

FORUM: The General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Climate change and forced displacement

SPONSOR: Kuwait

SIGNATORIES: Australia, Belgium, Thailand, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Germany, Peru, India, Hungary, Turkey, Nigeria, Argentina, Ivory Coast, South Korea, USA, Israel, UK, Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Taking note of the help of the UNHCR and other refugee aid programs of the UN, in their efforts to aid in the legal documentation of refugees, the creation of an organized system of processing, and efforts to rebuild the homes of the displaced,

Emphasizing the positive impacts refugees can have on communities' social and economic standing,

Noting that threats regarding climate change vary between regions, and therefore solutions must be adaptive and pertain to each respective region,.

Reaffirming the magnitude of the issue as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre has observed an increase of 18.8 million disaster-related displacements in 2017,

Deeply disturbed at the increase of refugees with devastating numbers of 70.8 million people, most of which are from South Sudan, Myanmar, and Somalia,

Guided by past with collaborations between the Amir, or prince of Kuwait and the United Nations, Kuwait supports the welcome of Syrian refugees,

Noting with regret that recently with the warm winds moving up from Siberia, the Arctic's temperature went up by as much as 35 F above the historical averages,

Noting with deep concern the Indigenous populations that face pressured relocation due to government resource exploitation stations and the quickly changing environmental conditions (such as mass migrations of animals) in the following areas:.

- a. more than 2 Million Russian Indigenous people living in the Arctic zone,
- b. more than 1.25 million European Indigenous people living in the Arctic zone,
- c. more than 825,000 American Indigenous people living in the Arctic zone,
- d. more than 400,000 Canadian Indigenous people living in the Arctic zone,

Noting with deep regret the scope of the international issue as by 2050, a predicted 140 million people are expected to be victims of climate-related forced displacement from the following regions:

- a. Sub-Saharan Africa (86 million people),
- b. South Asia (40 million people),
- c. Latin-America (17 million people),

Taking into consideration that the countries with the highest displacements, both internal and external are the following (since 2017):

- a. The Philippines with about 3.8 million new displacements
- b. China with about 3.8 million new displacements,
- c. India with about 2.7 million new displacements,
- d. The United States with about 1.2 million new displacements,
- e. Indonesia with about 853,000 new displacements,
- f. Nigeria with about 613,000 new displacements,
- g. Somalia with about 547,000 new displacements,
- h. Afghanistan with about 435,000 new displacements,
- i. Kenya with about 337,000 new displacements,
- j. Myanmar with about 298,000 new displacements,

Noting with deep concern the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts the following phenomenons to occur and worsen conditions in areas already affected by natural cataclysms (not limited to):

- a. changes in Precipitation Patterns,
- b. hurricanes will become stronger and more intense,
- c. sea level expected to rise 1-4 feet by 2100,
- d. Arctic Likely to Become Ice-Free,

Taking note of the United States past objections to climate-collaborations such as the Paris Agreements warns the United States will be equally if not more affected by the environmental anomalies and catastrophes with different regions affected differently:

- a. the North-East will experience heat-waves, heavy rain, and will see a rise in sea levels, such a rise in sea levels will continuously compromise Infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, and ecosystems,
- b. the Southeast will equally observe rising sea levels leading to dangers towards the region's economy, environment, and the health of the population,
- c. the Midwest will likely feel extreme heat, heavy rainfall and high chances of flooding, and it risks a range of hazards to the Great Lakes,
- d. the Southwest will experience even higher heat levels, insect outbreaks (due to unbalanced migration patterns affected by the heat), droughts and wildfires,

Noting with approval the agencies and organizations that have already begun tackling the issue, including but not reserved to:

- a. Refugees International (IR)
- b. Climate Refugees
- c. The Borgen Project
- d. Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)

1. Requests the creation of a new sub-agency separate for climate refugees in the UNHCR agency, known as the United Nations Environmentally Displaced Persons Agency (UNEDPA);
2. Calls for the creation of regional commissions to collaborate on:
 - a. allocating funding appropriately
 - b. fostering consistency in policy on climate migration and enforcement of policies
 - c. encouraging cross border collaboration
 - d. collecting and effectively utilising safe and accurate data
 - e. create a platform or countries to hold each other accountable;
3. Encourages member states to include migrants forced to relocate due to climate change under the status of a refugee as defined by The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in order to provide the necessary rights and aid to the regarded migrants in order to:
 - a. Guarantee the basic human rights and physical security of citizens,
 - b. Give migrants access to medical care, schooling and the right to work;
4. Calls upon the creation of a new system of classification for the governments and for the UNEDPA to asses the aid required to rehabilitate areas post environmental catastrophe:
 - a. tier I will include category 1 and 2 storms, with a minor threat to humans, and slight architectural damages; relief packages will be sent to states affected and will include first aid kits, food supplies, clean water, UNHCR's family-sized refugee tents and gasoline for temporary generators
 - b. tier II will include category 3 storms, with a major threat to humans and risks of significant architectural damages; because of the destructive levels of danger, populations of the affected area will be evacuated to nearby cities and temporary relief centers with medical professionals, while the destroyed territories are rebuilt by local architects, engineers, and construction workers under the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) new standards for the local conditions.
 - c. tier III will include categories 4-5 storms, and other natural phenomenons with devastating effects on humans and architecture; due to the completely ruined conditions of the regions affected, populations will be moved to

nearby cities or countries and will be provided with lessons on the local languages, and will be given education opportunities in hand-working jobs, or to volunteer in training for UNEDPA's search and rescue teams posted in every country;

5. Requests the creation of the Native Population Conservation Treaty (NPCT), which will allow for international state support to help native and nomadic populations, with lifestyles unfit for integration into urbanism and will thus request and entail that:
 - a. states will be expected to allow native populations to cross borders through a special Native Population Status (NPS) granted along with official documents and will aid their installation in similar environments
 - b. host states along with the UNHCR and UNEDPA will provide local populations with first-aid supplies and other requested resources monthly
 - c. nomadic populations will be closely, yet anonymously tracked by UNEDPA, with evacuation ready in nearby host cities only in case of unexpected immediate environmental disasters;
6. Encourages that all states must recognize the importance of the issue and the global scale of climate catastrophes, and thus to unite with the following expectations of international aid and cooperation:
 - a. states neighboring the cataclysm affected region have the option to welcome portions of climate refugees and/or provide them with the correspondent tier's plans for aid
 - b. states unaffected by the disaster, or unable to receive climate refugees will be expected to still come to aid by supplying affected states and regions with the proportional tier's aid requirements;
7. Further invites the International Monetary Fund (IMF) along with non-neighboring states, and states unable to receive refugees to:
 - a. respond in a fast and generous manner to unite in requests of humanitarian assistance for countries in danger
 - b. the donation of medical professionals and rescue teams with the evacuation of civilians;
8. Draws attention to developing countries most affected by tsunamis and typhoons, and recommends two starting methods in preventing risks of such environmental disasters:
 - a. the creation of concave wave breaking concrete barriers on coasts, greatly reducing risks from waves
 - b. the creation of evacuation transportation train lines at least 10 meters above ground level allowing for the safe evacuation of civilians for pre-, mid-, and post-flood scenarios;
9. Further invites the creation of universal architectural expectations based on regional hazards that must be met for specific catastrophes with the rebuilding and the renovation of existing infrastructure, reinforced by the UNOPS;
10. Recommends the creation of a dedicated radio frequency and cellular number similar to that of the cold-war hotline between the USA and the USSR, to urgently communicate with the UN and neighboring countries, in case of need for immediate help;
11. Encourages the further development of climate catastrophe detecting technologies to minimize the dangers of flash-floods and other sudden environmental cataclysms that can't be followed and prepared for;
12. Trusts the UNEDPA to establish zones of imminent threats and extreme danger, preventing the establishment of populations;
13. Approves of the non-governmental agencies and organizations that have taken the initiative by tackling the issue of forced displacement, including but not limited to:
 - a. Refugees International (IR)
 - b. Climate Refugees
 - c. The Borgen Project
 - d. Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
14. Further invites 10% of a country's initial donation to be set apart for a specific country or program,

15. Encourages greatly for all states, both directly and indirectly affected by the issue, to promote cultural acceptance and awareness, granting the victims of climate-based forced displacement have a smoother transition (especially victims of UNEDPA's Tier 3 category emergencies), through the use of:
 - a. public speeches by
 - b. media manipulation focusing on positive impacts of refugees,
 - c. and sensitivity training,

16. Requests the UNEDPA creation of regional council's for collaboration and funding, while the IMF funds on a global scale, however, countries can still donate to other fellow states in need of aid

17. Requests member nations to create community involvement programs in cities impacted by internally displaced peoples fleeing uninhabitable land due to climate change in order to form connections between the host community and migrants by providing opportunities for community members to:
 - a. Donate clothing and other necessities to incoming migrants,
 - b. Provide shelter to an incoming migrant,
 - c. Spend time with incoming migrants,
 - d. Offer basic education in the host country's language so as to facilitate assimilation,
 - e. Aiding in the process of finding work within a new host community,
 - f. Providing sufficient education to migrant children,
 - g.

18. Urges member states to indicate coastal land areas at risk of rising sea levels and coastal erosion and implement a campaign to educate residents by distributing eco-friendly advertisements that:
 - a. Highlight the risk associated with rising sea level and coastal erosion,
 - b. Give advice on how to plan ahead for change in climate,
 - c. Tell residents who to contact if help is needed in regards to migrating to a land area at a lower risk