

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ADDRESSING GLOBAL CONFLICT AND SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE
CHANGE

Climate change affects all Member State in unique ways. The emissions of greenhouse gases have risen dramatically over the last decade with the drastic increase in temperature in the earth's atmosphere and oceans, thus leading to global climate change. Regions, such as in Africa, that are normally fertile and have enough rainfall are experiencing severe drought. Others (such as the state of California in the United States) are receiving too much rainfall and the ground cannot absorb it fast enough causing landslides and massive flooding. Food security is threatened when states who have traditionally supported a certain method of farming, such as tilling, cannot adjust to the rapid changes. Migrants, such as in the African Sahel region, fleeing environmental crises are adding stress on the economies and food markets in neighboring states that are already dealing with climate change and food security problems of their own.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since the early 1990s has been working to find global consensus to both slow (mitigate) climate change and adapt to the changes. The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are the first steps to combat climate change but are not a lasting solution. Last year's Conference of the Parties meeting in Marrakesh did produce continued member state agreement on the need to limit growth to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as well as pushing for more funding in the Green Climate Fund. With the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol in 2020, the Paris Agreement is a vital framework for how Member States should be accomplishing goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals, a sustainable climate. Portugal has participated in several conferences related to the security threats posed by climate change, including the Climate Diplomacy conference in May 2011. Sea level rise as well as weather shifts are of particular concern to our state. Warmer summers have led to an increase in wildfires and a reduction in crop yields. Our coast is buffeted by larger waves and stronger storms, affecting freshwater by increased salinization of coastal communities. Portugal as well recognizes the growing concern of environmental migrants from African states whose citizens are fleeing due to lack of food and freshwater.

All member states must unite to confront the existential threat of climate change. We call for greater emphasis on assisting developing states with their capacity building to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. Definitive action needs to be taken by the global community before much more drastic and wide spread consequences begin and cannot be reversed. Knowledge sharing concerning agricultural practices and water sanitation is a viable option but requires funding and coordination. The Portuguese Republic looks forward to assisting developing states in reducing vulnerability and building the capacity to adapt to climate change.

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ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY IN CONFLICT AND POST CONFLICT COUNTRIES

The idea of ensuring human security was a founding principal of the United Nations, and issues pertaining to human security have remained an important focus of the UN to this day seen in the creation of the Commission on Human Security in 2000 and the General Assembly creating the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. However, threats to human security such as a lack of access to healthcare and education, as well as human rights abuses, happen frequently, and such issues are especially prevalent in areas going through conflict or in post conflict transition. The human security threats in our world are evolving, and the Portuguese Republic believes that only with the full cooperation with the member states in the United Nations can those threats be fully addressed.

Human Security has always been very important in Portugal. All of Portugal's citizens have access to proper educational and health services, and human rights are and will always be a top priority. The Portuguese Republic has not only done a lot of work within its own borders, but also in relation to the international community. In 2016, The Portuguese Republic, offered to take in 10,000 refugees to help in the current ongoing refugee crisis. It was also a sponsor on Resolution (A/RES/63/308) on the "Responsibility to Protect" which emphasizes the obligation of the international community on matters of human and international security. It has also signed and ratified many conventions that promote human security and human rights such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

The threats to human security are changing, and the international actions to address them must change along with them. The Portuguese Republic believes that the General Assembly must come together and discuss these changing threats. Changes and updates to existing treaties must be made while also keeping in mind the national sovereignty of all member states. The well-being of all people must be prioritized, and their human rights must be maintained in all circumstances. The Portuguese Republic calls on member states to shelter refugees that are facing human insecurity within their own states. In addition, we seek stronger actions by the United Nations to resolve conflicts around the world, particularly in the Middle East and northern Africa. States must remain committed to the Responsibility to Protect for those most vulnerable to human rights abuses.

A/67/9/3

General Assembly

LXVII Session MUNFW

The Republic of Chile, Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Republic of Finland, Japan, The United Mexican States, The Republic of the Philippines, The Republic of Senegal

Addressing Global Conflict and Security in the Context of Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/281 and 63/310 of 2009 regarding the security implications of climate change and the importance of cooperation between regional and international states in order to combat the rapidly approaching effects of climate change,

Guided by Article 1.3 of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1994 United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report that emphasized the importance of international cooperation on issues of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and noting that climate change has grave consequences for the environment, human livelihood, and the threat of conflict within states,

Noting with deep concern the 634 million people living in coastal regions who are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including rising sea levels and coastal erosion, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and states with coastal territories,

Determined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that encourage the sustainable development of infrastructures in developing states in ensuring global security and protecting the planet, and reminding that the world's developed states should contribute 0.7 percent of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to Official Development Assistance,

Deeply concerned by extreme weather events that erode the infrastructure of Member States, particularly in developing states, which obstruct the transportation of goods and people, the provision of clean energy, emergency response to disasters, and the development of states, thus increasing the likelihood of conflict and competition over resources within those states,

Highlighting the importance of programs such as the Green Climate Fund that offer risk capital and advice for climate investments in developing countries and emerging markets in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and parts of Europe,

Convinced that the inclusion of climate change in sustainable public policy-making, as well as in the security agenda, would improve living standards, reduce health-related problems and poverty, decrease social inequity, and widen access to necessary resources across the world,

1. *Acknowledges* with great appreciation the persistent commitment of Member States into limiting the magnitude of a long-term climate change and preventing further implications on the security in terms of political, social, and economic aspects of each state;
2. *Welcomes* Member States to support regional initiatives to combat regional issues with the goal of increasing security regarding the implications of climate change such as deforestation, desertification, coastal erosion, and water security;
3. *Endorses* collaboration between developed and developing states in creating programs expanding education on climate change, to be addressed through the United Nations Environmental Programme, and methods in developmental goals, to be addressed by the United Nations Development Programme;
4. *Urges* developed states to collaborate with developing states in achieving self-sufficiency in combating climate change, thus reducing the potential and already-experienced effects of conflict, refugees, and strained economies that support them;
5. *Encourages* Member States of the United Nations to build consensus for the mitigation process of climate change through improving education and awareness;
6. *Supports* the recommendations of United Nations Water in addressing issues to water security through development of sustainable infrastructure, management of drought, and management of global forest coverage to protect water resources;
7. *Invites* Member States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions based on the framework developed by the Paris convention to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change;
8. *Promotes* education through a dialogue between local and international climate change experts with the goal in mind of finding solutions to environmental issues influencing global conflict;
9. *Reminds* Member States to invest in the development of infrastructure within states vulnerable to climate change.

A/67/9/1

General Assembly

LXVII Session MUNFW

China, France, India, Japan, Malaysia, The Republic of Korea, Syria, Thailand, The United Kingdom

Addressing Global Conflict and Security in the Context of Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the missions put forth by RES/71/233 in clauses 25 and 27,

Acknowledging the need to adhere to the Paris Agreement goals and Sustainable Development Goals,

Encouraged by the current cooperation in regional and state-to-state partnerships in sharing of renewable energy technologies and infrastructure development,

Recognizing water scarcity and water security as the largest issue facing the world in climate change,

Recognizing that climate affects each state differently and that the problems that the world faces are extremely diverse and complex,

Affirming that sustainable development is a key solution to resolving difficulties in addressing climate change and its influence with compromised peace and securities,

1. *Calls for* the creation of a new Green Exchange program under jurisdiction of UNESCO to facilitate and promote the sharing and trading of technologies, and the assistance of infrastructure projects to achieve sustainable development and limit its scope to combat climate change and human contribution to it;
2. *Adopts* the Green Climate Fund as a monetary assistant measure to provide option loans to countries that require funds to purchase renewable technologies or infrastructure projects;
3. *Agrees* to an annual interest rate of 1.5 percent upon a fifteen-year-deal deadline on investments and trade deals to provide counties with funding to address the issue of climate change through conditions agreed upon by specific states and regions;

ADDRESSING GLOBAL CONFLICT AND SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The General Assembly,

Alarmed with the correlation between the dramatic rise in conflict in the international community due to global climate change,

Deeply concerned by the growing threat of climate change to food security in all states, especially in those that are less developed,

Acknowledging the significant strain that water scarcity places on political, economic, and social institutions, particularly within less developed states,

Guided by Article 1.3 of the Charter of the United Nations, which emphasizes the importance of international cooperation on issues of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and noting that climate change has grave consequences for the environment, human livelihood, and the habitability of Earth,

1. *Invites* all members of the United Nations to expand, and intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications;
2. *Calls* for the substantial increase in water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and significantly reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity by 2030;
3. *Prioritizing* the necessity of clean and accessible water by adopting and implementing water recycle and reuse programs.