Committee**: UNEP**

Chairs: Ryan McTigue and Muhammad Waraich

**Climate Change Adaptation Summary**: We are beginning to see the effects of the global climate crisis. Some of which are arctic melting, weather patterns becoming erratic, coasts being threatened, and many others. This is a global issue and must be therefore combatted internationally by all nations with the potential to contribute to the solution and ones that perhaps are contributing to the problem. The key points in the climate policy discussion are at least partially summed up in the ideas of a green economy, the conflict of the transitions that need to be made by lesser developed nations with the developed parties' large portion of blame, and the international structure of policy making (how will we plan this? Continent by continent, financial level, key production?).

**Background:** Man-made climate change through means of industrialization, agriculture, governance in arenas of personal consumption, pollution in many areas, etc. is causing and will continue to cause effects like rising sea levels, destruction of nature, violent weather patterns, and eventually conditions that make human existence outdoors untenable with heat and cold beyond our ability to withstand. This is the definition of everyone’s problem because every single one of us lives on planet Earth. Anything we do here affects someone else.

However, there is further context to be had when discussing solutions to our future and how much climate change will affects us. Every nation has the same stake in the future of the planet, life, or death. But every nation does not have an equal role, some would argue, in determining the course of that future. Industrialized nations are responsible for much of climate change’s effects so some would argue they are to pay the price (force green solutions in their economies, spend money to help industrializing nations build up resistance to effects and fund their adaptation.) On the other hand, industrializing nations are going to have to change as well because if they follow the same pattern that the current industrialized nations did, we will be no better off. This where the crux of adaptation issues lie: what do we need to do to combat climate change in the future, who needs to do it, and who will pay for it.

Adaptation (Climate Definition): Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. (UN Website on Climate Adaptation)

Suggested Points of Discussion (Please bring what you’d like these are just some examples):  
- Focus on developed vs developing nations and who has what responsibilities to the world and to each other  
- The economic transitions of various sectors to processes better for the environment (energy, less-polluting production, etc.)  
- What is the most efficient way to solve these problems for countries in similar standings with similar issues?  
  
Further Committee Guidelines:  
- Accurate representations of any chosen nations position on the matter of climate change policy (no matter how strong)  
- Avoid discussion of the individual consumer beyond the transitioning of economic markets like combustion cars to EV's and gas + coal to renewable sources  
- Discussions of blame and fault for the climate crisis ought to be predicated on a need for those at fault to provide aid to those not at fault. (Extremely developed or perhaps "first world" nations may need to provide direct assistance in helping lesser developed nations make changes) Political squabbling in this sense would not be productive beyond this scope.

**Sources**:

1. <http://hdl.handle.net/1834/833> (Journal Article about discussions between nations on climate change)
2. <https://www.mghihp.edu/academics-schools-departments-school-nursing/statistics-climate-change> (summation of many issues caused by the basic effects of climate change)
3. <https://www.usglc.org/blog/climate-change-and-the-developing-world-a-disproportionate-impact/>
4. <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/introduction>

Countries:

1. United States
2. Saudi Arabia
3. Pakistan
4. India
5. China
6. Brazil
7. Russia
8. Indonesia
9. Japan
10. Germany
11. Canada
12. Niger
13. Egypt
14. France
15. Poland
16. Bangladesh
17. Haiti
18. Iran
19. Iraq
20. Mexico
21. Spain
22. Israel
23. South Korea
24. Venezuela
25. Ethiopia
26. South Africa
27. Argentina
28. Turkey
29. Chile
30. Maldives