



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



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—
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NMUN•NY 2023
Conference B
10 – 14 April 2023

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General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Committee Staff

Director	Lindsey Velde
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Chair	Andrew Snow

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA3/1/1	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	57-13-22
GA3/1/2	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	57-9-26
GA3/1/3	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	54-12-26
GA3/1/4	Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change	60-6-26

Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee convened for its annual session to consider the following items on the agenda:

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

Representatives from 91 Member States and 1 Observers attended the session.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda as II, I and immediately started discussing the matter of “Safeguarding the Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change.” The committee began articulating their ideas on Tuesday and was initially divided into eight preliminary working groups. By the end of the second session, the number of working groups had grown to ten.

By Wednesday, the Dais had received eleven working proposals encasing an extensive spectrum of mechanisms that addressed capacity and resilience building, climate education, comprehensive regional actions in affirming human rights, research and technology sharing, and pathways for returning “climate refugees” to their homes, among other calls to action. Throughout their informal discussion, Member States acted with persistence and a diplomatic fervor. The committee's collaborative efforts were further reflected when it executed several combinations of working papers.

On Thursday, the Committee accepted four draft resolutions and two unfriendly amendments. The committee adopted all of the proposals.



Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming resolution 35/20 of the Human Rights Council, which reports on climate change and migration as a catalyst for environmental human rights protections,

Distressed by the increasing number of people displaced by climate change, which requires taking steps to protect the rights of displaced people by this issue,

Acknowledging that climate refugees often lack legal protections and access to clean water and sanitation, healthcare, food, and suitable shelter in their new host countries,

Fully aware of the rise of global temperatures and the effect that extreme weather conditions have on the individuals affected,

Stressing that Member States should recall that displaced persons affected by climate change are forced to seek refuge in their own state as well as others,

Recalling the obligation of Member States to uphold human rights and to provide for people in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitization), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Aware that only 2.9 million of the 21.8 million displaced climate refugees have returned to their home Member States and are not able to access sufficient resources,

Noting with deep concern the 370 million indigenous people whose livelihoods are being negatively affected by climate change by means of an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, storms, cyclones, as well as heatwaves,

Recognizing that the annual average number of displaced people is 21.5 million and the damage caused by common natural disasters such as droughts, storms, and heavy floodings, as well as the lack of water, food, and shelter for persons displaced by such disasters,

Guided by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights and the United Nations Secretary General's *Call to Action for Human Rights*, which states that "the best form of protection is prevention,"

Deeply appreciative of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre for monitoring and anticipating internal displacement and protecting Human Rights,

Acknowledging the right of persons to move freely between countries as outlined in Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Further acknowledging Article 15 and Article 25.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which state that the right of people to non-deprivation of nationality and citizenship and adequate living

conditions and health standards include the indispensable need for food, water, sanitation, clothing, housing, and medical care,

Concerned that the Center for Immigration Studies approximated 72% of refugees are described as having language barriers upon arrival to host countries, specifically regarding basic understanding of reading and writing in host country's official language,

Recognizing that certain Member States do not have sufficient funds to address their respective climate and refugee situations,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to social, humanitarian, and cultural problems related to forced displacement,

Highlighting the need for more transparency, as outlined in the *Paris Agreement (2015)*, as it is important to address the issue of climate displacement by reducing the overall effects of climate change,

Expressing concern for the socioeconomic and political ramifications brought about by climate displacement onto refugees, especially pertaining to uncontrollable factors resulting in a lack of decision for their relocation,

Expressing regard for the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) implementation of using radios as a tool to communicate with indigenous people in highly vulnerable situations,

Cognizant of the development of local, national, regional, and global user-friendly systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies,

Affirms the contributions of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and *Addressing Human Mobility Driven by Climate Change* seeking tangible action to acknowledge the impact of climate change refugee challenges to maintain human rights,

Acknowledging crucial gender-based concerns as demographics show 80% of climate change refugees are women as noted in the outcome documents of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP27,

Emphasizing the need for guarding human trafficking measures that expand on the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, as adopted by the fifty fifth session of the General Assembly in 2000,

Acknowledging the importance of international and developmental funding of climate vulnerable and developing countries for research involving the development of ecologically sustainable transitions for social and behavioral change programs,

Affirming the need for access to health care by climate change refugees, including making it more reachable, including broader mental health services, and reinforcing the efforts of the UNHCR to increase mental health and psychosocial support programming among refugee communities,

Guided by the Sendai Framework, which improves the understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability, and hazardous characteristics and encourages Member States to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030,

Recognizing the implementation of Project Life in Cuba, which manages new residences away from flood-prone areas, initiates emergency response programs, and ensures all future construction is well-adapted to the environment,

Alarmed by all-time high levels of CO² output at 31.5 gigatons that is highly concerning to the health of our planet where the research in science, the output of emissions, and control of the issue to predict global disasters are extremely important,

1. *Recommends* that the Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management Programme, under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, implement monitoring strategies to prevent future climate-displaced individuals, including children and indigenous people, and encourages regional agencies to implement regional risk assessments to determine the specific needs of each region as well as provide risk assessment for those most vulnerable like indigenous people and children by:
 - a. Monitoring sea level rise, training in climate finances, and capacity building at the community level by collecting data on risks with new technological advancements;
 - b. Developing an Emergency Displacement Aid Commission that connects displaced persons with resources such as temporary shelter, food, and job opportunities through the use of organizations such as the Red Cross or Red Crescent;
2. *Recommends* that during disaster recovery it is critical to reduce future disaster risks by “building back better” and increasing disaster risk awareness and education through:
 - a. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in its provision of education to individuals through the Framework for Community Resilience, which has the goal of guiding and supporting the work of National Societies through:
 - i. Assisting communities as they adopt risk-informed, holistic approaches to address their underlying vulnerabilities;
 - ii. Encouraging communities to adopt demand-driven, people-centered approaches to community resilience strengthening;
 - iii. Connecting to communities, being available to everyone, everywhere to prevent and reduce human suffering;
 - b. The One Billion Coalition for Resilience, which focuses on building individual, household, and community resilience through risk awareness and seeks to improve education on risk awareness by helping communities and households build resilience through:
 - i. First aid and preparedness training;
 - ii. The strengthening of local institutions and early warning systems;
3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement early action systems, which are used to save lives, jobs, and land that supports long-term sustainability, including by utilizing:

- a. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems project (SCIEWS), which works along the coast of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific to monitor and predict climate disasters for those in need and:
 - i. Utilizes technology by tailoring specific plans to regional sectors that link to climate mitigation;
 - ii. Plans for sustainable financing for the operation and maintenance of installed early warning systems that are developed and implemented, including with public and private financing options from UNDP;
 - b. The SCIEWS project, with improved meteorological stations with updated systems for improving disaster risk reduction with more effective means of generating and disseminating information and:
 - i. Improving technology from outdated systems by installing automatic weather stations and automatic water level stations, which allows for information to reach people most affected by climate disasters as quickly as possible;
 - ii. Financing by the Global Environment Facility-Least Developed Countries Fund, which assists countries that are under-developed;
4. *Further invites* Member States to focus on the needs of climate refugees from various countries through:
- a. Partnering with Member States and existing international agencies to share resources such as technology, expertise, and equipment to support development efforts by:
 - i. Collaborating with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UNFCCC Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
 - ii. Working with nonprofit organizations such as Borgen Project, Red Cross, and Refugees International;
 - b. Collaborating with the Protection Agenda that is endorsed by 109 Member States that:
 - i. Helps better prevent and prepare for displacement before a disaster strikes;
 - ii. Assists in improving their responses to situations when people are forced to find refuge, either within their own country or across an international borders;
 - c. Providing humanitarian assistance such as sending relief aid or donations in the event of a natural disaster or crisis;
5. *Looks forward to* collaborating with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in safeguarding women's rights through gender-responsive measures in the face of the climate displacement crisis by:
- a. Safeguarding prevention methods of family separation during the transition of relocation process;

- b. Increasing the implementation of family planning programs within climate change refugee settings;
6. *Encourages* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to oversee the implementation of more affordable, practical, and sustainable shelters and housing accommodations in order to safeguard the universal human right to shelter and build regional resilience by supporting both the National Housing Trust Fund and World Bank in investing in affordable temporary housing in coastal and low-income communities on higher grounds to avoid rising sea levels and by:
 - a. Suggesting that all new construction and homes are sustainably built to the environment for refugees, in line with Article 25/1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, in order to reduce population density in low-lying areas, ensuring that all new construction is well-adapted to the environment and identifying communities most vulnerable to displacement in order to ensure;
 - b. Developing infrastructure projects such as floodwalls and levees that help to prevent the potential damage caused by natural disasters by requesting the Adaptation Fund, which finances programs or projects in order to support vulnerable communities in developing countries to adapt to climate change, to financially support Member States' infrastructure;
 - c. Recognizing the importance of ecologically sustainable housing for refugees by regulate housing standards to ensure resilience from future climate disasters;
7. *Calls for* the implementation of programs that assist in providing agricultural and food education by UNHCR in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), including but not limited to:
 - a. Climate and geography-related farming methods such as vertical farming, hydroponic farming, drip irrigation, solar irrigation, geothermal heating, urban farming, aquaponics, hydroponics and aquaculture, aquaculture and reverse osmosis to reduce environmental degradation exacerbated by climate change;
 - b. The development of climate resilience by crafting a state-centered climate education program, climate resilience literacy plan, and strategies that highlight resilience on agricultural systems by integrating and catering climate-smart agriculture in coordination with the UNFCCC, UNEP, and World Food Programme prior to designing state-centered guidelines, and the Green Climate Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development in terms of financial support;
 - c. The introduction of science and technology such as genetically modified organisms to further develop sustainable agriculture;
 - d. The encouragement of Member States to improve coordination with national agricultural sectors by conducting inter-dialogue workshops on the utilization of climate-smart agriculture in mitigating climate risks and its significance to food security through the support and guidance of the aforementioned international organizations;
 - e. The strengthening media and information on climate resilience in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ensuring all states including the least developed countries have access to media and information

regarding climate resilience, strategies and programs, and Global Climate Change Alliance in strengthening the dialogues and delivery of information;

- f. Suggesting floating gardens as used in Bangladesh and Singapore that allow for the garden to rise as the sea level rises;
 - g. The use of gardens as a flood-resistant solution and provide appropriate food resources to the indigenous populations of coastal areas by protecting their livelihoods from flooding;
 - h. The implementation of radios and various risk disaster technologies that can be used to communicate with indigenous groups in remote areas to ensure proper food, water, and shelter needs;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to report their steps and actions to mitigate climate change annually as per the *Paris Agreement* regarding their average temperature rise regionally by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to consider UNFCCC's recommendations while recognizing the role of the *Paris Agreement* as a means of human rights protection and climate displacement reduction as it tackles the issue of climate displacement at its source, climate change;
 - b. Reiterating to Member States that the UNHCR found climate change to be a major cause of climate displacement;
 - c. Emphasizing SDG 7, which ensures that the safety of Member States is prolonged for future generations;
 - d. Emphasizing SDG 13, which emphasizes the need for the *Paris Agreement* to be followed by the Member States;
9. *Keeping in mind* the housing standards set forth in the UNHCR Emergency Shelter Standards, such as:
- a. The protection from the elements, space to live and store belongings, and provision of privacy;
 - b. The provision of basic living necessities including, but not limited to, blankets, mats, tarpaulin, and access to regulated drinking water for displaced persons;
 - c. Shelter that is culturally and socially appropriate and as familiar as possible;
10. *Further emphasizes* that those living in dangerous coastal regions have the right to security and therefore must be protected from floods through the use of sea defense infrastructure and defensive coastal management, including but not limited to the prevention of coastal erosion and the construction of dikes, walls and barriers, and also understanding that these must be adapted to the specific country or region by:
- a. Requesting that the Adaptation Fund, which finances programs or projects in order to support vulnerable communities in developing countries to adapt to climate change, to financially support Member States' infrastructure;

- b. Suggesting the strengthening of policies and actions in line with nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and an agreement on terms for the protection of the human rights of displaced persons in the wake of climate-change-induced disasters;
- 11. *Recommends* the use of the IPCC on monitoring methodology for displacement, collecting quantitative and qualitative data on food security, forecasting, and food production globally with:
 - a. Funding by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UNEP, and UNFCCC, each of which have prerogatives to help with displaced refugees due to climate disasters by investing funds towards monitoring risks pertaining to climate displacement;
 - b. Action to provide policymakers in Member States and specialists in academia with scientific data for climate action that focuses on science and policy interfaces;
- 12. *Proclaims* that people living in extremely exposed coastal areas have a right to safety, and therefore need an evaluation of the current state of their coastal housing infrastructure to analyze their durability and protectiveness in the event of floods or other climate catastrophes and:
 - a. Appeals for the replacement or reinvention of this housing to ensure that people live in sustainable and sheltered buildings;
 - b. Suggests the international community establish comprehensive climate change strategies similar to Project Life by:
 - i. Implementing and supervising the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, emerging from sector policies in programs linked to food security;
 - ii. Utilizing existing resources and funds from the IPCC and Green Climate Fund;
 - c. Further invites local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to collaborate with governments to devise innovative coastal housing solutions such implementing climate resilient building codes and relocation away from vulnerable locations as an alternative to delocalization in areas that can prosper with proper coastal defense as delocalization is a disruptive measure and should be used as a last resort to protect people's right to private and family life;
- 13. *Further recommends* the standardized implementation of the Green Refugee Camp Model to be adapted by the UNHCR and UN Habitat, with consideration of local climate and geographical factors, to provide:
 - a. Sustainable shelter opportunities through utilizing locally available and biodegradable but climate resilient materials;
 - b. Basic necessities in accordance with the UNHCR *Refugee Resettlement Handbook*;
 - c. Climate change education to communities within the Green Refugee Camps;
 - d. Alternative cooking methods, such as utilizing locally available food waste, such as but not limited to fruit peelings, nutshells, and peanut husks to reduce the use of firewood;

14. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will work together to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and oversee the proper distribution of food, water, and adequate living shelters by:
 - a. Developing and implementing Member States' national climate action plans known as NDCs and national adaptation plans as stated under the *Paris Agreement*;
 - b. Reflecting on the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and other human rights instruments that require states to guarantee effective remedies for human rights violations;
 - c. Urging Member States to prioritize future regional support and to provide citizenship climate refugees to ensure that displaced individuals are integrated in fellow Member States or host countries in line with Article 15 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
 - d. Supporting the implementation of financing that have multilateral partnerships generating resources that assist with remigration in disasters through organizations such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, and the least Developed Countries Fund;
 - e. Collaborating with organizations such as the IPCC and International Monetary Fund to assist with providing affordable financial protection;

15. *Asks for financial assistance and the funding of programs and services offered by the UN and the World Bank from potential donors such as:*
 - a. The International Organization for Migration, an agency supporting and coordinating relations with its Member States and providing assistance for consistent development and distribution of international migration policy issues;
 - b. The State and Peace-building Fund, the World Bank's largest multi-donor trust fund that mandates the inter-relationships between climate change, disaster risk, and conflict and also focuses on institutional transformation in recovery conditions and addressing the impact of demographic change;
 - c. The Social Action Fund Project, designed for the construction of urban and rural infrastructure development, social development and protection;
 - d. The Swedish Development Cooperation Agency, an organization based on the principles of aid and development effectiveness, created for providing opportunities to improve adaptability and resilience to climate change;

16. *Further calls for* the creation of the Joint Climate Initiative that regulates finances and requires no forced financial requirements from Member States that:
 - a. Ensures that affected nations find it beneficial for those affected by climate crisis;
 - b. Develops a legal framework that will protect international communities to support fellow Member States to safeguard the human rights of persons displaced by climate change, regardless of citizenship status by implementation of resource centers in resource-deprived countries, which provide medical kits, emergency aids, locally grown produce, and water sanitation services;

- c. Ensures people's security and basic needs that is based upon the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, and notes that:
 - i. Indigenous peoples are often left behind and to ensure they are at the forefront of change, their rights need to be secured;
 - ii. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* establishes the universal framework for the survival, well-being, and dignity of the Indigenous people;
 - d. Promotes climate change mitigation and adaptation to prevent it from happening to the people of Member States by:
 - i. Supporting environmentally friendly practices stated in the *Paris Agreement*;
 - ii. Expanding climate technology such as radios to broadcast announcements on severe and frequent climate events that include the implementation of the IPCC's monitoring methodology to such technology;
 - e. Seeks a significant decrease in unemployment through the creation of new entrepreneurial ventures from climate change refugees;
 - f. Replaces a rapidly aging population in the workforce and offsetting their retirement;
17. *Encourages* accessibility to education for displaced persons by:
- a. Implementing equal access to education, as well as higher education institutions, in communities affected by climate change through UNESCO;
 - b. Collaborating with the World Health Organization to hire new educators, provide teacher training, and provide learning materials and resources;
 - c. Promoting environmental education in schools and professional development;
 - d. Suggesting funding under the National Climate Initiative;
 - e. Ensuring better transportation methods from and to school;
18. *Calls for* the implementation of international frameworks through collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) to protect the universal human rights of climate refugees by:
- a. Recognizing the rights of children to have a healthy environment and education by developing mitigation measures to minimize future negative impacts under Human Rights Council resolution 45/30;
 - b. Implementing access to health care and education to all refugees by:
 - i. Addressing the specific mental and physical needs of climate refugees in the health sectors by medical providers;
 - ii. Further recommending providing trauma therapy and counseling programs for victims of climate change disasters;

- iii. Introducing access to pharmacies for treatment of chronic diseases for refugees;
 - iv. Expanding education on nondiscriminatory protocols for victims of climate change disasters;
 - v. Recommending immediate response protocols for victims with noncommunicative and communal diseases;
 - vi. Providing information on sexually transmitted diseases and non transferable diseases;
 - vii. Sharing education and information regarding disabilities;
 - viii. Partnering with the United Nations Division of Healthcare Management to dispatch providers to areas afflicted by climate catastrophes;
- c. Providing emergency aid and healthcare professionals to Member States impacted by climate-induced disasters;
19. *Urges* the implementation of climate resilience for vulnerable populations with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach to prevent future displacement by encouraging local communities to implement:
- a. Restoring environments through region-specific protection responses such as mangroves, swamp forests, and grass swamps to improve the health of seagrass beds and coral reefs in collaboration with UNEP to reduce the impacts of extreme weather events to prevent future climate displacement;
 - b. Educating local communities on methods to not further degrade their environments and promote conservation;
 - c. Implementing community-level climate monitoring and grievance systems between the local and governmental level to ensure environmental climate resolution on the local and regional level;
20. *Proposes* an online platform, similar to the UNFCCC's website, to supplement its regular meetings on scientific research, that is solely dedicated to sharing scientific findings that will safeguard the human rights of people living in vulnerable coastal zones, and including:
- a. International research on infrastructure designed to prevent coastal damage;
 - b. Water management and sea defenses for the benefit of countries immediately concerned by rising sea levels;
21. *Recommends* actions towards protecting the safety rights of displaced persons by climate change in the face of their vulnerability to human trafficking through:
- a. Introducing technology-based tools to assist the protection against human trafficking such as:
 - i. Blockchain for traceability and provenance to identify the risks of human trafficking in their global supply chains in connection to refugee establishment;

- ii. Artificial intelligence to assist survivors and victims of human trafficking by introducing applications that will aid support systems reach targeted communities in various languages and platforms;
 - iii. The usage of radios and radio services as used by the UNHCR to inform vulnerable groups of climate situations;
 - iv. Funding of the International Finance Corporation and UNHCR, to invest in building telecommunication services in underdeveloped communities;
- b. Enhancing the training of community members to respond to emergencies and treating the victims of human trafficking;
- c. Adapting the international duty to discourage human trafficking of all forms and:
 - i. Advises international community to place a future policy criminalizing the exploitation of refugee workers;
 - ii. Calls upon the Member States to take guidance from the United Nations regarding taking part in forced labor for refugees of climate change.



Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Acknowledging the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) establishing that everyone has the right to adequate living by making food, clothing, housing, and medical care accessible through bilateral, multilateral, and international cooperation, which is essential to strengthening actions to support and improve human rights,

Cognizant of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (building resilient infrastructure), and SDG 13 (climate action), specifically its target goals 13.1 (strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity), and 13.3 (improving education and awareness programs),

*Alarmed by the 2014 World Health Organization report on *Quantitative Risk Assessment* that reveals that the effects of climate change will increase heat-related deaths in the next decades,*

Further recognizing that climate change can multiply various risks known to contribute to insecurity, overburden state capacity, and make already vulnerable communities, including those of individuals displaced by climate change, more susceptible to human rights violations,

*Bringing attention to *The Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations*, through which the cooperation between local, national, and international humanitarian organizations achieve progress in the protection of human rights,*

Observing the statistical difference between the number of conflict-related and climate-related internally displaced people (IDPs) as 23.7 million displaced persons were disrupted by climate change and 14.4 million were displaced by conflict internally in 2021,

Directing attention to the need to focus on IDPs compared to refugees as there were a larger number of those moving internal versus across borders,

Aware of the difficulties to move from areas of origin and resettle due to international legal obstacles and an ambiguous recognition of climate change as a legitimate reason for displacement,

Realizing the great difference between IDPs and original refugees as there are much more prevalent IDPs occurring in recent years than those that cross borders,

Recognizing the need of a definition of climate refugees and the need for specificity to advocate the special needs of these persons,

Encouraged by the work done by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Climate Finance Data Portal to facilitate the transparent tracking of funds given by the UNFCCC towards Climate Finance through the Climate Finance Data Portal,

Reiterating the existing entities and databases, such as but not limited to, the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR), International Organization of Migration (IOM), Commission of Science and Technology, and the Joint Center of Forced Displacement, of regions and organizations that collect statistical and administrative data on persons displaced by climate change,

Noting with approval the work of the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) to engage with volunteer external institutions to conduct research that can inform the United Nations (UN) on how to further promote and protect human rights, especially by means of research, testing, and exploration,

Acknowledging the efficient and accurate contribution of leading source data and analysis that the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) provides to the international community,

Noting the importance of protecting personal identifiable information of persons displaced by climate change following *The Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy* (2018) adopted by the High-Level Committee on Management,

Observing the need for more research on practical and beneficial relief aids to nations that are home to people displaced by climate change, as well as to nations that shelter people displaced by climate change,

Dismayed by the fact that the current definition of climate finance as used by the UNFCCC does not currently include provisions for people displaced by climate change,

Promoting research to ensure the accuracy of data and increase awareness of the hardships concerning internally displaced people, refugees, asylum-seekers, and other relevant high-emerging refugee populations,

Realizing the need for more research on climate finance and the practical and beneficial relief inconsistencies surrounding current data in terms of its ability to foresee possible climate crises that directly affect the human rights and needs of persons displaced by climate change infrastructure,

Guided by current UN programs and branches that contribute towards the collection of climate-related data while simultaneously emphasizing the need for a human rights framework related to persons displaced by climate change,

Stressing voluntary invitation and commitment to data research and collection as expressed in the *Practical Guide for Evidence-Based Voluntary National Reviews* (2022) published by the United Nations Statistics Division,

Deeply concerned that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated nearly 10 million children were displaced following weather-related shocks in 2020 alone,

Acknowledging that the relationship between climate change and security is indirect, non-linear, and multifaceted, and can make already vulnerable communities, including those of individuals displaced by climate change, and particularly children, more susceptible to human rights violations,

Recognizing the *Doha Declaration Global Programme (2016-2021)* which noted that access to education can be a tool to prevent crime and promote a culture of lawfulness within Member States,

Further highlighting General Assembly resolution 63/281 (2009), on "Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications," which recognizes the possible security implications of climate change, namely

compromised political stability, human safety, and national security infrastructure, as well as the importance of intensifying international efforts to address this issue,

Alarmed by the lack of infrastructure and missing humanitarian aid, assistance, healthcare, education, and development available for people undergoing the process of displacement by climate change,

Expressing appreciation for the successes of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), where international donations fund basic human services for refugees such as healthcare and education, and mirroring this model for climate refugees worldwide,

Considering the Gender and Age-Based Mainstreaming Method, specifically the “Country-Driven Gender and Climate Change,” created by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in cooperation with the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), to conduct research and identify gaps and lapses in existing climate displacement initiatives,

Reminding Member States that physical resources are not the only priority and that cultural capital and the right to education are equally significant to global development as physical resources,

Considering the importance of creating a shared understanding of cultural norms, while aiming to preserve the cultural nature of migrants in the States where they arrive as a result of climate impacts,

Emphasizing the need to fill critical funding gaps when humanitarian needs surpass the number of funds available and the lack of effectiveness as observed in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in assisting climate hotspots,

Recalling the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (1946) adopted by the General Assembly at the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants that establishes the need to safeguard the human rights, specifically the right to life, security, housing, and education, of refugees or migrants, many of whom may include displaced persons,

Appreciating the work done by various UN bodies and funds, specifically UNFCCC, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and the Green Climate Fund focused on combating climate change and those focused on supporting the human rights and well-being of refugees,

1. *Recommends* the adoption of the term “environmental migrant” created by the Council of the IOM in 2007 where:
 - a. “Environmental migrant” is defined as “a person or group(s) of people who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence;”
 - b. Acknowledging “environmental migrant” as a working definition that is open to amendments subject to the international community during the annual United Nations General Assembly;
 - c. Expanding the term “refugee” to include externally displaced individuals to guarantee their protection enshrined in the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing climate change as a reason for immigration and the provision of transparent immigration policies for persons displaced by climate change by:
 - a. Rendering existing policies and provisions on displacement based on climate change by establishing strategies of propagation and communication and using methods, such as translation, to facilitate understanding and accessibility;
 - b. Including an index of definitions of legal jargon that is used in immigration policies which encompass the observation of climate change as a grounds for displacement and outline the International Refugee Law, such as the *1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol* which does not explicitly reference people affected and displaced by climate change, to ensure that persons displaced by climate change are afforded appropriate protection and assistance;
3. *Affirming* the natural sovereignty of Member States, data and information on environmental migrants should be collected on a voluntary basis only and the information should be made available to all Member States while also recalling that:
 - a. Current funding should be estimated for refugee crises by UNHCR data and analysis in conjunction with the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement and The World Bank through:
 - i. Surveys of small villages and settlements;
 - ii. Regional assessment;
 - iii. Global assessment;
 - b. Personal identities should be protected through anonymized disaggregate data from which identifiable labels are removed to protect the identities and privacy of environmental migrants;
 - c. Member States should collect data based on age, sex, location, displacement status (external or internal), and state origin of environmental migrant;
4. *Requesting the* bolstering of existing international databases and agencies that monitor climate disasters enabling Member States to protect the rights of environmental migrants by:
 - a. Increasing participation in the UNDRR efforts to collect climate and migration data for the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction to better counter the economic and social disparagement of environmental migrants and their human rights;
 - b. Reforming the IOM and the Secretary-General's *Data Strategy Plan* by:
 - i. Making certain that all Member States are represented at the IOM's annual International Forum for Migration Statistics to discuss and improve accessibility to the collection and analysis of migration data which reflects the complexity of characterizing the movement of people today;
 - ii. Improving the accuracy of the Environmental Migration Portal through regular consultations with Member States in order to create accurate State profiles which

- recognize the differences in capabilities in terms of economic status, resilient housing, regulated migration pathways and social mobility;
- iii. Encouraging the annual dissemination and sharing of data through the United Nations Statistics Division to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and for Member States to make data-informed decisions;
 - iv. Ensuring that organizations like the IOM safeguard a rights-based approach toward internal and external migrants;
- c. Calling upon the Commission of Science and Technology Development (CSTD) to:
- i. Foster a forum for academia, Member States, and civil society that would circulate the Secretary-General's *Data Strategy Plan*;
 - ii. Implement "Data collection and technology to aid environmental migrants from the threat of climate change" as a priority theme for the 27th CSTD Summit;
 - iii. Create action plans based around obstacles of technology development in Member States that otherwise are unable to do so;
- d. Utilizing the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement in collaboration with the UNHCR on a collection of demographics related to environmental migrants;
5. *Encourages* the GIDD to report on the efficiency of the work done by UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other organizations to support internally displaced people, in order to better help individual Member States support their IDPs by:
- a. Asking the UNHCR to include this data in the UNHCR Refugee Finder to inform the current situation of displaced people and refugees caused by climate change circumstances;
 - b. Ensuring the UNHCR also includes this data in its annual report to the General Assembly, therefore ensuring that all Member States are provided direct access to this vital information;
6. *Requests* UNAI to direct partner academic institutions to conduct scientific research specifically in regions affected by climate change to research and test the effectiveness of current programs that assist persons displaced by climate change;
7. *Recommends* that, for international displacement, the purview of the UNFCCC's Climate Finance Data Portal be increased to track funds that specifically support the human rights of people displaced due to climate change by:
- a. Recommending this be done in conjunction with the World Bank and the other organizations that were integral to the creation of the Climate Finance Data Portal;
 - b. Encouraging individual Member States to start tracking the funds that they allocate towards supporting people displaced by climate change;

- c. Advising Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to track what portion of their climate finance funds promotes or safeguards the human rights of persons displaced by climate change, including research regarding the human rights of displaced persons;
8. *Aims to* address insufficiencies of existing initiatives, specifically in terms of effectiveness, sustainability, and adaptability of methods to secure the well-being of IDPs and other displaced persons by climate change by:
 - a. Adopting the Country-Driven Gender and Climate Change Framework of ADB and NDF in the General Assembly as part of constantly updating the UNDP gender and climate change programs;
 - b. Asserting that the framework will serve as a guide to all Member States to integrate gender considerations into planned action, legislation, policies, programs, and other projects in all areas and at all levels to address and reduce existing displacement brought by climate change risks;
 - c. Conducting biannual meetings with the UNFCCC, UNDP, and the IOM regards to research and analysis made to be administered by the states' government representatives, and climate and human rights expertise;
9. *Further recommends* strengthening collaboration between climate-focused NGOs and refugee focused NGOs on efforts to support and protect people displaced by climate change through:
 - a. The creation of an annual summit directed towards both organizations with expertise combating climate change and organizations protecting the human rights of people displaced by climate change;
 - b. Requesting the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to oversee the summit;
10. *Strongly recommends* that Member States create, amend, and/or develop national policies to develop sustainable infrastructure to secure the basic human right to shelter for environmental migrants, within both urban and rural areas, which should be:
 - a. Aiding displaced persons in relocation to sustainably built areas with access to safe shelter by:
 - i. Expressing the desire to create sustainable architecture within environmental migrant housing areas in order to conserve resources promoting the construction and reconstruction of buildings using recycled material such as repurposed plastics and recycled concrete;
 - ii. Utilizing solar cell energy in environmental migrant housing and further supports NGOs that utilize shelters made out of recyclable materials such as storm board;
 - b. Requesting the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to author a report on providing potential funding towards resilient housing costs for environmental migrants for a period of 12-18 months;
 - c. Assessing specific types of climate disasters to identify the need for more resilient architecture to diminish the impact of natural disasters in areas identified as high risk;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to specifically include educational institutions in areas with a high influx of youth displaced due to climate change within *Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Education* to prepare schools and education authorities to aid in continuing the education of displaced youth by:
 - a. Working with the GIDD to determine how many children have been displaced and determine where they are currently located;
 - b. Seeking out and partnering with educational institutions in areas with an influx of environmental migrants;
 - c. Fostering collaboration between displaced youth and educational institutions to determine the steps and materials necessary for enrollment;

12. *Encourages* existing schools within Member States that receive environmental migrants to prioritize hiring new teachers, specifically women, who are environmental migrants which should:
 - a. Provide additional education resources through NGOs to be specifically allotted to hiring and training new staff members from both the cultures environmental migrants are coming from as well as those of the state of current residence;
 - b. Further provide through NGO partnerships care packages distributing medical, technological, and cultural essentials to new staff members;
 - c. Recommend Member States to push for the distribution of scholarships through UNESCO, NGOs, and other education programs for migrant children from their public and private institutions, which reaffirms our commitment to diversity and inclusivity of the utmost importance;

13. *Expresses* its hope for cultural preservation and integration of displaced people through education by:
 - a. Utilizing radio-based organizations such as UN Radio and Farm Radio International in promoting accessible programs in order to:
 - i. Target internally displaced people's needs for maintaining native language;
 - ii. Encourage internationally displaced peoples to learn their host state language on a volunteer basis by providing language lessons;
 - b. Promoting distance learning, modeled after Ukraine's response to educational needs during the ongoing war by:
 - i. Allowing countries to retain their own individual education systems;
 - ii. Preventing cultural erasure;
 - iii. Creating opportunities to return to host countries with the necessary educational backgrounds;
 - c. Establishing family reunification programs to locate family members who may have been separated during migration through data collection information;

14. *Provides* recommendations to the World Food Programme (WFP) on how it can improve its programs and strategies by:
 - a. Improving food assistance policies and initiatives in dealing with food insecurity among vulnerable countries such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) affected by climate change, conflict, and inequality by:
 - i. Expanding collaboration with food programme organizations particularly the Climate Food Projects in increasing support to funding and food grant aids for displaced persons;
 - ii. Building strong cooperation with the local and regional food programme NGOs;
 - b. Promoting and investing in sustainable agriculture and livelihoods and ensuring equitable access to food and resources for all refugees;
 - c. Supporting small-scale farmers, reducing food waste, addressing poverty and inequality, and fostering international cooperation;
 - d. Developing emergency food banks to provide food for displaced people in case of food insecurity;
15. *Reiterates the call* for international cooperation towards the *Paris Agreement* in limiting global warming temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius and the SDGs, specifically SDG 13 and SDG 17 by:
 - a. Highlighting the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by:
 - i. Creating a long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy;
 - ii. Recommending Member States will adhere to their National Determined Contributions (NDCs);
 - iii. Building the capacity to adapt to climate change by implementing climate mitigation efforts through climate-smart technology, such as the Developed Trichy Smart City apps;
 - b. Showing that success is dependent on all Member States to record their transparency on their progression of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by adhering to the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
16. Supports the integration of environmental migrants into their relocated society through an adaptive framework ensuring a systematic approach to implement aforementioned solutions in accordance with their priority established by the model of first, second, and third generational rights by:
 - a. Identifying the first generational right as the right to life, the second generational right as housing, education, and professional opportunities, and the third generational rights as the ability for self-determination;
 - b. Improving measures of the United Nations Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in order to provide a framework of policy measures for Member States to choose from that address the legal protections and social welfare;

- c. Expanding on the actions taken by NGOs such as Jusoor, World Learning, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and Pratham. in order to establish social programs to provide job training to help assist new environmental migrant's integration into the local economy through cultural labor programs such as community kitchens and cultural textile creation;
17. *Recommends* the expansion of multilateral and international frameworks, such as the World Bank *Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020–2025*, to ensure that its principal and overarching goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity are achieved, particularly through the strengthening and enhancement of development strategies that avert potential security concerns in conflict- and climate-affected areas, thus reducing the prospect of displacement due to climate change, especially in least developed countries;
18. *Advises* collaboration with existing organizations and Member States to provide resources and funding from pre-existing UN bodies, and NGOs to support displaced peoples by:
 - a. Pooling funding from the World Bank, UN agencies such as UN-Water, UNHCR, UNFCCC, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), IRC, and the Green Climate Fund to fund different sections of the resolution;
 - b. Working alongside NGOs such as CARE, Education Above All, International Rescue Committee, and Humanity & Inclusion;
 - c. Enlisting private sector companies in order to promote safe and equal access to food resources;
 - d. Allocating funds on the basis of equity determined by data migration patterns previously collected;
 - e. Improving measures of voluntary contribution, particularly by highly industrialized Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme's Green Climate Fund, which allocates infrastructural resources to the highly vulnerable societies threatened by climate change and supports the integration of those displaced;
19. *Reiterates* the importance of abiding by the multilateral guidelines outlined in the Climate and Environment Charter towards other Member States, specifically those that provide recommendations as to how to effectively and swiftly mobilize funds that facilitate access to humanitarian aid, medical assistance, and other vital resources and services for the benefit of persons displaced by climate change.



Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights of Persons Displaced by Climate Change

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Aware that 1.5 billion people could be displaced due to climate-related disasters by the year 2050 and that almost 1 billion children live in extremely vulnerable Member States,

Encouraged by the multilateral collaboration reached in the adoption of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and its potential for the advancement of the human rights of people displaced by climate change,

Sharing the concern that the climate crisis has created a mass number of displaced persons and the type of unequal disparity this creates,

Recognizing the need for an international treaty to establish a definition for persons displaced by climate change as refugees as a distinct type of refugee from that defined by the 1951 *Refugee Convention*,

Noting the reality that geographical regions are unique from one another and that differences need to be taken into consideration when implementing a framework,

Expressing concern about the movement of migrants and persons displaced due to the effects of climate change across international borders,

Alarmed by the healthcare disparities that plague disaster-prone nations as a result of climate change and the need to ensure the rights of health to individuals based on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), and that a focus on healthcare is needed for maintenance of the quality of life bestowed upon every individual to be maintained,

Guided by the *Global Compact on Refugees* established by the General Assembly in 2018, which seeks to provide assistance to refugees and the countries and communities they are residing in,

Recalling the *Strategic Framework for Climate Action* established by the General Assembly in 2022, which further supports internally displaced persons and refugees,

Ensuring the safety of persons displaced by climate change as stated in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*,

Proclaims its belief that new infrastructure fosters opportunities to promote and maintain the human rights of people displaced by climate change,

Calling attention to SDG 4 (quality education) target 7, which focuses on the lack of educational opportunities provided to children and adults displaced by climate disasters,

Fully aware that current funding is not sufficient to cover the rapid pace at which climate change is affecting infrastructure in rural areas that are becoming food insecure due to long-standing droughts and lack of access to resources,

Expressing concerns about unstable global markets leading to the destabilization of local businesses,

Bearing in mind that according to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), there are 65 million forcibly displaced persons, 4.2 million stateless individuals, and over 40 million internally displaced persons as a result of climate change,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations, a hundred million people were forced to leave their homes in 2022, and emphasizing the importance of security and aid for displaced people by climate change,

Understanding the deep impacts climate change-induced migration has on vulnerable populations around the world,

Having decided that climate change should be fought excessively in order to address the refugee crisis to address the concerns of displaced persons,

Seeking the necessary measures for adaptation and recovery from the high influx of persons displaced by climate change,

Reassuring Member States that defining persons displaced by climate change does not obligate Member States to bear the full responsibility of this crisis,

Recognizing that cooperation and trade between Member States is a necessity to ensure all Member States have the ability to create sustainable infrastructure,

Alarmed that those displaced by climate change are not offered the same protections as refugees,

Recalling the Refugee Status Determination of the UNHCR, which is the legal or administrative process by which governments determine whether a person seeking international protection is considered a refugee under international, regional, or national law,

Clarifying the role of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) in crafting a comprehensive database with reports on internally displaced persons and their demographic profiles,

Remembering that climate change impacted stateless individuals, especially those of indigenous communities, are also at risk of human rights violations,

Aware of the exacerbation and fluctuation of natural disasters due to climate change,

Stressing the need to address all aspects of sustainable energy, agriculture, transportation, water, and buildings,

Acknowledging the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) Disaster Losses and Damaging Tracking System, which monitors the progress of reducing losses and damages at national and sub-national levels,

Emphasizing the need for more sustainable transitory shelters as persons displaced by climate change are integrated into host countries,

Further recalling the financial assistance already provided by existing United Nations agencies,

Realizing the need for advancing technological resources and its ability to support refugee transitions,

Observing the efficiency of implementing climate-smart technology in lesser developed Member States,

Taking into account the need to improve the digitalization of incoming refugees and stabilize the transitions of refugees into the UNHCR system,

Alarmed by the correlation between climate change and increased cases of human trafficking as measured by the UNHCR,

1. *Recommends* the creation of an international treaty by Member States to explicitly define the status of persons displaced by climate change to account for their distinct situations and needs by:
 - a. Entrusting the drafting of this treaty to the UNHCR and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
 - b. Considering the *1951 Refugee Convention* in defining the status of persons displaced by climate change, and:
 - i. Emphasizes that the cause of displacement from their home is climate change and its impacts, such as a lack of food production or famine, an inability to access drinkable water, means of obtaining employment being hindered, or communities becoming inhabitable;
 - ii. Suggests that this treaty create a separate refugee status that would establish a new set of protections applying only to persons displaced by climate change and their needs and is acceptable to all Member States;
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that sets a precedent for the human right to move within the boundaries of one's home country safely and encourages Member States to address the anticipated influx of persons displaced by climate change to cross international borders by:
 - a. Ensuring the safety of persons displaced by climate change as stated in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*;
 - b. Funding international investments at the borders and points of access to protect the human rights of persons displaced by climate change crossing the international border through the voluntary cooperation of Member States;
 - c. Accurately adapting a Member States-based housing infrastructure catered towards regional demographics for populations that are the most at risk to be displaced;
3. *Encourages* investment in measures related to the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration* that aim to formalize and support the resilience of communities to ensure persons displaced by climate change's human rights are protected in the regions and sovereign nations by which they travel in a regionally adapted way by:
 - a. Providing comprehensive policy options and initiatives, by considering the advice of the UNHCR, to provide migration options to those displaced by climate change;
 - b. Expressing its hope for the strengthening of existing pathways based on the previously identified popular climate migration routes;

- c. Insisting that persons displaced by climate change will be monitored in terms of both refugees passing through and seeking residence are to be left to the respective Member State in which territory they are currently moving through, investing in infrastructure, housing, transportation, education, development, and any other resources needed by voluntary support from Member States;
 - d. Acknowledging that persons displaced by climate change are an opportunity to better the workforce, stimulate population growth, and prevent potential internal conflict;
 - 4. *Recommends* that Member States pave the way for stateless individuals affected by climate change to easier access to citizenship, residency, nationality, or legal refugee status by:
 - a. Reforming and implementing nationality and civil registration laws in order to:
 - i. Reduce the number of undocumented stateless people impacted by climate change;
 - ii. Form pathways for citizenship in the host nations and ensure the human rights of these people displaced by climate change;
 - iii. Allow such stateless people to acquire jobs and thus contribute to the Member State's economy;
 - iv. Accept stateless individuals and providing them with legal status, which may also balance out the wide age gap in many underdeveloped Member States, considering that a majority of stateless people are youth;
 - b. Advocating for and collaborating with the UNHCR's #IBelong campaign to end statelessness by 2024 by:
 - i. Reporting updated and accurate statistics on climate change impacted stateless individuals that have been displaced after a severe climate crisis;
 - ii. Recommending partnerships with either non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or private organizations to assist Member States and stateless people impacted by climate change in the legal process;
- 5. *Suggests* that Member States establish task forces to develop new housing and transit infrastructure that reflects the sentiment expressed in the *Paris Agreement* and the specific needs of Member States by:
 - a. Supporting the creation, by the Member States, of task forces comparable to the Task Force on Displacement established by the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference to help supervise the protection of persons displaced by climate change, both passing through and establishing themselves on the ground;
 - b. If willing, increasing supply chain logistics in fostering development while keeping in mind the perspective of aid recipients;
 - c. Furthering their commitment to *Agenda 21*, a non-binding framework to organize the voluntary cooperation of governments, private sector organizations, and the United Nations;

6. *Recommends* that the United Nations Human Settlements Programme organize collaboration between regional blocs, local policymakers, individual Member States, and private organizations by:
 - a. Emphasizing the need for developing need-based climate assessment for Member States that reside in regions below and at sea level with preventive infrastructure weather resistant dams and weather-resistant mangroves all keeping rising water at bay;
 - b. Accounting for national differences between Member States and allowing them to pursue policy options and initiatives based on their own socio-economic status, persons displaced by climate change realities, and capabilities;
7. *Strongly urges* developed Member States to take initiative in modernizing the infrastructure of developing Member States which are most affected by climate change in an equitable manner to support these Member States in combating issues of climate change and poverty to ensure the human rights of all individuals and therefore:
 - a. Welcomes NGOs and companies within the energy sector to develop programs that will modernize the power grids in developing regions;
 - b. Asks for Member States to focus on researching solutions and collecting data to support sustainable agriculture practices in withstanding climate change conditions;
 - c. Recommends that willing and able Member States increase investment and implement subsidies to support the cultivation of climate-resilient crops to reduce food shortages in regions impacted by climate change;
8. *Urges* Member States to supply educational opportunities to both children and adults, like that found in the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, for the purpose of integrating them into the culture of the region or Member State they are migrating to, doing so by:
 - a. Promoting greater assimilation through lessons on the host Member States' culture, history, and language, such as language training programs that UNHCR organizes;
 - b. Utilizing online programs to combat overcrowding in classrooms and lack of funding in schools and densely populated refugee camps;
 - c. Providing economic incentives that allow new persons displaced by climate change to utilize their newly found skills and education to their advantage by moving them into a labor market and a potential secondary education like Technical and Vocational Education and Training;
9. *Urges* Member States to utilize the UNDRR and crisis-sensitive educational planning, which shows risks impacts in education systems and how education systems can reduce their impact and occurrence by:
 - a. Promoting the development of education policies and programs that will help prevent future crises;
 - b. Preserving education in the most vulnerable areas by identifying and analyzing natural hazards such as natural disasters;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* of the already existing programs with the overarching goal of achieving holistic health for individuals struggling with migration, taking into consideration:
 - a. Incentivizing volunteer-based organizations that assist with care along a health-centered focus of the transport of individuals by:
 - i. Recognizing the difficulties of advanced age groups to facilitate the transport of individuals displaced by climate change to their new Member State;
 - ii. Assessing and providing the knowledge of individual specific illnesses during transport, including the transmission, potential problems, treatment, and management;
 - iii. Elevating the education of factors that will affect the individual's health during migration to the new Member States;
 - iv. Education on tools for managing the person's illness during their migration to the new Member States through the referrals of healthcare providers;
 - b. Expressing financial need to back development strategies associated with taking care of persons displaced by climate change with a health-centered focus by encouraging equitable third-party donors and public-private partnerships (PPPs) to make a substantial positive difference in the lives of older people affected by climate change to:
 - i. Call institutional investors to design markets to deliver capital funds to climate-resilient agriculture;
 - ii. Measure positive and social environmental outcomes to target the impact caused by climate change;
11. *Reiterates its call for* voluntary Member State funding to support the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* to replace essential infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports, agriculture, airports, and renewable and non-renewable power supplies lost by climate change related to natural disasters;
12. *Recommends and advises* international trade between countries that have an excess of resources and those that are lacking that will:
 - a. Result in the resolution of the issue of agriculture through trade that presents an immediate threat to those affected by climate change;
 - b. Refer to the recommendation to use a system-wide approach in order to strengthen responsiveness and build and strengthen partnerships in relation to financing from the *United Nations System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action*;
13. *Calls for* collaboration with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center in order to create comprehensive monitoring and reports specifically for stateless persons to better track the migratory flows and patterns of persons displaced by climate change, by:
 - a. Developing optional data system in which Member States volunteer information;
 - b. Provisioning comprehensive and consolidated database on the demographic profiling of persons displaced by climate change;

- c. Crafting of needs-based assessment programs for stateless persons based on data collected through the IDMC;
 - d. Engaging in annual reports on the situations of stateless persons across borders regarding the basic needs of stateless persons;
 - e. Implementing early alert systems by:
 - i. Detecting neighborhoods and individuals who may be displaced as a result of climate change so that nations can build early warning systems;
 - ii. Keeping an eye on financial and social variables in addition to environmental circumstances;
 - f. Encouraging collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Division to ensure the free flow of data among all Member States;
 - g. Seeking collaboration with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in order to mobilize funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts;
14. *Endorses* a system that assists Member States with inefficient resources to develop sustainable infrastructure, agriculture, housing, and assistance for persons displaced by climate change by:
- a. Utilizing funds and/or trade of resources based on voluntary efforts by Member States, UNHCR refugee-specific funds, and other refugee-related resources, with the United Nations Resource Management System allocating these resources based on individual conditions and needs using online communication to promote the charitable fund;
 - b. Following the approaches of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by:
 - i. Supporting irrigation infrastructure, providing food supplies, fostering regional water cooperation, and supporting livelihood security;
 - ii. Making the most efficient use of nonrenewable and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls;
15. *Encourages* the creation of a program called the Housing Climate Change Refugees program that aids displaced persons in finding shelter and housing by:
- a. Calling on further cooperation between Member States' governments;
 - b. Working directly with UNHCR to ensure the right of housing and shelter for migrants displaced by climate-related events;
 - c. Implementing the International Organization for Migration, which provides services and advice concerning migration to governments and migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrant workers, and the UNHCR;
 - d. Funding from the Oak Foundation, which commits its resources to address issues of global, social, and environmental concern, particularly those that have a major impact on the lives of the disadvantaged;

- e. Implementation of Green Refugee Camps to allow for more environmentally sustainable transitory housing for persons displaced by climate change to provide eco-friendly living conditions and increase local agricultural production, while also providing local employment within host countries' economies;
16. *Suggests* that economically developed Member States engage in diplomatic collaboration in order to facilitate financial mobilization that aims protection towards communities vulnerable to climate change through:
- a. Inviting Annex I States to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* to honoring their existing commitments and increase their financial contribution to the Global Environment Facility;
 - b. Recommending that NGOs create an affiliation with international organizations fighting against climate change for emergency funds at the discretion of each Member State NGO and UN Bodies to Promote innovation and combat climate change;
 - c. Requesting all Member States, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the World Health Organization assist countries in enhancing their capacity to reduce health vulnerability by increasing the funds for necessary resources such as medicine, food, and clean water;
17. *Recommends* and advises that international trade between countries that have an excess of resources and those that are lacking, in line with the recommendation to use a system-wide approach in order to strengthen responsiveness and build and strengthen partnerships in relation to financing from the *United Nations System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action*;
18. *Encourages* the use of sustainable biofuels, innovative and climate-friendly vehicle technologies, the availability of sustainable energy sources, as well as transport on railways and inland waterways, and intermodal transport and:
- a. In addition, a transport policy converter will be included to take into consideration the implementation of regional, national, or local transport policy measures and ensure persons displaced by climate change have a safe and orderly passage to their destination;
 - b. By creating a powerful and transparent analysis tool to develop future transport strategies and to support policy decisions by the Member States;
 - c. Discussing how national and international policies and investments can be directed toward implementing targeted local adaptation actions to improve the resilience of coastal and island communities to:
 - i. Enhance coastal and ocean resilience, marine planning and zoning, sea walls, and nature-based solutions;
 - ii. Coordinate through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
 - d. Encourages the use of clean energy and strong incentives for adaptation by:

- i. Following the lead of the International Energy Agency, Sustainable Energy for All, and United Nations Environment Programme;
 - ii. Providing advice to developing governments on policies that create a more favorable environment for renewable energy;
 - iii. Raising awareness of successful approaches to policy, finance, and technology options;
 - iv. Providing information, and dispelling myths about renewable energy;
 - v. Partnering with the World Bank to invest in clean and affordable energy and with the finance sector to encourage investment by lowering risks for renewable energy projects;
- 19. *Urges* collaboration between UNHCR and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to educate refugees in camps about the topic of human trafficking in each Member State by:
 - a. Noting educational initiatives to be facilitated, and implemented by the hosting Member State alongside the UNHCR and IOM;
 - b. Encouraging promoting the existing annual international summit held by the United States to discuss and educate nations on the signs of human trafficking among all Member States;
 - c. Ensuring that victims of trafficking who are migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers, returning refugees, and stateless persons are identified in a timely manner, and offered the best available specialized protection and assistance;
 - d. Calling for the implementation of community-based security that will be trained to respond to emergencies of human trafficking by:
 - i. Strengthening the awareness of domestic peacekeeping forces in issues related to climate-associated migration with the goal of ensuring the security and safety of affected populations;
 - ii. Promoting the education of human trafficking and resources to local, regional, and State law enforcement;
 - iii. Providing transparency in the health sector by medical providers to reassure patients and victims while simultaneously publishing these findings;
- 20. *Encourages* community-based alternatives to immigrant/refugee detention centers in partnership with NGOs such as via:
 - a. Protecting the mental and physical well-being of persons displaced by climate change in host states who have fallen victim to arbitrary detention;
 - b. Providing climate change refugees with legal case workers who will help navigate the legal system of the host State;
 - c. Keeping climate change refugees together to combat family separation;

21. *Noting* that educational initiatives should be facilitated and implemented by the hosting Member State alongside the UNHCR and IOM, by:
- a. Drawing attention to the UNDRR and its Disaster Losses and Damages Tracking System, which is developing a new hazardous event and disaster losses and damages tracking system which will cover losses and damages at localized areas by:
 - i. Connecting weather observations and hazardous events with related impacts or losses;
 - ii. Having information about damages that are affected by natural disasters;
 - iii. Collaborating with the National Disaster Management Offices and the National Hydro-Meteorological Services of supporting and improving new analytical options of damages and losses;
 - b. Calling upon UNHCR to provide special assistance throughout the Department of International Protection during the process of gaining a legal status of refugees and migrants affected by the current climate change displacement situation, in order to ensure their human rights within each State's regulations, which:
 - i. Will be done throughout its Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section;
 - ii. Will be special consideration in the Department's Research No. 40 on Refugee Law in a Time of Climate Change, Disaster, and Conflict;
22. *Acknowledges* the need for well-being programs that facilitate access to health care by:
- a. Encouraging trauma therapy and counseling for survivors of climate change disasters through public-private partnerships between existing regional NGOs in the Member States on a volunteer basis;
 - b. Giving access to pharmacies for the treatment of chronic diseases for refugees;
 - c. Providing guarding protocols to prevent family separation during the transition of the relocation process;
 - d. Improving basic resources, such as clothing and entertainment to children within the refugee areas.



Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights of Displaced Persons by Climate Change

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Bearing in mind the thematic objective of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Third Committee, which is focused on the preparation before, protection during, and rehabilitation after climate-driven displacement of Member States' citizens,

Recalling Articles 13, 14, and 15 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which ensures people their nationality, equality under the law, freedom to migrate safely, and the right to leave and return to any country,

Conscious of the 1989 *Convention on the Rights of the Child* due to the additional vulnerability status minors have because of their age,

Underlining the 1951 *Refugee Convention* and the 1967 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which lay out an insufficient definition of "refugee", as it excludes climate change as a reason for displacement,

Noting the UN's definition of the term "capacity-building,"

Recalling the 2014 *Brazil Declaration* regarding the protection of all refugees in Latin America,

Appreciating the effectiveness that the 2013 *Dublin Regulation* has had in the territory of the European Union with the management of asylum seekers,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022) on, "the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment," which affirms a three-pronged approach to sustainable development,

Taking note of the fact that displaced refugees are facing disproportionate risks due to natural disasters, which have been exacerbated by climate change,

Deeply concerned with current infrastructure, including factors causing dire living conditions in refugee camps, as noted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Taking into account the fact that the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) expressed the need for expanding legal options for migrants as displaced persons often lose possessions with little to no compensation, including essential legal documentation,

Drawing upon regional efforts to coordinate response to climate change, such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC) that utilizes databases to forecast and develop climate analysis to improve predictability and preparation for climate-related emergencies,

Recognizing the success of the *Central African Forest Initiative*, specifically in Gabon, on a carbon-based emission system incentivizing Member States to lower their climate change-causing emissions,

Emphasizing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework) and its concept “Building Back Better”, which aims to understand and strengthen financial and humanitarian investments in disaster preparedness,

Praising the previous establishment of mechanisms to reduce climate-driven human rights violations, like semi-permanent housing and increased resource supply in critically vulnerable Member States,

Looking forward to developing policies and strategies to protect the human rights of persons who are displaced or at risk of displacement due to climate change, including the development of regional frameworks,

Bearing in mind that the needs of host countries will differ depending on various factors, such as climate, the volume of refugees, local production, and stockpiles of supplies required,

Alarmed and concerned that the current legal frameworks for refugees and IDPs do not provide direct protection to individuals displaced by climate change, exacerbated by existing data gaps concerning climate-related relocation,

Taking into account the need for expanding legal options for migrants, as displaced persons often lose possessions, including essential legal documentation,

Recognizing the importance of the mission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), investing themselves in the livelihood of climate refugees in the Near East,

*Alarmed by recent resolutions adopted regarding refugees, as outlined in the 2022 *Strategic Framework for Climate Action*, which only briefly mentions displacement and the state of climate migrants,*

Deeply concerned that in the past, according to the UNHCR, extreme weather events caused by climate change which accounted for an annual average of 21.5 million displaced persons since 2008,

Aware that at present, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), a majority of the 59.1 million people that were internally displaced globally in 2021 were displaced by climate-related disasters,

Fully alarmed that in the future, according to the World Bank’s Groundswell Report, 216 million people will be displaced due to climate change in 2050,

Noting with distress that, according to the UNHCR, around 41% of all forcibly displaced persons are children, with half of the global youth living in regions at a high risk of climate change affliction,

Keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 13 (climate action), which aim to reduce inequality and take climate action to secure safe migration,

Having examined the distribution of the World Bank’s Climate Investment Funds, which primarily benefit international climate organizations concerned with greenhouse gas emissions and agriculture,

Recalling the 2015 Paris Agreement to cooperate on assessing the impact of climate change on vulnerable people through better use of technology and capacity building, which will require mobilization of public and private capital,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate with the preparation before, protection during, and rehabilitation after the climate-driven displacement of Member States' citizens with UNHCR, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, the United Nations Development Programme, the Sendai Framework, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the World Bank, the World Economic Forum, the World Food Programme (WFP), UNRWA, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as The Solutions Alliance and Caritas Arquidoceana;
2. *Further encourages* UNHCR to recognize a commonly used definition for "persons displaced by climate change" as "someone who had to leave their home and move within or outside of their country of origin owing to natural disasters, such as droughts, fires, floods, or extreme weather events, or other issues related to climate change" that should be included in the UN terminology database UNTERM;
3. *Suggests* expanding the current definition of "refugee" to include people displaced by climate change, such that a refugee is "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion or owing to natural disasters and other issues related to climate change;"
4. *Proposes* all Member States to develop mechanisms for planned migration through the:
 - a. Development of risk assessment platforms within the purview of UNHCR, using the guidelines of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which monitor the danger of critical climate-related events that may result in displacement, to:
 - i. Plan displacement routes before displacement happen and allocate the necessary resources to make it a guided and safe journey;
 - ii. Inform affected citizens through local media and information campaigns in advance of these events to educate them about and prepare them for having to leave their home;
 - b. Creation of frameworks by UNHCR in cooperation with NGOs, civil society organizations, scientists, and experts on effective planning and structure processes for local governments;
5. *Suggests* to all Member States to adopt policies reflective of the *Dublin Regulation* that set out guidelines for the allocation of displaced people, which:
 - a. Prioritizes migration within countries of origin to prevent draining nations of their population and fueling conflicts at borders;
 - b. Is complemented by agreements based on how refugees are allocated and adopted with neighboring countries for those seeking refuge outside of their country of origin;
6. *Recommends* Member States to adopt a planned migration structure based on the 2013 *Dublin Regulation* to determine Member State responsibilities for the allocation of a refugee-seeking "person displaced by climate change" by:

- a. Ensuring that all migrants have the right to suspensive appeal and a personal interview in order to communicate their unique circumstances in a fair process;
 - b. Protecting family bonds and the relocation of children with their families;
 - c. Suggesting that Member States consider a suspension of transfers when deemed necessary and only detaining people as a last resort;
 - d. Encouraging multilateral cooperation and communication between voluntary international States to increase transparency within the migration process;
7. *Advises* all Member States that will accept refugees to implement structural reform in their education systems, which:
 - a. Provides vocational training using guidelines from the UNHCR to both elementary and secondary school teachers;
 - b. Cooperates with other UN organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, and UNICEF, to help schools welcome migrant children and provide educational opportunities to them and their host families if they are lacking guardians;
 - c. Uniquely serves the needs of those displaced by climate change;
8. *Endorses* Member States to form quick response mechanisms that:
 - a. Reaffirms the UN Peacekeeping Missions, to then equip the non-military specialists and knowledge by Member States to:
 - i. Reduce the need to flee by supporting countries unable to solve their problems, caused by the climate crisis;
 - ii. Give the refugees in foreign countries an opportunity to return to their countries under improved conditions;
 - iii. Assure quick reaction in cases of disasters or other circumstances that require immediate actions;
 - b. Cooperates with NGOs and local civil society groups to intensify their effectiveness and reduce costs by integrating volunteers and locals into immediate action initiatives;
 - c. Recommends funding by the Member States, mirroring the economic and bureaucratic model of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) wherein national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) determines the relative costs each Member State must aim for;
9. *Requests* that all Member States develop policies and strategies to protect the human rights of people displaced or at risk, which includes developing regional frameworks, which assist in mainstreaming climate change issues in the development planning of countries in the region and provide expert forecasts and analysis of the potentially hazardous impacts of climate change;

10. *Further recommends* that Member States implement successful disaster risk reduction strategies that are currently employed internationally while recognizing the need to specifically tailor proposed solutions to Member States' populace and environment through legislation aiming to:
 - a. Emulate the Asian Regional Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction to create a structure for implementing the Sendai Framework;
 - b. Issue warnings to communities, assist those needing shelter, and offer rescue, and immediate first aid to those impacted through local media and on-the-ground personnel;
 - c. Act as an institutional response to climate-caused crises, which will contribute to a significant decline in the death rate;
11. *Further suggests* that the IPCC and IOM oversee the collection of approved disaggregated data from voluntary Member States' contributions regarding climate-driven migration while upholding the right to privacy and data protection, which will be used to:
 - a. Provide recommendations to Member States to help monitor and track allocated data on IDPs and refugees and identify gaps within existing organizations and infrastructures;
 - b. Assist Member States in developing solid national policies based on the needs of different population groups reflected in the data which would protect the human rights of individuals forced to relocate due to climate change and:
 - i. Reflect on needs related to ethnicity, gender, and other personal factors;
 - ii. Provide medical assistance relative to accessibility needs, medication, and other humanitarian aid;
 - c. Prioritize further research regarding migration patterns specific to climate-driven displacement to better establish and implement policies in preparation for climate displacement;
12. *Strongly encourages* Member States to increase their official development assistance for Member States hosting climate-related refugees such that they can:
 - a. Expand housing development to properly shelter climate refugees;
 - b. Expand educational facilities to ensure the education of climate refugees;
 - c. Improve collaboration with UNHCR;
13. *Further recognizes* the need for a more substantial distribution of funds when working with Member States to support national resources by:
 - a. Mirroring the structure of the IPCC, which invested around 600 million euros to climate research programmes as well as the amount of effective resources and funds;
 - b. Drawing inspiration from the Climate Investment Funds, which currently provides US \$11 billion towards accelerating coal transitions, renewable energy, and industry decarbonization, which suggests prioritizing further funding in areas with development and transitional countries of climate change;

14. *Requests* further humanitarian aid to Member States who have borne the brunt of those displaced by climate change by:
 - a. Providing monetary grants to countries with populations of displaced persons via the International Monetary Fund;
 - b. Contributing non-monetary humanitarian aid such as food, medical supplies, and hygiene products to countries with displaced populations;
15. *Calls for* developed Member States to enhance access to healthcare, water, and food supply for displaced persons;
16. *Encourages* Member States to ensure persons displaced by climate change have access to their basic rights;
17. *Further urges* Member States to strengthen programs by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prevent migrants from being exploited or becoming victims of human trafficking or smuggling;
18. *Advises* Member States to cooperate with their government personnel to offer asylum to refugees from vulnerable communities that are affected by climate change;
19. *Approves* of the utilization of programs, as well as the cooperation with existing organizations, to adequately disperse materials sustainably such as:
 - a. Foodstuffs and water, especially from local sources when possible, to reduce carbon emissions via the shipping process;
 - b. Tents, temporary housing, and plastic sheeting such as those historically supplied to refugee camps by the UNHCR to provide immediate short-term housing options for climate refugees;
 - c. Sustainable building materials including sustainably sourced mass timber, bamboo, clay, and stone bricks, the UNICEF and Conceptos Plasticos produced recycled plastic brick, recycled and reclaimed metals, and woods, as well as other sustainably sourced raw or composite materials;
 - d. Low-carbon energy source fuels that are compatible with the existing energy infrastructure used in nations that host climate refugees, such as those used in nuclear fission as well as low-emission fossil fuels such as natural gas and propane, as to provide for the inherent increased energy demand required by intaking nations by the acceptance of refugees;
20. *Proposes* that the United Nations Secretariat and voluntary donors bolster and increase funding of UNRWA mission to include migrants afflicted by more than conflict-related issues and migrants worldwide;
21. *Suggests* that the revised UNRWA mission will develop a more inclusive framework through:
 - a. A global campaign to raise awareness about the issue of climate refugees and the need for a comprehensive response, through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and

media outlets, with the intention of increasing both funding and concern for this organization;

- b. A network of refugee camps established, documented, and unkept by the UNRWA detailing:
 - i. The number of temporary, transitional, and permanent settlements;
 - ii. The influx and population of each individual camp;
 - iii. The allocation of UN and State funds to specific amenities within the camp;
22. *Reiterates its call* for all Member States to bear in mind the poor living conditions in refugee camps and to take action by:
- a. Improving the quality of water, food, and shelter within the means of the UNHCR and NGOs, such as Amnesty International;
 - b. Recommending the International Renewable Energy Agency advise the UNHCR to supply and oversee the use of renewable energy and access to technologies;
23. *Suggests* that Member States instruct their local governments to integrate refugees into the labor market by:
- a. Providing the refugees with opportunities for native language learning through existing infrastructure, including but not limited to asylum centers, language centers, and educational institutions;
 - b. Recognizing the educational and professional skills of displaced individuals through employment services provided by Member States to provide equitable opportunities;
24. *Invites* Member States to annually celebrate and promote International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October for organizations including, but not limited to, civil society groups, businesses, and academic and scientific institutions to advocate and educate interested parties in the Sendai Framework and its achievements with a focus on continuing to reduce the global number of people affected by climate disasters;
25. *Recommends* the UNFCCC oversee climate-crisis rehabilitative measures reflective of the “Build Back Better” concept, which includes:
- a. Establishing a low/zero carbon energy supply/demand system that will lead to increased energy security and economic viability;
 - b. Protecting the livelihood of the global populace through the provision of temporary income-generating opportunities, housing, relief materials, as well as work tools and resources;
26. *Calls for* fellow Member States to initiate a high-energy, low-carbon future for displaced persons by:
- a. Including displaced persons in international energy access agendas;

- b. Partnering with UNHCR to take part in the Clean Energy Challenge, which supports the host governments' own energy agenda, to address collective energy conflicts by:
 - i. Establishing a fund for the internal use of green energy;
 - ii. Using sustainable market-based energy models;
- 27. *Reminds* Member States to especially protect vulnerable people, who may require specific assistance because of physical, mental, or social disadvantages by:
 - a. Educating their citizens on the inequalities vulnerable people experience included but was not limited to disadvantages regarding living conditions, social integration, educational as well as career opportunities, and legal protection;
 - b. Creating an inclusive environment, through sustainable urban development, providing insurances and social protection, and a safe access to water and food supply;
- 28. *Further recommends* that the international community help refugees with their legal status, as under the UNFCCC, climate migrants do not have official protection under international law, by:
 - a. Promoting economic growth to meet the needs of the migrants and employers;
 - b. Providing legal assistance, support, and protection;
 - c. Ensuring safe and legal migration;
- 29. *Suggests* Member States conduct counseling and psychological medications and therapies among displaced persons and refugees brought by the post-traumatic stress of catastrophic events, such as natural disasters and conflicts in partnership with international psychological health organizations such as:
 - a. National psychological bodies such as the American Psychological Association,
 - b. NGOs such as The National Alliance on Mental Illness and Project HEAL;
- 30. *Recommends* the funding of transport of climate refugees from their host State to their native State by:
 - a. Providing travel such as administered by the WFP's Humanitarian Air Service;
 - b. Expanding transportation access to aid in the easy movement of climate refugees;
- 31. *Encourages* the incentivization of a carbon emission system akin to the UN Central African Forest Initiative by:
 - a. Establishing results-based payment on reduction of carbon emissions;
 - b. Incentivizing Member States to invest in community forestry and protected areas which will increase the reduction of carbon emissions payments received;
 - c. Encouraging the investment in low-carbon emission scientific research, focused on results-based outcomes;

32. *Recommends* prioritizing energy-efficient practices including:
 - a. Renewable targets for primary energy;
 - b. Increasing access to electricity for the general public and improve the quality of services rendered to consumers;
 - c. Requiring greater investments in electricity generation and renewable energy targets;
 - d. Creating a working plan with the help of experts in the topic for the next five years;
33. *Acknowledges* that many Member States may not have the adequate means to equip capacity-building with essential assets and sufficient personnel to achieve SDG 17 and therefore:
 - a. Encourages equipped Member States to support the sustainability of peacekeeping missions;
 - b. Calls upon universities and educational institutions within these Member States to serve as a center for research, innovation, and data collection and analysis to expand capacity-building to incorporate a variety of relevant SDGs;
34. *Calls upon* the diversity of Member States to uphold a further commitment to climate migrants through implementing policy recommendations that prioritize human rights and climate resiliency.