

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council

Committee Staff

Director

Harald Eisenhauer

Agenda

- I. The Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security
- II. Environmental Migration as a Concern for Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SC/1/1	The Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security	10 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions
SC/1/2	The Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security	9 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions

Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the destabilizing effects of climate change on the Lake Chad region as increasing non-voluntary
4 migration, job insecurity, water scarcity, public health concerns, food insecurity, and allowing a foothold for
5 extremist groups,

6
7 *Noting with concern* the depletion of Lake Chad's water volume by 90% in the last 50 years, which has contributed
8 to government instability, local resource competition, and market volatility, thereby breeding the condition for
9 conflict,

10
11 *Considering* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 27 out
12 of 30 conflicts in Africa from 1990 to present have been caused by land and resource disputes,

13
14 *Echoing with alarm* the statement from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United
15 Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), Mohamed Ibn Chambas, that 9.2 million people within
16 the Lake Chad region were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016,

17
18 *Expressing concern* with the increased recruitment and exploitation of women and children, as well as with violent
19 actions taken against citizens, infrastructure, and existing institutions within the Lake Chad region,

20
21 *Applauding* the efforts of the Multinational Joint Task Force, UNOWAS, and the United Nations Regional Office
22 for Central Africa (UNOCA) in supporting action taken at regional and local levels that provides climate change-
23 related relief,

24
25 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1625 (2005), which encourages African Member States to adhere to the
26 guidance of the *African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact* (2005),

27
28 *Calling attention* to the need for recent data regarding the impact of climate change on the economies of the Lake
29 Chad region, and noting the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, which strives to create
30 economic opportunity and growth for all, as stipulated in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),
31 adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 70/1 (2015),

32
33 *Expressing appreciation* for the work done by the World Health Organization's (WHO) Water, Sanitation, and
34 Hygiene (WASH) programs in areas without adequate water access in the spirit of SDG 6,

35
36 *Strongly supporting* the actions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
37 (UN-Women) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and their efforts to combat sexual violence,
38 especially in conflict-ridden areas,

39
40 *Emphasizing* SDG 16, which calls for more inclusive and accountable institutions, having considered the detrimental
41 effects that climate change has on the sustainable management of resources within communities,

42
43 *Having further examined* the World Bank project Africa Local Council Oversight and Social Accountability
44 (ALCOSA) and its efforts in Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Kenya to improve oversight in local administration
45 and hold local governments accountable to citizens,

46
47 *Noting with concern* the lack of representation of the Lake Chad Basin countries within the Security Council,

48

49 *Recognizing* the Security Council’s limited role in addressing issues of peace and security as they relate to climate
50 change, specifically within Security Council resolution 2349 (2017),
51
52 *Recalling* the United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change as the primary international forum for
53 climate policy, with its most recent implementation instrument being the *Paris Agreement* (2015),
54
55 1. *Condemns* the actions taken by Boko Haram, emphasized in Security Council resolution 2349 (2017), and
56 *highlights* the continued importance of combating extremism in the region;
57
58 2. *Requests* the increase of human rights advisers by the African Union outlined in Security Council resolution
59 2349 (2017), in coordination with UNHCR, with best practices outlined in Security Council resolution 1625
60 (2005), to further investigate the current migration crisis of the Lake Chad region with emphasis on:
61
62 a. The link between climate change and:
63
64 i. Job insecurity;
65 ii. Water scarcity;
66 iii. Rise of extremist groups;
67
68 b. The analysis of refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) populations caused by:
69
70 i. Environmental factors, such as water scarcity, crop failure, and natural disasters;
71 ii. Health-related factors, caused by water scarcity, food shortages, and lack of health services;
72 iii. Economic factors, such as job insecurity, high unemployment, and corruption;
73 iv. Violence, such as extra-judicial killings, torture, and the sexual exploitation of women and
74 children by groups such as Boko Haram;
75
76 c. The legal support given to IDPs and refugees, including:
77
78 i. Protection given to women;
79 ii. Protection given to children and minors without guardians;
80
81 3. *Calls for* a comprehensive investigation, conducted by the Secretary-General, culminating in a report given to
82 the Security Council within six months, and *urges* the Secretary-General to invite input from the United Nations
83 Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),
84 and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in conjunction with UNOWAS and
85 UNOCA, with the approval and participation of the governments of Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria, of
86 how the economies of the region have been affected by climate change, with a particular focus on:
87
88 a. Unemployment and job security;
89
90 b. Extreme poverty;
91
92 c. Desertification of land and famine;
93
94 d. Mismanagement of resources;
95
96 4. *Calls upon* Member States to implement domestic frameworks that focus on SDG 8, promoting work and
97 economic growth that provide entrepreneurial and financial literacy to those dependent on agricultural resources
98 in the Lake Chad region;
99
100 5. *Suggests* that WHO increase the number, capacity, and climate resilience of WASH stations in the Lake Chad
101 region to improve the quality of hygiene and sanitation in accordance with SDG 6, with additional financial
102 support from non-governmental organizations and voluntary donations from Member States;
103

- 104 6. *Desires* the strengthening of the presence of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in the Lake Chad
105 region to provide assistance and protection for children and minors targeted by the extremist group Boko
106 Haram;
107
- 108 7. *Encourages* UN-Women and the CSW to work with local citizens in order to prevent sexual exploitation of
109 women by means of:
110
- 111 a. Extending the “Voices against Violence” initiative to the Lake Chad region;
 - 112
 - 113 b. Establishing crisis centers for women who are victims of sexual violence within each refugee camp
114 and in major cities;
 - 115
- 116 8. *Invites* Member States in the Lake Chad region to implement SDG 16, which calls for responsible governance
117 of public and private institutions, by increasing capacity-building at the local level, and *suggests* the expansion
118 of and collaboration with the World Bank project ALCOSA, through means of:
119
- 120 a. Encouraging local officials to allot time for citizens to convey grievances about mismanagement of
121 resources;
 - 122
 - 123 b. Increasing community education and raising awareness on climate change through information,
124 communication, and technology;
 - 125
- 126 9. *Further extends* the sentiments of Security Council resolution 2349 (2017) to include Member States being
127 cognizant of how their environmental footprints impact the Lake Chad region, bearing in mind their Nationally
128 Determined Contributions as stipulated within the *Paris Agreement*;
129
- 130 10. *Recommends* the use of the aforementioned tactics and investigations as a precedent when addressing issues of
131 peace and security exacerbated by the effects of climate change;
132
- 133 11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security

- 1 *The Security Council,*
 2
 3 *Fully aware* of its responsibility to maintain peace and security worldwide, as established within the *Charter of the*
 4 *United Nations* (1945),
 5
 6 *Noting* with grave concern the effects of climate change on economic, political, and humanitarian matters related to
 7 peace and security, such as threats to food security, human health implications, social disruption, and slowing down
 8 of developmental processes, in conjunction with resource competition leading to instability and conflict, as well as
 9 absence of effective dispute resolution,
 10
 11 *Recognizing* the indispensable need for international cooperation in the prevention of the hazardous effects seen in
 12 societies due to post-natural disaster situations, as seen in *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to*
 13 *Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (2012), a special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 14 (IPCC),
 15
 16 *Acknowledging* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The
 17 future we want” (2012), as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 66/288 (2012), which states that rising
 18 sea levels in particular pose a grave threat to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), thus putting at stake their
 19 physical survival and ability to progress,
 20
 21 *Bearing in mind* that the Reconstruction of Sea Level Change in Southeast Asia Waters Using Combined Coastal
 22 Sea Level Data and Satellite Altimetry Data (RESELECSEA) Project applies the Cyclostationary Empirical
 23 Orthogonal Function (CSEOF) sea level reconstruction method successfully, as certified by the Annual Regional
 24 Call for Research Proposals (ARCP) Award in 2012 granted for improved capacities in Indonesia and Vietnam,
 25
 26 *Underlining* the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) report *Livelihood Security: Climate Change,*
 27 *Migration and Conflict in the Sahel* (2011) regarding the implications of climate change for livelihoods and
 28 conflicts,
 29
 30 *Emphasizing* the duty of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in the management and organization of
 31 information and data collection, as stated within its mandate,
 32
 33 *Reaffirming* the increased intensity and exacerbation of environmental disasters by climate change, as stated in the
 34 *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), adopted by Member States at the Third United
 35 Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 69/283
 36 (2015),
 37
 38 1. *Recommends* the creation and implementation of a database called AsiaAid in Southeast Asian Member States
 39 willing to take part in the initiative, which will:
 40
 41 a. Have the purpose of alerting Member States of possible risks related to climate change, in order for
 42 them to adopt contingency plans and preventive methods in a timely manner;
 43
 44 b. Enhance human capacity development through the transfer of technology and the upgrading of
 45 knowledge and skills for preparedness;
 46
 47 c. Be composed of altimeter data-based mapping, with the sole purpose of measuring scientific data;
 48

- 49 d. Include only data secured under the United Nations Statistics Division, in order to ensure the proper
50 management of the information obtained;
51
- 52 2. *Declares* that the database will be founded upon the RESELECASEA Project, which measures the sea level
53 variability to coastal tide gauge observations;
54
- 55 3. *Decides* that the database will be developed by the Member States in conjunction with UNEP, finally reporting
56 to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly, with additional information
57 received from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), educational institutions, and private corporations,
58 voluntarily, encouraging multidisciplinary collaboration;
59
- 60 4. *Establishes* that the timeframe for the development of AsiaAid will be determined by the Member States based
61 on their own expertise and parameters;
62
- 63 5. *Affirms* that the database, once established, will be updated according to the urgency of the changes seen within
64 the satellite system, as determined under the discretion of the Member States;
65
- 66 6. *Designates* that the funding for AsiaAid will come from UNEP's fund, while voluntary contributions from
67 NGOs, private corporations, educational institutions, and Member States will be encouraged;
68
- 69 7. *Proposes* an annual review of and report on the database, in order to determine its utility, efficiency, and
70 security management, which will be conducted and drafted by the Member States and include information on
71 the following, if applicable:
72
- 73 a. Database flaws, to be addressed as necessary by the proper changes in accordance with technological
74 development and logistics;
75
- 76 b. Database misuse, in which case the database will be shut down immediately and the repercussions for
77 the perpetrators will be determined by the Security Council;
78
- 79 8. *Urges*, if AsiaAid proves to be successful, the adoption of similar initiatives on a global scale with the proper
80 adaptation needed for each region and in conjunction with pertinent entities within the organization;
81
- 82 9. *Invites* all Member States to take part in this initiative;
83
- 84 10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.