

# **BHIS FAIRGAZE MUN 2.0**

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY

Agenda: ADDRESSING CLIMATE-FRAGILITY RISKS.

Chairperson: Aryan Nair

Vice chairperson: Kyna Luthra

## **Letter from Executive Board**

Dear Prospective Members,

At the outset on behalf of the Executive Board, we extend a warm welcome to all of you and congratulate you on being a part of the UNEA Committee simulation at BHIS FAIRGAZE MUN 2.0

We believe that 'study guides' are detrimental to the individual growth of the members since they overlook a very important aspect of this activity, which is - Research. We are sure however that this background guide gives you a perfect launching pad to start with your research. The Background guide would be as abstract as possible, and would just give you a basic perspective on what the executive board believes you should know before you commence your research.

This being clear, kindly do not limit your research to the areas highlighted, further but ensure that you logically deduce and push your research to areas associated with the issues mentioned.

The objective of this background guide is to provide you with a 'background' of the issue at hand and therefore it might seem to some as not being comprehensive enough.

We are not looking for existing solutions, or strategies that would be a copy paste of what countries you are representing have already stated; instead, we seek an out of the box solution from you, while knowing and understanding your impending practical and ideological limitations.

The onus is on you, members, to formulate a resolution which gives a fair attempt and frame practical solutions for impairment of treaties, failing and showing no progress, crippled by political interest pushing humanity towards the brim of war.

Wishing you all a very warm good luck and hoping to see you all at this conference discussing imperative issues of international interest and we look forward to meeting you all at BHIS FAIRGAZE Model UN.

Warm Regards

Executive Board

Evidence or proof from the following sources shall be accepted as credible in the committee:

### 1. News Sources

- Reuters: Any Reuters' article which unambiguously makes mention of the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee.

(<https://in.reuters.com/news/world>)

- State-operated News Agencies: These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. They, however, can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are:

- RIA Novosti (Russia): <https://ria.ru/>

- IRNA (Iran): <http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm>

2. Government Reports: These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a report being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Some examples are:

- Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America <http://www.state.gov/index.htm> or the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India(<http://www.mea.gov.in/>) or People's Republic of China (<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>)

- Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports [https://protocol.un.org/dgacm/pls/site.nsf/files/HoM/\\$FILE/HeadsofMissions.pdf](https://protocol.un.org/dgacm/pls/site.nsf/files/HoM/$FILE/HeadsofMissions.pdf)

3. UN Reports: All UN Reports are considered are credible information for this simulation.

- UN Affiliated bodies:

- International Atomic Energy Agency (<https://www.iaea.org/>)

- World Bank (<https://www.worldbank.org/>)

- International Monetary Fund (<https://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>)

- International Committee of the Red Cross (<https://www.icrc.org/en>).

# Introduction Of the Agenda

## ABOUT

CLIMATE: A normal weather conditions of a particular region.

FRAGILITY: the quality of being easily broken.

So, “ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE-FRAGILITY RISKS” means to submit the risks after the damage/broken climate- fragility risks note seeks to inform the development and implementation of strategies, policies or projects that seek to build resilience by linking climate change adaptation, peacebuilding, and sustainable livelihoods. To determine a climate around the globe, we need to have a good debating on the climate- fragility risks { post damage climate risks}. Therefore, the board members are looking for a nice conference for all the delegates to seek the outcomes for the fragility of climate. Futher, the climate campaigns, policies, and projects come under the umbrella for the solutions.

## WHY WE NEED TO DISCUSS

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow.

People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and more extreme weather events. The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century—with some areas of the world expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

## HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE ?

Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts.

But climate change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. Emissions anywhere affect people everywhere. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level and it requires international cooperation to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

To address climate change, countries adopted the [Paris Agreement](#) at the [COP21 in Paris](#) on 12 December 2015. The Agreement entered into force less than a year later. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the [Sustainable Development Goals](#), and provides a

roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

## EXAMPLES:-

### # In Paris- 22 April 2016



To keep the global spotlight focused on climate change and build on the strong political momentum from Paris, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon invited representatives of all countries to sign [the Paris Agreement on climate change](#) at a special Ceremony at the United Nations Headquarters on 22 April.

### # In Fiji- 2017



**COP23 | FIJI**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**BONN 2017**

The 2017 UN Climate Conference took place in Bonn, Germany, from 6-18 November.

Leaders of national

governments, cities, states, business, investors, NGOs and civil society gathered to speed up climate action to meet the goals of the Paris Climate Change Agreement.