**Position Paper**

Committee: UNEP

State: Kazakhstan

Climate change is a global problem that has affected the whole world today. Global warming and global cooling are the two fundamental causes of climate change. The human factor is the underlying factor of global climate change. We can count two major reasons for climate changes as global warming and global cooling. Global warming is a result of the greenhouse effect, which is thought to be caused by gases released into the atmosphere; We can define it as the increase in average temperatures measured on land, sea and air throughout the year. While global warming occurs with the increase in summer temperatures, global cooling occurs with the decrease in summer temperatures. In other words, we can say that summer temperatures determine global cooling and global warming. Although global warming is the first thing that comes to mind when we talk about climate changes, we see that global cooling is also effective at this stage.

When we examine the effects of climate changes in Kazakhstan on the region, we can make the following determinations. Kazakhstan, as the region's main wheat grower and exporter, has the largest economy in Central Asia. Climate change trends such as changing precipitation patterns and growing seasons, as well as increased pest and disease risk, are making it more difficult to maintain agricultural production. Droughts, heat waves, floods, mudflows, and landslides are already causing land degradation, infrastructure damage, and loss of life in the country, and climate change is anticipated to worsen these consequences, including droughts, heat waves, floods, mudflows, and landslides.

 Kazakhstan, the country of Central Asia with its vast lands, is struggling with the negative consequences of global warming. Kazakhstan's climate warms by 0.3 degrees every 10 years on average. Kazakhstan's temperatures are expected to rise faster than the global average and faster than most other Asian countries, with a potential rise of 5.3°C by 2090.  This year, the above-average hot weather especially affected agriculture and livestock. Global climate change in Kazakhstan has led to the death of thousands of animals and the drying up of agricultural lands in some regions that have received no rainfall this year.  The southern and western parts of the country are experiencing unprecedented hot weather and drought. In the southern and western parts of the country, 178.000 hectares of grain fields dried up, and around 2000 animals perished.

In the province of Mangistau, pasturelands are full of animals dying of hunger and thirst. This year's lack of precipitation and extreme hot weather have depleted the animals' food sources, increasing the drought.  Hundreds of farmers in the region lost their horses, cows, and sheep. "There is no pasture left to feed the animals.”

For example. Anar Dosayeva, a farmer in Mangistau, said that they had suffered great damage this summer and there was no pasture left to feed their animals.  Stating that their animals are very weak due to lack of food, Dosayeva stated that the farmers are constantly moving to find a water source. 'Climate refugees' are migrating rapidly, even though states don't see it.

Sergey Krusenskyi, who has been dealing with cattle breeding for years, is one of the farmers who suffered from the drought in the region this summer.  Noting that many of his animals got sick due to drought, Krusenskyi said that they had never experienced such a drought before. The only solution is to apply artificial rain method.

Environmental Scientist Orinbasar Togcanov, who carries out studies on climate change in the region, told Anadolu Agency (AA) that there is a decreasing graph of precipitation in Mangistau every year. Reminding that there were droughts in Mangistau in 1986 and 2014, Togcanov made the following assessments: But this year's drought is bigger and more effective than them because there has been no precipitation in the region this year. This is a great example of man-made heating of the global climate. For example, just one sheep consumes at least 7 kilograms of grass per day. We have farmers who keep herds of hundreds of sheep. For this, the only solution to prevent drought in the region will be to apply the artificial raining method. Besides, we have to plant a lot of trees."

Pointing out that global warming poses a danger in the Caspian Sea, Togcanov said, "Nearly 130 small and large-scale rivers flow into the Caspian. There is a decrease in precipitation in the places where these rivers exist. This means that the amount of water that will flow into the Caspian will decrease. In the area where I am, the water height exceeded human height in 1976, but now we see that the water has receded." used the phrases.

Explaining that 90 percent of the precipitation in Kazakhstan comes from the Atlantic Ocean, Togcanov said, "Due to global warming, the ice of the Arctic Ocean and Greenland has been melting rapidly in recent years. This causes the evaporation in the Atlantic Ocean to decrease. "If human beings do not stop using hydrocarbons and increase forest areas rapidly, life on earth will become more difficult in decades." made its assessment.

Especially climate changes and failure to take measures against global warming can create big problems for Kazakhstan. These changes represent a major threat to the lives and livelihoods of the poorest and most marginalized communities in Kazakhstan. Unless adaptation and disaster risk reduction support are provided, inequalities are likely to grow and poverty to prevail.

Kazakhstan has started to take some steps to prevent climate change. One of them is the signing of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement, often referred to as the Paris Accords or the Paris Climate Accords, is an international treaty on climate change, adopted in 2015. It covers climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance. The Paris Climate Agreement aims to leave a world with a more stable, healthier planet, fairer societies, and more vibrant economies. The Paris Agreement is the first multinational agreement on climate change that covers almost all world emissions. Also, Kazakhstan Ministry of Energy says that their works has focused on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and supporting more private investment in the energy sector. Thanks to environmentally friendly energy sources, it will be possible to prevent some, if not all, climate change. Kazakhstan, on the other hand, has made significant progress in slowing down the effects of climate change, thanks to the steps it has taken.