Position Paper of the impact of climate change on human health

Climate change influences a different kinds of areas human’s life. Most of natural disasters in the world are due to the climate change, like the tropical storms, droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes, which have been occurring with increasing frequency over the past decade. Connect to the situation of Guatemala, it is one of the top 10 countries most affected by the climate change because of the geographical position of Central American nations, straddling three tectonic plates and two oceans.

Natural disaster resulting from climate change has an adversary effect on Guatemala. For instance, “In 2005, Hurricane Stan swept through Guatemala leaving more than 1,500 people dead, 500,000 victims and damages estimated at $989 million.” Except this case, the flooding also becomes not only a big issue but also increasingly common in 2001 in Guatemala. In addition to droughts and floods, the Guatemala was experiencing severe rain deficit. The visible rainy season leads to shorter period of time by starting later and finishing earlier, often triggering landslides and flooding of entire towns. The food shortage and the loss of natural spare was realized by the Guatemala’s government because of the huge impact of socioeconomic damage causing the climate change. People’s health was threatened by the natural disaster, the starvation and the loss of infrastructure. The loss of harvest limited the bountiful supply of food which also slow down the speed of the developing agriculture and reduce the quantity and the quality of crops. Environmental security would be risky both in rural and in marginal urban.

In order to minimize the adverse effect of climate change, Guatemala started to look at forced adaptation and compulsory migration techniques, till established a Climate Change Unit in 2001 under the help of the World Environment Fund. The target goal of the various government agencies is to strengthen national actions and implement plans which works to require support of the international community, especially from those countries which have contributed this global phenomenon and provide the ecological aid. And also we should to pay more attention to prevent the urgently addressing the challenges of climate change.

Position paper of Climate Refugees

Climate Change will lead the water to rise so that the risk of flooding in Guatemala will increase, this situation will threat a great number of human’s lives in Guatemala. So some people who choose to leave their own country to survive their family were called “Climate Refugee”. For example, a 37-year-old man is seeking refugee status because of the flooding and rising sea levels due to climate change are making it too dangerous for him, his wife and three children to return to Kiribati.

However, there are no visas and ID cards for immigration and refugees for climate change. Basically, there is no legal justification for a climate change refugee or climate change immigrant. No clear consensus has appeared as to how the international community should deal with the problem. Not all of those solutions will involves to moves to other countries; they might include increased sustainable development, aid and migration within one’s country. The existing refugee convention doesn’t work. It specifically defines refugees as fleeing state persecution, not macro-level anthropogenic climate effects. It’s also very hard to determine who should count as acclimate refugee, given all the intermingling factors that ultimately force someone to leave.

We, Guatemala believes that The Climate Refugee should be legal all over the world. Since Guatemala is one of top 10 countries most affected by the climate change, most of refugees are emigrant from Guatemala causing the shortage of population and the stagnation of economy development. Government should build some Guatemalan National Institute for people who lost their land or home. There are still some laws focused on the right of Refugee. The guiding document of international the law for refugee, the 1951 UN Convention on the status of refugees, defines them as people who have left their home country and cannot return because of a “well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.” Rising sea levels, droughts, and severe heavy storms don’t fit into that definition. The Geneva-based group is trying to rally international action to protect climate- induced migrants. That is, delegates from the global south want to see climate displacement fall under a framework of “Loss and damage”: they believe that developed nations, which emitted most of the carbon, need to compensate the countries damaged by climate change, including the people forced to leave their homes as a result. Rich nations would help subsidize the costs of poorer nations adapting to the challenges of climate change, but wouldn’t be compensating them for the losses. They also wouldn’t be taking responsibility for contributing the brunt of the carbon to the atmosphere.

Position Paper of Paris Agreement

Heads of state from around the world gathered in Paris for the kickoff of COP21, the UN climate change talks. All of representatives from 195 countries will work towards a legally binding universal agreement to reduce carbon emissions and keep global warming to 2 degrees Celsius. COP21 was called the “last chance saloon” to save the planet. Many developing countries feel that developed countries should take responsibility for the biggest carbon reductions given that they account for the vast share of the world’s carbon emissions. Rich countries are also expected to create a clear financial strategy to support developing nations as they mitigate and adapt to climate change.

There have also been major strides over the last few years on the part of “non-state actors”- cities, provinces, investors, corporations-to reduce carbon emissions. These localized efforts will be recognized and touted as inspirations to world leaders over the course of COP 21. Most days of the conference will feature “focus” events highlighting actions in different areas of the fight, from forests to private finance to renewable energy.

Though the work is hardly finished, and nor will it be by the time the conference ends on December 11. All over the world will still working for this issue.

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020. The language of the agreement was negotiated by representatives of 195 countries at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Paris and adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015. It was opened for signature on 22 April 2016 (Earth Day) in a ceremony in New York City. As of November 2016, 193 UNFCCC members have signed the treaty, 105 of which have ratified it. After the European Union ratified the agreement in October 2016, there were enough countries that had ratified the agreement that produce enough of the world's greenhouse gases for the agreement to enter into force. The agreement went into effect on 4 November 2016.

The head of the Paris Conference, France's foreign minister Laurent Fabius, said this "ambitious and balanced" plan is a "historic turning point" in the goal of reducing global warming.

One year on, the ratification of the Paris agreement was celebrated by the Mayor of Paris Anne Hidalgo by lightening in green the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe, Paris' most iconic monuments