

Committee: General Assembly
Delegation: Republic of Congo
Topic: Addressing Climate Change and Ensuring Protection for Persons Displaced Due to Adverse Effects of Climate Change



The Republic of Congo recognises the grave impacts of climate change and acknowledges that certain populations remain more vulnerable to them than others. When communities are not properly equipped with warning systems, accessible evacuation, and provisions in the case of a climate disaster, the consequences are much further exacerbated. As we face these disasters more and more frequently, it is vital that mitigation and prevention plans are implemented as effectively as possible.

The Republic of Congo is a nation that remains particularly vulnerable to climate disasters. Being a country of ecological diversity, we see many facets of the climate crisis. In 2023, 350,000 people were left in dire need of humanitarian assistance due to flooding.¹ In communities that are already facing food scarcity, insufficient shelter, electricity access, or medical resources, these events are more devastating. Events are extremely devastating. As our delegation works to provide these resources to the communities lacking them, we are also accepting a large flow of migrants and asylum seekers. In 2024, our country hosted 62,062 refugees.² As we strive to provide more protection and a better quality of life for the refugees we host, we must call on the international community for financial and humanitarian support. As of now, our operations require another 32.7 million USD³. When people are facing conditions of destruction, no matter where they go, a humanitarian crisis devolves. This is what is happening as we speak to the refugees fleeing places destroyed by climate events; they are fleeing destroyed places where they also face violence and persecution simply to arrive in a place where disaster is imminent and not sufficiently

¹ Rédaction Africanews. "Congo Brazzaville: Thousands in Ne,destruction;humanitarianed of Assistance after Floods Wreak Havoc." *Africanews*, 21 Jan. 2024, [h,destruction;humanitarianhttps://www.africanews.com/2024/01/21/congo-brazzaville-thousands-in-need-of-assistance-after-floods-wreak-havoc/](https://www.africanews.com/2024/01/21/congo-brazzaville-thousands-in-need-of-assistance-after-floods-wreak-havoc/). Accessed 11 Nov. 2025.

² ^¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). "Republic of the Congo." UNHCR, 2025, <https://www.unhcr.org/where-we-work/countries/republic-congo>. Accessed 10 Nov. 2025.

³ ^¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). "Republic of the Congo." UNHCR, 2025, <https://www.unhcr.org/where-we-work/countries/republic-congo>. Accessed 10 Nov. 2025.

prevented. We call on the international community to assist in this humanitarian crisis and help us ensure the security of thousands.

Our delegation has taken action in maintaining our own quality of life such as In our National Determined Contribution (NDC)⁴, we have outlined plans for improving infrastructure and agricultural techniques to allow crops to maintain sufficient yields and to provide necessary services to our citizens which will be particularly necessary in the event of natural disaster for the provision of humanitarian assistance and medical access. We also plan to work in tandem with the IFRC Global Climate Resilience programme, which works to achieve the following goals: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action and preparedness, (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change, (3) addressing climate displacement, and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem service⁵.

Of course, it is important also to recognise the actions that can be taken to mitigate the climate crisis as a whole. We have decided in our *Nationally Determined Contribution* that our goal is to reduce emissions by 39.88% in the conditional scenario and 17.09% in the unconditional scenario in 2025; 32.19% in the conditional scenario and 21.46% in the unconditional scenario in 2030.”⁶

The climate crisis is a supranational reality that affects every person on this planet. We must work together to mitigate its effects and provide necessary assistance where it is needed. The Republic of Congo looks forward to working with our fellow delegates, and we hope that together we can ensure that every nation has the opportunity and the funding to take the necessary measures towards security for their people and their environments.

⁴République du Congo. “**Contribution Déterminée au Niveau National (CDN) de la République du Congo.**” Ministère de l’Environnement, du Développement Durable et du Bassin du Congo, June 2022. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [h.a protectionhttps://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_Congo.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_Congo.pdf).

⁵ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). *Global Climate Resilience Programme*. IFRC, 2022, <https://www.ifrc.org/global-climate-resilience-programme>. Accessed 11 Nov. 2025.

⁶ NDC Partnership. “Republic of the Congo.” *NDC Partnership*, https://ndcpartnership.org/country/cog?utm_source=chatgpt.com. Accessed 11 Nov. 2025.