



Documentation of the work of the **General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)** NMUN simulation\*



**Radical** empathy,  
—  
**Peace** reimagined

**NMUN•NY 2023**  
**Conference A**  
2 – 6 April 2023

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# General Assembly First Committee (GA3)

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

1. Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change
2. Healthy Ageing and Age-Friendly Sustainable Development

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (For-Against-Abstain)</b>
<b>GA3/1/1</b>	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	97 in favor, 21 against, 21 abstentions
<b>GA3/1/2</b>	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	98 in favor, 20 against, 21 abstentions
<b>GA3/1/3</b>	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	91 in favor, 24 against, 24 abstentions
<b>GA3/1/4</b>	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	95 in favor, 18 against, 26 abstentions
<b>GA3/1/5</b>	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	92 in favor, 26 against, 21 abstentions

# Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Healthy Ageing and Age-Friendly Sustainable Development
- II. Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

The session was attended by representatives of 142 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change.”. One significant concern that arose was the lack of legal recognition for climate change-induced displacement. The delegates identified several subtopics, such as access to education, adaptive infrastructure, crisis mitigation, and mental health. By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 11 proposals that presented complementary ideas on subtopics, such as education for displaced people, infrastructure durability for disaster risk reduction, and measures to improve food security.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions covered a wide range of topics, including education, adaptive infrastructure, agriculture, and food security. The committee members worked together to emphasize the importance of protecting the human rights of those displaced by climate change. Throughout the week, the committee’s work was productive and cooperative, with a focus on building consensus while remaining diplomatic towards all Member States.



**Code:** GA3/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Recalling* all previous resolutions adopted in the General Assembly regarding protection of migrants and refugees, especially in General Assembly resolution 76/159 on “Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights” (2021), General Assembly resolution 76/172 on the “Protection of migrants” (2021), General Assembly resolution 76/205 on “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind” (2021), which promote the expansion of rights and international cooperation, and General Assembly resolution 71/1 “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants” (2016), which comprehensively outlines a framework for protecting the human rights of refugees and migrants,

*Mindful* that an official term for people displaced by climate change doesn’t currently exist, and that it can be relevant to use General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) on the “Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” (1948) as an example for the adoption of a proper term to safeguard human rights and avoid any legal loopholes that could potentially harm Internally Displaced People,

*Recognizing* that the *Refugee Convention* (1951), the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, the *Global Compact on Refugees* (1957), and the *Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (2018), which recognize the human rights and reinforce the international protection of refugees who have fled war, persecution or conflict, do not provide or reinforce the same international protection for persons displaced by climate change,

*Noting* the Nansen Initiative’s passing of *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change* (2015), which discussed forced displacement due to natural and environmental disasters and the implementation of effective practices led by Member States,

*Remembering* the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 10 (reduced inequalities), 13 (climate action), and 17 (partnerships for the goals) in mind in seeking to legally protect persons displaced by climate change,

*Taking into account* the effects of the Human Rights Committee’s decision in the case *Teotita v. New Zealand* (CCPR/C/127/D/2728/2016) establishes that the non-refoulement obligations of international law are triggered when someone is displaced by climate change,

*Acknowledging* the existence of the *Multilateral Framework of Understandings on Resettlement*, published by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 2004, which strictly addresses the specificities of resettlement of persons who have fled conflict, war or persecution,

*Drawing attention* to the fact that displacement leads to a lack of resources and a deficiency in healthcare systems for all people,

*Expressing concern* for the effects on mental health as a result of displacement due to natural disasters,

*Strongly encourages* Member States to work towards achieving SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), by taking the appropriate steps to make cities and communities more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,

*Recognizing* that neighboring Member States may be in the best geographical position to assist each other, but not always the most equipped to aid,

*Considering* the need of preventative infrastructure in order to give people the chance to access their needs which are connected to human rights, such as health care centers, shelters, food, and water,

*Taking into consideration* resolution 64/292 on “The human right to water and sanitation” and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) as recognizing water as a basic human right and a fundamental indicator for the human health,

*Alarmed* by the recently released data from the World Meteorological Organization, stating that the global average of sea levels has risen faster in the past century than ever before, whilst considering that approximately 900 million people are at risk of being submerged or face substantial damages due to floodings in the upcoming decades,

*Recognizing* that vulnerable groups are predominantly affected by the climate impacts of our world, including, but not limited to women, children, indigenous persons, elderly, less-educated persons, and rural residents,

*Emphasizing* the importance of ensuring that the rights of vulnerable groups are fully respected, and that such groups are treated with dignity, protected, and upheld, regardless of where one came from due to climate change,

*Considering* the vulnerability of persons displaced by climate change by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), especially persons under the age of 18 as they are more likely to be abused psychologically and physically,

*Understanding* that children as the future of society, need to be protected in the event of climate catastrophe, especially as they are more likely to suffer from physical and psychological abuse,

*Acknowledging* the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 2020 Guideline report outlining the displacement of nearly 10 million children from the impacts of climate change,

*Maintaining awareness of* the gender dependent burdens that Women, Girls and Transgender persons have to bear on top of displacement,

*Acknowledging* the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1988) and the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016) which provide guidance on safeguarding the human rights of persons displaced by climate change,

*Strongly appeals* to the duties of the international community as citizens of the world, as highlighted in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Concurs* that the cultural beliefs of all refugees must be protected under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and *The Charter of the United Nations* (1948), through the purview of the International Criminal Court,

*Alarmed* that persons displaced by climate change are unable to access the necessary resources such as employment, education and other rights such as freedom of movement and residency that are ensured by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Recalling* the Irish Education Pack under the UNHCR recognizing sensitivity of teaching while providing teaching resources for civic, social, and political education,

*Having considered* the positive impact of education on the mental and physical well being of children that have been displaced by climate change,

*Emphasizing* SDG 4 (quality education), in which Member States commit to offer quality, equitable, and inclusive education for all, with specific target 4.6 where the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) wants all youth to “achieve literacy and numeracy”,

*Taking into consideration* the unique opportunity of the international community to provide humanitarian aid and regulate the flow of migrants during climate-related emergencies,

*Desiring* to offer adequate support to the Member States impacted by climate hazards at a disproportionate rate,

*Emphasizing* the importance of building resilience in communities to address the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters and its impacts on societies, and recognizing the Making Cities Resilient 2030 network as a global initiative aimed at fostering collaboration and knowledge-sharing among the allied entities,

*Deeply concerned* about the consequences of war and conflicts on the environment and well-being of internally displaced persons, which has only exacerbated climate change,

*Gravely concerned* about the impact of deforestation in accordance with ECOSOC resolution 2017/4 on “United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020” (2017), which deals with climate causing an increasing amount of natural catastrophes, which often lead to internal displacement,

*Noting* the importance of food and free access to an adequate standard of living, as based on the Article 11.1 of the *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural rights* (1966) pointing to the importance of ensuring the right to an adequate life for families' personal growth,

*Concerned* with the long-term impact of desertification and flooding on agricultural communities resulting in displacement due to climate change,

*Noting* the need to reform the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to include resources for nations combating issues related to people displaced by climate change due to its essentiality to provide resources to developing countries in order to adapt to the compounding effects of climate change,

1. *Suggests* the introduction of a common definition that explicitly defines persons displaced by climate change and the origin of their current status, through a task force led by the Commissioner for Human Rights and which should be in collaboration with the UNHCR, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), and International Organization for Migrations (IOM), in order to:
  - a. Establish common criteria to determine who is eligible for displaced persons status caused by extreme weather patterns associated with climate change;
  - b. Create a new framework of protection for the population displaced by the effects of climate change that complements the sources of international law such as the *Refugee Convention* (1951), *Protocol related to the status of refugees* (1957), the *The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (2018), the Human Rights Committee's decision in the case *Teotita v. New Zealand* (CCPR/C/127/D/2728/2016), *Multilateral Framework of Understandings on*

*Resettlement*, published by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2004), and others;

- c. Invite the other United Nations bodies listed above to work together in the organization of a sesquiannual conference where experts, human rights activists and climate displaced persons inform Member States of the current global situation on climate change, and how the effects influence the global population, and if necessary be open to change regarding the definition in international law;
  - d. Recommend that this task force led by the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) forms the suggested distinction between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to recognize “externally displaced persons by climate change” as people who are victims of climate change and have migrated from their homeland to another, and both internally and externally displaced persons to be recognized as climate displaced persons;
2. Suggests the HRC to supervise a conference called the Persons Displaced by Climate Change Conference (PDCCC) to clearly and succinctly define persons displaced by climate change, keeping the above definition recommendations in mind, to be followed by a summit, focusing on persons who have been displaced outside of their homeland:
- a. Consisting of an expert discussion on how to define the status of these displaced persons, as well as to incorporate these persons into relevant international frameworks, including the *Refugee Convention* (1951), the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1957), the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018) by the UNHCR, and the *Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (2018) by the IOM:
    - i. Organized and co-directed through selected members of the IOM, the UNHCR, the UNEA, the HRC, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), led by the UNHCR's representatives;
    - ii. Encouraging the presence of policy experts specializing climate change, human rights law, forced migration, and the intersectionality of these policy areas to introduce policy recommendations on these issues;
    - iii. Recommending that scientists will identify states and geographic areas which are heavily impacted by climate change and whose populations are most vulnerable for displacement, especially small developing islands;
    - iv. Noting the importance of persons displaced by climate change, it is suggested to have testimonials who can testify in front of conference attendees in order to incorporate essential perspectives;
  - b. Imploring conference attendees to consider the lack of protection from refoulement and the vulnerability of their inalienable rights as outlined in the Nansen Initiative, particularly those of shelter, food, medical care, education, livelihoods, security, family unity, and respect for social and cultural identity;
  - c. Further inviting Member States to analyze this definition and how it applies to their internal policies regarding persons displaced by climate change in a fourteen to eighteen-month period between this conference and the summit below, then the HRC will put forth a summary report in preparation for the summit;

3. *Recommends* the UNHCR and HRC to further distinguish IDPs, persons displaced by climate change, and displaced persons as a whole, from each other, by elaborating policy measures that highlight and protect their unique situations and inalienable rights, by:
  - a. Allocating necessary funds in shelter reconstruction and human resources support for IDPs and respective developing Member States most affected by internal displacement due to climate change by collaborating with the Global Environmental Facility;
  - b. Guiding interested Member States vulnerable to internal displacement, especially small developing islands and developing Member States, in reviewing domestic policies to ensure they are in line with protecting the basic human rights of their IDPs;
  - c. Arranging a lenient policy that adheres to people displaced by the effects of climate change for Member States who are affected whilst providing the necessary human needs for the duration of refuge;
  - d. Strengthening partnerships with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and MedGlobal which are Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that provide medical services, cash assistance, gender-based violence awareness programs, and asylum and protection programs among others for all climate displaced persons;
4. *Encourages* the UNHCR and the HRC in the creation of a summit following the aforementioned conference with all Member States present in order to create a treaty in which all the Member States share their ideas about the juridical situation of climate displaced persons which would notably include:
  - a. Creating an additional protocol to the *Refugee Convention* of 1951 to officially recognize persons displaced by climate change as persons displaced by climate change, holding the same inalienable rights as refugees;
  - b. Working with the relevant representatives and experts from the previous conference which would include the HRC and would be coordinated by the IOM, the UNHCR, the UNEA, the HRC, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD);
  - c. Inviting Member States present to establish a commission to follow up on the global situation of the climate displaced persons in each Member State internally and internationally;
  - d. Proposing for receptive Member States to further collaborate with UNESCO to adopt concrete plans to preserve the cultural identity of the nationalities that left their territories due to the effects of climate change;
  - e. Counseling Member States to create new mechanisms inside their legal ordering to protect the climate displaced persons, as well as considering their current national legal status in regards to immigration and refugees;
  - f. Encouraging interested Member States to ask for further policy analysis and recommendations assistance from the previously mentioned organizations who coordinated this summit;
5. *Suggests* the expansion of the *Multilateral Framework of Understandings on Resettlement*, published by the UNHCR, in 2004, by adding the mention of persons displaced by climate change, in order to:



- a. Provide understanding on the specificities behind the resettlement of persons displaced by climate change;
  - b. Highlight the gravity of the specific issues regarding the resettlement of this group of persons;
6. *Encourages* the promotion and utilization of the Making Cities Resilient 2030 network as a platform for all entities, including non-governmental actors and academia, to enter and exchange knowledge, experiences and best practices in building resilient communities, such as through infrastructure;
7. *Proposes* that all Member States pursue bilateral regional partnerships that allows for the sending of disaster aid with the goal of retaining the:
  - a. Right to health upon the destruction of hospitals, by providing medical aid;
  - b. Right to food and water upon the destruction of water purification centers, alongside agriculture and livestock lands, by providing provisions;
  - c. Right to shelter upon the destruction of housing infrastructure, by providing emergency shelter resources;
8. *Recommends* all Member States of the United Nations to:
  - a. Provide clean and accessible water in refugee camps by further supporting the WASH-initiative;
  - b. Support the installation of smart water-level sensors in critical areas to prevent water shortages;
9. *Invites* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the UNEA to look into the creation of an annual report about:
  - a. Anticipated environmental damage, such as flooding due to rising sea levels, and suggesting plans of actions to Member States for the resultant displaced people;
  - b. The individual needs of each Member States to establish the most efficient infrastructures to ensure that they experience the least amount of damages due to rising sea levels and therefore protect the right to security;
  - c. The funding needed to put in place infrastructures that would safeguard the right to secure communities such as, but not limited to floodwalls, seawalls, land sinkage, natural structures, dams, reservoirs, and spurs;
10. *Advocates* for Member States' full commitment to protecting the native communities most impacted by the climate crisis through:
  - a. Creating legal frameworks that promote the preservation of the cultures of people who are displaced by climate change, as well as integration into their new societies;
  - b. Promoting educational efforts to enhance cultural awareness, by encouraging communication with persons displaced by climate change as well native populations to simultaneously promote cultural preservation and cultural awareness;
  - c. Working to create local displacement and evacuation plans: the international system needs to invest in the human capital and local organizations, in order to be able to

prepare States to respond in a rapid and controlled manner while minimizing negative effects of climate change-linked disasters, with the creation of semi-permanent accommodations and services to ensure access to services;

11. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF) in collaboration with the European Union's (EU) Recovery, Stability, and Socioeconomic Development Program of Libya to initiate cooperation between public and private sectors to strengthen capacity to react to emergency situations with the funding by the EU's Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, that ensures:
  - a. Social and basic services such as clean water, sanitation, education;
  - b. Strengthening of the local capacities to react to the emergency;
12. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement initiatives similar to UNICEF and UNHCR "*Blueprint for Joint Action*" program which aims at providing access to education, protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene services for climate displaced persons and host community children;
13. *Suggests* that neighboring Member States strengthen communication through already existing diplomatic channels in times of climate-related emergency in order to facilitate the migration of persons displaced by climate change and possible relocation;
14. *Emphasizes* the need of programs that are sensitive to gender based inequalities:
  - a. Recommends the establishment of job and skill training based on women's needs and interests in host communities;
  - b. Encourages Member States to support women in business by providing and supporting networking opportunities whilst working together with relevant NGOs;
  - c. Supports the creation of initiatives specialized on girls and their needs in educational environments such as schools;
  - d. Encourages the international community to further invest in research about gender specific dimensions of displacement and the effects it has on the educational situation;
15. *Encourages* the protection of all climate displaced persons and ensuring the upholding of their human rights by:
  - a. Strongly encouraging the UNEA to create a convention normalizing the treatment of Displaced Peoples, called *The Convention of The Displaced by Climate* to be agreed upon by the international community;
  - b. Advocating for the consideration that a violation of human rights regarding persons displaced by climate change be under the jurisdiction of the ICC as Crimes against Humanity;
  - c. Encouraging the United Nations Security Council to recommend that all UN Member States recognize the authority of the ICC to be considered operating in good standing;

- d. Suggesting that the crime of ecocide be definitively defined and added under the purview of both the ICC and a point of concern within the attention of the Security Council;
16. *Recognizes* that a sub-portion of Persons Displaced by Climate will have their own identities outside of being a Migrant and support the Human Right of all people to the Right of Identification;
17. *Recommends* the creation of THE BETTER TOMORROW, which encourages collaboration with NGOs, the public section and the private sector, such as the endorsements from entertainment industry, to provide funding and services for people seeking mental health care as a result of climate-related displacement;
18. *Encourages* all Member States to begin the implementation of programs by the Ministry of Education to teach displaced people about the culture and language of the Member State that they have fled to in order to ease their insertion into the society and its culture, with respect for their native country's culture;
19. *Further suggests* the implementation of the outlined framework elaborated in the *Guiding Principles for Children on the Move in the Context of Climate Change 2022* by UNICEF through the modification by the Ministry of Education from each Member State of the curriculum to include the concept of persons displaced by climate change from primary stages of pedagogy to increase knowledge and understanding of this concept;
20. *Encourages* the development of specific educational regional programs that are adapted to teach general climate change consequences to empower vulnerable populations, such as women and children to face the climate related problems in their home country by:
  - a. Implementing a teacher exchange program modeled after Teachers Without Borders (TWB) to train and prepare teachers for deployment in displaced populations' areas, in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR);
  - b. Establishing the prerequisites and requirements to qualify experts in given fields to provide high quality education across multiple subjects;
21. *Affirms* the importance of vocational training for climate displaced people by:
  - a. Eliminating language barriers by providing language learning resources through fundings from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) fund for education to implement this program, such as:
    - i. An online platform created by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to train local speakers on pedagogical methods of language teaching;
    - ii. Creating a network of youth volunteers to translate and transcribe textbooks and other training materials;
    - iii. Youth volunteers sourced through relevant Non-Government Organizations (NGOs);
  - b. Providing training in vocational careers by volunteers, which will be initiated by the host community, though if there are no instructors available then an online training will be available as stated in operational clauses, such as:

- i. Electrical repair, carpentry, plumbing, and other construction industry based skills;
    - ii. Agricultural techniques that are specific to the host community;
  - c. Requesting resources to build or renovate buildings specifically for vocational training by:
    - i. Calling upon the UNHCR and relevant NGOs, such as buildOn and Construction for Change, to provide funding and volunteers for building and renovating spaces for vocational training purposes;
    - ii. Constructing or renovating buildings that will be used for vocational training purposes and meet the standards set by the International Building Code (IBC);
    - iii. Supplying machines and other needed tools for vocational training purposes may be acquired through the UNHCR and by relevant NGOs such as, Schools for Children of The World;
  - d. Encouraging the UNHCR to create an online platform to allow people without a physical space to gain vocational training by:
    - i. Requesting the CSTD to aid in creating the online platform;
    - ii. Recruiting experts of many different nationalities, to ensure a variety of perspectives and opinions on this platform;
    - iii. Also recruiting people who have been displaced and now have successful careers to share their respective life stories with persons displaced by climate change and internally displaced people of today;
    - iv. Further recruiting volunteer mental health professionals including Therapists Beyond Borders to help with the trauma and stress that many climate displaced people have endured;
    - v. Encouraging the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to provide internet to established displaced people in order for them to access this free platform;

22. *Suggests* Member States partner with UNHCR programs of Education Above All Foundation and the Educate A Child (EAC) program to:

- a. Provide professional and educational opportunities to young generations through partnerships between EAC and established education resources within the Member States;
- b. Ensure the continuation of primary and secondary education for persons displaced by climate change;

23. *Recommends* that UNICEF expands the Every Child Learns 2019-2030 Education Strategy to incorporate an annual handbook to:

- a. Assist Member States in offering the best practices in terms of basic education for displaced children to ensure their future involvement in societies;

- b. Set regulations for individual Member States to ensure that these educational facilities do not commit violent or discriminatory human rights violations against persons displaced by climate change;
- 24. *Suggests* the United Nations Statistical Commission to complete an annual study on effective programs that provide education for internally displaced persons, both historical and ongoing, which shall:
  - a. Investigate the most effective strategies for NGOs to use, such as Think Tanks and Multilateral Agreements between Member States and International Organizations such as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
  - b. Organize findings by gender, age, ethnicity, disaster severity, and disaster duration;
  - c. Present the report annually to the General Assembly's Third Committee report;
- 25. *Invites* each Member State to further share national action plans to be presented, by the year 2025, at the Conference of the Parties (COP) Summit 30, which may address:
  - a. A national plan by each Member State to combat climate change in line with the Paris Climate Agreement (2015);
  - b. A specific plan for persons displaced by climate change to settle temporarily and/or permanently within each Member State;
  - c. A pledge to contribute more financial resources to international funds, such as the GCF, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the International Drought Resilience Alliance, and/or others;
  - d. New written legislation that will explicitly state the inherent connection between human rights and persons displaced by climate change;
- 26. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to increase efforts to work against climate change and prevent further displacement by implementing green measures in alignment with the Paris Agreement funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by:
  - a. Offering projects following the purpose of reforestation to compensate deforested areas to:
    - i. Uphold the regional biodiversity;
    - ii. Strengthen natural defenses against landslides and floods to prevent further displacement.
  - b. Creating oxygen producing areas in urban populations to:
    - i. Strengthen food production to further ensure food security regarding growing populations;
    - ii. Generate financial benefits for those directly impacted by climate change;
    - iii. Help absorb CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and prevent further deforestation in order to reduce climate change;
- 27. *Recommends* the implementation of a refined agricultural system in agriculturally-economical states to ensure access to food through:

- a. Encouraging The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to work with UNEP to funFd and propose a system of agriculture that will encourage production in more remote areas;
  - b. Acknowledging the main contributing reason for the growing global warming issue is the massive displacement of people to big cities searching for an improved quality of life and work condition;
28. *Advises* the shift to sustainable agricultural practices to proactively mitigate the effects of climate change by:
- a. Promoting sustainable land-use practices, such as crop rotation and intercropping, to help improve crop yield and reduce land degradation;
  - b. Fostering sustainable agriculture through the implementation of programs to promote native agricultural species an improve environmental resistance;
  - c. Increasing public awareness of sustainable agriculture practices and their benefits, to boost the economic demand for environmentally-sustainable agricultural products;
  - d. Providing preventative sight over agricultural-economical dependent Member States who have faced recent climate disasters by viewing climate influences on food production such as crop yields and livestock production;
29. *Recognizes* the need to reform systems of aid donation and reception under the United Nations by:
- a. Asking that UNEP commits to a renewed focus on assisting nations dealing with climate displacement;
  - b. Recommitting all agreed parties to achieve the \$100 billion per year by 2020 in support of climate action in developing countries that was agreed upon at COP15 in 2009 with a new date being agreed upon at COP28, emphasizing that funds and donations be focused on risk reduction:
    - i. Recommending that funds be given to relocating at risk populations to more secure locations;
    - ii. Recommending that funds be given to mitigate the intensity of events, therefore protecting populations and reducing the potential for climate displacement;
  - c. Requesting that The Network for Greening the Financial System diversify investment and commit to more generous funding and donations in response to findings of the Fifth United Nations Conference On The Least Developed Countries; 1st & 2nd Meetings:
    - i. Requesting for a focus on the Vulnerable Twenty (V20);
    - ii. Stressing the need for even more support for funds targeting the immediate climate adaptation needs of low-lying and low-income states;
  - d. Encouraging a united coordination strategy with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and relevant United Nations bodies;

- e. Recommending the reformation of the Climate Green Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Clean Technology Fund to emphasize a renewed focus on assisting nations experiencing issues related to climate displacement by:
  - i. Realizing the need to redistributed future budgets to account for the added expenditure;
  - ii. Commits to a new involvement the New UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to involve considerations of people displaced by climate change;
  - iii. Encouraging the Climate Green Fund and other listed bodies to distribute the budget allocated to climate displacement appropriately;
  - iv. Trusts that States and NGOs will increase or provide funding as a response to the need for an increase budget and the UNEP estimates that adaptation costs alone faced by just developing countries will be in a range of \$280 billion to \$500 billion annually by 2050;

30. *Recommends* a reformation of the AMIF fund by:

- a. Allowing for this group to become an international, voluntary agency to which Member States can opt-in and opt-out of at any time;
- b. Further allowing for this fund to become an international framework instead of regional framework by allowing for any Member State to contribute and request funds through the agency;
- c. Expanding of the sunset time of the AMIF fund until (at least) the year of 2037;
- d. Increasing funds of the AMIF fund via voluntary contributions from 9.88 billion Euros to 25 billion Euros by the year 2027;

31. *Suggests* that UNICEF expand Education Cannot Wait (ECW) to increase initiatives specifically for persons displaced by climate change by:

- a. Consulting climate data, studies and experts from UN scientific bodies such as the World Meteorological Organization on the projected increase in climate displaced people;
- b. Increasing budget distribution to ECW according to relevant data;
- c. Encouraging Member States and NGO's to alternate hosting regular financing conferences for the ECW, and to increase their contributions in accordance to climate disaster trends;

32. *Recommends* expanding the Least Developed Countries (LDC) fund to subsidize leaders and innovators of climate change migration infrastructures in least developed countries such that they may learn to expand and integrate their ideas as they see fit for their communities by:

- a. Consulting the UNFCCC and the Economic and Social Council prior to the funding and implementation of such ideas in a given community;
- b. Reaching out to NGOs such that they may consider funding innovators that align with their mission statement and priorities;

- c. Creating a working volunteer group to do annual visits to communities within countries considered least developed to engage, motivate, and inform them of the LCD fund and opportunities to benefit their communities, as well as to gather a consensus between the LCD and those countries to determine what the priorities of the communities are:
    - i. *Encourages* strengthening the effect of regional institutions and government agencies to improve frameworks for persons displaced by climate change and to increase the number of funds and an annual budget provided specifically for them by reinforcing the regional collaboration with The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration of the State Department which has extended access to public funds for climate displaced persons;
33. *Encourages* increased funding directed towards the Adaptation Fund, to ensure that all Member States can address their need for improved infrastructure, by:
- a. Increasing the readiness of Member States that are vulnerable to climate change and to improve the ability to adjust in a rapid environment of the changing climate and extreme weather events;
  - b. Developing projects around the world, that help assist at-risk nations adapt to climate change, projects are funded through private donors, Member States, non-governmental organizations, and private organizations, and all who can are encouraged to contribute.





**Code:** GA3/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Recalling* the crucial role of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) as well as the progress of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the framework of international law,

*Reaffirming* the UNHCR's *Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainable 2022-2025* (2022) to reduce carbon emissions,

*Noting* that the effects of climate change create both internally and externally displaced persons who lack necessary definition,

*Observing* the increased likelihood of persons displaced by climate change experiencing human rights violations, such as religious persecution and gender-based violence in which members of religious groups face harassment globally and 2.4 billion women lack the same rights as men,

*Acknowledging* a need for an expansion of the *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations* (1946) regarding the creation of a new designation of Laissez-Passer,

*Recognizing* the lack of sustainable and effective infrastructure currently present, specifically within developing countries that affects those displaced by climate change,

*Reaffirming* cooperation between Member States with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the International Red Cross, International Rescue Committee, and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and Societies to better protect displaced persons by climate change against human rights violations such as human trafficking,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the 2030 World We Share Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 13 (climate action), and 17 (partnerships for the goals) to promote industry, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable communities, and cities and to support climate action through partnership goals to protect and ensure human rights of those displaced by climate change,

*Recalling* the *2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), the *Green Climate Fund*, and the *2015 Paris Agreement (COP16) on Climate Change*, adopted by the *Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992),

*Acknowledging* the establishment of the *Making Cities Resilient 2030 network* (MCR 2030) as a platform for Member States to exchange experiences and best practices in disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation,

*Observing* developing climate-smart agriculture decisions through providing awareness-raising campaigns, the effects climate change has on the agricultural infrastructure industry, and the subsequent human rights violations, as a result of economic instability in the industry,

*Keeping in mind* the already set innovative education initiatives led by the United Nations concerning the Global Action Programme (GAP), Action for Climate Empowerment and the ZOOM campaign which were presented and discussed at COP 22,

*Acknowledging* that education is a crucial element to empower all people but especially motivates the young to take action by learning how to prevent and adapt to climate change,

*Emphasizing* the importance of education sectors as systems to socialize youth displaced by climate change,

*Further emphasizing* the importance of the Adaptation Fund in financing agricultural and infrastructural adaptation projects, especially in developing and vulnerable countries, with support from critical international funding sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

*Promoting* the need for educational training for those displaced and further returned home, such as farming methods workshops and nutritional garden training, to ensure their adaptation to living in new environmental conditions,

*Deeply concerned* for the 103 million displaced persons according to the UNHCR due to the destruction of crucial infrastructure, current conflict, and weather-related manners with particular attention to the 23.7 million displaced annually due to weather disasters,

*Emphasizing* the importance of developing and deploying innovative and accessible technologies and emergency services that help to detect and respond to natural disasters in a timely and effective manner,

*Alarmed* about the number of persons displaced by widespread environmental damage as a result of the impact of conflict which has only exasperated climate change,

*Referring to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (2004)* as it gives valuable advice to governments, NGOs, and other intergovernmental organizations in the aspect of addressing specific needs of internally displaced persons (IDP) worldwide,

*Reaffirming* the importance of enhancing capacity-building to address loss and damage associated with adverse effects of climate change states in the *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (2022)* as put forth by decision 3/CP.18 and further elaborated in decision 2/CP.19 taken during COP19,

*Recognizing* the psychological needs of persons displaced by climate change in line with WHO's *Global Action Plan (2019-2023)* on promoting the health of displaced persons as a result of climate change, as well as WHO's *Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan (2013-2030)*,

1. *Proposes* an increased oversight of previously established regulations to be facilitated by Member States aiming to prevent malpractices and protect the safety and integration of persons displaced by climate change;
2. *Recommends* to the UNHCR and IOM the creation of a Conference on the Defining of Climate Displaced Persons (CDCDP) that:
  - a. Recognizes the intersectional nature of displaced persons through gender, race, religion, and other distinctions;
  - b. Promotes the fair treatment of persons displaced by climate change through legal protections;

- c. Affirms the right of persons displaced by climate change to seek safety in accepting host communities and assuring persons displaced by climate change have the proper documentation for this process;
    - d. Reiterates the compounding nature and rising number of projected persons displaced by climate change;
- 3. *Further Recommends* to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IOM for an expansion on the UN Laissez-Passer (UNLP) to ease travel access of displaced persons to the willing Member States with available resources to provide adequate healthcare, shelter, education, and essentials by:
  - a. Creating a special level of Laissez-Passer documentation specific to displaced persons with greater ease of obtainment while maintaining a safe vetting process;
  - b. Inviting further recognition of UN Laissez-Passer documentation to allow displaced persons greater travel access without necessitating visas or Member State passports;
  - c. Recognizing that if displacement does occur, appropriate cultural relativity practices are an important practice within the relocation process;
- 4. *Invites* willing Member States, the private sector, and NGOs to create and continually strengthen adaptive and sustainable infrastructures in preparation for displacement caused by climate change, by:
  - a. Allowing for further collaboration for funding and manpower to be generated to instigate effective and efficient work within communities that are needing adaptive infrastructure due to natural disasters that have happened within a year of commencing the project;
  - b. Suggesting active collaboration with a multitude of previously established NGOs working towards natural disaster relief including the International Red Cross, International Rescue Committee, and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and Societies;
  - c. Contributing to the Green Climate Fund in order to provide further financial support for vulnerable states through funds such as the Green Climate Fund;
  - d. Supporting and donating to the Adaptation Fund to meet the \$100 billion pledged annually to developing countries in accordance with the *Glasgow Climate Pact* (2021);
  - e. Welcoming that private companies work alongside the UNHRC to aid in providing raw materials that will be used in the building of modular and permanent homes, providing medical expertise, and sustainable development infrastructure;
- 5. *Endorses* the 1994 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) to launch the Climate Education for Children program (CEC) in order to create a common framework of online education for all children around the world in order to accomplish public awareness, the program would imply:
  - a. Basic understanding of climate change, causes, consequences and future impact:
    - i. Using the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) videos which show the effects of global warming on weather in different cities;

- ii. Utilizing the “Weather in 2050” videos where TV weather presenters show weather forecasts for the year 2050 based on scientific scenarios;
  - b. Providing skills, values and attitudes needed to act as agents of change;
  - c. Affordable and easy access to technological devices;
  - d. Being funded by voluntary contributions by Member States, International Monetary Fund and Climate Green Fund;
  - e. Inviting all Member States to educate their populations on issues related to persons displaced by climate change to promote awareness of safety and documentation such as human trafficking;
- 6. *Suggests* the implementation of a framework of educational policies for Member States to welcome children and teachers from populations migrating due to climate change in order to ensure the fundamental right to education and positive integration in their host countries, the framework should ensure:
  - a. Accommodations in schools and universities to welcome new students, teachers and lessons;
  - b. Special training of teachers to acquire knowledge about the culture and language of the host countries to ensure a positive integration;
  - c. Efficient collaboration among Member States to establish equivalences in diplomas and levels of education across the relevant countries, benefiting students, graduates, and teachers alike;
- 7. *Invites* Member States to cooperate with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), administered by the World Bank Group, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) towards launching global climate-smart agriculture education programmes, which will ensure the sustainability of agriculture communities, which are highly vulnerable and need to adjust the specificity of environmental conditions appearing after climate change, with such training being further implemented in national climate adaptation plans as a part of educational programmes;
- 8. *Further invites* Member States to provide shelter and food assistance to individuals displaced by climate change despite of their nationality, religion, gender or past;
- 9. *Welcomes* advancements within agriculture, gearing the industry towards the creation and implementation of sustainable infrastructure to aid with creating resilient strategies for agriculture production by:
  - a. Utilizing the projects already put in place by the FAO, but making them both more culturally relative so as to not infringe on cultural ideologies but also making them more environmentally friendly;
  - b. Encouraging sustainable agricultural processes such as the mitigation of nutrient flushing in regions closer to the coast and freshwater ways;
- 10. *Encourages* all Member States of the international community to intensify international collaboration to enhance strategies that integrate climate change risk mitigation and resettlement of persons displaced from climate change, in order to:

- a. Suggests the creation of an international research group called “The Panel of Experts for Displaced Persons in Connection with Climate Change” which maintains accurate risk analysis data tailored to each Member State’s climate tendencies in collaboration with the Global Learning, Observations to Benefit the Environment, Research (GLOBE), and the Global Research Information Database (GRID):
  - i. Consisting of engineers, scientific researchers, and environmental specialists, selected by United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP);
  - ii. Collecting data on existing technologies, predictions, statistics, and tools to help displaced persons;
  - iii. Working in collaboration with national and local monitoring entities similar to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in order to build upon existing knowledge;
  - iv. Detecting and reducing damages from natural disasters;
  - v. Early alarming systems;
  - vi. Innovative research on these topics;
  - vii. Assisting developing countries in implementing technologies;
  - viii. Developing international rapid response protocols;
- b. Use the existing High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, by:
  - i. Discussing the current status of Member States regarding the implementation of the already existing guiding principles on internal displacement annually;
  - ii. Exchanging best practices, know-how and technologies which proved to be successful in addressing the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs);
  - iii. Evaluating data collected by “the panel of experts on internally displaced persons in connection with climate change” to discover the areas most at risk of future migration;
  - iv. Arranging future sustainable resettlements in the areas most affected by the consequences of climate change according to the research of the Panel of experts;
- c. Suggests initiatives which provide protection for the rights of persons displaced by climate change who have fallen victim to human trafficking and other human rights violations;
- d. Recommends the creation of temporary demilitarized zones which provide humanitarian assistance tailored to persons displaced by climate change in collaboration with the Security Council and the International Red Cross;
- e. Proposes the expansion of the United Nations Disaster Assessment (UNDAC) and coordination group to include an oversight group that aims to set up temporary infrastructure in preparation for climate crises, as well as assist and advise in the aftermath of said disasters and post-disaster rebuilding operations;

11. *Supports* entrepreneurs to create the technology needed for more sustainable and adaptive infrastructure to be present in the modern world as well as more affordable for developing nations;
12. *Draws attention* towards the creation of emergency responses and positively building upon previously established rapid response protocols, by:
  - a. Using previously established public institutions, but spotlighting the increased need for additional facilities to be created to aid the affected populations when natural disasters occur, these include fire stations and medical facilities, and doing so by;
  - b. Advancing meteorological technology like weather radar to work as an alerting method for regions to which it reports, in order to allow for quicker response times and mitigating the effects on the public;
  - c. Encouraging global cooperation in implementing learning campaigns that aid in teaching local populations how to best respond to natural disasters when they occur;
  - d. Further inviting the creation of emergency aid such as safe shelters with tents, sanitation equipment and clean water to those affected by conflict, as it is a direct effect of climate change;
13. *Affirms* its call to Member States to develop adaptive strategies and exchange resources with communities directly impacted by the results of conflict-induced climate change through:
  - a. Prioritizing the salvation of crops in order to ensure food security for both local and international supplies;
  - b. Promoting innovative ideas for water decontamination from aftermaths of impacts;
  - c. Acknowledging that direct armed conflict leads to an exponential increase of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide which further contributes to displacement by climate change;
14. *Invites* Member States to implement science and community-based multi-hazard early warning systems, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, in order to:
  - a. Enhance disaster risk reduction efforts;
  - b. Ensure effective preparedness and response;
  - c. Protect lives and livelihoods, particularly of those in vulnerable situations;
  - d. Contribute to the achievement of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) and the SDGs;
15. *Recommends* Member States to join the MCR2030 network to strengthen national and regional resilience and enhance capacities and infrastructure for disaster risk reduction as well as climate adaptation and to contribute to the achievements of the goals and targets of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) and the Paris Agreement (COP16) on Climate Change;
16. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with UN organizations and to take into consideration the necessity of creating more resilient communities which would help persons displaced by climate change to lead a self-determined and safe life, through:

- a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO) which would help implement sustainable infrastructures, focused on the:
    - i. Access to clean water and basic sanitation facilities in collaboration with UNICEF's water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) construction projects;
    - ii. Furthering UNHCR's efforts to provide affordable housing for persons displaced as a result of climate change, complying to safety standards that ensure the protection of occupants from various environmental disasters in the best possible way;
  - b. Integrating the inclusion of effective infrastructure to be created and maintained in regard to sanitation and the subsequent hygienic practices;
  - c. Further encouraging the consideration of adding legal regulations that support SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 6 (clean water and sanitation), thus ensuring effective systems for food and water security, to further build on agricultural industries as means of supporting their production, and providing clean water for the population to aid in health and hygiene;
  - d. Proposing the creation of an oversight group that aims to set up temporary infrastructure in preparation for climate crises as well as assist and advise in the aftermath of said disasters, and post-disaster rebuilding operations;
  - e. Further inviting Member States to provide increased opportunities to integrate displaced persons into their workforce as to provide opportunities for persons displaced by climate change to further individual independence;
  - f. Trust that the United Nations Human Rights Commission will further facilitate their critical role in protection and assistance regarding persons displaced by climate change;
17. *Invites* the willing Member States to provide access to mental health infrastructures, including counselling and psychotherapy, for people affected by climate disasters in order to prevent the degradation of their mental health, by:
- a. Providing financial and technical support for the creation of psychological infrastructure for persons displaced by climate change;
  - b. Adopting a rights-based approach that ensures the confidentiality and dignity of persons displaced by climate change seeking mental health services;
  - c. Creating training programs for mental health professionals to address the specific needs of persons displaced by climate change;
  - d. Raising awareness of the psychological impacts of climate change and the need for psychological support for persons displaced by climate change;
18. *Suggests* the acceptance of consistent guidelines across Member States for the protection of the rights of persons displaced by climate change staying in temporary housing locations;
19. *Further suggests* that Member States make full use of the application of the *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage* (2013) associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) to assist Member States in obtaining additional funding to strengthen their national capacity concerning people displaced by climate change.



**Code:** GA3/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Recalling* that the *Refugee Convention* (1951) and the United Nations' *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), which both exclude persons displaced by climate change from their definitions of "refugees," thereby preventing such persons from accessing the rights guaranteed by international agreements on refugees,

*Guided by* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) resolution 48/13 (2021), acknowledging that climate change is a threat to human rights and opening the way to the legal recognition of both those displaced externally and internally by climate crises,

*Affirming* General Assembly resolution 76/159 "on the report of the Third Committee (A/76/462/Add.2, para. 114)" (2021), which calls for international cooperation in addressing long-term threats to human rights and the need for enhancement of international cooperation,

*Recalling* the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda* (2015) and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically including the goals corresponding to the human rights of those displaced by climate change such as SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 13 (climate action),

*Reaffirming* SDG 11 which guarantees safe and affordable housing as a basic human right, while noting the projection from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) that the global share of the rural population will further decline to 40 percent, and recognizing the need to address this issue at all levels of government,

*Noting* the UNHCR found that all refugees are forced to travel approximately one billion miles each year to reach the first point of safety,

*Reminding* Member States of the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies, protracted crises and natural disasters, and noting with regret the disadvantage of developing countries who do not have the right resources to be sustainably self-reliant,

*Having examined* the effectiveness of a collaborative initiative that has been initiated by the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in contributing to a more sustainable energy source, and acknowledging the need for innovation and proactive knowledge sharing,

*Recalling* the objective of UNHCR Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programme, which aims to secure clean water and create a healthier environment for refugees in both acute and protracted situations,

*Noting* the rapidly increasing vulnerability of global food and agricultural systems to climate change and the focus on sustainable development through the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) initiative to improve the quality and quantity of our agri-food systems in accordance with the 1.5-degree global warming goal of the *Paris Agreement* (2015),

*Having examined* the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) National Adaptation Plan (NAP) initiative under the Climate Promise Plan, which helps Member States design



domestic plans to address the technical aspects of agroforestry, climate financing, and energy diversification,

*Having studied* standards for sustainable agroforestry practices to advance progression towards improving food security in accordance with the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standards and the 2050 Food Sustainability Goals as established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

*Alarmed* that monocrop agriculture currently makes up 75 percent of all croplands and has a detrimental effect on Member States' abilities to adapt agricultural systems in accordance to the changing climate,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of the importance of supporting global agriculture and supply chains,

*Appreciating* the existence of data sharing under the Family Farming Knowledge Platform (FFKP) in order to shed light on the advancement of proliferation of knowledge of agriculture practices,

*Alarmed by* the lack of attention paid to and investment of small- to intermediate-scale farmers, especially considering they produce up to 35 percent of the world's food supply, as reported by the FAO,

*Understanding the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement's* (1998) principle 18 (2.a) that food is a right and food security is a global challenge that requires collective action and collaboration among all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, international organizations, and the private sector,

*Recognizes* the importance of UNHCR resolution 50/57 (2022), which expresses the concern of food security and the adverse impact of climate change in vulnerable populations, particularly those in rural and impoverished areas and the inadequate fulfilment of their human rights,

*Deeply concerned* by the World Food Programmes (WFP) statistic that 345.2 million people are projected to be food insecure in 2023,

*Emphasizing* the importance of UNHCR resolution 50/9 (2022), which recognizes that the adverse impacts of climate change negatively affect the realization of the right to food,

Emphasizing the FAO food sustainability goals to be met per a growing population expectancy of 9.3 billion by 2050, requiring a 60 percent increase in food production in addition to the expected 216 million displaced persons affected by climate change,

*Noting with concern* that 90 percent of UNHCR global refugees come from Least Developed Countries (LDCs), underscoring the disproportionate negative impacts of natural disasters and climate change on regions like the Global South,

*Reaffirming* the Green Recovery Action Plan 2021-2027 (2021) established by the African Union (AU) that prioritizes the transitioning of climate finance, resilient agriculture, biodiversity, and green cities,

*Recognizing* the negative human rights impacts of climate change on displaced children as highlighted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 35/20 (2017) and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) efforts, which aims to give children a safe, welcoming space,

*Believing* the need to recognize the importance of new human rights issues, as stated in the 1948 *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UDHR) Article 3, such as ensuring the security of mental and physical health, particularly in emergency situations such as climate disasters and ensuring that human rights of displaced people are guaranteed,

*Understands* that the lack of acknowledgment for refugee rights and the lack of social awareness for the rights and authority of internally displaced people and refugees concerning SDG 4,

*Noting* the partnership agreement between Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to enhance regional cooperation for education investments for forcibly displaced children, as well as the importance of collecting and reporting statistics on displaced children in affected areas,

*Acknowledging* the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) where it was stated that more than 20 million of people are displaced because of climate change in average each year and that education is an extremely important pillar for a better quality of life,

*Acknowledging* the fact that practices stemming from the lack of proper environmental education such as inadequate garbage disposal, channeling sewers directly into bodies of water or deforested areas that are prone to landslide negatively affect areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change,

*Deeply alarmed* by the fact that more than half of the children in refugee camps do not have access to education according to the UNHCR's *Refugee Education in Crisis* report (2019),

*Cognizant that* it is essential to spread Indigenous practices to educate persons on those who are displaced making them more vulnerable to the effects of climate change as Indigenous lands make up around 20 percent of the earth's territory, containing 80 percent of the world's remaining biodiversity according to The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues *Together We Achieve Document*,

*Affirming* the fundamental right to education as enshrined in United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) report about the *Status of the Education for Migrants* (2018) and the responsibility of Member States to ensure access to education for all,

*Highlighting* the potential of education to support the resilience, wellbeing, and long-term success of individuals and communities affected by displacement, as stated in UNHCR report *Access to higher education for forcibly displaced persons*,

*Reminding* Member States of the critical importance of common language in accessing culture and state resources, particularly in the context of persons displaced by climate change, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 76/268 (2022) on "Multilingualism, with a focus on the need for research and quality data on the process of learning languages to aid climate migrants in gaining access to those resources",

*Noting* the statistics from UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Global Migration Trend respectively that as of 2015 all refugees are forced to travel approximately 1 billion miles each year to reach the first point of safety and that there are over 15.1 million refugees and migrants worldwide,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the multilateral communication between nation-states and humanitarian non-governmental organizations in providing swift support for those that suffer from natural disasters supercharged by climate change per the disaster-response standards and responsibilities described in General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) on "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations",

*Recalling* the Report of the Secretary General of April 2022 A/77/72 - E/2022/50 on "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance in the United Nations" as well as the UNHCR report on "Climate Change and Statelessness: An Overview",

*Confident* in the ability of Blue Dot Hubs, established in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the UNHCR, to consolidate humanitarian aid programs for vulnerable populations in border areas,

*Responding* to the needs presented by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in the fields where displaced women face discrimination and human rights violations,

*Shedding light* on the importance of women's solidarity in the business backed by the World Bank's Green Bond Initiative following UN Women and SDG 5 (gender equality) to support the vulnerable group of women refugee's fundamental human rights and ability to engage in meaningful practices,

*Bearing in mind* the relationship founded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in their efforts working towards boosting the adaptability of Member States,

*Cognizant* of the costs associated with the creation of sustainable and resilient infrastructures needed to support persons displaced by climate change, and that the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage agreed upon in COP19 appropriately reflects the responsibilities of developed states towards climate effects affecting vulnerable states, and in recognition of the efficacy of the Quick Impact Projects as created by the UNHCR,

*Further aware* of the need to allocate financial funds to allow recipient Member States the ability to combat the aftermath of climate change crisis through the Loss and Damage Fund, given under the pretence that the recipient funds will be used only to combat the specific climate change crisis,

*Recognizing* destruction of natural disasters which can leave Member States in a state of perpetual under development, needing the collaboration to remedy destruction,

1. *Invites* the UNHCR to commission an expert group to create an international legal framework defining the characteristics and needs of persons displaced by climate change by:
  - a. Aligning this definition with existing definitions regarding refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in order to guarantee that persons displaced by climate change may benefit from the same safeguards;
  - b. Establishing which actions constitute a violation of the rights of persons displaced by climate change, and creating a response protocol to be implemented in such situations;
  - c. Commissioning bi-annual reports on the implementation of these protocols in Member States to ensure compliance and cohesion between Member States;
  - d. Acknowledging the responsibility of Member States to consider the vulnerable position of women and children displaced by climate change;
2. *Encourages* HRC to nominate a Special Rapporteur on climate change and human rights of displaced persons with the displaced persons from adverse human rights impacts of the climate crisis and work together with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs by:
  - a. Ensuring the protection of human rights threats caused by climate change affecting the most vulnerable and following the "Leave no one behind" promise of the 2030 agenda;
  - b. Collecting information on the biggest impacts IDPs face due to climate change, while recommending action to mitigate them;

- c. Combining the field of activities of the two Special Rapporteurs to give voices to all displaced persons threatened by human rights violations in the context of climate crisis;
3. *Invites* United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to develop durable and adaptable infrastructures to host and monitor climate displaced persons by encouraging Member States concerned by both external and internal displacement of persons due to climate change to build facilities and permanent housing dedicated to present and upcoming displaced persons while:
  - a. Ensuring that these infrastructures are within decency norms of concerned countries;
  - b. Understanding that these infrastructures must be thought of as transitional housing used for monitoring effectively climate displaced persons;
  - c. Expanding the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to fund and implement sustainable housing communities for refugees with sustainable materials such as reclaimed wood, bamboo, and plant-based polyurethane rigid foam to further promote the goals of the SDGs and climate-friendly;
4. *Encourages* Member States part of the Belt and Road Initiative to assist each other in the building of long-term and sustainable housing while:
  - a. Prioritizing resettlement into rural and underpopulated areas;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to build homes in areas that are less prone to climate disasters;
5. *Trusts* all willing and able Member States to comply with the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (1/CP.27) by the UNFCCC to provide needed financial and technological support to developing States in order to maintain a global temperature rise below 2°C in order to aid in climate protection;
6. *Supports* Member States with high production of sustainable technology to incrementally export technology to developing, vulnerable Member States by:
  - a. Extending cooperative, multilateral programs like the ISA that enable LDCs to use solar energy efficiently;
  - b. Safely sending local, advanced teams of experts to spread their expertise and support the building of strong technological foundations in the target states;
7. *Supports* UNHCR Innovation and UNHCR Global Learning Center to design a policy framework to provide quality and durable sustainable living conditions within the sustainable housing communities by providing access to clean water, sanitation, and quality food, to ensure the livelihood and dignities of all IDPs everywhere;
8. *Further encourages* the collaboration of Member States on the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) initiative in partnership with the World Bank to develop resilience in agri-food systems by providing knowledge and financing resources to guarantee adaptation to climate change;
9. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with the UNDP to implement or renew the NAP legislative framework under the UNDP's Climate Promise initiative to prevent the degradation

of food supply chains in times of natural disasters by expanding regionally-focused legislative guidance on agroforestry practices to include:

- a. Promoting climate-oriented sustainable practices such as eliminating the use of synthetic pesticides, incentivizing the increased use of diverse and climate-resilient crops, encouraging the use of integrated pest management sensitive to regional species, integrating livestock and crops, and applying crop rotation measures to prevent soil degradation;
  - b. Implementing preventative disaster risk reduction measures to protect farmers' livelihoods from displacement through climate-smart agricultural initiatives such as drought prevention measures in collaboration with the UNCCD Drought Initiative and flood safety measures in coordination with the Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
  - c. Fortifying regional humanitarian aid corridors by forming connections with small- to intermediate-scale farms through the FFKP, a FAO initiative that gathers information, knowledge, and services on sustainable agriculture and food systems;
10. *Suggests* the cooperation between United Nations bodies and domestic Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to incorporate climate-oriented practices to safeguard the global food supply chain against economic shocks caused by natural disasters through food security programs such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Food Security Cluster, which fosters cooperation to provide humanitarian aid in crises;
  11. *Encourages* UNHCR in collaboration with the United Nations Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the WFP to implement climate-resilient crops such as drought-tolerant legumes or heat-tolerant varieties, so all Member States will be better equipped to aid in increasing farmers livelihood and to help recover and cope with unexpected climate shocks;
  12. *Trusts* the WFP to expand its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme to more Member States that need immediate assistance in rural areas to build better or rebuild agriculture infrastructure that will improve long-term food security to protect the immediate basic needs of the growing population of those displaced by climate change;
  13. *Encourages* the collaboration of the Koronivia Joint Working on Agriculture (KJWA) with the UNDP and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to provide support and suggestions on capacity-building measures such as nutrient use and manure management to further strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of sustainable farmer agricultural practices to further promote sustainability and livelihood;
  14. *Underlines* Member States to strengthen South-South cooperation through panel discussions to administer access to food for those displaced by the adverse effects of climate change on international and local levels in efforts to stimulate solutions for food security;
  15. *Recommends* the increased collaboration between the UNHCR and the FAO to expand access to food support systems, humanitarian services, and healthcare aid by:
    - a. Investing in long-term disaster risk management of food supply through encouraging research for new agroforestry technology and practices that prioritise food security;
    - b. Establishing healthcare infrastructure between rural areas to uphold further vulnerable groups of people, including older people, children, those with disabilities, and low-income families, specifically through vaccines, first aid kits, and hygiene necessities;

- c. Creating awareness campaigns to spread knowledge about developing nations struggling with epidemics, specifically from climate-induced disasters;
- 16. *Encourages* the implementation of alternative agricultural education distributed by UNESCO on the assistance of climate change adaptation within Member States own regional geographics;
- 17. *Encourages* a mental health care initiative regarding Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) that may occur for persons displaced by climate change or with tendencies to develop PTSD, recommending to work in cooperation the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to work together on a biannual basis by:
  - a. Building educational and training programmes for medical professionals in order to better support them in addressing the needs of persons displaced due to climate change, specifically regarding PTSD and how to treat it appropriately;
  - b. Implementing awareness campaigns and climate displaced people support groups to tackle mental health topics such as depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts among others;
  - c. Making a report of the work made in refugee camps on the way mental health is tackled especially among groups like the elderly and children;
- 18. *Suggests* Member States work to collaborate with the UNDP to recognize gaps and understand the capacity for education per region among refugees in support of SDG 4 to support educational levels across regions by:
  - a. Supporting educational efforts with the UNDP in survey local communities based on region and geographical conditions in understanding how migrants are being affected by climate change;
  - b. Collaborating international court of justice to remind governments and refugees about rights to asylum seekers, IDPs, and immigrants;
  - c. Encourages research dedicated to understand what climate issue is impacting refugees in common geographical areas and where the most common routes to Member States they want to seek asylum to;
  - d. Encourages Member States to priorities the safety and security of learners, teachers, and education facilities in areas affected by displacement, including through the provision of adequate infrastructure and resources;
- 19. *Encourages* OHCHR to create educational workshops including flyers and technical aid regarding resources accessible to sustainable refugee communities to increase awareness to combat food and water insecurity by:
  - a. Collaborating with UNESCO to suggest the creation of an annual, instructive convention regarding resiliency plans of Member States for the accessibility of communities to food and water;
  - b. Facilitating an informational programme with the help of UNESCO and NGOs in which persons displaced by climate change raise concerns regarding their access to new communities, internships and healthy working environments;

20. *Recommends* the creation of an online educational programme by the United Nations for UN personnel to help with education for people displaced by climate change called Language, Work and Inclusion (LWI), by:
  - a. Preparing a standardized curriculum to allow future teachers to understand the best methods for teaching displaced people the language of the country that is hosting them;
  - b. Implementing a curriculum for people in Member States to have information in social work;
  - c. Helping people displaced by climate change to qualify for job opportunities in order to have access to the workforce of the host country, therefore promoting:
    - i. Inclusion in the new country;
    - ii. Equality for the people that have been displaced;
  - d. Allowing Member States for voluntary involvement in the programme of use in their own training purposes in order to have more trained personnel in their country;
21. *Recommends* all willing and able Member States to expand educational programmes like UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) Programme which works to incorporate indigenous knowledge in science, policy, and educational forums through knowledge sharing and policy-making;
22. *Further recommends* that Member States model programmes after The Children in a Changing Climate Change Coalition which promotes the awareness and knowledge of children in vulnerable communities through workshops and a knowledge-sharing platform;
23. *Encourages* the development of innovative approaches to address the specific educational needs of people displaced by climate change, including the use of technology and non-formal education programmes;
24. *Notes* the potential positive impacts of creating a Language Learning Research Assembly (LLRA), a research-oriented assembly of Member States sourcing funding from the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) to establish authoritative quantitative data on the efficacy of various language learning techniques by:
  - a. Suggesting Member States send their respective language professionals to a conference on appointing members to this assembly, to be held in January 2024;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to appoint experienced and motivated teachers of language to facilitate the most effective learning of the host State's language, with particular interest in keeping the attention of children, and making the language learning process as enjoyable as possible;
25. *Encourages* all countries to educate their population about measures to mitigate natural disasters and dealing more consciously with the environment, such as by lessening the amount of waste in drainage systems to reduce flooding;
26. *Affirms* the importance of promoting educational programmes on the importance of sustainable food production as a means to encourage meeting food sustainability goals as defined by the FAO by:

- a. Incentivizing the implementation of precautionary measures to reduce and prevent the loss of crops for global population increase and climate affected refugees through variety in crop growth;
  - b. Reinforcing of sea walls to mitigate flooding, and reorganizing farmland vulnerable to flooding to include designated run-off zones;
27. *Suggests* collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR to collect data of displaced children and their livelihood as this data is often missing, by:
  - a. Collecting data on the impact of environmental disasters in affected geographical areas to enable response to their special needs to overcome human rights violations accordingly;
  - b. Sharing data in an organized side panel at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties meeting in 2023 (COP28), entitled 'Mitigation of Human Rights Violations of Children as Climate Refugees', focusing on improving Infrastructure and preparedness for the future, organized by the COP28 President and chaired by the Special Rapporteur on climate change and human rights of displaced persons;
28. *Expresses its hope* for already established international relationships and frameworks such as the Belt and Road Initiative, AU, EU, International Union of American Republics, etc. to further the localization of humanitarian aid programs by expanding the scope of Blue Dot Hubs to include:
  - a. Promoting communication between hub locations to provide details about potential routes, available housing, online resources, and any other needs of displaced people;
  - b. Creating new hub locations in areas identified to be inhabited by populations at a high risk of displacement due to natural disasters;
  - c. Increasing the outreach to and involvement of local NGOs and advocacy organizations that priorities social work and legal aid to vulnerable demographics, notably children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly;
  - d. Prioritizing trauma-informed mental healthcare especially in cases of victims of domestic violence or sexual abuse;
  - e. Evaluating the access to and success of available services;
29. *Encourages* the UNHCR to create projects and occasions, especially in schools, where children that are displaced by climate change can socialize and integrate with other children;
30. *Suggests* the IMF and UN Women to collaborate on an initiative along the lines of SDG 13 and SDG 5 in order to bolster the lives of those who have been displaced by climate change, and to support the businesses created by displaced women in order to assist them in generating their own income by:
  - a. Utilizing the assistance provided by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) by the UNDP that intends to further facilitate the inclusion and integration of displaced persons into local communities and lifestyles;
  - b. Advising the encouragement of the growth of small businesses led by the World Bank's Green Bond initiative specifically for displaced women through capacity building by offering entrepreneurship and financial education training to support affected communities and uphold the livelihood of all IDPs;



31. *Recommends that* United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) creates a Loss and Damage Fund within the IMF in order to finance aforementioned measures concerning climate-related displacement, by receiving contributions based on cumulative carbon emissions in which:
  - a. Member States will be evaluated by a UNFCCC Climate Finance Committee on a rolling 20-year time period as to the total amount of carbon emissions emitted in that number of years;
  - b. Member States are encouraged to contribute 0.3 percent of their annual Gross domestic product (GDP) to the Loss and Damage Fund in congruence with the amount of emissions they have produced that are directed toward infrastructure projects;
  - c. The UNFCCC will be tasked with determining the threshold by which Member States will be expected to contribute to the Loss and Damage Fund;
32. *Recognizes* the Green Climate Fund to collaborate with the Global Environmental Facility to improve clean drinking water conditions by implementing quality filtration systems within Member States who lack them to improve the livelihoods of IDPs;
33. *Suggests* the HRC establish a neutral international task force of subject matter experts that instantly tackle the damage and funding assessment in accordance with the immediate impact of climate change disasters;
34. *Advocates* a system of distribution of capital for recipient Member States including:
  - a. The required appearance of interested Member States before a task force of neutral experts out of respect for those receiving the funding;
  - b. Once approved for funding experts from this task force will be sent to the recipient Member State to determine the exact cost and a time frame to combat the crisis;
  - c. An annual report that is presented to the Office of the Secretary-General in order to determine whether Member States are properly utilizing such loans.



**Code:** GA3/1/4

**Committee:** The General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Safeguarding the Human Rights of Persons Displaced By Climate Change

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Acknowledging* the United Nations (UN) definition of refugees contained in the *Convention and regional refugee instruments* (1951), and as in *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute* to be “persons who are outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and require international protection” and the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998) that basic human rights are maintained in times of displacement,

*Recognizing* the differences between Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who have been directly affected by climate crises, and conventionally understood Persons Displaced by Climate-Change who have been displaced outside their home country’s borders,

*Recalling* the *Refugee Convention* (1951), the *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), and the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and their significance to persons displaced in the context of climate change which encourages that Member States,

*Distressed* by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNN DESA) notice regarding the various human rights violations suffered, including physical abuse, by indigenous people when facing displacement,

*Recognizing* estimates from the *Gender and Climate Change: A Closer Look at Existing Evidence* report (2016) by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) which points out that women and girls make up 80% of the people displaced by climate change which leads to a special need of support and acknowledging the vulnerability of women and children among persons displaced by climate change,

*Reiterating* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) which states everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence, within the borders of each state and the importance of respecting this right for people displaced by climate change,

*Recalling* the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda* (2015), specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education),

*Recognizing* the need for culturally responsive measures by regional governments as persons displaced by climate change seek safety,

*Realizing* the need for a new Global Forum that focuses exclusively on people displaced by climate change, since the group mentioned previously and the UNHCR do not recognize people displaced by climate change as refugees,

*Deeply disturbed* by 9.2 million people not having access to clean water and sanitation because of climate change-related events, according to UNICEF’s *World Water Development Report* (2023),

*Referring* to the UN General Assembly adoption of the Human Rights Council resolution 48/13 (2022), which declared access to a clean, and sustainable environment a universal human right,

*Recalling the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (2018) which recognize climate change as a motivator of displacement,*

*Underlining the need to integrate persons displaced by climate change into the local labor market,*

*Keeping in mind the importance of collaboration among each other to assist these people displaced by climate change around the world in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (poverty eradication) and 3 (good health and well-being),*

*Recognizing the need for proper medical care that is designed for displaced persons suffering from trauma or psychological disorders,*

*Bearing in mind the Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities established (2012), ensuring equality, justice, and sustainable development for all communities to further implement protections for persons displaced by natural disasters,*

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 76/159 (2021) on “enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights” which aims at strengthening international cooperation on human rights as well as General Assembly resolution 76/172 (2021) on “protection of migrants” which calls upon Member States to provide protection of migrants and persons displaced by climate change regardless of their status,*

*Referring to the Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit (2021) developed by UN Women that defines intersectionality and how intersectional lenses will be applied,*

*Emphasizing that Article 2 of the UDHR and the further International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965) commits to ending discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin,*

*Convinced that the preservation of unique cultural identities is of paramount importance,*

*Concerned that the cultural identity of persons displaced by climate change is often at risk,*

*Recognizing the efforts and the prominent reports made by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center’s Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC-DMC) to track and monitor persons displaced by climate change,*

*Appreciating the previous work of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) in advocating for the environment such as in the recent 2022 Emissions Gap Report which emphasizes the need to cut and limit greenhouse gas emissions to prevent a global climate catastrophe,*

*Emphasizing the Food and Agricultural Organization’s (FAO) National Action Program to Combat Drought and Desertification,*

*Acknowledging that according to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), there is a significant lack of data recorded on approximately tens of millions of migrants, which jeopardizes evidence-based policymaking aiming to protect them,*

*Keeping in mind the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP27 aiming to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable Member-States affected by climate change through discussions over establishing institutional arrangements, defining the elements of the new funding arrangements, identifying sources of funding, and ensuring coordination and complementarity with existing funding arrangements,*

*Concerned* that on average, natural disasters cause damage equivalent to 2.1 percent of GDP every year in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) Research Paper No. 55 (2020),

*Acknowledging* UNHCR's report EC/73/SC/CRP.6 which emphasizes the importance of global partnerships to support the reduction of climate disaster-induced displacement,

*Stressing* on the urgent need for the creation of more sustainable crops in order to avoid famines and increase food security levels, aligned with SDG 2 (zero hunger) of the *2030 Agenda* (2015),

*Understanding* the benefit of regionally driven responses to climate crises with the support of global legal and fiscal infrastructure,

*Having regarded* the 2015 *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* and achieving the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and Member States,

*Acknowledging* the concerns raised by developing with regard to the detrimental effects of climate change on their economic capabilities for shelter reconstruction,

*Recognizing* the lack of sustainable infrastructure for Member States impacted by climate change,

*Recalling* the function of the UNIAM team in financing sustainable infrastructure projects focused on developing Member States,

*Recalling* the work undertaken by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in terms of infrastructure developed for communities affected by climate disasters,

*Referring* to endangered areas as areas at high risk of being affected by natural disasters due to climate change,

1. *Suggests* that UN bodies such as UNHCR and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) come to an agreement on the definition of displaced persons by climate change, disasters, and associated human rights violations by:
  - a. Encouraging the creation of Guiding Principles on persons displaced regarding climate change under recommendations of the UN International Law Commission (ILC);
  - b. Specifying the difference between IDPs and persons displaced by climate change as they both require different policy measures in that:
    - i. Internally displaced persons are relying more on local government policies and are under the umbrella term of persons displaced by climate change;
    - ii. Persons displaced by climate change who departed from their homeland to another country has no specific terminology unlike IDPs;
  - c. Invites all committees to share a common set of topics regarding persons displaced by climate change to ensure that goal setting is precise and work is efficient in order to benefit those vulnerable groups who have been displaced by climate change;
2. *Recommends* the UNHCR to create an annual forum held every April at the Geneva headquarters, whose mandate is to facilitate the livelihoods of persons displaced by climate

change, open to every Member's State and all members of specialized agencies and organizations, for the purpose of:

- a. Make dialogue easier between people displaced by climate change and organizations, member states, and agencies in order to:
    - i. Acknowledge people displaced by climate change of their human rights through annual seminars that will happen within the Forum;
    - ii. Ensure if people displaced by climate change are aware of their human rights;
    - iii. Recognize and discuss if their basic human needs, such as food and health care, are being attended;
  - b. Support that Member States and UN agencies cooperate and create programs to encourage them in what they need;
  - c. Create policies that better assist the people displaced by climate change and the member states;
3. *Promotes* domestic action on climate change to prevent natural disasters across the nation by the creation of campaigns that draw attention to the topic;
  4. *Supports* the strengthening of existing partnerships with NGOs such as International Rescue Committee (IRC) and MedGlobal that provide medical services, cash assistance, gender-based violence awareness programs as well as asylum and protection programs among others;
  5. *Suggests* amplifying indigenous voices when creating frameworks and legislations that discuss the impacts of displacement on indigenous populations and their right to cultural preservation through the facilitation of The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
  6. *Supports* collaborations between NGOs such as the Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN) and UN entities such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) when discussing the impacts of displacement of indigenous groups globally and the design of frameworks and programs protecting the rights of indigenous people;
  7. *Encourages* Member States to empower women for disaster preparedness to include them in leading positions:
    - a. At individual levels, by protecting them from sexual violence that many women experience during forced migration;
    - b. On a granular level, by providing rights and participation in decision-making as well as equal protection;
    - c. On a community level, by expanding IOM Projects training women on financial literacy and climate-resilient agriculture in order to enable them to own productive or financial assets that will help them to absorb a shock;
    - d. On a policy level, by including female leaders in the decision-making process on climate change and migration issues;

8. *Proposes* a cooperation with the UNHCR to create basic educational curriculums for children displaced by climate change in displaced settlements:
  - a. To identify children who need lessons by realigning them with their age-appropriate grade levels, thus giving equal opportunities to all children through learning spaces identified by the UNICEF'S Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) community to ensure their reintegration into society;
  - b. To support teachers with the provision of learning activities and establish special temporary learning spaces by encouraging parents to support the active participation of their children in the ALP;
  - c. To secure school pathways for children through the monthly control of damages due to climate change;
9. *Advocates for* the creation of training programs that ensure decision-makers in the most vulnerable states as well as those of host states are:
  - a. Knowledgeable with respect to climate displaced persons, are;
  - b. Understanding of the ways (cultural) identities interact and intersect;
  - c. Compassionate to the issues at hand as outlined in the 2021 Intersectionality resource guide and handbook;
10. *Encourages* the UNHCR to employ doctors, nurses, and medical staff in refugee camps that are experienced, culturally sensitive, and display the ability to be patient with those suffering with severe trauma and/or psychological disorders:
  - a. Hire trained professionals to administer vaccines in refugee camps; work in partnership with the Vaccine Alliance;
  - b. Implement emergent staff to handle immediate situations like starvation, injuries and sexual violence, as well as non-emergent staff to handle mental health situations while integrating affected individuals safely into society;
11. *Stresses* pediatric services to ensure that children are receiving quality care in the direst of circumstances and enabling children to have uninterrupted access to medical services that allows them to remain in good health (SDG 3), while reducing inequalities (SDG 10) in refugee camps as children's needs often are neglected or overlooked;
12. *Encourages* the implementation of initiatives like the *Emergency Healthcare Support and Services for Climate Crisis-Affected Families*, which offers refugees host communities, and returnees a basic package of health and nutrition services while also training and building the capacity of health workers from the Ministry of Health, national NGOs, and private sector organizations;
13. *Recommends* Member States to collect qualitative data on how persons of differing identities are affected by climate-induced displacement, so that decisions are informed and do not jeopardize the human rights of any displaced persons through:
  - a. The creation of a monitoring body that will record the experiences of individuals of varying identities through surveys, interviews, and case studies;
  - b. An Intersectional Analytical framework in the UNHCR will oversee if marginalized communities are disadvantaged;

14. *Welcomes* all Governments to fully implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965) which protects people from discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin, to prevent Member States from treating refugees differently;
15. *Encourages* Member States to implement programs similar to the *United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities* (2012), which allows communities and individuals of both Indigenous and cultural backgrounds to be included:
  - a. By recommending the documentation of experiences of displaced persons with different backgrounds to voice their concerns and safety in all types of environments;
  - b. Including training programs on the intersectionality perspective to the relation of discrimination and prejudice;
16. *Encourages* Member States, in coordination with what is acceptable in their legal codes, to create a sense of community for persons displaced by climate change by:
  - a. Encouraging cooperation on migration between culturally similar Member States;
  - b. Respecting the identity and cultural heritage of persons displaced by climate change;
  - c. Helping to ensure that destination Member States of displaced persons respect their freedom to practice and express their identity;
  - d. Forbidding the discrimination against any religion;
17. *Recommends* the expansion of the Climate Neutral Network, a UNEP collaboration between 19 partner cities and numerous organizations that support the creation of climate-neutral societies to reduce displacement due to climate-induced disasters, to include Member States and enlarge the scale of work;
18. *Advises* that Member States implement the Resilient Environment and Livelihood Improvement for Evacuation and Stability in the Future plan (RELIEF), which:
  - a. Underlines with concern the urgent need for bolstering resilience against displacement and minimizing the effects of climate change in prone areas;
  - b. Invites willing and able Member States to allocate resources and financial aid for implementing programs intended for the emergency bamboo housing of IDPs;
  - c. Suggests the use of agroforestry to foster resilience against natural disasters, such as floods and extreme rainfall;
19. *Encourages* that Member States promptly implement their commitment to Paris Agreement, to ensure a committed effort towards lessening the climate change impacts of freedom of movement;
20. *Suggests* that Member States work on developing Drought Resistant Crops modeled after FAO's National Action Program to Combat Drought and Desertification to develop drought-tolerant crops as a way to mitigate food insecurity and protect the livelihoods of farmers through climate-smart agriculture initiatives;
21. *Further suggests* to model after the UN's *Sahel Predictive Analytics Project* which focuses on collecting reliable and detailed data on risk hotspots and predicting trends in climate-

vulnerable areas with the goal of preparing people for the possibility of migration and better-assisting host communities;

22. *Suggests* Member States partner with the World Bank to implement The Financing Locally Led Climate Action Program which facilitates partnerships between governments and communities to assess climate risks and identify socially inclusive solutions that are tailored to local needs and priorities;
23. *Recommends the development of* engineering techniques focused on communities impacted by floods and droughts in association with the UNOPS to assure the safety and security of high-risk areas;
24. *Suggests that* Member States model after UNEP's Environment and Climate Change Outlook (ECCO) project, which provides a global methodology to enable sub-regional and national level authorities to conduct vulnerability and impact assessments for adaptation to climate change;
25. *Encourages* Member States and regional organizations to implement communication systems to inform citizens of climate-change variations and effects;
26. *Calls for* the strengthening of infrastructure in endangered areas by means such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Conducting building processes with sustainable and durable materials adapted to environmental risks;
  - b. Defining standards in building quality according to risk exposure;
  - c. Heightening the percentage of renewable energies;
  - d. Limiting construction of buildings in areas endangered by climate change-related disasters and integrating risk management into zoning plans;
  - e. Cooperating with UNOPS to receive financial support and building materials in terms of project management and sustainability;
  - f. Inviting Member States to model initiatives similar to the *BetterShelter Project* for short-term housing and UN Habitat's *Participatory Slum Upgrading Program (PSUP)* for safe and affordable long-term solutions, in order to assist persons displaced by climate change in securing safe housing;
27. *Recommends* a collaboration with the UNOPS focused on communities impacted by floods and droughts to assure the safety and security of high-risk areas by;
28. *Recommends* Member States to keep in mind the importance of water security and of planning ahead in the global food supply chain to ensure the correct enjoyment of these human rights;
29. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council the creation of the Displacement Adaptation and Mitigation Committee (DAMC) that would work in collaboration with the IDMC-DMC to identify the most affected regions:
  - a. To cooperate with UNICEF and UNHCR to safeguard human rights of persons displaced by climate change by providing survival kits;



- b. To develop future plans for affected areas to ensure their livelihood and strengthen their access to opportunities;
  - c. To set opportunities and vocational training to assist the reintegration of persons displaced by climate change into societies;
  - d. To launch annual handbooks to assist Member States with the best practices regarding the education and the handling of children persons displaced from climate change;
30. *Invites* the IOM in cooperation with Member States of destination to create safe, temporary housing funded by the World Bank which:
- a. Includes migrants and internally displaced peoples of all cultures;
  - b. Provides the necessities, such as food, shelter, a place to sleep, and clean clothing, all needed to live healthily.



**Code:** GA3/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Recognizing* that funding, particularly within the fields of infrastructure resilience and water accessibility is still insufficient,

*Invites* Member States to increase funding within the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) global fund and its sub-level Country Coordinating Mechanisms and Regional Coordinating Mechanisms in order to enable investment into the programs established in this resolution,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the 1951 *Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees* and the 2015 *Paris Agreement* for the protection of refugees fleeing violence, natural disasters, and climate change,

*Noting with concern* that climate change increasingly contributes to the displacement of individuals globally,

*Concerned* with the economic and technological diaspora between developed and developing states that affects their respective capacities to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change,

*Reaffirming* the idea that when displaced persons have the right to work and move throughout Member States, they can better help it to thrive and contribute to its socioeconomic development,

*Bearing in mind* that housing is a primary necessity that most people displaced by climate change need in order to feel safe and secure within their new environments,

*Noting with concern* that natural disasters pose major issues regarding buildings and infrastructure which are off-norms when it comes to these climate hazards,

*Realizing* the importance of disaster risk management, especially regarding housing and public in rural areas,

*Observing* the strain on resources placed on nations receiving large numbers of climate refugees people displaced due to climate change,

*Noting* that people forced to flee due to climate change are often targeted by human trafficking whilst having to often deal with smugglers and being,

*Acknowledging* that those at higher risk to be negatively affected by climate change are those located in developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the urgency to address making clean water and sanitation accessible to everyone, especially in vulnerable regions and rural areas,

*Appreciating* the efforts of many Member States in the Balkans, Middle East, and Northern Africa to overcome historical divisions in collaborating on a joint approach to safeguarding the rights of persons displaced due to climate change,

*Understanding* the role of the United Nations Technology Bank for the least developed countries in mitigating technology gaps between developed and developing states,

*Keeping in mind* the importance of data collection for the efficient allocation of financial and material resources by Member States for the support of the climate refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP),

*Noting with interest* that, according to UN Environment, 80 percent of global climate change displaced people are women, and they are facing disproportionately higher risk of human rights abuses,

*Recognizing* the work already done of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

*Aware of* UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education) in order to improve learning opportunities and allow for inclusive and equitable quality education,

*Recalling* SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and General Assembly resolution 64/292 on “Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation” (2010) which constitutes the human right to water and sanitation,

*Appreciating* the importance of striving to achieve SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), which also entails providing safe and livable housing for all individuals,

*Taking into account* the urgent need to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations and the potential of modern technologies to facilitate voluntary data sharing also in the framework of regional cooperation via networks such as the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR20230) network,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the *Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees* (1951) and the *Paris Agreement* (2015) for the protection of refugees fleeing violence, natural disasters, and climate change,

*Reaffirming* the outcomes of the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) to UNHCR established in 1982 and introduced by the United States Navy,

*Recognizing* the ongoing effort in refugee protection by UNHCR in its Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework,

*Noting* the successful cooperation of the Open Balkans Initiative on promoting closer economic and political ties to improve infrastructure and reducing barriers for travel within the region,

*Guided by* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015) which emphasizes the need for integrating disaster risk research into housing policies,

*Reaffirming* the efforts of Member States to establish National Adaptation Plans (NAP) for integrating climate change into national, regional, and local levels as a means of identifying medium and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programs under the Cancun Adaptation Framework,

*Appreciating* the work of the *Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) (1979) to combat inequality whilst they are more vulnerable to human rights abuses linked to climate change crises and the forced displacements that follow,

*Noting with concern* that according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Early Warning Systems are absent from approximately one third of the world's population, as they can be used to detect important data on potential threats like floods and earthquakes as well as hazards and

notify individuals before these hazards occur to preventively make sure that people are not forcibly removed from their homes without notice and can then be taken care of accordingly,

1. *Encourages* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to release guidelines on the implementation of a new regional framework with a primarily economic focus on multilateral solutions to preserve the rights of persons displaced by climate change to be named the Open Regions Initiative,
2. *Recommends* these guidelines be based on the economic framework in the Open Balkans Initiative focused on the voluntary involvement and cooperation of states in the regional groups with additional goals:
  - a. To voluntarily support the travel within the region of citizens of regional Member States:
    - i. After natural disasters and other emergencies that force individuals to leave their home state;
    - ii. For employment purposes;
  - b. To preserve the heritage, religious, and cultural identities of migrants:
    - i. Welcomes nations to voluntarily collaborate on migration policy within regional blocks, especially between coalitions of states that share similar languages, cultures, and religious demographics;
    - ii. Advises the building of regional centers with the goal of aiding in the cultural and heritage preservation of migrants;
  - c. To bolster economic development in regions by collaborating in aspects of trade such as:
    - i. Boosting regional economies by inviting nations to look into free trade agreements;
    - ii. Through the creation of a common agency to draw in local and foreign investments in the region;
    - iii. Inviting mutual cooperation and improvement between authorities responsible for customs and shipment control and processes;
  - d. Of fostering an open communication of scientific research related to the protection of migrants and people forced to flee due to climate change on subjects pertaining to:
    - i. Infrastructure and housing programs;
    - ii. Water and Irrigation Systems;
    - iii. Technology and Information;
    - iv. Disaster risk management;
  - e. Of adapting the broader topics of this framework to be on the specific needs of each region created using the framework;
3. *Recommends* ECOSOC Regional Commissions such as Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asian and Pacific

and others to research regional-specific issues such as resource scarcity and management, natural disasters, and other climate caused problems to:

- a. Provide data and recommendations to UNHCR to provide further Member State recommendations;
  - b. Collaborate with UNDP Regional Programmes to provide and reinforce existing National Adaptation Plans;
4. *Suggests* the formation of a discussion group to create a universal definition for displaced persons of climate change to be labeled as climate refugees or internally displaced persons of climate change (IDPCC), including climate change as a probable cause to obtain refugee status in the UNHCR refugee definition;
5. *Recommends* to Member States to prioritize the integration of disaster risk research into infrastructure and housing planning by creating a manual in collaboration to:
  - a. Relocate housing facilities and refugee housing infrastructure to areas outside the risk range of natural disasters:
    - i. Utilize the use of land use zoning plans that take into account information on risk from natural hazards which is vital to the effective establishment of temporary housing projects for persons displaced by climate change;
    - ii. Introduce changes and improvements to the land surveying process that take contour plans, the natural surface of the area, drainage paths, in the approval process of housing projects;
  - b. Promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into the planning of permanent and non-permanent housing projects;
6. *Suggests* for Member States to collaborate with the *United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction* (UNDRR) to establish internationally recognized building codes to act as a guide to assist Member States in the construction of climate resilient buildings; *Inviting* any willing and able Member State to voluntarily become a recipient of a proportion of persons displaced by climate change within their region, with each proportion and demographic of vulnerable persons accepted by Member States being subject to:
  - a. The unique needs and economic capacity of Member States;
  - b. The vulnerable persons present within the region;
7. *Invites* the mandate renewal for the mission of the Task Force on Displacement to UNHCR to collect data on the progress of displacement by analyzing factors such as the amount of displaced people, the climate related causes, social economic situations, with special attention to the data gap caused by COVID-19 through:
  - a. Analyzing data specifically to regions and offering the data assessment to Member States, Governmental Organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGO);
  - b. Assessing and analyzing data on extreme weather events and climate related disasters and their latent impact on the forced displacement;
8. *Suggests* the creation of regional education guidelines on a voluntary basis under United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s jurisdiction to help any

who have been affected by climate crisis to continue their studies, therefore facilitating degrees recognition and their reintegration:

- a. Encourage the Education Development Trust and other humanitarian international organizations to work in collaboration with local governments to offer aid accessing basic resources such as food supplies and education for all to people suffering from impoverishment following climate change disasters and who lost access to education and other basic rights;
- b. Suggest the creation of Regional education institution under UNESCO umbrella to facilitate inter-state cooperation on recognizing international diploma with the objective to:
  - i. Facilitate integration on the work market by acknowledging migrants contribution to host societies' economy;
  - ii. Ease administrative efforts to get diploma recognition in host countries therefore facilitating migrants fast access to work markets and social integration;
  - iii. Favors cooperation between world universities and educational institutions through scholarships and outreach programs funded by IOM Development Fund, and the UN General Fund;
- c. Recommending the creation of International Program of Language Learning and Integration for climate refugees (IPLLI):
  - i. Encourage integration by language learning;
  - ii. Sponsored by UNESCO and UNHCR;
  - iii. Accessible universal online resources and physical institution in big urban center;
- d. Recommending the promotion of programs supporting displaced women and children's education as part of the reintegration processes:
  - i. Draws attention to the reality that women are disproportionately affected by climate displacement;
  - ii. Sponsored by UNESCO and UNHCR;
  - iii. Encouraging cooperation from existing host societies and educational institutions through the funding of outreach programs;
- e. Providing inclusive avenues for access to education for all types of regions by providing funding for transportation to rural communities, resources for communication with the ultimate goal of providing internet access to all IDP communities:
  - i. Ensuring climate refugees under the jurisdiction of UNHCR would have access to physical/construction needs, educational resources, and community resources, all of which would be allocated based on regional need;

- ii. Sponsored by UNESCO, NGOs and voluntary local authorities' resources allocated to provide access to communication tools to reasonably ensure IDPS access to education;
  - f. Suggests the implementation of an annual handbook handout alongside UNICEF that ensures that Member States offer children displaced by climate change the adequate education mechanisms to guarantee their well-being and ability to reinsert themselves into society;
9. *Welcomes* regional blocks such as the African Union, Arab League, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and other coalitions who share cultural and religious beliefs to work together on the promotion of inter-migration of refugees and displaced persons affected by climate change by working to alleviate obstacles to regional migration and increasing resources to preserve and protect the culture, religion, and heritage of migrants through:
- a. The recommendation of organizations like the UNESCO, UNHCR, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to develop programs aiming to preserve cultural heritages of refugees affected by climate change;
  - b. NGOs, both global and community based, that have experience preserving local cultural heritage, technical assistance, and expertise to support our efforts;
10. *Suggests* the creation and improvement of central training and capacity buildings as an expansion of UNESCO's work in providing technical assistance for the safeguard of cultural heritage, ICOMOS's endeavors to protect cultural heritage through training and advocacy, and continuing these ventures through:
- a. Increased and improved workshops, seminars, advocacy and training programs that aim to build the capacity of individuals for preservation run by individual nations, regional coalitions, as well as NGOs;
  - b. Provision of support and resources patronized by regional blocks based on each state's unique capacities such as grants, scholarship, and donations of supplies; Funding for such resources may also come from private entities and NGOs;
  - c. Also acknowledging the goal of protecting indigenous culture, as many if not all are threatened and their decline growing stronger with climate crisis, and the importance of the aforementioned existing bodies to aid with the preservation of indigenous cultures;
11. *Encourages* Member States to expand the importance and discussion about the UNHCR data centers for data collection and sharing concerning climate displaced persons on a voluntary basis by:
- a. Recommending the creation of an annual report under the jurisdiction of COP for the status of people displaced by climate related events:
    - i. Asking that this annual report provide areas for improvement while also providing solutions and policy recommendations;
    - ii. Supporting the implementation of an international data-sharing network on the statuses of climate refugees global;

- iii. Requesting that this report is to be published under future United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
      - iv. Committing to have continuous reports until a supermajority of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) States are satisfied with the joint effort of the UNHCR and UNESCO organs;
    - b. Using available modern technologies to fill data gaps in order to help Member States in need of information concerning meteorological patterns, climate migration causes and patterns;
    - c. Promoting the data sharing of locally and nationally collected data in order to:
      - i. Help Member States in need to prepare better to reduce the number of people affected by climate disasters;
      - ii. Share the right techniques to deal with risks caused by climate change to displaced persons;
      - iii. Prevent the displacement of climate affected persons;
    - d. Encouraging regional coalitions in similar geographical zones to share data based on the Migration Data Portal such as:
      - i. The number of refugees they envision to receive based on last events within the region;
      - ii. The number of asylum seekers they expect within the year so that they are able to quickly answer the demands and needs such as health care, housing and job opportunities;
12. *Suggests* the development of a research on cyber security system to ensure the protection of the commune data basis used by Member States, lead by the Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT), following the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:
- a. The initiative for the constitution of a commune data basis in the Middle East and Maghreb region will be supported and funded by the UNOCT donations;
  - b. Ensuring a safe cyberspace for the implementation of a commune data basis in the purpose of good transmission of information and communication between Member States;
  - c. Member States participating in this data collection system, are invited to share their technologies and knowledge on the matter in the purpose of providing an easy access to cyber security system:
    - i. Sharing the knowledge of cyberspace engineer and specialist to ensure the transmission of secure information and prevent the hacking of this database;
    - ii. Involve stakeholders such as academics PHD's on the subject throughout the development program of this database;
    - iii. Giving access to every Member States wishing to improves its security system to prevents intrusive attacks in their cyberspace and data thefts;
  - d. Having biannual reunion in the goal of reevaluate the needs each year:



- i. Promote cyber stability through the culture of cyber peace by emphasizing the dimension of human rights and the promotion of a digital culture in cybersecurity;
    - ii. Promote the participation in the cyber diplomacy between the civil society and the States;
    - iii. Foster multilateral cooperation to facilitate the harmonization of security standards on cyber governance through this process;
  - e. Encourage the exchange of technical assistance between Member States in case of cyberattacks;
13. *Encourages* developed Member States to further the existing funds to prevent Cyber Warfare in Developing Member States, such as the *ITU Accessibility Fund*, in order to ensure their self-sustainability in Cybersecurity;
14. *Recommends* Member States to support and increase funding to the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries so less developed Member States have capacity to establish climate resilient infrastructure through:
- a. Increasing the capacity of the UN Technology Bank in order to advise coastal Member States on how to create climate resilient infrastructure such as roads, bridges and tunnels, and developing the UN Technology Bank's capacity to further provide solutions to rising sea levels;
  - b. Supporting the UN Technology Bank with cost effective and efficient irrigation methods that support states to use decreased levels of water in agriculture;
15. *Recommends* the UNDP work with all willing and able Member States to implement equal and accurate technologies like Early Warning Systems to be able to provide accurate information in a timely manner to those in areas at risk of disasters in cooperation with:
- a. United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to access annual studies with Member States who lack the technology and funding to understand their risk to be affected by the climate change;
  - b. World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative;
16. *Invites* Member States and non-Member States to consider the guidelines set by the UNHCR on how to treat and recognize the rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change on a more regional level:
- a. Supports the inclusion of legal aid and guidance for displaced persons impacted by climate change as well as improving their access to social services by the host state;
  - b. Calls for preparedness when it comes to anticipating the harmful effects of climate-related disasters and encourages Member States to reference the Refugee Environmental Protection Fund (REP);
  - c. Renews its request to work towards reducing the global carbon footprint;
  - d. Strengthening long term cross-border medical support with the collaboration of Member States under the supervision of NGOs and the World Health Organization (WHO);

17. *Suggests* that ECOSOC and its regional commissions, in cooperation with NGOs, act upon the urgency to make water accessible to individuals by:
  - a. Making use of innovative technologies for monitoring and managing water usage, e.g., smart water grid (water distribution system) in order to make the most effective use of any available water resources;
  - b. Expanding research into new water purification technologies, such as but not limited to, desalination, reverse osmosis or ultra-/microfiltration in order to provide new water resources;
  - c. Expanding cooperation between Member States and NGOs, e.g., through sharing knowledge and best practices;
18. *Encourages* the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in countries most subject to the adverse effects of climate change determined by the UNEP:
  - a. The usage of genetically modified crops and selecting crops most suitable to environmental conditions;
  - b. Encouraged collaboration from the UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to aid in the reduction of emissions in food production:
    - i. Developing sustainable water irrigation systems, such as but not limited to, Qanats (underground tunnels which allow water to reach surface), hydroponic farms or cloud seeding in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNHCR Fund for Innovation and the Environment and Resilience Fund;
    - ii. Encourages the reduction of deforestation and the protection of other ecological zones supervised by the UNEP;
  - c. Aligned with SDG 15 (life on land):
    - i. Encourages the creation of environmental protected zones when applicable;
    - ii. Encourage policies that limit corporate deforestation practices;
    - iii. Encourage practices to offset deforestation by reforestation in other areas;
19. *Invites* wealthier Member States to increase investments in global funding frameworks such as the Green Climate Fund to allow Member States affected by water scarcity access the financial resources needed to developing these programs;
20. *Recommends* all Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR, international foundations and NGOs focused on starting personal projects, that are part of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) seeking to facilitate the collaboration among NGOs in the field of humanitarian work, to develop Country Operation Plans: A specific plan established by each Member State, describing what the State plans to support its affected citizens in the case of a hazard, which will be based on data provided by Early Warning Systems to provide immediate humanitarian aid and impactful support for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as soon as disaster strikes;
21. *Encourages* United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), OHCHR and HRC and other relevant United Nations bodies to work closely together on the humanitarian problem of human trafficking as refugee are often targeted by human traffickers;

- a. Ensure continued and respectful working between NGOs such as the Red Cross, local authorities, UNHCR and previously mentioned actors to insure safe travel and extraction from endangered regions whilst respecting territories sovereignty and regional political and cultural dispositions;
  - b. Seeking a dedicated section on human trafficking of people displaced by climate change;
  - c. Ensure close work between UN organ such as UNICEF and other relevant United Nations bodies to secure protection of the most vulnerable especially young girls and their families as they are the most affected and endangered by human trafficking;
22. *Supports* The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and skill training of youth and families' needs and interests whilst respecting the values of individual host communities based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). *Requests* the support for vulnerable persons in business by voluntarily providing and supporting networking opportunities whilst working together with relevant NGOs:
- a. Further support of the creation of initiatives specialized for girls and their needs in educational environments such as schools;
  - b. Investment in research about gender specific dimensions of displacement and the effects it has on the educational situation;
  - c. Facilitate access to healthcare services for underprivileged populations with a focus on climate change and its impact on the health of vulnerable groups such as young girls and wellbeing by implementing the Wellbeing, Health, and Access to Sustainable Programs (WHASP) by:
    - i. Creating emergency clinics in rural or remote areas, to be responsible for providing and facilitate access to healthcare services such as low-cost vaccination and health checkups for vulnerable individuals, and will have a focus on maternal and infantile health as it remains one of the main barriers for vulnerable persons, supporting them by providing basic necessities such as food, clothes, medication and child care facilities;
    - ii. Adequate pregnancy healthcare support by providing supplies through the World Health Organization (WHO) and any additional structural project will be worked on with the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
23. *Encourages* for the development of sustainable housing in order to fulfill the needs of vulnerable populations in a collaboration between UNHCR, local authorities and NGOs such as Habitat for Humanity:
- a. Suggests providing shelters for vulnerable populations through private-public partnerships, such as farm workers, fishermen, families, marginalized populations and displaced people affected by climate change and people displaced in context of climate disasters and climate change by expanding existing infrastructure;
  - b. Seeking to utilize regionally relevant building materials to the affected areas;
24. *Supports* the multilateral collaboration between Member States and Non-Member States through the IOM to encourage solidarity for IDPs by:

- a. Incentivizing states to protect and support citizens in the event that they are displaced from their homes because of climate change, by:
    - i. Allocating more resources to transfer and house citizens;
    - ii. Allowing its citizens to apply for a visa introduced by Migration Efforts for Visa and Safeguarding Impact (MESSI);
  - b. Strengthening long term cross-border medical support with the collaboration of Member States under the supervision of NGOs and WHO;
  - c. Improving IDPS access to social services offered by the host state through;
25. *Encouraging* UNESCO and all other relevant actors to act on protecting indigenous culture freely and in as many if not all are threatened and their decline growing stronger with climate crisis, forcing them to evacuate their ancestral territories often forcing them to abandon some inherited traditions:
- a. Safeguarding the right of indigenous people to practice their culture as freely as possible;
  - b. Promoting a safe environment for ingenious and marginalized groups to practice their religious and cultural beliefs;
26. *Welcomes* the promotion of climate-resilient infrastructure such as fortification of coastal, off-shore and flood-prone infrastructure on a national and private level using Official Development Aid (ODA) and investment by private corporations to prepare populations for the adverse effects of climate change:
- a. Member States finding out where is the disaster-prone areas within their territories and establishing protocols under the Disaster Assessment and Coordination of evacuation for them;
  - b. Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in terms of technology to make infrastructures of climate change-vulnerable countries resistant against climate change;
27. *Suggesting* the promotion of cooperation among several UN bodies and NGOs to support climate refugees:
- a. Promotion of refugee-friendly policies;
  - b. Encouraging the usage of experts under control of HRC to investigate human rights abuses that are likely to occur in refugee camps and coordinating intergovernmental cooperation to provide aid to meet basic needs of refugees there;
  - c. Supporting financial and technical cooperation with existing NGOs caring for people displaced by climate change;
  - d. Volunteers Member States and bodies such as UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other relevant UN organs to coordinate the allocation of resources which families and children bear disproportionate responsibilities in climate change such as food, water, and fuel to support families and children displaced by climate change;

28. *Recommends* the HRC to create an online conference with the name Migration Efforts for Visa and Safeguarding Impact (MESSI) as a sub-conference to the Conference of Parties (COP) that helps Member States to establish and improve individual NAP's through cooperation, achieving climate resilience, by creating two pillars consisting of an internal and external approach that:
- a. for one implements guidelines for voluntary participation in timely relocation schemes inside Member States;
  - b. Is creating guidelines for a humanitarian visa for climate refugees displaced across borders with which they can access basic needs like housing, healthcare and food;
  - c. Considering the data gathered by the Task Force on Displacement mentioned in operative clause 7.a;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily submit reports about domestically compiled data containing suggestions on best practices and experiences concerning climate resiliency and displaced persons, especially concerning NAPs;
  - e. Inviting experts proposed by Member States from UNHCR, UNEA, IPCC IOM, NGOs and the private sector to gather, compile and share new information on extreme weather events, as well as climate related internal and external displacement;
  - f. Is funded by the UNHCR Fund for Innovation, the Environment and Resilience Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the UN General Fund, and the IOM Development Fund;
  - g. Is organized and supervised by the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment with the help of IOM, UNHCR and the OHCHR;
29. *Recommitting* the all agreed parties to achieve the \$100 billion per year by 2020 in support of climate action in developing countries that was agreed upon at COP15 in 2009 with a new date being agreed upon at COP28, emphasizing that funds and donations be focused on risk reduction.