



UNHRC

The Rights and Future of Refugees in the Context of Climate Change

Efe Nafie

Table of Contents

1. Letter from the Secretary General.....	2
2. Letter from the Head Chair.....	3
3. Introduction.....	4
a. Introduction to the Committee	
b. Introduction to the Agenda	
4. The Rights of Refugees According to the Human Rights.....	5
a. Human Rights of refugees according to the UNHRC	
b. Statistics of Ongoing Refugee Situations Worldwide	
c. Challenges Faced by Refugees	
5. The Effect of Climate Change on Refugees.....	9
a. How Climate Change Leads to Forced Displacement	
b. Vulnerable Regions Affected by Climate Change	
c. The Global Response to Climate Refugees: Current Challenges and Future Directions	
6. Case Studies.....	14
7. Legal Frameworks and Policies.....	15
a. International Laws Protecting Refugees	
b. The 1951 Refugee convention and It's Protocols	
c. Gaps in Legal Protection for Climate Refugees	
8. Past International Actions and Resolutions.....	16
a. Previous UN Resolutions on Refugee Rights	
b. Climate Change-Related Resolutions	
c. Case Studies on Implementing Solutions (Bangladesh, Pacific Islands)	
9. Points that a Resolution Should Cover.....	18
10. Conclusion.....	20
a. Bibliography	
b. Further Research	

1. Letter From the Secretary General

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the Modern Model United Nations Conference. My name is Berçem Aydın, and I will be serving you as the Secretary General for this special event. I have been involved in the Model United Nations world for 8 years, and as the founder of Future Flow Social, I am excited to collaborate with Modern Eđitim College for this event.

Many of you may have your reasons for attending this conference; perhaps some of you were drawn by the excitement of the conference or the chance to connect with new people! However, I can assure you that Model UN is about so much more. It offers a unique opportunity to explore professional life, immerses you in a dynamic diplomatic environment, and helps forge friendships that feel like family. Additionally, it enhances your language, debating, and lobbying skills while encouraging you to find innovative solutions to global challenges, fostering your analytical thinking.

This year, our theme is "Resilience and Innovation in a Changing World." In today's fast-paced environment, the ability to adapt and innovate is crucial. We will explore how we can cultivate resilience and leverage creativity to address the pressing issues our world faces.

I encourage you to approach each session of this intellectual journey with an open mind, a spirit of collaboration, and a commitment to finding innovative solutions that embody resilience in a rapidly changing world. Your active and enthusiastic participation is fundamental to the success of this conference, and I am confident that your contributions will make it truly exceptional. I firmly believe this will be an unforgettable experience for all of us, and my final advice is to make the most of the three days you will spend with us!

With warm regards,

Berçem Aydın
Secretary General, ModernMUN'24
bercem.aydin@futureflowsocial.com

2. Letter From the Head Chair

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to Modern MUN 24!, I am very excited to serve as your Head chair for the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) during our conference. Whether or not this is your first conference, I hope you will learn from each other and cooperate to have meaningful discussions on the issues at hand. UNHRC deals with a wide range of concerns having to do with human rights and their preservation and global problems regarding the welfare of humanity . This committee will focus on the increasing number of displacement caused by climate change and the rights and future of the climate-displaced individuals. This will help us meddle in various important issued of the modern World. By reading this study guide, you will hopefully gain enough knowledge to begin the research process. With my deputy chair Vuslat Aslı Karataş , we put this document together as a framework for understanding the underlying issues that will guide the conference. However, I strongly encourage you to do independent research in order to participate in informed debate. While Model United Nations is just a simulation, the issues that we will discuss are serious and critical for the future of The Globe. We hope you will carry the skills and knowledge you build in this conference into the real world. Looking forward to compromises, resolutions, and to a respectful debate.

Best regards,

Efe Nafie,

Head Chair of UNHRC

3. Introduction

a. Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), was established by the United Nations General Assembly on March 15th 2006. It is the intergovernmental body of the UN that specializes in the protection and promotion of human rights, the majority of which are violated especially in times of war, xenophobia and hate.

All countries at the United Nations participate in the work of the Human Rights Council, though only a certain amount of them are in the position to make decisions and take on initiatives. There are 47 countries inside the Human Rights Council with this authority and all member states at the United Nations take part in choosing these countries.

The United Nations Human Rights Council's main task is to basically guarantee the protection of people's rights, preserve and execute these rights and make sure they are able to completely understand them, check if all people have the ability to properly exercise their rights and what measures governments must take in order to protect the rights of people in their countries. The current agenda of ours will conduct a through debate regarding the rights of refugees who were affected by climate change.

b. Introduction to the Agenda : The Rights and Future of Refugees in the Context of Climate Change

The ongoing refugee crisis at hand has worsened by the impact of climate change, which presents a great challenge to global human rights frameworks and humanitarian efforts. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that by 2050, the number of Climate-Displaced people globally could reach over 200 million.

Currently, refugees and displaced people are mainly recognized through traditional factors like conflict, persecution, and human rights abuses. However, climate change introduces a new dimension to displacement. Rising sea levels, desertification, extreme weather events, and changing agricultural patterns are forcing people to flee their homes and nations.

Importantly, those displaced by climate factors often lack the legal protection afforded to traditional refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention. This agenda aims to evaluate the existing legal frameworks and explore how to extend or adapt them to protect the rights of climate-displaced people.

In addition to the traditional causes of displacement, the climate crisis increases existing vulnerabilities, particularly in regions already struggling with conflict and socio-economic instability. For many communities, the consequences of climate change such as food and water insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and increased competition over resources forces people to migrate both internally and across borders. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned that without urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and bolster adaptation efforts, the number of people displaced by climate change could rise in the coming decades. This growing crisis highlights the urgent need for international cooperation to develop climate-resilient infrastructure and legal protections for those displaced by environmental factors. As this agenda explores, the focus must be on both mitigating the root causes of displacement and ensuring that the rights of climate-displaced individuals are safeguarded, regardless of their refugee status under current legal frameworks.

4. The Rights of Refugees According to the Human Rights

a. Human Rights of Refugees

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 14), everyone has the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries. While traditionally focused on individuals fleeing political persecution, war, or human rights violations, a new form of displacement is emerging due to climate change.

In response, some legal scholars and advocates are calling for an expansion of refugee definitions to include climate-induced displacement. The Paris Agreement and other international frameworks underscore the responsibility of countries to take action against climate change, but without formal legal protections, climate refugees often remain in legal limbo.

Climate-displaced refugees, or those forced to leave their homes due to environmental degradation, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events, are not yet formally recognized under the 1951 Refugee Convention. However, these individuals are equally deserving of protection and support. Climate-displaced refugees must be recognized for the same rights as any refugee. In the protection of 1951 Convention these are some of the rights that has been agreed on as the rights of refugees:

- The right not to be expelled, except under certain, strictly defined conditions (Article 32);
- The right not to be punished for illegal entry into the territory of a contracting State (Article 31);
- The right to work (Articles 17 to 19);
- The right to housing (Article 21);
- The right to education (Article 22);
- The right to public relief and assistance (Article 23);
- The right to freedom of religion (Article 4);
- The right to access the courts (Article 16);
- The right to freedom of movement within the territory (Article 26); and
- The right to be issued identity and travel documents (Articles 27 and 28).

As climate change continues to worsen, it is becoming increasingly urgent for the international community to reconsider existing refugee laws and adapt them to the new realities of climate-induced displacement.

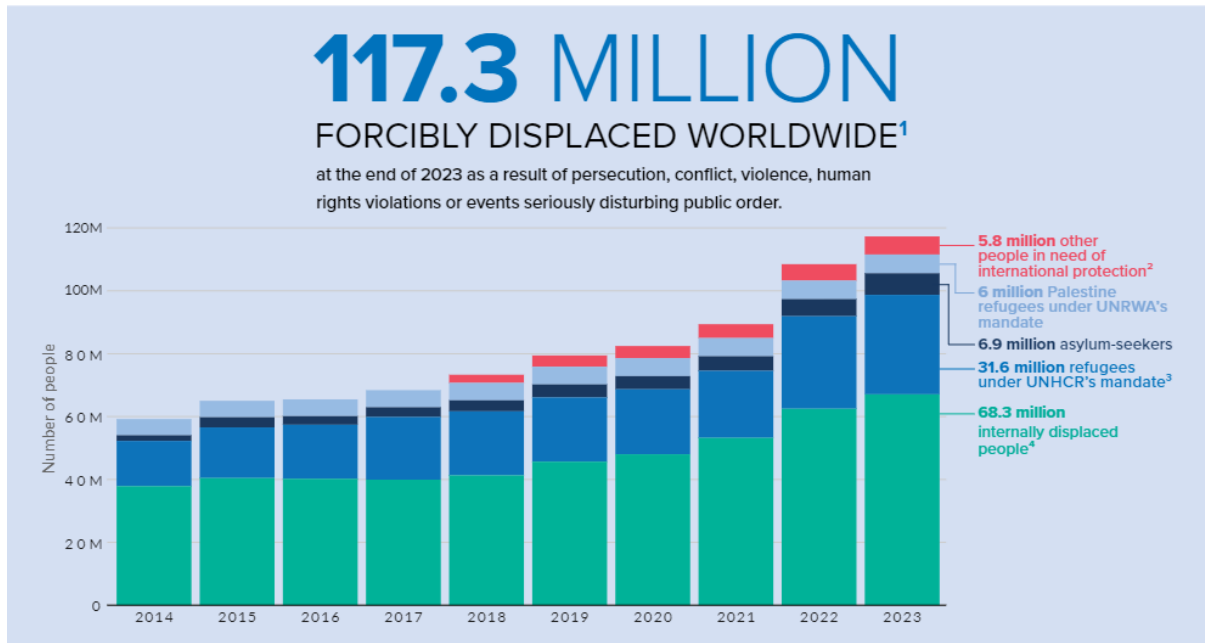
b. Statistics of Ongoing Refugee Situations Worldwide

At the end of 2023, the number of forcibly displaced people worldwide reached a staggering 117.3 million. Of this total, over 43.4 million were refugees, with others being internally displaced or asylum-seekers. Importantly, a large proportion of refugees come from countries highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including Afghanistan, Syria, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

These statistics are a stark reminder of the urgency to address not only traditional causes of displacement like conflict and persecution but also the growing number of climate refugees. According to the UNHCR Global Trends Report 2024, about 70% of all refugees come from climate-vulnerable regions, highlighting the intersection between environmental degradation and forced migration

According to the statistics of Global Trend, 6.1 million displaced people returned to their areas or countries of origin in 2023, including 5.1 million internally displaced people and

over 1 million refugees. Children on the other hand normally account for the 30% of world's population, however this percentage comes to 40% when it comes to refugees. This underlines and prioritizes the importance of the rights given to the refugees considering the high number of children population.



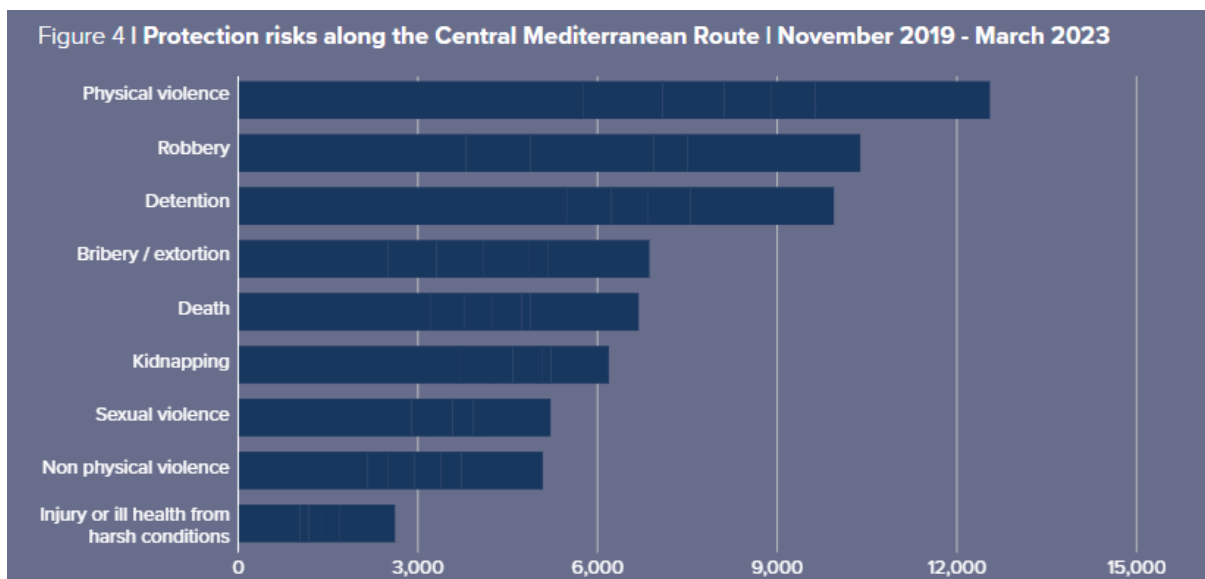
SDG Indicator 10.7.4 identifies the proportion of a country's population who become refugees. Syria (21,100 people per 100,000 inhabitants) has seen the greatest proportion of its national population become refugees. Over the last decade, the proportion of refugees per inhabitants has increased in a lot of countries. For example, the proportion of Ukrainian refugees has increased from 530 in 2014 to 13,700 in 2023. Globally there are 460 refugees per 100,000 people.

c. Challenges Faced By Refugees

Being a refugee today means navigating an often complex asylum process, compounded by the trauma of displacement. Many refugees face discrimination and xenophobia in their host countries, which can lead to social isolation and difficulty integrating into new communities. In some cases, the lack of adequate legal recognition means refugees cannot access essential services, leaving them without access to healthcare, education, or employment.

Refugees in low-income countries are especially vulnerable, as host countries may lack the infrastructure to provide sufficient support. In camps and informal settlements, overcrowding, lack of sanitation, and limited access to healthcare can create conditions for the spread of diseases, further increasing the vulnerability of refugees.

Moreover, the psychological toll of displacement is often severe. Refugees may struggle with feelings of loss, grief, and anxiety, compounded by the uncertainty of their legal status. For children, the disruption of education and exposure to trauma can have long-term developmental consequences.



Local integration, the process by which refugees become naturalized citizens or permanent residents, remains one of the most challenging aspects of refugee protection. Many host countries have insufficient mechanisms to offer refugees a pathway to citizenship, limiting their ability to fully integrate into the social and economic fabric of their host communities. In light of these challenges, the international community must prioritize refugee rights, streamline asylum processes, and provide greater support for host countries, particularly those struggling with the dual pressures of climate change and displacement.

5. The Effect of Climate Change on Refugees

a. How Climate Change Leads to Forced Displacement

The wide concept of displacement has various reasons to occur. Climate Change, among these reasons is rather a new one. UNHRC has to focus on the rights and future of climate-displaced refugees in order to accommodate the needs of today's society even more. In March 2022, the UN Human Rights Council appointed the first Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. The rapporteur's overall mandate is to contribute towards ongoing efforts to address the adverse impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, including people displaced by climate-related reasons.

While displacement traditionally stems from conflict or persecution, climate change now plays a significant role, particularly in regions exposed to rising sea levels, desertification, and more frequent natural disasters. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports that climate-related events such as **prolonged droughts, intense storms, and food insecurity** contribute to forced migration in multiple regions globally. These climate-induced crises displace individuals both internally and across borders, often into regions already under strain from environmental and socio-economic pressures.



b. Vulnerable Regions Affected by Climate Change

Climate change disproportionately impacts certain regions, leaving them more vulnerable to displacement. **Small island nations, coastal regions, and arid zones** are particularly susceptible due to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and desertification. In arid and semi-arid regions, prolonged droughts and changes in precipitation patterns contribute to reduced agricultural productivity, forcing populations to migrate. Coastal areas are threatened by more frequent flooding, erosion, and storms. According to the **IPCC**, these environmental pressures have already displaced millions of people globally.

Furthermore, low-income regions often lack the infrastructure and resources to effectively adapt to climate change, increasing the risks of displacement. Many of these areas rely heavily on agriculture, fishing, or tourism sectors that are highly sensitive to environmental changes. Consequently, residents face increased economic insecurity, contributing to the decision to migrate.

In addition to physical vulnerability, these regions also experience social and political instability, which can compound the challenges of climate-induced migration. Limited international attention and resources often delay necessary adaptation efforts, leaving communities exposed to repeated displacement. The UNHRC and other global institutions must recognize the urgency of these challenges and work toward strengthening adaptation measures and legal protections for populations in vulnerable regions to reduce the effects of climate change on displacement.

Several regions across the globe are disproportionately affected by climate change, leading to significant displacement of populations:

1. Small Island Nations: Countries like **Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Maldives** are at extreme risk due to rising sea levels, which threaten to submerge entire islands. These areas face coastal erosion, contamination of freshwater supplies, and loss of arable land.

2. South Asia: Countries such as **Bangladesh** face increased flooding and cyclones, exacerbating poverty and forcing migration. Seasonal floods and the rising Bay of Bengal have displaced millions.

3. Sub-Saharan Africa: Regions like the **Sahel** face increasing droughts and desertification, rendering land uninhabitable and driving rural populations to urban centers or across borders.

These regions, lacking resources to adapt to these environmental threats, are at heightened risk of large-scale displacement.

c. [The Global Response to Climate Refugees: Current Challenges and Future Directions](#)

1. International Response to Climate Refugees

At **COP27**, refugees and displaced people from climate-vulnerable countries were given a platform for the first time, signaling growing recognition of the issue. Refugees stressed the urgent need for action, pointing out that adaptation efforts are being outpaced by the accelerating impacts of climate change.

As it was mentioned before in the previous sections the UNHCR emphasized that over 70% of the world's displaced people come from the most climate-vulnerable nations, such as those in Africa and South Asia, which have contributed the least to climate change but are suffering its worst consequences. Refugees and displaced persons, who are often hosted in equally vulnerable regions, must be involved in future negotiations. They are among the most affected but have the least say in the policies designed to protect them.

The UNHCR also called for scaled-up financing, not just for vulnerable countries, but for displaced populations and their host communities. This is vital to ensure adaptation measures reach the ground, especially in regions struggling with both climate impacts and displacement

At **COP28**, held in Dubai, the UNHCR called for immediate and collective action to address the impacts of climate change on displaced populations. Filippo Grandi, UN High

Commissioner for Refugees, emphasized how the climate emergency is disproportionately affecting displaced people by tearing them from their homes, worsening their crises in exile, and destroying their homelands, making return impossible.

UNHCR has been at the forefront of advocating for financial resources to reach not only climate-vulnerable countries but also displaced populations and their host communities. Funding is critical not only for adaptation but also for building resilience in these regions. It is important to remember that those most affected by climate change are often those least responsible for it. The international community must ensure that climate finance reaches those who need it most, particularly those displaced by climate-induced disasters. It is needed to express that the protection of the rights of climate-displaced refugees is not only UNHCR's responsibility and United Nations Human Rights Council's (UNHRC) inclusion of the matter is also severely crucial. That being the reason this committee is being held with this agenda.

Challenges in Addressing Climate Refugees

Despite growing international awareness, there remain significant challenges in addressing the issue of climate refugees:

Legal Gaps: Current international law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention, does not recognize climate-displaced individuals as refugees. This legal void leaves millions without adequate protection and access to essential resources like asylum, employment, or housing.

Insufficient Financial Support: While funding for climate action has increased, it still falls short of the scale required. There is a clear need to scale-up financing for countries at the frontlines of climate disasters. The challenge is ensuring these funds are not just pledged but actually distributed to vulnerable populations and host communities who often lack the capacity to manage large influxes of displaced persons.

Displacement Overlaps: Many refugees are fleeing both climate-induced disasters and existing conflicts or socio-political instability, which complicates international response mechanisms. For instance, torrential rains in the East and Horn of Africa have displaced thousands, including those who had already been forced from their homes due to earlier conflicts or environmental disasters.

The Future of Climate-Displaced Refugees

Looking forward, the international community needs to take substantial steps to address the future of climate-displaced populations:

Inclusion in Global Discussions: As highlighted by UNHCR at COP27, refugees and displaced people must be given a voice in international negotiations. Their firsthand experiences provide invaluable insight into the real-world impacts of climate change, and involving them in discussions ensures that policies will be more inclusive and representative of those most affected.

Urgent Action on Climate Finance: The international community must go beyond promises and ensure that climate finance is effectively distributed. This includes directing funds toward not only mitigation and adaptation strategies in vulnerable countries but also directly supporting displaced populations and the communities hosting them.

Comprehensive Solutions for Adaptation and Resettlement: While there is significant emphasis on adaptation, the future of climate refugees also depends on the development of resettlement programs. As some areas become uninhabitable due to rising sea levels or desertification, long-term relocation strategies will be necessary to provide displaced people with a permanent solution.

By the understanding of the case studies and present legal frameworks, the future steps that must be taken by the UNHRC will be much more comprehensible.

6. Case Studies

1. **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. With low-lying coastal regions prone to rising sea levels and frequent floods, millions of people have been displaced internally. This has created a significant internal migration crisis, with urban areas such as Dhaka facing the influx of climate-displaced individuals. The effects of Cyclone Amphan in 2020, which displaced nearly 2.5 million people, highlight the country's urgent need for adaptation strategies and international support.

2. **The Pacific Islands**

The Pacific Islands, including nations like Tuvalu and Kiribati, face existential threats from rising sea levels. Entire communities are at risk of losing their homes, and the potential for large-scale, permanent displacement is significant. In response, some countries have initiated relocation plans, such as the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project, but long-term international support and legal protections are crucial as these populations face the reality of becoming climate refugees without clear international status.

3. **The Sahel Region**

The Sahel region in Sub-Saharan Africa is another case of climate-induced displacement. Frequent droughts and desertification have severely impacted agricultural livelihoods, forcing millions of people to migrate internally and across borders. Countries like Mali, Niger, and Chad face heightened conflicts over diminishing resources, exacerbating both displacement and social instability. The region highlights the intersection of climate change, conflict, and displacement.

4. **Honduras (Central America)**

In Honduras, prolonged droughts and extreme weather events, particularly hurricanes, have displaced thousands of people. The "Dry Corridor", an area highly affected by climate variability, has driven many families to migrate due to crop failures and food insecurity. Hurricane Eta and Iota in 2020 displaced over 339,000 people, adding to existing migration pressures.

5. Philippines (Southeast Asia)

The Philippines experiences frequent typhoons and flooding, causing both short-term and long-term displacement. In 2020, Typhoon Goni displaced over 480,000 people, many of whom were already vulnerable due to previous storms. The archipelago faces recurrent displacement challenges due to its geographical location.

For further case studies you may visit the websites we will be adding in the further researches part of the study guide.

7. Legal Frameworks and Policies

1. International Laws Protecting Refugees

The current legal framework governing the rights of refugees is centered around the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. These documents define a refugee as someone fleeing persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion. Until the climate-displaced refugees are recognized on the same level as other refugees, Human Rights Committee will not be successful on protecting every right of these people.

The 1967 Protocol expanded the geographic and temporal scope of the 1951 Convention, but it still does not address climate-induced displacement. As a result, people displaced by rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and other climate impacts are left in legal limbo. They are often classified as migrants, which limits their access to the legal protections and social services provided to refugees under international law.

2. Gaps in Legal Protection for Climate Refugees

One of the major legal challenges in addressing climate-induced displacement is that climate refugees are not formally recognized under current international law. This legal gap means that they are not guaranteed the right to seek asylum or the protections provided to traditional refugees. The lack of a clear legal status prevents them from accessing basic rights, such as healthcare, education, and employment, in host countries.

A notable effort to address this issue came from the UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) in 2020, which **ruled that countries may not return people to places where their lives are**

at risk due to the impacts of climate change. Although this ruling sets an important precedent, it does not create a binding international law, and many countries still lack formal procedures to protect climate-displaced individuals.

3. Global Compact on Refugees

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), adopted in 2018, aims to improve international cooperation and responsibility-sharing in addressing refugee crises. Although it does not create new legal obligations, the GCR recognizes the need for comprehensive responses to forced displacement, including the growing challenges posed by climate change. It encourages countries to integrate climate risks into their refugee policies and to develop strategies for addressing climate-related displacement. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), also adopted in 2018, provides more explicit references to environmental factors. It calls on states to enhance efforts to minimize the drivers of migration, including climate change, and to provide support to people displaced by environmental factors. While the GCM recognizes climate-induced displacement, it is a non-binding framework and does not guarantee legal protections for those affected.

8. Past International Actions and Resolutions

The Paris Agreement and the Task Force on Displacement

The Paris Agreement (2015) is another key international framework that, while primarily focused on reducing global greenhouse gas emissions, acknowledges the need to address displacement due to climate change. Under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), the Task Force on Displacement was established to develop recommendations on how to address the growing issue of climate-induced displacement. This task force has worked on identifying strategies to prevent displacement, support migration as an adaptation strategy, and promote legal protection for displaced populations. However, like the Paris Agreement, these mechanisms are **non-binding** and rely on voluntary contributions from states.

Regional Legal Frameworks and Initiatives

While global frameworks remain limited in addressing climate displacement, some regions have taken more proactive steps:

- In Africa, the **Kampala Convention** (2012) is a legally binding instrument for protecting internally displaced people (IDPs), including those displaced by environmental factors. It recognizes that environmental degradation and climate change are major causes of displacement and mandates African states to protect displaced populations.
- The **Pacific Islands Forum** has been advocating for the rights of climate-displaced persons, particularly in the context of small island states threatened by rising sea levels. Countries like New Zealand have introduced resettlement programs specifically for individuals from Pacific nations whose homes are becoming uninhabitable due to climate change.

Previous UN Resolutions on Refugee Rights

Various UN resolutions have focused on refugee rights, though they largely pertain to traditional refugees. For example, **UN Resolution 46/182** addresses humanitarian assistance in emergencies, calling for international support for displaced populations. However, these resolutions have not yet fully integrated climate displacement as a key factor, which leaves climate refugees in a vulnerable position.

Proposed Solutions and Future Directions

In response to the growing crisis, there have been calls for:

- **Expanding the 1951 Refugee Convention to include climate-displaced individuals:** This would involve revising the legal definition of a refugee to recognize those displaced by environmental factors, granting them the same protections as traditional refugees.
- **New International Agreements:** Some legal scholars and advocates suggest that an entirely new international treaty is needed to address climate displacement, separate from the existing refugee frameworks. This treaty would ensure legal protections for climate refugees, including the right to asylum, resettlement programs, and access to basic services.

- **Increased financial support for adaptation and resettlement:** In addition to legal reforms, many experts are calling for increased financial support to help vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and develop resettlement plans for displaced populations. The Green Climate Fund and other international initiatives aim to provide funding, but the scale of support has been insufficient to meet the needs of the most affected countries.

The Board advises the delegates to prepare detailed action plans with Immediate, Mid-term and Long-term actions during the conference.

9. Points That a Resolution Should Cover

1. Legal Recognition of Climate Refugees

Propose the expansion of the 1951 Refugee Convention or the establishment of a new international treaty to recognize climate-displaced individuals as refugees. This would grant them access to asylum, legal protection, and basic human rights.

Call on the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and member states to draft and promote these revisions in international law.

2. Strengthening Climate Finance

Advocate for increased funding from developed nations to support vulnerable countries and displaced populations. Specifically, funds should be directed toward climate adaptation and mitigation, disaster preparedness, and recovery efforts.

Emphasize that funds must also support host communities, to ensure that they are not overwhelmed by incoming displaced populations and can integrate refugees without compromising local resources.

3. Development of Adaptation and Resettlement Programs

Encourage the development of long-term resettlement programs for those permanently displaced by climate change. This should include programs that provide access to housing, healthcare, education, and employment in host countries.

Promote investment in climate adaptation measures, such as building resilient infrastructure, improving water management, and developing early warning systems to prevent mass displacement.

4. Burden-Sharing and International Cooperation

Recommend a framework for burden-sharing, ensuring that countries most capable of providing aid take on a fair share of the responsibility for hosting climate refugees.

Encourage regional cooperation agreements, especially for areas such as the Pacific Islands or Sahel, where large-scale displacement is predicted.

5. Inclusion of Displaced Persons in Decision-Making

Ensure that climate-displaced individuals have a voice in international climate discussions, such as future COP conferences, so that their perspectives and needs are incorporated into global climate policies.

6. Prioritizing Vulnerable Populations

Emphasize the need for special attention to children, women, and indigenous communities. These groups are often the most affected by displacement and face additional barriers in accessing rights, services, and protection.

Call for the development of child-focused protection measures to ensure access to education and psychosocial support for refugee children.

7. Non-Economic Loss and Damage

Recognize and address the non-economic losses faced by displaced populations, including loss of cultural heritage, community, and identity.

Advocate for the creation of compensation mechanisms to address these losses in a fair and equitable manner.

8. Implementation of Early Warning Systems

Urge member states and international organizations to invest in early warning systems to reduce displacement caused by sudden climate events, such as floods, hurricanes, and droughts.

Promote the development of data collection mechanisms to track climate displacement trends and inform policy decisions.

10. Conclusion

a. Bibliography:

UNHRC

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/about-council>

Amnesty

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/refugees-asylum-seekers-and-migrants/#:~:text=The%20Universal%20Declaration%20of%20Human,from%20persecution%20in%20other%20countries>

Global Trends Report 2023

<https://www.refworld.org/reference/annualreport/unhcr/2024/en/14811>

The 1951 Convention

And Its 1967 Protocol

<https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/4ec262df9.pdf>

EUAA

<https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023/14-climate-induced-displacement>

UNHRC on people displaced by climate change

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/06/intolerable-tide-people-displaced-climate-change-un-expert>

UNHCR Grandi COP27

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/press-releases/unhcrs-grandi-urges-world-leaders-not-forget-displaced-people-cop27>

Displaced people from COP27

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/displaced-people-climate-frontlines-raise-their-voices-cop27>

Displaced people from COP28

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/refugees-and-displaced-people-climate-frontlines-call-greater-inclusion-cop28>

GRF 2023

<https://globalcompactrefugees.org/about/global-refugee-forum/global-refugee-forum-2023>

UNHRC intolerable tide of people displaced by climate change

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/06/intolerable-tide-people-displaced-climate-change-un-expert>

b. For further research:

UNHRC human rights climate change and migration

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/climate-change/human-rights-climate-change-and-migration>

2018 Annual report of high commissioner

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g18/116/26/pdf/g1811626.pdf>

OHCHR's key messages

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/ClimateChange/Key_Messages_HR_CC_Migration.pdf

Convention and Protocol

<https://www.unhcr.org/media/convention-and-protocol-relating-status-refugees>

Climate resilience and displacement database

<https://belonging.berkeley.edu/climatedisplacement/climate-displacement-and-resilience-database>

Case Study Kenya

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/casestudy_kenya_impacts_climaterefugees.pdf

Climate refugees Forced to Move

<https://www.climate-refugees.org/forcedtomove>