Country: Bangladesh

Committee: UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme)

Agenda Item: The Next Phase In Combating Climate Change

 Bangladesh remained under Muslim rule from the 12th century to 1757 and under British rule from 1757 to 1905. It became a province of Pakistan. On May 30, 1982, a group of officers and soldiers staged an unsuccessful coup. Ziyaur-Rahman's soldiers suppressed the coup. However, Ziyaü'r-Rahman was killed during the coup. An election was held on November 15, 1981, and Abdüssettar, the leader of the National Unity Party and the deputy of Ziyaü'r-Rahman, who was killed, became the head of state with 66% of the votes. Although the government finally accepted the establishment of the National Security Council, the tension did not stop. In the referendum held on March 21, 1987, it was accepted that Erşad would remain in the presidency. After the resignation of Muhammed Erşad, who is believed to be running the country with a dictatorship and an authoritarian regime, as a result of mass demonstrations, Şahabeddin Ahmed was appointed. He became acting president on December 6, 1990. Halide Ziya, who won the elections held on September 19, 1991, became the prime minister.

 People living in the coastal areas of Bangladesh migrate to the capital Dhaka after climate change affects the life in the region. 400 thousend people leave their vilage evey year. Every day, about a thousand people leave their homes and flock to the capital, Dhaka. Bangladeshi people who came to Dhaka leaving behind the areas they lived in, stay on the streets. Bangladeshi people, who cannot benefit from their education and helt rights, spend all their time in slums. According to the research conducted in our country in 2014, there are 3,393 slums in Dhaka. This situation is growing in our country and children are devastated. The health level of our country is declining gradually. While we are struggling with coronavirus, new diseases are emeging due to the climae and we are having difficulties in health. Our education level is declining. Children who have to go to school spend their fre time in slums. Due to this situation, psychological problems, deaths and diseases increase in our country. The number of people who migrated due to the climate in our country has exceeded 6 million. Education and health systems are on alert. Our country is trying ti prevent this, but we can’t do much because we can’t change the climate change. Our next step in climate change must be to prevent migration.

In summary, our country is in bad shape. Tourist places have been closed due to the disease and the country's economy is deteriorating. It is getting worse in areas such as education and health. Most people's cafeterias and restaurants were closed due to illness. Many people are unemployed because of this. The children's education was left unfinished. They were unable to receive training due to occasional internet outages. They could not pass the exams and their psychology deteriorated. The next step is to ask the United Nations for help because this is not a problem we can handle alone. We look forward to your help.