

# **United Nations Environment Assembly**

## **Background Guide**

Written by Mallory Fenske and Karolina Pucek



**Alma College and Yashmay World Schools**  
**Global Model United Nations 2026**

# Background Guide for United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

## Table of Contents

<b>Committee Overview and Mandate.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Introduction.....	2
Governance, Mandate, Membership and Structure.....	2
<b>Environmental Recovery and Sustainable Development in Conflict-Affected Regions.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Background.....	3
Subtopic 1: Protection of Water Resources and Access to Clean Water.....	4
Subtopic 2: Food Security and Agricultural Recovery After Conflict.....	6
Subtopic 3: Environmental Strain on Refugee Host Communities.....	7
Conclusion.....	9
<b>Questions to Consider.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>10</b>

## Committee Overview and Mandate

### *Introduction*

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the international community's highest-level decision making body concerning the environment. UNEA, in collaboration with various other United Nation bodies, outlines global environmental agenda and sets priorities for the international community.<sup>1</sup> It produces documents called resolutions which are non-legally binding, meaning that its decisions are not legally mandated and its recommendations are voluntary. UNEA brings together relevant global actors to shape environmental governance, working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other transnational environmental priorities.<sup>2</sup>

UNEA was established during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, also known as RIO+20, in order to help the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) better execute its mandate. UNEA and UNEP work together, but are two distinct UN bodies.<sup>3</sup>

### *Governance, Mandate, Membership and Structure*

UNEA has universal membership, meaning that all 193 UN Member States each have representation in the Assembly. These Member States work together to discuss developments in the area of environmental legislation, set policy priorities, and assist with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015).<sup>4</sup>

Every two years, Ministers of the Environment meet at the UNEA's headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya for a session of the UNEA. The most recent session, or 'UNEA-7', took place in November of 2025 under the theme of 'Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet'. This session culminated in the passing of 11 resolutions, three decisions, and a ministerial declaration.<sup>5</sup> The UNEA Bureau is responsible for the general conduct of business. The Bureau is made up of 10 members that are elected on a regional basis for two-year terms.<sup>6</sup>

While UNEA sets priorities and proposes legislation, it is not responsible for the implementation of any projects or programs. It acts as the governing body of the UNEP, which then

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), "About the United Nations Environment Assembly," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/about-united-nations-environment-assembly>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, "The Sustainable Development Goals," *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

<sup>3</sup> UNEP, "About the United Nations Environment Assembly."

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, "Seventh Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7)," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea7>

<sup>6</sup> UNEP, "About the United Nations Environment Assembly."

operationalizes these priorities into action to support national governments to achieve environmental obligations in line with the UNEA.

**UNEA will generally:** set broad global environmental policy priorities; identify themes in environmental governance; develop international law and begin negotiations on environmental agreements; set priorities for UNEP; create subsidiary bodies to focus on specific areas of environmental concern; make recommendations to Member States and international organizations.

**UNEA will not generally:** engage in operational projects; complete negotiations on environmental agreements.

UNEP relies upon three main sources of funding to realize the priorities set for the international community by UNEA, its governing body. The first is Earmarked Funds, which are funds donated for specific projects, themes or countries. These funds can only be used for those specific ‘earmarked’ purposes. Secondly, the Environmental Fund aids in maintaining the capacity and balance needed for the UNEP to function. Roughly 95% of the UNEP budget is made up from Earmarked Funds and the Environmental Fund. Both are voluntary contributions made by Member States and are not legally required to be part of the UNEA. The final 5% of funding is contributed by the UN’s regular budget.<sup>7</sup>

## **Topic: Environmental Recovery and Sustainable Development in Conflict-Affected Regions**

### *Background*

Armed conflict imposes profound and long-lasting impacts on the environment, causing irreversible damage, ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss lasting far beyond the end of active hostilities.<sup>8</sup> While the human cost of war is undeniable, warfare also damages ecosystems in many ways, including deforestation, soil contamination, infrastructure destruction, and the increase of pollutants in the atmosphere and waterways. Today, the world faces record levels of armed conflict, with military action alone accounting for 5.5% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, negatively impacting human health as well as the environment.<sup>9</sup> UNEP and UNEA work to develop strategies to improve environmental recovery, sustainable development, and prevention efforts across Member States.

Environmental recovery refers to the process of restoring and revitalizing the natural environment that has been damaged or destroyed as a result of armed conflict. Environmental

---

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, “Funding and Partnerships,” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment-programme/funding-and-partnerships>

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, “Battlefields to wastelands,” *UN News*, November 2025, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/11/1166294>

<sup>9</sup> Climate Change Performance Index, “Guest Article: CCPI x Military Emissions Gap – How Military Emissions Impact Global Warming,” November 14, 2024, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://ccpi.org/guest-article-ccpi-x-military-emissions-gap-how-military-emissions-impact-global-warming/>

systems can be targets and sources of conflict yet also foundations for post-conflict sustainable development and recovery. The international community has realized that it must prioritize environmental assessments and increase environmental cooperation within and across borders to address the damage caused by armed conflict. UNEA has supported these efforts through resolutions emphasizing research on the links between climate change, conflict, and security as well as advocating for the integration of environmental rights into national policies. Sustainable development refers to progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.<sup>10</sup> Within sustainable development, the United Nations system focuses on three main pillars: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

The 2030 Agenda outlines the 17 SDGs, 169 targets, and their 234 unique indicators which will guide the work of the United Nations until 2030.<sup>11</sup> There are several goals that pertain to the environment, most notably SDG 13 ‘Climate Action.’ While there is no goal that directly addresses the correlation between conflict and the environment, there are various SDG indicators that can assist in measuring environmental degradation caused by armed conflict. Indicator 3.9.1 tracks mortality rates attributed to household and ambient air pollution, which is highly relevant when armed conflicts lead to toxic chemical spills, oil fires, or degraded air quality; 6.3.2 measures the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, reflecting the severe contamination of groundwater and rivers from bombed infrastructure or military spills; 14.1.1 tracks marine pollution which is critical for assessing damage to marine ecosystems from naval warfare, sunken vessels, or port bombings; and 15.1.2 measures the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, helping to monitor forests and habitats destroyed by military operations.

#### *Subtopic 1: Protection of Water Resources and Access to Clean Water*

The United Nations General Assembly acknowledged clean drinking water as a fundamental human right essential for the full enjoyment of life in 2010, yet many Member States, including those not facing prolonged armed conflict, struggle to ensure this for their populations.<sup>12</sup> Armed conflict compounds the issues associated with limited access to clean drinking water, as water infrastructure is frequently damaged or destroyed during armed conflict. Attacks on dams, reservoirs, pipelines, and wastewater treatment facilities can leave large groups without access to safe drinking water while also causing negative ecological impacts simultaneously. In 2023, the

---

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, “What Is Sustainable Development?” *United Nations Sustainable Development Blog*, August 2023, accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2023/08/what-is-sustainable-development/>

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, “The human right to water and sanitation”, United Nations Digital Library, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/687002?ln=en>

catastrophic breach of the Kakhovka dam in Ukraine caused widespread flooding, costing an estimated 14 million USD in damages and devastating regional ecosystems.<sup>13</sup>

Under the Geneva Conventions Additional Protocols I and II, the UN explicitly outlines attacking, destroying, removing, or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, including drinking water installations and irrigation systems to be against international humanitarian law.<sup>14</sup> The United Nations Security Council has reinforced this stance through various resolutions, stating that deliberately depriving civilian populations of water resources violates the rules of distinction, proportionality, and precaution.<sup>15</sup>

Under the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, or the ENMOD Convention, the deliberate manipulation of natural processes to cause widespread, long-lasting, or severe environmental destruction is banned for its 75 signatories including major global actors such as the United States of America, China, and Russia (ratified as the Soviet Union), amongst others. While this treaty has been partially successful in its primary goals, it struggles to enforce accountability in modern conflicts.<sup>16</sup> The Global Alliance to Spare Water from Armed Conflicts was cofounded by UN states, agencies, and the Geneva Water Hub with the goal of gaining international commitments for the protection of water resources. It advocates for the protection of water as a basic human right and promotes understanding of the far-reaching environmental consequences of attacks and military use of freshwater systems.<sup>17</sup>

Additionally, cooperation for the management and protection of transboundary water resources is critically important. 286 transboundary river and lake basins and 592 transboundary aquifer systems globally are shared across 153 countries, making it necessary to collaborate between Member States for the protection of sustainable access to clean water.<sup>18</sup> Effective transboundary water governance can reduce tensions between states and strengthen regional resilience by providing mechanisms for protecting shared water resources in times of conflict.

---

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, “Flooding Was ‘Just the Beginning’: Kakhovka Dam Disaster, Two Years On,” *UN News*, June 2025, <https://ukraine.un.org/en/295829-flooding-was-‘just-beginning’-kakhovka-dam-disaster-two-years>

<sup>14</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross, *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)*, accessed June 16, 2026, [https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_0321.pdf](https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0321.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, “Security Council Resolution 2573,” United Nations Digital Library. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3924402?ln=en&v=pdf>

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, “Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD),” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/weapons-mass-destruction/convention-prohibition-military-or-any-other-hostile-use-environmental-modification-techniques>

<sup>17</sup> Geneva Water Hub, “Global Alliance to Spare Water from Armed Conflicts (GASWAC),” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.genevawaterhub.org/GASWAC>

<sup>18</sup> UN-Water, “Transboundary Waters,” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/transboundary-waters>

International frameworks such as the 1992 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Water Convention and the 1997 Watercourses Convention establish legal obligations for riparian states to utilize shared lakes, rivers, and aquifers equitably and to prevent cross border harm. The United Nations Economic and Social Council and UN-Water, the official interagency coordination mechanism for all freshwater and sanitation-related priorities across the United Nations system, publish joint annual reports that also highlight how transboundary cooperation reduces the risk for further armed conflict and improves regional stability. Successful regulation of shared water resources across borders in accordance with the 1992 and 1997 conventions has historically achieved these goals. This is demonstrated through the Mekong River Commission and the River Basin agreement.<sup>19</sup>

### *Subtopic 2: Food Security and Agricultural Recovery After Conflict*

Food security is directly linked with environmental stability and is often one of the first sectors impacted in armed conflict. The United Nations Security Council formally recognized the link between conflict and hunger in 2018 and emphasized that the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare may constitute a war crime.<sup>20</sup> Despite this, conflict remains the leading driver of hunger globally, with roughly 70% of acutely food insecure individuals living in fragile or conflict affected regions according to the World Food Programme (WFP).<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, the UNEP notes that nearly 50% of Member States most susceptible to climate-related risks already host a UN-peacekeeping or special political meeting, highlighting the correlation between climate change and conflict.<sup>22</sup> Agricultural production is reliant upon the availability of water resources, proficient soil conditions, functioning infrastructure, and stable markets. When armed conflict disrupts these systems, individuals across Member States are exposed to higher risks of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and continued conflict over limited resources.

Conflict affects food systems at every stage of production. Agricultural land may become inaccessible due to ongoing hostilities, contaminated by landmines or increased pollutants and environmental degradation caused by military activity, such as in Ukraine and Gaza where millions of acres of arable land has been damaged or is inaccessible.<sup>23</sup> Farmers may be displaced from their homes and livestock is often lost or killed as seen in southern Lebanon where 78% of

---

<sup>19</sup> Mekong River Commission, *Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin*, Mekong River Commission, accessed June 16, 2026,

<https://www.mrcmekong.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/The-Mekong-Agreement.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> United Nations Security Council, “Security Council Resolution 2418 (2018),” United Nations Digital Library, adopted May 31, 2018, <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/s/res/2418-%282018%29>

<sup>21</sup> World Food Programme, “WFP Global Outlook,” *World Food Programme Publications*, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-global-outlook>

<sup>22</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, “Climate Action Holds Key to Tackling Global Conflict,” *UNEP News and Stories*, November 3, 2021,

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/climate-action-holds-key-tackling-global-conflict>

<sup>23</sup> Project Expedite Justice, “Agricultural Land Loss,” accessed June 16, 2026,

<https://www.projectexpeditejustice.org/investigative/agricultural-land-loss>

farmers have been displaced due to ongoing conflict.<sup>24</sup> Additionally, during armed conflict, roads and marketplaces are frequently damaged or destroyed, limiting the movement of goods, trade, and accessibility to vital nutritious and affordable food. The environmental implications of diminished food systems persist years after conflict subsides and are felt across borders.

Climate change further complicates food security challenges in conflict-affected regions. Droughts, floods, and other extreme weather events, exacerbated by climate change, place additional pressure on already weakened food and governance systems. As environmental stressors increase, communities face heightened competition over scarce resources such as arable land and water resources, potentially contributing to renewed instability. Restoring agricultural production through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), defined by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as reorienting agricultural development to effectively support food security under the new realities of climate change, and community-based farming initiatives can help to support environmental and economic recovery and stability in rural agricultural communities and decrease the likelihood of future disputes over scarce resources.<sup>25</sup>

International organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have emphasized the importance of integrating food security into peacebuilding and recovery strategies. The WFP Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) program works to provide vulnerable communities with short-term food or cash assistance following incidents of conflict in exchange for their participation in the restoration of degraded lands, planting trees, and building or re-building community infrastructure.<sup>26</sup> Correspondingly, the FAO provides emergency agricultural inputs, such as crop seeds and livestock, coupled with technical training on CSA through their Global Emergency and Resilience Appeals program.<sup>27</sup>

### *Subtopic 3: Environmental Strain on Refugee Host Communities*

As violence displaces populations, neighboring states and host communities face significant environmental pressures associated with large-scale refugee movements. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees notes that nearly 120 million people remain displaced globally due to ongoing conflicts.<sup>28</sup> Additionally, an estimated 1.2 billion individuals will be displaced globally by 2050 due to climate change and natural disasters resulting in greater insecurity,

---

<sup>24</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Assessment of the Impact of the Conflict on Lebanon's Agricultural Sector*, FAO Open Knowledge Repository, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/7cadff11-2f21-44ca-9bcf-c89afc965426/content>

<sup>25</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Climate-Smart Agriculture in Action*, FAO Open Knowledge Repository, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/377ac48d-4696-4a0d-bb12-99b5f0542ac0>

<sup>26</sup> World Food Programme, "Food Assistance for Assets," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.wfp.org/food-assistance-for-assets>

<sup>27</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Global Emergency and Resilience Appeal," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.fao.org/emergencies/appeals/global-appeal/en>

<sup>28</sup> UNHCR, "Figures at a Glance," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/figures-glance>

resource scarcity for incoming migrants and host communities, and potential conflict between and within nations as noted by the Institute for Economics and Peace.<sup>29</sup> While refugee protection and care must remain a humanitarian priority for the international community, the magnitude of environmental strain from migrants and refugees on host communities cannot be overstated.

One of the most immediate challenges faced by host communities is increased competition for natural resources. Refugee settlements often require large quantities of water, fuelwood, as well as land for housing and agricultural purposes. In more environmentally vulnerable regions, such as the Sahel in Africa, these demands can contribute to deforestation, soil degradation, groundwater depletion, and biodiversity loss.<sup>30</sup> Host communities may face rising prices for essential goods and reduced access to resources, creating the potential for conflict between displaced populations and local residents. Competition over land and water resources can lead to localized cases of conflict and social instability, demonstrating the close relationship between environmental management and peacebuilding.

Recognizing these concerns, international organizations have increasingly promoted environmentally sustainable approaches to refugee assistance. Programs focused on renewable energy, efficient cooking technologies, reforestation, sustainable water management, and improved waste treatment systems seek to reduce environmental degradation while supporting both refugee and host populations. These initiatives not only lessen pressure on local ecosystems but can also help prevent resource-based tensions and foster cooperation between communities. The Azraq refugee camp in Jordan became the first in the world to be entirely powered by solar energy, providing reliable electricity while avoiding negative environmental impacts associated with carbon emissions.<sup>31</sup> Environmental restoration projects, shared infrastructure investments, and community-led resource management programs have demonstrated the potential to strengthen social cohesion while improving living conditions for all affected populations.

Water and sanitation infrastructure are particularly vulnerable to sudden population growth caused by migration and refugee situations. In eastern Chad, which hosts hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing conflict in Sudan, humanitarian organizations have worked to address growing environmental and public health concerns associated with waste management and sanitation. In 2025, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), or Doctors without Borders, established a fecal sludge treatment facility, commonly referred to by residents as the “Poop Factory,” in the Aboutengue refugee camp. The facility processes waste from more than 900 latrines serving approximately 45,000 refugees and was designed to prevent contamination of local soil and

---

<sup>29</sup> Institute for Economics and Peace, “Ecological Threat Register,” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://etr.economicsandpeace.org/>

<sup>30</sup> United Nations, “In Africa’s Sahel, conflict and climate change force millions from their homes,” *UN News*, October 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166076>

<sup>31</sup> UNHCR, “Jordan’s Azraq Becomes World’s First Clean Energy Refugee Camp,” accessed June 16, 2026, <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/jordans-azraq-becomes-worlds-first-clean-energy-refugee-camp>

groundwater resources while improving sanitation conditions. The project demonstrates how innovative environmental management strategies can reduce the ecological footprint of refugee settlements while also protecting public health.<sup>32</sup>

### *Conclusion*

The environmental consequences of armed conflict are a critical yet underexamined dimension of global security and sustainability. Warfare not only devastates human populations and infrastructure, but also undermines ecological systems that support long-term recovery and development. As conflicts continue to become more frequent and complex, their environmental impacts increase. From greenhouse gas emissions, to soil contamination, to increased refugees and migrants, conflict intensifies existing climate and biodiversity crises. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated global response. UNEA plays a central role by promoting environmental legislation that addresses these key issues. The body's main focus pertaining to this topic are promoting environmental assessments, strengthening legal and policy frameworks, and fostering collaboration for immediate and long-term solutions.

### **Questions to Consider**

As delegates conduct further research and consider how to address the topic, they should consider: How can UNEA work to address the environmental impacts of military operations and weapons use? How can Member States prioritize sustainable infrastructure recovery, including shifts to renewable energy, in post-conflict reconstruction? What best practices can be adopted to foster cross-boarder collaboration on shared environmental resources? How do land usage changes during armed conflict impact biodiversity loss and exacerbate conflict? What can be done to address post-conflict mass migration and resource scarcity while considering community-led environmental recovery and local governance?

---

<sup>32</sup> Médecins Sans Frontières, "The 'Poop Factory' of Aboutengue Camp," accessed June 16, 2026, <https://msf.org.uk/article/poop-factory-aboutengue-camp>

## Bibliography

- Climate Change Performance Index. “Guest Article: CCPI x Military Emissions Gap – How Military Emissions Impact Global Warming.” November 14, 2024. Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://ccpi.org/guest-article-ccpi-x-military-emissions-gap-how-military-emissions-impact-global-warming/>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Assessment of the Impact of the Conflict on Lebanon’s Agricultural Sector*. FAO Open Knowledge Repository. Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/7cadff11-2f21-44ca-9bcf-c89afc965426/content>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Climate-Smart Agriculture in Action*. FAO Open Knowledge Repository. Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/377ac48d-4696-4a0d-bb12-99b5f0542ac0>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. “Global Emergency and Resilience Appeal.” Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://www.fao.org/emergencies/appeals/global-appeal/en>
- Geneva Water Hub. “Global Alliance to Spare Water from Armed Conflicts (GASWAC).” Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://www.genevawaterhub.org/GASWAC>
- Institute for Economics and Peace. “Ecological Threat Register.” Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://etr.economicsandpeace.org/>
- International Committee of the Red Cross. *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)*. Accessed June 16, 2026.  
[https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_0321.pdf](https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0321.pdf)
- Médecins Sans Frontières. “The ‘Poop Factory’ of Aboutengue Camp.” Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://msf.org.uk/article/poop-factory-aboutengue-camp>
- Mekong River Commission. *Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin*. Mekong River Commission. Accessed June 16, 2026.  
<https://www.mrcmekong.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/The-Mekong-Agreement.pdf>

Project Expedite Justice. “Agricultural Land Loss.” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.projectexpeditejustice.org/investigative/agricultural-land-loss>

UNHCR. “Figures at a Glance.” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/figures-glance>

UNHCR. “Jordan’s Azraq Becomes World’s First Clean Energy Refugee Camp.” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/jordans-azraq-becomes-worlds-first-clean-energy-refugee-camp>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). “About the United Nations Environment Assembly.” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/about-united-nations-environment-assembly>

United Nations Environment Programme. “Climate Action Holds Key to Tackling Global Conflict.” *UNEP News and Stories*. November 3, 2021.

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/climate-action-holds-key-tackling-global-conflict>

United Nations Environment Programme. “Funding and Partnerships.” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment-programme/funding-and-partnerships>

United Nations Environment Programme. “Seventh Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7).” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea7>

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. “Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD).” Accessed June 16, 2026.

<https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/weapons-mass-destruction/convention-prohibition-military-or-any-other-hostile-use-environmental-modification-techniques>

United Nations Security Council. “Security Council Resolution 2418 (2018).” United Nations Digital Library. Adopted May 31, 2018.

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/s/res/2418-%282018%29>

United Nations. “Security Council Resolution 2573.” United Nations Digital Library. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3924402?ln=en&v=pdf>

- United Nations. “Battlefields to wastelands.” *UN News*. November 2025. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/11/1166294>
- United Nations. “Flooding Was ‘Just the Beginning’: Kakhovka Dam Disaster, Two Years On.” *UN News*. June 2025. <https://ukraine.un.org/en/295829-flooding-was-‘just-beginning’-kakhovka-dam-disaster-two-years>
- United Nations. “In Africa’s Sahel, conflict and climate change force millions from their homes.” *UN News*, October 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166076>
- United Nations. “The human right to water and sanitation”. United Nations Digital Library. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/687002?ln=en>
- United Nations. “The Sustainable Development Goals.” *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- United Nations. “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- United Nations. “What Is Sustainable Development?” *United Nations Sustainable Development Blog*. August 2023. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2023/08/what-is-sustainable-development/>
- UN-Water. “Transboundary Waters.” Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/transboundary-waters>
- World Food Programme. “Food Assistance for Assets.” Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://www.wfp.org/food-assistance-for-assets>
- World Food Programme. “WFP Global Outlook.” *World Food Programme Publications*. Accessed June 16, 2026. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-global-outlook>