



**MODERATOR:** Sofía Rifel  
**CHAIR:** Regina Martínez  
**CO-CHAIR:** Valeria Martínez  
**UNDER:** María Valenti



**Topic B: "Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies in Vulnerable Regions."**



# Welcoming letter

Dear Delegates,

In the name of the UNEA committee of the CFMUN X Edition, it is with great pleasure that we give a warm welcome to each one of you to this Model United Nations. We are thrilled to have you join us for this exciting event where we will discuss and find innovative solutions to global challenges.

Over the next few days, we will embark on a journey of diplomacy, collaboration, and intellectual growth. As delegates, you will represent various nations, bringing forth your perspectives and ideas. Your presence here today signifies your commitment to making a positive impact on the world.

Sincerely,  
Sofía, Regina & Valeria



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# I. Committee Background

The United Nations Environment Assembly, known as UNEA, was created in 2012, as a result of years of international effort to set the global environmental agenda, provide overarching policy guidance, and define policy responses to address emerging environmental challenges.

It undertakes policy review, dialogue, and the exchange of experiences, sets the strategic guidance on the future direction of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) by decisions and solutions taken in the Assembly that defines UNEP's work program, and fosters partnerships for achieving environmental goals and resource mobilization.

## II. Introduction to the Topic

In the past century, the concentration of greenhouse gases has grown drastically. The emission of greenhouse gasses is a consequence of human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and the emission of carbon dioxide. This is a significant factor in climate change as it is trapped in the atmosphere and contributes to the increase in temperature. In fact, carbon dioxide has recently surpassed 400 parts per million, a concentration that hasn't been observed for millions of years.

These numbers are alarming since they generate very damaging consequences for the environment such as frequent and intense natural disasters, rising sea levels, and altering ecosystems.

### III. Evolution of the Topic

Global warming is regarded as one of the most challenging and significant issues in the world, as it has a profound impact on various domains such as science, economics, society, politics, morals, and ethics.

The main emitters of global warming are carbon dioxide and the heat-trapping greenhouse gas. The phenomenon has a significant impact on the entire planet, resulting in the occurrence of more severe natural disasters and the destruction of animal ecosystems. Nonetheless, the ocean is the region most adversely affected. Thanks to global warming, ice sheets, and glacier melt, the level of the ocean is increasing.

Despite the cessation of the emission of these gases, its impact over time would remain unchanged, and it would persist for future generations.

## IV. Relevant Events

### A. Panorama

The climate change is a serious problem for the actual and future planet, so it is necessary to start solving it. Climate change is caused by the excessive producing of greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide, all this caused by human activities. The climate change mitigation is the different solutions to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions such as renewable energies, these strategies are important that can be implemented in all the countries.

- Climate change mitigation is key to start reducing the climate change.
- Mitigation strategies are needed to be adapted for all around the world.
- If actions aren't started now, the consequences could get worse.

- This problem affects all the planet, from the people to the animals and ecosystems.
- It is important to raise awareness about this topic in all the countries.

## **B. Points of view**

- The global warming consequences are several. However, one of the most common ones is the increase in the magnitude of natural disasters, which can cause great economic life and ecosystem losses. In 2021 there was flooding in Belgium, China, Germany, and India. Droughts and forest fires happened in Brazil, Canada, Russia, and the United States.
- Climate change, also causes gaps in global weather and water observations in Africa and island States, this can threaten the adaptation planning and management of water in those places.



- And due to the temperature increase, the glaciers, are starting to melt in places like Greenland or the Poles.
- Several countries have started to work on this problem, for example, in 2021 in Glasgow the Group of Seven and the European Union made promises of keeping the warming of the planet within the 1.5°C threshold.

## V. UN and External Actions

### A. UN Actions

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes goal 13 which talks about climate action.
- Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris on December 12, 2015, was adopted by several countries to address climate change.
- The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group III focused on mitigation options, potential new technologies, and the interplay between adaptation and mitigation.



- Financial flows outside the Convention • Bilateral Development Agencies • World Bank<sup>15</sup> and other IFIs (International Financial Institutions) • Private Sector • NGOs (Non-Governmental Development Organizations).

## **B. External Actions**

- NDCs submitted by each country each year to reflect the efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Targets for funding: highly vulnerable countries: LDCs and SIDS climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and disaster risk reduction.
- Governments have made mitigation strategies for 2050 with the purpose of reducing carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions, such as using technology or raising awareness.

## VI. Conclusion

Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, play an important role in addressing the impacts of climate change and taking care of the well-being of communities and ecosystems, especially in vulnerable regions. Mitigation's focus is reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while adaptation strategies' purpose is to build resilience and minimize the effects of climate change.

Climate change mitigation strategies, involve transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, promoting sustainable transportation, and implementing policies to reduce deforestation.

If this problem isn't solved soon, the consequences could be unbearable, so it is necessary to act now.

## VII. Committee Focus

When considering the possible solutions to the committee's topic, the following points must be considered:

- What solutions can the committee come up with that can be implemented in all countries?
- How can mitigation efforts be integrated with adaptation strategies?
- What are the current and projected impacts of climate change in your country?
- How can stakeholders be engaged and involved in the process?
- What measures can be taken to address the impacts of climate change on both humans and animals?

## VII. Participation List

- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- Principality of Andorra
- Argentine Republic
- Kingdom of Bahrain
- Central African Republic
- People's Republic of China
- The union of the Comoros
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- French Republic
- Republic of Guinea
- Republic of Haiti
- Republic of India
- Republic of Iraq
- Italian Republic
- Republic Kiribati
- New Zealand
- Russian Federation
- Kingdom of Spain
- Republic of Sudan
- Kingdom of Tonga



- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Mexican States
- United States of America
- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

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