



**MUNNY**  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF NYBORG

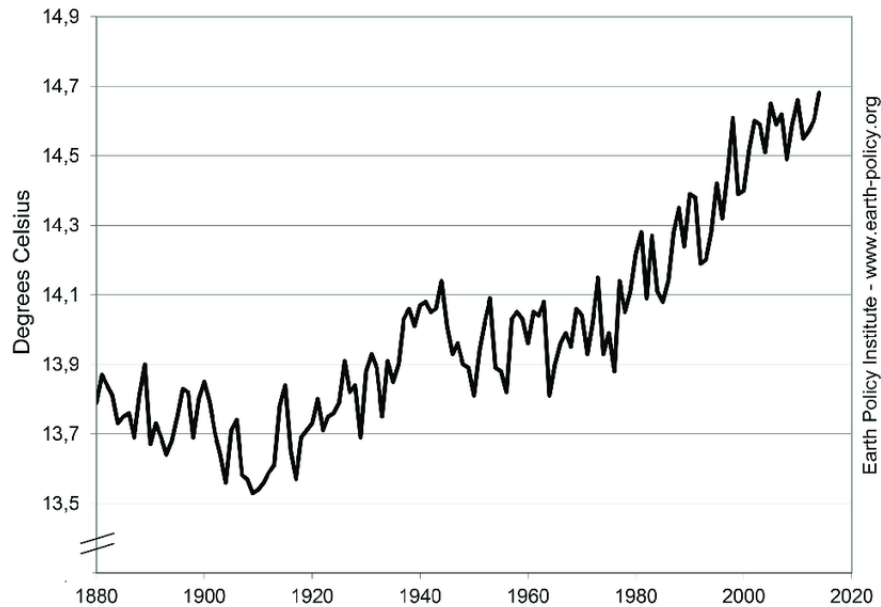
- Forum:** [3rd Committee of the General Assembly]
- Issue:** [International cooperation for affordable disaster relief and early warning systems for predictable natural disasters, such as floods and hurricanes]
- Chair:** [Nima Mirzakhani]
- Contact:** [munny3rd@gmail.com]
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### **Brief description of the issue**

The problem lies in the inability to finance early warning systems and disaster relief. Due to climate change, natural disasters such as floods and / or hurricanes, which occur increasingly in LEDCs, are becoming more and more common. The consequence of this is that people die, and this must be prevented so that something like the tsunami on Christmas 2004 in Thailand does not happen again. The Tsunami is responsible for more than 230.000 deaths, and this could be prevented, if there has been an early warning system. The problem that has to be solved is the lack of the possibilities of financing early warning systems and disaster relief and for this means should be made affordable through international cooperation.

### **Background information**

Average Global Temperature, 1880-2014

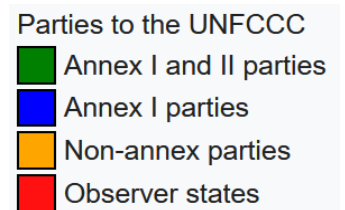
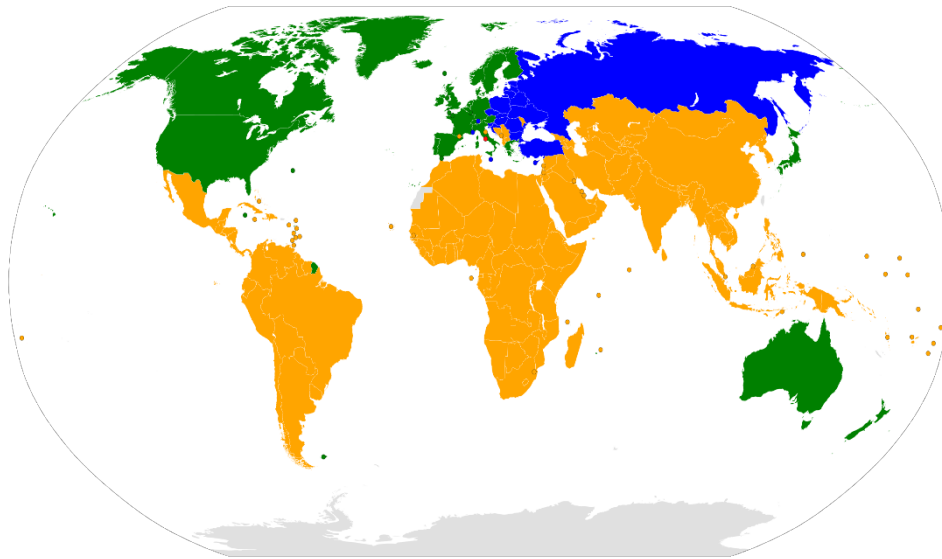


As you can see in the graph, the average temperature has risen since 1880. The average temperature in 1880 was about 13.8 degrees Celsius, while it was in 2014 around about 14.7 degrees Celsius. The temperature has risen by 1 degree Celsius and the reason for this is the ongoing climate change. Cyclones occur over the open sea when the temperature there is at least 26 degrees Celsius. Then large amounts of water evaporate over the sea and air is sucked in. So the structure begins to turn. The strongest storms circle around the center, they can reach speeds of up to 300 kilometers per hour. If the hurricane hits the mainland, it dissolves relatively soon because there is no warm water. Nevertheless, its force is so great that it can still cause severe devastation. The warmer the water, the more often hurricanes can occur, and this is also happening increasingly in South-East-Asian LEDCs, as can be seen on the following map:



The South-East-Asian countries cannot afford to build early warning systems and furthermore they can't finance disaster relief, since they are still in the phase where they are developing. According to that, the UNFCCC was founded. The UNFCCC is the abbreviation for "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" and was founded in 1992 as part of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro and came into force two years later.

The parties at the UNFCCC are classified and structures as in the following:



- **Annex I:** There are 43 Parties to the UNFCCC listed in Annex I of the convention, including the European Union. These Parties are classified as industrialized (developed) countries and "economies in transition".
- **Annex II:** Of the Parties listed in Annex I of the convention, 24 are also listed in Annex II of the convention, including the European Union. These Parties are made up of members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): these Parties consist of the members of the OECD in 1992, minus Turkey, plus the EU. Annex II Parties are required to provide financial and technical support to the EITs and developing countries to assist them in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions (climate change mitigation) and manage the impacts of climate change (climate change adaptation).
- **Non-annex (LDCs):** 49 Parties are LDCs and are given special status under the treaty in view of their limited capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.

On December 12, 2015, the Paris Climate Agreement came into being, which came into force a year later in November.

The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other parties. Developed countries should also continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments, and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and considering the needs and priorities of developing countries.

## Key terms

### **LEDC**

A term referring to a country in which average incomes are low (generally below \$15,000 PPP per year), in which most people lack access to health care and education, often characterized by high levels of poverty. Includes many countries in Eastern Europe, Central and South Asia, South America and Southeast Asia and Africa.

### **MEDC**

A term referring to a country in which the average income is above approximately \$15,000 PPP per year, in which most people have access to health care and education. Includes most of Europe, North America, parts of Latin America and East Asia.

### **Paris Agreement**

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change

[https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris\\_nov\\_2015/application/pdf/cop\\_aув\\_template\\_4b\\_new\\_1.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/cop_aув_template_4b_new_1.pdf)

### **Financial Aid**

official help given to a person, organization, or country in the form of money, loans, reduced taxes, etc.:

## Solutions

“Long-term climate finance”

The long-term finance process is aimed at progressing on the mobilization and scaling up of climate finance of resources originating from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources.

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance> )

## Major Actors

UNFCCC



The UNFCCC is a Multilateral environmental agreement including 197 countries and NGOs. It was founded in 1992 as part of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and is since then there to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system" which in turn are responsible for the natural disasters for which warning systems, as well as general help, are needed.

### **How to prepare as a delegate**

To have fruitful debates, all delegates need to be well prepared and know his/her/their topics. You should know if your country is a MEDC or a LEDC and furthermore if your country is affected by natural disasters and if yes if your country ever got help with financing early warning systems and disaster relief through cooperation with other countries. If your country is a MEDC, you should have a look at if you ever gave another country help through corporations. Have a look at the useful sources, since they should help you with doing further research as this research report only gives a short overview on the topic. **All delegates are required to write a position paper spanning all three issues prior to the conference.** Please send your position MUNNY 2022 paper to your chair before the conference.

### **Further reading / useful sources**

<https://unfccc.int/climatefinance?home> (Climate Finance Data Portal)

<https://www.springerprofessional.de/en/natural-disasters-and-less-developed-countries/13342842>

[https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/GCSE/Year11/Managing%20Hazards/LEDC%20MEDC/impact\\_of\\_natural\\_hazards.htm](https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/GCSE/Year11/Managing%20Hazards/LEDC%20MEDC/impact_of_natural_hazards.htm)

<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/climate-finance-in-the-negotiations>