**Committee : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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Country : Australia
Delegation : Derin Güneş**

Our country Australia is the largest country by area in [Oceania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oceania) and the world's [sixth-largest country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area), lying between the [Pacific](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pacific-Ocean) and [Indian](https://www.britannica.com/place/Indian-Ocean) oceans in the Southern Hemisphere. Its neighboring countries include New Zealand, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. With a population around 25 million, Australia enjoys a high average life expectancy, over 80 years. Basic life criteria, including access to clean water, quality healthcare and education are well-established, contributing to a high standard of living for its residents. It is a [megadiverse country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megadiverse_countries), and its size gives it a wide variety of landscapes and climates, with [tropical rainforests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forests_of_Australia) and savannas in the north, [deserts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deserts_of_Australia) in the center, and mountains in the south. Australia is also known for its diverse wildlife, including iconic species like kangaroos, koalas, and the Tasmanian devil.

Climate change threatens our world today. These threats are not only on people, but also on other living things and economies. Australia is experiencing major threats due to climate change; in Australia, the average temperature has risen 1.4°C since 1910, higher than the global average temperature which has risen [1.1°C](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/global/202005/supplemental/page-1). . With its special geographical location and economic reliance on industries vulnerable to climate change, make climate change one of the biggest challenges of Australia. With vast coastlines and a significant agricultural sector, Australia faces unique weaknesses to climate-related impacts such as droughts, bushfires, floods, and threats to biodiversity. Australia is home to incredible biodiversity that is found nowhere else on the planet. But now, more than 1,700 species of plants and animals are officially listed as threatened. As a developed and responsible country, Australia is committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Paris Agreement, aimed at reducing carbon emissions by 43% below 2005 levels by 2030. However, the transition to a low-carbon economy will be challenging, because of the reliance on coal and other fossil fuels for energy production.

Australia proposes several solutions to address climate change effectively. Firstly, increased investment in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power is essential to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.  As [Australian National University](https://theconversation.com/australia-is-the-runaway-global-leader-in-building-new-renewable-energy-123694) reported at the end of 2019, Australia is the “global leader” in building and installing renewable energy. According to the report, renewable energy per person is growing ten times faster in Australia than the world average. Secondly, international collaboration and technology transfer are important to supporting developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Australia provides financial aid and technical expertise to partner countries, especially the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Additionally, nature-based solutions, such as reforestation and sustainable land management, can increase resilience to climate impacts. For example, Australia announced the One Billion Trees Program which aims to plant one billion trees by 2050. Through collective efforts, Australia believes that global action can mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure a sustainable future for all.

References:

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Australian National University

World Wildlife Fund