



AUS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Director's Welcome Letter

Dear delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to AUSMUN 2024, where you will play an essential role in shaping global discourse about world issues. This year's conference is set to be a platform for innovation, collaboration, and meaningful dialogue. Here we will explore global issues, analyze the complexities of the same, and propose solutions that satisfy the varying perspectives of countries in the international community.

It is important to remember that you think critically, engage in constructive debate, and seek to achieve common ground with your fellow delegates. At AUSMUN, we encourage you to approach this experience with an open mind and a commitment to finding a solution. This conference is not only a simulation but also an opportunity for you to develop skills that benefit your academic, professional, and personal lives. It is a chance to form connections with individuals who share a similar passion for global issues and diplomacy. I encourage you to make the most of this unique experience and to challenge your limits by thinking beyond the ordinary. Together, we will all contribute to the legacy of excellence that AUSMUN is known for.

I look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the remarkable contributions each of you will make to our conference.

Welcome to AUSMUN 2024, and let us embark on this enriching journey together.

Warm regards,

Sarvagya Sharma

Director of Research

AUSMUN 2024



Moderator's Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

We are thrilled to welcome you to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) committee at the American University of Sharjah Model United Nations (AUSMUN).

As the Chairs of this esteemed committee, we want to express our warmest greetings and enthusiasm for the journey that lies ahead. UNICEF AUSMUN offers a unique platform for you to dive into the world of international diplomacy, where you will not only engage in insightful debates but also work collaboratively towards solutions that will impact the lives of children around the world.

In this guide, you will find an in-depth exploration of the issues on our agenda. From access to quality education and healthcare to child protection and sanitation, you will be exposed to the challenges and complexities surrounding these matters. Your journey during AUSMUN will involve brainstorming solutions, debating policies, and building consensus to address these vital concerns. Moreover, the Background Guide outlines the rules and procedures that will govern our committee sessions. Understanding these rules will ensure that our debates are structured, productive, and respectful. Please take the time to familiarize yourself with these guidelines to make the most of your UNICEF AUSMUN experience.

As Chairs, our role is to guide and support you throughout this conference. We are here to facilitate discussions, answer questions, and provide a helping hand when needed. Your passion, dedication, and innovative ideas are what will drive our committee's success. We hope you will find this guide a valuable resource, but more importantly, we encourage you to bring your unique perspectives, creative solutions, and unwavering commitment to the table. Together, we can make a positive impact on the lives of children worldwide.

In the spirit of UNICEF's mission to protect and advance the rights of every child, let us embark on this remarkable journey, eager to learn, collaborate, and work towards a better world for the world's most vulnerable.

Warm regards,
UNICEF AUSMUN Chairs.



Hello, esteemed delegates! My name is Reema Shubair, and I will be one of the chairs at UNICEF. I am currently majoring in Finance here at AUS. The reason I have grown increasingly interested in MUN is because, within MUN, I found the perfect place to explore how the global economy connects with diplomacy, and where I could contribute to making our world a better place, one resolution at a time. I look forward to meeting you all!



Welcome, delegates! My name is Motasem, and I am an engineering student here at AUS. I began my MUN journey as a delegate five years ago, and ever since, I fell in love with debating, politics, and the United Nations. Over the years, I have participated in MUN in various roles. With the current political climate, I believe in constructive dialogue and voicing opinions. I look forward to an engaging and enriching experience together, where we learn, grow, and make an impact.

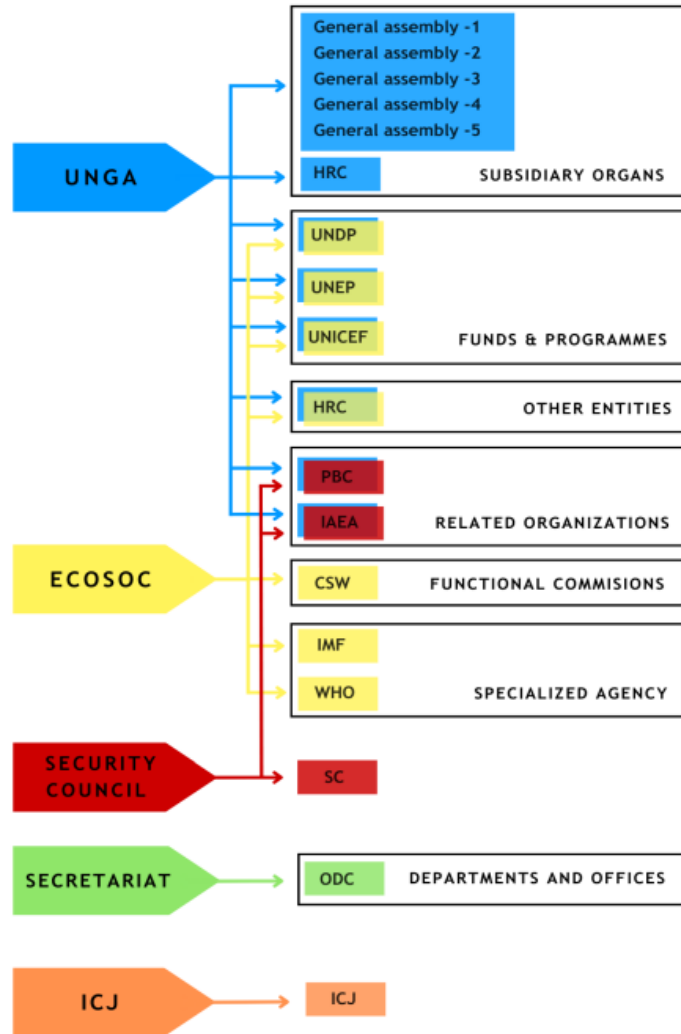


Hi Delegates, I am Rayan Ghadhab currently a first-year Law student at Sorbonne Paris - Abu Dhabi. I will be one of your chairs. Model UN is an experience I describe as instrumental in shaping who I am. Despite facing a vocal condition that made it difficult for me to speak up, I took pride in remaining resilient and courageous. When not participating in MUN conferences, I enjoy spending time with my friends. I look forward to making an impact on your lives.



Hi everyone! I'm Aisha Abbas and I'm a first-year university student at Sorbonne Paris who plans to pursue Law. I started my MUN journey in the 8th grade; thereafter, I found my passion for public speaking, politics, and debate. Throughout my MUN journey, I have participated in several conferences, from online to face-to-face. Moreover, in addition to MUN, I enjoy indulging in outdoor activities, organizing events, spreading positive energy, and going to extremes even if it means stepping out of my current capabilities. I'm eager to meet all the delegates of the United Nations Children's Fund Committee during this year's AUSMUN conference and I'm certain that all the delegates will have an extraordinary experience!

This diagram visually represents the UN system and corresponds to AUSMUN. It reflects the relationships between committees and clearly demonstrates the committee's position, significance, and powers as defined under the UN charter.



Brief About the Committee

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to promoting the rights and well-being of children worldwide. Established in 1946, UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories to provide essential services, advocate for children’s rights, and address global challenges that affect children. In this committee, we are committed to addressing two significant global challenges that directly impact the lives and futures of children.

The first topic is “Addressing the Backslide in Childhood Immunization.” Childhood immunization is the foundation of public health and a fundamental right of every child. Despite significant progress, we are witnessing a concerning backslide in immunization rates in some regions, with almost 20.5 million children worldwide lacking access to critical life saving vaccines (UNICEF, 2023). This alarming trend poses a substantial threat to global public health. Our committee will focus on several key aspects to tackle this issue effectively.

Our next topic is “Assessing the Current Measures to End Child Marriage and Early Childbearing.” Globally, over 650 million women currently in existence were married as children, with at least 12 million girls getting married before turning 18 each year (OHCHR, n.d.). Child marriage and early childbearing remain grave violations of children’s rights and affect the well-being and prospects of young girls worldwide. Our committee’s objective is to critically assess the effectiveness of current measures and efforts to eliminate child marriage and early childbearing.

UNICEF, the United Nations Children’s Fund, relies on a variety of funding sources to support its mission of safeguarding children's rights. These sources include governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations, the private sector, and individual contributors. UNICEF receives support in the form of financial contributions, human resources, partnerships, equipment, and in-kind donations. Pooled funding, such as thematic funding, joint programs, and trust funds, plays a crucial role in their funding mix. Multi-year funding in all these categories helps UNICEF improve program planning and implementation, enhance visibility for advocacy efforts, reduce operational costs, and ultimately achieve more significant social impact with their investments.

The Function of the Committee

Established on December 11, 1946, the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund, also known as UNICEF, was created with the objective of providing support and care to children in the aftermath of World War II.

UNICEF has played an important role in numerous humanitarian crises and works in over 190 countries and territories, making it one of the most well-known social welfare organizations worldwide. Its activities encompass various initiatives, including the distribution of vaccines and disease prevention, the provision of medical care for mothers and children living with HIV, the enhancement of maternal and childhood nutrition, sanitation improvements, education promotion, and emergency aid during disasters.

Highlighting some of UNICEF's prominent projects, one of them is the "Tap Project" This fundraising campaign, launched in 2007 and spanned eight years, successfully generated over \$6 million. The funds were directed toward providing clean drinking water to nearly half a million children in developing nations (UNICEF Tap Project, 2023). Additionally, UNICEF has been actively involved in the global polio eradication campaign since 1988. Over the years, their substantial contributions have played a pivotal role in reducing polio cases worldwide, with particular emphasis on high-risk regions, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, and various african countries (UNICEF, 2019).

As for the voting procedure, in accordance with rules 38 and 39 of the UNICEF Rules of Procedure (ROP), each member is entitled to one vote, and decisions, including resolutions, are reached/passed through a majority vote among the participating members who are present and voting. Members who choose not to cast a vote are considered to have abstained. A second vote must be performed if the votes do not present a majority. The vote will be taken starting with the person whose name is picked at random by the Chairs. When a member's name is mentioned during a roll call, the member's representative must respond "present," "present and voting," or "abstain.". Additional research is recommended using the United Nations Rules of Procedure to obtain more detailed information.

Topic 1: Addressing the Backslide in Childhood Immunization

Summary and History

Addressing the backslide in childhood immunization is crucial for safeguarding public health and the well-being of children. Childhood immunization programs have long been at the forefront of disease prevention, reducing child mortality rates, and bolstering the concept of herd immunity. However, recent years have witnessed a concerning decline in childhood immunization rates worldwide, posing a significant threat to global public health.

Historically, the concept of immunization can be traced back to the late 18th century when Edward Jenner introduced the smallpox vaccine. This pioneering discovery laid the foundation for the development of vaccines against a plethora of infectious diseases, including but not limited to measles, polio, and tuberculosis. The World Health Organization (WHO) recognized the potential of immunization in 1974 when it launched the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). The primary goal of EPI was to ensure that children worldwide had access to vaccines against diseases (World Health Organization, 2023). Conflict and insecurity in various regions have further disrupted immunization efforts, making it difficult for health workers to reach vulnerable populations. The COVID-19 pandemic acted as an accelerant to the decline in immunization rates. Health systems worldwide faced immense pressures, leading to the diversion of resources and personnel from routine immunization programs. Fears about visiting healthcare facilities during the pandemic, coupled with lockdowns and supply chain disruptions, further compounded the problem.

To counter this alarming trend, governments, international organizations, and civil society have initiated various strategies and initiatives such as vaccine education campaigns, strengthening healthcare systems, conflict resolution and access, catch-up immunization campaigns, and global collaboration. Addressing the backslide in childhood immunization is a multifaceted challenge that demands international cooperation, targeted strategies, and unwavering dedication to protect children from preventable diseases. The historical successes of immunization, when combined with modern initiatives and global solidarity, can help reverse the decline in immunization rates and secure a healthier future for our children and communities.

Discourse on the Issue

Childhood immunization is one of the most critical public health measures, safeguarding children against a host of infectious diseases that were once major threats to their well-being. Immunizations have been instrumental in reducing child mortality and protecting communities from outbreaks. However, recent years have witnessed a concerning backslide in childhood immunization rates, raising serious public health concerns.

The decline in childhood immunization can be attributed to a variety of factors, including vaccine hesitancy, lack of access to healthcare services, and misinformation. Vaccine hesitancy, driven by unfounded fears of side effects and mistrust of the healthcare system, has gained traction due to the spread of misinformation on social media and other online platforms. Socioeconomic disparities can restrict healthcare access, hindering vaccine uptake and jeopardizing herd immunity. This decline poses a significant threat, potentially reviving vaccine-preventable diseases like measles, mumps, and whooping cough, with severe health consequences and mortality at stake (UNICEF, 2018). Moreover, the strain on healthcare systems caused by outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases can divert resources away from other critical healthcare needs.

In summation, the decline in childhood immunization is a significant public health concern that threatens the well-being of children and communities. Vaccine hesitancy, limited healthcare access, and misinformation have contributed to this decline, raising the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. To combat this issue, comprehensive public health efforts, including education, outreach, and improved access to healthcare services have been launched. Overall, addressing the backslide in childhood immunization is crucial to protect the health and future of our society and to maintain the hard-fought gains in public health that immunizations have provided for decades.

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

Childhood immunization is a global public health priority, and international organizations have played a pivotal role in promoting vaccination programs and increasing access to vaccines in various countries. Over the years, these organizations have implemented a range of strategies to tackle the issue of declining childhood immunization rates. Historically, IOs like the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF have provided financial and technical assistance to countries, delivered vaccines to underserved areas, and monitored progress towards immunization goals.

In recent years, international organizations have continued to address the backslide in childhood immunization through innovative and collaborative efforts. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the importance of vaccines and brought renewed focus to immunization programs. These organizations have pivoted to support vaccine distribution for COVID-19 while also advocating for the maintenance of routine immunization services. They have also intensified efforts to combat vaccine hesitancy by providing accurate information and countering misinformation. Furthermore, IOs have facilitated global partnerships, such as COVAX, which aim to ensure equitable access to vaccines in lower-income countries, further emphasizing the importance of vaccines on the global stage.

The latest developments in the efforts of international organizations to address the backslide in childhood immunization show a commitment to adapt to changing global health priorities.

The involvement of IOs in supporting the development, distribution, and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines is a significant step toward securing the future of vaccination programs. These organizations continue to work with governments, healthcare providers, and local communities to ensure the continuity of routine immunization services, raising awareness about the importance of vaccinations and addressing the obstacles that have contributed to declining immunization rates. In a world interconnected as never before, the actions of international organizations are vital in safeguarding the health of children worldwide and preventing the resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases.

Questions that the Committee and Resolutions Should Address

1. What are the primary factors contributing to the decline in childhood immunization rates, and how can these barriers be effectively identified and addressed?
2. What measures can be taken to improve healthcare infrastructure and resources for immunization programs?
3. What international partnerships and collaborative efforts can be established to ensure the equitable distribution of vaccines and strengthen immunization programs worldwide, especially in lower-income countries?
4. How can the United Nations secure sustainable financing for immunization programs, ensuring that they remain adequately funded and able to reach all eligible children?
5. What legislative changes or incentives can be implemented to support vaccination efforts?

Suggestions for Further Research

Further research is essential for addressing the backslide in childhood immunization effectively. Here are some suggestions for further research on the topic at hand.

1. Investigate the underlying causes of vaccine hesitancy, the role of social media and online platforms in spreading misinformation, and effective strategies for countering vaccine-related myths and misconceptions.
(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6515949/>)
2. Explore the impact of cultural and community factors on vaccine acceptance and examine strategies for culturally sensitive communication and engagement to increase immunization rates.
(<https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator/covax/covid-19-vaccine-country-readiness-and-delivery/acceptance-and-demand>)
3. Research the barriers to healthcare access that contribute to low immunization rates, especially in underserved communities, and propose innovative solutions for

improving access to vaccination services.

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6179470/>)

Timeline of Major Events

1796: Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine, marking the beginning of vaccination efforts.

1955: The polio vaccine is introduced, leading to widespread immunization efforts.

1994: The Vaccines for Children Program (VFC) is established in the United States, increasing access to immunizations for low-income children.

2000: The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is created to improve vaccination access in developing countries.

2010: The Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) is launched by the World Health Assembly to boost vaccination coverage worldwide.

2020: The COVID-19 pandemic underscores the importance of vaccination and accelerates vaccine research and distribution efforts.

2021: Concerns about the backslide in childhood immunization due to pandemic disruptions lead to renewed efforts to catch up on missed vaccinations.

Topic 2: Assessing the Current Measures of Ending the Practices of Child Marriage and Early Childbearing

Summary and History:

Child marriage and early childbearing are two deeply intertwined practices with profound consequences, particularly for the rights and well-being of young girls. To assess the current measures aimed at ending these practices, it's essential to understand the historical context. Child marriage, defined as any union involving individuals under the age of 18, has roots in various cultures and has persisted for centuries.

Early childbearing, often a result of child marriage, involves girls giving birth before the age of 18. These practices are associated with numerous negative consequences, including limited educational opportunities, increased health risks, economic vulnerabilities, and human rights violations. Efforts to eradicate child marriage and early childbearing have gained momentum in recent years. International organizations, governments, and NGOs have been working together to address the root causes of these practices and develop comprehensive strategies (UNICEF Chad, 2020). These measures include legal reforms to set a minimum age for marriage, educational programs to empower girls, community awareness campaigns, and economic support for families to alleviate financial pressures that may lead to child marriage. Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations include a target to eliminate child marriage and early childbearing by 2030, providing a framework for global action.

Assessing the effectiveness of these measures is an ongoing process, with progress varying by region and culture. Many countries have made significant strides in raising awareness and implementing policies to combat child marriage and early childbearing, resulting in declining rates. However, challenges remain, such as enforcing these laws, changing deeply ingrained cultural norms, and addressing poverty as a root cause. Continued efforts, global collaboration, and a focus on empowering young girls to have control over their lives and futures are crucial in the ongoing fight to end these harmful practices.

Discourse on the Issue

Assessing the current measures to end the practices of child marriage and early childbearing is not just a matter of policy and law, but a profound examination of the human rights and well-being of young girls. These practices perpetuate cycles of poverty, hinder girls' education, and personal development, and expose them to health risks. While significant strides have been made on the global stage to combat child marriage and early childbearing, the battle is far from over, and it necessitates a holistic approach.

One crucial aspect of this issue is the need for rigorous enforcement of laws and regulations that establish a minimum age for marriage. Legal reforms alone are insufficient;

they must be complemented with educational initiatives to raise awareness about the consequences of child marriage and early childbearing. Communities and families must also be engaged in these efforts, as cultural and economic factors often drive these practices. Moreover, empowering young girls through education, vocational training, and access to healthcare is paramount. By offering them opportunities and autonomy, we can break the cycle of child marriage and early childbearing.

Beyond the legal and policy framework, the fight against child marriage and early childbearing is fundamentally about challenging deeply ingrained societal norms and beliefs. It involves dismantling gender inequalities and advocating for girls' rights to choose when and whom to marry and when to become mothers. It is a global endeavor that requires cooperation among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and communities. In assessing the effectiveness of these measures, we must consider not only the reduction in rates but also the broader empowerment of young girls and the lasting impact on their lives. The journey to end these practices is an arduous one, but it is an essential battle for the rights and dignity of the next generation.

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

Past international organization (IO) actions have played a significant role in addressing the practices of child marriage and early childbearing. Organizations such as the United Nations and UNICEF have been at the forefront of global efforts to combat these harmful practices. One of the most notable developments is the inclusion of ending child marriage and early childbearing in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015. SDG 5.3 aims to eliminate child marriage and early childbearing by 2030. This global commitment has mobilized resources and attention, driving actions to tackle the issue.

The latest developments in this ongoing battle against child marriage and early childbearing show a mixed picture. On one hand, there has been progress in reducing the prevalence of child marriage and early childbearing in various countries, thanks to legal reforms, awareness campaigns, and community-based interventions. Some nations have raised the minimum age of marriage, and more girls are staying in school longer, which can deter early marriage. Additionally, a growing number of countries are developing comprehensive national strategies to tackle these practices. However, challenges persist, including the need for better enforcement of laws, the persistence of deeply rooted cultural norms, and socioeconomic factors driving child marriage. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these challenges, leading to a rise in child marriage and early childbearing in some areas due to economic pressures and school closures.

To assess the effectiveness of these measures fully, international organizations and governments must continue to work together, using data and research to refine their strategies. They should adapt their approaches to the evolving circumstances, especially in the wake of the pandemic, and continue to emphasize the importance of girls' education and empowerment. Additionally, addressing child marriage and early childbearing necessitates a multidimensional approach that involves not only legal and policy changes but also social and economic support for vulnerable families. The fight against these practices is ongoing, and international organizations remain vital players in driving progress and advocating for the rights and well-being of girls worldwide.

Questions that the Committee and Resolutions Should Address

When assessing the current measures aimed at ending child marriage and early childbearing, there are several critical questions that the committee and any resolutions should address:

1. How can data collection and monitoring systems be used to better understand the prevalence and trends of child marriage and early childbearing?
2. What role can international organizations play in promoting the implementation of such legal measures?
3. How can we engage communities and families in changing social norms and beliefs that perpetuate these practices?
4. Considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the increase in child marriage and early childbearing, how can we develop humanitarian responses that protect vulnerable populations from resorting to these practices due to economic pressures and school closures?
5. What is a legislative solution that can be implemented to ensure the proper allocation and monitoring of funding?

Suggestions for Further Research

Further research is essential for addressing the backslide in childhood immunization effectively. Here are some suggestions for further research on the topic at hand.

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of implemented initiatives and legislations in terms of reducing rates, improving the well-being of affected individuals, and breaking the cycle of poverty.
(<https://www.cbpp.org/research/various-supports-for-low-income-families-reduce-pov-erty-and-have-long-term-positive>)
2. Investigate regional disparities in child marriage and early childbearing. Analyze the underlying reasons for variations in prevalence and the success of measures in different regions.
(<https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-021-01125-8>)
3. Identify cultural, economic, and social factors that influence these practices.
(<https://study.com/learn/lesson/sociocultural-factors-influence-examples.html>)
4. Assess the effectiveness of economic empowerment programs in reducing these practices.
(<https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-020-8219-6>)
5. Research the impact of education and awareness campaigns on child marriage and early childbearing. (<https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/end-child-marriage>)
6. Analyze the correlation between girls' access to education and delayed marriage and childbirth.
(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6964653/#:~:text=Results%3A%20Compared%20to%20uneducated%20women.of%20marrying%20after%2018%20years>)

Timeline of Major Events

1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is adopted, emphasizing the need to protect human rights, including the rights of children.

1979: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is adopted, addressing gender-based discrimination and child marriage.

1990: The United Nations sets child marriage as a violation of human rights in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2014: The Girl Summit in London focuses on ending child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

2015: The United Nations includes ending child marriage as part of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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