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# Mitigating Climate Disasters to Save Our Agriculture

In an intense debate, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction argued the many tools and solutions used to mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods on agriculture. The delegates went over a number of solutions including drainage pipes, data sharing, irrigation, GMOs, early warning systems, and various other preventions and responses. In efforts to come to a final solution, delegates argued, researched, and collaborated in an effort to preserve agriculture and rural communities.

In initial solution proposals, some countries offered prevention, like early warning systems, while others offered relief for farmers after a disaster. A few standout solutions were Iran's proposal of creating climate buffer zones, the United States' proposal of a global insurance system to help relieve affected countries and regions, and Iceland's idea to plant more trees and drought resistant crops globally. While these solutions were challenged, they still outlined the major concerns of the committee. Many delegates came together in their concerns for rural areas and the individuals affected by natural disasters, hoping to somehow relieve them of these burdens.

## “Not just tools, but lifelines”

—Israel

In a room wide discussion, many more solid solutions were proposed, but the room quickly broke into two sides after India's proposed solution. India and Iraq had collaborated to create a treaty they named the “FARM” solution. This treaty sought to combine the many proposed ideas into one agreement to create specific and effective solutions. While the treaty was quickly supported by Kiribati, Italy, and Russia, others like Iceland and the United States stood out in their vocal disagreement. The United States also advocated for the Global Insurance System mentioned previously. While there were concerns over the use of money being provided, the solution gained some support as well. Despite not coming to a final solution on day one, the delegations of UNDRR are united in their resolve to keep farms and individuals safe from the ongoing impacts of floods and droughts.



## CRISIS UPDATE

Citizens are left in shock after a 1,500 KM cyclone hit the regions of west and south Africa, leaving the area flooded. The cyclone itself had grown at such an alarming rate that usual warning systems could not classify it properly, despite Africa's usual ability to warn citizens hours in advance. The cyclone left families devastated and separated, with their homes and farms completely destroyed. Without significant aide from other countries, west and south Africa will suffer a mass economic loss due to the damage to their agricultural infrastructure and are at risk of falling into famine.

“We can't waste time on Band-Aid solutions. Long term problems require long term solutions”

—Egypt