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I. Letter from Secretary-General

Dear Esteemed Delegates, Honorable Chairs and Distinguished Guests,

My name is Zeynep Kayalacin and it is my great honor to serve as the Secretary General of this year's FLZMUN. I am truly delighted to have the opportunity to lead such an inspiring academic gathering.

I firmly believe that diplomacy is not simply about expressing opinions but also about understanding different perspectives. Throughout this conference, I encourage each of you to embrace these values and step outside your comfort zones.

Whether this is your first MUN experience or one of many, I hope this conference will provide you with an environment where you can grow intellectually, strengthen your leadership skills and create unforgettable memories. Do not be afraid to speak up, defend your ideas and most importantly, learn from one another.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone who has contributed to making this conference possible. I also wish all delegates an inspiring, productive and enjoyable conference

Eat an apple, revise hard and prepare yourself for the conference.

Welcome to FLZMUN26

If you have any prior questions about the conference you can contact me anytime.

Secretary General

Zeynep Kayalacin

zeynepkayalacin@gmail.com

II. Letter from Under-Secretary-General

Highly Esteemed Delegates,

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your interest and enthusiasm regarding the conferance. My name is Aras Şenol, and I have the honour of serving as your under-secretary-general in this conference.

As you know climate change is an intense problem for our planet. But for those who cannot take precautions themselves, this problem gets way more threatening. It should be all of everyone's mission to provide unity and protect the planet. Climate change has effects on many things such as: economy, health, food, water and infrastructure. As global temperatures continue to rise, drought has emerged as an increasingly severe consequence. Which makes it difficult to access water. As drought continues to lack the needed quality for soil, it adversely affects agricultural productivity and threatens food security.

So that's why I want you to carefully discuss and find solutions to prevent climate change as much as possible. I again want to address my honour for serving you, have a great debate…

If you have any prior questions, I'm available at the email address below:
2021aras12@gmail.com

Under Secretary-General

Aras Senol

III. Introduction to the Committee: United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

In order to achieve its mandate, UNDP relies entirely on voluntary contributions from UN Member States, multilateral organizations, private sector and other sources, in the form of unrestricted regular resources (core), and contributions earmarked for a specific theme, programme or project.

In this committee, delegates will discuss the challenges developing countries face due to climate change and explore effective solutions to strengthen climate resilience. The discussions will focus on reducing the impacts of natural disasters, improving food and water security, developing early warning systems, and supporting vulnerable communities. Delegates are expected to propose sustainable and inclusive policies that enhance countries' ability to adapt to climate-related challenges and ensure long-term development.

IV. Introduction to the Agenda Item: Strengthening Climate Resilience in Developing Countries

A. Overview of the Agenda



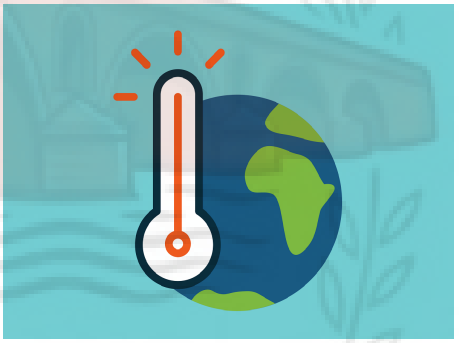
Climate change and its effects have always been an issue for many countries. There are several causes to climate change, for instance: Human activity, fossil fuel usage

and greenhouse gas emissions all disrupt the atmosphere's natural balance, allowing more heat to be trapped and contributing to the rise in global temperatures. These effects are more perceptible and damaging in developing countries. The rise in global temperatures leads to drought, floods and of course extreme weather events. Which is likely to let down the infrastructure. As can be seen, one environmental change can trigger a chain of events, leading to further consequences.

B. Understanding What Climate Change Is

1. Definition of Climate Change

Climate change refers to long term shifts in temperatures, weather patterns and their consequences. These changes have a broad range of observed effects that are synonymous with the term. Such changes can be natural due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. And such changes may be caused by people who generate carbon emissions and engage in constant consumption. These effects will increase over time, and require planning and policy solutions far beyond the future that is usually imagined in the human lifespan and the world of politics. Consequently, both people and nature have an important playing role among these main changes but some changes are more substantial than the others. It is possible to interpret these changes with two different types of effects: Natural Cycle and Human Effect.



2. Natural Cycle

Life literally revolves around cycles. There are hundreds of different types of cycles in our world and in the universe. Some are natural, such as the change of the seasons. And surprisingly, this change has a significant contribution among climate change effects. For example some small changes set in motion by Milankovitch cycles operate separately and together to influence Earth's climate over very long timespans, leading to larger changes in our climate over tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of years. And factors such as solar activity, volcanic eruptions, and ocean oscillations are also cycles through which nature influences climate change.These factors are the primary causes of climate change. Natural cycles do not even come close to



the impact of what humans induced factors. Yet, the human driven causes of today's global warming disrupt the natural balance of these natural cycles, compounding them and accelerating their progression.

3. Human Effect

Since the Industrial Revolution, the carbon cycle, which nature had kept in balance for millions of years, has been undermined by humanity's dependence on fossil fuels and its insatiable drive for consumption. Factors such as fossil fuels and energy production, deforestation, agriculture, livestock farming and industrialization have created the phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect, thereby triggering a cycle of human-induced climate change. Greenhouse gases are part of Earth's atmosphere. This is why Earth is often called the 'Goldilocks' planet. In the last century, human activities primarily from burning fossil fuels that have led to the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere have disrupted Earth's energy balance. Energy from the Sun that makes its way to Earth can have trouble finding its way back out to space. The greenhouse effect causes some of this energy to be waylaid in the atmosphere, absorbed and released by greenhouse gases. A proposition in social psychology says that denial of climate change threat helps people cope with the debilitating anxiety, guilt and existential angst that it arouses. Consequently,this may explain why public awareness regarding climate change has been slow to emerge.



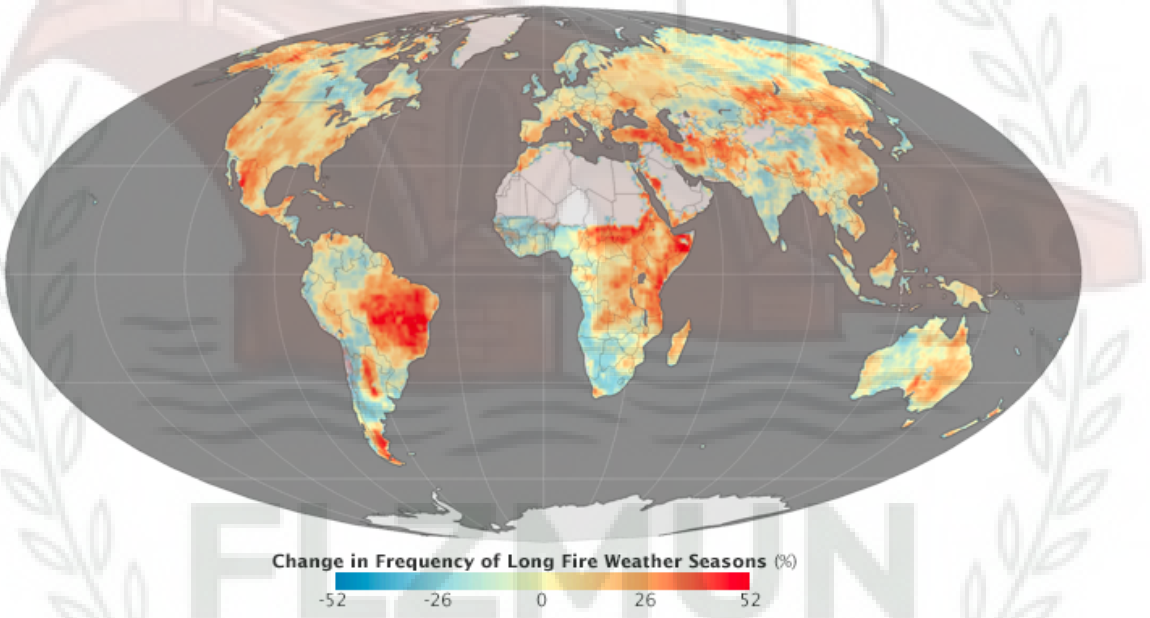
C. Risks Associated with Lack of Climate Resilience

Climate change risks are increasing all over the world. Floods, droughts, heatwaves and other climate related hazards are becoming increasingly dense and severe. Climate action and sustainable development are interdependent processes and climate resilient development is possible when this interdependence is leveraged.Failure to integrate climate resilience into strategic planning threatens fundamental human and natural systems as climate hazards can trigger chain effects across interconnected social sectors. The EEA(European Environment Agency) has identified 36 climate risks for just Europe within five broad clusters and these are ecosystems, food, health, infrastructure, economy and finance.

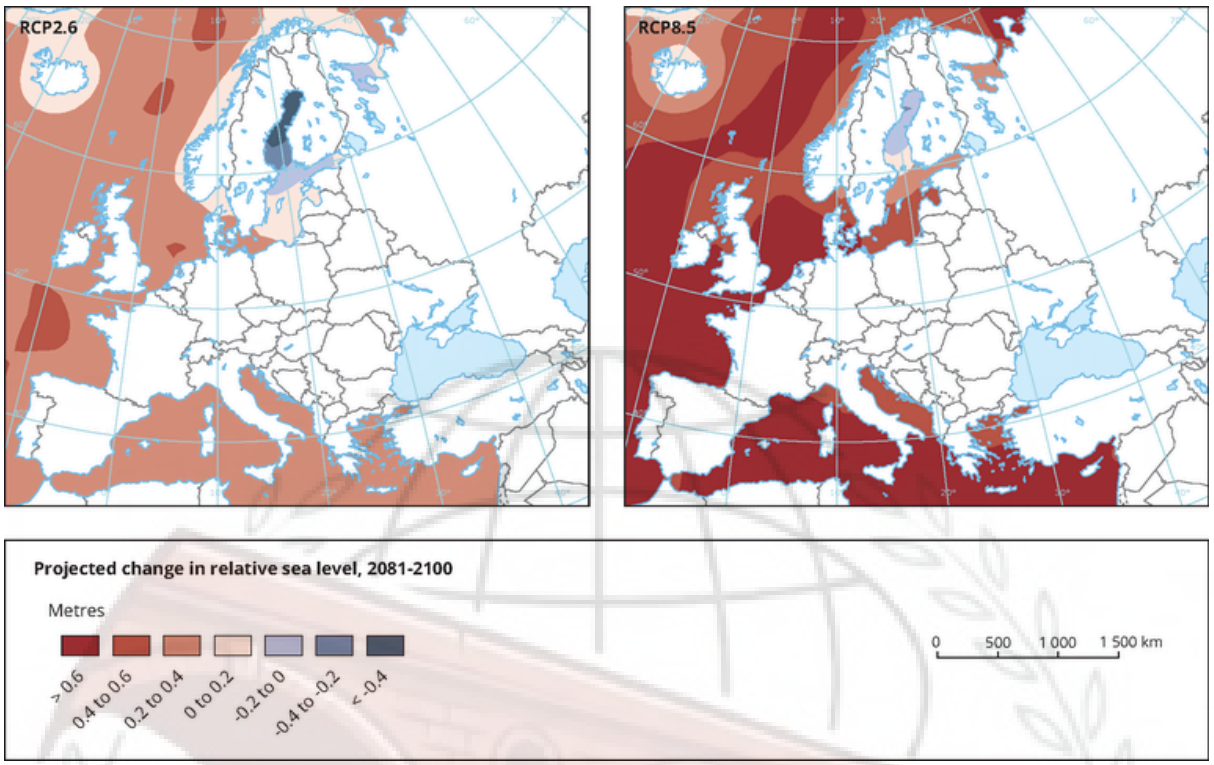


1. Natural Disasters

If we were to touch upon natural disasters first, climate change impacts are set to grow in the future countries around the world that are already experiencing the effects of wildfires, storms, extreme floods and sea level rising. Over the last three decades, the duration of wildfires has increased at least %30 on average globally. Unfortunately, the increase in forest fires points to a much more broader problem that goes beyond the loss of life. For example, it is reported that 340,000 deaths occur each year due to air pollution from forest fires. Furthermore, due to this extreme event, the recovery capacity of ecosystems may not be sufficient enough for them to bounce back. Economic impacts may also be severe, as shown by the 2019-20 wildfires in Australia and the 2018 Camp Fire in the United States, which both caused over USD 20 billion in economic damages.



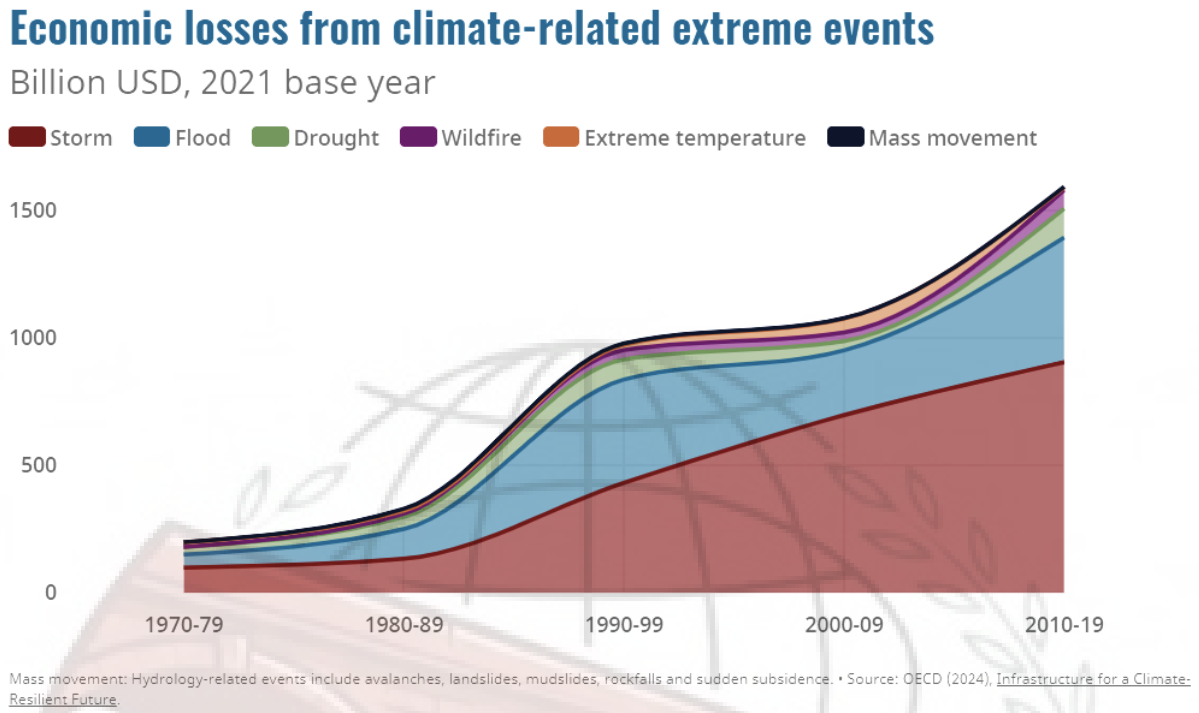
Researchers have discovered that, across one-quarter of the Earth's vegetated surface, the seasons characterized by weather conditions that pose a risk of fire are becoming longer. For instance, parts of the western United States and Mexico, Brazil, and East Africa now face wildfire seasons that are more than a month longer than they were 35 years ago. As extreme wildfires are increasingly difficult to suppress, adaptation of land-use planning and ecosystem management will be critical to contain future social, environmental and economic impacts.
In the context of climate change, rising sea levels are a significant disaster just as the increase in wildfire is.
Sea-level rise poses a significant threat to coastal communities, ecosystems and the global economy. Coastal areas are home to %40 of the world's population and host %75 of the world's largest metropolitan cities.



As average sea levels are expected to increase by up to one meter before the end of the century. This will affect millions of people and international trade, likely reducing world GDP by %4 annually. Therefore, shifting the focus of locations where coastal activities take place is of great importance. Recently, spaceborne instruments have detected accelerations in ice sheet mass losses and sea-level rise, which is expected when the globe warms, based on our understanding of Earth's history and climate physics.

2. Loss of Infrastructure and Economy

Infrastructure forms the foundation of a well-functioning society and economy by enabling the movement of people, goods, services, and information. However, climate change can inflict severe damage on the systems of developing countries, as it has the potential to harm their infrastructure and economies. Governments, at all levels, should systematically integrate climate resilience into infrastructure planning and decision-making processes—including by prioritizing sustainable projects—with the aim of reducing social and economic vulnerability and avoiding long-term costs.



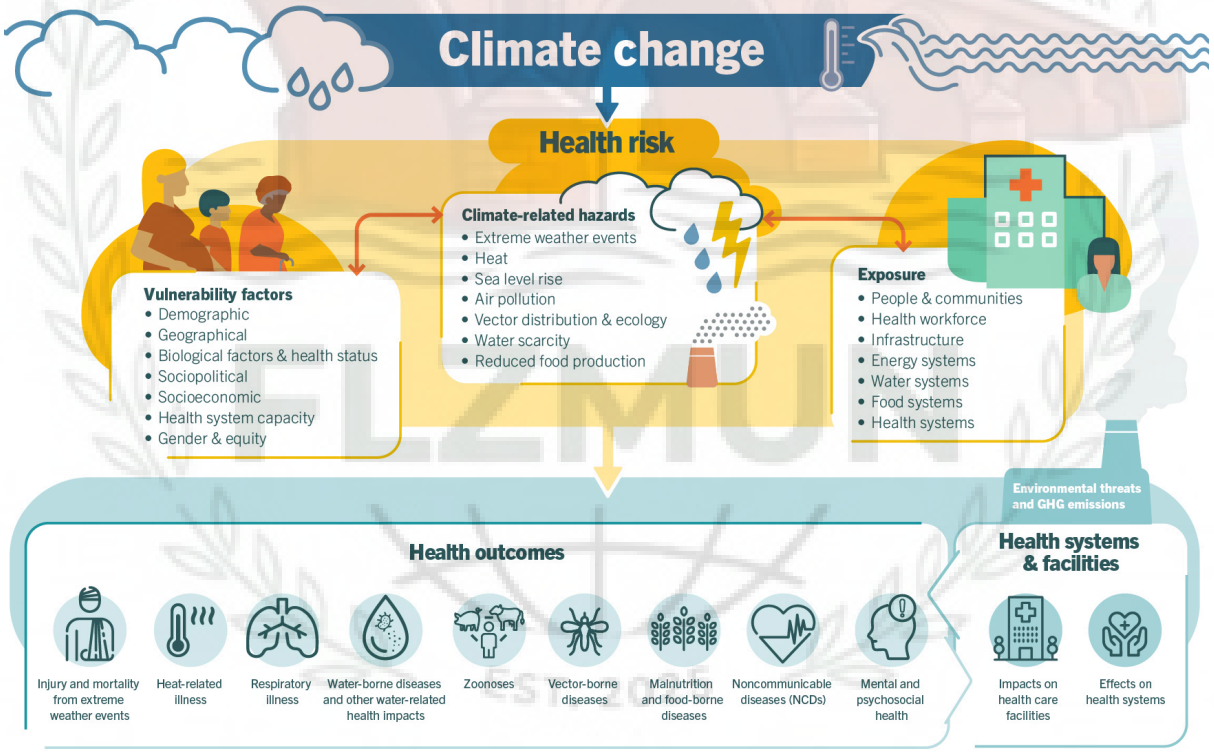
Between the 1970s and the 2010s, the number of recorded climate-related extreme events increased significantly, while recorded economic losses from such disasters increased sevenfold from USD 198 billion to USD 1.6 trillion. Infrastructure assets make up an important share of this economic damage. In this context,attention must be paid to the concept of identifying climate risks and opportunities.



Climate-related opportunities pertain to efforts aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change-such as resource efficiency and cost savings, the adoption of low-emission energy sources, the development of new products and services, access to new markets, and the enhancement of resilience throughout the supply chain.

3. Human Health

Climate change affects human health and diseases in many ways along with other natural and human induced health stressors. Affects the physical environment as well as all aspects of both natural and human systems -including social and economic conditions and the functioning of health systems. It is therefore a threat multiplier, undermining and potentially reversing decades of health progress. While people in every country suffer unprecedented health threats from the changing climate,investments in fossil fuels continue, while funding shared around for actions aimed at protecting health remains deficient. Redirecting resources away from an economy based on fossil fuels toward a zero-emission, healthy future will yield immediate benefits for both health and economy. Some incipient signs of progress and opportunities for action must be harnessed to protect health in the face of climate change now requires aligned, structural and sustained changes across our energy,transportation,agriculture,food and healthcare systems.Importantly,it requires a global transformation of global finance,shifting resources away from the fossil fuel based economy,towards a health supporting and zero-emissions future.



WHO data indicates 2 billion people lack safe drinking water and 600 million suffer from foodborne illnesses annually, with children under 5 bearing 30% of foodborne fatalities. Climate stressors heighten waterborne and foodborne disease risks. In 2020, 770 million faced hunger, predominantly in Africa and Asia. Climate change affects food availability, quality and diversity, exacerbating food and nutrition crises. The impacts are exacerbated in

countries where health systems already struggle to manage existing health risks, and where capacity to adapt to additional climate change-related health risks is limited. At particular risk are the most vulnerable: children, elderly and low-income communities. Health planning must integrate climate change to ensure adaptation measures are in place for both preparation and response to these clear and present risks.

D. UNDP's Support to Climate Change Adaptation

UNDP connects countries with the knowledge, resources and networks they need to achieve development breakthroughs. With deep local knowledge and a wide global network, they work with partners to end poverty and reduce inequality, while protecting the planet and championing human rights. Adaptation action advances climate-resilient communities, ecosystems, and economies, with particular focus on vulnerable populations – the poor, women, and indigenous peoples. These groups are often the most vulnerable to climate change and are at greater risk to its impacts. A single shock (e.g. a storm) or slow onset impact (such as sea level rise) can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and increase the likelihood of locking communities already at risk into cycles of poverty. UNDP is supporting countries to respond to the ongoing impacts of climate change and to prepare for likely impacts, including uncertainty, in the future.

1. Adaptation Policy and Planning

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) outline how countries will adapt to climate change in the medium- and long-term.

These plans allow governments at all levels – national, regional and local – to take action to protect people, livelihoods, infrastructure, economic activity and ecosystems. They are designed to fit the unique challenges and climate risks that countries are facing, helping them reduce vulnerabilities and better prepare for climate change impacts. One of these plans is The Paris Agreement, which encourages countries to link their efforts on adaptation and mitigation, ensuring that national climate commitments and plans are aligned. And Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) present a country's overall climate mitigation and adaptation commitments. As of September 2024, 81 percent of NDCs included adaptation components, while 75 percent mentioned NAPs, showing a clear integration trend.



Under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, adaptation cycle targets include the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans by 2025 and 2030, respectively. Considering this, in 2025, UNDP supported several countries to make significant breakthroughs on Indigenous Peoples' land rights. In **Ecuador**, UNDP facilitated the institutional framework for Indigenous Shuar communities to gain formal legal rights to their ancestral land in the Kutukú-Shaimi Protected Forest, one of the largest and most important conservation areas in the Ecuadorian Amazon. At the same time, UNDP supported **Indonesia** to strengthen both the enabling framework and provincial-level operations for the implementation of a new policy on customary forest rights that aims to cover 1.4 million hectares by 2029. This work is paving the way for the long-sought formal legal recognition of tenure rights for communities like Kasepuhan Cibedug. Furthermore, in **Costa Rica**, UNDP supported the government with the development of territorial environmental and forestry plans that enable Indigenous communities to receive direct payments for the environmental services from their territories.

All these achievements were facilitated by UNDP's policy guidance, technical assistance and funding supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), UN-REDD and Climate Promise.

2. Fostering Resilience for Food Security

Droughts, floods, changing rainfall patterns, and other extreme weather events put vulnerable communities at risk. Yet with improved access to climate information, new technologies, and advanced land and water management techniques, communities can strengthen their resilience and secure their food supply. For example Timor-Leste is an agrarian country, where agriculture is central to the daily lives of many families and communities. According to the 2019 Timor-Leste Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Census conducted by the General Directorate of Statistics and the Ministry of Finance, approximately 66% of households depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Reforestation, agroforestry, and

catchment management are therefore not just environmental measures, but essential strategies for achieving food security, protecting soil, enhancing infrastructure resilience, and promoting sustainable rural development. Under the UNDP–GCF Safeguarding Rural Communities Project, more than 120 hectares of agroforestry and reforestation have been established across these three municipalities, directly benefiting over 8,500 households.



3. Water Resource Management and Access to Water

Around the world, climate change and increases in extreme events such as droughts and floods, coupled with natural resource degradation, is putting water for drinking, agriculture, and other uses at risk. Water systems under threat from pollution, inefficient water use, habitat loss and climate change can also become the source of local and regional conflicts. Ensuring access to reliable water is an essential component of UNDP's climate change adaptation service offer. The main areas of work include watershed management and catchment rehabilitation; sustainable land management; improving access to drinking water and water for domestic use; and promoting integrated water resource management systems. UNDP also assists local, national, and regional initiatives to identify priorities and agree on governance reforms to promote integrated, ecosystem-based, climate-resilient approaches for water resources management.

One of the activities that UNDP has done is supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages (2017 - 2023). (Which was implemented by the Maldivian Ministry of Environment and Energy.) The project targeted 49 islands across 13 atolls of the country that continue to experience water shortages due to low rainfall

and extended dry periods, brought on by a changing climate. The Maldives consists of 1,190 small, low-lying coral islands spread across 90,000 square kilometers. Its estimated population of 399,000 is scattered over 194 main islands. With high-end tourism as the main driver of economic growth, the country has made significant development progress since its independence in 1965. Observed experiences during the last decade bear out the risks of climate change. In 2004, an estimated 30 percent of the outer islands' population experienced water shortages, and since 2005 an average of 81 islands had requested emergency shipments of water to be delivered from Malé during the annual dry season. The calls for emergency shipments have intensified as the rainfalls become more erratic and dryer seasons dryer, and as a result, islands' stored rainwater reserves become depleted. This has resulted in an average of 3,500 liters shipped out from Malé annually during the last ten years. During 2005-2012, the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) spent US2. $4million(annualaverageofUS$300,000) to provide desalinated water to over 90 islands.



4. Climate Information and Early Warning Systems

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports developing countries in improving their climate information services and early warning systems. These systems help communities prepare for climate-related disasters such as floods, droughts and storms.

One of UNDP's biggest projects is about this topic. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has approved an unprecedented US$103.2 million in grant financing to scale up life-saving early warning systems in seven of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. Led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the five-year project will bolster multi-hazard early warning systems in Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, and Somalia, and



directly benefit more than 26 million people.

With a total budget of $114.6 million –including $11.3 million in co-financing from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and national governments – the initiative will improve risk assessment, enhance forecasting capabilities, and ensure that critical early warnings reach the most remote and at-risk communities.

The financial support comes at a crucial moment as Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States bear the brunt of accelerating climate impacts. Prolonged droughts in Ethiopia and Somalia are driving food and water insecurity, while Fiji and Antigua and Barbuda face intensifying storms and rising sea levels. In Chad, Cambodia, and Ecuador, communities are increasingly exposed to extreme weather and environmental degradation.

5. Locally Led Adaptation

In every corner of the world, communities are implementing locally led adaptation solutions to meet the daily realities of climate change. These solutions – grown from lived experience, rooted in traditional knowledge and adapted to local systems – are crucial for a climate-resilient future.



Over the past five years, the UNDP-Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (UNDP-AFCIA) has supported communities in 33 countries to design and implement locally led adaptation solutions to the climate crisis. As one of the Adaptation Innovation Marketplace (AIM)'s funding windows, the first phase of the UNDP-AFCIA programme has offered grant funding, capacity building, investment brokering and international advocacy to 44 local organizations that are accelerating innovative adaptation solutions, acting as a catalyst for change. Here are four areas in which the UNDP-AFCIA programme has made a lasting impact:

In South Africa, ABALOBI's mobile app gives fishers real-time weather updates and direct access to customers, creating fairer and more sustainable value chains. In Indonesia, Penjaga Pulau is using drones and coastal dashboards to help island communities predict sea level rise and plan resilient development. In Bangladesh, Footsteps' backpack-sized water filters, sold

by women entrepreneurs, turn a life-saving innovation into a livelihood, ensuring families have clean water even when the floods arrive.

In Tanzania, Maasai communities are restoring degraded rangelands by replanting native grasses and legumes from newly created seed banks, reviving biodiversity and safeguarding grazing land for their herds.

In Brazil's semi-arid region of Pernambuco, Centro Sabiá's simple greywater recycling system allows families to reuse household water for agroforestry, saving scarce resources and restoring soil health.

Meanwhile, in the Sahel, Association la Voûte Nubienne is reviving an ancient Nubian Vault technique to build low-carbon homes from local clay that stay cool in extreme heat and stand strong against storms.

These innovations are practical, affordable and deeply rooted in local culture, proving that adaptation can strengthen both livelihoods and ecosystems.

V. Case Studies/ Scenarios

1. Bangladesh: Fighting Against Rising Waters



Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. Its geographical location makes it highly exposed to floods, tropical cyclones, rising sea levels, and coastal erosion. Many communities depend on agriculture and fishing, making climate-related disasters a serious threat to their livelihoods.

2. Pakistan: Recovering from the 2022 Floods



In 2022, Pakistan experienced devastating floods caused by extreme monsoon rainfall and melting glaciers. Approximately 33 million people were affected, while millions of houses and large areas of agricultural land were damaged. The disaster created serious challenges for the country's economy, infrastructure, and food security.

3. Maldives: A Nation at Risk of Rising Sea Levels



The Maldives is a small island nation highly vulnerable to rising sea levels. Approximately 80% of its islands are located around one metre above sea level. This makes coastal communities, infrastructure, freshwater resources, and tourism particularly vulnerable to climate change.

4. Ethiopia: The Struggle Against Drought



Imagine a rural region in Ethiopia that has experienced several years of below-average rainfall. Most families depend on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. As water resources become increasingly limited, crop production decreases and local food supplies become less reliable.

5. The Water Crisis: Building Resilience in a Developing Nation



A developing country is experiencing an increasingly serious water crisis due to irregular rainfall, rising temperatures, and inefficient water management. Several rural communities have limited access to clean drinking water, while agricultural production is becoming less reliable.

The national government has announced that water resources may become insufficient to meet the needs of both urban and rural populations.

VI. Questions to Ponder

1. How can developing countries strengthen their climate resilience despite limited financial and technological resources?

2. What role should developed countries play in supporting developing nations that are disproportionately affected by climate change?

3. How can governments develop effective adaptation policies while balancing economic growth and environmental protection?

4. What measures can be taken to ensure food security in regions increasingly threatened by droughts, floods, and extreme weather conditions?

5. How can developing countries improve water resource management and ensure equal access to clean water for their populations?

6. How can climate information and early warning systems be made more accessible and effective in vulnerable communities?

7. Why is local community participation essential in climate adaptation, and how can governments empower local populations to take action?

8. How can international cooperation and organizations such as UNDP contribute to building long-term climate resilience in developing countries?

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