



The Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Sponsors: Republic of Poland, United Mexican States, Federative Republic of Brazil

Signatories: Republic of Turkey, Federation of Russia, UNHCR

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Environmentally Displaced Persons

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling previous resolutions of the General Assembly, highlighting the internal resettlement and national protection of environmental displaced persons,

Recognizing the consequences of increasing global warming on the issue of environmental displaced persons and the need of supporting aids which can vary on the resources available in the receiving countries,

Considering the regional differences of climate consequences, the neighboring and regional affected countries shall establish a collaboration,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to taking measures aimed at addressing the migration flow due to climate change which is becoming more and more important every day,

Concerned by the lack of legal recognition and specification of the term “climate refugee”,

1. Calls upon all Member States to recognize an environmentally displaced person as a person who comes from a region classified as uninhabitable due to climate change. As the UNHCR explains this includes “persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad”;
2. Encourages a regulation that oblige environmental displaced person to first seek protection of the effect of climate change in their home country;

3. Offers that the international community should support the countries that are receiving these environmentally displaced persons as well as the countries that are suffering by help which should be chosen by the receiving countries (monetary aids, goods and services, medical supply, fresh water, food). International organizations in the system of the UN like the UNHCR should also be supported by the international community so that they are able to support internal refugees and hosting countries of environmentally displaced persons;
4. Requires support from regional direct neighbors to help share the responsibility hosting environmentally displaced persons relating to climate when possible, so that no one country is overwhelmed by the responsibility;
5. Suggests to create an Assembly of all countries receiving environmental displaced persons which are given the right to reasonably decide which regions are affected by climate change and so given the status of a region no longer habitable but also involving the region or state in question in the conversation in order to respect the sovereignty of each State;
6. Calls that the decisions taken by the Assembly of all countries receiving environmental displaced persons are based on the information provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as well as the International Organization for Migration;
7. Draws attention on the subject that to be recognised as an uninhabitable region, the impacted region must first prove that all possible measures have been taken on the ground to mitigate the consequences of climate change and preserve the region as habitable for humans;
8. Calls upon that a region can be recognised as an inhabitable region if the consequences of climate change make it impossible for people to survive due to reasons such as, but not limited to: continued drought, lack of drinkable water, flooding, hurricanes or rising sea levels;
9. Draws attention to the needs of Small Island Developing States and other most affected countries that they need to be supported in their efforts in climate adaption in order to take the measures named in Clause 7 and thus affirming the importance of existing support systems by financially independent states as the UNDP or the obligations made on COP25 in Copenhagen;
10. Further calls upon the international community to ensure that human rights as mentioned in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as to as to grant the same rights as mentioned in the 1951 Refugee Convention to all environmentally displaced persons, especially, among other rights, also including the non-refoulement principle;
11. Encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to extend the United Nations Refugee fund programme in order to establish stable solutions for the upcoming

number of environmentally displaced persons in safe camps and support the countries receiving environmentally displaced persons.

12. Authorizes the High Commissioner to demand financial support from members of the United Nations for the purpose of raising the additional funds needed for safe migration infrastructure and support of environmentally displaced persons;
13. Furthermore calls upon all Member States to supply the most affected countries with financial support for the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, emergency and disaster preparedness and the construction of secured buildings in areas of environmentally displaced persons;
14. Furthermore calls upon the Member States to not expel or return an environmentally displaced person to the frontiers of territories where one's life would be threatened or where it would be impossible for the person to reside because of the consequences of climate change;
15. Endorses preparation and responsibility mechanisms of the UNHCR like early warning and analysis and preparedness actions incorporate disaster engagement components with the aim of supporting receiving countries of environmentally displaced persons and the situation of the environmentally displaced persons;
16. Calls upon all Member States to do everything in their power for climate change prevention, including the measures mentioned in the sixth report by the IPCC and the Paris Agreement;
17. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.