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**Junior Nesibe Aydın Model United Nations**

**POSITION PAPER**

Ada EROL

**UNESCO-1 Azerbaijan**

Nesibe Aydın Gölbaşı Campus

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According to the World Bank, Azerbaijan’s climate is affected a lot by cold Arctic air masses from Scandinavia and temperate air masses from Siberia and Central Asia. Azerbaijan is unique as it contains 8 out of the world’s 11 climate zones. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reports that these climate zones suffer primarily from growing oil-based pollution in addition to untreated, industrial and wastes from neighboring countries.

The country has seen rapid economic development since it increased oil and natural gas selling starting in 2004. This economic development is directly related to the country’s continued environmental challenges: air pollution from industrial plants, water pollution (especially of the Caspian Sea), soil degradation (erosion and desertification), and the loss of forests.Forests. are the most common sustainability and climate change related issues in Azerbaijan.

The Centre supports the National Coordinating Council for Sustainable Development of Azerbaijan, which was established in 2016. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources serves as the Designated National Authority for participation in the Clean Development Mechanism projects which include climate change-related international obligations, such as inventorying greenhouse gases and preparing national communications to the UNFCCC. Further, it aims to protect biological diversity, prevent air pollution, and use water efficiently.

The Ministry of Education also prepares curricula and methodological guidelines on social-economic aspects of global environmental challenges and trains experts in the area.

The Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences is the country’s main organization dedicated to research. It prepares educational materials for personnel employed by institutions responsible for implementing and complying with United Nations climate and environmental conventions.

In Azerbaijan, elements of climate change education are provided at the school level through environmental education. The Law on Education and Enlightenment of the People on Ecology (2003) is the basis for the inclusion of environmental topics in Azerbaijan’s education system. Based on the Law, the Ministry of Education has produced a number of materials to support environmental education and promote learners’ understanding of nature. Climate change is not explicitly mentioned in these documents; rather it is addressed indirectly through references about environmental protection and pollution.

Climate change and environment content is mostly included in secondary education. Students learn about the environment and learn about the relationships between human actions and nature.

Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Mathematics all contain references to understanding nature and human impact on the environment. Description of the climate change-related keyword types discussed

Every year since 2010, there is an event called May 22 - Day of Biodiversity.

On this day, hundreds of students across the country come together to participate in environmental excursions to study the environment, as well as climate change and its effects on biodiversity and human life.

As a conclusion, Azerbaijan is also one of the damaged countries all over the world. In this study, I wanted to emphasis on the results and the solutions of my topic country against oil and gas pollution.

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