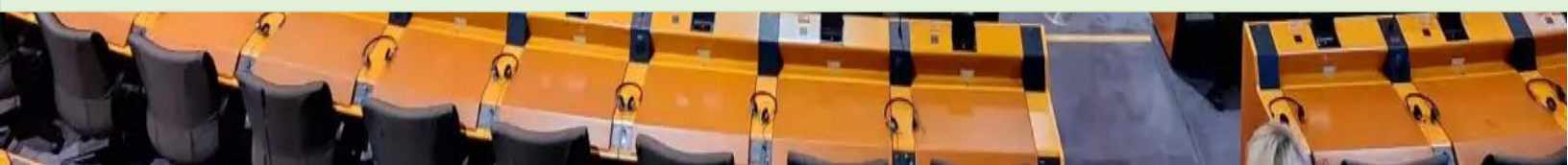




General Assembly 3

Topic 1: Protecting Communities Displaced by Climate Change in the Pacific Islands.

President: Julie Al Madani



President's Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pride and sincere honor that I welcome you to the United Nations Third General Assembly at MontessoriMUN'25. My name is Julie AlMadani, a Junior at the International Academy-Amman, and I am privileged to serve as your President for this year's conference. My chairing panel and I are deeply committed to cultivating an atmosphere of intellectual rigor, intense debate, and collective growth. Whether this is your first Model United Nations experience or one of many, I hope this conference becomes a key part in your journey that improves your ability to think critically, speak confidently, and engage meaningfully in discourse.

Walking into my first MUN experience, I was no more than a thirteen-year-old seeking means of amplifying my voice. Feeling helpless as I read different news articles about the violations of human rights, it wasn't until my first conference that I found a channel to use my voice to catalyze change and satiate my curiosity. MUN became the answer to that hunger; it became a place where my voice and those of other young people could reverberate amidst global challenges. I hope this conference can do the same for you, giving you the chance to use your voice and discover just how powerful it can be.

This year, our committee will be addressing two issues that stand at the heart of resilience. The first, Protecting Communities Displaced by Climate Change in the Pacific Islands, compels us to reflect on what it truly means to defend human dignity when entire nations face the threat of disappearing beneath rising seas. It is a topic that forces us to think beyond borders and to consider identity, sovereignty, and justice in an era of climate crisis.

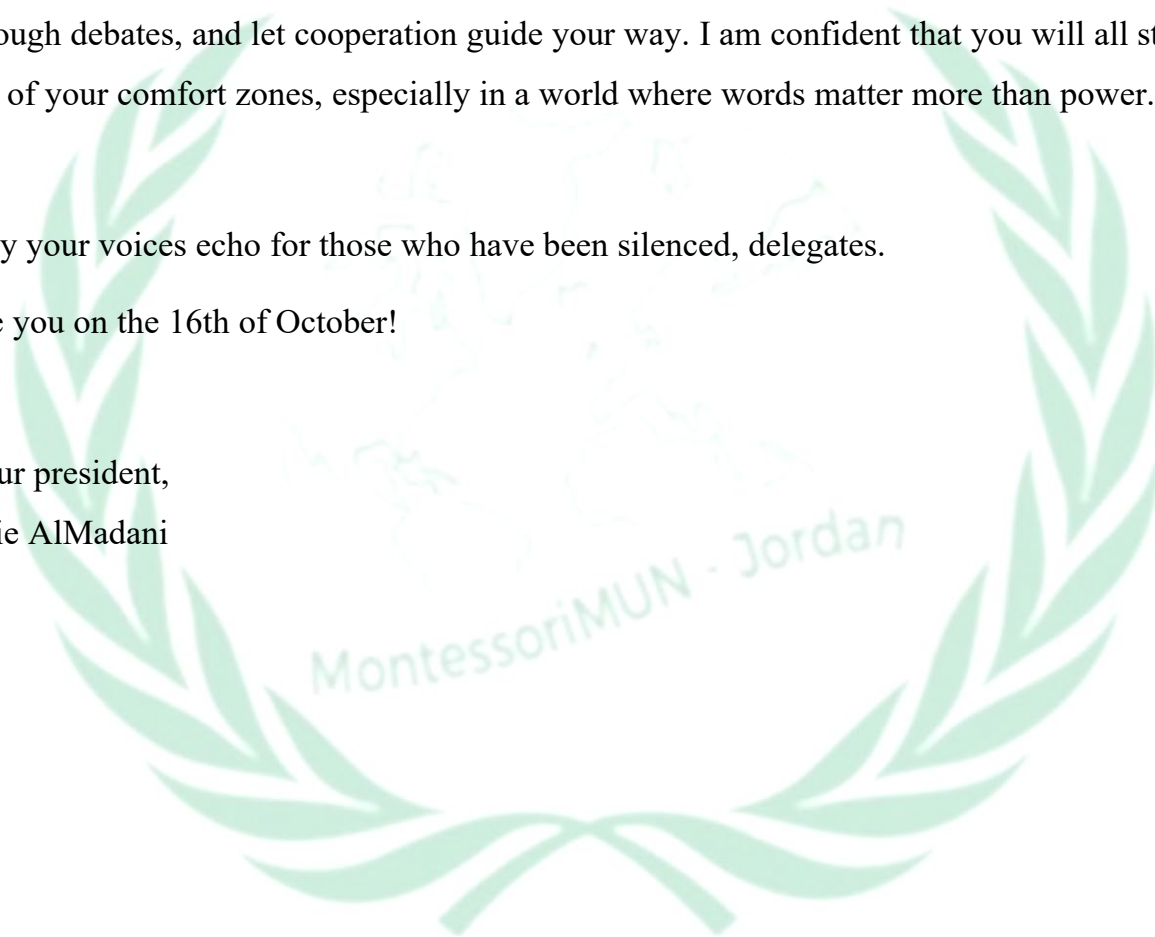
The second, Mitigating Food Shortages in the Sahel Amid Climate Shocks, draws our attention to a region where environmental pressures and humanitarian need collide. The Sahel reminds us that hunger is tied to security, development, and survival. As you debate on this topic, I want you to think about the struggles people face right now, while also imagining how their future can be made more resilient.

Let understanding lead your discussions, prove your commitment to the greater good through debates, and let cooperation guide your way. I am confident that you will all step out of your comfort zones, especially in a world where words matter more than power.

May your voices echo for those who have been silenced, delegates.

See you on the 16th of October!

Your president,
Julie AlMadani




Introduction to the Committee

The Third General Assembly Committee (GA3) is the primary body responsible for addressing social, humanitarian, and cultural issues that affect communities worldwide. This committee stands out for its focus on the promotion of human rights, advancement of social justice, and the protection of vulnerable populations in times of both peace and crisis. It plays a vital role in shaping global norms of equality, dignity, and inclusivity.

The importance of GA3 lies in its role as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on matters that define human well-being. Beyond responding to immediate humanitarian concerns, the committee works to uphold universal values, bridge cultural divides, and foster understanding between nations. Its work forms the moral backbone of the United Nations' broader mission: to promote peace through respect for human rights and social progress.

Terminology

- **Climate-induced displacement:** Climate-induced displacement occurs when people are forced to leave their homes due to flooding, storms, sea level rise, or extreme weather conditions.
 - **Regional framework on climate mobility:** A human security-based policy that supports governments in responding to climate displacement throughout the Pacific.
 - **Planned relocation:** Rules and procedures to ensure understanding and sustainable resettlement of communities facing climate change threats.
 - **Vulnerable groups:** Women, children, elderly, and disabled individuals are among the groups most vulnerable to displacement.
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History

Displacement in the Pacific Islands due to climate change is a developing environmental and humanitarian issue that first gained international awareness in the late 20th century. Early scientific reports in the 1980s stated that small island nations like Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Marshall Islands were especially at risk from rising sea levels, more powerful storms, and coastal erosion. These warnings came to pass in the early 2000s when land for agriculture was lost, some communities started to relocate, and freshwater sources were contaminated by saltwater intrusion.

One of the first scheduled relocations related to climate change was the Carteret Islands of Papua New Guinea, which began a planned resettlement to Bougainville in 2005. Since then, Fiji has moved villages farther inland, such as Vunidogoloa, to avoid frequent flooding and shoreline retreat. Pacific states made a strong case for keeping global warming to 1.5°C during the 2015 Paris Agreement, but displacement is still rising, making the region an excellent example of how climate change directly drives human migration.

Current Situation

The Pacific Islands are on the frontlines of climate-induced displacement, as rising sea levels, stronger storms, and coastal erosion continue to threaten entire communities and, in some cases, the survival of entire nations. Countries such as Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Marshall Islands are already losing agricultural land and freshwater sources to saltwater intrusion, while villages in Fiji and Papua New Guinea have had to relocate inland or to new territories altogether. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly, face the greatest risks, as displacement often strips them of secure housing, livelihoods, and access to education and healthcare.

While initiatives such as Fiji's planned relocation framework, regional cooperation on climate mobility, and international support from partners like Australia, Japan, China, and Germany have begun to provide adaptation funding, coastal defenses, and renewable energy projects, progress remains uneven, and the threat is accelerating. With the very existence of low-lying nations at stake, the Pacific Islands highlight the urgent need for coordinated global action to safeguard human rights and ensure dignified and sustainable solutions for displaced communities.

Parties involved

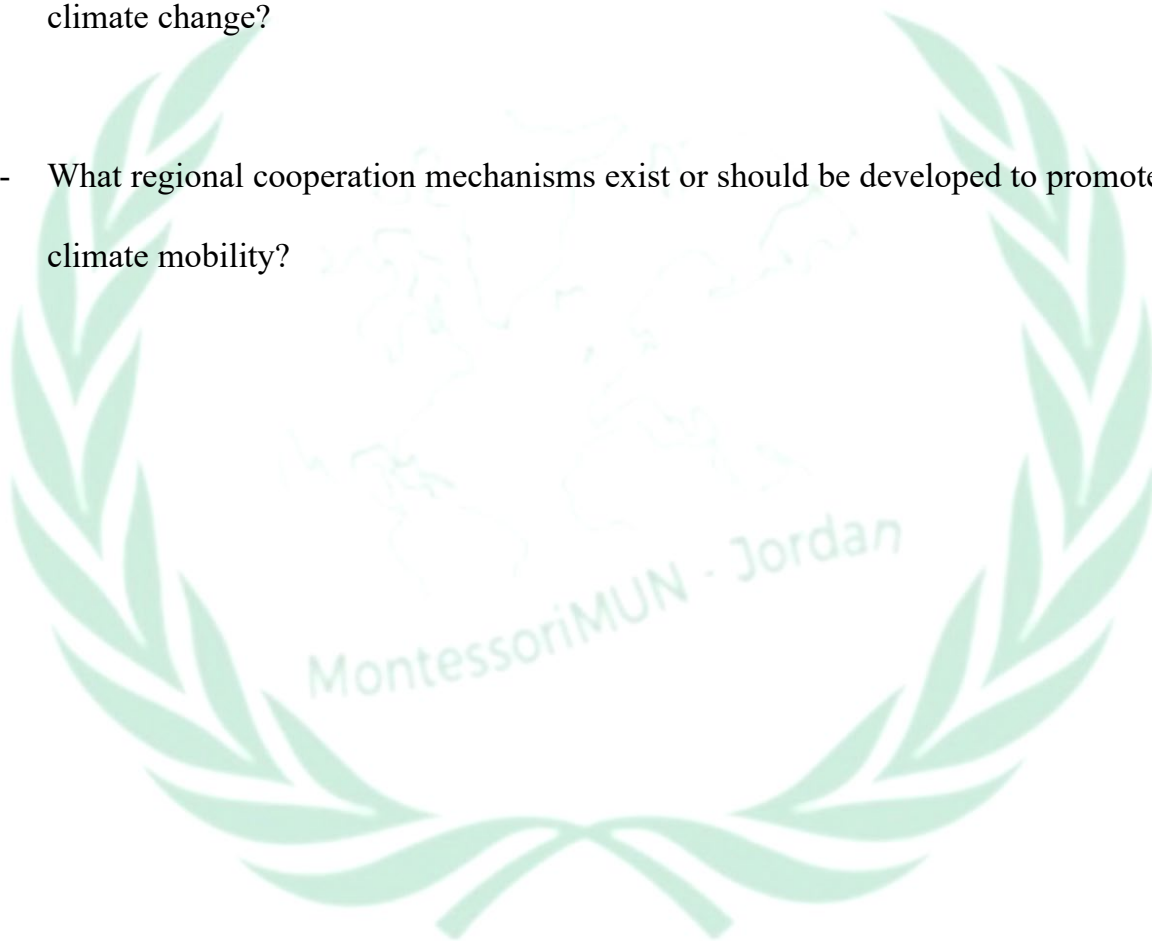
- **Australia:** Australia plays a central role in addressing climate change in the Pacific due to its geographic proximity and strong ties to island nations. Its interests include protecting regional stability, supporting adaptation projects, and promoting renewable energy solutions. Australia funds large-scale initiatives such as the Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership and provides technical support for coastal defense and clean energy systems. Despite domestic debates over fossil fuel use, Australia remains an essential partner for Pacific states seeking adaptation funding and disaster relief.
- **Japan:** Japan has made significant contributions to technology transfer and climate finance, especially for small island developing states. Among its objectives are disaster risk reduction, greenhouse gas emission reduction, and the advancement of sustainable energy systems. In addition to providing expertise in disaster prevention, coastal protection, and infrastructure development, Japan finances solar, wind, and geothermal energy projects in Pacific nations. Japan continues to be a major global leader in climate mitigation through its global partnerships and support of the Green Climate Fund.
- **China:** As a major emitter and an increasingly vocal advocate for climate action, China plays both parts. Its goals are to maintain influence in the Pacific through

development partnerships, develop green infrastructure, and advance renewable energy technologies. China has committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2060 and has made significant investments in wind and solar energy projects throughout the region. Along with encouraging collaboration under frameworks like the Paris Agreement, it also provides funding for climate resilience projects.

- **Kiribati:** Kiribati has become a global symbol of the urgent need for climate action, as it faces some of the most severe effects of sea-level rise. Planning for potential population relocation, guaranteeing food and water security, and obtaining funds for adaptation are its main concerns. As a long-term measure to protect its citizens, the government has bought land in Fiji and is still pushing for significant worldwide emission reductions to keep its territory from being lost.
- **Germany:** Germany has been at the center of European efforts to support regions at risk like the Pacific Islands and promote global climate action. Its priorities are lowering greenhouse gas emissions, funding renewable energy initiatives, and fortifying global climate accords. Germany is one of the biggest donors to the Green Climate Fund, which supports adaptation programs that assist Pacific Island countries in preparing for climate-related displacement, constructing coastal defenses, and switching to clean energy. At home, Germany encourages an immediate switch to solar and wind energy and establishes aggressive emission reduction goals to reach the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Guiding questions

- How can Pacific Island countries strengthen policies and governance to address climate-related displacement?
- How can human rights be preserved for displaced Pacific peoples in the face of climate change?
- What regional cooperation mechanisms exist or should be developed to promote climate mobility?



Helpful Resources

<https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2025/02/26/adapting-to-climate-change-planned-migration-in-the-pacific-islands/>

<https://www.un.org/humansecurity/hsprogramme/pacificislands/>

<https://disasterdisplacement.org/news-events/pacific-policy-dialogue-human-mobility-climate-change/>

<https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/climate-change-transforms-pacific-islands>

<https://www.sprep.org/news/climate-induced-displacement-stark-reality-pacific-islands>

