

**Grenada**

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Topic: The Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

Country: Grenada

In the past two decades, Grenada has been experiencing alarming changes in its climate system. Evident through rising temperatures, increasing drought incidences, coastal degradation, rising sea levels and an increase of extreme events. Grenada’s community is in critical condition. Having participated in various assessments and projects such as the Small Island Developing States agreement on climate change (SIDS), the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and a DSD on “Integrating Climate Change into National Sustainable Development Strategies and Plans in Latin America and the Caribbean,” the delegation of Grenada is dedicated to making contributions to both reduce and fight climate change. With climate change contributing to a major depletion of coastal ecosystems which are of crucial importance to local peoples, seasonal rainfall has been predicted to decline by at least 20 per-cent due to rapidly rising temperatures. This rise in seasonal temperature adversely disturbs the physical and socio-economic health of local inhabitants and is predicted to skyrocket by 2050. Within 50-100 years, Grenada’s shorelines are estimated to be severely impacted by rising sea levels, becoming a massive threat to local economies. An estimated 60 per-cent of Caribbean nations will undergo a major economic drought due to climate change due to economic losses of approximately $630 million. “Grenada is committed to minimizing the inherent environmental vulnerability, and its people remain actively committed to working in close collaboration with civil society at all levels,” elucidates Denis G. Antoine.

In collaboration with SIDS, adhering to principles affirmed in the Plan of Action for Sustainable Development and the Declaration of Santa Cruz, Grenada proposes a new guidance on human conduct and its affects to the environment: considering renewable energy alternatives other than fossil fuels. Due to insufficient institutional, technical and financial capacities from coastal erosion and a growing amount of extreme weather occurrences, Grenada stresses the importance of assessment reports. Having initiated the Construction Quality Assurance (CQA), preliminary consultation for institutional arrangements such as bank loans and insurance are encouraged to implement safer, hazard-resistant homes and reconstruction of those local homes.

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Topic: Climate Refugees

Country: Grenada

In Grenada, drought and innumerable other climate variations have caused a rise in sea level and made it increasingly difficult for locals to progress in agricultural and economic activities. Subsistence agriculture, being a vital aspect to the Grenadian economy and nutritional and social well-being of local peoples, is threatened by an undeterminable precipitation, heat-stress and extreme weather. Thus, Grenada deems it curtail to participate in the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Small Island Developing States agreement on climate change (SIDS), the commencement of the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) and CARIBSAVE in order to assess climatical issues contributing to environmental refugees and to gather statistics to estimate their impact on resident nations. While the current Grenadian population is on an incline, causing increases in atmospheric GHG concentrations and a much larger annual carbon footprint, if the depletion of the environment continues at such an alarming rate, the democratic Grenada faces a major drop in population. With the population already adaptive to coping measures with weather changes and the rising sea level, Grenada is still experiencing intensive climate related stress. With each year coming higher sea level, temperatures and extreme climatical events, the population of Grenada is already at a high vulnerability rate. "Our last hurricane was 49 years ago, and then in 2004 Grenada received a category five hurricane and nine months later a category four hurricane and very changed weather patterns," said Grenada's UN ambassador Dessima Williams.

In an effort to reestablish a healthy population and to avoid the need for Climate refugees, Grenada proposes initiatives to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions which increase annually due to the growing population. By re-introducing a five-year strategic carbon footprint plan. Keeping in mind that the entirety of SIDS and AOSIS is affected by the concern at hand, Grenada and participating countries must integrate action-oriented objectives into COP21 in relation too food and water security tin order to sustain local and environmental health.

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Topic: Steps to Enforce the Paris Agreement and Further Reduce Green House Gas Emissions

Country: Grenada

Grenada is a particularly vulnerable country in terms of the adverse effects Climate Change carries. Having caused haphazard precipitation, rapid temperature increase, sea level rise and an extreme climatic event upsurge, Grenada faces a threatened economy, population socio-economic and physical health and domestic water availability. Thus forward, Grenada proclaims for the enforcement of COP21 in order to reduce green house emissions. Already being an active supporter in Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Small Island Developing States agreement on climate change (SIDS), the commencement of the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC), the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) and CARIBSAVE, Grenada deems greenhouse gas emissions to be the most vital issue concerning climate change. Although the democratic Grenada contributes to little greenhouse gas emissions on a global scale, 95% of its electricity is produced from Fossil fuels and has increased by 33% in a decade, still nothing compared to the 142% increase of GHG emissions caused by manufacturing and construction.

In collaboration with participating SIDS and AOSIS countries, Grenada plans to reduce 50% of its greenhouse gas emissions produced by electricity generation. Additionally, to create a national institutional framework to lead to a clean energy economy and to manage the environment with sub priorities to suit regional needs. This framework would implement a rise in the efficiency of energy use which would enable the reduction of GHG emissions and positively affect the cost of production. It would also encourage the demand-side management, resulting in more efficient and eco-friendly technology and inducing the consumer to be increasingly aware and thereby behave differently and conserve energy.

**Works Cited**

Brown, Desmond. “Grenada Braces for Impacts of Climate Change.” *IPS News Agency*, Inter Press Service, www.ipsnews.net/2015/04/grenada-braces-for-impacts-of-climate-change/.

“Climate Change.” *Financial and Technical Support for Small Island Developing States*, pp. 7–9. doi:10.1787/467110781177.

“Climate Change of Small Island Developing States.” *Financial and Technical Support for Small Island Developing States*, pp. 7–9. doi:10.1787/467110781177.

“Grenada Data.” *The World Bank*, World Bank Group, data.worldbank.org/country/grenada.

“Grenada Official INDC.” 2014, www.oui.im/recherche/la::grenade/web/1.

Grenada’S Initial Communication To The Unfc. “Grenada’s Initial Communication to the UNFCCC TABLE OF CONTENTS.” *Grenada’s Initial Communication to the UNFCCC TABLE OF CONTENTS*, 2002, pp. 7–23. unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/grnnc1.pdf.

Kemsley, Tamarra. “Rising Sea Levels A Reality For Grenada's Locals.” *Nature World News* , Nature World News RSS, 8 May 2013, www.natureworldnews.com/articles/1812/20130508/rising-sea-levels-reality-grenadas-locals.htm.

Nicolas, Lawrence. “Caribbean GCF.” *Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre*, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, www.caribbeanclimate.bz/.

“Small-Island States Express Alarm over Increase in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Ahead of Climate Conference.” *United Nations Multimedia, Radio, Photo and Television*, United Nations Radio, www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2011/11/146981/.

Traynor, Renee. “Sample Position Paper.” *United Nations Association of the USA*, United Nations Foundation, www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/position-papers/sample-position-paper.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). “Climate Change Adaptation in Grenada: Water Resources, Coastal Ecosystems and Renewable Energy.” *UN News Center*, UN, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page.