



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



“Climate is changing, why aren’t we?”

Context of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established in 1988 to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on the current state of knowledge about climate change.

The IPCC provides a framework for governments, scientists, and IPCC staff to work together to deliver the world's most authoritative scientific assessments on climate change.

Context of the Central Theme

Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals.

Environmental migration, like other types of migration, is a gendered process. Migrants of all genders have different needs and priorities and are exposed to various risks along their ways. Climate change disproportionately burdens women in particular who have different access to information, resources and employment opportunities in destination communities and countries. As climate change destroys existing livelihoods, women are more exposed to the risk of being left behind and trapped in dangerous environments while also expected to taking care of family and household responsibilities, when men migrate to seek better livelihood opportunities. In addition, behavioral restrictions can hinder women’s ability to move without the consent of a male figure, therefore women’s options to adapt to disasters are strongly dependent on socio-cultural gender norms. When women are pressured to migrate in order to sustain a healthy and safe living elsewhere, they often face specific risks during their migration routes. Migrant women already on the move are often forced to return to their countries of

origin or are at risk of becoming trapped and unprotected along their migration routes. They are also more exposed vulnerable to risks such as abuse, discrimination, exploitation, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including trafficking in persons, and face challenges in accessing sanitation, and sexual, and reproductive and mental health services.

Moreover, climate change is very likely to affect food security at the global, regional, and local level. Climate change can disrupt food availability, reduce access to food, and affect food quality. For example, projected increases in temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, changes in extreme weather events, and reductions in water availability may all result in reduced agricultural productivity. Increases in the frequency and severity extreme weather events can also interrupt food delivery, and resulting spikes in food prices after extreme events are expected to be more frequent in the future. Increasing temperatures can contribute to spoilage and contamination.

Research Questions

TOPIC A: Migration, poverty and gender issues in the face of climate change

1. How are migration and climate change related?
2. Which is the environmental impact of the women and why is it relevant?
3. Why is migration and climate change important for women?

TOPIC B: Global Warming: A threat to agriculture and food security

1. What measures have the countries taken upon food insecurity related to climate change?
2. Has there been any progress towards reaching the 2030 environmental goals?
3. What are the experts' recommendations regarding food insecurity?

TOPIC C: Energy Industries: Current situation and their impact in Global Climate

Change

1. What measures have companies taken to reduce their environmental impact?
2. Are there laws that regulate the environmental impact of Energy Industries?
3. Which recommendations should the Panel make to the Energy Industries to reach the 2030 environmental goal?

Discussion questions

1. Which measures has your country been taking to prevent climate change?
2. What is the importance of migration for your country?
3. Is the international community approaching the 2030 environmental goal? Why?

4. Which recommendations can your country bring to the Panel?

Recommended resources

- https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf
- <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/gender-migration-environment-and-climate-change>
- <https://wmo.int/>
- <https://www.ipcc.ch/about/>
- <https://www.ipcc.ch/ar6-syr/>
- <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition#:~:text=to%202010%20levels,-.To%20keep%20global%20warming%20to%20no%20more%20than%201.5%C2%B0,reach%20net%20zero%20by%202050.>



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