

**Forum:** General Assembly 6 (GA6)

**Issue:** Climate Change: Threats to international peace and security

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**Position:** Chair

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## Introduction

As it is in the world, climate change sweeps nations as hot turns to cold and humid turns to dry. However, with modern technology and globalisation, it's easy to get the required tools to help prevent, change, and recover from these climate-based hurdles. However, this is not always the case. Climate change has severe impacts within fragile geographies (also true where a government lacks funds to help with the issue), where slight changes to the climate can cause devastating effects such as drought, flash floods, and threats of extinction to the ecosystem.

Apart from the direct effects, climate change also stirs up non-environmental issues, which is why climate change is seen as such a huge threat. Our reaction to it is more dangerous than it could ever be, where the environment creates fatal scenarios for conflict-filled regions or causes governments to become susceptible to any foreign attacks.

## Definition of Key Terms

### Carbon Sinks

Types of places on the earth (such as forests and oceans with excess plankton or “fauna”), which absorb more carbon than they produce, which, if lost, may indirectly lead towards conflict

### Climate Adaptation

Changing components of our lifestyle to the changing environment as a strategy to preserve resources or to implement new ones

### Carbon offsetting

Governments supporting environmentalist groups in order to make up for environmental damage or carbon footprint.

### NDC (National Determined Contributions)

How much a country is supposed to contribute against climate change in reference towards their population, industries, and land.

### Relief fund

Refers to the fund given to a country to help recover after a major disaster such as war, famine, and natural disasters.

## Background Information

When it comes to understanding climate change's effects, we must first understand how it happens to begin with. The largest causes of climate change stem from carbon emissions; this can be found in large industrial areas, large intersections with many vehicles, or local farms with thousands of cattle congested into a small barn.

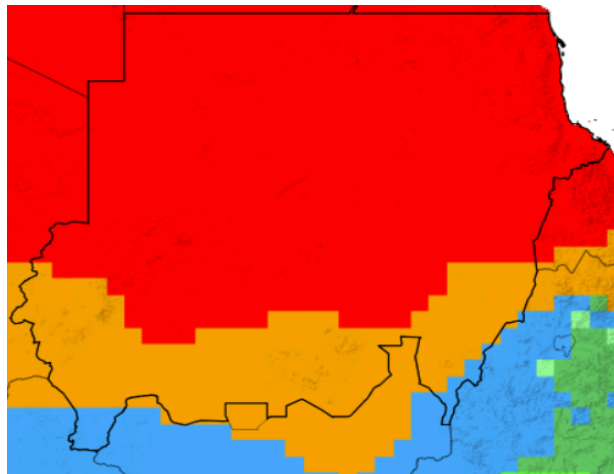
The Sun's rays hit the Earth and bounce off; the rays with higher frequencies are able to leave the atmosphere, and the lower-frequency rays reflect off of it and stay in.

However, when carbon emissions block the atmosphere, it causes rays that would have escaped back into space to reflect back to the Earth, causing the Earth to heat up more than it should.

While certainly no nations go to war over a sunny day, what they do go to war over in the modern day are resources, typically the ones a country may not have.

### Sudan

A brief example of this is the Sudanese civil war, in which rebels and the government fight for control over certain fossil fuel-rich areas. This reliance on fossil fuels would not have been the case if Sudan's climate had remained tropical coming into the mid 2000's. This transition of climate was due to the popularisation of fossil fuels, leading to it becoming, as described: "a hot desert climate" and "a Mediterranean" depending on where you are (World Bank 2020).



**Figure 1: Climate map of Sudan World Bank 2020**

Sudan is already known for having extremely fertile land, being able to produce a variety of Mediterranean crops. However, because climate change is consistently deteriorating the environment, along with the civil war, fossil fuels' value will continue to increase. This would hence cut off food and agricultural assets from importing and exporting, essentially digging the nation's own grave for recovery.

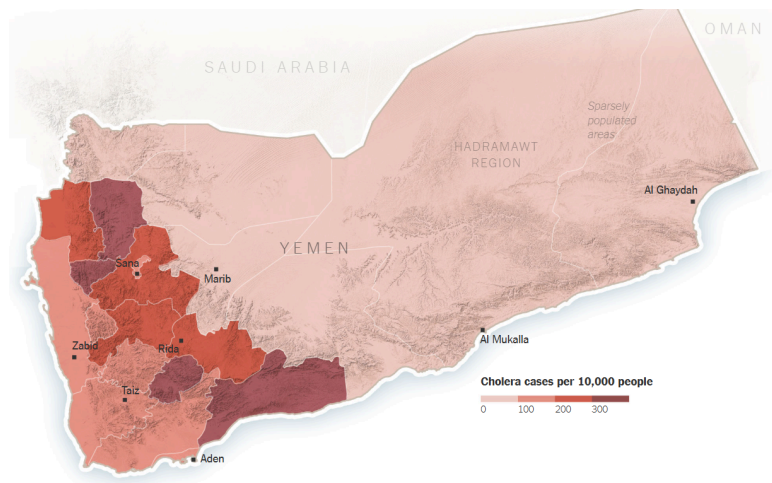
### Yemen

When it comes to the issue of Yemen, which is already undergoing a civil war, a vital

asset that directly leads to conflict is water scarcity, where there are local skirmishes for water.

While climate change is one of the leading causes of water shortage, Yemen itself contributes to less than 0.1% of the world's global emissions (Climate Change Tracker 2025). Features of these water shortages include Yemen lacking permanent rivers, causing citizens to rely on irregular rainfall for drinking water (Oxfam Australia, 2026). This leads to armed groups like the Houthis; the “recognised government,”; the UAE, and Saudi-led coalitions, where airstrikes have denied access to water, selling clean water to citizens for profit and outright denying water by stopping water pipes (HRW, 2023).

However, one of the major issues caused by this is the spread of disease, specifically Cholera, which is an acute and life-threatening disease caused by consuming unsafe food or water (WHO, 2024); a slow yet major cause of death in 2017, amounting to 2000 deaths in just three months (NYT, 2017).



**Figure 2: Heat map of cases of Cholera in Yemen 2017 by New York Times**

## Haiti

Not all cases have to be in a country where there is necessarily conflict in that region, but rather climate change taking that dreadful of an impact. Such a case is true for the Caribbean nation of Haiti.

In 2023, Haiti was facing major weather events in Port-au-Prince the capital of the country, like floods and droughts that had led to 4.31 million children being displaced (UN 2023).

While these floods have left a major impact on the security of Haiti, a bigger issue is with Haitian homes being destroyed, where will they go?

According to a study posted, a hotspot for them is Mexico & Chile, as they have relatively weak borders to penetrate, which is good for Haitians who are trying to escape the climate, raising questions of security amongst these nations (Science Direct, 2025).

Despite the reinforcements these governments have taken, there is a limit to how many people they can apply to. The main reason for climate change in Haiti is not what typically causes the climate to shift. What happens is that, because of excess pollution and cutting down of forests, this leads to the majority of the nation's carbon sinks being destroyed, causing more greenhouse gases to circulate.

This is especially true as pollution in the ocean is covering up plankton, stopping them from converting carbon dioxide into oxygen. Hence, not only has their ability to recover decreased, but when natural disasters strike, they can also include many harmful bacteria caused by pollution.

## **Organisations and Major Countries Involved**

### **The IPCC(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)**

It is a UN body that is made to provide governments with the scientific tools and statistics to take action on climate change, which is used in the prevention of further climate change or adaptation of strategies.

### **UNFCCC(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)**

It is the UN's entity that provides aid in dealing with climate change, often a fund for nations tackling climate change, as well as planning these plans along with the nations they provide to.

### **GCF(Green climate fund)**

It is one of the largest funds to fight against climate change, mandated towards developing nations. This organisation solely focuses on providing funds rather than the planning behind it.

### **World Bank**

One of the largest resources for climate-related statistics and information(which has also been used in this report) that specifically targets research in developing nations who do not have the resources or are in conflict, on their climate.

### **GEF**

It is the largest multilateral trust fund, which aims to provide the ability for developing nations to invest in their environment; unlike the previous funds, the GEF does have higher expectations towards what output comes out of their lending to your nation.

## **Possible Solutions**

This topic in particular, since it is more environmentally focused, has us focus our solutions more on the root cause rather than directly stopping a war or calling for border reinforcements, so it would be wise to take initiatives from nations already making a great

impact on their climate.

For example, in China, they have implemented a “15-year plan”. The country has identified its main contributors and affected regions by climate change and has strengthened its already existing meteorological sites as well as protecting and restoring 7.7million hectares of ecologically valuable land (Climate Cooperation, 2025).

However, when it comes to less economically strong nations, it is possible for them to reach out to bigger organisations and apply for certain loans, initiatives, and aid to help with climate or events caused by major weather events. This application for aid has been seen in countries which suffer from major climate issues, such as in the Ivory Coast, where they are introducing more sustainable land practices and bringing in more climate-resistant crops for farmers to sell (FP304, 2022).

These funds also include relief funds, which are a major factor towards helping nations that have been affected by extreme weather events caused by climate change. For example, recently, due to climate change causing the glaciers at Langtang Lirung peak to melt and travel down, causing a flash flood (Tessa Wong, 2026).

Currently, Nepal has received relief funds from around 29 countries, where most funding has come from Asia & the Middle East (Shesthra Sangita, 2026). This has funded active rescue parties, provided safe drinking water, and provided more hospital rooms for the injured (Nepal Flood relief 2026).

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