

Committee: WHO

Topic: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON GLOBAL HEALTH AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

 Country: SPAIN

Spain, located in southwestern Europe, is a country with a population of approximately 48,797,875 people. Spain's economy, ranked as the 13th largest in the world by nominal GDP, demonstrates strong performance in sectors such as energy, tourism, construction, and the automotive industry. The education system is modern and accessible, with numerous universities and research centers across the country. In terms of healthcare, Spain provides comprehensive and high-standard services, offering a wide range of public and private health care options. Spain actively participates in combating climate change by investing in renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions. With its geographical location, rich cultural heritage, and dynamic society, Spain is an attractive destination both to live and visit.

Spain is one of the leading countries in the fight against climate change. In line with the Paris Agreement, the country aims to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2030. The Climate Change and Energy Transition Law, which came into effect in 2021, aims for a carbon-neutral economy by 2050. Significant investments are being made in renewable energy, achieving 45% renewable energy usage in energy production. Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez and Environment Minister Teresa Ribera frequently emphasize the need to tighten climate policies. From a military perspective, the Ministry of Defense acknowledges the impacts of climate change on national security. Statistics show that average temperatures in Spain have increased by 1.5°C over the past 50 years. With these laws and policies, Spain's fight against climate change continues resolutely.

Spain can take versatile and effective measures, taking into account the effects of climate change on global health and mitigation strategies. To strengthen the health system and be prepared for emergencies brought about by climate change, public health can be protected by investing in health infrastructure, training health workers, and developing programs against situations such as heat waves, floods and fires. It can improve air quality by investing more in renewable energy sources and supporting energy efficiency projects to reduce carbon emissions. It can minimize the impact of agriculture from climate change by promoting sustainable farming methods and providing support to farmers. Additionally, it can increase carbon sinks by maintaining the balance of the ecosystem through projects to protect and expand forest areas. At the international level, Spain can provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries, promoting global cooperation and solidarity against climate change. These strategies can help Spain play a strong role in combating climate change at both national and global levels and increase environmental sustainability, public health and economic resilience.