FAIRGAZE PRESENTS

FREEVOICE MUN 2.0

Online Edition

BACKGROUND GUIDE

United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP

AGENDA

From Climate Commitments to Climate Security: Establishing a Global Framework for Financing Adaptation, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Managed Retreat in Vulnerable States

4 November 2026 · Online

Open to students of Grade 6 and above

For the use of delegates only. This is not an official United Nations document.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

How to Use This Guide

This guide is written for delegates who may be attending a Model United Nations (MUN) conference for the very first time. You do not need any previous MUN experience to read it, understand it and do well in committee. Read it in order: Part I explains what an MUN is and how your committee works, Part II teaches the rules you will use on the day, Part III explains the agenda in depth, and Part IV shows you how to research and prepare.

- **Blue boxes** explain an idea in simple words.
- **Gold boxes** are practical tips for delegates.
- **Green boxes** contain key facts and figures you can quote in committee.
- **Red boxes** warn you about common mistakes.

Facts in this guide were checked against United Nations and other official sources available up to mid-2026. This agenda keeps changing, so always confirm the latest developments yourself before 4 November, and quote dated sources ("according to the October 2026 report of…") rather than live totals.

COMMITTEE AT A GLANCE

Item	Details
Conference	FairGaze FreeVoice MUN 2.0, Online Edition
Committee	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Agenda	From Climate Commitments to Climate Security: Establishing a Global Framework for Financing Adaptation, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Managed Retreat in Vulnerable States
Delegations	42 UN Member States allotted at the conference; each has one vote
Outcome	A resolution adopted by a simple majority of members present and voting
Date and format	Wednesday, 4 November 2026; one day of online committee sessions on a video-meeting platform. The meeting link and timings are shared in your committee's WhatsApp group.
Who can take part	Students of Grade 6 and above. Registration is free.

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

It is our privilege to welcome you to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at FairGaze FreeVoice MUN 2.0. FreeVoice is built on a simple idea: every voice deserves to be heard. It is free, it is online and it is open to any student from Grade 6 upwards, wherever you live. Whether this is your tenth conference or your first, you belong here, and you will leave a more confident speaker and a sharper thinker.

Our agenda takes on one of the defining questions of your generation: From climate commitments to climate security, establishing a global framework for financing adaptation, climate-resilient infrastructure and managed retreat in vulnerable States. Climate change is no longer a future threat. It is the heatwave that closes schools, the flood that washes away a bridge, the sea that swallows a village.

Governments have made many promises. The challenge before you is to turn them into money, plans and protection for the people who need them most, and to decide fairly who pays. Think about engineering and finance, but also about human dignity: what it means for a family, or a whole nation, to leave the land of their ancestors.

This guide is your starting point, not your finishing line. It explains the rules of procedure, the history of the issue, the law that applies and the positions of different countries. Your task is to go further: to discover what your country believes, why it believes it, and what it would be willing to agree to. The best delegates are not those who speak the loudest, but those who listen carefully, negotiate in good faith and write solutions that others are willing to sign.

Remember that in committee you represent your allotted country, not your personal opinion. You may be asked to defend a position you personally disagree with. That is the real skill of diplomacy, and it is what makes MUN such a valuable experience. Keep your camera on, keep your notes close, and do not be afraid to raise your hand. We look forward to an informed, respectful and lively debate.

With warm regards,
The Executive Board
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
FairGaze FreeVoice MUN 2.0

PART I

Understanding Model United Nations

What an MUN is, and how your committee works in the real world

1. What is a Model United Nations?

A Model United Nations is an educational simulation of the United Nations and other international bodies. Each student becomes a **delegate** who represents a country (called a **portfolio**) in a committee. Delegates research their country's views, give speeches, debate, form alliances, negotiate and finally write and vote on a **resolution**, the formal document in which the committee records what it has agreed, just as real diplomats do in New York, Geneva and Nairobi.

MUN conferences began in universities in the mid-twentieth century and are now held in schools across the world. In India they have become one of the most respected co-curricular activities, because they build skills that classrooms alone rarely develop: public speaking, research, negotiation, teamwork and clear formal writing.

Who is who in committee

Role	What they do
Delegate	Represents a country. Speaks, negotiates, drafts documents and votes according to that country's policy.
Executive Board (EB)	Chairs the committee: usually a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and a Rapporteur. They keep order, apply the rules, recognise speakers and evaluate delegates.
Secretariat	The FairGaze team that organises the whole conference: the meeting links, schedules, technical help and certificates.
Host / tech support	In this online edition, manages the meeting room: admitting delegates, muting and unmuting, breakout rooms and screen sharing.

IN SIMPLE WORDS

Think of MUN as a mini United Nations on your screen. You are not playing a character in a play; you are doing the real work of a diplomat: understanding a problem, speaking for your country and persuading others to agree on a solution.

2. The United Nations in Brief

The United Nations was founded on 24 October 1945, after the Second World War, when its Charter entered into force. Its purposes, set out in Article 1 of the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, and to achieve international co-operation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights. Today it has 193 Member States. The Charter created six principal organs:

Principal organ	In one line
General Assembly	Every Member State, one vote each; discusses any issue and makes recommendations.
Security Council	15 members, 5 of them permanent with a veto; the only organ whose decisions bind all States.

Principal organ	In one line
Economic and Social Council	Co-ordinates the UN's economic, social and environmental work and its agencies.
Trusteeship Council	Supervised territories on their way to independence; inactive since 1994.
International Court of Justice	The UN's court in The Hague; settles legal disputes between States.
Secretariat	The UN staff, led by the Secretary-General, who carry out the Organization's day-to-day work.

UNEP is not a principal organ. It is a programme of the United Nations, created by the General Assembly and reporting to it through the Economic and Social Council, with its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, the first UN body based in the Global South.

3. The United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP was established by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) in December 1972, following the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. It is the leading global environmental authority within the UN system: it sets the global environmental agenda, assesses the state of the environment, and helps countries put environmental policies into practice. With the WMO it created the IPCC, and each year it publishes the *Emissions Gap* and *Adaptation Gap* reports.

UNEP's governing body is the **United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)**, which has universal membership: all 193 Member States. It meets every two years in Nairobi. Climate negotiations themselves take place under the UNFCCC at the annual COPs, but UNEA can recommend action, request reports and launch programmes that support them.

In practice UNEA tries to decide by **consensus**. At FreeVoice MUN 2.0, as in most MUN committees, resolutions pass by majority vote, but a strong resolution should still try to bring as many delegations on board as possible.

What UNEP can do	What UNEP cannot do
Adopt resolutions and recommend frameworks to Member States	Set binding climate finance targets for UNFCCC Parties
Assess needs and publish data, such as the Adaptation Gap Report	Collect taxes or levies
Set up partnerships, programmes and technical support	Direct the World Bank or the Green Climate Fund
Recommend that the UNFCCC, development banks and States act	Order a community to relocate

DELEGATE TIP: STAY WITHIN THE MANDATE

Use language that fits UNEA: 'requests the Executive Director to', 'calls upon Member States to', 'invites the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to consider', 'encourages multilateral development banks to'. UNEP can propose a framework and recommend it to others; it cannot itself bind governments to pay.

PART II

Rules of Procedure

How debate is run at FreeVoice MUN 2.0, online

Every MUN committee follows rules of procedure so that debate is fair and orderly. The rules below are those commonly used at school conferences in India, adapted for an online committee. The Executive Board may interpret or adjust them where needed, and its decision is final.

4. The Flow of Committee

Most committee sessions follow the order shown below. Do not worry about memorising it now: the Executive Board will guide the committee through each stage.



Figure 1. The usual flow of a UNEP session, from roll call to the final vote.

5. Stages of Debate

5.1 Roll call

At the start of each session the Chair reads out the names of all countries. When your country is called, unmute and reply "Present" or "Present and Voting", then mute again. A delegate who says "Present and Voting" gives up the right to abstain on substantive votes and must vote either for or against. The roll call also establishes **quorum**, the minimum number of delegates needed for the committee to work.

5.2 Setting the agenda

UNEP has a single agenda, so a delegate simply raises a motion to set the agenda to the topic in this guide. It passes by a simple majority.

5.3 General Speakers' List (GSL)

The GSL is the backbone of debate. Delegates who wish to speak are added to a list, and each speaks in turn for a set time, usually 60 to 90 seconds. Your first GSL speech is your **opening speech**: it presents your country's position. When no motion is on the floor, debate returns to the GSL. If time remains at the end of a GSL speech, the speaker must **yield** it:

Yield	What happens
Yield to the Chair	The remaining time goes back to the Executive Board. This is the most common yield.
Yield to another delegate	Another delegate uses the remaining time. They cannot yield it again.
Yield to Points of Information	Other delegates may ask the speaker questions about the speech, as many as the time allows.

5.4 Moderated caucus

A moderated caucus is a focused debate on one sub-topic, for example "Grants or loans: financing adaptation without debt". A delegate proposes it with a total time, a time per speaker and a topic. If the motion passes, the Chair calls on speakers one by one. Moderated caucuses keep debate specific and fast-moving.

5.5 Unmoderated caucus

During an unmoderated caucus, formal debate is suspended so that delegates can talk freely, form blocs and write working papers. Online, the Executive Board may open **breakout rooms**, or delegates may use the chat and shared documents as the Board directs. This is where most negotiation happens, so use it well: find allies, share ideas and draft clauses together.

EXAMPLE MOTIONS, EXACTLY AS YOU WOULD SAY THEM

- Moderated caucus: "The delegate of Bangladesh would like to raise a motion for a moderated caucus of 10 minutes, with 1 minute per speaker, on the topic 'Grants or loans: financing adaptation without debt'."
- Unmoderated caucus: "The delegate of Norway would like to raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus of 15 minutes to begin drafting working papers."

6. Points and Motions

Points are requests a delegate makes to the Chair. **Motions** are proposals that the committee does something, and most are put to a vote. Online, use the **Raise Hand** button (or hold your placard up to the camera, if the Board asks for placards) and wait to be recognised before you unmute.

Point	When to use it	Can it interrupt a speaker?
Point of Personal Privilege	You cannot hear the speaker, your connection has dropped, or you are personally uncomfortable.	Yes, only if it concerns audibility
Point of Order	You believe the rules of procedure have been applied incorrectly.	No
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	You have a question about the rules or about what is happening in committee.	No
Point of Information	You wish to ask another delegate a question about their speech.	No; only when the speaker yields to points

Motion	What it does	Vote needed
Set the agenda	Begins debate on the agenda topic	Simple majority
Moderated caucus	Focused debate on a sub-topic with set speaking time	Simple majority
Unmoderated caucus	Informal negotiation and drafting time	Simple majority
Extend the caucus	Adds time to the current caucus (usually not more than half the original time)	Simple majority
Introduce a working paper or draft resolution	Presents a document formally to the committee	Simple majority, at the Chair's discretion
Divide the question	Votes on operative clauses separately	Simple majority
Close debate	Ends debate and moves the committee into voting	Two-thirds majority
Suspend the meeting	Pauses committee for a break	Simple majority
Adjourn the meeting	Ends the session or the conference	Simple majority

6.1 Right of Reply

If a delegate's speech insults the national integrity of your country, you may send a written request for a Right of Reply to the Chair. If the Chair grants it, you may respond briefly. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is not allowed.

6.2 Chits

Chits are short written notes between delegates or to the Executive Board. In this online edition, chits are sent in the way the Board announces at the start of committee, usually as private messages in the meeting chat. All chits must be in English, relevant to committee and diplomatic in tone; the Board may read them and may count good chits towards your evaluation.

COMMON FIRST-TIMER MISTAKES

- Speaking in the first person ("I think"). Always use the third person: "The delegate of Kenya believes..."
- Giving your personal opinion instead of your country's policy.
- Unmuting or interrupting a speaker. Only a Point of Personal Privilege about audibility may interrupt.
- Leaving your camera off, or a display name that does not show your country.
- Quoting a figure without saying where it comes from and how recent it is.

7. Documents of Committee



Figure 2. The life of a resolution in committee.

7.1 Working papers

A working paper is an informal document that sets out a bloc's ideas. It has no fixed format and can include bullet points, tables or proposed clauses. Online, blocs usually write it together in a shared document and send it to the Executive Board, who may share it on screen.

7.2 Draft resolutions

A draft resolution is a formal document written in the format of a real resolution. It needs **sponsors** (the main authors, usually two to five countries, who must support the document) and **signatories** (countries that wish to see it debated but need not agree with all of it). The Executive Board sets the minimum number of signatories. Once approved by the Chair, it is introduced, read out and debated.

7.3 Amendments

An amendment adds, removes or changes an operative clause. A **friendly amendment** is accepted by all sponsors and is added without a vote. An **unfriendly amendment** is not supported by all sponsors and must be voted on. Preambulatory clauses cannot be amended.

7.4 Voting

Once debate is closed, no one may join or leave the meeting until voting ends. Each draft resolution is voted on in the order it was introduced. Delegates vote Yes, No or Abstain (unless they declared "Present and Voting"), by voice, by Raise Hand or by the poll tool the Board opens. A draft passes with a **simple majority of members present and voting**; abstentions do not count as votes cast.

8. How to Write a Resolution

A resolution is one long sentence. It begins with the name of the committee, continues with **preambulatory clauses** that explain the background and reasons, and ends with **operative clauses** that say what the committee will actually do.

Part	Rules	Example
Heading	Committee, agenda, sponsors and signatories	Committee: UNEP; Sponsors: ...; Signatories: ...
Preambulatory clauses	Begin with an italicised phrase; end with a comma; are not numbered; cannot be amended	Recalling Article 7 of the Paris Agreement,
Operative clauses	Begin with an underlined verb; are numbered; end with a semicolon; the last ends with a full stop	1. Calls upon developed countries to triple adaptation finance by 2035;

Preambulatory phrases	Operative phrases
Acknowledging, Affirming, Alarmed by, Aware of, Bearing in mind, Concerned by, Convinced, Deeply concerned, Determined, Emphasizing, Expressing concern, Fully aware, Guided by, Having considered, Mindful of, Noting with concern, Observing, Reaffirming, Recalling, Recognizing, Seeking, Stressing, Taking into account, Underlining, Welcoming	Calls upon, Decides, Encourages, Endorses, Invites, Recommends, Reaffirms, Requests the Executive Director to, Stresses, Supports, Takes note of, Urges, Welcomes

Sample clauses on our agenda

The clauses below show the style. They are examples only and do not represent any country's position.

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Paris Agreement,

Alarmed by the findings of the Adaptation Gap Report that the adaptation finance needs of developing countries are many times greater than current flows,

Recognizing that planned relocation must respect the rights, consent and culture of affected communities,

1. Calls upon developed countries to at least triple their provision of adaptation finance by 2035, predominantly in the form of grants;

2. Recommends the establishment of global principles for climate-resilient infrastructure and for planned relocation, developed with the participation of affected communities;

3. Requests the Executive Director to report annually on progress, building on the indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation.

9. The Position Paper and Your Opening Speech

A **position paper** is a one-page summary of your country's views on the agenda. It shows the Executive Board that you have researched well. If the Organising Committee asks for position papers, it will share the format and deadline in your WhatsApp group. Even if it does not, writing one is the best way to prepare. A strong position paper has four short sections:

1. **Background:** the problem in two or three sentences, in your own words.
2. **International action:** what has already been done, with document names and years.
3. **Your country's policy:** how your country has voted and what it has said, with evidence.

4. **Proposed solutions:** two to four concrete ideas your country would support in a resolution.

A 90-second opening speech

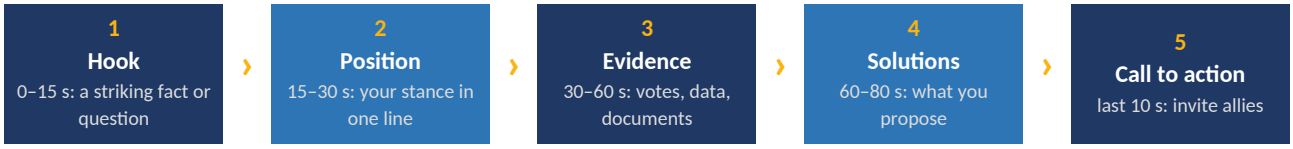


Figure 3. A simple structure for a strong first speech on the GSL.

10. Committee Etiquette, Online

Diplomacy depends on respect. The Executive Board evaluates not only what you say but how you say it.

- Address the Chair as "Honourable Chair" and other delegates as "the delegate of [country]".
- Set your display name to your country and name, for example "Bangladesh – Aarav", before you join.
- Keep your camera on and your microphone muted unless you have been recognised.
- Use Raise Hand (or your placard) to be recognised. Never speak over another delegate.
- Join ten minutes early from a quiet place with a charged device and a stable connection. If you drop out, rejoin at once and tell the Board in the chat.
- Never criticise another delegate personally. Disagree with a policy, not a person.
- Use formal English. Avoid slang, jokes about other countries and offensive language. Follow any dress code the Organising Committee shares.

Instead of saying...	Say...
"Rich countries caused this, so pay up."	"The delegate of Nepal recalls the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and calls for grant-based adaptation finance."
"That makes no sense."	"Could the delegate clarify how this fund would be replenished?"
"Move people away from the coast."	"The Republic of Fiji's experience shows that planned relocation must be voluntary and community-led."
"Join our group."	"The delegation of Kenya invites all like-minded delegations to work on a joint working paper."

Your day in committee

FreeVoice MUN 2.0 runs in a single day. The Executive Board decides the pace, but committees usually move through these stages. Exact timings are shared in your committee's WhatsApp group.

Session	What usually happens	Your goal
Session 1	Roll call, setting the agenda, opening speeches on the GSL, first moderated caucuses	Deliver a clear opening speech and note who agrees with you
Session 2	Moderated and unmoderated caucuses on sub-topics; blocs form and write working papers	Join or lead a bloc and contribute to a working paper
Session 3	Draft resolutions introduced and debated, amendments, closure of debate and voting	Defend your clauses and vote according to your country's policy

HOW DELEGATES ARE USUALLY EVALUATED

- **Research and knowledge:** accurate facts, correct use of documents and a clear understanding of the agenda.
- **Speeches and points:** clarity, structure, confidence and relevance on the GSL and in caucuses.
- **Diplomacy:** staying in your country's policy, building alliances and negotiating respectfully.
- **Documentation:** meaningful contributions to working papers, draft resolutions and amendments.
- **Participation and conduct:** active involvement through every session, punctuality and online etiquette.

PART III

Understanding the Agenda

Adaptation, resilience and planned relocation in a warming world

11. Introduction to the Agenda

For thirty years, climate diplomacy has focused mainly on **mitigation**: cutting the greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming. That remains essential. But the world has already warmed by about 1.2–1.3 °C since the nineteenth century, and the effects are here: record heatwaves in India and Pakistan, floods that covered a third of Pakistan in 2022, cyclones in the Philippines and Bangladesh, droughts in the Horn of Africa, glacial lakes bursting in Nepal, and rising seas that threaten whole island nations.

Adaptation means adjusting to these changes to reduce harm: building sea walls and flood defences, early warning systems, heat-resistant crops, cooler cities and stronger roads, bridges, hospitals and power grids (**climate-resilient infrastructure**). Where land can no longer be protected, communities may need to move in a planned, dignified way, known as **managed retreat** or planned relocation.

All this costs money, and the countries that need it most did least to cause the problem. UNEP's *Adaptation Gap Report* estimates that developing countries need hundreds of billions of dollars a year for adaptation, many times what they currently receive. Climate change is also a **security** issue: it can worsen food and water shortages, displacement and competition for resources, especially in fragile States. Your committee must design a global framework to turn climate promises into protection for the most vulnerable.

> **IN SIMPLE WORDS**
>
> Even if the world cut emissions to zero tomorrow, some climate change is already locked in. Poorer countries need money to protect their people: stronger buildings, early warnings and, sometimes, help to move whole villages to safer land. This agenda asks who pays, how much, through which channels, and how to do it fairly.

12. Key Terms Explained

Term	Meaning
Mitigation	Reducing or preventing greenhouse gas emissions.
Adaptation	Adjusting systems and behaviour to reduce harm from climate change that is happening or expected.
Loss and damage	Harm from climate change that adaptation cannot prevent, such as lost land, lives or culture.
Climate-resilient infrastructure	Roads, power, water, housing and other infrastructure designed to withstand climate hazards over its lifetime.
Managed retreat / planned relocation	The planned, voluntary movement of people and assets away from high-risk areas, with consultation and support.
Climate security	The ways climate change affects peace and security, for example by worsening resource conflicts or displacement.
Vulnerable States	Countries highly exposed to climate hazards with limited capacity to cope, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Term	Meaning
Adaptation gap	The difference between what adaptation needs and what is actually being done or financed.
Grants vs loans	Grants do not have to be repaid; loans add to debt. Much climate finance is loans.
NCQG	The New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, agreed at COP29 in Baku in 2024.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	A country's strategy for adapting to climate change, prepared under the UNFCCC.
Debt-for-climate swap	An agreement where part of a country's debt is cancelled in exchange for spending on climate or nature.

13. The Scale of the Challenge

- **Needs.** UNEP's Adaptation Gap Reports estimate that developing countries need roughly **US$ 200–400 billion a year** this decade for adaptation, with the 2025 report putting needs at around US$ 310–365 billion a year by 2035.
- **Flows.** International public adaptation finance to developing countries was only around **US$ 28 billion** in 2022, making needs many times larger than funding.
- **Debt.** Many vulnerable countries spend more on debt payments than on health or climate; most climate finance arrives as loans.
- **Access.** Small and poor countries struggle with the complex applications and requirements of climate funds.
- **Infrastructure.** Damage to roads, power and water systems is among the biggest economic costs of disasters; the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, launched by India in 2019, works on this.
- **Displacement.** Weather-related disasters cause tens of millions of internal displacements every year (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre).
- **Relocation.** Fiji has identified dozens of villages that may need to move and adopted national Planned Relocation Guidelines in 2018; the Falepili Union treaty between Australia and Tuvalu (signed 2023, in force 2024) created a pathway for Tuvaluans to move to Australia.

KEY FACTS

- The Paris Agreement (2015), Article 7, set a **Global Goal on Adaptation**.
- At COP26 (Glasgow, 2021) developed countries agreed to **double** adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025.
- At COP29 (Baku, 2024) the NCQG set a goal of at least **US$ 300 billion a year by 2035**, within an aim of US$ 1.3 trillion a year from all sources.
- At COP30 (Belém, 2025) countries called for **tripling adaptation finance by 2035** and adopted **59 indicators** to track the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- In **July 2025** the International Court of Justice gave an advisory opinion that States have legal obligations to protect the climate system.

14. Historical Timeline

Year	Event
1972	Stockholm Conference; UNEP is created.
1988	UNEP and the WMO create the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
1992	The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is adopted at the Rio Earth Summit.
2001	The LDC Fund and Special Climate Change Fund are created; the Adaptation Fund is agreed.

Year	Event
2009	At Copenhagen, developed countries promise US$ 100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020.
2010	The Green Climate Fund is created; the Cancún Adaptation Framework.
2015	The Paris Agreement sets the 1.5–2 °C goal and the Global Goal on Adaptation; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
2019	India launches the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).
2021	COP26 Glasgow: pledge to double adaptation finance by 2025.
2022	Pakistan floods; COP27 agrees a fund for loss and damage. The UN launches Early Warnings for All, aiming to cover everyone by 2027.
2023	COP28 Dubai: the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience; the loss and damage fund begins.
2024	COP29 Baku: the NCQG of US$ 300 billion a year by 2035.
2025	ICJ advisory opinion on climate obligations (July); COP30 Belém: call to triple adaptation finance by 2035 and 59 adaptation indicators.
2026	UNEP Adaptation Gap Report; COP31 preparations. Check the latest developments before committee.

15. The International Legal Framework

Instrument	Relevance
UNFCCC (1992)	Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' (CBDR-RC); developed countries to help vulnerable developing countries meet adaptation costs (Art. 4.4).
Paris Agreement (2015), Art. 7	Global Goal on Adaptation; National Adaptation Plans; recognition of the needs of particularly vulnerable countries.
Paris Agreement, Art. 8	Loss and damage, including displacement.
Paris Agreement, Art. 9	Developed countries shall provide financial resources; a balance between adaptation and mitigation.
Sendai Framework (2015–2030)	Targets on reducing disaster deaths, losses and damage to critical infrastructure.
Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998)	Rights of people displaced inside their country, including by disasters.
ICJ Advisory Opinion on climate change (2025)	Confirms that States have obligations under international law to prevent significant harm to the climate system and to co-operate.
UN Charter and Security Council practice	The Security Council has discussed climate and security since 2007; resolution 2349 (2017) on Lake Chad recognised climate effects on stability.

16. The United Nations and Multilateral Response

- **UNEP** publishes the annual *Adaptation Gap Report* and supports countries' adaptation planning and ecosystem-based adaptation.
- **Climate funds**: the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility's LDC Fund, and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.
- **Multilateral development banks** (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank) provide most adaptation loans; some now offer climate-resilient debt clauses that pause repayments after disasters.
- **Early Warnings for All**, led by the WMO, aims to protect everyone with early warning systems by 2027.
- **Insurance and risk pools** such as the African Risk Capacity and the Global Shield against Climate Risks.

- **The Bridgetown Initiative**, led by Barbados, calls for reform of the international financial system to fund climate action.
- **The Security Council** and UN Climate Security Mechanism examine climate-related security risks in places such as the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

17. Case Studies

17.1 Pakistan's 2022 floods

Record monsoon rains and melting glaciers flooded about a third of Pakistan in 2022, killing more than 1,700 people and affecting 33 million. Damage and economic losses exceeded US$ 30 billion. Pakistan produces less than 1 percent of global emissions. The disaster gave momentum to the loss and damage fund at COP27, but also showed that most reconstruction money came as loans.

17.2 Bangladesh: adaptation that saves lives

Cyclones killed hundreds of thousands of people in Bangladesh in 1970 and 1991. Since then, cyclone shelters, early warnings and community volunteers have cut deaths dramatically, even from storms of similar strength. It is one of the strongest examples of adaptation working.

17.3 Fiji and Tuvalu: planned relocation

Fiji has already moved several villages away from rising seas and adopted national guidelines and a relocation trust fund. Tuvalu, whose land is mostly less than three metres above sea level, signed the Falepili Union with Australia in 2023, creating a migration pathway with dignity. These cases show how managed retreat can respect rights, culture and consent.

17.4 Climate and conflict in the Lake Chad Basin

Lake Chad has shrunk dramatically since the 1960s. Drought, poverty and weak governance have contributed to instability in which armed groups such as Boko Haram operate. In resolution 2349 (2017) the Security Council recognised the adverse effects of climate change on the region's stability, an early statement of 'climate security'.

18. Key Issues for Debate

1. **How much and by when?** Should there be a specific global adaptation finance target, and how should 'tripling' be measured?
2. **Who pays?** Developed countries only, or also major emerging economies? What role for private finance and new levies (on shipping, aviation or fossil fuels)?
3. **Grants or loans?** How can adaptation be funded without adding to the debt of vulnerable States?
4. **Access.** How can small and poor countries get money faster, with simpler rules and direct access for local communities?
5. **Resilient infrastructure.** Should there be global standards, and should infrastructure investment be 'climate-proofed'?
6. **Managed retreat.** What rights should relocated communities have? Who pays? What about countries that may lose all their land?
7. **Climate security.** Should climate risks be addressed in security forums, or does that distract from development and finance?
8. **Tracking.** How will the 59 adaptation indicators and countries' plans be monitored and reported?

19. Positions of Countries and Blocs

The positions below are broad tendencies to start your research, not fixed rules.

Group	Typical position
Least Developed and highly vulnerable countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Philippines, plus allies among SIDS)	Demand far more adaptation finance as grants, a clear target, direct access, a well-funded loss and damage fund and support for planned relocation.
African Group (Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco)	Africa faces some of the highest adaptation costs while emitting little; calls for adaptation to receive at least half of climate finance and for debt relief. Kenya hosts UNEP; Egypt hosted COP27.
Like-Minded Developing Countries and BASIC (India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Bolivia)	Insist that developed countries must provide finance under Art. 9; oppose expanding the donor base to developing countries; stress CBDR-RC. India champions resilient infrastructure through CDRI; Brazil hosted COP30.
Latin America (Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Argentina)	Support ambitious adaptation and nature-based solutions; Colombia and Chile are in the progressive AILAC group; Peru faces glacier melt and El Niño impacts.
European and other developed countries (Germany, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, UK, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia)	Major contributors to climate funds; support a broader contributor base including wealthy emerging economies, private finance and development bank reform. The Netherlands is a world leader in flood defence.
United States	Its climate policy has changed between administrations; in 2025 it withdrew again from the Paris Agreement and cut international climate finance.
Gulf and energy producers (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Russian Federation)	Support adaptation finance but resist measures that target fossil fuels; the UAE hosted COP28 and created the ALTÉRRA fund; Saudi Arabia faces extreme heat and water scarcity.
Asian economies (Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)	Highly exposed coastal cities and deltas; Singapore is investing heavily in coastal protection; Vietnam faces sea-level rise in the Mekong Delta.

20. Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. What global target and timeline will the framework set for adaptation finance, and how will it be measured?
2. Where will the money come from, and how will vulnerable States avoid new debt?
3. How will climate-resilient infrastructure be planned, financed and built in vulnerable States?
4. What principles and support will guide managed retreat and protect the rights of relocated people?
5. How will climate-related security risks be monitored and reduced?
6. How will UNEP, the UNFCCC funds and development banks work together, and how will progress be reported?

PART IV

Research and Preparation

How to turn this guide into a winning position

21. How to Research the Agenda

1. **Understand the agenda.** Read Part III twice. Write the agenda in your own words in one sentence.
2. **Find your country's position.** Search your country's foreign or commerce ministry website, its statements at the UN or other forum, and how it voted on the key documents named in this guide.
3. **Know your allies and opponents.** Look at which bloc your country belongs to (Section 19) and who voted the same way.
4. **Collect evidence.** Pick three to five facts with a source and a date. Quality beats quantity.
5. **Prepare solutions.** Write three or four operative clauses your country would support and that others could accept.
6. **Practise.** Time your opening speech aloud. Prepare answers to the two hardest questions someone could ask you.

A WORD ON SOURCES

Wikipedia, blogs and AI chatbots can help you start, but they are not evidence. Quote the UN document, the official statement or the report itself, and check every figure an AI tool gives you, because such tools often invent numbers and document symbols. The Executive Board may ask for your source.

22. Official Sources and Reference Pointers

Source	What you will find
unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report	The latest Adaptation Gap Report with needs and finance figures.
unfccc.int	COP decisions, National Adaptation Plans and the Global Goal on Adaptation.
ipcc.ch	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group II on impacts and adaptation.
greenclimate.fund and adaptation-fund.org	Projects and funding by country.
cdri.world	The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.
Your government's environment ministry	National Adaptation Plan, NDC and statements at COPs.

23. Countries in This Committee

These are the 42 delegations allotted in UNEP at FreeVoice MUN 2.0. All 193 UN Member States are members of the real UN Environment Assembly.

Delegations			
Algeria	Ethiopia	Nepal	South Korea

Delegations			
Argentina	France	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Australia	Germany	Nigeria	Sweden
Bangladesh	Ghana	Norway	Switzerland
Bolivia	India	Pakistan	Thailand
Brazil	Indonesia	Peru	United Arab Emirates
Canada	Japan	Philippines	United Kingdom
Chile	Kenya	Russian Federation	United States
China	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam
Colombia	Mexico	Singapore	
Egypt	Morocco	South Africa	

24. Glossary

Term	Meaning
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).
COP	Conference of the Parties, the annual climate summit.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the UN's climate science body.
SIDS	Small Island Developing States.
CBDR-RC	Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
Green Climate Fund	The largest dedicated multilateral climate fund, based in Songdo, Republic of Korea.
Bloc	A group of countries with similar positions that work together in committee.
Quorum	The minimum number of delegates who must be present for the committee to work.
Sponsor / signatory	Sponsors write a draft resolution; signatories only want it debated.

25. Delegate Research Worksheet

Fill this in before the conference and keep it open beside you in committee.

Question	Your notes
What climate hazards does my country face, and does it have a National Adaptation Plan?	
Is my country a provider or recipient of climate finance? How much has it pledged or received?	
Has my country experienced displacement or planned relocation because of climate impacts?	
Three facts I will quote (with source and date)	

Question	Your notes
Two operative clauses I want in the resolution	
Countries I will approach first in an unmoderated caucus	

26. References and Further Reading

Documents are listed by their official title and symbol so you can find them in the UN Digital Library or on the organisation's website.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

Paris Agreement (2015), Articles 2, 7, 8 and 9.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

UNFCCC decision on the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, COP29 (Baku, 2024).

UNFCCC decisions on the Global Goal on Adaptation and adaptation finance, COP30 (Belém, 2025).

UNFCCC decision 2/CMA.5, UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (2023).

International Court of Justice, Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change, Advisory Opinion (23 July 2025).

UNEP, Adaptation Gap Report (2024 and 2025 editions).

IPCC, Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (2022).

Security Council resolution 2349 (2017) on the Lake Chad Basin.

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998).

Government of Fiji, Planned Relocation Guidelines (2018).

We look forward to seeing you in committee on 4 November.

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