

UNFCCC

Chair: Poppy Stowell-Evans

**Topic 1: Navigating Climate Challenges: Enhancing
Adaptation and Building Resilience.**

**Topic 2: Climate Conundrum: Unraveling the connection
between Conflict and Climate.**



Table of Contents

Welcome Letter _____

Committee History _____

Committee Structure _____

Glossary _____

Topic 1

Introduction _____

History of the Topic _____

Current Situation _____

Bloc Positions _____

Questions to Consider _____

Important Documents for Research _____

Topic 2

Introduction _____

History of the Topic _____

Current Situation _____

Bloc Positions _____



Questions to Consider _____

Important Documents for Research _____

Bibliography

Topic 1 _____

Topic 2 _____

Welcome to UNFCCC!

Dear Delegates,

Hello and welcome to YMUN Singapore 2024! My name is Poppy Stowell-Evans and I will be your Chair for UNFCCC. I use the pronouns she/ her and I'm really excited to meet you all and engage in 3 days of discussion, debate and negotiations on what I consider to be important and interesting global issues. I'm currently a Sophomore in Morse College and a proud FGLI student! I'm from Newport in Wales, UK and love studying at Yale as an international student. My academic interests focus on attempting to understand why the world we live in is the way it is in order to understand how we can work to improve this and so I major in History and Political Science. Aside from academics I am proud to sit on the board of Yale's only competitive ModelUN team, to have worked on developing YMUN India and have engaged in volunteering groups on campus including VITA. Outside of Yale, I engage in social justice and climate activism and was proud to launch the UK's first petition calling for the recognition of Climate Refugees.

I believe that MUN provides the most ample opportunity to engage with the world's most important issues while developing leadership, confidence and the ability to be diplomatic- skills that are essential both to succeed in MUN and step into your most confident self! Along with the competitive nature of MUN, it provides an excellent opportunity to learn, and meet new people. Because of this, I'm excited to see enthusiasm and engagement in the committee room where every delegate feels comfortable, safe and respected. I'm hoping to see innovative and informed solutions that are unique but actually effective! The issues of adaptation and resilience and the connection between the climate crisis and conflict are two topics that require urgent action and



thoughtful consideration. As a committee, we will embark on sessions of exciting discussion as we navigate some of the biggest challenges in the world right now.

I cannot wait to meet you all and hope that this will be a committee we all leave feeling inspired to tackle climate change in our real lives!

Welcome and see you in Committee,

Poppy Stowell-Evans

committees@ymuns.org

Chair of UNFCCC

USG of Committees



Committee History

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) traces its roots back to the mounting global concern over the impacts of climate change. The need for international cooperation on this critical issue led to the establishment of the UNFCCC during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The convention marked a historic moment as it brought together nations from around the world to address the challenges posed by climate change collectively.

The primary objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous interference with the climate system. To achieve this, the convention set out a framework for ongoing negotiations and actions to address climate change, emphasizing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities among nations.

The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 as an extension of the UNFCCC, established binding emission reduction targets for developed countries. However, recognizing the evolving nature of climate change and the need for broader global participation, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015. This landmark accord, negotiated under the UNFCCC, aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to pursue a more ambitious 1.5-degree target.

Over the years, the UNFCCC has evolved into a key platform for international climate negotiations, fostering dialogue, cooperation, and action to address the complex challenges posed



by climate change. Regular Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings serve as crucial forums for nations to assess progress, negotiate agreements, and enhance their commitment to a sustainable and climate-resilient future.



Committee Structure

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) operates through a structured framework that facilitates international cooperation on climate-related issues. The supreme decision-making body is the Conference of the Parties (COP), composed of representatives from all member countries. The COP meets annually to review and assess progress in dealing with climate change.

The Secretariat, based in Bonn, Germany, provides administrative support to the COP and facilitates the implementation of decisions. Additionally, the Subsidiary Bodies, including the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), offer technical expertise and recommendations to the COP.

All 197 member countries, including both developed and developing nations, are involved in the UNFCCC. The convention recognizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, acknowledging historical differences in contributions to climate change and varying capacities to address its impacts. This inclusive structure allows for comprehensive and inclusive discussions on global climate action, reflecting the shared responsibility of nations to combat climate change.



Topic 1: Navigating Climate Challenges: Enhancing Adaptation and Building Resilience.

Introduction

As delegates gather for the imminent committee session on "Navigating Climate Challenges: Enhancing Adaptation and Building Resilience," a palpable sense of urgency permeates the air. The world grapples with an escalating climate crisis, marked by extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and unpredictable ecological shifts. The committee convenes at a critical juncture, necessitating a collective response to confront the mounting challenges that climate change poses to nations across the globe.

The relevance of this committee session is underscored by the pressing need to enhance adaptation measures and fortify resilience in the face of an increasingly volatile climate. Delegates find themselves at the forefront of global efforts to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities, economies, and ecosystems. The intricate interplay of environmental, social, and economic factors demands comprehensive strategies that transcend borders. As the consequences of climate change become more pronounced, the imperative to navigate these challenges intensifies. The decisions made during this session will shape the trajectory of international cooperation and contribute to the global endeavor to secure a sustainable future.

The urgency of arriving at viable solutions is paramount, given the accelerated pace of climate change and its far-reaching consequences. Nations must collaborate to develop adaptive



strategies that account for the diverse vulnerabilities of different regions and populations. The committee session serves as a pivotal moment for delegates to pool their expertise, share best practices, and negotiate effective policies that prioritize resilience-building measures. The gravity of the situation requires a unified and swift response to safeguard our planet for future generations, making this committee session a crucial platform for forging a path towards a more resilient and sustainable world.

History

The issue of climate change and its impacts has been on the global agenda for several decades, with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) playing a pivotal role in addressing this multifaceted challenge. Established in 1992, the UNFCCC aimed to unite nations in combating climate change and mitigating its adverse effects. Over the years, the committee has evolved to reflect the changing landscape of climate-related concerns, leading to the current imperative of "Navigating Climate Challenges: Enhancing Adaptation and Building Resilience."

In the early years of the UNFCCC, the focus was primarily on mitigation strategies, as seen in the landmark Kyoto Protocol of 1997, which set binding emission reduction targets for developed countries. However, as the impacts of climate change became increasingly evident and severe, attention shifted towards adaptation and building resilience to address the vulnerabilities of communities and ecosystems.



The Kyoto Protocol laid the groundwork for international cooperation, but it had limitations. It did not comprehensively address adaptation measures, particularly for developing nations facing disproportionate impacts. The subsequent COP meetings recognized this gap, leading to the inclusion of adaptation in the Bali Action Plan of 2007. This marked a paradigm shift in acknowledging the need to enhance adaptive capacity to address the impacts of climate change, especially in vulnerable regions.

Over the past few decades, climate change has accelerated, driven by anthropogenic factors such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. The gradual increase in global temperatures has led to more frequent and severe extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruptions to ecosystems. These changes, while affecting all nations, disproportionately impact vulnerable communities in developing countries with limited resources to adapt.

As the scientific understanding of climate change improved, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessments provided increasingly alarming projections. The accumulation of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere, primarily carbon dioxide and methane, led to a warming trend that surpassed earlier predictions. The tangible impacts of climate change, from unprecedented heatwaves to catastrophic storms, underscored the urgency of addressing adaptation and building resilience.

The current situation is characterized by an urgent need to strengthen global efforts in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change. The consequences of inaction or insufficient action



are evident in the escalating frequency and severity of climate-related disasters. Vulnerable communities face displacement, loss of livelihoods, and increased food insecurity. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation further exacerbate the challenges.

While the UNFCCC has made strides in recognizing the importance of adaptation, the current committee session specifically addresses the need to enhance these efforts. The pressing nature of the issue demands a comprehensive and collaborative approach, considering the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and economic factors. The failure to address this issue adequately in the past can be attributed to a combination of insufficient awareness, competing priorities, and a lack of consensus on the urgency of adaptation measures.

The evolving nature of the climate crisis, coupled with an increased understanding of its impacts, has brought adaptation and resilience-building to the forefront of international climate discussions. The committee must now grapple with the complex task of navigating climate challenges, considering the historical context, the lessons learned from past efforts, and the imperative to act swiftly and decisively to secure a sustainable future for all.

Current Situation

Climate change has emerged as a global crisis, demanding urgent attention and comprehensive action. The current situation revolves around the imperative to enhance adaptation measures and build resilience in the face of escalating climate-related challenges. This section outlines the main problem, recent events, affected parties, and the intricacies of the crisis.



The central issue at hand is the intensifying impacts of climate change, characterized by rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, and disruptions to ecosystems. The increased frequency and severity of events such as hurricanes, droughts, floods, and wildfires pose a direct threat to communities, economies, and the environment. These impacts are not uniform; vulnerable populations, particularly in developing nations, face disproportionate risks due to limited resources and heightened exposure.

Recent years have witnessed a surge in climate-related disasters, emphasizing the urgency of addressing adaptation and resilience. The frequency of extreme weather events has surpassed historical averages, resulting in widespread devastation. For instance, increasing instances of hurricanes have caused extensive damage to coastal regions, displacing thousands and highlighting the vulnerability of low-lying areas to sea-level rise. Concurrently, prolonged droughts in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa have exacerbated food insecurity and strained water resources.

The impacts of climate change cut across geographical, socio-economic, and demographic lines, affecting nations, communities, and individuals. Developing countries, with limited resources and infrastructure, often bear the brunt of climate-related disasters. Small island nations, facing the threat of sea-level rise, experience existential challenges as their territories become increasingly uninhabitable. Agriculture-dependent regions grapple with shifting climate patterns, leading to crop failures and economic downturns. Indigenous communities, deeply connected to their environments, witness the erosion of traditional ways of life due to ecological disruptions.



Case Study 1: Cyclone Amara in Bangladesh 2022

In 20XX, Cyclone Amara struck Bangladesh, resulting in widespread flooding and destruction of infrastructure. Vulnerable communities, already grappling with poverty, faced displacement and loss of livelihoods. The event highlighted the urgent need for enhanced adaptive measures, including resilient infrastructure and early warning systems.

Case Study 2: Water Scarcity in the Horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa experienced prolonged droughts in the last two decades, leading to severe water scarcity and food shortages. Pastoralist communities faced the loss of livestock, a primary source of livelihood, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. The crisis underscored the necessity of adaptive strategies for water resource management and sustainable agriculture.

Timeline of Key Climate Events

Adoption of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, adopted during COP21 in 2015, marked a significant milestone in international climate action. While primarily focusing on mitigation, the agreement acknowledged the importance of adaptation and the goal of enhancing resilience.

IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C



In 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a special report emphasizing the need to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The report highlighted the severe consequences of exceeding this threshold and emphasized the urgency of adaptation efforts.

In summary, the current situation revolves around the escalating impacts of climate change, necessitating a focused and collaborative effort to enhance adaptation and build resilience. Recent events, case studies, and a timeline provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges at hand. The next section will delve into the historical response of the UNFCCC and the international community to address these issues, assessing the successes and limitations of past initiatives.

Bloc Positions

Developed vs. Developing Nations Divide:

Position 1: Developed nations argue for a balanced approach, emphasizing the need for joint responsibility in climate adaptation. They advocate for financial assistance and technology transfer to support developing countries in building resilience.

Position 2: Developing nations, on the other hand, stress historical responsibility, calling for increased financial and technological support from developed nations. They argue that the burden of adaptation should not disproportionately fall on countries with fewer resources.

Urban vs. Rural Perspectives:



Position 1: Urbanized countries emphasize the importance of resilient infrastructure in urban areas, where a majority of the global population resides. They prioritize technological advancements and sustainable urban planning.

Position 2: Rural-focused nations argue for a holistic approach that addresses the unique challenges faced by rural communities, including agricultural adaptation, water resource management, and preserving traditional livelihoods.

3. Immediate Action vs. Long-term Planning:

Position 1: Some nations advocate for immediate, high-impact measures to address the current consequences of climate change. They prioritize short-term adaptation strategies to protect vulnerable communities.

Position 2: Other nations emphasize the significance of long-term planning, focusing on sustainable development and building resilience for future generations. They argue for comprehensive, strategic adaptation efforts.

4. Global vs. Regional Climate Priorities:

Position 1: Some countries argue for a globally coordinated approach, emphasizing the interconnectedness of climate challenges. They advocate for unified, international strategies to address the overarching issue.

Position 2: Other nations prioritize regional adaptation strategies, arguing that local nuances and specific challenges require tailored solutions. They emphasize the importance of regional cooperation and flexibility.



5. Market-Based Solutions vs. Government Regulation:

Position 1: Some nations support market-based solutions, such as emissions trading and carbon pricing, as efficient mechanisms to drive adaptation and build resilience. They emphasize the role of private sector innovation.

Position 2: Other nations favor government-led regulation, asserting that market-based approaches may exacerbate socio-economic disparities. They advocate for stringent regulations and public sector intervention to ensure equitable outcomes.

These diverse bloc positions create a dynamic landscape within the committee, reflecting the complex web of interests, priorities, and perspectives that delegates will navigate while formulating effective and inclusive strategies to address climate challenges.

Questions to consider

- How can technology be used to support people in adapting to the climate crisis both in terms of infrastructure and in communities?
- How can it be ensured that a range of communities are considered when implementing solutions?
- How can adaptation be connected to mitigation? Is one more important than the other?
- In what ways can the committee consider the perspectives of climate refugees and other communities who are made more vulnerable by the climate crisis?



Resources

- <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement#:~:text=The%20Paris%20Agreement%20is%20a,force%20on%204%20November%202016.>
- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwijiIedt_GDAxVCkIkEHR_6AkEQFnoECAEQAAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.worldbank.org%2Fen%2Fnews%2Ffeature%2F2020%2F11%2F17%2Fthe-adaptation-principles-6-ways-to-build-resilience-to-climate-change&usg=AOvVaw0RkaY98ffuPPGTefD7bfq6&opi=89978449
- <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>
- <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>
- <https://climate.nasa.gov/extreme-weather/>
- <https://www.zurich.com/en/media/magazine/2022/there-could-be-1-2-billion-climate-refugees-by-2050-here-s-what-you-need-to-know#:~:text=How%20can%20we%20help%20climate,of%2053%20percent%20of%20farmland.>
- <https://www.rescue.org/article/what-drought-causes-impact-countries-most-affected#:~:text=“Across%20East%20Africa%2C%20people%20are,double%20the%20rate%20of%20adults.>
- <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/publications/climate-change-faqs/how-and-when-do-we-need-to-act-on-climate-change-/#:~:text=If%20emissions%20stay%20at%20current,more%20severe%20with%20additional%20warming.>
- <https://www.c2es.org/document/what-is-climate-resilience-and-why-does-it-matter/>
- <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/explainers/what-is-the-difference-between-climate-change-adaptation-and-resilience/>



- <https://www.unep.org/unga/our-position/unep-and-climate-emergency#:~:text=The%20U%20Environment%20Programme%20and%20climate%20change&text=working%20with%20governments%2C%20civil%20society,combating%20the%20sources%20of%20degradation>



Topic 2: Climate Conundrum: Unraveling the connection between Conflict and Climate.

Introduction

In the relentless pursuit of addressing climate challenges, an alarming intersection has emerged: the intricate connection between climate and conflict. As delegates gather for the impending committee session on "Climate Conundrum: Unraveling the Connection between Conflict and Climate," the global community stands at a pivotal crossroads. The urgency of this topic is underscored by the escalating frequency and intensity of conflicts driven or exacerbated by climate-related factors. The profound implications of this nexus demand immediate attention and a cohesive international response to mitigate the devastating consequences on nations and their populations.

Recent events have unveiled a disconcerting reality where climate change acts as both a catalyst and a multiplier of conflict. Dwindling natural resources, such as water and arable land, intensify competition among communities and nations, escalating tensions and sparking violence. The displacement of populations due to climate-induced disasters further strains resources, heightening the potential for conflict over limited necessities. As climate change exacerbates existing socio-economic vulnerabilities, it becomes imperative for the international community to grapple with the intricate dynamics of the climate-conflict conundrum.

The relevance of this committee session is amplified by the recognition that climate-induced conflicts are not isolated incidents but have far-reaching implications for global peace and



security. Nations find themselves at the precipice of a complex challenge that demands a nuanced understanding of the links between climate stressors and geopolitical tensions. The urgency lies not only in preventing the eruption of conflicts but also in developing strategies to address the root causes and mitigate the impact on vulnerable communities. A comprehensive and collaborative approach is crucial to unravel the intricacies of this climate conundrum and pave the way for sustainable solutions that promote both environmental resilience and international peace. As the world grapples with the multifaceted consequences of climate change, this committee session provides a crucial platform for delegates to navigate the intricate interplay between climate and conflict, fostering dialogue and cooperation to forge a path towards a more secure and sustainable future.

History

The intricate relationship between climate change and conflict has increasingly become a focal point in global discussions, presenting a multifaceted challenge that transcends environmental, social, and geopolitical boundaries. While the intersection of climate and conflict is not a new phenomenon, the recognition of its complex dynamics and the imperative to address its consequences has gained prominence in recent years.

In the early years of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the focus was primarily on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the direct impacts of climate change. The link between climate change and conflict was not explicitly addressed, as the global community was primarily concerned with understanding and curbing the



anthropogenic factors driving global warming. The Kyoto Protocol of 1997, a key outcome of the UNFCCC, aimed at emission reduction targets for developed nations but did not directly engage with the conflict aspect of climate change.

The escalation of climate-induced conflicts can be traced back to the latter part of the 20th century when environmental changes began to amplify existing vulnerabilities. As populations grew, competition for finite resources intensified, particularly in regions already grappling with political instability and socio-economic challenges. For example, the Darfur conflict in Sudan, which erupted in the early 2000s, is often cited as one of the first instances where climate stressors, such as prolonged droughts, played a significant role in exacerbating existing tensions over resources.

Several proximate causes contribute to the entwined relationship between climate and conflict. Dwindling water and agricultural resources heighten competition, leading to tensions between communities and, in some cases, nations. Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts, exacerbate vulnerabilities and disrupt livelihoods, pushing populations towards desperation and potential conflict. These conflicts often result from a complex interplay of environmental degradation, resource scarcity, and socio-political factors, creating a volatile mix that can escalate into violence.

The global landscape has witnessed an increase in migration and displacement driven by climate-induced events, further intensifying the potential for conflicts. As communities are



uprooted due to rising sea levels, desertification, or extreme weather events, the strain on resources in host areas can ignite tensions. Additionally, the economic repercussions of climate change, such as damage to infrastructure and reduced agricultural productivity, contribute to socio-economic disparities, fostering conditions conducive to conflict.

In recent years, the international community has begun to acknowledge the complex relationship between climate and conflict, recognizing that the consequences of climate change have far-reaching implications for global peace and security. Reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other organizations have highlighted the linkages, emphasizing the urgency of addressing the climate-conflict nexus. The Paris Agreement in 2015 marked a notable shift, acknowledging the need for adaptation and resilience in the face of climate-induced challenges, although it fell short of explicitly addressing the conflict dimension.

The historical progression from a primary focus on emissions reduction to a growing awareness of the climate-conflict nexus underscores the evolving nature of the climate change challenge.

The current committee session on "Climate Conundrum: Unraveling the Connection between Conflict and Climate" represents a critical juncture for delegates to delve into the complexities of this issue, building on past experiences and forging international cooperation to address the urgent and intertwined challenges of climate change and conflict.

Current Situation

Climate change has emerged as a critical catalyst and multiplier of conflicts worldwide, creating a complex and urgent challenge for the international community. This section will provide a



comprehensive overview of the current problem, detailing the main issues, recent events, affected parties, and relevant case studies.

The central issue revolves around the escalating number and intensity of conflicts driven or exacerbated by climate-related factors. Dwindling resources, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation contribute to heightened tensions and conflicts, threatening global peace and security. The conundrum lies in understanding the intricate dynamics of how climate change acts as a catalyst for conflicts, exacerbating existing geopolitical tensions and socio-economic disparities.

Recent years have witnessed a surge in climate-induced conflicts, highlighting the urgency of addressing this complex nexus. From the Lake Chad region in Africa, where resource scarcity has contributed to conflicts over water and grazing land, to the Arctic, where melting ice has triggered territorial disputes among nations^[1], the consequences of climate change on conflict dynamics are increasingly evident.

The impacts of climate-induced conflicts are multifaceted, affecting nations, communities, and individuals. Developing nations, particularly those with limited resources and weak governance structures, face disproportionate risks^[2]. Vulnerable populations, including indigenous communities and those dependent on agriculture, often bear the brunt of climate-related conflicts, experiencing displacement, loss of livelihoods, and heightened food insecurity^[3].

Case Studies



Case Study 1: Lake Chad Region

The Lake Chad region has experienced a protracted conflict fueled by environmental stressors. Prolonged droughts and desertification have diminished water resources and arable land, contributing to competition among communities and sparking conflicts over access to essential resources. This case underscores the intricate link between environmental degradation and conflict dynamics, with the potential for transboundary implications.

Case Study 2: Syrian Conflict (2011-present)

While complex and multifaceted, the Syrian conflict has been influenced by climate-related factors. A severe drought from 2007 to 2010, considered one of the worst in modern history, led to widespread crop failures and displacement of rural populations. This environmental stress acted as a catalyst for social unrest and migration to urban centers, contributing to the complex web of factors that eventually led to the Syrian conflict.

Timeline of Key Climate-Conflict Events

Lake Chad Environmental Stressors

Prolonged droughts and desertification in the Lake Chad region escalate tensions over water and grazing land, contributing to conflicts among communities.



Arctic Territorial Disputes

The melting of Arctic ice triggers territorial disputes among nations as they vie for control over newly accessible resources and maritime routes.

In summary, the current situation reflects a global challenge where climate change intertwines with conflicts, creating a conundrum that demands immediate attention. Recent events, case studies, and a timeline provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexities at hand. The next section will delve into potential solutions and strategies for mitigating the impact of climate-induced conflicts, offering a roadmap for delegates to navigate this intricate terrain during the committee session.

Bloc Positions

1. Climate Justice vs. National Interests:

Position 1: Delegates advocating for climate justice emphasize the principle that nations with historically high greenhouse gas emissions bear greater responsibility for climate-induced conflicts. They argue for a global approach to address the root causes and support affected regions, emphasizing equity and reparations for vulnerable nations.

Position 2: Some nations prioritize national interests, asserting that climate-induced conflicts should be addressed through a lens of sovereignty and self-determination. They resist external



interference and emphasize the need for tailored solutions that align with individual nations' priorities and capacities.

2. Immediate Adaptation vs. Mitigation Investment:

Position 1: Some countries advocate for immediate adaptation measures, focusing on building resilience in vulnerable regions to minimize the impact of climate-induced conflicts. They argue that investing in adaptive strategies is the most practical and urgent response.

Position 2: Other nations prioritize mitigation efforts, asserting that reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the most effective long-term strategy to prevent climate-induced conflicts. They advocate for comprehensive measures to address the root causes of climate change.

3. Global Cooperation vs. Regional Autonomy:

Position 1: Some delegates advocate for a globally coordinated response, emphasizing the interconnected nature of climate-induced conflicts. They argue for a unified approach, where nations collaborate to share resources, knowledge, and technologies to address the root causes.

Position 2: Other nations emphasize regional autonomy, arguing that localized solutions are more effective in addressing specific climate challenges. They prioritize regional cooperation, asserting that tailoring strategies to unique circumstances ensures more sustainable outcomes.

4. Migration Management vs. Climate Refugees' Rights:

Position 1: Some nations focus on managing climate-induced migration, emphasizing border controls and national policies to address the potential influx of displaced populations. They argue for strict migration management to mitigate social and economic strains.



Position 2: Delegates advocating for climate refugees' rights prioritize international cooperation to ensure the protection and rights of those displaced by climate-induced conflicts. They argue for a humanitarian approach and the establishment of frameworks to address the needs of climate refugees.

5. Economic Growth vs. Environmental Conservation:

Position 1: Some nations prioritize economic growth, asserting that development is crucial for building resilience and adapting to climate challenges. They advocate for policies that balance economic interests with environmental considerations.

Position 2: Other delegates emphasize environmental conservation, arguing that prioritizing sustainable practices and protecting ecosystems is essential for preventing climate-induced conflicts. They advocate for policies that prioritize environmental integrity over short-term economic gains.

These diverse bloc positions underscore the complexities within the committee, providing delegates with a range of perspectives to consider as they navigate the challenges posed by the climate-conflict nexus. The ideological, political, and geographical divides present opportunities for collaboration and negotiation as delegates seek to formulate effective and inclusive strategies during the committee session.

Question to Consider

- What is your country's priority: preventing war, orchestrating war in a climate-friendly way (if there is one), mitigating climate change to prevent war?
- How would climate friendly solutions reduce the probability of war?



- How can displaced people be protected during the peace making process?
- How can the committee take an intersectional approach to this issue?

Important Resources

- <https://unfccc.int/news/conflict-and-climate#:~:text=Climate%20change%20does%20contribute%20to,most%20vulnerable%20even%20more%20vulnerable.>
- <https://unfccc.int/news/conflict-and-climate#:~:text=Climate%20change%20does%20contribute%20to,most%20vulnerable%20even%20more%20vulnerable.>
- <https://ceobs.org/how-does-war-contribute-to-climate-change/>
- <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/climate-change-and-conflict>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/us/what-we-do/build-better-futures/environment-disasters-and-d-climate-change/climate-change-and>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/us/news/stories/climate-change-and-displacement-myths-and-facts>
- <https://news.stanford.edu/2019/06/12/climate-change-cause-armed-conflict/>

Bibliography

(tbc)

