

Background information

Climate-related disasters are traumatic, devastating and terrifying events that occur without much warning, and they tend to bring along a massive blow to the economy of all the nations struck with disaster. As a matter of fact the last twenty years have seen a dramatic rise of 151% in direct economic losses from climate-related disasters, according to a report released by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). As well as that in the period between 1998-2017, disaster-hit countries reported direct economic losses of US\$2,908 billion of which climate-related disasters accounted for US\$2,245 billion or 77% of the total. In terms of occurrences, climate-related disasters also dominate the picture, accounting for 91% of all 7,255 major recorded events between 1998 and 2017. Floods, 43.4%, and storms, 28.2%, are the two most frequently occurring disasters.

UN involvement in the subject

For the UN reducing economic losses from disasters is a key target as well as reducing the number of climate-related disasters, the UN has already emphasised the fact that temperatures around the world are rising thus we are getting more and more vulnerable to heat waves, that are bound to strike in the next few years, bringing along forest fires, dry seasons, and health problems, and this concerns each and everyone of us. Thus the UN has launched campaigns towards preserving the current temperatures and going from global warming to global cooling thus has formed a climate change committee, however the effect has been minor as a lot of countries are not willing to back down from their fully functioning financial systems because of green house gases. However the committee itself has tried to reduce the amount of money spent on rebuilding a country after a natural disaster strikes, however it needs to become one of the main concerns as for now it isn't. Thankfully it usually is a worldwide matter so aid is provided from all over the world, thus cutting back on some aspects of financing, but it's still not enough.

Block Positions

Naturally all nations are alarmed by the ongoing climate disasters, thus many countries in Europe like Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Austria and France are going green and aren't really losing much in their economy. As a matter of fact many of the nations that go green tend to have an uplift in their economy as for example Sweden and France. However all nations are interested in keeping their economy intact after any type of natural disaster, as some economies of poorer countries ride on crops and their export, thus the African continent is mildly alarmed by the growing temperature, but without any action these countries could cease to exist.

Questions to consider

- Has your country lost money due to a climate-related disaster?
- How much money has your nation spent (or spends) on an average disaster?

Created by **Nikolay Smyslenov**.

- How could the world possibly reduce the amount of money n needed to rebuild the economy of a country after a disaster?
- Is your nation one of those green nations or is it contributing to the worlds climate-related problems?

Sources

<https://www.unepfi.org/climate-change/tcfd/>

https://unctad.org/en/docs/gds20091_en.pdf

<https://www.un.org/en/ga/second/>

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