

18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Conference A

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement
- II. Addressing the Issue of Migration in Libya
- III. Strengthening Cooperation between IOM and Civil Society

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
IOM/1/1	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	68 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 9 abstentions
IOM/1/2	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	75 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 10 abstentions
IOM/1/3	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	66 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 14 abstentions
IOM/1/4	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	77 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 4 abstentions
IOM/1/5	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	81 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 6 abstentions
IOM/1/6	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	68 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 14 abstentions
IOM/1/7	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	63 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 11 abstentions
IOM/1/8	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	71 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 13 abstentions
IOM/1/9	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	69 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 16 abstentions
IOM/1/10	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	70 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 13 abstentions
IOM/1/11	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	72 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 11 abstentions
IOM/1/12	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	66 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 15 abstentions
IOM/1/13	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	71 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 11 abstentions

Summary Report

The International Organization for Migration held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement
- II. Addressing the Issue of Migration in Libya
- III. Strengthening Cooperation between IOM and Civil Society

The session was attended by representatives of 94 Member States and 6 Observers; 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics from Eco-DRRs, to humanitarian visa expansion, to addressing the need for a legal definition of climate migrant. Most of Monday was spent trying to build cohesive groups, as there were many unique ideas on the floor, as was made evident by the wide-ranging speeches. By Tuesday afternoon, most groups were clearly defined, and the pace of work and debate increased. Speeches were not only substantive but impassioned.

On Wednesday, 13 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 13 resolutions following voting procedure. The work produced speaks volumes to the hard work this large committee had accomplished, embodying the spirit of consensus building. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including expanding an existing mobile app that helps migrants and creating ecologically-minded disaster risk reduction plans that take specific regional environments into account. The product was a series of papers that did not overlap and addressed the topic in various ways, some novel, and others more focused on fixing existing systems.



Code: IOM/1/1

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing climate migration and cross-border disaster displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Guided by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 and 13,*

4
5 *Underlining article 43 of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,*

6
7 *Alarmed by the projected impact of climate change on internal and cross-border displacement and the simulated*
8 *volume of migrants displaced due to natural disasters,*

9
10 *Paying tribute to the work already done by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations*
11 *(UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as local non-governmental-organizations (NGOs) and*
12 *civil society organizations (CSOs) on migration operations at the regional and local level,*

13
14 *Recognizing the presence of IOM offices in critical climate migration spots across the world, and their capacity to*
15 *influence and assist administration in framing local policies,*

16
17 *Emphasizing the effectiveness of each country or region when developing its own specialized evacuation protocols,*

18
19 *Appreciating Japanese education of their citizens in proper disaster recognition, evacuation, first aid, wilderness*
20 *survival, and other useful mitigation protocols, over the course of primary and secondary education,*

21
22 *Drawing attention to the continuous development of the “Mobile App for Migrants” in Mesoamerica, later*
23 *renamed “IOM MigApp” and is now available worldwide, which aims to empower migrants through easily*
24 *accessible information regarding efficient, legal, and orderly methods of migration,*

25
26 *Having considered that not every person has the ability to access to the IOM MigApp, either due to a lack of*
27 *technology or personal capability,*

28
29 *Recognizing that NGOs and CSOs are already heavily involved with migration operations at the regional and local*
30 *level,*

31
32 *Emphasizing the need for feedback from IOM MigApp users, countries, and NGOs/CSOs,*

33
34 *Acknowledging the separate IOM Emergency Manual and Security Communication and Analysis Network*
35 *(SCAAN) applications, designed to provide practical operational guidance to IOM staff, states, and CSOs, facing*
36 *emergency situations,*

37
38 1. *Calls upon* IOM offices and Member States to promote widespread utilization of MigApp within their spheres
39 *of influence by:*

- 40
41 a. *MISSIONING Goodwill Ambassadors to promote IOM MigAPP;*
42
43 b. *Developing a national awareness-raising campaign for IOM MigAPP;*
44
45 c. *Encouraging relevant UN bodies and specialized agencies to use the app;*

46
47 2. *Resolves that* IOM compile and summarize data obtained from the Emergency Manual and SCAAN, in order to
48 *accurately propose easy-to-access disaster mitigation strategies to migrants;*

49

- 50 3. *Instructs* existing MigApp developers in Geneva, Switzerland, to program a service identifying an individual’s
51 optimal route and warn against disaster zones, conflicts, or other obstacles that they might face along the way;
52
- 53 4. *Calls upon* app developers to collaborate with Member States and relevant CSOs/NGOs to allow for:
54
- 55 a. The coordination and transmission of medical records between migrants and countries, to help
56 migrants throughout their journey;
 - 57
 - 58 b. The facilitation of management and potential quarantine of migrants with diseases;
 - 59
 - 60 c. The increased accessibility of NGO/CSO services through their mention and representation in the
61 already-existing subsection named “Trusted Apps” in the application;
 - 62
- 63 5. *Asks* that developers of MigApp consider:
64
- 65 a. Revising the age of the user policy agreement from 16 to 13, in order to accommodate a larger number of
66 migrants;
 - 67
 - 68 b. Providing an easy-feedback feature for users of the app, so continuous improvements can be made;
 - 69
 - 70 c. Including a link to any present and relevant national emergency plans, organized by country;
 - 71
- 72 6. *Invites* Member States to adopt policies similar to Japan’s aforementioned education initiatives, in order to
73 address the disasters they will most likely experience;
74
- 75 7. *Recommends* that Member States consider providing their populace with access to inexpensive mobile devices
76 as a way of accessing the app, and suggests looking into partnerships between public and private entities to help
77 fund the initiative;
78
- 79 8. *Instructs* that IOM develop sustainable Internet kiosks similar to the already existing LINK NYC hotspot
80 kiosks, that will be:
81
- 82 a. Solar-powered;
 - 83
 - 84 b. Internet-broadcasting;
 - 85
 - 86 c. MigApp-accessible through a desktop shortcut;
 - 87
 - 88 d. Easily accessible for people with disabilities by:
89
 - 90 i Using braille for vision-impaired and subtitles for the hearing-impaired;
 - 91 ii Calibrating the kiosks at an appropriate height for people in wheelchairs;
 - 92
- 93 e. Complemented by a closure of personal sessions after 90 seconds of inactivity, to protect personal
94 information;
- 95
- 96 f. Available to Member States for widespread implementation;
- 97
- 98 9. *Further requests* joint funding for app development through the IOM Development Fund and UNHCR
99 contributions, welcoming funding from individual Member States and private sector donations;
100
- 101 10. *Expects* these changes to be implemented to the app by early 2020.



Code: IOM/1/2

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), guaranteeing the*
4 *inherent dignity and equal rights of all members of the human family,*

5
6 *Recognizing the efforts of United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify the most*
7 *vulnerable migrant groups and determining their protection needs and appropriate responses to fulfill those needs,*

8
9 *Acknowledging the importance of states' sovereignty as stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations*
10 *(1945),*

11
12 *Reaffirming the IOM Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019, which emphasizes gender mainstreaming frameworks in*
13 *migration policy, and highlights the importance of protecting women migrants and the vulnerabilities they face*
14 *regarding violence,*

15
16 *Confirming the commitment of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to the principle that humane and*
17 *orderly migration benefits migrants and society,*

18
19 *Alarmed by the disastrous consequences of unorganized climate migration, due to the lack of efficient measures*
20 *tackling these, such as widespread humanitarian visas,*

21
22 *Expressing concern that the adverse effects of climate change are felt most acutely by segments of the population*
23 *that are traditionally located in challenging social or geographic positions, such as indigenous people living by the*
24 *shore or minorities,*

25
26 1. *Recommends that Member States, as part of Regional Consultative Processes (RCP), incorporate the following*
27 *guidelines for emergency residency permits in form of humanitarian visas for sudden disasters to further*
28 *promote legal migration, with the assistance of IOM, including:*

29
30 a. *Highlighting the importance of having criteria for receiving humanitarian visas that include:*

- 31
32 i. *The citizens of countries affected by natural disasters;*
33 ii. *The people endangered to be displaced in a foreseeable amount of time due to the occurrence*
34 *of droughts, floods, and the rise of sea-levels;*

35
36 b. *Suggesting the creation of a comprehensive framework for the issuing process, comprised of:*

- 37
38 i. *Relocation taking place in a regional context to simplify the integration process;*
39 ii. *Facilitating a joint visa procedure for families as a whole;*
40 iii. *The issuance of visas by national authorities of countries that are capable to accommodate*
41 *migrants and displaced persons;*
42 iv. *Encouraging IOM to lead mobile Humanitarian Visa Application Centers in the countries of*
43 *origin, with the aim of assisting people and simplifying the issue of humanitarian visas for*
44 *those affected;*
45 v. *Partnership with the IOM in ensuring that Member States get assistance in the bureaucratic*
46 *process;*

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- c. Endorsing a coverage of the humanitarian visas, following articles 23 and 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Humanitarian Rights*, which reiterate that everyone has the right to work, and the right to a standard of adequate living conditions, resulting in:
 - i. The Member State granting work permits after an adequate period of time;
 - ii. The Member States ensuring easy access to basic services, such as, but not limited to: shelter, healthcare, education, and legal services.



Code: IOM/1/3

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Encouraging* Member States to prioritize the invaluable relationships between non-governmental organizations
4 (NGOs), local governing bodies, and national governing bodies,

5
6 *Dismayed* by the knowledge gap regarding initiatives taken about climate migration between Member States,

7
8 *Recognizing* the need to assist lower-income migrants in their migration journey,

9
10 *Deeply concerned* with the absence of a legal definition for environmental migrants under the 1951 *Convention*
11 *Relating to the Status of Refugees,*

12
13 *Reminding* Member States of the commitment to the *Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)*, the
14 Nansen Initiative, and the Regional Programs of Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants,

15
16 *Affirming* the efforts made in the 2016 *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,*

17
18 *Recognizing* the need to improve the efficiency of the organization and financing of support for environmental
19 migrants, as mentioned Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13,

20
21 *Reinforcing* SDGs 3, 4, 10, and 17, which address health, education, and partnerships to protect migrants, as well as
22 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Council resolution 1310 on the “Migration Governance
23 Framework,”

24
25 *Concerned* with the limited access of developing countries to the IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Center,

26
27 *Recognizing* the need for Member States to incorporate the provision of mental health care and psychosocial
28 services in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and response efforts, as stated under paragraph 33(o) of the *Sendai*
29 *Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction,*

30
31 *Acknowledging* that migrant children from minority and indigenous backgrounds are the most susceptible to
32 exploitation and the lack of education, and will require significant support from NGOs like Oxfam International, in
33 addition to civil society organizations (CSOs),

34
35 1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly codifies the IOM working definition of environmental migrant, as
36 “environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or
37 progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave
38 their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their
39 country or abroad,” as stated under the *World Migration Report of 2011*, to ensure that they are granted similar
40 rights as refugees;

41
42 2. *Approves* of Member States to incorporate similar programs as Viet Nam’s Urban Upgrading Project over the
43 course of 10 years, to alleviate stress placed on urban educational facilities, by allowing climate migrants
44 greater access to educational systems, job markets, and healthcare facilities, as this is essential for the
45 integration into society of host countries in the wake of natural disasters;

46
47 3. *Recognizes* the importance of working with local organizations and NGOs to implement programs that prioritize
48 education of migrants, by making the IOM database the official way to track progress of programs;

49

- 50 4. *Encourages* stakeholders to establish community or governmental development programs to ensure integration,
51 access to the social community, and healthcare systems of the receiving country, and overall good living
52 conditions for migrants and marginalized groups, in cooperation with the Platform on Disaster Displacement,
53 the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP), and the Global Forum for Migration and
54 Development;
55
- 56 5. *Further requests* that Member States integrate comprehensive disaster response training for students,
57 administrators, and teachers, as well as other affected parties in their own DRR plans;
58
- 59 6. *Recommends* that the urban planning agencies of Member States incorporate the creation of disaster-resistant
60 safe zones within schools, by relying on funds of other states, supporting the efforts of enabling
61 environmentally displaced people to stay in their home country;
62
- 63 7. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate resources towards providing or enhancing the access to psychosocial and
64 mental health care for disaster-displaced migrants by:
65
- 66 a. Creating IOM-sponsored workshops based on those created by Nepal’s Health Emergency Operations
67 Centre, intended to train primary healthcare providers with the knowledge necessary to treat post-
68 disaster trauma among disaster-affected migrants;
69
- 70 b. Revising national mental health care policies to better reflect the medical concerns of vulnerable
71 groups displaced by climate-induced migration;
72
- 73 c. Incorporating psychosocial and mental health care response methods and resources into national DRR
74 programs;
75
- 76 8. *Recommends* the creation of advisory bodies between the IOM and other agencies at the local, regional,
77 national, and international levels, with the intent to aid local authorities in properly assessing the integrity of
78 existing buildings and infrastructure;
79
- 80 9. *Encourages* Member States to not solely rely on financial donations, but also on sharing and cooperating
81 through, but not limited to:
82
- 83 a. Acquiring knowledge and technologies gained through research;
84
- 85 b. Provision of goods and services;
86
- 87 c. Skills related to vocational training and DRR;
88
- 89 10. *Supports* mental health and care programs for the welfare of migrants and victims of climate change.



Code: IOM/1/4

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*
2
3 *Deeply concerned* with climate change’s direct consequences, such as internal cross-border displacement,
4
5 *Recognizing* the sovereignty and specificities of each Member State, as origin, transfer, or destination countries, in
6 order to develop national solutions to the issue of climate migration,
7
8 *Considering* that countries are not well prepared for extreme climate-related events and that a better preparation
9 would be part of a reduction of environmental migrants,
10
11 *Observing* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992) which recognizes that developed
12 countries must take immediate action towards comprehensive response strategies at the global, national, and
13 regional levels,
14
15 *Recalling* the *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa*
16 (Kampala Convention), Article 4.3, which stresses the need to cooperate thoroughly with “international
17 organizations or humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors,”
18
19 *Keeping* in mind the *International Organization Migration Constitution* (1951), which states that migration services
20 at an international level are needed to guarantee organized migration flows throughout the world, making it easier
21 for migrants to adapt and integrate into the country of reception,
22
23 *Recognizing* the necessity to expand the International Organization Migration’s (IOM) regional offices to implement
24 the necessary programs,
25
26 *Reasserting* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Member States agreed on in 2015, emphasizing SDG
27 1.4 and 1.5, which aim to reduce the inequalities caused by economic, natural, technological, and financial
28 resources, and reduce exposure to climate-related extreme events,
29
30 *Reaffirming* the commitment of the *New York Declaration* (2016), which suggests the implementation of a response
31 to migrants’ and refugees’ needs, considering the responsibility of different entities such as Member States and non-
32 governmental organizations (NGOs),
33
34 *Guided by* the 2016 *International Organization for Migration Annual Report*, which promotes respect and protection
35 for all people, regardless of nationality or migration status, to preserve their human rights,
36
37 *Considering* that countries are not well prepared for extreme climate related events and that a better preparation
38 would be part of a reduction of environmental migrants,
39
40 *Emphasizing* the utmost importance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans in the prevention of migration crises, in
41 response to natural environmental disaster,
42
43 *Further emphasizing* the need for a variety of regionally-centered DRR plans that would account for variations in
44 disaster and affected groups to be considered,
45
46 *Referring* to the *Global Compact for International Migration*, which highlights the positive sides of migration, such
47 as major economic impact, cultural exchange, development growth, among others,
48
49 *Approving* the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) (2001) in effectively fighting to prevent the inaccessibility
50 of resources for poor migrants,

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Mindful of the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) (2015), which seeks to promote the assurance of safe and orderly migration that benefits migrants as well as society,

1. *Recommends* expanding existing non-permanent relocation programs addressing environmental migrants temporarily fleeing natural disasters, in cooperation with existing IOM Regional Offices, by:
 - a. Increasing cooperation between NGOs such as Oxfam International, civil society organizations (CSOs) and Member States, with consideration of country origin, transit, and destination countries, through a conversational approach in local communities;
 - b. Establishing cooperation between neighboring Member States to coordinate temporary shelter and humanitarian assistance;
 - c. Strengthening Member States' relationships with emergency, post conflict, and movement management organizations, to better meet the needs of environmental migrants;
 - d. Leveraging the varied expertise of local community members, state-level policymakers, regional bodies, and relevant CSOs in the development of relevant regional and local migration policy;
 - e. Providing support to state-level policy makers in the formation and implementation of environmental migration and DRR policy;
 - f. Setting regionally-based goals relevant to environmental migration and DRR;
 - g. Endorsing educational plans set forth by IOM and utilizing them in the facilitating of discussions between actors meeting at the Centers;
2. *Supports* governments through IOM's regional offices to establish an international strategy framework for adaptation to environmental migration, as a result of climate change, cross-border disaster displacement, environmental migration, and DRR, in order to provide scenario-planning and prevention aid by:
 - a. The integration of the international strategy framework into domestic policies on environmental migration and DRR, through national legislators and institutions, developed through discussions that include the participation of national legislators and institutions, CSOs, and impacted community members, such that the specificity of each actor's situation is taken into account;
 - b. Educating professionals and governments about strategies and methods of implementation;
 - c. Encouraging enhanced community participation through the adoption of varied scenarios and DRR plans;
 - d. Engaging in the continuous monitoring of progress of implementation of the DRR plans, by establishing a time frame in the social, economic, environmental, and political conditions of each country;
 - e. Providing Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) at the regional offices annually on the topic of environmental migration and cross-border disaster displacement, in collaboration with relevant United Nations (UN) organizations and CSOs, in which Member States present a document about their implemented effective practices and previewed goals for the next consultation;
3. *Recommends* the integration of an educational plan through the IOM's regional offices centered around teaching Member States and local populations how to help environmental migrants in their territory, by promoting the protection of fundamental human rights, as well as emphasizing potential positive actions to assist future integration of these environmental migrants, including, but not limited to:

- 107 a. Teaching the primary causes of environmental migration;
108
109 b. Prioritizing the protection of disabled, indigenous, children, and women migrants;
110
111 c. Allowing for work and study inside migrants' new territories;
112
113 d. Utilizing educational frameworks to improve the dialogue between migrants and state legislators;
114
115 e. Increasing community awareness about potential benefits that migration might bring;
116
- 117 4. *Invites* Member States to promote the role of youth by including internships with students into, but not limited
118 to the creation of sustainable infrastructures, the implementation of DRR programs, the rescue team, emergency
119 health programs;
120
- 121 5. *Supports* the use of the SLA through the IOM Regional Offices in advocating for the availability of resources
122 for migrants, as well as the guiding policy of the MiGOF, by:
123
- 124 a. Coordinating accessible regional health services for migrants in cooperation with civil society and/or
125 NGOs;
126
- 127 b. Cooperating with regional governments and NGOs to allow for the education of migrant populations,
128 especially in vocational and job training, primary education;
129
- 130 c. Urging the establishment and expansion of IOM Regional Offices in not yet approached areas in order
131 to provide equally distributed support in regions such as South America, East Asia, and South Asia;
132
- 133 6. *Emphasizes* the cooperation between governments, CSOs, NGOs, and Member States, in the creation,
134 development, and implementation of immediate assistance programs in order to support the integration of
135 displaced migrants in host communities, taking their capacity and resources into consideration, to provide them
136 access to basic services, such as food, water, healthcare, and housing, and following up of environmental
137 migrants via programs that will allow CSOs and NGOs, would be recommended, to better address their needs
138 depending on their status (returning, in transit or permanent environmental migrants), to provide them with the
139 right information and assistance.



Code: IOM/1/5

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Cognizant* of the 10th anniversary of the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for Disaster
4 Reduction (GNDR),

5
6 *Welcoming* the United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 71/226 adopted in 2017, reassuring the
7 implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015),

8
9 *Guided by Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*, to ensure that every effort should be made to use humanitarian
10 assistance to lessen risks and vulnerabilities,

11
12 *Appreciating* the Yonmenkaigi System, being a community-based inclusive planning program, acting with the
13 collaboration of governments, CSOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

14
15 *Emphasizing* the importance of Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR), which is defined by
16 agroforestry, reforestation, and continuous monitoring of soil erosion, river flows, and flood risks, in order to lower
17 the vulnerability of communities highly relying on agriculture,

18
19 *Convinced* of the high importance and potential of Eco-DRR strategies for building resilience of the communities to
20 natural disasters, that has also been stressed by the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
21 (PEDRR), as well as the Resilience through Investing in Ecosystems - knowledge, innovation and transformation of
22 risk management (RELIEF Kit) project by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),

23
24 *Further recalling* the importance of regional frameworks, such as the *Revised African Convention on the*
25 *Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources* (2017), targeting the enhancement of environmental protection, the
26 fostering of the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as the coordination of policies in these
27 fields, for addressing cross-border disaster displacement related to climate-induced disasters,

28
29 *Deeply alarmed* that in 2015 almost three quarters of the vulnerable countries did not possess effective early
30 warning systems, according to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR),

31
32 1. *Recommends* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the expansion of Eco-DRRs within
33 UN Member States, in particular into Least Developed Countries (LDCs), following the example of successful
34 pilot projects, such as in the cross-border Lukaya River basin between 2013-2016, supported by the UN
35 Environment Programme (UNEP) and the European Commission (EC);

36
37 2. *Requests* the IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies' Transition and Recovery Division to provide
38 training as well as technical and financial support to civil society organizations (CSOs), in order to put in place
39 efficient Eco-DRRs by targeting regions highly susceptible to natural disasters, according to the IOM's Global
40 Migration Data Analysis Center;

41
42 3. *Welcomes* community-based DRR efforts in close cooperation with the UN system, as well as CSOs managed
43 by the GNDR, regional, and international organizations, following the example of the Yonmenkaigi System, in
44 order to build capacity for local communities to prepare for disasters and implement Eco-DRRs at community
45 level, drawing special emphasis to vulnerable groups, such as, but not limited to women and children, by:

- 46
47 a. *Inviting* local schools and relevant CSOs and NGOs to provide knowledge and skills related to Eco-
48 DRRs, in order to adapt local and regional agriculture to future climate and soil conditions;

49

- 50 b. Recommending comprehensive educational workshops on Eco-DRR held by trained culturally
51 sensitive staff, to help foster the peaceful dialogue and education on agricultural processes supported
52 by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
53 (UNESCO);
54
- 55 c. Establishing these workshops especially at Migrant Response Points (MRP) providing shelter, food,
56 medical assistance, and humanitarian aid to stranded migrants, local people, and internally displaced
57 persons, encouraging the funding of these Eco-DRR projects by agencies such as the French
58 Development Agency (AFD), the Emergency Humanitarian Fund (FUH) and the Special Climate
59 Change Fund (SCCF) for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management;
60
- 61 4. *Endorses* the implementation of Eco-DRRs into global and regional frameworks, like the *Revised African*
62 *Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources*, in order to prevent future climate-caused
63 displacements, by increasing vulnerable regions' resilience and preparation regarding natural disasters and
64 climate-related soil degradation;
65
- 66 5. *Further recommends* to strengthen global partnerships with the use of information and communication
67 technology (ICT) to help with Eco-DRRs, in order to diminish the vulnerability of every states' population to
68 climate change-related disasters, and to ensure the evacuation of hazardous areas before disaster strikes, with
69 planned relocation, by:
70
- 71 a. Acting proactively to avoid a migration crisis that precipitates climate migration by natural disasters,
72 shown in the Rwandan Action Plan, R.A.I.N., a four-point plan that ensures to take preventative
73 measures by using the data collected by ICTs for improving and expanding early warning systems,
74 especially hydrological and meteorological (hydromet) services by the GFDRR, in cooperation with
75 the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on a national, regional, and global level;
76
- 77 b. Expanding the use of ICT in collaboration with IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, in
78 order to assist migrant populations, as well as local communities in remote areas, by providing them
79 with essential services, such as, but not limited to: healthcare, education, and updated information on
80 soil and weather conditions, to decrease climate change-related vulnerability through a digital
81 platform;
82
- 83 c. Supporting the GFDRR's Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative, tasking the
84 IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies' Transition and Recovery Division for DRR and
85 Environmental Degradation to provide trainings for specialists, technical, and financial support, as well
86 as the communication of occurring risk warnings to citizens.



Code: IOM/1/6

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*
2

3 *Deeply concerned* by the estimate formulated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) that over one
4 billion people will be displaced due to forced climate migration,
5

6 *Aware* of the pressing need to relieve pressure on Member States most affected by the influxes of migrants, and to
7 prepare and prevent the effects of sudden or gradual climate disasters,
8

9 *Taking into consideration* the model of the United Nations (UN) peacekeepers, the Blue Helmets,
10

11 *Well aware* that financing programs that address emergency responses to migration provoked by natural disasters is
12 a complex issue that requires the implication of numerous Member States worldwide,
13

14 *Reminding* Member States of the importance of collaborating with other Members States, civil society organizations
15 (CSOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs), in order to truly respond in accordance with the needs of
16 climate migrants,
17

18 *Recognizing* climate migrants in prevention, preparedness, and emergency response plans as a specific group with
19 particular vulnerabilities, needs and capacities,
20

21 *Deeply concerned* about the exclusion of climate migrants in national and local frameworks on prevention
22 preparedness, and emergency response,
23

24 *Alarmed* by the lack of global commitment from the international community to establish an Emergency Response
25 aid team, independently or in coordination with civil society and international organizations,
26

27 1. *Encourages* the IOM to use the important input and contribution of civil society, NGOs, and experts, in the
28 creation of a rapid response team trained specifically to:
29

30 a. Provide protection and fast evacuation;
31

32 b. Relocate climate migrants in already established safe havens in host countries and cities, for short and
33 long-term stay;
34

35 c. Distribute effectively emergency aid, such as food, water, emergency kits, and translation services;
36

37 d. Offer psychological assistance and counseling for climate refugees;
38

39 e. Arrange the deployment of consular assistance teams to borders, airports, and other transit points, to
40 help migrants in emergency situations;
41

42 2. *Considers* the support provided by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring time-critical support
43 to climate migrants being displaced due to the more frequent and severe natural disasters caused by climate
44 change;
45

46 3. *Suggests* the formation of crisis alert systems that monitor crises in host states and direct authorities to act based
47 on the intensity of the crisis, such as obligation to evacuate migrants with evacuation plans that set out clear
48 rules and criteria for carrying out evacuations, such as document requirements and eligibility for evacuations;
49

- 50 4. *Invites* Member States to recognize early warning signs, as well as the potential needs of climate migrants, and
51 communicate with the response team in order to ensure well-prepared and efficient assistance;
52
- 53 5. *Recommends* that all Member States collaborate in assessing disaster risk, discuss the hazards and impacts of
54 natural disasters on migration, and promote and improve dialogue on environmental migration at the local and
55 international level, to strengthen strategies for disaster risk reduction and reduce migrants' vulnerability;
56
- 57 6. *Confirms* the dedication to the partnership with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team,
58 which assesses the need for emergency aid provoked by natural disasters.



Code: IOM/1/7

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Concerned* by the lack of appropriate clarification following the working definition of the term “environmental
4 migrant,” as established by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discussion note on “Migration and
5 the environment” (MC/INF/288) during the 94th IOM Council Session in 2007,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the efforts made in the 2016 *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,*

- 8
9 1. *Highlights* the importance of establishing a clear definition within the international community regarding
10 environmental migrants, both for internally displaced persons and for cross-border displaced migrants;
11
12 2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly codifies the IOM working definition of environmental migrants as
13 “persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the
14 environment that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or
15 choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad,” as
16 stated under the *World Migration Report* of 2011, to ensure that they are granted the same rights as all migrants;
17
18 3. *Suggests* that Member States implement this definition into their national legislation, while also creating a
19 specific legal status for environmental migrants, regardless of race, class, sex, citizenship, gender, age,
20 disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, language, nationality, or any other status, and regardless of length
21 of displacement, including:
22
23 a. Long-term migrants, which applies to people displaced for 12 months or longer;
24
25 b. Short-term migrants, which are people displaced for less than 12 months;
26
27 4. *Recognizes* that environmental migrants are entitled to assistance from the international community, when the
28 internationally accepted definition of a migrant, according to the United Nations (UN), applies to them, and
29 when they are affected by:
30
31 a. Natural disasters, such as, but not limited to: earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, tsunamis, heavy
32 monsoons, wildfires, and avalanches;
33
34 b. Long-term environmental crises and their effects, such as, but not limited to: droughts, desertification,
35 extreme temperatures, rising sea-levels, coastline degradation, flooding, limnic eruptions, and
36 epidemics, along with loss of infrastructure, home, and livelihood;
37
38 5. *Emphasizes* safeguarding the rights of victims of climate change-related crises and environmental disasters, and
39 ensuring the protection by and assistance from host countries, by standardizing the codification schemes of the
40 migrants using the funding of willing and capable Member States.



Code: IOM/1/8

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Guided by the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Nansen Initiative forum, establishing the*
4 *2015 Agenda for Cross-Border Displaced Persons in contexts of Disasters and Climate change,*

5
6 *Emphasizing International Organization for Migration (IOM) Council Resolution No. 1310 of 2015, which adopted*
7 *the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF),*

8
9 *Acknowledging the work of IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Center,*

10 *Encouraging the creation of data centers in addition to those present currently in Germany and Switzerland,*

11
12 *Concerned with the limited access of developing countries to IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Center,*

13
14
15 *Recognizing the need to centralize information and include civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-*
16 *governmental organizations (NGOs), local governing bodies, and national governing resources,*

17
18 1. *Promotes* funding for the creation of a center that is well equipped for data analysis, prevention, diagnostic
19 protocols, and evaluation, to lessen the effects of natural disasters, in order to target specific events and react in
20 the most systematic way, by proposing:

- 21
22 a. The creation of headquarters in Copenhagen and in Bangkok, that would cooperate with the centers in
23 Switzerland and in Germany in order to broaden the scope;
- 24
25 b. The creation of small branches that will collect data concerning these issues in voluntary countries;
- 26
27 c. Meetings with CSOs and NGOs in headquarters:
- 28
29 i. Yearly meetings in order to share data and target the special needs of each community
30 in the specific natural disasters that they are likely to confront;
- 31
32 ii. And bi-annual meetings, in which they will share with the headquarters information
33 through progress reports relating to the situation on the ground;
- 34
35 d. And using data within the IOM database in order to create diagnostic protocols to better equip Member
36 States for extensive and intensive natural disasters;

37 2. *Develops* a more comprehensive set of analytical data, through:

- 38
39 a. Intersecting the current global migration data collected with longitudinal studies on climate phenomena
40 such as El Niño, to cultivate a better understanding of climate migratory patterns;
- 41
42 b. And establishing annual conferences overseen by the governmental body of IOM and regional offices,
43 in cooperation with the United Nations (UN) Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Statistic
44 Division (UNSD), that will oversee the data centers and their work;

45
46 3. *Increases* access and efficiency of the IOM database on environmental migration, through:

- 47
48 a. Providing support for the development of necessary infrastructure to less developed countries, with the
49 condition that these countries would present a well-coordinated plan that will tackle this subject;

50

- 51 b. And holding annual meetings with Member States in order to teach them how to use their local data
52 centers, and the new technologies that they will be provided with;
53
- 54 4. *Calls upon* the strengthening of IOM's partnership with organizations, such as UNEP, UNSD, the UN Office
55 for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for drought
56 control in Sahel, to analyze climate disaster trends and migratory patterns, with a particular emphasis on the
57 African continent.



Code: IOM/1/9

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Fully aware of* the existence of a database within the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as a basis for
4 improvement of sharing information and knowledge,

5
6 *Guided by* the program Asia Aid, as an example, for further databases noting hazards and other natural disasters, and
7 the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) as a cost-effective and comprehensive solution for
8 states in need of a cost-effective and comprehensive border management information system,

9
10 *Recognizing* the Migration Data Portal launched in 2017, which aims to allow for, and improve access to
11 information on comprehensive statistics and data about migration,

12
13 *Referring to* the issue of security information adopted in General Assembly resolution 53/70 of 4 January 1999
14 regarding issues of disarmament,

15
16 *Noticing* the existence of several warning systems, such as global and local ones,

17
18 *Fulfilling* the position of the IOM as a member of the United Nations (UN) Security Management System (SMS),

19
20 *Emphasizing* the collaboration between IOM and the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), which was
21 established by the European Union to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries for technical
22 services and funding support within this context,

23
24 1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate and consolidate a Forecasting Hub Zone (FHZ) specifically linked to
25 topics of migration caused by climate change, accessible to relevant actors, which would contain and complete
26 the already existing database, such as:

- 27
28 a. Migration flows;
- 29
30 b. Policies and practices in each region;
- 31
32 c. Already existing risk reduction plans;
- 33
34 d. Projected impact of climate change on migration;
- 35
36 e. List of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) actively with
37 environmental migration;

38
39 2. *Invites* Member States to implement a sector within the IOM database which identifies future natural
40 catastrophes and suggests solutions based on information provided, such as, but not limited to:

- 41
42 a. Encouraging independent experts to exchange their knowledge all over the world with the aim to
43 identify high-risk zones;
- 44
45 b. Endorsing the exchange of information and experiences between Member States, in order to implement
46 strategic plans for dealing with environmental catastrophes by promoting the FHZ;
- 47
48 c. Furthering requests countries within their technical possibilities to share their knowledge and
49 experience to make an efficient FHZ possible and advocating multilateral cooperation in exchanging

- 50 technical expertise between countries, by working with international experts such as the UN Office for
51 Disaster Risk Reduction in order to secure areas risked or affected by climate change;
52
- 53 3. *Promotes* funding for the equipment for data analysis, prevention, diagnostic protocols, and evaluation, to
54 lessen the effects of natural disaster, in order to target specific events and react in the most systematic way by
55 proposing, as well as funding from countries or NGOs specific on several topics, like:
56
- 57 a. Addressing the most urgent needs and priorities related to the management of the migration flows
58 listed in the FHZ;
 - 59 b. Annual meetings with CSOs in order to share data and target needs of each community, as basic
60 information implemented into the FHZ;
- 61
- 62 4. *Acknowledges* and creates it as a part of the existing IOM database, by:
- 63 a. Improving and completing information already stated in the database;
 - 64 b. Working and improving the MIDSAS to make the database more efficient;
 - 65 c. Emphasizing the aim of the database for the efficient helping of managing consequences for migrants
66 caused by climate change;
 - 67 d. Ensure that there is no conflict between information that could lead to inefficient work for UN bodies
68 or users of the database;
- 69
- 70 5. *Supports* the Member States to use programs based on information provided in the FHZ under high security
71 standards levels, such as warning systems, limited to situations related to climate change catastrophes issue;
72
- 73 6. *Further* recommends limiting the access to information in the FHZ to prevent any abuse of information, by:
- 74 a. Experts, who are sharing their knowledge, experience and are currently working on it;
 - 75 b. NGOs and CSOs, limited to the specific need of knowledge;
 - 76 c. Specific UN bodies which deals with consequences of climate change, such as the UN High
77 Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) and the Security Council;
 - 78 d. Giving the opportunity to developing countries to request information only focused on regional
79 substance.
- 80
- 81
- 82
- 83
- 84
- 85
- 86
- 87
- 88



Code: IOM/1/10

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Considering* the nature of climate change and the unpredictability of it,

4
5 *Emphasizing* the importance of preventing forced migration due aspects such as environmental disasters, political
6 conflicts and climate change to protect susceptible individuals,

7
8 *Keeping in mind* the promising potential of sustainable and resilient development in both urban and rural settings as
9 a means of mitigating damage to infrastructure and therefore limiting forced migration due to the impacts of
10 environmental disaster,

11
12 *Observing* current inequalities in the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs, especially
13 concerning the inclusion of poor and geographically isolated communities, vulnerable migrants (women, children,
14 elderly, disabled people), and those with underdeveloped education as a result of a general lack of access to
15 information,

16
17 *Underlining* the important role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in identifying current gaps in disaster
18 protection of local communities, monitoring of progress, and raising awareness and their need for a greater audience
19 as well as improved technical assistance,

20
21 *Reaffirming the importance* of enhancing capacity building of governments of Member States, local communities,
22 and CSOs, to effectively implement DRR programs, manage migration, and prevent disaster migration when
23 possible,

24
25 *Recognizing the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster*
26 *Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation* of 1994, outlining recommended efforts dealing with disaster risk
27 displacement,

28
29 *Appreciating* the work of the Nansen Initiative of 2012, which recognizes the need for a better comprehension of
30 migrants' condition and stronger cooperation amongst Member States,

31
32 *Reaffirming the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015), and the Advisory Committee of the Platform
33 on Disaster Risk launched by the United Nations (UN) aiming at reducing disaster risk and loss in lives, and further
34 calls upon Member States to implement these measures aiming at safe, orderly, and regular migration,

35
36 *Recognizing the Paris Agreement* (2016) which links climate change to climate migration, causing disasters, such as:
37 rising sea level, which places residents of low-sea level states at risk, increase volcanic activity, which places
38 residents of volcanic states that are aligned on the Ring of Fire at risk, increasing cyclones, which places residents in
39 states primarily in South and Southeast Asia at risk, and increasing hurricanes, which places residents in states
40 primarily in the Caribbean at risk,

41
42 *Taking into account* the report published by the UN Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in 2015 on *Moving*
43 *Forward After Sendai*, where it was reported that Member States could still benefit from the dissemination of
44 technology from developed Member States and regional partners, to cover gaps regarding DRR,

45
46 *Recalling the Taking Sendai Forward: Strategic work plan on Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience 2017-2020*,
47 established in 2016 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as a people-centered prevention
48 approach aiming to enhance the safety of persons, reducing disaster-related damage, and strengthening DRR
49 strategies,

50

51 *Promoting* the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2017, which serves as an avenue for global
52 discussion that increases transparency and creates partnerships towards improving the implementation of risk
53 reduction operations, and The Nansen Initiative, that enhances cooperation for humanitarian assistance of climate
54 change mitigation and adaptation on a domestic and international scale,
55

- 56 1. *Recommends* the creation of a centralized multilateral forum that can function in parallel with UNISDR as a
57 platform for cooperative projects between the governments of Member States to implement different plans for
58 DRR, promoting one-directional support from developed Member States to Member States under threat of
59 natural disaster in projects, regarding:
 - 60 a. Disseminating knowledge and technological infrastructure for the creation and maintenance of national
61 Emergency Management Systems;
 - 62 b. Sharing of best practices of technological and logistical resources for the establishment of Early
63 Warning Systems in cooperation with regional meteorological experts of the World Meteorological
64 Organization;
 - 65 c. Sending CSOs originating from regions vulnerable to extensive and intensive natural disasters once a
66 year to the center to be constructed in Denmark, with the goal of training them with all the available
67 data on how to deal with different situations and how to use the new equipment donated to those
68 regions;
- 69 2. *Recommends* an international framework in promoting the protection for victims of climate migration caused by
70 climate, by:
 - 71 a. Properly preparing for disasters caused by climate change;
 - 72 b. Providing a proper evacuation plan for residents of island states at risk of rising sea levels and
73 cyclones;
 - 74 c. Offering proper resources and education for residents at risk;
 - 75 d. Upholding an asylum claim where victims of climate change can be granted asylum from the state they
76 resettled to, based on that state's capacity to accommodate them;
- 77 3. *Recommends* Member States to adopt regional and global plans of actions adapted to local issues, such as the
78 *Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action* of 2014, which would:
 - 79 a. Identify the best ways to assist population that will eventually be affected by natural disasters;
 - 80 b. Enable the protection of climate migrants that are crossing the borders of those Member States;
 - 81 c. Draft a fully coordinated plan before the occurrence of a natural disaster in order to be ready when they
82 strike;
- 83 4. *Further requests* to increase assistance for governments of Member States to implement and communicate
84 national DRR frameworks from a bottom-up approach, and therefore:
 - 85 a. Recommends a focus on inclusion of poor and geographically isolated communities, vulnerable
86 migrants, and those with underdeveloped education, in already existing capacity-building training
87 (workshops, meetings, and programs) of IOM;
 - 88 b. Suggests following the example of the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) for enhanced impact
89 on a regional scale in other regions;

- 106 5. *Considers* increasing assistance for local communities as they are key for effectiveness of DRR programs, and
107 therefore:
108
- 109 a. Recommends ensuring inclusive preparedness for natural disasters through comprehensible, inclusive,
110 and widespread evacuation plans;
111
 - 112 b. Recommends training of local authorities to share knowledge and raise awareness within their
113 community;
114
- 115 6. Reaffirms its commitment to assistance for CSOs, and therefore:
116
- 117 a. Recommends to Member States to reinforce the International Dialogue on Migration of IOM on a
118 national level, as it involves NGOs, migrants, and partners from media, academia, or the private sector,
119 and therefore provides important knowledge for CSOs through regional consultations within Annual
120 NGO Consultations in every region, in order to enhance the capabilities of individuals at the
121 community level;
122
- 123 7. *Further recommends* active and willing financial assistance of Member States through private-public
124 partnerships and incentives from the government, toward infrastructural development and resilience against
125 displacement due to environmental factors:
126
- 127 a. Through technological advancement aimed toward the creating opportunity out of the environmental
128 factors at hand;
129
 - 130 b. Climate-resilient design features make homes resilient to climate vulnerabilities with the maintenance
131 of an acceptable level of functioning structure, through:
132
 - 133 i. Energy efficiency;
 - 134 ii. Use of low-polluting materials, such as, but not limited to: natural gas, recyclable
135 construction, and steel;
 - 136 iii. Use of local materials, implementation of government to mainstream green and climate-
137 resilient homes along with its affordability;
 - 138 c. Create policies and incentives for businesses to invest in climate-resilient homes;
139
- 140
- 141 8. *Encourages* Member States to share knowledge and send experts to countries that are vulnerable to mass
142 migration due to climate change and environmental disasters:
143
- 144 a. The development of workshops for sustainable and resilient practice;
145
 - 146 b. Assistance in creating alarm systems for natural disasters in vulnerable locations;
147
 - 148 c. Creation of a knowledge platform among experts and professionals regarding disaster prevention and
149 mitigation;
150
- 151 9. *Recommends* Member States utilize several sources of emergency preparation tools such as, but not limited to
152 the guidelines within the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Emergency Handbook Identifying
153 Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), and the Standardized Specific Needs Code for identifying the needs of
154 climate induced migrants quickly and efficiently;
155
- 156 10. *Draws attention* to fortifying crisis management and capacity development measures in educational institutions,
157 communities, and organizations, through monetary bodies, by:
158
- 159 a. Including of DRR and Management into academic curriculum in schools to harness the awareness of
160 youth to aid during natural calamities;
161

- 162 b. Educating vulnerable areas about these disasters in order to better prepare them to face natural
163 calamities;
164
- 165 c. Improving existing preparedness practices in government organizations and offices to influence local
166 units to respond efficiently and effectively to disasters;
167
- 168 d. Offering training services and forums to CSOs to be prepared for disasters and natural calamities, with:
169
- 170 i. The distribution of “grab-packs” consisting of survival necessities for three days that would
171 include, such as, but not limited to: water, clothing, food, medicines, batteries and flashlights,
172 sleeping bags, and portable emergency sirens;
173
- 174 ii. The intensification of local response and rescue team operations facilitated by experts on
175 search and rescue, in order to effectively and efficiently serve vulnerable and devastated
176 communities;
177
- 178 iii. The communication of weather forecasts and emergency evacuation and precaution plans;
179
- 180 e. Educating victims of climate change to disaster preparedness rendered by the government and NGOs
181 which targets those areas;
182
- 183 f. Reconstructing local centers into DRR preparedness centers and administering specialists in educating
184 emergency accommodation to vulnerable communities;
185
- 186 11. *Encourages* Member States to design measures to reduce the impact of environmental changes on livelihoods
187 that may arise from sudden-onset events, slow-onset events, and ecosystem deterioration that cause
188 displacement, such as:
189
- 190 a. Local early warning systems, as drought and tropical cyclone forecasting and flood warnings,
191 technically assisted by the Sub-Working Group on Preparedness of the Inter-Agency Standing
192 Committee, in order to allow communities to take simple disaster mitigation measures, through:
193
- 194 i. Evacuation rehearsals and prepared response plans coordinated by the IOM Department of
195 Operations and Emergencies;
196
- 197 ii. Active participation of awareness-raising CSOs at the local level in order to prepare citizens
198 to respond to early warning through public campaigns;
199
- 200 b. Non-structural measures to reduce exposure as avoiding development in urban hazard-prone areas, as
201 hazardous slope, floodplain areas, through regulations that create protected areas where settlements are
202 not allowed;
- 203 c. Humanitarian aid and visas ready for climate migrants to access;
204
- 205 12. *Calls upon* Member States to raise awareness concerning the unsustainable migrant crisis by:
206
- 207 a. Recommending Member States to utilize modern technologies and social media;
208
- 209 b. Creating opportunities and programs, such as cultural fairs, to promote cultural appreciation between
210 natives and migrants;
211
- 212 13. *Promotes* funding for the creation of a multinational center that is well equipped for data analysis, prevention,
213 diagnostic protocols, and evaluation, to lessen the effects of natural disasters in order to target specific events
214 and react in the most systematic way, by proposing:
215
- 216 a. The creation of several branches within multiple Member States that would cooperate to broaden the
scope of this research;

- 217 b. Annual meetings with CSOs in order to share data and target the special needs of each community in
218 the specific natural disasters that they are likely to confront;
219
- 220 14. *Recommends* Member States utilize several sources of emergency preparation tools, such as, but not limited to
221 the guidelines within the UNHCR Emergency Handbook Identifying PWSN, and the Standardized Specific
222 Needs Code for identifying the needs of climate induced migrants quickly and efficiently;
223
- 224 15. *Urges* the implementation of an Orderly Departure Program that is adaptable to any region in need of efficient,
225 multilateral responses to migrant crises, with the help of UNHCR, which streamline the movement of migrants;
226
- 227 16. *Proposes* capacity building for climate migrants that are already relocated, in order for them to be better
228 equipped to face climate disaster emergencies, by:
229
- 230 a. Creating and utilizing programs relating to disaster preparedness specifically for climate migrants that
231 will include information related to health risks, evacuation zones, first aid, and cardiopulmonary
232 resuscitation (CPR).
233
- 234 b. Dispersing training guides that will be written in the local language of the area affected, to create the
235 most efficient learning process possible;
236
- 237 17. *Suggests* education sessions for the trainers with topics related to cultural sensitivity, in order to help diffuse the
238 possible problems that are common due to the understanding of cultures;
239
- 240 18. *Encourages* intensified research on the effects climate change has on migration in accordance with the *2030*
241 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* directives, in order to better understand migration flows and be able to
242 react to them accordingly, through:
243
- 244 a. Taking advantage of the International Dialogue on Migration in order to channel and coordinate
245 research done by individual countries and serve as a platform for knowledge exchange, by making it a
246 permanent division of IOM with more personnel and funding, that continuously works on the exchange
247 of ideas and experiences between the Member States rather than meeting twice a year;
248
- 249 b. Strengthening the Migration Policy Research Division in order to become more independent by
250 making it a separate department, have broader competencies, such as the power to incentivize research
251 monetarily and to temporarily employ its own researchers, and receive more funding by IOM Member
252 States, in order to gain more insights about migration flows and migration mechanisms;
253
- 254 c. Endorsing the construction of research centers that will assist with facilitating the relationship between
255 climate change and climate migration;
256
- 257 19. *Recommends* increased technical assistance from the Preparedness and Response Division of IOM in order to
258 enable governments to better predict and prepare for environmental changes potentially leading to migration on
259 a broad scale, in order to preemptively stop humanitarian crises, for example by:
260
- 261 a. Boosting the divisions capacities by employing more personnel;
262
- 263 b. Designating areas under risk;
264
- 265 c. Establishing permanent contact with local institutions, governments, and international organizations;
266
- 267 d. Establishing effective protective measures;
268
- 269 e. Developing appropriate resettlement programs;
270

- 271 20. *Encourages* that all Member States establish an early warning system, for strengthening local governments and
272 CSOs, for training and technical knowledge, and for Member States to enhance the cooperation with NGOs to
273 collect, record, analyze, and cross-check migrant data, to ensure the full protection of migrants, by:
274
- 275 a. Enhancing provisions of the Training of Trainers program, which enables trained officers to educate
276 other users of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS);
277
 - 278 b. Establishing and accessing an international database alert list for the detection of individuals travelling
279 on false documents;
280
 - 281 c. Encouraging Member States to share migration information with national governments where
282 migration patterns are occurring;
283
 - 284 d. Encouraging Member States to develop response plans to Welcome Centers in which people can stay
285 in the first days after the disaster, transported there by our emergency body, so that they can wait for
286 their relatives or friends for help, this is in accord with the IOM Department of Operations and
287 Emergencies and CSOs;
288
 - 289 e. Suggesting the IOM to reinforce an international emergency body trained, IOM Department of
290 Cooperation and Emergency, to help people affected by these disasters, adopting a gender perspective
291 regarding the delivery of humanitarian kits, through considering the deliberation of CSOs within
292 annual NGOs consultation.



Code: IOM/1/11

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) program, as an
4 indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management, which aims at orderly, humane, and
5 voluntary return of internally and externally displaced people,

6
7 *Emphasizing* the right of all Member States to maintain and enforce an orderly and lawful immigration process in
8 the interest of both the Member States and all migrants,

9
10 *Acknowledging* that AVRR embodies a fundament for supporting the return of climate migrants to their countries of
11 origin,

12
13 *Fully believing* that return migration has many potential benefits, including employment abroad, migrants can
14 increase their income, acquire new skills and education, and accumulate savings and assets, all of which would
15 stimulate the economies of their state of origin,

16
17 *Further recalling* the right of all Member States to maintain and enforce an orderly and lawful immigration process
18 in the interest of both the Member States and all migrants,

19
20 *Calling* attention to destination states, which are already under great strain to accommodate existing migrant
21 populations stemming from other driving factors, such as poverty and warfare, and that climate migration places
22 further stress on existing social safety nets of these destination states,

23
24 1. *Requests* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Director-General, in collaboration with IOM's
25 Department of Migration Management's Migrant Assistance Division, to provide a written report on means of
26 adapting the successful IOM-led AVRR program by expanding it towards internal displacement, while that
27 report will:

- 28
29 a. Examine the capacities of existing AVRR facilities for the extension of AVRR activities on the
30 domestic level;
- 31
32 b. Consider established reintegration measures in countries of origin as a foundation for internal
33 repatriation actions, including assistance to basic healthcare, education, and accommodation on the
34 individual level, and ameliorating social cohesion and reintegration capacity on the community level;
- 35
36 c. Deploy environmental experts to the affected countries, to assist with national movement, prior to
37 international migration;
- 38
39 d. Estimate the technical, financial, and personnel expenditure of an adaption of AVRR measures towards
40 internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- 41
42 e. Be presented to the IOM Council at the first session of 2020;

43
44 2. *Calls upon* Member States to assist with AVRR, including:

- 45
46 a. Temporary housing and healthcare in the destination state for migrants who await return procedures;
- 47
48 b. Financial assistance to help reintegrate returned migrants into the economies and societies of their
49 Member States of origin;

50

- 51 3. *Invites* the Member States to collaborate with the other United Nations (UN) bodies, such as the Economic and
52 Social Council, to create job opportunities for those migrants that have lost their employment due to natural
53 disasters and climate changes;
54
- 55 4. *Encourages* the Member States to increase their contributions to the IOM Development Fund, which in turn
56 supports AVRR programs.



Code: IOM/1/12

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that climate disasters will continue to increase the numbers of climate and environmental migrants
4 and that long-term, sustainable integration of these migrants represents the most sustainable path forward for both
5 migrant and host communities,

6
7 *Desiring* the protection of migrants and standard of living for those displaced in response to the adverse effects of
8 climate change, natural disasters, or any environmental factors,

9
10 *Recognizing* the need to ensure proper education regarding infectious diseases and medical conditions that often
11 accompany mass climate migration, and the spread of infectious disease that is expected to accompany climate
12 change,

13
14 *Emphasizing* that climate migrants are at risk from disease and mental health trauma during their travels and that
15 they do not have access to attainable and affordable healthcare services in their own native languages,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* the importance of providing affordable and accessible education to those displaced from climate
18 disaster, as many climate migrants have their education interrupted, and that this disproportionately affects genders,
19 especially considering education is declared a basic human right established in the *Conventions on the Rights of the*
20 *Child* of 1989, and observing that more than 3.5 million displaced children did not attend school in 2016,

21
22 *Recalling* the Secretary-General's report 69/277 of 2014, "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, including
23 ways and Means to Promote the Human Rights of Migrants," which urges all Member States to protect the human
24 rights of migrants in transit and in destination states,

25
26 *Observing* that many migrants affected by climate migration struggle to find jobs within their skillset, and that by
27 joining the workforce, they will be contributing to both the economy and society of their host country, as is modeled
28 in Turkey's "Turquoise Card System," which grants work visas to migrants,

29
30 *Understanding* that climate-related events and disasters affect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups,
31 including women, children, minorities, and indigenous groups, and will require the most assistance in regard to
32 educational and vocational skills, by supporting the actions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as
33 Oxfam International and its bottom-up approach,

34
35 1. *Invites* Member States to seek long-term climate migrant assimilation into hosting countries, when applicable,
36 through housing, linguistic, educational, and workforce integration of these migrants. through:

- 37
38 a. Cooperating with the United Nations (UN) Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to provide
39 displaced people with equal opportunities of housing as native residents of the hosting nation, until
40 permanent solutions to their plight can be found;
- 41
42 b. Reducing the inhumane results of offshore processing through the action of housing migrants, and
43 rehabilitating them back into their native community;
- 44
45 c. Giving Institute Language Instruction courses for migrants in hosting nations, to allow them better and
46 more substantial communication and integration capabilities with their surrounding society;
- 47

- 48 d. Developing tests as alternatives to transcripts, for those climate migrants who have lost their academic
49 records due to natural disasters, through partnerships with various universities and schools;
50
- 51 e. Providing free or low cost of higher education or vocational training for adults, to aid them in better
52 contributing to the workforce and reintegrate into the society;
53
- 54 f. Cooperating with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) to provide
55 educational kits to be distributed to schools and local units, which would include writing materials,
56 books, and other resources;
57
- 58 g. Cooperating with civil society organizations (CSOs), when possible, to assist with matching these
59 resources with climate migrant populations in hosting nations;
60
- 61 2. *Endorses* monetary bodies, such as, but not limited to the Emergency Humanitarian Fund (EHF) and the Special
62 Climate Change Fund (SCCF) in order to support the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in
63 disseminating educational and infrastructure programs allocated for the enhancement of programs to further
64 support environmental migrants;
65
- 66 3. *Approves* of Member States to incorporate programs over the course of 10 years to alleviate stress placed on
67 urban educational facilities, by allowing climate migrants greater access to the educational systems, job
68 markets, and healthcare facilities, as this is essential for the integration into society of the host country in the
69 wake of natural disasters;
70
- 71 4. *Encourages* Member States to treat migrants, whether in transit or having reached their destination, with the
72 utmost respect and human dignity, as afforded them by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
73 (1948), which will be enforced by regular audits of the human rights records of Member States by the UN
74 Human Rights Council;
75
- 76 5. *Further invites* all Member States to improve the living standards in migrant detention and holding centers, to
77 the highest degree possible, for those climate migrants who circumstantially find themselves in detention
78 centers, through:
79
- 80 a. Providing quality daily nutrition and access to medication as necessary;
81
- 82 b. Offering sexual health services for female migrants in particular;
83
- 84 c. Extension of psychological and mental health services and counseling, considering the traumatic
85 experiences migrants experience and have experienced;
86
- 87 6. *Calls for* the implementation of health centers in host states to better address the health issues that displaced
88 persons experience, therefore, implementing a more appropriate healthcare system, which accounts for climate
89 migrants;
90
- 91 7. *Supports* individual Member State initiatives, as well as any work by relevant CSOs and NGOs, that support the
92 creation of general health initiatives to educate healthcare providers and the general public on the possible
93 mental and physical health risks associated with forced displacement, including, but not limited to:
94
- 95 a. How to treat post-traumatic stress disorder in diverse populations;
96
- 97 b. Potential of introduction of new infectious diseases due to a changing climate, and the associated
98 migration that accompanies such a change;
99
- 100 8. *Acknowledges* that NGOs work closely with CSOs in receiving states and regions, and have a unique
101 understanding of what both climate migrants and CSOs require in order to maintain safe and sustainable
102 solutions when being integrated into receiving states, by:
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- a. Providing trained and experienced staff from around the world in providing job training and experience opportunities;
 - b. Providing necessities during transit, such as food, clothing, health services, and language training for potential new arrivals;
 - c. Providing education in regards to cultural immersion and sensitivity for CSOs in receiving nations, including, but not limited to race and religion;
 - d. Helping by facilitating both security and a safe working environment for humanitarian volunteers and employees of NGOs.



Code: IOM/1/13

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*
2
3 *Bearing in mind the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016), which aims to protect the human*
4 *rights of all migrants and refugees regardless of their status, especially its Annex II that calls for the process of*
5 *intergovernmental consultations for the adoption of the global compact for migration,*
6
7 *Recognizing the specific circumstances of vulnerable and marginalized individuals of our society, like women,*
8 *children, and disabled persons being most severely affected by climate migration,*
9
10 *Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify the most*
11 *vulnerable migrant groups, and determining their protection needs and appropriate responses to fulfill those needs,*
12
13 *Reaffirming the Istanbul Convention (2011) that calls for the protection of women and girls from gender-based*
14 *violence,*
15
16 *Taking into account the report published by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in*
17 *2015 titled, “Moving Forward After Sendai,” where it was reported that Member States could still benefit from the*
18 *dissemination of technology from developed Member States and regional partners to cover gaps regarding Disaster*
19 *Risk Reduction (DRR),*
20
21 *Highlighting the importance of pursuing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) for the protection of*
22 *human rights and gender equality,*
23
24 *Reaffirming the IOM Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 (2015), which emphasizes gender mainstreaming*
25 *frameworks in migration policy, and highlights the importance of protecting women migrants and the vulnerabilities*
26 *they face regarding violence,*
27
28 *Recalling article 9.2 of the Kampala Convention (2009), which urges States parties to take the right measures in the*
29 *development of any integration programs, to avoid discrimination of environmental migrants in the communities*
30 *when they are placed,*
31
32 *Recognizing the need to assist lower-income migrants in their migration journey,*
33
34 *Alarmed by the inefficiency of the organization and financing of support for environmental migrants, as mentioned*
35 *in Goal 13 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*
36
37 *Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals 3, 4, 10 and 17, which address health,*
38 *education, and partnerships to protect migrants, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM)*
39 *Council resolution 1310 (2015), which established the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF),*
40
41 *Reaffirming the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, which brings together all migration stakeholders at a*
42 *global level, for free and open discussions on the opportunities and challenges in which migration is present,*
43
44 *Recognizing the need for Member States to incorporate the provision of mental health care and psychosocial*
45 *services in DRR and response efforts, as stated under paragraph 33 (o) of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk*
46 *Reduction (2015),*
47
48 *Concerned by with the economic and overall stability of environmental migrants, who no longer have a state to*
49 *return to,*

- 50
- 51 1. *Encourages* Member States to ensure their specific humanitarian assistance of migrants in the short-term or the
- 52 long-term is upholding the human rights and dignities of migrants, especially vulnerable migrants like women
- 53 and children, and ensuring their access to public service is not dictated by race, gender, country of origin, and
- 54 encourages states to stem the tide of global xenophobia and culturally charged policies that threaten migrants
- 55 which openly go against the values of the UN;
- 56
- 57 2. *Invites* Member States to establish acclimatization programs in collaboration with state governments, civil
- 58 societies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in host countries through:
- 59
- 60 a. Language programs;
- 61
- 62 b. Short-term vocational training programs;
- 63
- 64 c. Familiarizing the migrants with the host countries' legal system;
- 65
- 66 d. Educational programs to highlight the benefits of migration;
- 67
- 68 e. Mandatory education for children, and making higher education and vocational training accessible for
- 69 adults;
- 70
- 71 f. Educational resources in migrant camps;
- 72
- 73 3. *Focuses* on human mobility as a means to address the issue of climate migration without undermining national
- 74 security, by supporting the resilience of host communities by improving job opportunities for small, medium,
- 75 and micro enterprises (MSMEs), particularly targeting high-risk groups;
- 76
- 77 4. *Approves* of Member States to incorporate similar programs as Viet Nam's Urban Upgrading Project over the
- 78 course of 10 years, to alleviate stress placed on urban educational facilities, by allowing climate migrants
- 79 greater access to the educational systems, job markets, and healthcare facilities, as this is essential for the
- 80 integration into society of the host country in the wake of natural disasters;
- 81
- 82 5. *Encourages* stakeholders to establish community or governmental development programs to the end of ensuring
- 83 integration, access to the social community, and healthcare systems of the receiving country, as well as ensuring
- 84 overall good living conditions for migrants and marginalized groups, in cooperation with the Platform on
- 85 Disaster Displacement, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), as well as the Global Forum for Migration
- 86 and Development;
- 87
- 88 6. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate resources towards providing or enhancing the access to psychosocial and
- 89 mental healthcare for disaster-displaced migrants, by creating IOM-sponsored workshops based on those
- 90 created by Nepal's Health Emergency Operations Centre, intended to train primary healthcare providers with
- 91 the knowledge necessary to treat post-disaster trauma among disaster-affected migrants;
- 92
- 93 7. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the Pathway to Stability program, a five-year program, which focuses on
- 94 ensuring environmental migrants have a way to integrate into civil society by:
- 95
- 96 a. Allowing access to education by means of implementing programs within the schools of the host state
- 97 that are accommodating and accepting of migrants, these educational programs will have a varied
- 98 curriculum at the discretion of the host state, that all aim to bring about the successful integration of
- 99 migrants as well as their continued education;
- 100
- 101 b. Ensuring access to jobs by providing job training and opportunities, this involves the recognition of
- 102 credentials from the respective migrants' home state, as well as language immersion and assistance
- 103 with providing the tools needed to build a resume and make needed connections;
- 104

- 105 c. Providing a temporary housing situation, which will be maintained by the migrant who must obtain an
106 occupation after 6 months, or any other period at the discretion of the Member State;
107
- 108 d. Migrants who are receiving housing under the Path to Stability would have regular home visits by a
109 committee of local social workers to ensure safe, dignified, and effective integration.
110
- 111 e. Providing the most basic healthcare in accordance to a Member State's own healthcare policy;
112
- 113 8. *Calls upon* Member States to take part in a collaboration with the aim of establishing a social community that
114 will address especially those countries affected by cross-border disaster to:
115
- 116 a. Provide technical support to implement technology, therefore improving communications between
117 countries when the initial disaster occurs;
118
- 119 b. Invest in campaign programs for the prevention of involuntary migration patterns by Member States at
120 the domestic and international level, to warn citizens of possible onset climate issues, to ensure
121 voluntary migration rather than forced relocation threatening the security of migrants;
122
- 123 9. *Takes part in* supporting mental health and care programs for the welfare of migrants and victims of climate
124 change;
125
- 126 10. *Suggests* the creation of local community training programs, when relocating and integrating environmental
127 migrants, to educate them, in order to better assess environmental migrants' needs, being mindful of their
128 cultural background, by:
129
- 130 a. Establishing a resource center within the host country to monitor climate migrants throughout their
131 transition, focusing on vulnerable groups, in order to:
132
- 133 i. Educate climate migrants about their rights in the job force, that will protect women from
134 forced labor and sexual harassment;
135
- 136 ii. Aide families in search of transitional and temporary housing;
137
- 138 iii. Act as a community center for women seeking a safe space, in which they are welcome to
139 meet with other women in a similar situation;
140
- 141 iv. Operate as a daycare center for children under thirteen, to aid parents who are entering or
142 working in the job force;
143
- 144 b. Urges the creation of a fund trust, which would be used to boost our capacity to respond to immediate
145 climate crises by requesting that Member States come together to fund this coalition and that there be a
146 committee to oversee this program;
147
- 148 11. *Recommends* the International Community prioritizes the protection of women migrants in order to assure the
149 respect of equal Human Rights in all levels of governance, by:
150
- 151 a. Working jointly with UNDP and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
152 UN-Women;
153
- 154 b. Supporting the implementation of the *Sendai Framework*;
155
- 156 c. Providing technical support and expertise on gender-sensitive policies within DRR;
157
- 158 d. Raising awareness on gender equality and the need to increase the leadership of women in natural
159 disasters;
160
- 160 e. Encouraging Member States to adopt a gender perspective in their migration-related policies;
161
- 162 f. Collaborating with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on a local basis;

- 161
162 g. Encouraging CSOs to include gender-sensitive policies within programs and services delivered to
163 climate migrants;
164
165 h. Consulting women in the deliverance of their services for climate migrants, to achieve gender-
166 equitable outcomes;
167
168 i. Incorporating women in the decision-making processes referring to climate migration;
169
- 170 12. *Calls for* national coordination in order to provide humanitarian responses and medical treatment to fulfill the
171 needs of vulnerable populations, especially women and children, that have been victims of natural disasters, by:
172
- 173 a. Establishing centers to provide humanitarian assistance in strategic points, such as airports and bus
174 stations, in order to facilitate evacuation strategies, if needed, by working alongside with national
175 bodies such as health ministers, transport ministers, to achieve coordination of these response
176 strategies, and facilitating transportation from disaster regions to host locations;
177
- 178 b. Creating mobile units in strategic point centers, which provide medical assistance to vulnerable
179 populations with the help of international agencies that provide the resources for the proper
180 establishment of these mobile units, these mobile clinics will include a task force aimed at distributing
181 medical supplies and providing medical examinations, particularly to women, children, and the elderly;
182
- 183 c. Training the local authorities and citizens with the help of IOM's medical teams;
184
- 185 d. Mobilizing disability specialists to streamline communication between aid workers and the disabled;
186
- 187 13. *Encourages* countries of destination to design specific integration programs addressing indigenous
188 people who need to migrate due to their previous traditional living residence in vulnerable geographic areas,
189 through:
190
- 191 a. Setting up special education and alphabetization programs for adults to enable them to compete and
192 participate in the job market in industrialized centers, to which they are resettled;
193
- 194 b. Putting in place technical education such as, but not limited to training of basic computer skills and
195 handling modern media;
196
- 197 c. Offering educational workshops about the culture of indigenous migrants for communities who
198 welcome them, in order to brighten up the fact that indigenous migrants often face double
199 discrimination, as both migrants and as indigenous people;
200
- 201 d. Drawing attention to the fact that women are extraordinary vulnerable targets of sexual;
202
- 203 14. *Requests* Member States to provide specific transportation and protection to them when moving from rural and
204 disaster risk areas due to their vulnerable physical conditions;
205
- 206 15. *Endorses* countries of destination to guarantee prior access to public services such as shelter, water, distribution
207 of basic goods, sanitation, as well as hygiene and food distribution, for the often-neglected group of disabled
208 persons;
209
- 210 16. *Encourages* host Member States to ensure that disabled persons benefit from equal chances concerning the
211 aforementioned categories and do not face any disadvantages in comparison to climate migrants without
212 handicap;
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- 214 17. *Stresses* the need to focus on the special needs of vulnerable migrants affected by climate migration and cross-
215 border disaster displacement, that include:
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- a. Indigenous people, and therefore encourages countries of destination to design specific integration programs addressing indigenous people who need to migrate due to their previous traditional living residence in vulnerable geographic areas, through:
 - i. Setting up special education and adult literacy programs to enable them to compete and participate in the job market in industrialized centers, to which they are resettled;
 - ii. Putting in place technical education such as, but not limited to training of basic computer skills and handling modern media;
 - iii. Offering educational workshops about the culture of indigenous migrants for communities who welcome them, in order to brighten up the fact that indigenous migrants often face double discrimination, as both migrants and as indigenous people;
 - iv. Providing specific transportation and protection to them when moving from rural and disaster risk areas due to their vulnerable physical conditions;

 - b. Women, and therefore draws attention to the fact that women are extraordinary vulnerable targets of sexual exploitation and human trafficking, especially in countries in which women face severe inequalities in their economic, social, and political situations, and tackle this issue by:
 - i. Reducing inequalities with community-based education programs and training migration-managing staff in order to put the issue of sexual education on the agenda of integration plans;
 - ii. Ensuring the cooperation between Member States in effective protection measures designed to protect the welfare of women, following the guidelines of the MICIC, IOM's Governance Framework, and the Regional Programs and Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants;
 - iii. Encouraging the creation of national medical centers at the borders, specialized in the welcoming of pregnant women, that provide the necessary medical support, and ensure that these women give birth in decent conditions, preserving their human dignity;

 - c. Unaccompanied children, and therefore:
 - i. Recommends Member States to support unaccompanied migrant minors crossing borders without the required documents, by granting them considerate treatment through border protection personnel;
 - ii. Requests Member States to guarantee temporary legal status to unaccompanied migrant minors until they turn to full age, in order to protect them from deportation;
 - iii. Suggests that children shall be enrolled into formal education programs, shall be provided with shelter and humanitarian aid, and that the interests of the child are the primary concern to the host country;
 - iv. Asks Member States to offer social services to unaccompanied migrant minors, even if they stay in the country illegally, noticing that a high number of these migrants goes underground due to fear of deportation, and is therefore highly vulnerable to suffer from sexual exploitation and other kinds of abuse;
 - v. Provides the option of family reunification for unaccompanied migrant minors.