

**Committee:** Humanitarian Aid & Refugees

**Question of:** Recognition of climate-induced displacement and the status of climate refugees

**Submitted:** The Republic of Korea

**Co-Submitted :** North Korea, Denmark, Estonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Signatories:** France, Pakistan, Greece, Ukraine, Canada, Colombia, Guyana

The General Assembly,

*Reaffirming* the 2015 Paris Agreement, in which the international community committed to addressing climate change and its effects, including the recognition of climate change as a factor contributing to human migration and displacement and the need to “consider approaches that avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change,” Acknowledging that while the Paris Agreement took important steps toward mitigating climate change and supporting affected populations, it did not formally recognize climate-induced displacement or climate refugees under international law.

*Reaffirming* the urgent necessity to address gaps in legal protection of refugees displaced from climate impacts,

*Emphasizing* the Republic of Korea's efforts for supporting vulnerable populations, and commitment to international cooperation for climate change mitigation,

*Recognizing* the work of the Nansen Initiative on Disaster-Induced Cross-Border Displacement and the subsequent Platform on Disaster Displacement, which have generated critical research, policy dialogue, and non-binding frameworks to assist states in managing cross-border displacement linked to disasters and climate impacts,

*Affirming* that all people are inherent to basic human rights of life, liberty and education, and that these rights are infringed upon with the growing effects of Climate Change,

*Deeply concerned* that millions of people worldwide are already being displaced due to sea-level rise, desertification, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation linked to climate change, with numbers projected to increase significantly,

*Stressing* the urgent need to address this legal and humanitarian gap in order to ensure the dignity, natural rights, protection, and safety of affected persons,

*Emphasizing* the need for international cooperation, burden-sharing, and capacity-building, particularly for developing nations already facing disproportionate climate consequences,

1. Calls for the creation and global implementation of UN-endorsed international guidelines for climate rooted displacements, building off of existing frameworks, and expanding the rights of climate refugees under international law:
  - a. Expanding the principles of international refugee law, human rights law, and disaster risk reduction agreements like the Sendai Framework could provide for further protection of displaced peoples seeking asylum
  - b. These guidelines would create temporary protection members for displaced individuals through humanitarian aid, and temporary protected status;
2. Urges for strengthened human rights based humanitarian response with guaranteed access to basic essential services such as shelter, education, health support, legal assistance, etc for displaced people, and specific protection mechanisms for vulnerables such as women and children affected by climate impacts:
  - a. Collaboration between NGOS, international bodies such as the UNHCR, and government agencies could foster coordinated, efficient, and guaranteed service delivery systems of basic humanitarian services;
3. Proclaims the importance for improved data and forecasts for climate mobility with a joint-operated UN Climate Mobility Data Hub operated by the UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP to identify climate-induced movement patterns:
  - a. This would allow for efficient humanitarian aid planning, ensuring access to essential services
  - b. Improved data and forecasts for climate mobility could allow for preparation beforehand, evacuating populations, and protecting vulnerable people;
4. Reaffirms the importance of addressing the root causes of climate-induced displacement through full implementation of the Paris Agreement and strengthened global climate mitigation and adaptation efforts;
5. Requests that all nations reach a consensus on a proper term for individuals displaced due to climate change:
  - a. With this, we ask for proper protection for said individuals under international law;
6. Calls upon developed nations, international financial institutions, and UN agencies to support vulnerable states through funding, technology transfer, and adaptation programs in order to reduce displacement pressures and support climate resilience;
7. Supports the continued work of the Nansen Initiative and the Platform on Disaster Displacement as key foundations for policy development and encourages Member States to engage actively with these platforms;
8. Follows the notion of country sovereignty by :

- a. Allowing the countries choose if they want to accept immigrants from a specific area
- b. Allowing the countries choose a number of refugees they want to accept

9. Promotes the inclusion of displaced persons in national adaptation planning processes to ensure that climate responses are equitable and human-centered;

10. Encourages member nations to create a list of Host countries :

UAE, Oman, Qatar, Canada, Australia, Romania, and New Zealand (was ready to help Pacific Islanders in case of disaster). And helping those countries to integrate those migrants, economically and socially, such as;

- a. Middle east : UAE, Qatar
- b. North and South America : Canada, Brazil, Argentina
- c. Asia: Japan, Singapore
- d. Europe : Romania
- e. Oceania: New Zealand