

UNGA: - UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Currently made up of 193 Member States, the UN and its works are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City, and has other main offices in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, and The Hague (home to the International Court of Justice). On 25 April 1945, 50 nations met in San Francisco, USA for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development and upholding international law.

The UNGA is responsible for the UN budget, appointing the non-permanent members to the Security Council, appointing the UN secretary-general, receiving reports from other parts of the UN system, and making recommendations through resolutions. It also establishes numerous subsidiary organs to advance or assist in its broad mandate. The UNGA is the only UN organ where all member states have equal representation.

Working of United Nations:

The agenda for each session is planned up to seven months in advance and begins with the release of a preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda. This is refined into a provisional agenda 60 days (about 2 months) before the opening of the session. After the session begins, the final agenda is adopted in a plenary meeting which allocates the work to the various main committees, who later submit reports back to the Assembly for adoption by consensus or by vote. Items on the agenda are numbered. Regular plenary sessions of the General Assembly in recent years have initially been scheduled to be held over the course of just three months; however, additional workloads have extended these sessions until just short of the next session. The routinely scheduled portions of the sessions normally commence on "the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day", per the UN Rules of Procedure. The last two of these Regular sessions were routinely scheduled to recess exactly three months afterward in early December but were resumed in January and extended until just before the beginning of the following sessions.

ABOUT THE AGENDA:

Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. We must be aware of its diverse effects on peace and international security. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Actions must be taken specially the developing countries in the tropical regions since a well established fact has come over the years in front of the world that the per capita liberation of carbon is more in the developed countries (mostly temperate) but it's the developing countries like Pakistan, India and Central African countries which are suffering more from droughts and famine, floods etc. These countries are located in tropical areas which has high diversity which implies that the destruction in these regions will not only create an ecological problem but also an economical problem too since majority of the countries falls into the low income group.

The global temperature has already risen 1.1°C above the pre-industrial level, with glaciers melting and the sea level rising. Impacts of climate change also includes flooding and drought, displacing millions of people, sinking them into poverty and hunger, denying them access to basic services, such as health and education, expanding inequalities, stifling economic growth and even causing conflict. By 2030, an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of displacement by drought alone.

Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its devastating impacts is therefore an imperative to save lives and livelihood, and key to making the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals – the blueprint for a better future – a reality. To limit warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the Paris Agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will need to peak before 2025. Then they must decline by 43 per cent by 2030 and to net zero by 2050. Countries are articulating climate action plans to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts through nationally determined contributions. However, current national commitments are not sufficient to meet the 1.5°C target.

By 2030, an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of displacement by drought alone. Increased competition for resources like fertile land and fresh water is already disrupting societies and uprooting entire communities – exacerbating current conflicts and fuelling new ones. Responses to the climate crisis themselves, can add to existing tensions and create further conflict.

The Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community, an annual report on security threats to U.S. interests, concludes that “global environmental and ecological degradation, as well as climate change, are likely to fuel competition for resources, economic distress, and social discontent through 2019 and beyond.”

“Climate hazards such as extreme weather, higher temperatures, droughts, floods, wildfires, storms, sea-level rise, soil degradation, and acidifying oceans are intensifying, threatening infrastructure, health, and water and food security,” the authors of the January 2019 report wrote.

Extreme weather events, worsened by accelerated sea-level rise, will hit some areas particularly hard – including South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. Water and food insecurity made worse by heat waves, droughts, and floods are already increasing the risk of conflict in Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Jordan, according to the report.

Example:1) Dialogue between farming and herder communities in northeast Nigeria

Environmental degradation made worse by climate change has increased competition between farmers and pastoralist herders in West Africa. Combined with population growth, the expansion of cultivated land and regional instability, the tensions have exploded into widespread violence. In northeast Nigeria we have trained over 300 people from farming and pastoralist herder communities in conflict analysis and peacebuilding techniques, helping them to gain practical skills to identify and analyse key causes of conflict in their communities and develop strategies for mediation between the different groups.

Example:2) The Kashmir Issue

Over the past 40 years, South Asia has experienced more than 1,300 natural disasters – these have been particularly severe in the region of Kashmir. However there is currently very little work being done across the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir to prepare for, and respond to these disasters.

The main threats of climate change, stemming from the rising temperature of Earth's atmosphere include rising sea levels, ecosystem collapse and more frequent and severe weather. Rising temperatures from human-caused greenhouse gas emissions affects planet-wide systems in various international peace and security of all kind including

food security, National security are intervening with climate change and we cannot ignore climate change it is a real issue and will effect each and every aspect of human lives.

It is therefore quite clear that the effects of climate change have directly contributed to insecurity and instability. These cases demonstrate that climate change can be a significant driver of conflict in any country or region where populations are dependent on natural resources for livelihoods; it can reduce peoples' ability to earn a living, increase competition for dwindling resources, cause mass displacement, and facilitate extremist groups' recruitment and implantation.

CONCLUSION:

Climate change is considered by many as among the greatest risks for peace and security in the 21st century. As the planet's temperature rises, extended droughts, rising sea levels, and more frequent and intense storms are affecting the lives and livelihoods of people in all corners of the globe. Particularly in conflict affected settings, these impacts can compound economic, social or political drivers of insecurity, leaving already vulnerable populations on the frontlines of multiple, intersecting crises. Furthermore, climate insecurity is a factor that allows terrorist and armed groups to exploit the frustrations of populations. It being such a pressing issue, should be tackled immediately for the betterment of the world. The UNGA could work to stop and prevent such threats to peace and security by dispatching investigative mechanisms or preventative diplomacy missions, recommending measures to member States, providing humanitarian assistance, analysing climate security factors to prevent future conflict or by assisting national governments to identify and implement climate risk mitigation strategies.