Sample Resolution

A/RES/3.0
United Nations Environment Programme
Climate Refugees
Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway
Signatories: Belgium, China, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, United States of America

The United Nations Environment Programme,

Bearing in mind, that a working definition for climate refugee is not fully established and recognized until adopted by the UNHCR and amended into the 1951 Refugee Convention,

Deeply concerned, with the large numbers of climate refugees that are estimated to amount up to 200 million within the next 40 years,

Fully aware, that climate refugees are amounting to a massive humanitarian crisis that is necessary to address,

1. <u>Recommends</u> the UNHCR and the 1967 Refugee Convention establish a working definition for a climate refugee that encompasses:
    a. Those displaced by disastrous environmental events, deteriorating environmental conditions,
    b. Those who migrate long-term or short-term, whether by will or by force,
    c. Those who are both internally displaced or must cross international borders;

2. <u>Urges</u> the UNHCR to create a framework that differentiates between temporary forms of environment induced displacement and permanent forms in order to provide appropriate aid to climate refugees by:
    a. In order to distinguish between the specific aid will be provided to climate refugees, this committee suggests using the Four Main causes of climate-related movement,
        i. Hydro-meteorological extreme hazard events evaluated by UNESCO,
        ii. Environmental Degradation and/or slow onset extreme hazard events,
        iii. Significant permanent losses in state territory as a result of sea level rise etc. and armed conflict/violence over shrinking natural resources;

3. <u>Recommends</u> a biannual conference between the UNHCR and UNEP:
    a. To discuss in conjunction what defines a climate refugee,
    b. To meet up to make committees aware of how to address the problem under each committee's jurisdictions.

4. Creates an integrated mandate between the UNEP Advisory Committees and the Climate-Induced Migration Commission of the Warsaw International Mechanism with measures that include, but are not limited to:
    a. Cross-Checking of Data Reports,
    b. The ability to report to the Conference of Advisory Committees of each body, situation of climate-induced migration of high priority,
    c. Enabling the Platform on Disaster and Climate-Induced Displacement under UNEP to request the initiation of emergency protocols and the mitigation protocols of the UNHCR's Warsaw International Mechanism,
    d. Enabling the UNEP's Hotspot Identification System to submit reports about current and potentially problematic areas to the UNHCR committee;

5. Calls upon the Green Economy Program to work in tandem with the GDACS system to more thoroughly identify which regions need aid and environmental infrastructure;

6. Encourages nations to put in place Refugee Reintegration programs which will include social, cultural, and economic workshops which will consist of:
    a. Local community leaders combined with local experts to transfer community knowledge along with environmental awareness to communities facing detrimental environmental effects,
    b. Education of established economic sectors within these communities to expand environmental awareness of economic activity such as promoting,
        i. Drip irrigation methods which will conserve water in arid areas using the Global Easy Water Products project,
        ii. Poly-cropping that will improve the fertility of the soil and prevent desertification,
        iii. Lesser dependence on environmentally harmful chemical pesticides which will prevent exhaustion of soil;

7. Promotes the establishment of climate resilient infrastructure in accordance with the Sendai Framework to prevent displacement caused by natural disasters and climate change, including:
    a. Improving roads and transportation networks,
    b. Updating building codes in accordance with the Sendai Framework,
    c. Creating earthquake resistant buildings,
    d. Creating wetlands to protect coastal communities that will be affected by high impact hurricanes,
    e. Restoring natural barriers, such as mangrove communities to further protect nations of low lying regions,
    f. Partnering with the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience to fund infrastructure updates;

8. Remains to be actively seized on the matter.