the most protracted and complex challenges in international relations. Since the mid-20th century, this region has been marked by political instability, territorial disputes, and severe socio-economic hardships. As a result, millions of Palestinians have faced dire conditions, including displacement, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services such as healthcare and education. In response to this crisis, the United Nations (UN) has played a pivotal role in providing humanitarian aid and support. Various UN agencies have been established to address the needs of the Palestinian population, focusing on relief, development, and the protection of human rights.

**Research Objectives:**  
To Analyze the Impact of UN Aid: Assess the effectiveness of various UN agencies, such as UNRWA, WFP, and UNICEF, in addressing the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian population.

**Research Methodology:**  
Review existing literature, reports, and studies related to UN aid in Palestine, including UN agency reports, academic articles, and policy documents.



Agency	Percentage
UNRWA	50.0%
WFP	25.0%
UNICEF	15.0%
Other UN Agencies	10.0%

**Analysis and Findings:**  
The analysis reveals that UN aid has significantly impacted addressing the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian population. Data collected from surveys indicate that a majority of respondents (approximately 75%) believe that UNRWA's educational and healthcare services are crucial for the well-being of Palestinian refugees. Additionally, qualitative interviews with UN officials highlighted the importance of providing stable access to basic services amid ongoing conflict and instability. Overall, the findings underscore the critical role of UN aid in alleviating humanitarian crises in Palestine while highlighting the ongoing challenges that must be addressed. The research suggests that enhanced collaboration between UN agencies and local organizations, along with increased funding and political support, is essential for improving the effectiveness of aid interventions in the region.

**Conclusion:**  
In conclusion, while the UN's aid efforts have made a positive impact on the lives of many Palestinians, there is a pressing need for comprehensive strategies that empower local communities, facilitate peace negotiations, and promote sustainable development.

Reference:  
UNRWA. (2023). A brief history of UNRWA. Retrieved from <https://www.unrwa.org>  
UNICEF. (2023). UNICEF in Palestine: What we do. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/palestine>

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS





## UN PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT HUMANITARIAN AID AND ADVOCACY

### ABSTRACT:


The protection of civilians in conflict zones is a crucial aspect of international humanitarian law, emphasizing the need for immediate and effective interventions during crises. This abstract presents an overview of the United Nations (UN) initiatives aimed at safeguarding civilians affected by armed conflicts and highlights the intertwined roles of humanitarian aid and advocacy. Historically, the UN has recognized the devastating impact of conflict on civilian populations, leading to the establishment of frameworks such as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). This doctrine emphasizes the obligation of states to prevent atrocities against their citizens and serves as a guiding principle for UN interventions. Despite these frameworks, significant challenges persist, including access restrictions, funding shortages, and the politicization of humanitarian efforts, which can hinder the effectiveness of aid delivery. This study employs a qualitative analysis of recent conflict scenarios, examining the effectiveness of UN humanitarian interventions in regions such as Syria and South Sudan. Findings indicate that while UN-led initiatives have provided essential support, they often struggle to meet the extensive needs of affected populations due to operational constraints and a lack of coordination among humanitarian actors. Advocacy also plays a vital role in shaping policies and mobilizing resources for civilian protection. Through concerted efforts, the UN and non-governmental organizations have raised awareness about the plight of civilians and pressured governments to adhere to international humanitarian standards. However, the outcomes of these advocacy initiatives remain mixed, highlighting the complexity of the political landscape surrounding humanitarian efforts. Ultimately, this research underscores the need for a multifaceted approach to civilian protection that integrates robust humanitarian responses with sustained advocacy efforts. As the global landscape of conflict continues to evolve, the UN must adapt its strategies to enhance the protection of civilians and ensure their rights and dignity are upheld.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





AMNA SHAIKH  
6TH SEMESTER  
BATCH 15



RIMSHA SAGHEER  
6TH SEMESTER  
BATCH 15



### UN PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT HUMANITARIAN AID AND ADVOCACY

**Introduction:**  
The United Nations plays a critical role in protecting civilians in conflict zones through humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, and advocacy. Its efforts focus on ensuring safety, access to essential services, and upholding human rights in war-torn areas. Key UN bodies like OCHA and UNHCR work alongside global partners to mitigate civilian suffering and influence international policy for stronger protection measures.

**Research Objective:**  
To evaluate the effectiveness of the United Nations' efforts in protecting civilians in conflict zones, with a focus on humanitarian aid, peacekeeping operations, and advocacy for stronger international protection measures.

**Methodology:**  
This study uses a qualitative approach, analyzing reports from UN agencies like OCHA and UNHCR, case studies of conflict zones, and relevant academic literature. It assesses the effectiveness of UN humanitarian aid, peacekeeping missions, and advocacy efforts, focusing on challenges such as access restrictions and resource limitations.

**References:**  
<https://emergency.unhcr.org/protection/protection-mechanisms/protection-armed-conflict>

**Finding & Analysis:**

- The UN provides life-saving humanitarian aid, but access is often hindered by ongoing conflict and political barriers.
- Civilians face deliberate targeting, displacement, and infrastructure destruction, limiting protection efforts.
- UN advocacy influences international treaties, sanctions, and peace agreements on civilian protection.
- Peacekeeping missions reduce violence but face challenges like underfunding and complex political dynamics.
- Coordination between the UN, NGOs, and local governments improves aid delivery, though bureaucratic delays remain an issue.

**Conclusion:**  
The UN plays a crucial role in protecting civilians through humanitarian aid and advocacy, despite facing challenges like restricted access and resource limitations. Strengthening coordination, increasing resources, and enforcing international laws are key to improving the effectiveness of its efforts in conflict zones.

**Picture Credit:**


- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/protection-of-civilians-mandate>
- <https://www.publicinternationallawandpolicygroup.org/lawyering-justice-blog/2020/8/19/the-un-evident-victims-of-armed-conflict-humanitarian-workers-1>

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## UN ROLE IN REPATRIATION OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN




### ABSTRACT:


The UN plays a crucial role in helping Afghan refugees in Pakistan return to their home country. It provides support through programs that assist with repatriation, ensuring that refugees have the necessary resources, such as financial aid, food, and housing. The UN works with the Pakistani government and Afghan authorities to create safe and voluntary return options. Additionally, it monitors the situation to protect the rights of refugees throughout the process. Overall, the UN aims to facilitate a smooth transition for Afghan refugees back to Afghanistan while addressing their needs and safety.



**Fahad Ahmed**  
MA-2nd Semester  
Batch : 15

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



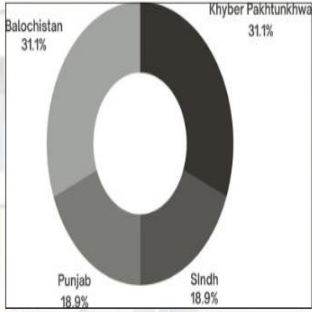
**Zain Alam**  
MA-2nd Semester  
Batch : 15

### UN ROLE IN REPATRIATION OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

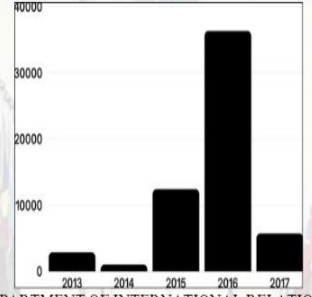
**Introduction:**  
Pakistan has been generously hosting millions of Afghans for over 40 years with movements of Afghans over time in both directions. Socio-economic crisis, exacerbated by the aftermath of the pandemic. These factors have further constrained the protection environment for refugees and prospects for operationalizing solutions for both registered refugees, Afghans of other status, and new arrivals. Pakistan remains highly vulnerable to disasters triggered by recurrent natural hazards. In 2022, torrential rains and flash flooding caused extensive damage to housing, schools, and communal buildings in refugee villages and host communities. The impact of this disaster lingered into 2023, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable in the affected districts and adversely impacting the country's economy.

**Objective:**  
The objective of the UN's involvement in the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan is to ensure that returns are conducted safely, voluntarily, and with dignity.

**Methodology:**  
The methodology for addressing the challenges faced by Afghan refugees, particularly in the context of repatriation and integration, involves a multi-faceted approach that encompasses advocacy, humanitarian assistance, and socio-economic support.



Province	Percentage
Balochistan	31.1%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31.1%
Punjab	18.9%
Sindh	18.9%



Year	Number of Refugees
2013	~2,000
2014	~1,000
2015	~12,000
2016	~38,000
2017	~5,000

**Findings and Analysis:**  
The analysis of the UN's role in the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan reveals a complex interplay of humanitarian efforts, legal frameworks, and the challenges posed by the socio-political landscape in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Since the late 1970s, millions of Afghans have sought refuge in Pakistan due to ongoing conflicts. As of recent estimates, around 2.18 million registered Afghan refugees remain in Pakistan, with many facing uncertain futures amid changing political dynamics in Afghanistan. The UNHCR has been pivotal in facilitating voluntary repatriation since 2002, but this process has encountered significant hurdles.

**Conclusion:**  
The UN's involvement in the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan is crucial for ensuring that returns are conducted safely and humanely. While significant progress has been made over the years, ongoing challenges necessitate continued international support and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in this humanitarian effort.

**Reference:**  
Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (safra.gov.pk) UNHCR (www.unter.org)

**Picture Credit:**  
UNCHR Report on Afghan Refugee Crisis in Pakistan


DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A PATH TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SOUTH ASIA


### ABSTRACT:


This poster examines the link between economic growth and the Human Development Index (HDI) in South Asia, highlighting its role in poverty alleviation. The region has shown consistent improvement in HDI over the past two decades, despite setbacks from the COVID-19 pandemic. Factors such as education, healthcare, and social policies have been key to this progress. The research also identifies ongoing challenges like inequality and climate vulnerability. By focusing on HDI trends, the study presents strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction, supporting South Asia's efforts toward achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



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4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





Taha Jawed  
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### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A PATH TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SOUTH ASIA

**Introduction:**

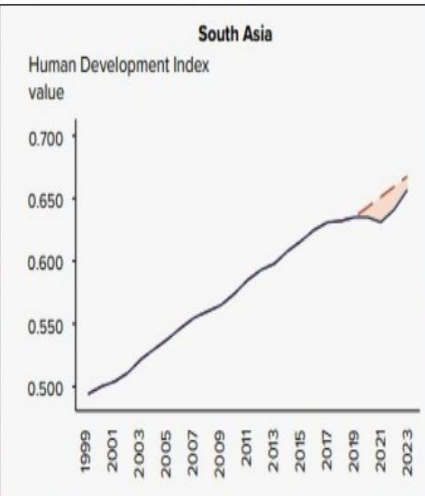
The study focuses on analyzing the progress of sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation in South Asia through the lens of the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI serves as a comprehensive indicator of social and economic well-being, incorporating dimensions such as education, healthcare, and income. With global attention on the United Nations' goals for sustainable development, this study assesses South Asia's progress from 1999 to 2023, highlighting the region's strides and setbacks in poverty reduction.

**Research Objective:**

How did the COVID-19 pandemic impact South Asia's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in relation to poverty alleviation?

**Methodology:**

The study utilizes a quantitative approach, analyzing HDI data for South Asia from 1999 to 2023. A comparative trend analysis is conducted to observe changes over time, with particular attention to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Graph Made by Taha Jawed

**Findings:**

- Consistent improvement in HDI values over the past two decades.
- Positive progress in poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth.
- A significant dip in HDI during the COVID-19 pandemic due to economic and social disruptions.
- Long-term gains were supported by investments in social infrastructure, particularly in education and healthcare.
- Challenges remain, including income inequality and climate-related vulnerabilities.
- These challenges hinder more comprehensive and sustained poverty reduction efforts.

**Conclusion:**

The study reveals steady HDI improvements in South Asia, reflecting advancements in sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation. Despite the pandemic's temporary setbacks, investments in education and healthcare have contributed to long-term progress. However, challenges like income inequality and climate risks remain significant barriers to further development.

**References:**

- UNDP Human Development Report 2023-2024
- South Asia Human Development Index, 1999-2023


Department of International Relations


## POVERTY REDUCTION: PROGRESS SINCE THE SDGS

### ABSTRACT:


SDGs were adopted in 2015 to transform the modern world. Making it more resilient, livable and inclusive for all. It's a 17-point agenda focusing on improving human life and world around us by the year 2030. There has been a significant progress made to achieve the goals but unfortunately COVID-19 has slowed down its pace. Statistically the global poverty rate has declined with estimated 723 million people were living in extreme poverty by the year 2020 as per UN figures. It's estimated that about 1 billion people have been lifted out of poverty since 1990 till 2024 mainly due to Asia's economic growth with targeted social protection programs. It has been a struggle lately due to Russia-Ukraine conflict and current Palestine crisis making it a huge setback. These current events have caused economic losses and pushed back millions of people back to poverty, inequality and injustice. Several regions of Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America have alarmingly high poverty rates. This highlights the need of sustained efforts and innovative solution to the issues and a collective effort from international community. Major factors like Climate change, health and sanitation and global peace crisis have complicated the issue further. This paper examines the progress made towards achieving SDGs by highlighting effective strategies, role of international cooperation and the importance of data driven policies. Also, identification of key barriers to poverty alleviation and proposals of actionable recommendations for policy makers. Only by understanding the complexity of poverty in the context of the SDGs, we can better navigate the path towards a more sustainable future making every one inclusive and ensuring that no one is left behind.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





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Batch: 15



**Muhammad Danish**  
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## POVERTY REDUCTION: PROGRESS SINCE THE SDGS

**Introduction:**  
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, aim for a more inclusive and resilient world by 2030. Although progress has been made, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed advancements, with global poverty still a critical issue. By 2020, around 723 million people lived in extreme poverty, despite lifting 1 billion out since 1990, largely due to economic growth in Asia. However, crises like the Russia-Ukraine war and conflicts in Palestine have reversed these gains, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. This paper examines SDG progress, focusing on strategies, international cooperation, and data-driven policies to address poverty.

**Research Objective:**  
It aims to identify barriers caused by global challenges like COVID-19 and geopolitical conflicts, and to propose data-driven, innovative strategies for overcoming these obstacles to achieve the 2030 goals.

**Research Methodology:**  
The study focuses on the quantitative data for the year 2019 to 2021 to compare the efforts to reduce poverty in the world by the United Nations

**Percent of income loss by global income quintile due to COVID-19**

**Percentage change in income from 2019-2021 (including COVID impacts)**

**Finding & Analysis:**  
Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, significant progress has been made, with about 1 billion people lifted out of poverty since 1990. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing crises like the Russia-Ukraine conflict have reversed many gains, pushing millions back into poverty, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Economic instability, climate change, and health crises further complicate the pursuit of SDGs, making international cooperation critical. Key challenges include insufficient funding, political instability, and poor infrastructure. Policymakers must focus on innovative solutions, stronger social protection, and improved data collection to address these issues effectively.

**Conclusion:**  
Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, notable progress has been made, lifting around 1 billion people out of poverty. However, recent setbacks, including the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical conflicts like the Russia-Ukraine war, have reversed some gains. Poverty remains high in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, and challenges like climate change and economic instability complicate progress. Achieving the SDGs by 2030 requires innovative solutions, strengthened social protection, and global cooperation to overcome barriers and ensure inclusivity.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

References:  
• Sourced from UN reports and academic journals on SDGs and global crises informed the analysis • World Bank Blogs (UN Press) • Global poverty and economic data were sourced from the UN, World Bank, and IMF World Bank




# ASSESSMENT OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL ROLE IN THE PALESTINE - ISRAEL CONFLICT


## ABSTRACT:


The topic gives an insight of The United Nations Security Council Process regarding to Palestine-Israel Conflict. The conflict, which has historical, religious and territorial background, has been a destabilizer of the region since the late eighteen nineties. The wars that followed the establishment of Israel in 1948 make it a chronic matter in geopolitics. The United Nations as the main global organization that has to preserve peace has had a central role in managing the crisis. Its resolutions seek to preserve peace at best keep people safe, affirm international law and recognize two states. This topic enumerates some important decisions such as the Decision 181 (1947) which provided for the partition of Palestine and Decision 242 (1967) and Decision 338 (1973) passed on the question of ceasefire and withdrawal from the occupied territories. The administration protested Resolution 2334 (2016) that deprived Israel of building settlements while the Security Council has lately shifted towards raising awareness of the necessity to address the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Challenges facing the Security Council missions include political tensions which also include some form of bias such as the veto power of certain members most notably the United State of America and meager powers of implementation. This same reason compounds by the hardening of Israel’s settlement policies and the deteriorating situation in Gaza question the UN’s relevance. This topic calls for enhancing compliance with resolutions, engaging the regional actors more actively and finding better ways of un-freezing the political processes and the conflict’s essence.

**Keywords:** Palestine-Israel conflict, Security Council, Settlements policies



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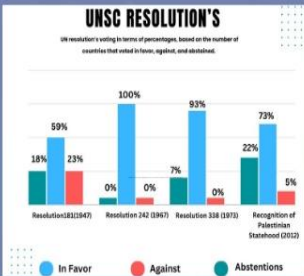
## ASSESSMENT OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL ROLE IN THE PALESTINE- ISRAEL CONFLICT

### Introduction

The Palestine- Israel conflict is one of the most protracted and complex geopolitical issues of the modern era. The conflict’s origins can be traced back to the late 19th and 20th centuries. The UNSC has been actively involved in the conflict since its inception. Early resolutions focused on establishing ceasefires, delineating borders, and addressing the refugee crises that emerged following the 1948 Arab- Israel war. Resolutions: 181(1947), 242(1967), 338(1973) Recently Resolutions: 2334(2016), 2334(2016), 2467(2019)

### UNSC RESOLUTION'S

UN resolution's voting in terms of percentages, based on the number of countries that voted in favor, against, and abstentions.



### Finding & Analysis


- Persistent Engagement: Consistent involvement since 1948
- Evolution of Approach: Addresses humanitarian situation.
- Limited Effectiveness: Limited settlement expansion halt.
- Political Constraints: Veto Power in US Council Prevents forceful action.
- Humanitarian Focus: "Emphasis on Addressing Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza"
- Two-state Solution: Consistently advocates. Progress elusive.

### Research Objective

- Maintaining international peace and security in the region
- Facilitating a peaceful resolution to the conflict
- Protecting civilian populations and ensuring humanitarian access
- upholding international law and relevant UN resolutions
- Promoting a two- state solution as a basis for lasting peace

### UNSC RESOLUTION'S

UN resolution's voting in terms of percentages, based on the number of countries that voted in favor, against, and abstentions.



### Conclusion

This presentation concludes that while the UN Security Council's role is crucial, its effectiveness is hampered by political divisions, inadequate enforcement mechanisms, and the conflict's complex nature. It suggests exploring new approaches to strengthen enforcement, enhance cooperation, and address root causes.

### Research Methodology

- The methodology is qualitative are applied to attain the objective of the study

### References

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## INTELLIGENCE AND PEACEKEEPING: THE UN OPERATION IN THE CONGO 1960-64

### ABSTRACT:

The United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) (1960–1964) emerged during a tumultuous period following the Congo's independence from Belgium. Initially tasked with stabilizing the nation amidst civil unrest and foreign intervention, ONUC encountered significant challenges, including inadequate intelligence and complex political dynamics. The operation employed a formal intelligence methodology involving daily Situation Reports (SITREPs), Information Summaries (ISUMs), and periodic reports, which aimed to enhance operational effectiveness. This study aims to analyze ONUC's evolution and its response to secessionist forces, particularly in Katanga, while examining the impact of political constraints and resource limitations on mission outcomes. Key findings reveal that while ONUC marked a significant advance in UN peacekeeping, its effectiveness was hampered by a lack of robust intelligence infrastructure and the political environment shaped by Cold War dynamics. Ultimately, ONUC's legacy informs contemporary peacekeeping strategies, emphasizing the need for adaptability and comprehensive planning in conflict resolution efforts.

**Keywords:** UN Operation, Congo, Peacekeeping

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



*INTELLIGENCE AND PEACEKEEPING: THE UN OPERATION IN THE CONGO 1960-64*



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#### Introduction

The United Nations Operation in the Congo (1960-1964) was the first peacekeeping mission to restore order in the newly independent Congo. The mission initially focused on neutralizing insurgents and maintaining peace, but later took actions against Katangese secessionists using air support. The operation faced challenges such as lack of intelligence information and politics, but eventually expanded to accommodate the complex balances of Cold War and decolonization processes. The mission ended with the withdrawal of UN forces in 1964.



#### Finding & Analysis

- The ONUC from 1960-1964 helped and was a pioneer in peacekeeping missions which utilized roughly 20000 people at its largest.
- Based on the conclusions of the study it has been established that ONUC encountered various difficulties, for instance, insufficient intelligence and complicated political environment especially after the murder of the Prime minister Patrice Lumumba.
- Military action in Somalia was the first time that air power was utilized by the UN peacekeeping force and made it clear that civil and foreign intervention throughout the Cold War was what fueled a lot of problems.

#### Research Objective

The United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) from 1960 to 1964 aimed to stabilize the newly independent Republic of the Congo amid civil unrest and foreign intervention. Key objectives included maintaining territorial integrity, restoring law and order, and disarming mercenaries. The mission evolved from traditional peacekeeping to active enforcement, including air strikes against secessionist forces, marking a significant shift in UN operations. Intelligence shortcomings hindered effectiveness, leading to criticism regarding operational preparedness and execution of its mandate.



#### Conclusion

The ONUC, a complex peacekeeping process from 1960 to 1964, faced issues like poor intelligence allocation, political strains, and resource utilization. It influenced future UN peacekeeping, promoting flexibility and resource utilization.

#### Research Methodology

The principal means was the daily 'Situation Report' also referred to as the 'SITREP' published by units in the field to the Operational Branch in the Provincial Operational Centre, followed by submission by the Provincial HQ to the central HQ at Leopoldville.

#### References

- Originally published in *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring 1995), pp.11-33 (pdf)
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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



## CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING: A CASE STUDY OF THE UN RESOLUTIONS ON ISRAEL- PALESTINE CONFLICT

### ABSTRACT:

The stated goal of setting up the United Nations was the prevention of wars and conflicts between states. However, it has proved to be a daunting Challenge to achieve this noble aim. The number of wars waged since the Organization was established in 1945 and the ongoing conflict around the World, especially in the current Israel-Palestine conflict, are explanations of how the United Nations' peace and stability initiatives are hindered. The Non-democratic structure of the Security Council that gives the five Permanent members veto power, is of course a major reason for this Breakdown. The USA with its veto power has always used it in favor of Israel and the dismay of Palestinians within the Security Council. Historical conditions have not been very helpful for the involvement of the UN in the Israeli-Palestinian crisis as regards peace achievement. Not Only has the UN failed to resolve the Palestinians' genuine grievances, it Has also been miserably impotent to deter Israeli atrocity. The influence That the US has on its veto and applies primarily to the United Nations and Its various agencies can be attributed to this. The Israel-Palestine conflict that Commenced in 1947 between the two states Erupted in violence until this year, 2024. The United Nations Organization, which has established world peace and protection, has now failed to resolve A permanent solution. The research question identifies the role of the UN in Conflict resolution contexts, and secondary data is utilized for Qualitative analysis. Moreover, it shows that the dialogue and proposal Brought a practical-level solution, while the dominant power, the US, used its Veto power to protect Israel. The dominance and its weak institutional Structure are direct reasons for such a dangerous war

. **Keywords:** Israel, Palestine, USA veto power, conflict

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



UNITED NATIONS  
**CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING**  
*A CASE STUDY OF THE UN RESOLUTIONS ON ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT.*



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#### Introduction

The United Nations (UN) was established to maintain peace between nations. However, its effectiveness in deterring international conflicts, especially regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, has been questioned. Since its early involvement in this conflict, which dates back to 1947, the UN has been central to efforts aimed at resolving the ongoing dispute. Despite multiple interventions and peace building initiatives, the conflict remains unresolved. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the longest and most complex disputes in modern history, involving deep-rooted historical, religious, and political tensions (Galvin, 2014).



#### Finding & Analysis

The UN's role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict highlights a mixed outcome. While it has been instrumental in mediating ceasefires and providing humanitarian aid, such as through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), it has struggled to enforce lasting peace. Key resolutions like the Partition Plan (1947), Resolution 194 (1948), and Resolution 242 (1967) reflect ongoing efforts but have not led to a permanent resolution. Israel's political stance and the conflicting claims over land have often hindered the UN's peace processes.

#### Research Objective

To resolve this conflict, the UN was directly involved in 1947

\*The Israeli-Palestinian conflicts have been a recurrent concern of the United Nations since the foundation of the organization. According to the Peel Commission, it was possible to establish a Jewish state called Israel in Palestine territory in 1937. In this way, by legitimizing the international organization, Jews are gradually acquiring land from Palestine and building a state to make a Jewish territory, the Jewish State of Israel.



#### Conclusion

The UN has made significant attempts to mediate the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, yet a lasting resolution remains elusive. A multi-faceted approach involving international diplomacy, legal frameworks, and conflict resolution theories is crucial. Continued efforts are needed to achieve a just and sustainable peace for both Israelis and Palestinians.

#### Research Methodology

- A qualitative approach is employed, with a literature review of UN documents and resolutions related to Palestine.
- When this conflict is valued by the liberalist theory which emphasizes international cooperation and the rule of law.

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## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY

### ABSTRACT:

This study examines the complex relationship between globalization, economic growth, and poverty reduction, shedding light on the implications for international relations and sustainable development. Established to promote peace, security, and cooperation, the United Nations recognizes globalization's dual-edged impact on economic growth and poverty. Analyzing data from 20 developing countries, this research investigates how globalization affects economic growth and poverty rates, considering factors such as trade, investment, and institutional quality. The findings reveal a positive correlation between globalization and economic growth, with a 2.5% increase in GDP growth rate. However, the impact on poverty reduction is mixed, with a 10% decrease in headcount ratio. Institutional quality and social protection policies emerge as crucial moderators. The study contributes to the ongoing debate on globalization's benefits and drawbacks, informing policy decisions for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. In commemoration of UN Day, this research underscores the importance of international cooperation in addressing globalization's challenges. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) provide a framework for harnessing globalization's benefits while mitigating its negative consequences. This study's findings and recommendations align with the UN's efforts to promote inclusive growth, reduce poverty, and ensure human rights. The research highlights the need for nuanced policy approaches, effective governance, and social protection policies to maximize globalization's benefits and minimize its drawbacks. Ultimately, this study aims to inform policymakers, researchers, and students in the international relations department about the complex interplay between globalization, economic growth, and poverty reduction.



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4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





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### THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY

**Introduction:**  
As we commemorate UN Day, we recognize the complex interplay between Globalization Economic Growth and poverty reduction. 2.5 % increase in GDP Growth rate effect on 20 developing and a 10 % decrease in poverty head count Ratio. The UN mission to promote inclusive Growth and reduce Poverty.

**Research Objective:**

- Examine the relationship: Investigate the impact of globalization on economic growth in developing countries.
- What is the relationship between globalization and economic growth in developing countries?

**Research Methodology:**  
This study employed a quantitative approach analysis data from 20 developing countries between 1990-2020. Regression and correlation analysis were used to examine the relationship between globalization economic growth, and poverty reduction. The generalized method of moment estimate was applied to dynamic panel data, addressing and country specific effects.



**Finding & Analysis:**

- Countries with high institutional quality strong rule of law, effective governance experienced a 3.5% increase in GDP growth rate due to globalization.
- Strong institute attract foreign investment, promote tread and foster economic growth.
- Institutional quality and social protection polices are critical moderator of globalization impact on economic growth and poverty reduction.

**Conclusion:**  
The study highlights the importance of institutional quality and social protection polices in moderating the effects of globalization. Countries with strong institution and robust social protection polices tend to benefit more from globalization while those with weaker institutions and polices may experience negative consequences.

**References:**  
These studies provide valuable insights into the complex relationship between globalization economic growth and poverty reduction highlights the importance of institutional quality social protection polices and international cooperation in addressing globalization challenges.


Department of International Relations



## PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT- THE UNFULFILLED PROMISE OF GLOBAL ACTION


### ABSTRACT:

The Paris Agreement, an international covenant to prevent climate change signed in 2015, is hailed as a game-changing global movement seeking to deal with climate, amongst other things, by limiting the increase of the global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius. The Agreement has earned appreciation all over the world, but there are significant aspects that limit its efficacy in international efforts to deal with the climatic crisis. This analysis looks at the major drawbacks that include Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are aspirational but not legally binding, lack of synergy on a global level, poor provision of resources to support poorer countries, and the absence of robust accountability mechanisms. In addition, focusing on longer-term objectives with no clear short-term expectations and inappropriate allocation of responsibilities among the poor countries contributes to a lack of climate justice and ambition. This research argues that the Paris Agreement needs reforms such as strengthening enforcement mechanisms, enhancing climate finance, and improving the transparency of monitoring mechanisms to realize, or even come close to, its aspirations. Hence, this research concludes that it is necessary for such barriers to be addressed to develop a fairer system of global climate change mitigation.




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### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



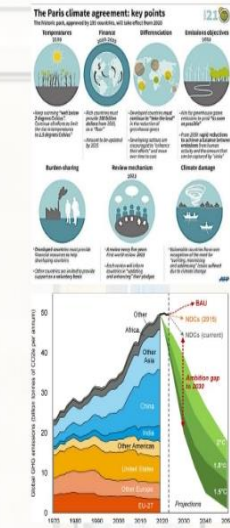
## PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT - THE UNFULFILLED PROMISE OF GLOBAL ACTION



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#### Introduction

The Paris Agreement, a landmark international treaty adopted in 2015, marked a historic turning point in global climate cooperation. Its ambitious goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels was a significant step forward in addressing the urgent threat of climate change. However, despite the initial optimism surrounding the Agreement, it has faced significant challenges in its implementation. This poster delves into the key areas where the Paris Agreement is falling short and explores potential solutions to bridge the gap between commitments and actions.



The Paris climate agreement key points  
Ambition, Finance, Differentiation, Resilient Development

#### Finding & Analysis

- Countries' current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are collectively insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5°C. [(IPCC, Sixth Assessment Report)]
- Developed countries have not met their pledge to provide \$100 billion per year in climate finance to developing countries. (OECD)
- Many countries have been slow to enact and implement ambitious climate policies. (UNFCCC)
- Efforts to address the irreversible impacts of climate change on vulnerable countries remain limited. (UNFCCC)

#### Research Objective

To evaluate the Paris Agreement's effectiveness in achieving its climate goals and propose solutions to address its shortcomings.

#### Research Methodology

To examine the Paris Agreement's effectiveness, we utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including secondary data analysis and comparative analysis.

#### Conclusion

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C. It requires countries to submit NDCs and provides a framework for climate finance and adaptation. However, its implementation faces challenges, including insufficient ambition and slow progress on climate finance. To overcome these, countries must strengthen NDCs, increase climate finance, accelerate policy implementation, address loss and damage, and enhance international cooperation. This will help ensure a sustainable and climate-resilient future.

#### References

#### References




#### References

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

# THE UN'S CLIMATE PATH TOWARDS YOUNGER MINDS FOR BIG IMPACT


## ABSTRACT:

The climate crisis poses a significant threat to future generations, and the United Nations (UN) has recognized the vital role of youth in addressing this global challenge. This research explores why the UN is increasingly turning to young people for climate change solutions, highlighting their adaptability, technological innovation, and passion for sustainability. By empowering youth through platforms like the Youth Climate Summit and YOUNGO (the youth constituency of the UNFCCC), the UN leverages their capacity for grassroots mobilization and fresh perspectives. This paper discusses the importance of youth leadership in climate activism, the innovative solutions they bring to the table, and their representation in policy-making processes. With the long-term impact of climate change decisions being felt most by young people, their involvement is not only crucial but also essential for achieving a sustainable and just future. The research makes it clear that UN's engagement with youth is a pivotal step toward ensuring that climate action is inclusive and future-oriented.






## 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference

### THE UN'S CLIMATE PATH TOWARDS YOUNGER MINDS FOR BIG IMPACT



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### Introduction

The United Nations (UN) is vital in addressing climate change through initiatives like the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), promoting global cooperation. Youth are disproportionately affected by climate issues but also bring fresh ideas and innovative solutions. By engaging young people, the UN fosters inclusive decision-making and dynamic problem-solving, supporting intergenerational justice. Empowering youth as key players in climate action is essential for creating a sustainable future for all.

#### Gen Z, Millennials more active than older generations addressing climate change on- and offline

% of U.S. adults who say...

Issue	Millennial	Gen Z	Gen X	Boomer & older
Climate should be top priority to ensure sustainable planet for future generations	87%	88%	81%	74%
Addressing climate change is my top personal concern	81%	82%	73%	61%
Have personally taken action to help address climate change within the last year	52%	53%	43%	31%

in the past few weeks...

Activity	Millennial	Gen Z	Gen X	Boomer & older
Talked about need for action on climate at least 1-2 times	67%	68%	58%	44%
Seen content on social media about need for climate action	86%	88%	78%	64%
Engaged on social media with content on need for climate action	45%	46%	37%	25%

Notes: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Data based on social media and engaged with climate content based on social media users. Source: Survey conducted Sept 20-26, 2023. © 2023 Administration Board for Climate Change Action, Social Media Engagement with Youth. PEN RESEARCH CENTER

### Finding & Analysis

#### Why the UN Prioritizes Youth:

- 1.8 billion youth represent a powerful force for change (UNFPA).
- 73% of youth see climate change as a global emergency (UNDP).
- Only 9% of climate policies include youth, highlighting underrepresentation (UNDP).

#### Benefits Youth Bring:

- 40% of climate startups are youth-led, driving innovation (WEF).
- Fridays for Future mobilized millions across 7,500 cities globally.
- Youth push for long-term, sustainable climate solutions (UN Youth Envoy).

### Research Objective

To understand why the UN is turning to youth for climate change solutions, focusing on their innovative ideas and the impact they're making on building a more resilient future.

### Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach, analyzing UN reports and other authentic data on youth and climate change.

### Conclusion

Youth empowerment is vital for climate action. Their passion and innovation drive inclusive decision-making and intergenerational justice. The UN's focus on youth ensures fresh ideas for a sustainable future. To enhance this, we must boost youth representation, support their initiatives, and invest in climate leadership training.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS






## THE UN AND PAKISTAN'S CLIMATE CRISIS-IS THE SUPPORT ENOUGH?

### ABSTRACT:


This research seeks to establish whether Pakistan has been adequately met its climate requirements by the UN given their vulnerability towards climate change. Pakistan faces numerous climate issues, such as extreme weather events, glacier meltdown and flooding highlighted by the catastrophic 2022 floods. The UN has played an essential role in post-disaster relief, climate adaptation projects and assistance through initiatives like Global Shield announced at COP27. Unconventional funds remain inadequate to finance proactive disaster preparedness efforts or implement long-term adaptation strategies, while governance and institutional challenges pose additional obstacles to UN supported project implementation in Pakistan. This research evaluates the effectiveness of United Nations interventions and makes recommendations to further increase them, such as increasing international collaboration, strengthening preventive measures and assuring long-term commitments to Pakistan's climate resilience. While their efforts were admirable, this research concluded they have yet to meet all Pakistan's climate needs effectively - such as providing sustainable large-scale adaptation or risk mitigation measures.




### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference

## THE UN & PAKISTAN'S CLIMATE CRISIS - IS THE SUPPORT ENOUGH?



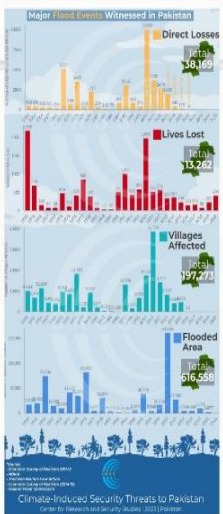
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#### Introduction

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change, facing challenges like extreme weather, floods, and melting glaciers. The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in helping Pakistan with climate adaptation and disaster relief. This study looks at how well the UN is addressing these needs, focusing on issues such as lack of funding and problems with governance. The study recommends improving international cooperation, focusing more on prevention, and building long-term resilience.



Climate-Induced Security Threats to Pakistan  
Center for Research and Security Studies 2023 (Pakistan)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### Finding & Analysis

- The UN's \$66 million support is dwarfed by the \$30 billion in damages from the 2022 floods (GCF, 2023; WWF, 2023).
- Current initiatives primarily target specific areas, leaving other vulnerable regions without adequate support (USAID, 2023; WWF, 2023).
- UN funding tends to be reactive, addressing needs after disasters rather than investing in preventive measures (GCF, 2023; WWF, 2023).
- The absence of a comprehensive long-term climate resilience strategy exacerbates Pakistan's vulnerabilities (USAID, 2023; WWF, 2023).

#### Research Objective

To examine how well the United Nations has addressed Pakistan's climate needs, evaluate the effectiveness of their efforts, and suggest ways they could improve to better support the country's climate challenges.

#### Conclusion

While the UN has made significant efforts to support Pakistan in addressing its climate challenges, these initiatives are insufficient to meet the country's urgent needs. Increased funding, improved governance, and long-term strategies are essential, along with stronger international cooperation to enhance Pakistan's resilience against future climate risks.

#### References

#### Research Methodology

The research uses qualitative analysis of UN reports, climate adaptation projects, and case studies, particularly focusing on the 2022 floods in Pakistan.

## UN ROLE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS LIKE EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND PEACE DURING THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

### ABSTRACT:


The Syrian Civil War, which erupted in 2011, has severely hindered progress toward global goals like equality, justice, and peace (SDGs 5 and 16). This paper outlines the United Nations' (UN) specific objectives in addressing these challenges:

- To protect vulnerable populations, particularly women and children.
- To document human rights abuses for accountability.
- To mediate peace negotiations while supporting local community rebuilding efforts.


The possible findings of this study suggest that, despite facing political and operational challenges such as restricted access to conflict zones and international gridlock, the UN has made crucial strides in promoting equality and peace. These include increased advocacy for women's rights and holding perpetrators of violence accountable. The UN's continued efforts in conflict resolution and humanitarian aid underscore its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals, even in the most challenging circumstances.

**Keywords:** UN, Syrian Civil War, Sustainable Development Goals, equality, justice, peace, humanitarian response, conflict resolution, human rights.


### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



## UN ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS LIKE EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND PEACE DURING THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR



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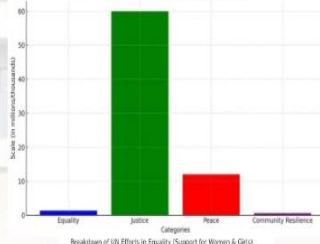


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#### Introduction

The Syrian Civil War, ongoing since 2011, has led to immense suffering and human rights violations. This poster explores how the UN has worked toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16—focusing on peace, justice, and strong institutions—by promoting equality, justice, and peace in the Syrian crisis. The objective of this research is to analyze the UN's efforts to foster these principles amidst the conflict and evaluate their impact on both the Syrian population and neighboring refugee communities.

UN Efforts in Syria: Key Findings and Analysis



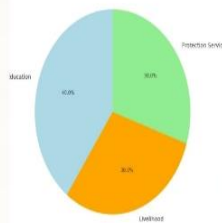
Category	Scale (in million USD/annum)
Equality	~5
Justice	~75
Peace	~15
Community Resilience	~2

#### Finding & Analysis

- **Equality:** Through agencies like UN Women and UNHCR, the UN has supported over 1.3 million women and girls in Syria and neighboring countries with education, livelihood, and protection services. In refugee camps, programs aimed at empowering women have contributed to reducing gender inequality.
- **Justice:** The UN's Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria has documented over 60,000 violations of international law, working to ensure war crimes do not go unpunished. The UN continues to gather evidence for accountability measures and trials.
- **Peace:** Over 12 major peace talks facilitated by the UN, including the Geneva talks, have attempted to bring about a political resolution, though with limited success. UN Security Council Resolutions have aimed at maintaining ceasefires, but over 500,000 lives have been lost in the conflict.
- **Community Resilience:** The UN's involvement in setting up local governance structures has helped over 600,000 refugees in camps take part in self-organized councils, managing resources and building long-term self-reliance for future recovery.

#### Methodology

This study uses secondary qualitative research, analyzing UN reports, peace negotiations, and humanitarian efforts related to justice, equality, and peacebuilding in Syria.



Category	Percentage
Education	35%
Protection Service	30%
Livelihood	35%

#### Conclusion

While the UN has made progress in promoting equality and justice in Syria, achieving lasting peace remains a challenge. Strengthened international cooperation and support for Syrian institutions will be key to a stable future.

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



# ROLE OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

## ABSTRACT:

This Paper explores the critical role of the United Nations (UN) in addressing the intersection of human rights and climate justice, with a focus on how climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations. The research aims to examine how the UN's frameworks, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, integrate human rights principles to promote equitable environmental policies. The methodology involves a qualitative analysis of UN policies, international agreements, and reports from key organizations. This study will assess the impact of the UN's climate advocacy on reducing inequality, with a particular focus on the most affected regions and communities. The findings are expected to highlight the effectiveness of the UN's efforts in ensuring that climate action is inclusive and rights based, addressing both the environmental and social dimensions of climate justice. The research will also identify gaps in current policies and suggest improvements to strengthen the UN's role in promoting climate justice globally. Keywords: United Nations, climate justice, human rights, environmental policy, inequality, vulnerable populations, climate action.

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY  
**ROLE OF UN IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE.**



M. Shalmel Mukhtar  
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15th Batch



Figure 4.3 Projected changes in crop yields owing to climate change

#### Finding & Analysis

- Integration of Human Rights in Climate Policies:**
  - The Paris Agreement links climate action to human rights, with a focus on vulnerable groups.
- Impact on Vulnerable Communities:**
  - Pacific Islands: Enhancing resilience to sea level rise.
  - Bangladesh: Community-based adaptation program.
- Gaps in Current Policies:**
  - Insufficient financial resources for adaptation, affecting developing countries.
  - Barriers in accessing climate financing hinder grassroots efforts.

#### Introduction

- Climate change impacts: Disproportionately affects vulnerable populations (developing nations, indigenous groups).
- Human rights at risk: Threats to food, water, health, and shelter.
- Climate justice demand: Fair policies to protect vulnerable populations and uphold their rights.
- UN's role: Through the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, the UN promotes human rights in climate policies.
- Focus of research: Evaluate UN efforts to reduce inequality and promote inclusive, rights-based climate action.

#### Research Methodology

This research employs a qualitative analysis approach to examine the intersection of human rights and climate justice within the context of UN policies.

#### Conclusion

The UN promotes climate justice by integrating human rights principles into frameworks like the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC, focusing on protecting vulnerable populations. While the Paris Agreement emphasizes equity, challenges remain in ensuring fair access to climate finance for marginalized communities. To improve, the UN must enhance financing for vulnerable groups, encourage local participation in decision-making, and monitor the human rights impacts of climate policies, ensuring more equitable climate action.



**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

## THE ROLE OF UN IN PROTECTING REFUGEE RIGHTS IN THE UKRAINE- RUSSIAN WAR

### ABSTRACT:

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has led to a major refugee crisis, creating an urgent need for humanitarian assistance. This presentation explores how the United Nations (UN) is working to protect the rights of refugees during this ongoing crisis. The war has displaced millions of people, raising critical concerns about their protection and rights. The UN, particularly through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), plays a vital role in providing essential aid, legal support, and advocacy for these individuals. This aims to examine the UN's strategies for protecting refugees, assess the effectiveness of its responses, and identify key challenges in implementing refugee rights. The findings reveal that while the UN has made important progress in providing assistance and mobilizing resources, it faces challenges such as funding shortages, logistical obstacles, and political tensions. Collaboration between UN agencies and local organizations has been crucial in meeting immediate needs and developing long term solutions. The UN's efforts are essential for protecting refugee rights amid the Ukraine-Russia war. Despite facing significant challenges, the organization's work underscores the importance of international cooperation and advocacy for human rights during crises.

**Keywords:** Refugees Rights, Ukraine-Russia war, United Nations Role, UNHCR.



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### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

## The Role of UN in Protecting Refugee Rights in the Ukraine-Russia War



**MALIK IBRAR AHMED**  
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#### Introduction

The Ukraine-Russia conflict has led to one of the largest refugee crises in recent history, displacing millions and raising urgent concerns about the protection of their rights. This poster presentation explores the crucial role of the United Nations, particularly the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in addressing these challenges. We will examine the strategies employed to provide humanitarian assistance, legal support, and advocacy for displaced individuals. Additionally, we will assess the effectiveness of these efforts and highlight the obstacles faced by the UN in ensuring the rights and well-being of refugees during this ongoing crisis. Through this analysis, we emphasize the importance of international cooperation and commitment to human rights in times of conflict.



8,108,448

UKRAINIAN REFUGEES REHOMED

SOURCE: UNHCR/ICRRI | WHITEHOUSE.GOV AS OF 31 MAR 2023

THE UNITED STATES HAVE WELCOMED MORE THAN 230,000 UKRAINIANS SINCE REFUGEES SINCE MARCH 2022

#### Finding & Analysis

- Over 8 million people have been internally displaced within Ukraine since the conflict began.
- Approximately 7 million refugees have fled to neighboring countries, predominantly Poland, Romania, and Moldova.
- UNHCR has provided assistance to over 6 million refugees, offering shelter, food, and medical aid.
- Legal support has been extended to help refugees navigate asylum procedures in host countries.
- The UNHCR is facing a significant funding shortfall, with only 60% of its appeal for refugee assistance met as of 2023.
- The financial gap impacts the ability to provide adequate services and support to refugees.
- Strong partnerships have been established with local NGOs and international organizations, enhancing the effectiveness of response efforts.
- Community-based initiatives have been launched to integrate refugees, promoting social cohesion and reducing tensions in host communities.
- Advocacy for the enforcement of international legal standards for refugee rights has increased, but implementation remains inconsistent across regions.
- Challenges in access to legal aid for refugees hinder their ability to secure rights and entitlements in host countries.
- The UN is working on strategies for durable solutions, focusing on resettlement and local integration as viable options for refugees.
- However, political tensions and varying host country policies complicate these long-term efforts.

#### References

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#### Conclusion

This research highlights the UN's vital role in protecting refugee rights amid the Ukraine-Russia war, emphasizing the need for enhanced collaboration and sustained funding. Future efforts should focus on strengthening partnerships with local organizations to better address challenges. Ultimately, it's crucial for global actors to unite in advocacy and support for refugees, ensuring their rights and dignity are upheld in times of crisis.

ART & DESIGN: MALIK IBRAR AHMED



## UN EFFORTS TO REGULATE AND MITIGATE MODERN WARFARE TECHNOLOGIES

### ABSTRACT:

This presentation examines the United Nations' (UN) role in regulating modern warfare, focusing on autonomous weapons, artificial intelligence, and hybrid warfare. It investigates key initiatives, treaties, and resolutions aimed at addressing the political, ethical, and technological complexities associated with these advancements. The research employs a secondary qualitative approach, beginning with qualitative content analysis of UN frameworks like the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS). Primary sources, including official documents and speeches, will be analyzed alongside secondary sources such as scholarly articles and expert analyses. Comparative analysis will assess UN efforts from 2017-2023, highlighting key case studies on AI regulation. By synthesizing these sources, the presentation aims to provide insights into the UN's regulatory framework, emphasizing the need for international cooperation to establish norms for emerging technologies, balancing innovation with global security.

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



UN EFFORTS TO REGULATE & MITIGATE MODERN WARFARE TECHNOLOGIES



**Tabassum**  
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**Qirat Khan**  
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#### Introduction

- The rapid evolution of modern warfare is marked by advancements in autonomous weapons, artificial intelligence (AI), and hybrid warfare.
- These advancements pose significant challenges to global security.
- The United Nations (UN) plays a critical role in establishing regulations to address these complexities and promoting international cooperation to mitigate risks associated with emerging technologies.
- This research explores key UN initiatives, treaties, and resolutions from 2017 to 2024.
- Emphasis is placed on the need for a comprehensive regulatory framework that balances innovation with ethical considerations in warfare.

#### Timeline

Year	Event
2017	First GGE meeting (Apr 13-17, Geneva), set framework for LAWS talks
2018	Second GGE session (Apr 9-11, discussed LAWS implications)
2019	Third part (Mar 25-28), focused on LAWS characteristics and regulations Second part (Aug 28-31), discussed LAWS development and ethics
2020	No GGE meeting due to COVID-19
2021	June 13-17 meeting focused on emerging tech and regulations
2022	Aug 15-18 session reviewed LAWS progress and concerns
2023	Apr 3-7 meeting called for legally binding LAWS regulation

#### Finding & Analysis

- The UN has made efforts to regulate and mitigate modern warfare technologies through initiatives such as the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), LAWS.
- However, it faces many challenges in creating comprehensive regulations due to divergent member state interests.
- Closely examined the case study of Israel's Pager Attack on Lebanon, where Israel's employed hybrid warfare strategies.
- The involvement of IRA in 2016 US Elections demonstrated the use of information warfare to influence global political outcomes.
- The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the threat of biological agents as potential warfare tools.

#### Research Objective

- To analyze the UN's regulatory framework for modern warfare technologies, focusing on autonomous weapons and AI.
- To evaluate key initiatives aimed at mitigating risks related to these emerging technologies.
- To identify ethical considerations, including the implications of autonomous weapons in conflict and challenges posed by AI in warfare.

#### UN EFFORTS ON DISARMAMENT, LAWS, OEW, AND CYBER WARFARE (2017-2024)

*A Comparative Analysis*



Prepared by Qirat Khan

#### Conclusion

The UN's work emphasizes the importance of adaptable regulations that balance innovation with ethical considerations. Despite some progress, there is a need for greater collaboration to effectively govern autonomous weapons and AI. The UN must continue to lead efforts to ensure that these technologies align with global security and human rights standards. However, this research also observed that the UN has struggled to manage the consequences of autonomous weapons and modern warfare technologies, highlighting areas where its approach has fallen short.

#### Research Methodology

- This research is conducted by utilizing Secondary Qualitative Method.
- Evaluate UN documents and resolutions on modern warfare technologies.
- Review case studies on AI regulation from 2017 to 2023.
- Analyze articles from reputable media outlets regarding lethal autonomous weapons and hybrid warfare.

### DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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## TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION AND UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS

### ABSTRACT:

The rapid development of digital technologies has led to a notable transformation in the field of education. Artificial intelligence, digital resources, and online learning platforms are some of the new tools that are transforming traditional educational techniques. It has been a top priority for the UN, through agencies like UNESCO and UNICEF. This research will explore initiatives of United Nations. ICT Competency Framework for Teachers was developed to help educators use technology effectively, use of mobiles was promoted. UNICEF and Microsoft partnered to launch Learning Passport, a worldwide digital learning platform designed to give displaced and refugee children access to ongoing education and many more. Technology in education is not a new idea and gained exceptional growth in last few years. This change was sped further by the COVID-19 epidemic, which brought to light the advantages and disadvantages of digital learning. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the UN's efforts to advance educational technology critically. How it can increase quality of education. Other goals include how to make technology in the classroom more effective.

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



## TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION AND UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS



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**Syeda Nudbah Batool**  
BSIR 6th

#### INTRODUCTION

- Education is the most crucial component of living in the modern world.
- This study will demonstrate the United Nations' efforts to integrate technology into education.
- The UN established UNESCO to focus on enhancing education through various means, including technology.
- A significant event representing these efforts is Digital Learning Week, held on September 23, which focused on:
  - Enhancing accessibility through digital innovations.
  - Improving inclusivity in education.
  - Raising the overall quality of education through technology.

#### UN Programs Effort Distribution in Digital Education



Program	Percentage
Expanding access to digital education	22%
Supporting USA+	12%
Enhancing human interaction	13%
Sustaining education during COVID-19	10%
Promoting digital literacy for teachers	12%
Supporting continuous learning for all ages	7%
Fostering global cooperation	5%

#### FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

- UN programs prioritize expanding access to digital education in low-income regions (22% effort).
- Technology supports SDG 4 by improving the quality and inclusivity of education (20% effort).
- It enhances human interaction in learning, not replaces it (13% effort).
- Digital learning sustained education during COVID-19 school closures (10% effort).
- The UN promotes digital literacy by training teachers to use technology effectively (12% effort).
- Digital tools support continuous learning for all ages (7% effort).
- Events like Digital Learning Week foster global cooperation on educational technology.



#### RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- To analyze work that UNESCO has been undertaking to integrate technology into education.
- To identify United Nations efforts on inclusive access, support for SDG 4, crisis resilience and global collaborations.

#### CONCLUSION

The United Nations, through UNESCO, has significantly advanced the integration of technology in education to support inclusivity, accessibility, and quality learning worldwide. Initiatives like Digital Learning Week highlight efforts to bridge the digital divide and promote SDG 4. By fostering digital literacy, enhancing teacher training, and sustaining education during crises like COVID-19, the UN emphasizes the role of technology in complementing human interaction and ensuring equitable, resilient education for all.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- This research is conducted by utilizing secondary qualitative research method.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CYBER SECURITY

### ABSTRACT:

This presentation explores the role of the United Nations (UN) in tackling the escalating concerns related to cyber incidents, such as hacking and data breaches, in our interconnected world. It delves into the UN's holistic approach to cybersecurity, which includes fostering international collaboration, offering technical support to developing countries, advancing legal frameworks to address cybercrime, and coordinating efforts through the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA). This paper aims to critically analyze the UN's efforts to create a robust global cyber security framework, assessing whether these initiatives foster greater cooperation among nations, establish effective legal structures, and enhance the capacities of underdeveloped countries to combat cyber threats. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the study draws on UN reports, academic literature, and case studies to evaluate these endeavours. Ultimately, the role of UN measures is crucial in strengthening global cybersecurity and resilience, underscoring the need for member states to collaborate in addressing the evolving challenges posed by cyber threats, ensuring a safe digital environment for all.

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



## ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CYBER SECURITY



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**Muqaddas Razzaq**  
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#### Introduction

In an increasingly digital world, cyber threats are a growing concern that transcend borders, impacting nations, businesses, and individuals alike (for example, the 2017 Equifax breach and the 2020 SolarWinds attack). The UN plays a crucial role in fostering int. cooperation and establishing norms for cybersecurity to safeguard global stability.



#### FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

- 70% of nations report enhanced collaboration on cybersecurity, with 65% experiencing quicker response times.
- 80% of countries have integrated cyber threats into their national strategies.
- There has been a 60% increase in joint operations against cybercriminal networks.
- 50% of nations report improved cybersecurity infrastructure due to ITU's technical assistance.
- 80% of countries involved in capacity-building initiatives, such as in Rwanda and Mauritius, show enhanced capabilities.

#### Research Objective

This research will analyze how the UN plays a vital role in helping countries collaborate to combat cyber threats and strengthen their cybersecurity systems.



#### CONCLUSION

The UN's commitment to coordinate global response is vital for addressing the evolving nature of cyber threats. As these challenges become increasingly complex and interconnected, a unified approach is necessary to enhance resilience and security in the digital realm.

Continuous collaboration and capacity-building among member states are crucial for safeguarding digital environments. By fostering partnerships and sharing best practices, the international community can strengthen its ability to respond to cyber threats, ultimately ensuring a safer and more secure global landscape.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted by secondary qualitative analysis.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMAN EMPOWERMENT: WOMAN IN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

### ABSTRACT:

Gender inequality is pervasive, with women lacking access to decent employment and facing gender wage gaps. Women's empowerment means ensuring women can equally participate in and benefit from decent work and social protection; access markets and have control over resources, their own time, lives, and bodies; and equal opportunities as men. UN Women is the UN entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. Women are deployed as police, military and civilian personnel within peacekeeping missions and have made a positive impact on peacekeeping environments. They work across all areas, from the protection of civilians to civil and political affairs, planning, logistics, and communications, also protecting E women's rights and building peace. Diversity in leadership and teams brings greater perspectives, which aid in decision-making Women peacekeepers often have greater access to communities and serve as role models, inspiring local women to participate in peace and political processes. They challenge a traditionally masculine peacekeeping landscape and serve as role models for women and girls to advocate for their own rights and follow non-traditional paths. Gender equality is at the heart of the United Nations' values. UN Peacekeeping must uphold equality and non-discrimination, which are fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. This research paper will explore the importance of gender equality and women empowerment in today's society and women's role in peace making missions with the application of liberalism as a theoretical perspective. Moreover, this research paper will shed light on certain questions to promote gender equality and women empowerment: How UN contributes in gender equality and women empowerment? How important it is to have gender diversity as peace keepers? Why it is important to promote women empowerment in today's world?

**Keywords:** UN, Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Liberalism, Peace keeping missions



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**GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMAN EMPOWERMENT: WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS**

### Introduction

Gender inequality is pervasive, with women lacking access to decent employment and facing gender wage gaps. Women's empowerment means ensuring women can equally participate as men and benefit from decent work and social protection. Women are deployed as police, military and civilian personnel within peacekeeping missions and have made a positive impact on peacekeeping environments. Gender equality is at the heart of the United Nations' values. UN Peacekeeping must uphold equality and non-discrimination, which are fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter.

### Research Objective

This research aims to understand the importance of gender equality and women empowerment in today's world and how women play their role as peacekeepers and UN's contribution towards women in peacekeeping missions

### Research Methodology

This research employs a qualitative approach, analyzing existing literature, case studies, and UN reports to assess the role of women in peacekeeping missions. Data was gathered from academic journals, official UN documents to evaluate both the qualitative impacts and quantitative representation of women in these roles



**WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING A KEY TO PEACE**

2024 target | 21% women deployed

11% women deployed

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Finding & Analysis

<sup>1</sup> UN Contributions: UN Women facilitates policies and programs that champion gender equality, including training for women in peacekeeping roles and initiatives to integrate gender perspectives into peacekeeping mandates.

<sup>2</sup> Gender Diversity: The presence of women in peacekeeping roles significantly enhances community engagement, improves access to local intelligence, and addresses the needs of women and children in conflict zones.

<sup>3</sup> Empowerment Impact: Empowering women within peacekeeping roles serves as a catalyst for broader social change, inspiring more women to participate in political and peace processes and promoting gender-sensitive approaches to conflict resolution.

### Conclusion

Diversity in leadership and teams brings greater perspectives, which aid in decision-making Women peacekeepers often have greater access to communities and serve as role models, inspiring local women to participate in peace and political processes. They challenge a traditionally masculine peacekeeping landscape and serve as role models for women and girls to advocate for their own rights and follow non-traditional paths.

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# GENDE- BASED VIOLENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE

## ABSTRACT:


Gender based violence is one of the most pervasive violations of human rights worldwide, affecting millions, particularly women and marginalized communities. It includes various forms of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, often rooted in systemic gender inequality. This research explores the United Nations (UN) response to combating Gender based violence, which has become a core aspect of its human rights and sustainable development agenda. Major initiatives like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the UNITE to End Violence Against Women campaign are instrumental in prevention, survivor support, and advocacy. While the UN has made strides through programs like the Spotlight Initiative, GBV continues to be fueled by socio-economic disparities, weak legal protections, and cultural norms. The research will focus on the effectiveness of UN strategies, such as community-based interventions and the strengthening of legal frameworks, which have shown success but face challenges in conflict regions. This research explores gender-based violence issues and UN 's response to that with the application of Human Rights Theory as a theoretical perspective. Additionally, in this research certain questions will be discussed: What forms of GBV are most prevalent, and how has the UN addressed these issues? What role do socio economic factors and community engagement play in reducing violence? While the UN's actions have raised awareness and improved legal responses, a long-term solution requires persistent efforts in education, economic empowerment, and global cooperation. This research underscores the need for sustained international and local efforts to achieve gender equality and eradicate GBV globally.

**Keywords:** Gender based violence (GBV), Gender rights, United Nations Human Rights, CEDAW, Spotlight initiatives


### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



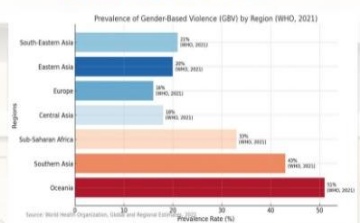
## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE



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Region	Prevalence Rate (%)
South-Eastern Asia	38%
Eastern Asia	28%
Europe	25%
Central Asia	22%
Sub-Saharan Africa	20%
Southern Africa	18%
Oceania	15%

#### Finding & Analysis

- Prevalence of GBV:
  - 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence globally.
  - Marginalized groups (LGBTQ+, disabled) face higher rates of GBV.
- Forms of GBV:
  - Physical: Domestic abuse, assault.
  - Sexual: Harassment, rape, especially in conflict areas.
  - Psychological: Emotional abuse, coercive control.
- UN Initiatives:
  - Spotlight Initiative: Strengthens laws, services, and social norms against GBV.
  - UN Women: Advocates gender equality and supports local actions.
- Challenges:
  - Cultural Barriers: Resistance to changing gender norms.
  - Implementation Gaps: Lack of local resources for policy execution.
- Recommendations:
  - Empower local communities and leaders.
  - Boost education and awareness campaigns to change mindsets.

#### Introduction



- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a widespread violation of human rights, primarily affecting women and marginalized communities globally.
- It includes physical, sexual, and psychological harm, often driven by systemic gender inequality.
- Key UN initiatives addressing GBV include:
  - CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), The Spotlight Initiative, The UNITE to End Violence Against Women campaign.
  - These programs focus on raising awareness, preventing violence, and supporting survivors globally.

#### Research Objective

- What forms of GBV are most prevalent globally, particularly in conflict regions?
- How have UN initiatives like CEDAW, the Spotlight Initiative, and the UNITE campaign addressed these issues effectively?
- What role do socio economic factors and community engagement play in reducing violence.

#### Research Methodology

Secondary Qualitative analysis of UN initiatives like CEDAW and the Spotlight Initiative, focusing on their impact on GBV prevention and legal framework strengthening.

#### Conclusion

- UN efforts have made progress, but GBV remains a widespread issue.
- Long-term solutions require persistent efforts in education, legal reform, economic empowerment, and community engagement.
- Call to Action: Strengthen international cooperation and local efforts to fully address and eradicate GBV.

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**


## TITLE UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDP GENDER EQUALITY STRATEGY

### ABSTRCT:


The United Nations (UN) plays a pivotal role in advancing global peace, human rights, and sustainable development. Established to foster international cooperation, the UN works tirelessly to address pressing global challenges, from conflicts and humanitarian crises to environmental sustainability. By promoting human rights for all individuals, regardless of their background, the UN seeks to ensure dignity and equality. Furthermore, through initiatives aimed at sustainable development, the UN encourages nations to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship and social inclusion. Together, these efforts contribute to a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world for present and future generations. The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy is a comprehensive framework designed to promote gender equality and empower women globally. It emphasizes the integration of gender considerations into all aspects of UNDP’s work, recognizing gender equality as both a fundamental human right and a crucial factor for sustainable development. The strategy focuses on policy advocacy, capacity building, strengthening partnerships, improving data collection and analysis, implementing targeted programs, and mobilizing resources to address gender inequalities. By aligning its efforts with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, the UNDP aims to tackle the root causes of gender inequality and create an inclusive environment where all individuals can thrive. The UN consists of various specialized agencies and programs, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development. The theory of change is rooted in three pillars: 1) Empowered Women and Girls, 2) Gender-Responsive Development, and 3) Transformative Institutions.

**Keywords:** women economic empowerment, gender-based violence prevention, women leadership and Participation, Education and health, Climate change and disaster risk reduction

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



## TITLE UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDP GENDER EQUALITY STRATEGY





**Name:** javaria Adam  
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**Introduction**

The UN Development Program (UNDP) places a strong emphasis on gender equality as a fundamental driver of sustainable development and poverty reduction. The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy focuses on advancing gender equality and empowering women and girls, recognizing that achieving these goals is crucial for realizing human rights and fostering inclusive societies.

**Research Objective**

**Research Methodology**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Finding & Analysis**

**Conclusion**

**References**



## EMPOWERING WOMAN: THE ROLE OF SUCCESS STORIES IN SHAPING GENDER ROLES AND POWER DYNAMICS IN THE UN

### ABSTRACT:

This research explores how success stories within the United Nations' framework contribute to shaping and reinforcing gender roles and norms, using social constructionism as the theoretical lens. By analyzing UN documents, reports, and case studies of women participating in UN programs, the research investigates how these narratives challenge or reinforce power dynamics and social expectations, particularly in relation to gender. The paper highlights how success stories portray women in leadership roles, breaking traditional norms and promoting their capability to drive social, economic, and political change. In patriarchal regions, these stories emphasize breaking societal expectations, while in more progressive settings, they focus on expanding leadership opportunities. The research reveals that these narratives not only inspire but also influence policy-making within the UN and its partners, actively reshaping power dynamics and constructing new social realities. Ultimately, success stories play a crucial role in advancing SDG 5 on gender equality, positioning women as leaders and agents of change



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### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





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## Empowering women: The role of success stories in shaping gender roles and power dynamics in the UN.

#### Introduction

The empowerment of women is a cornerstone of global development, with the United Nations placing a strong emphasis on advancing gender equality as part of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Success stories, which highlight the journey of women overcoming barriers and achieving significant milestones, play a pivotal role in the UN's advocacy efforts. The purpose of this research paper is to explore how success stories within the UN's framework contribute to the shaping and reinforcing of gender roles and norms. By analyzing these stories through the lens of social constructionism, we can better understand how social realities such as gender dynamics are formed and perpetuated. This issue is critical, as women's empowerment is a global challenge directly tied to the achievement of numerous SDGs, particularly SDG 5, which focuses on gender equality and the UN's peacekeeping missions and programs for gender equality are directly linked to broader international efforts to ensure that women have the opportunity to lead, participate, and thrive in decision-making processes.

#### Finding & Analysis

- \* Success stories frequently portray women in leadership roles, challenging traditional gender norms and promoting the narrative that women are capable of driving social, economic, and political change.
- \* In regions with deeply rooted patriarchal norms, success stories tend to focus on breaking societal expectations, whereas in more progressive environments, the focus is on expanding leadership opportunities.
- \* Women are increasingly seen as leaders in traditionally male-dominated fields such as peacekeeping and governance, shifting societal perceptions of what women can achieve.
- \* The positive impact of these narratives extends beyond inspiration, influencing policy-making within the UN and its partner organizations. Success stories provide concrete examples of what in gender equality programs and shaping future empowerment strategies.



#### Research Objective

1. How do the success stories challenge or reinforce the power dynamics within UN organizations?
2. Are there any cultural or historical factors that shape the ways in which women's empowerment is portrayed?
3. What new gender roles or identities are being constructed or reinforced through their narratives?

#### Conclusion

This research demonstrates the powerful role that success stories play in the UN's efforts to advance women's empowerment and gender equality. These narratives not only inspire individuals but also challenge societal norms, create new gender identities, and reshape power dynamics within institutions. By applying social constructionism, we see that success stories do more than celebrate individual achievement; they actively participate in constructing new social realities that position women as leaders and agents of change.

#### Research Methodology

This research is based on a qualitative approach, utilizing a literature review and case study analysis. A comprehensive review of UN documents, reports, and publications related to women's empowerment, particularly success stories shared by UN women and within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was conducted. In case studies of specific women who have participated in UN programs, we analyzed to explore how their stories reflect and challenge social norms and power dynamics. By applying social constructionism as the theoretical lens, this research examines how gender roles are constructed and maintained through these narratives. The success stories were categorized into identity patterns related to gender, power, and identity construction.

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**




# GENDER EQUALITY WOMAN'S EMPOWERMENT: THE UNS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER JUSTICE

## ABSTRACT:


The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in advancing sustainable development and gender justice through its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5 on gender equality. Gender justice is crucial for sustainable development, as women's equal participation drives inclusive progress. UN initiatives, particularly through UN Women, focus on providing women with access to education, healthcare, economic empowerment, and political representation, thus reducing poverty and inequality. This paper applies intersectional feminism to analyze the UN's approach, acknowledging how overlapping identities like gender, race, and class shape women's experiences. By addressing these intersections, the UN aims to dismantle systemic inequalities. Additionally, sustainable development theory is used to highlight how gender equality contributes to long-term economic, social, and environmental progress. The research will explore how the UN's efforts in gender justice are essential for sustainable development, examining the impact of these initiatives on global communities? How effectively do these efforts address the root causes of gender inequality? Gender justice not only upholds women's rights but also strengthens overall development outcomes, promoting a more equitable and sustainable world


**Keywords:** UN, Sustainable Development, Gender Justice, Intersectional Feminism, Empowerment, Equality




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## 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

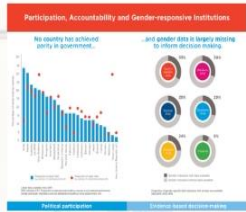


### GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: THE UN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER JUSTICE

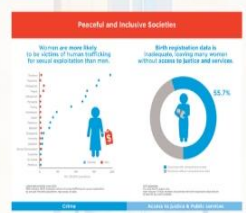
#### Introduction

Gender equality and women's empowerment are central to achieving sustainable development. UN initiatives, particularly through the SDG framework, prioritize gender justice as a global challenge. This research investigates the role of the UN in advancing these goals, with particular attention to how women's empowerment drives progress across multiple SDGs, including education, economic growth, and climate action.

#### Participation, Accountability and Gender-responsive Institutions



#### People and Inclusive Societies



#### Finding & Analysis

- UN Contributions: The UN has significantly contributed to policy frameworks, global campaigns (e.g., HeForShe), and funding initiatives that promote gender equality.
- SDG 5: Gender equality (SDG 5) remains at the core of many UN interventions, linking directly with goals related to poverty, health, and education.
- Barriers: Challenges include inadequate political will, cultural resistance in some regions, and gaps in funding for gender-specific programs.

#### Research Objective

This study explores the UN's role in promoting gender equality and empowering women globally, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fostering gender justice.

#### Conclusion

The UN's efforts toward gender equality have contributed immensely to global progress, but significant challenges remain. Enhanced collaboration between governments, NGOs, and international bodies is essential to overcome barriers to women's empowerment. To ensure continued progress, increasing political will and funding for gender justice programs is crucial.

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

## ADDRESSING GLOBAL HEALTH WORKFORCE SHORTAGE: CHALLENGES AND PATHWAYS FOR EQUITABLE ACCESS

### ABSTRACT:

The global health workforce is essential in delivering quality healthcare services, yet regions with the highest disease burden remain critically underserved. Despite projections showing a reduction in the global shortage of health workers from 18 million to 10 million by 2030, the distribution of health professionals remains inequitable. Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, continues to have the lowest density of healthcare workers, with only 2.3 doctors and 12.6 nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, while Europe and Northern America experience far higher densities. This disparity highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions to strengthen healthcare systems in underserved regions. This poster explores the global health workforce dynamics from 2014 to 2021, focusing on the disparities between regions with high disease burdens and low healthcare worker density. It will discuss strategies for addressing these inequalities, such as increasing investment in health worker training, improving healthcare infrastructure in rural and hard-to-reach areas, and implementing policy reforms that ensure better resource allocation. Emphasizing the importance of equitable healthcare access aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all. By focusing on workforce distribution and access challenges, this study seeks to contribute to the global conversation on achieving universal health coverage and improving health outcomes worldwide



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### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference





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## Addressing Global Health Workforce Shortages: Challenges and Pathways for Equitable Access.

#### Introduction

The global health workforce plays a critical role in delivering quality healthcare services; however, regions with the highest disease burden remain significantly underserved. While projections suggest a decrease in the global shortage of health workers from 18 million to 10 million by 2030, the uneven distribution of healthcare professionals persists. This stark disparity underscores the urgent need for targeted efforts to strengthen healthcare systems in underserved regions and address global health inequities.

#### Health Workforce (in millions)



Year	Health Workforce (in millions)
2024	18
2030	10

#### Finding & Analysis

Regions with limited financial resources struggle to invest in healthcare infrastructure, salaries, and training programs, making it difficult to attract and retain healthcare workers. In some regions, ongoing conflict or political instability can disrupt health systems and make it difficult to maintain a stable workforce. Improving infrastructure in rural and hard-to-reach areas, such as healthcare facilities, transportation, and technology, can make these regions more appealing for healthcare workers. Improving infrastructure in rural and hard-to-reach areas, such as healthcare facilities, transportation, and technology, can make these regions more appealing for healthcare workers.

#### Research Objective

The objective of this study is to explore global health workforce dynamics from 2014 to 2024, focusing on the disparities between regions with high disease burdens and low healthcare worker density. It aims to identify strategies for addressing these inequalities, such as increasing investment in health worker training, improving healthcare infrastructure in rural and hard-to-reach areas, and implementing policy reforms for better resource allocation, with the goal of contributing to the global effort to achieve universal health coverage and improve health outcomes.

#### Conclusion

To address these disparities, policy reforms should focus on increasing investment in health worker training, offering incentives for placements in underserved areas, and improving healthcare infrastructure. Additionally, retention strategies such as better working conditions and competitive salaries, along with international cooperation to regulate health worker migration, can help ensure more equitable resource allocation and access to healthcare services. These efforts are crucial in achieving universal health coverage and improving global health outcomes.

#### References

World Health Organization (WHO)      United Nations  
<https://www.who.int>      <https://www.un.org>

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

### ABSTRACT:

Maternal and child health (MCH) is a critical area of public health focused on improving the well-being of mothers, infants, and children, recognizing its vital role in shaping overall societal health and development. Reducing maternal and infant mortality rates has been central to global health initiatives, with significant progress made through interventions like antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and postnatal support. Despite advancements, disparities remain, particularly in low-income regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where access to quality healthcare is limited. Maternal health encompasses prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care, which are essential in preventing complications such as hemorrhage, infections, and preeclampsia. Antenatal care helps monitor the health of both mother and fetus, providing an opportunity for early detection and management of health risks. Access to skilled healthcare during childbirth significantly reduces the risks associated with labor and delivery. Child health is equally important, focusing on adequate nutrition, disease prevention, and immunization. Malnutrition remains a major concern in many developing regions, contributing to stunted growth and increased vulnerability to diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. Immunization programs have been instrumental in controlling childhood diseases like measles, polio, and diphtheria, but challenges like vaccine hesitancy and logistical barriers still need to be addressed. Addressing social determinants, including poverty, education, and gender inequality, is key to improving MCH outcomes. Educated mothers are more likely to utilize health services, practice good nutrition, and ensure their children receive necessary vaccinations. The integration of mental health support, especially for mothers, and the use of technological innovations like mobile health platforms offer new opportunities for advancing MCH. Sustained investment in healthcare systems, stronger policy frameworks, and international collaboration are essential to ensure continued progress in maternal and child health, particularly in underserved regions.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



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## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

**Introduction:**  
Child and maternal health, a key marker of overall health system performance, is a policy priority area by the World Health Organization and the United Nations, including the Sustainable Development Goals. Previous realist work has linked child and maternal health outcomes to globalization, political tradition, and the welfare state. It is important to explore the role of other key policy-related factors.

**Research Objective:**

- To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality due to pregnancy and child birth
- To morbidity and mortality due to unsafe abortion
- To reduce perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortalit
- To promote reproductive health awareness for young children
- To increase knowledge of reproductive biology and promote responsible behaviour of adolescents regarding contraception, safe sex and prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

**Research Method:**  
The series of studies are population cross-sectional studies, with statewide coverage, searching for representative sample of reproductive aged women and pre-school children in Ceara , Brazil. The sampling plan followed simple random, stratified, systematic and by conglomerates, in sequence. About 300 variables were collected.



**ESSENTIAL INTERVENTIONS, COMMODITIES AND GUIDELINES**  
for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health




DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Finding and Analysis:**  
Maternal Health Care  
Basic concerns for maternal health care are:

- Identify pregnant and lactating women in the community
- Provide antenatal and postnatal care
- Counsel for maternal nutrition, prepare pregnant women for breastfeeding and HTSP (Healthy Timing & Spacing of Pregnancy)
- Refer pregnant women for TT (Tetanus Toxoid) immunization Infant Health Care

Basic concerns for infant health care are:

- Identify children under five in the community
- Counsel for infant care and child nutrition to promote exclusive breastfeeding 0-6 months and timely appropriate weaning

**Conclusion:**  
MCH services are one of the most important programmes of community . Its aim to deliver health care to special group in population which is specially vulnerable to disease or death it promot reproductive health reduce MMR . IMR it has various scheme such as NRHM ,RCH, CSSM, JSY, ASHA ,TBA, IMNCI these programmes are provide comprehensive care helps in promoting health status of mother and children .

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<https://www.waatercenter.org/organization>



## UNITED NATIONS ROLE IN ENSURING A STANDARD OF GLOBAL HEALTH

### Abstract:

Global health challenges, such as infectious and non-communicable diseases, transcend national borders, necessitating coordinated international responses. This study examines the United Nations' (UN) pivotal role in global health governance, focusing on the World Health Organization (WHO) and its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all." The research explores the UN's strategies for setting global health standards and assesses key initiatives like the COVAX vaccine distribution program, which faced obstacles such as vaccine nationalism. Despite significant progress, including advancements in maternal and child health, persistent healthcare access inequalities and rising non-communicable diseases remain challenges. Through a qualitative analysis of reports from UN agencies like WHO and UNICEF, the study highlights the need for global cooperation and robust health systems to bridge health equity gaps and improve pandemic preparedness. Concluding, it emphasizes that while the UN has made notable contributions, achieving SDG 3 by 2030 requires sustained efforts and stronger international collaboration.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



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B.S 6th Semester  
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### UNITED NATIONS ROLE IN ENSURING A STANDARD OF GLOBAL HEALTH

**Introduction:**

Global health refers to addressing health issues that transcend national borders, such as infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases. The United Nations (UN), primarily through the World Health Organization (WHO), plays a key role in setting global health standards and coordinating international responses to health crises. This study explores how the UN ensures global health standards, with a focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all."

**Finding & Analysis:**

1. WHO's Role: The WHO is central in global health governance, coordinating vaccination campaigns and responses to health crises like COVID-19.
2. Progress on SDG 3: While child and maternal health have improved, achieving universal health coverage remains challenging, especially in low-income regions.
3. Pandemic Response: The COVAX initiative aimed at equitable vaccine distribution demonstrated the UN's leadership, though obstacles like vaccine nationalism slowed progress.
4. Health Inequalities: Healthcare access inequalities persist, with additional challenges posed by the rise of non-communicable diseases and climate change.

**Research Objective:**

The research aims to:

1. Analyze the UN's role in setting global health standards.
2. Explore the challenges the UN faces in promoting global health equity.

**Research Methodology:**



- Data Collection: This study analyzes reports from UN agencies like WHO, UNICEF, and global health databases.
- Content & Comparative Analysis: A qualitative review of UN health initiatives and a comparative assessment of health outcomes in different regions.

**Conclusion:**

The UN has made substantial contributions to global health, but gaps in health equity and challenges in addressing non-communicable diseases and pandemic preparedness remain. To meet SDG 3 by 2030, global cooperation and stronger health systems are essential.

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Picture Credit:  
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<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/2024/04/24/un-remains-a-force-for-good-in-global-health.html>

Department of International Relations

## CHALLENGES FACED BY UN IN ADVOCATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISRAEL- PALESTINE CONFLICT

### ABSTRACT:

This paper examines, The Israel-Palestinian conflict, the key challenges faced by United Nation in advocating for Human Rights in the complex Conflict. The central issue are the ongoing violations faced by both Israel and Palestinian populations, which complicate the UN efforts to promote peace and uphold civil liberties standards. This analysis identifies several key challenges that impede the UN’s human rights advocacy efforts. How to address the complexity of Israel- Palestinian rivalry effectively by the UN? Which kind of measures UN implemented to ensure accountability for Human rights violations? The paper delves into the “Human rights dilemma” the UN faces, as it struggles to balance the competing human rights claims and difficulties of both Israel-Palestinian people. The objective is to assess the effectiveness of UN resolutions, reports, and factfinding missions in addressing Human rights violations. The primary aim of this paper is to identify the complexities surrounding that hinder effective UN intervention. Include examining the impact of geopolitical interests that influencing the UN actions in protecting Human Rights. Moreover, the paper also identifies the limitations faced by the UN in providing aids and protection to affected people. Through a critical study of these challenges examining how these difficulties influenced in unified approach to human right advocacy. Lastly, the UN remains committed to promoting human rights, its efforts in the Israel-Palestinian clash are often hindered by systemic obstacles, requiring a reevaluation of strategies to enhance its effectiveness and impartiality in the region.

**Keywords:** United Nations, Israel-Palestinian conflict, Human Rights, Advocacy Challenge



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### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



## CHALLENGES FACED BY UN IN ADVOCATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT



**SARAH EJAZ**  
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Batch - 15

#### Introduction

- The Israel-Palestinian conflict is one of the longest-standing global issues, with human rights violations on both sides leading to a severe humanitarian crisis.
- The United Nations (UN) faces numerous obstacles in promoting peace and addressing human rights violations, often limited by political, operational, and logistical barriers.
- This research seeks to understand how these challenges affect the UN's ability to provide aid, advocate for human rights, and protect civilians.

**Background:**

- Over seven decades of conflict: The Israel-Palestinian dispute is marked by violence, territorial disputes, and severe humanitarian crises.
- UN's involvement: The UN has introduced numerous resolutions and initiatives to protect human rights.
- Geopolitical dynamics: Efforts by the UN are often hindered by political divides, including internal Palestinian factionalism and Israel's security concerns.



UN Aid and Assistance in Gaza

#### Finding & Analysis

1. Veto Power Influence: The UN Security Council resolutions are often ineffective due to vetoes, particularly by the United States.
2. Blockade and Access to Aid: Israel's blockade of Gaza has severely limited the UN's ability to deliver humanitarian aid, including food, water, and medical supplies.
  - The restricted access to aid has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.
3. Lack of Accountability: The UN has been unable to hold Israel accountable for alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide, leading to a lack of deterrence.
4. Humanitarian Disaster in Gaza: The Gaza's population is facing a dire humanitarian situation:
  - 1.9 million people displaced.
  - 25,000 fatalities, with • 70% of casualties being women and children.
  - 65,000 wounded.
  - Widespread shortages of basic necessities such as food, water, and medicine, creating a public health crisis.
5. International Legal Action: Like South Africa has submitted a genocide charge against Israel to the International Court of Justice, with the support of over 50 countries, highlighting the growing global concerns over the humanitarian impact.

#### Research Methodology

- A qualitative approach examining historical and contemporary events.
- Focus on the political dynamics, operational hurdles, and external influences that have impeded the UN's efforts in advocating for human rights in the Israel-Palestinian conflict.



Gaza Strip Casualties from Airstrikes



Displacement in Gaza Strip

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### DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### Conclusion

- The UN's efforts in advocating for human rights within the Israel-Palestinian conflict face significant challenges, including geopolitical power plays, operational limitations, and the failure to hold parties accountable.
- Moving forward, the UN needs to enhance its credibility, improve access to affected populations, and foster international cooperation beyond political biases.
- Future advocacy efforts must prioritize inclusive dialogue and meaningful engagement to protect human rights for all populations involved.



## GLOBAL VACCINE DISTRIBUTION AND IMMUNIZATION

### ABSTRACT:

Global vaccine distribution and immunization are crucial for preventing infectious diseases and safeguarding public health worldwide. Effective vaccine distribution requires collaboration between governments, international organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and NGOs. However, challenges such as unequal access, inadequate infrastructure, and logistical hurdles persist, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Programs like COVAX and the GAVI Alliance aim to improve equitable access, but disparities remain, exacerbated by factors like healthcare system weaknesses and political instability. The COVID-19 pandemic underscored both the potential and limitations of global vaccine distribution, with wealthier nations acquiring vaccines more quickly than poorer ones. This inequity has intensified discussions on vaccine nationalism and the need for better global health coordination. Additionally, vaccine hesitancy and misinformation hinder immunization efforts in some areas. To ensure equitable vaccine distribution in the future, there is a need to strengthen healthcare systems, increase vaccine production in LMICs, and promote international cooperation. These efforts are vital for building resilient, sustainable immunization programs that protect populations globally.

### 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference



**GLOBAL VACCINE DISTRIBUTION AND IMMUNIZATION**

Faiz Ur Rehman  
International Relation  
Batch-15



#### Introduction

Background: Global vaccine distribution is essential for controlling infectious diseases and achieving public health goals. However, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted significant disparities in access to vaccines across countries.

#### Research Objective

The objective of global vaccine distribution and immunization research is to ensure equitable access to safe and effective vaccines worldwide, aiming to prevent infectious diseases and improve public health outcomes for all populations.

#### Research Methodology

Data on vaccine distribution rates, cold chain logistics, and immunization coverage were analyzed using statistical software to identify trends and disparities.  
Focus Regions: The analysis covers low-, middle-, and high-income countries across different continents, examining variations in access to vaccines.



**Figure 1: Share of the population fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (as of 16 November 2023)**

The number of people who received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine is shown. The graph compares high-income countries (solid blue line), middle-income countries (dashed orange line), and low-income countries (dotted green line). The Y-axis represents the percentage of the population fully vaccinated, ranging from 0% to 100%. The X-axis represents the year from 2020 to 2023.

Source: UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund estimates of national immunization coverage.

#### Finding & Analysis

High-income countries received vaccine shipments faster, resulting in earlier immunization campaigns. Low-income regions faced delays due to limited cold chain storage and transportation challenges, resulting in lower vaccination rates.

#### Conclusion

Summary: Effective vaccine distribution is critical for global health but remains unevenly managed due to infrastructure, economic, and political barriers.

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



## DEMOCRACY WHY IT IS NOT IN THE UNO?

### ABSTRACT:

The League of Nations, the first international organization, failed to halt the catastrophic second world war and resolve disputes among nations. Among many reasons for its failures, one was that the USA was not a member of the platform. However, the anonymous decision-making procedure and lack of forceable agency were also major issues. Similarly, the United Nations Organization is also called a failed institution. Although this body possesses the superpower (USA) membership, it is unable to prevail peace and prosperity on the planet. Because only the methodology of war is modified, but it continues in the shape of proxies and cold war. Indeed, it is nuclear deterrence that prevents the third global war. No one can neglect the cold war between the USSR and the USA and the current scenario between the USA and China; the killing of 800,000 people in Rwanda and the Muslim genocide in Serbia are not forgivable, and the prolonged genocide in Palestine is an elephant in the room. Further, the proxies in Yemen, Syria, and Ukraine are the best example of its failure. Indeed, it is called a toothless body. A million-dollar question arrives here: the Americans are found of democracy, and for the sake of that, he fought a prolonged cold war with the USSR, but why is there no democracy in the world organization? Why are there five permanent members who have veto power in the UNO? Why is a decision not taken with the majority or two-thirds voting system? What is the financial burden on the international organization to carry out appropriate functions? To discuss the entire scenario, realism theory would be on the table, and for accumulating data, historical, quantitative, and qualitative research methods will be used.

**Keywords:** international organization, veto power, democracy, and failure.

4th Undergraduate Poster Conference

**Shafiq un Nisa**  
M Phil - IR



**ABSTRACT:**  
All members of the United Nations Organization are not equal. The veto power is dominated. They hold decision-making powers.

**INTRODUCTION:**  
The League of Nations, the first international organization, failed to halt the catastrophic second world war and resolve disputes among nations. It failed because the US was not a platform member, among other reasons. However, the anonymous decision-making procedure and lack of forceable agency were also major issues. Similarly, the United Nations Organization is also called a failed institution.  
However, the anonymous decision-making procedure and lack of forceable agency were also major issues. Similarly, the United Nations Organization is also called a failed institution. Although this body possesses the superpower (USA) membership, it is unable to prevail peace and prosperity on the planet. Because only the methodology of war is modified, but it continues in the shape of proxies and cold war. Indeed, it is nuclear deterrence that prevents the third global war. No one can neglect the cold war between the USSR and the USA and the current scenario between the USA and China.  
The killing of 800,000 people in Rwanda and the Muslim genocide in Serbia are not forgivable, and the prolonged genocide in Palestine is an elephant in the room. Further, the proxies in Yemen, Syria, and Ukraine are the best example of its failure. Indeed, it is called a toothless body.



**DEMOCRACY!**  
**WHY IT IS NOT IN THE UNO?**  
★★★★★






DEMOCRACY

**METHODOLOGY:**  
To discuss the entire scenario, realism theory would be on the table, and for accumulating data, historical, quantitative, and qualitative research methods will be used.

**FINDING:**  
For peace, there must be democracy, which is necessary in the international organization. It gives importance to each state and equality before law.

**CONCLUSION:**  
A million-dollar question arrives here: the Americans are found of democracy, and for the sake of that, he fought a prolonged cold war with the USSR, but why is there no democracy in the world organization? Why are there five permanent members who have veto power in the UNO? Why is a decision not taken with the majority or two-thirds voting system? What is the financial burden on the international organization to carry out appropriate functions?

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## A REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

### ABSTRACT:

Urbanization is increasing rapidly, contributing significantly to environmental degradation and exacerbating the climate crisis. This research critically examines the United Nations' (UN) role in addressing climate change, focusing on the innovative use of algae for climate action. Algae-based bioremediation presents a revolutionary solution to combat water and air pollution, particularly in heavily polluted regions like Pakistan, where smog, smoke, and industrial waste pose severe health risks. The study highlights how urban expansion leads to increased carbon emissions, deforestation, and pollution, calling for the urgent adoption of new technologies. Algae, known for their ability to absorb significant amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, remove pollutants from water, and purify the air, offer a quick and efficient method for tackling environmental challenges in urban settings. In Pakistan, where air pollution from vehicular emissions, smoke, and smog has reached alarming levels, algae-based solutions can play a critical role in reducing pollutants and improving air quality. Furthermore, algae bioremediation in water bodies can help clean contaminated rivers and lakes, addressing the issue of water pollution caused by untreated industrial discharge. By integrating algae into urban planning, cities can reduce their carbon footprints and improve public health while advancing the UN's climate goals. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is instrumental in supporting this transformation. UNEP works closely with its 193 member states, civil society, businesses, and other major groups through the UN Environmental Assembly to address human rights and environmental challenges. This research highlights the revolutionary potential of algae in addressing water and air pollution and calls on UNEP to prioritize this technology as parts of its broader environmental strategy. Algae-based bioremediation offers a practical and swift solution to mitigate the impacts of rapid urbanization, contributing to cleaner, more sustainable urban environments.

**Keywords:** Climate Action, Urbanization, Algae, Bioremediation, Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Smog, UNEP, Human Rights, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 13), UN Resolutions, Green Technology




4<sup>TH</sup> UNDERGRADUATE POSTER CONFERENCE

### A Revolutionary Approach to Climate and Environmental Challenges





**ABSTRACT**

This research investigates the potential of microalgae in mitigating climate change by leveraging their ability to absorb carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and produce sustainable biofuels. The study highlights algae's role in reducing greenhouse gas concentrations and addressing urban pollution, particularly in Pakistan, which faces critical air and water quality issues. Additionally, algae technology offers solutions for water pollution through wastewater treatment, thereby advancing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13. By integrating algae-based bioremediation in urban planning, this research underscores its viability as a scalable, sustainable solution to environmental challenges exacerbated by rapid urbanization.

**URGING THE UN'S ENGAGEMENT**

SADEF ANWAR

**KEY FINDINGS**

- CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration:** Microalgae can absorb approximately 2 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1 kg of biomass produced.
- Biofuel Potential:** Algae-based biofuels can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 70% compared to traditional fossil fuels.
- Water and Air Purification:** Algae can significantly improve water quality by absorbing pollutants. Urban applications, such as 'liquid tree' technologies, can absorb CO<sub>2</sub> as effectively as 200 m<sup>2</sup> of forest.
- UNEP's Role:** The UN has made substantial efforts to promote the adoption of algae technologies. UNEP's initiatives focus on sustainable urban development and environmental resilience, emphasizing the importance of bioremediation technologies like algae in achieving environmental sustainability.

**INTRODUCTION**

Urbanization is accelerating globally, significantly contributing to environmental degradation and intensifying the climate crisis. Climate change is one of the most urgent global challenges, requiring immediate action in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which calls for combating climate change and its impacts. This study explores the potential of algae, particularly microalgae, in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, improving air quality, and providing a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Algae can also mitigate water pollution through bioremediation, making them a multifaceted solution for urban environmental challenges. The research focuses on Pakistan, where cities like Lahore and Karachi are grappling with some of the highest levels of air pollution in the world, with Lahore consistently ranking among the top ten cities for air quality concerns.

**METHODOLOGY**

This research employs a mixed-method approach, combining literature reviews, case studies, and field data. A detailed analysis of UN reports from 2008 to 2023 outlines the organization's efforts in promoting sustainable technologies, particularly through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The study also examines case studies from regions like India and Serbia that have implemented algae technology for air and water purification. Data on pollution levels were collected from various sources, including the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA), which reported that major cities face PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels exceeding 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, significantly above the WHO-recommended limits of 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This context emphasizes the urgency of employing algae-based solutions to address local environmental challenges.

**CONCLUSION**

Algae-based bioremediation can significantly improve air and water quality in urban areas. The UN should focus on integrating algae technologies into global climate strategies to achieve multiple SDGs, including SDG 6 (Clean Water), SDG 7 (Affordable Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).







**CALL TO ACTION**

Urgent collaboration is needed to implement algae-based solutions for cleaner cities and advancing global climate goals.



