



# JUNIOR HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

## BACKGROUND GUIDE

**TOPIC:** Analyzing the human rights implications of climate-induced poverty and forced displacement and their impact on social and political stability

**CHAIRS:** Cecilia Fiedler & João Gama

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# 1. GREETING WORD

Esteemed delegates of the JHRC council,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to this year's MUN conference. We are truly excited to meet all of you and see the dedication, creativity, and passion that you will bring to the committee throughout the debate.

First of all, we would like to briefly introduce ourselves: My name is Cecilia Fiedler, I am a 12R1 student, and this will be my first time serving as a chair. MUN has been an incredibly valuable experience for me, not only due to the debates themselves, but also because of everything it teaches about cooperation, diplomacy, and to understand different perspectives.

Alongside me will be João Gama, who will also be a chair for the first time. Even though this is a new experience for both of us, we are fully committed to creating an environment that is respectful, welcoming, and engaging for every delegate in the room.

Whether you are participating in your very first conference or already have experienced MUN, we want to encourage you to actively take part in the discussions, share your ideas confidently, and challenge yourself throughout the committee sessions. MUN is not about being perfect — it is about learning, improving, and growing with every speech, negotiation, and resolution.

We are confident that you will approach the committee with diplomacy, curiosity, and open-mindedness, and we are very excited to see the discussions and ideas that will emerge during the conference.

We wish you the best of luck in your preparation and cannot wait to meet you all at the conference.

Sincerely,

João Gama & Cecilia Fiedler

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# 2. THE HRC COMMITTEE

## 2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is the main United Nations body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. It was established in 2006 by the UN General Assembly, replacing the former Commission on Human Rights. Its Headquarter is in Geneva, Switzerland, the council serves as an international platform where states, experts, civil society organizations, and UN representatives discuss global human rights concerns and propose solutions to ongoing crises.

The UNHRC consists of 47 Member States elected by the UN General Assembly for three-year terms, with seats distributed geographically to ensure balanced regional representation. The council addresses situations involving human rights violations, discrimination, humanitarian crises, political repression, and other issues threatening fundamental freedoms and human dignity.

During its regular and special sessions, the council debates urgent human rights matters and adopts resolutions, recommendations, and investigative measures. These resolutions represent important political statements from the international community and may encourage governments and institutions to implement reforms and improve the protection of human rights.

The work of the council is guided by international human rights frameworks, particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Article 7 of the UDHR states that: "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law."

## 2.2 STRUCTURE OF THE HRC COUNCIL

The Human Rights Council is composed of 47 Member States elected by the United Nations General Assembly. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution in order to ensure fair regional representation. African and Asia-Pacific states hold 13 seats each, Latin American and Caribbean states hold 8 seats, Western European and other states hold 7 seats, and Eastern European states hold 6 seats.

The council operates through regular sessions held throughout the year, as well as special sessions convened in response to urgent human rights crises. Decisions are generally adopted through voting or consensus among member states.

The HRC also works closely with several subsidiary mechanisms and bodies, including:

- The Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which evaluates the human rights records of all UN Member States;
- Special Procedures, consisting of independent experts and Special Rapporteurs who investigate specific countries or thematic human rights issues;
- Independent commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions established to investigate serious human rights violations;
- Advisory committees and working groups that provide research and recommendations regarding human rights concerns.

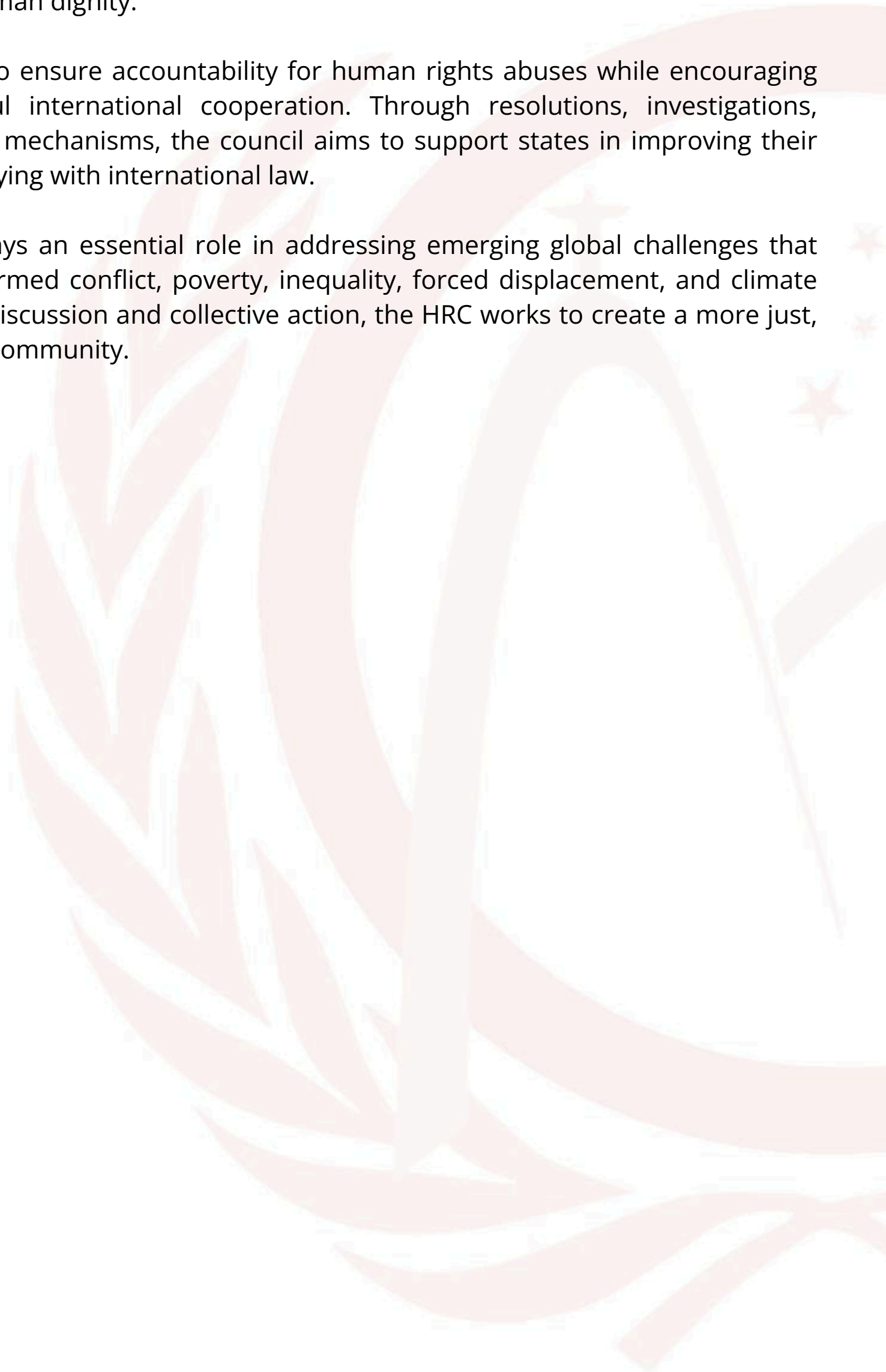
Additionally, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society representatives, and international organizations frequently participate in discussions and contribute to the council's debates and initiatives.

## 2.3 HRC'S MISSION

The Human Rights Council's mission is to promote universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind. The council seeks to prevent human rights violations, respond to humanitarian crises, combat discrimination, and strengthen international cooperation in the protection of human dignity.

A central objective of the HRC is to ensure accountability for human rights abuses while encouraging dialogue, diplomacy, and peaceful international cooperation. Through resolutions, investigations, recommendations, and monitoring mechanisms, the council aims to support states in improving their human rights conditions and complying with international law.

The Human Rights Council also plays an essential role in addressing emerging global challenges that threaten human rights, including armed conflict, poverty, inequality, forced displacement, and climate change. By fostering international discussion and collective action, the HRC works to create a more just, stable, and equitable international community.



## 3. TOPIC BACKGROUND

There is no denying that climate change is becoming one of the primary factors contributing to poverty, displacement, and instability around the world. Natural calamities like floods, droughts, hurricanes, and the rise of the sea level have a significant impact on poor and disadvantaged sections of society, particularly in third-world countries with insufficient means to counter environmental threats. Countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nigeria face dire humanitarian consequences due to climate disasters, while small island nations such as Maldives and Fiji are threatened by rising sea levels.

Another critical issue that needs attention is that climate-related disasters have increased the cases of forced migration and displacement. Loss of homes, jobs, and other facilities compels people to migrate from their communities. Countries like India, Philippines, and Indonesia witness frequent instances of displacement and migration due to environmental disasters. However, climate refugees are not considered genuine refugees according to international laws.

The consequences of poverty and displacement resulting from climate change will affect basic human rights, including the right to food, water, shelter, health care, education, and work. In addition, these conditions may contribute to social unrest, economic uncertainty, and conflict situations. With the continued involvement of major powers like the United States, China, and Russia in the climate change debate, the Human Rights Council needs to facilitate international cooperation and policies that protect those people adversely affected by poverty and displacement arising from climate change.

### 3.1 CURRENT SITUATION

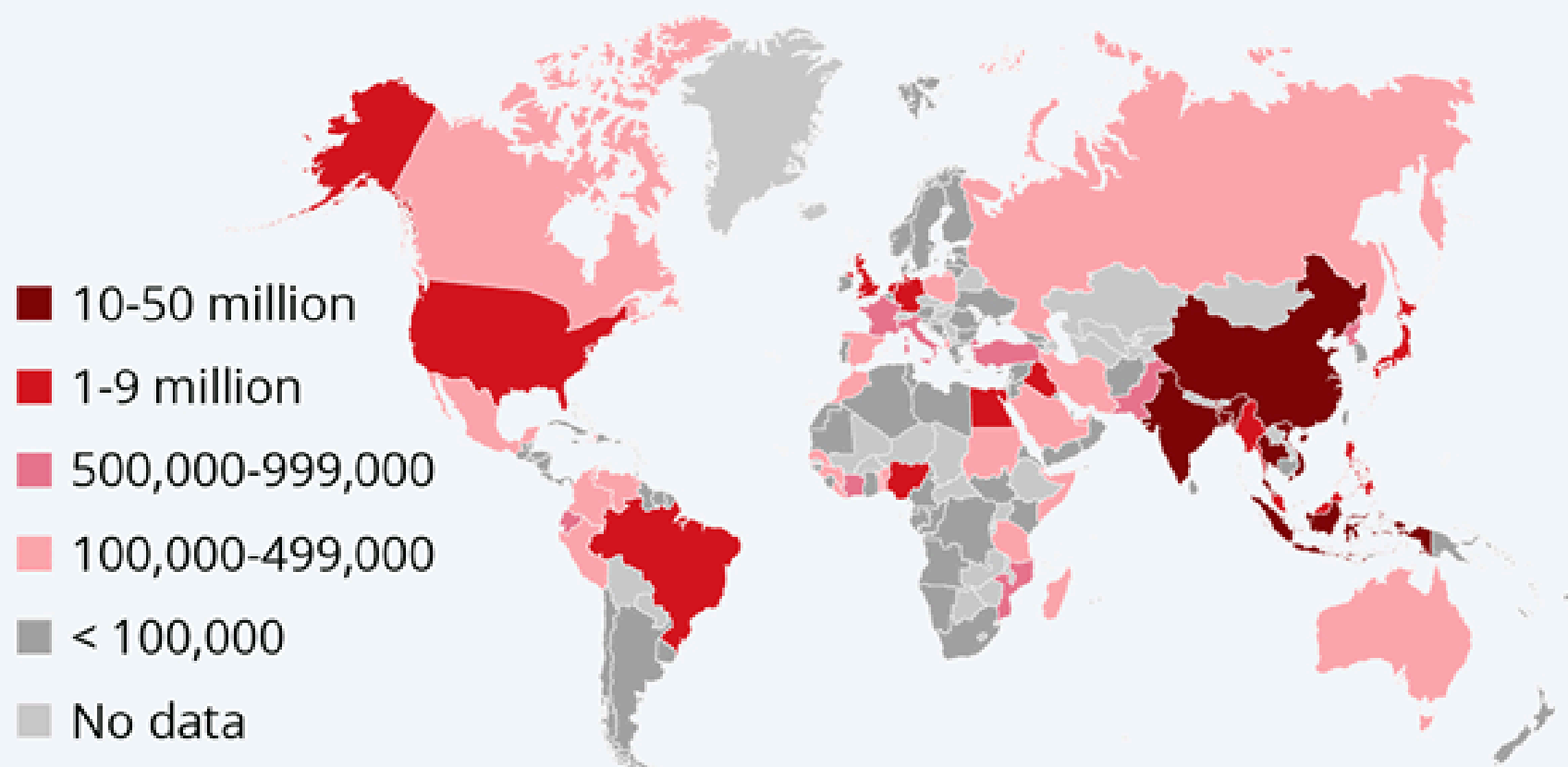
Over the past few decades, climate change has been intensifying humanitarian crises, poverty, and displacement. The effects of environmental changes include extreme weather events like flooding, droughts, hurricanes, wildfires, and rising sea levels, which can adversely impact food supplies, water sources, housing, healthcare facilities, and economic opportunities. In areas where there are poor infrastructures and inadequate government intervention, these effects tend to hit the most vulnerable groups.

In the face of these environmental disasters, millions of people are displaced from their habitats and ways of life. This has led to climate-induced displacement becoming one of the greatest humanitarian crises facing the international community. Nevertheless, the current International Laws do not fully address the problem because there are still constraints on identifying and protecting the people who have been displaced by the effects of climate change.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect of climate-induced poverty and displacement, these issues have other negative consequences on the affected countries. For example, economic insecurity, resource competition, pressure on government services, and inequalities can lead to political conflicts and instability. This is why climate change is not only an environmental concern, but also a human rights and international security problem.

# Where Most People Are Affected by Rising Sea Levels

Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100\*



\* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50-70 cm (2° C temperature increase/not taking into account ice sheet instability)



# 4. IMPORTANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DEBATE

## 4.1 TOPICS TO FOCUS ON DURING THE DEBATE

- The relationship between climate change and human rights violations;
- Climate-induced poverty and its social and economic consequences;
- International protection for climate-displaced populations and environmental migrants;
- The limitations of current refugee and migration frameworks regarding climate displacement;
- Access to food, clean water, healthcare, housing, education, and employment during climate-related crises;
- The disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable populations, particularly developing nations, low-income communities, women, children, and indigenous groups;
- Climate financing, loss-and-damage funding, and international cooperation mechanisms;
- Sustainable development and long-term climate adaptation policies;
- Disaster preparedness, resilience-building, and emergency humanitarian response;
- The role of governments, NGOs, and international organizations in addressing climate-induced humanitarian crises;
- The impact of environmental degradation, resource scarcity, and forced displacement on political instability, social unrest, and conflict;
- Responsibilities of developed and developing nations regarding emissions reduction and historical accountability;
- The effectiveness and limitations of existing international agreements, including the Paris Agreement and the 1951 Refugee Convention;
- Regional and international cooperation in addressing cross-border displacement and humanitarian emergencies;
- Measures to reduce social inequality and vulnerability caused by climate change while promoting climate justice and sustainable resilience.

## 4.2 GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- How does climate change contribute to poverty, forced displacement, and human rights violations?
- To what extent should climate-displaced populations be recognized under international refugee law?
- What are the main limitations of the current international refugee and migration frameworks in addressing climate displacement?
- Which populations and regions are most vulnerable to climate-induced poverty and environmental disasters? How can governments ensure access to food, water, healthcare, housing, and education during climate-related crises?
- What responsibilities do developed nations have regarding climate financing and historical emissions?
- How effective have international agreements such as the Paris Agreement been in addressing climate-related humanitarian challenges?
- In what ways can climate change contribute to political instability, conflict, and social unrest?
- How can international organizations improve humanitarian assistance for climate-displaced populations?
- What role should regional cooperation play in responding to cross-border climate migration?
- How can sustainable development policies reduce vulnerability to climate-induced disasters?
- What measures can governments implement to strengthen disaster preparedness and community resilience?
- How can countries balance economic development with environmental sustainability and human rights protection?
- What role can renewable energy, green infrastructure, and technological innovation play in mitigating climate-related crises?
- How can the international community reduce social inequalities that are intensified by climate change?

# 5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRIES

## 5.1 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, as demonstrated by the devastating 2022 floods that displaced millions of people, destroyed infrastructure, and intensified poverty and food insecurity. Rapid glacier melting, extreme heatwaves, water scarcity, and irregular monsoon patterns continue to threaten livelihoods, especially in rural communities dependent on agriculture. These environmental pressures have increased internal displacement and strained access to healthcare, education, housing, and clean water. Pakistan frequently emphasizes in international forums that developing nations contribute far less to global emissions yet suffer disproportionately from climate change, advocating for stronger climate financing, adaptation support, and the recognition of climate justice.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/10/28/pakistan-flood-damages-and-economic-losses-over-usd-30-billion-and-reconstruction-needs-over-usd-16-billion-new-assessme?.com>

[https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/4a0114eb7d1cecbbf2f65c5ce0789db-0310012022/original/Pakistan-Floods-2022-PDNA-Main-Report.pdf?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/4a0114eb7d1cecbbf2f65c5ce0789db-0310012022/original/Pakistan-Floods-2022-PDNA-Main-Report.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

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[https://apnews.com/article/67f350288d181a1495e3b92c6d3e347b?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://apnews.com/article/67f350288d181a1495e3b92c6d3e347b?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

## 5.2 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Nigeria faces severe climate-related challenges including desertification in the north, flooding in southern regions, water scarcity, and declining agricultural productivity. Climate change has intensified competition over land and water resources, particularly between farming and herding communities, contributing to social tensions, displacement, and violence. Millions of Nigerians are vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty due to environmental degradation and insufficient infrastructure. Nigeria supports increased international cooperation and climate financing while stressing the importance of sustainable development policies that balance economic growth with environmental protection and humanitarian assistance.

<https://punchng.com/climate-change-insecurity-fuel-poverty-in-nigeria-report/?com>

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/climate-change-fuels-deadly-conflict-nigeria-s-middle-belt?.com>

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<https://www.reuters.com/article/world/nigeria-land-disputes-fuel-surge-in-herdsmen-violence-idUSKCN0YO1RL/?com>

### 5.3 RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia experiences major environmental changes due to rising temperatures, particularly in Arctic regions where permafrost melting threatens infrastructure, ecosystems, and local communities. Russia has faced increasing wildfires, floods, and heatwaves, which have affected public health, food security, and economic stability. Although Russia is one of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters and energy producers, it has often prioritized economic and energy interests in climate negotiations. The country generally emphasizes state sovereignty and cautious approaches toward international climate obligations while supporting adaptation measures and disaster-response cooperation.

<https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2021/08/09/uns-bombshell-climate-change-report-forecasts-fire-and-floods-for-russia-a74736?.com>

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<https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/russias-remote-permafrost-thaws-threatening-homes-infrastructure-2021-10-18/?com>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/world/sluggish-climate-action-may-see-warming-do-russia-more-harm-than-good-idUSKBN1Z914T/?com>

### 5.4 REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

Türkiye faces increasing droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and water shortages that threaten agriculture, economic stability, and public health. Climate-related pressures have worsened vulnerabilities among low-income populations and displaced communities, especially considering Türkiye's role as host to millions of refugees. The country advocates for equitable climate responsibility, arguing that developing and middle-income nations should not bear disproportionate burdens. Türkiye supports stronger adaptation strategies, sustainable urban development, and international cooperation while also emphasizing national resilience and energy security.

<https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/drought-depletes-turkeys-tekirdag-reservoirs-forcing-emergency-water-curbs-2025-08-19/?com>

<https://www.mfa.gov.tr/?comhttps://goturkiye.com/?com>

<https://apnews.com/article/903397f07b0b71ebb046be89ec643bf1?.com>

<https://www.hurriyetaiklynews.com/turkiye-steps-up-forest-fire-preparedness-as-risk-season-approaches-221534?.com>

## 5.5 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

China is heavily affected by climate change through floods, droughts, desertification, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events that threaten economic and social stability. Climate impacts have particularly affected rural populations and regions dependent on agriculture, increasing risks of displacement and inequality. As the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter but also a major investor in renewable energy, China promotes international cooperation and sustainable development while emphasizing the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," arguing that developed nations should take greater responsibility for historical emissions and climate financing.

<https://www.ncsc.org.cn/SY/syqhbh/202206/W020221026516413083356.pdf?.com>

<https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/china-suffers-76-billion-losses-natural-disasters-h1-2025-2025-07-15/?com>

<https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/cop/un-chief-tells-countries-new-climate-targets-must-go-further-faster-2025-09-24/?com>

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202605/11/WS6a011b82a310d6866eb47c e7.html?.com>

## 5.6 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is considered one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change due to rising sea levels, cyclones, flooding, and river erosion. Millions of people living in low-lying coastal regions are at risk of displacement, loss of housing, and extreme poverty. Climate change threatens food production, access to clean water, healthcare systems, and employment opportunities, contributing to internal migration toward overcrowded urban areas. Bangladesh strongly advocates for international recognition of climate-displaced populations, increased humanitarian assistance, and stronger financial support from developed countries for adaptation and resilience-building efforts.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/climate-change-exacerbated-flash-floods-bangladesh?.com>

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/sea-levels-rise-bangladeshis-seek-higher-ground?.com>

<https://apnews.com/article/9d258d86f7745951112e82de2a532a5c?.com>

<https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/bangladesh-floods-leave-23-dead-57-million-people-affected-2024-08-26/?com>

<https://www.thedailystar.net/environment/climate-change/news/rising-sea-levels-9-lakh-south-may-be-displaced-2050-3541631?.com>

## 5.7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America faces increasing climate-related disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, and heatwaves, which disproportionately affect low-income and marginalized communities. Climate change has intensified debates over environmental justice, disaster response, migration, and infrastructure resilience. As one of the world's largest historical greenhouse gas emitters, the United States plays a major role in global climate negotiations and climate financing initiatives. The country supports international cooperation on climate adaptation and emissions reduction, though domestic political divisions often influence the consistency of its climate policies and international commitments.

[https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema\\_2023-npr.pdf?com](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_2023-npr.pdf?com)

<https://journals.law.harvard.edu/elr/wp-content/uploads/sites/79/2020/08/44.2-Perls.pdf?com>

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2026/may/09/trump-council-fema-disaster-preparedness?.com>

<https://www.amnestyusa.org/blog/amnesty-climate-displacement-recommendations-may-2021/>

<https://refugeerights.org/news-resources/new-report-shows-anti-immigrant-and-anti-climate-u-s-policies-contribute-to-climate-harms-and-displacement>

## 5.8 REPUBLIC OF INDIA

India experiences severe climate impacts including extreme heatwaves, flooding, droughts, water scarcity, and air pollution, all of which threaten millions of people, especially vulnerable rural and low-income populations. Climate-related disasters have increased displacement, food insecurity, and pressure on public services such as healthcare and housing. India argues that developed countries bear greater responsibility for climate change due to historical emissions and therefore should provide financial and technological support to developing nations. At the same time, India has expanded investments in renewable energy and climate adaptation programs while balancing economic development priorities.

<https://apnews.com/article/455c0b2c73103610280f12ba15d8ae24?.com>

<https://apnews.com/article/4baee8dfd8518be63fae08cc2c2e58e0?.com>

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<https://www.iwm.at/publication/iwmpost-article/climate-hazards-and-displacement-in-india>

## 5.9 REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

The Maldives is one of the countries most threatened by rising sea levels, as much of its territory lies only a few meters above sea level. Climate change poses existential risks to the nation through coastal erosion, flooding, coral reef degradation, and freshwater shortages. These environmental threats endanger housing, tourism, employment, food security, and long-term national survival. The Maldives strongly advocates for ambitious global emissions reductions, international climate financing, and stronger legal protections for populations displaced by climate change, frequently highlighting the human rights dimensions of environmental degradation.

<https://apnews.com/article/climate-science-business-sri-lanka-europe-2da12921977d7ef067dfec43028528ed?.com>

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<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/endpovertyinsouthasia/thriving-in-a-warming-world--how-maldives-can-adapt-to-climate-c?.com>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/27/climate-change-threatens-maldives-no-island-paradise>

## 5.10 FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Brazil faces major climate-related challenges including deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, droughts, floods, wildfires, and urban climate disasters that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Environmental degradation in the Amazon has significant global consequences for biodiversity, indigenous communities, and carbon emissions. Climate change has intensified social inequality, food insecurity, and displacement in several regions of the country. Brazil supports international cooperation on sustainable development and environmental protection while also defending national sovereignty over the Amazon. The country plays a key role in global climate negotiations due to the environmental importance of the Amazon rainforest and its potential contribution to emissions reduction efforts.

<https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Brazil%20floods%20emergency%206-month%20impact%20report.pdf?.com>

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<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/meio-ambiente/noticia/2024-11/desastres-climaticos-causaram-220-milhoes-de-deslocamentos-em-10-anos>

## 5.11 THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines stands among the most vulnerable nations to climate change and natural disasters due to regular typhoons, floods, and rising sea levels that have compelled relocation, among other economic and humanitarian concerns. The nation has been actively involved in international discourses on matters of climate justice and humanitarian aid as well as protection in light of natural disasters. In particular, it has sought to advance deliberations regarding the link between climate change and human rights in international organizations.

[https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-philippines-2026\\_f0e0c581-en/full-report/confronting-climate-change\\_d3856ef6.html#:~:text=As%20a%20tropical%20island%20nation%2C%20the%20Philippines%20is%20projected%20to,communities%2C%20infrastructure%2C%20and%20ecosystems.](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-philippines-2026_f0e0c581-en/full-report/confronting-climate-change_d3856ef6.html#:~:text=As%20a%20tropical%20island%20nation%2C%20the%20Philippines%20is%20projected%20to,communities%2C%20infrastructure%2C%20and%20ecosystems.)

<https://eastasiaforum.org/2025/10/15/climate-resilience-in-the-philippines-starts-with-accountability/>

<https://climate.gov.ph/news/505>

## 5.12 UNITED MEXICAN STATE

Environmental degradation, droughts, hurricanes, and lack of water have affected vulnerable groups, resulting in internal displacement in various regions of Mexico. Mexico is also an important player when it comes to discussions regarding migration due to the country's geographical position and responsibility to migrants. Mexico is known to advocate for multilateralism, sustainability, and respect for human rights in relation to climate change-related migration.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Mexicohttps://climate-diplomacy.org/magazine/conflict/climate-induced-migration-and-security-best-practice-policy-and-operational](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Mexicohttps://climate-diplomacy.org/magazine/conflict/climate-induced-migration-and-security-best-practice-policy-and-operational)

<https://www.preventionweb.net/news/climate-adaptation-and-vulnerability-mexico>

## 5.13 KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Being one of the leading countries in terms of oil production, Saudi Arabia makes an important contribution to discussions regarding climate change on a global level. There are efforts being made in order to enhance the use of renewable energy sources along with environmental programs, and the country supports an orderly transition to alternative energy resources which does not impact the country's economy adversely and fosters its development. When it comes to climate discussions, Saudi Arabia tends to emphasize economic sustainability, innovation, and international collaboration.

<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Saudi\\_Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Saudi_Arabia)

<https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/en/explore/projects/saudi-green-initiative>

## 5.14 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Germany is known to be a forerunner when it comes to climate change efforts in the world. Germany advocates for multilateralism, increased use of renewables, and climate finance to assist the affected countries because of their environmental problems. Within international organizations, Germany tends to link climate change issues to human rights issues, arguing for the protection of migrants and ensuring environmental sustainability.

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/government-climate-policy-1779414>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Germany)

<https://ccpi.org/country/deu/>

## 5.15 JAPAN

The significance of Japan in the global discussions on climate and disaster is attributed to the fact that it has a history of natural disasters and highly advanced technology. Disaster prevention measures have been put in place in Japan in addition to sustainability in infrastructure and climate adaptation strategies. These actions are taken in an effort to minimize the impact on the environment on humans.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Japan)

[https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2025/03/next-gen\\_disaster\\_tech.html](https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2025/03/next-gen_disaster_tech.html)

<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/07/technology-japan-disaster-preparedness/>

## 5.16 UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has always been an ardent promoter of international cooperation regarding climate change issues and environmental protection. It has set goals for reducing emissions, climate finance, and aid programs aimed at helping people impacted most by climate change. In the UN forums, the UK frequently advocates for more commitments from the international community towards sustainable development and adaptation to climate change.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air\\_pollution\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom#:~:text=Air%20pollution%20in%20the%20United%20Kingdom%20has%20long%20been%20considered,buildings%2C%20forests%2C%20and%20crops.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_pollution_in_the_United_Kingdom#:~:text=Air%20pollution%20in%20the%20United%20Kingdom%20has%20long%20been%20considered,buildings%2C%20forests%2C%20and%20crops.)

<https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/challenges/climate-change/what-is-the-uk-doing-about-climate-change/>

<https://lordslibrary.parliament.uk/climate-change-induced-migration-uk-collaboration-with-international-partners/>

## 5.17 REPUBLIC OF FIJI

Fiji is among the nations most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including the impacts of rising sea levels and severe weather events. The destruction of the natural environment endangers the lives of people in coastal regions, the economic development of the country, and its physical structures. Fiji has emerged as a leading nation in the fight against climate injustice and advocating for the needs of small islands.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Fiji](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Fiji)

<https://www.unhcr.org/au/news/briefing-notes/fiji-shifting-tides-pacific-refugee-protection>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212420919311239>

## 5.18 FRENCH REPUBLIC

The French Republic is one of the major countries involved in climate negotiations around the world. Over time, France has advocated for stricter climate deals, development programs for sustainability, and reduced greenhouse emissions globally. Additionally, France supports humanitarian efforts and international financial schemes that aim to help individuals affected by climate poverty.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_France)

<https://www.climaterealityproject.org/blog/how-climate-change-impacting-france>

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/partners/france>

## 5.19 REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The Republic of Indonesia faces significant environmental challenges related to deforestation, rising sea levels, floods, and climate-related disasters. These issues have contributed to displacement, economic instability, and threats to vulnerable communities, particularly in coastal and rural regions. Indonesia has participated actively in international climate negotiations while seeking to balance environmental protection, economic growth, and sustainable development objectives.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_in\\_Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Indonesia)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-025-02516-6>

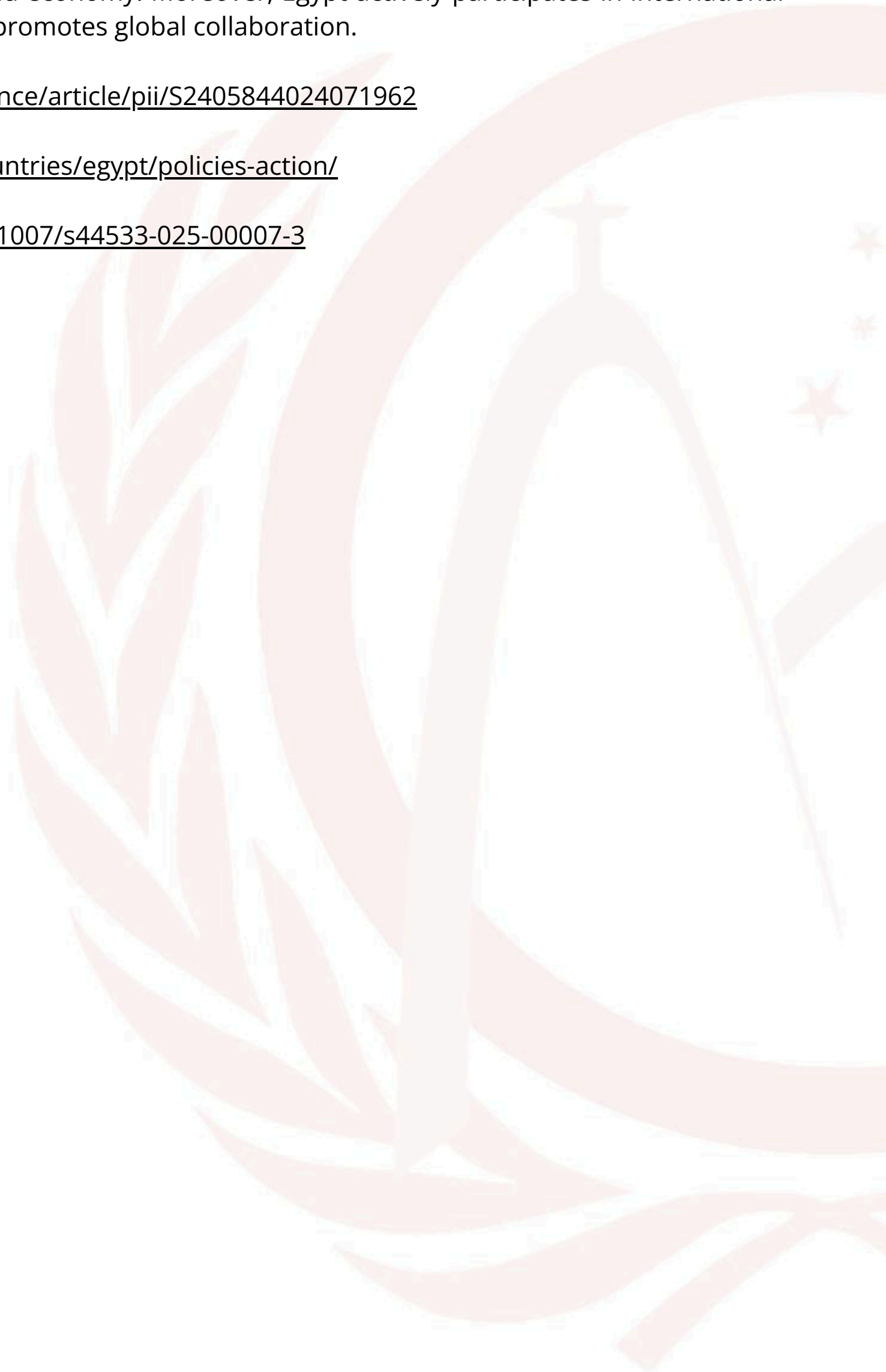
## 5.20 Arab Republic of Egypt

In terms of international collaboration on climate change and sustainable development, Egypt places great importance on this approach. Water scarcity, desertification, and rising temperatures are some of the problems that Egypt is currently experiencing. These issues have adverse impacts on the country's agricultural production and economy. Moreover, Egypt actively participates in international negotiations on climate issues and promotes global collaboration.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844024071962>

<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/egypt/policies-action/>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s44533-025-00007-3>



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<https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/12/1166649>

[https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/migration-demography/climate-change-induced-migration-clicim-project\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/migration-demography/climate-change-induced-migration-clicim-project_en)

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<https://climate-diplomacy.org/magazine/conflict/climate-change-migration-and-displacement-underestimated-disaster>