Delhi Public School
Rau Indore

DPS RAU

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC

UNFCCC

Strategies for enhancing commitment and implementation among parties to mitigate climate change impact

Delhi Public School
Rau Indore

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Strategies for enhancing commitment and implementation amongst parties to mitigate climate change impact

Index

About UNFCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a pivotal international treaty established to address the global challenge of climate change. This treaty, negotiated from February 1991 to May 1992, was opened for signature at the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. The UNFCCC officially came into force on March 21, 1994, after receiving ratification from 50 countries. By December 2007, it had been ratified by an impressive 192 countries, highlighting the widespread recognition of the urgent need for collective action on climate change.

Introduction to UNFCCC

The UNFCCC serves as a foundational framework for addressing climate change, providing a platform for international cooperation and coordination among nations to combat the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment. It is a testament to the global commitment to mitigating climate change and fostering sustainable development practices worldwide.

History of UNFCCC

The history of the UNFCCC is rooted in the recognition of the growing threat posed by climate change to the planet and its inhabitants. The negotiation process leading to the creation of the Convention was a significant milestone in international efforts to tackle this pressing issue. The treaty's development culminated in its adoption in 1992, marking a crucial step towards a unified approach to climate action on a global scale.

Mandate of UNFCCC

The mandate of the UNFCCC is multifaceted, encompassing a range of key objectives and principles aimed at guiding nations in their efforts to address climate change. One of the central tenets of the Convention is the establishment of common obligations for all Parties, including both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties. These obligations vary in specificity, with Annex I Parties having additional commitments due to their higher incomes in 1992, as outlined in the Agreement.

The UNFCCC also paved the way for the development of subsidiary agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Kyoto Protocol agreed upon in 1997, focused on binding commitments for industrialized countries and countries of the former Soviet bloc to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It entered into force in 2005 after reaching the necessary ratification threshold, demonstrating a significant step towards global climate action.

Moreover, the Paris Agreement, established in 2015, builds upon the foundation laid by the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. It emphasizes the concept of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), whereby each Party submits pledges to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement aims to mobilize financial support and technology transfer to assist developing countries in their climate change efforts. It reflects a shared commitment to collective responsibility and differentiated capabilities among nations.

The UNFCCC stands as a cornerstone in the global fight against climate change,

providing a comprehensive framework for international cooperation and action. Through its history, mandates, and subsidiary agreements, the Convention continues to guide nations in their endeavors to address the urgent challenges posed by climate change and work towards a sustainable future for all.

Introduction to Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation is a critical aspect of addressing the challenges posed by global warming. This response will delve into the definition and scope of climate change mitigation, emphasizing its importance in combating the adverse effects of climate change, according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Definition and Scope of Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation, also known as decarbonization, involves actions aimed at limiting climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions or removing these gases from the atmosphere. The primary driver of global temperature rise is the emission of greenhouse gases from activities like burning fossil fuels. Mitigation strategies focus on transitioning to sustainable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing carbon sequestration methods to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Mitigation measures encompass a range of strategies such as sustainable energy and transport systems, energy conservation practices, sustainable agriculture policies, and enhancing carbon sinks through carbon dioxide removal techniques like carbon sequestration. These measures are crucial in limiting global warming to levels that are considered safe for the planet and human civilization. The IPCC highlights that there is no single pathway to achieve this goal, necessitating a multifaceted approach to mitigate climate change effectively.

Importance of Mitigating Climate Change

Mitigating climate change is paramount for sustaining ecosystems and safeguarding human civilization from the detrimental impacts of global warming. Human-induced greenhouse gas emissions have significantly intensified the greenhouse effect, leading to unprecedented changes in our climate system. The rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels by approximately 50% since pre-industrial times underscores the urgency of mitigating emissions to curb further temperature increases2.

The significance of climate change mitigation lies in its role in preventing dangerous climate scenarios that could have catastrophic consequences for biodiversity, eco-

systems, and human societies worldwide. By reducing emissions and transitioning to cleaner energy sources, we can limit the extent of global warming and mitigate associated risks such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and disruptions to food and water supplies.

Climate change mitigation is fundamental to global efforts to combat climate change and its far-reaching impacts. By defining clear strategies, implementing effective policies, and fostering international cooperation as outlined by organizations like the UNFCCC, we can work towards a sustainable future characterized by reduced greenhouse gas emissions and a more resilient planet for current and future generations.

Current Global Efforts in Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation efforts have been at the forefront of international agendas, leading to the establishment of various crucial agreements and initiatives by governments and organizations worldwide. These initiatives aim to combat the escalating threats posed by climate change through coordinated global action. This comprehensive overview will delve into the key international agreements and initiatives, highlighting the significant milestones achieved in the realm of climate change mitigation.

Key International Agreements on Climate Change

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The UNFCCC, established in 1992, serves as the cornerstone of global efforts to combat climate change. It aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. The Convention emphasizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that developed countries should take the lead in reducing emissions due to their historical contributions to climate change. The UNFCCC has been instrumental in fostering international cooperation and setting the stage for subsequent agreements like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

Kyoto Protocol
The Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, and entered into force on February 16, 2005. The Protocol aimed to combat global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. It established legally binding commitments for developed countries, known as Annex I Parties, to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. These commitments were based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, rec-

ognizing that countries have varying capabilities in combating climate change due to economic development.

One of the key features of the Kyoto Protocol was the establishment of flexible mechanisms to help countries meet their emission reduction targets. These mechanisms included International Emissions Trading (IET), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI). IET allowed countries to trade emissions units, while CDM and JI were project-based mechanisms that generated emission reductions from projects. The Protocol also introduced the concept of assigned amounts, denominated in tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions, as emission targets for industrialized countries over specific commitment periods.

Furthermore, the Kyoto Protocol emphasized the importance of monitoring, reporting, and review mechanisms to ensure the integrity of the commitments made by countries. It also established an adaptation fund for climate change to minimize the impacts on developing countries. Despite its significance, the Kyoto Protocol faced challenges, such as the withdrawal of countries like the United States and Canada, and its limitations in addressing major emitters comprehensively. The Protocol laid the groundwork for subsequent climate agreements and highlighted the necessity of global cooperation in combating climate change.

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, a pivotal international treaty on climate change, was adopted in 2015 by 196 parties at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. This landmark agreement aims to combat climate change by limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with a more ambitious target of 1.5°C. The agreement emphasizes the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net-zero emissions by the middle of the 21st century. Each country is required to set its emission reduction targets, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are reviewed every five years to enhance ambition.

Unlike its predecessor, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement employs a bottom-up approach, allowing nations to voluntarily determine their targets rather than imposing top-down mandates. The agreement emphasizes transparency, accountability, and global cooperation in addressing climate change. It also highlights the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities, recognizing the varying responsibilities of developed and developing countries in climate action. Additionally, the Paris Agreement includes provisions for climate finance to assist developing nations in adapting to climate change and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

The Paris Agreement's significance lies in its comprehensive framework for global climate action, focusing on emission reductions, adaptation measures, and financial support for vulnerable countries. By promoting collaboration among nations and setting ambitious targets to limit global warming, the agreement plays a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and fostering a sustainable future for generations to come.

Montreal protocol

The Montreal Protocol, established in 1987, is a landmark international treaty designed to protect the Earth's ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer. These substances, known as ozone-depleting substances (ODS), include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl bromide, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The treaty is one of the rare agreements to achieve universal ratification, with all United Nations member states, the Cook Islands, Niue, the Holy See, the State of Palestine, and the European Union as signatories.

Under the Montreal Protocol, both developed and developing countries have specific responsibilities to phase out ODS in a step-wise manner, with different timetables based on their classification. The treaty includes provisions for control measures, calculation of control levels, trade control with non-parties, reporting of data, technical assistance, and more. The Protocol evolves to incorporate new scientific, technical, and economic developments, with amendments and adjustments made as needed.

One of the significant achievements of the Montreal Protocol is its contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By phasing out ODS, the treaty has led to a substantial decrease in greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to 135 gigatons of CO2 from 1990 to 2010. Additionally, actions under the Kigali Amendment, aimed at limiting the use of HFCs, are projected to prevent significant emissions and contribute to avoiding up to 0.5 degrees Celsius of global temperature rise by 2100. The Montreal Protocol is widely regarded as one of the most successful environmental agreements, showcasing the power of international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges.

Key Initiatives by Governments and Organizations

Governments and organizations have undertaken various initiatives to bolster climate change mitigation efforts:

- Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action: Launched at COP22, this initiative aims to enhance collaboration between governments and stakeholders

to accelerate climate action.

- International Climate Finance: Efforts led by the EU, its Member States, and the European Investment Bank to support developing economies in mitigating and adapting to climate change. These entities are significant contributors to public climate finance globally.
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform: Established to work towards a binding global climate agreement post-2020, emphasizing the need to increase climate ambition before 2020.
- Technology Transfer: Recognizing the importance of technology transfer, especially to developing countries, to facilitate the transition to low-carbon economies and enhance climate resilience.
- Adaptation Measures: Encouraging parties to implement adequate adaptation measures, particularly in developing countries, with a focus on providing necessary financial and technical support.

Challenges in Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation, the process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming, faces numerous challenges that hinder effective implementation. Identifying barriers to successful mitigation efforts and addressing resistance and obstacles are crucial aspects of the fight against climate change, aligning with the goals set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Identifying Barriers to Effective Mitigation

1. Global Dependency on Fossil Fuels: The world's heavy reliance on fossil fuels poses a significant challenge to mitigation efforts. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power is essential but faces obstacles due to existing infrastructure and economic dependencies on fossil fuels1.

2. Increased Demand for Mineral Resources: The growing demand for new mineral resources, essential for renewable technologies, presents a challenge in terms of sustainable sourcing and potential environmental impacts associated with mining activities2.

3. Revamping Food Systems: Transforming agricultural practices to reduce emissions and enhance sustainability is crucial for effective mitigation. However, changing established food systems poses challenges due to economic interests, technological limitations, and resistance to change within the agricultural sector3.

4. Uncertainty and Spatial Distribution: The uncertainty surrounding the exact effects

of climate change and their spatial distribution complicates adaptation and mitigation planning. Climate models provide insights, but the variability of weather conditions and the global emission trajectory add complexity to mitigation strategies4.

Addressing Resistance and Obstacles

1. Whole-of-Society Approach: Effective climate change mitigation requires a comprehensive, whole-of-society approach involving governments, businesses, and individuals. Overcoming resistance to change and fostering collective action is essential for the successful implementation of mitigation measures5.

2. Structural Transformations: Structural changes in energy production, transportation, agriculture, and other key sectors are necessary to reduce emissions and limit global warming. Encouraging and facilitating these transformations through policies, incentives, and regulations is vital for achieving mitigation goals.

3. International Cooperation: Global cooperation, as exemplified by the Paris Agreement, plays a crucial role in guiding and achieving mitigation objectives. Collaborative efforts among nations are essential to address climate change on a global scale and overcome barriers related to geopolitical interests and differing priorities.

4. Ecological and Social Sustainability: Ensuring that mitigation measures are ecologically and socially sustainable is paramount. Balancing environmental protection, social equity, and economic development is key to overcoming resistance to change and fostering long-term commitment to mitigation efforts.

Addressing the challenges in climate change mitigation requires a multi-faceted approach that involves identifying barriers, overcoming resistance, and fostering collaboration at local, national, and international levels. By understanding and tackling these challenges, the global community can work towards achieving the ambitious goals outlined by the UNFCCC and making significant progress in combating climate change.

Enhancing Commitment Strategies

In the realm of climate action, enhancing commitment is crucial for achieving the goals set forth by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Two effective strategies for enhancing commitment within the framework of the UNFCCC involve encouraging policy alignment and cooperation, as well as promoting financial incentives and support. These strategies play a vital role in fostering collaboration, driving action, and ensuring the successful implementation of climate policies and initiatives. This comprehensive discussion will delve into the

significance of these strategies, their alignment with the principles of the UNFCCC, and their potential impact on global efforts to combat climate change.

Encouraging Policy Alignment and Cooperation

Encouraging policy alignment and cooperation is fundamental to enhancing commitment within the context of the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC, established in 1992, aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. To achieve this goal, countries that are parties to the convention are required to develop and implement national policies and measures to mitigate climate change.

Importance of Policy Alignment

Policy alignment involves ensuring that national, regional, and international policies are coherent and complementary in addressing climate change. This alignment is essential for maximizing the effectiveness of climate actions and minimizing conflicting objectives. By promoting policy coherence, countries can streamline their efforts, avoid duplication, and create synergies that lead to more impactful outcomes.

Fostering Cooperation

Cooperation among countries is vital for addressing the transboundary nature of climate change. The UNFCCC emphasizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that developed countries have historically contributed more to greenhouse gas emissions and should take the lead in reducing emissions and providing support to developing countries. Cooperation among nations enables the sharing of best practices, technologies, and resources, facilitating a collective approach to tackling climate change.

UNFCCC’s Role in Facilitating Policy Alignment and Cooperation

The UNFCCC serves as a platform for promoting policy alignment and cooperation among its parties. Through annual conferences of the parties (COP), countries come together to negotiate and agree on global climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement. These agreements set the framework for national climate actions and provide a common goal for countries to work towards. Additionally, the UNFCCC Secretariat supports countries in implementing their climate commitments and facilitates knowledge sharing and capacity building.

Promoting Financial Incentives and Support

Financial incentives and support play a crucial role in enhancing commitment to climate action. Adequate financial resources are essential for countries to implement their climate policies, transition to low-carbon economies, and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The UNFCCC recognizes the importance of financial support, particularly for developing countries that may lack the resources to address climate change effectively.

Importance of Financial Incentives

Financial incentives, such as grants, loans, and subsidies, can motivate countries to take ambitious climate actions. By providing financial support, countries can overcome barriers to implementing climate policies, such as high upfront costs of renewable energy projects or lack of access to technology. Financial incentives can also stimulate private sector investment in clean technologies and sustainable practices, driving innovation and economic growth.

Support for Developing Countries

Developing countries often require financial support to enhance their capacity to address climate change. The UNFCCC's Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established to provide financial assistance to developing countries for climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The GCF aims to mobilize funds from developed countries and channel them to projects that contribute to sustainable development and climate resilience in developing nations.

Leveraging Public and Private Finance

In addition to public finance, leveraging private sector investment is essential for scaling up climate action. Public-private partnerships can unlock additional sources of funding for climate projects and create opportunities for collaboration between governments, businesses, and civil society. By incentivizing private sector involvement through mechanisms like carbon pricing or green bonds, countries can accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Enhancing commitment to climate action is a multifaceted endeavor that requires a combination of strategies, including policy alignment, cooperation, financial incentives, and support. Within the framework of the UNFCCC, encouraging policy alignment and cooperation among countries is essential for achieving global climate goals and addressing the challenges of climate change. Similarly, promoting financial incentives and support, particularly for developing countries, is crucial for

mobilizing resources and driving climate action at scale. By implementing these strategies according to the principles of the UNFCCC, countries can strengthen their commitment to combating climate change and contribute to a sustainable and resilient future for all.

Implementation Approaches for Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation is a critical global challenge that requires concerted efforts at both national and international levels. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides a framework for countries to address climate change through various approaches. Two key implementation approaches for climate change mitigation per the UNFCCC are integrating mitigation measures into national policies and encouraging innovation and technology adoption.

Integrating Mitigation Measures into National Policies

Integrating mitigation measures into national policies is essential for achieving meaningful progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change. This approach involves incorporating climate change considerations into a country's laws, regulations, and development plans. By embedding mitigation measures in national policies, governments can create a conducive environment for sustainable development while reducing emissions.

Importance of Integration

1. Policy Coherence: Integrating mitigation measures ensures that climate goals are aligned with broader national development objectives, promoting policy coherence and effectiveness.

2. Long-Term Planning: National policies provide a framework for long-term planning, enabling countries to set clear targets and timelines for emission reductions.

3. Regulatory Certainty: Clear policies create regulatory certainty for businesses and investors, encouraging them to adopt low-carbon practices and technologies.

UNFCCC Guidance

The UNFCCC encourages countries to develop and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that outline their commitments to reducing emissions. By integrating these commitments into national policies, countries can operationalize their climate goals and track progress effectively.

Encouraging Innovation and Technology Adoption

Innovation and technology play a crucial role in driving climate change mitigation efforts. By fostering innovation and promoting the adoption of clean technologies, countries can accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy and achieve emission reduction targets more effectively.

Benefits of Innovation

1. Efficiency Gains: Innovative technologies can improve energy efficiency, reduce emissions, and enhance overall sustainability.

2. Economic Growth: Investing in innovation can stimulate economic growth by creating new industries and job opportunities in the clean energy sector.

3. Global Competitiveness: Countries that lead in innovation and technology adoption can enhance their global competitiveness and attract investment.

UNFCCC Support

The UNFCCC supports technology transfer and cooperation among countries to facilitate the adoption of clean technologies. Through initiatives like the Technology Mechanism and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the UNFCCC promotes knowledge sharing and capacity building to enhance technology deployment for climate change mitigation.

Integrating mitigation measures into national policies and encouraging innovation and technology adoption are essential approaches for addressing climate change per the UNFCCC. By aligning national policies with climate goals and promoting the adoption of clean technologies, countries can make significant strides toward reducing emissions and building a sustainable future. Through collective action and cooperation, nations can work together to mitigate the impacts of climate change and create a more resilient and low-carbon world.

Engagement and Awareness Building in Climate Action

Climate change poses a significant threat to our planet, requiring global cooperation and individual action to mitigate its impacts. Engagement and awareness building play crucial roles in fostering public participation, educational campaigns, and community involvement in climate action. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) emphasizes the importance of empowering all mem-

bers of society to engage in climate action through various strategies outlined in the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) framework.

Public Engagement Strategies

Public engagement is a cornerstone of successful climate resilience efforts. It involves involving citizens in the decision-making process, ensuring their values and identities are at the center of adaptation actions. Effective public engagement fosters support for adaptation measures prioritized through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Countries like Costa Rica have demonstrated successful public engagement by holding assemblies and meetings across the country to gather input on NAP development4. This inclusive approach ensures that diverse voices contribute to climate resilience efforts.

Educational Campaigns

Educational campaigns are instrumental in raising awareness about climate change and empowering individuals to take action. Climate change education is a key element of ACE, aiming to enhance public understanding of climate issues. By integrating climate change education into school curricula and community programs, individuals can develop the knowledge and skills needed to address climate challenges effectively1. Educational campaigns should focus on disseminating accurate information, incorporating traditional knowledge, indigenous perspectives, and the best available science3.

Community Involvement

Community involvement is essential for building resilience at the local level. Engaging communities in adaptation planning ensures that solutions are context-specific and address local vulnerabilities effectively. NAP teams should prioritize meaningful two-way participation by developing processes that empower communities and address power asymmetries4. By integrating a gender and social inclusion lens into outreach strategies, NAP teams can ensure that marginalized groups are included in decision-making processes4.

In conclusion, public engagement strategies, educational campaigns, and community involvement are vital components of effective climate action. By fostering public participation, raising awareness through education, and engaging communities in adaptation planning, we can collectively work towards a more sustainable future. The UNFCCC's ACE framework provides a roadmap for empowering individuals to take meaningful climate action, emphasizing the importance of inclusive engagement and education in building climate resilience.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Mitigation Efforts

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of mitigation efforts are crucial components of climate action, especially in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This process involves tracking progress and assessing the impact of implemented measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change. Following the UNFCCC, M&E plays a pivotal role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in achieving the goals set out in international climate agreements.

Importance of Tracking Progress

Tracking progress is essential to understand the effectiveness of mitigation efforts and to ensure that countries are on track to meet their emission reduction targets. The UNFCCC emphasizes the importance of regular reporting and transparency to monitor the progress of countries in implementing their commitments. By tracking progress, stakeholders can identify gaps, challenges, and areas for improvement, enabling timely adjustments to policies and measures.

The Paris Agreement, a landmark treaty under the UNFCCC, requires countries to regularly report on their emissions and progress towards their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). This reporting mechanism allows for the comparison of efforts across countries and facilitates a collective understanding of global progress towards the overarching goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

Evaluating the Impact of Implemented Measures

Evaluation is a critical aspect of M&E as it provides insights into the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of mitigation measures. By evaluating the impact of implemented measures, policymakers can assess whether interventions are achieving the desired outcomes and contributing to emission reductions. This process involves analyzing data, conducting assessments, and drawing conclusions on the success of mitigation actions.

The UNFCCC encourages countries to conduct rigorous evaluations of their climate policies and measures to ensure that they are cost-effective and environmentally sound. Evaluating the impact of mitigation efforts helps in identifying best practices, sharing lessons learned, and scaling up successful interventions. It also enables countries to learn from failures and make informed decisions for future climate action.

Integrating M&E into Climate Policy

Integrating M&E into climate policy is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of mitigation efforts and ensuring accountability. The UNFCCC guides the establishment of robust M&E systems that are tailored to national circumstances and priorities. These systems should be designed to collect, analyze, and report data on emissions, mitigation actions, and their impacts.

Countries are encouraged to develop indicators and methodologies for tracking progress and evaluating the impact of mitigation measures. These indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART), allowing for the systematic assessment of climate actions. By integrating M&E into climate policy, countries can strengthen their capacity to implement evidence-based measures and enhance the transparency of their climate actions.

Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation efforts are essential components of climate action under the UNFCCC. By tracking progress and evaluating the impact of implemented measures, countries can enhance the effectiveness of their climate policies, drive emission reductions, and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. Countries must prioritize M&E in their climate strategies to ensure that they are on course to achieve their climate goals and create a sustainable future for all.

The UNFCCC provides a framework for countries to establish robust M&E systems, report on their progress, and enhance the transparency and accountability of their climate actions. Through effective monitoring and evaluation, countries can strengthen their climate resilience, reduce emissions, and work towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient future in line with the objectives of the UNFCCC.

Conclusion

Summary of Key Points

To create awareness for research specifically on the topics of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change mitigation, and global efforts in climate action, here are 15 key descriptive points extracted from the attached document:

1. The UNFCCC is a pivotal international treaty established to address the global challenge of climate change, coming into force on March 21, 1994, after ratification by 50 countries1.
2. The UNFCCC serves as a foundational framework for international cooperation to combat the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment and foster

sustainable development practices worldwide1.
3. The history of the UNFCCC is rooted in recognizing the threat posed by climate change, leading to its adoption in 1992 as a crucial step towards global climate action1.
4. The mandate of the UNFCCC includes establishing common obligations for all Parties, with subsidiary agreements like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement furthering global climate action1.
5. The Kyoto Protocol, agreed upon in 1997, focused on binding commitments for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, entering into force in 2005 after ratification1.
6. The Paris Agreement, established in 2015, builds upon the foundation laid by the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, emphasizing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and financial support for developing countries1.
7. Climate change mitigation, also known as decarbonization, involves actions to limit climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions or removing these gases from the atmosphere1.
8. Mitigation strategies focus on transitioning to sustainable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing carbon sequestration methods to limit global warming1.
9. Mitigation measures include sustainable energy and transport systems, energy conservation practices, sustainable agriculture policies, and carbon sequestration to reduce emissions and combat climate change1.
10. Mitigating climate change is crucial for sustaining ecosystems, safeguarding human civilization, and preventing catastrophic consequences for biodiversity and societies worldwide1.
11. Climate change mitigation is fundamental to global efforts in combating climate change, reducing risks like extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and disruptions to food and water supplies1.
12. The Montreal Protocol, established in 1987, aims to protect the Earth's ozone layer by phasing out substances that deplete it, achieving universal ratification among United Nations member states1.
13. Integrating mitigation measures into national policies and encouraging innovation and technology adoption are key approaches for addressing climate change in alignment with the UNFCCC1.
14. Public engagement, educational campaigns, and community involvement are vital for effective climate action, empowering individuals to contribute to a sustainable future1.
15. Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation efforts are essential for tracking progress, assessing impact, ensuring transparency, and enhancing the effectiveness of climate policies and measures1.

Future Outlook for Climate Change Mitigation

The future outlook for climate change mitigation is a complex issue that involves various aspects, including policies, technologies, challenges, and solutions. Let's explore these aspects in detail:

Policies

Climate change mitigation policies are crucial for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated that immediate and phased implementation of budget-neutral policies, such as greenhouse gas taxes, subsidies to low-emitting technologies, and labor tax cuts, could slow global economic growth by 0.15 to 0.25 percentage points 1. The European Union (EU) has set ambitious goals, including a net 55% or greater reduction below 1990 levels by 2030 and climate neutrality by 20503. The passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act in 2022 were significant milestones in federal climate legislation4.

Technologies

Advanced technologies play a vital role in climate change mitigation. Carbon capture, removal, and storage (CCS) is one of the key technologies that can help remove excess CO2 from the atmosphere5. Renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, are becoming increasingly cost-effective and are expected to drive innovation in the coming years5. Batteries and energy storage systems are essential for storing and distributing renewable electricity5. Smart homes, buildings, cities, grids, and agriculture can improve energy management and promote the adoption of low-emission technologies5.

Challenges

One of the main challenges in climate change mitigation is the transition from fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy sources. This transition requires massive scaling of renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as strong net-zero commitments from companies4. Additionally, the flywheel effect of climate impacts, such as storms, wildfires, and other disasters, exacerbates the problem without intervention4.

Solutions

To address these challenges, a combination of measures is needed. Governments and companies must engage in authentic, cost-effective, and practical measures to

reach their climate goals4. This includes investing in nature-based climate solutions, such as forests and mangroves, which can help sequester carbon and protect communities from climate impacts4.

In conclusion, the future outlook for climate change mitigation is promising, with a range of policies, technologies, and solutions available to address the challenges. However, it is crucial that these efforts are accelerated and that international cooperation is strengthened to ensure a sustainable future for all.

Expectations from the Committee

Delegates are expected to be well-versed with past international treaties to combat climate change as well as regional and national measures on their allotments.

- Delegates are required to deliberate upon all aspects and threats climate change poses while maintaining focus on the vulnerable sections of society.
- Delegates are expected to come up with ground-level solutions suitable for a substantial global population.
- Delegates are required to take inspiration from the given case studies as well as other real-life examples to come up with new and impactful measures.
- Besides curating new solutions, delegates are expected to find ways to implement and advance existing solutions more efficiently.
- Delegates are also expected to expand their solutions to approach not only international treaties and committees but also solutions that can be adopted by smaller and more vulnerable communities.
- Delegates are required to investigate and assess the vulnerability of Bangladesh to the impacts of climate change. To address these challenges, delegates must present comprehensive solutions that prioritize adaptation measures, such as improving infrastructure and building resilient communities. They must also considerthe social, economic, and political factors that influence climate change in Bangladesh, and propose policies that are tailored to the country's unique circumstances.
- Delegates are suggested to further research technological advancements that, with some manipulation in system or application, might prove revolutionary againstthe climate crisis.

Our Expectations

Unlike other public speaking competitions, MUNs are not just about your speaking skills but also your depth of research, the tangibility of proposed solutions, and your diplomacy skills. While the Executive Board will be there to help you with anydifficul-

ties that you may face, you must come with complete preparation. We expect you to be well-versed with the agenda, the research, and your country's foreign Policies.

Go through the entire study guide to get a basic understanding of the agenda, and then be sure to conduct very detailed research on your own. We do not expect it to be easy to come up with solutions to problems that countries have been trying to solve for decades, however, we encourage you to be creative. Go through previous policies and measures taken, both successful and unsuccessful, as a part of your research as they will help you understand the agenda and keep an open mind while ideating feasible solutions.

Research the scope of renewable energy in different areas, the direct and indirect-consequences of a quick transition, and how we can sustainably ensure global ene gy security. Remember that you are representing a country, not an individual, and everything you say should align with that country's policies and stance. Discipline is a fundamental pillar of DPSR and the delegates shall be required to maintain decorum and comply with the Rules of Procedure in the committee at all times.

The Executive Board is looking forward to high levels of debating and diplomacy combined with tons of learning and enjoyment. Although the preparation may seem intimidating, do not forget to have fun during your research and in the three days that you will spend with us. We will try our best to make you enjoy every aspect of the conference and ensure that this experience is truly unforgettable for every delegate!

Bibliography:

- https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/10/05/further-delaying-climate-policies-will-hurt-economic-growth
- https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/climate-change-mitigation-technology
- https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/climate-change-mitigation-reducing-emissions
- https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/the-2024-climate-crisis-forecast
- https://www.zdnet.com/home-and-office/sustainability/fighting-climate-change-these-5-technologies-are-our-best-weapons/
- https://coastadapt.com.au/barriers-to-adapting-climate-change
- https://climatechange.chicago.gov/climate-change-science/future-climate-change
- https://www.ccmtdg.com
- https://www.climateguide.fi/articles/challenges-and-opportunities-of-adaptation-to-climate-change
- https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/09/19/climate-policies-with-real-world-results
- https://www.geospatialworld.net/prime/10-most-crucial-technologies-for-climate-change-mitigation/
- https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/climate-change-mitigation
- https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/topic_pathways.php
- https://www.wipo.int/green-technology-book-mitigation/en/technology-and-innovation-for-climate-mitigation/index.html
- https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2023/10/27/Public-Support-for-Climate-Change-Mitigation-Policies-A-Cross-Country-Survey-540823
- https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-021-00931-5
- https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8297308/
- https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/capturing-the-climate-change-mitigation
- https://www.iea.org/commentaries/global-patent-applications-for-climate-change-mitigation-technologies-a-key-measure-of-innovation-are-trending-down

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer the Present and vote in the next session

when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”,and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate’s presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion israised to open the General Speaker’s List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda’s discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country’s name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when

superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits).The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.

- Yield to questions. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech

to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair(":hank you, honourable Chair" or

something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either “Yes” or “No”. If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers’ list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which the signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers’ time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following points are in order:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

- Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Direc-

tor may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

- Point of Enquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

- Point of information: After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

- Right to Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for amendment and approval of the chair

Friendly Amendments: Amendment,which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.