

25 – 29 MARCH 2018

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



Conference B

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Committee Staff

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Chair	Josef Morel
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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	Adopted without a vote
IOM/1/2	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	70 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 18 abstentions
IOM/1/3	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	96 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 8 abstentions
IOM/1/4	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	97 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 5 abstentions
IOM/1/5	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	Adopted without a vote
IOM/1/6	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	91 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 4 abstentions
IOM/1/7	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	89 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 8 abstentions
IOM/1/8	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	89 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 10 abstentions
IOM/1/9	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	82 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 16 abstentions
IOM/1/10	Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement	67 votes in favor, 30 votes against, 13 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 the IOM and Civil Society

The session was attended by representatives of 124 Member States and three Observers.

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 21 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including humanitarian assistance for climate migrants, implementation of disaster risk reduction plans, and the access to services by climate migrants. The delegates displayed exemplary negotiation and diplomatic skills. The body also demonstrated a spirit of cooperation throughout the conference.

On Wednesday, 10 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted 10 resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the use of technology and imagery to protect the rights of migrants while in transit, protection to vulnerable groups such as indigenous, and the elaboration of a definition for climate migrants. Overall the work of the body was remarkable in terms of mediation and the outcome it produced.



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 *Deeply concerned by the pressing migration threat that climate change and extreme weather events pose to migrants*
4 *as demonstrated through the IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (2014),*

5
6 *Acknowledging the increasing availability of internet access to migrant populations, with ninety-three percent of*
7 *refugees having access to 2G mobile data as documented in the IOM World Migration Report 2018, and the*
8 *subsequent success of existing IOM platforms such as the MigApp,*

9
10 *Noting the resources from other UN bodies and programs, such as the United Nations Platform for Space-based*
11 *Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) that could be useful to migrants*
12 *requiring information and resources necessary for safe migration,*

13
14 *Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, which incorporates*
15 *target 9.C that encourages the use of new technologies, specifically the internet to address current humanitarian*
16 *targets,*

17
18 *Viewing with appreciation the important steps taken in comprehensive data collection by the Organization for*
19 *Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) International Migration Database for its extensive information on*
20 *global population and migration statistics,*

21
22 *Recognizing the technological advancements made in disaster monitoring through the establishment of such systems*
23 *as the Disaster Monitoring and Response System designed to serve the Member States of the Association of*
24 *Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),*

25
26 *Recognizing existing challenges facing data-collection practices before, during, and after natural disasters, such as*
27 *delays in information processing from local governments, as noted in the United Nations Populations Fund Report*
28 *Guidelines on Data Issues in Humanitarian Crisis Situations (2010),*

29
30 *Having examined download statistics from the Google Play Store and the Apple App Store that exemplify the*
31 *necessity of promoting the MigApp,*

32
33 1. *Calls for the expansion of the MigApp program, including a focus specifically on climate change and natural*
34 *disaster-induced migration, which will:*

35
36 a. *Incorporate data from the OECD International Migration Database for migration and thus provide both*
37 *the application and migrants with general statistics on migration populations such as, but not limited*
38 *to, gender, age, race, occupation, etc.;*

39
40 b. *Encourage countries to submit numerical information to the IOM regarding the number of migrants*
41 *said countries are willing and infrastructurally capable to receive, thus aiding in an orderly evacuation*
42 *process for migrants affected by climate disasters;*

43
44 c. *Provide migrants with access to information regarding food and water security, health and medical*
45 *information, as well as connections to local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);*

46
47 d. *Create a language and accessibility setting within the MigApp that will:*
48

- 49 i. Allow users to select one of the six working languages of the United Nations, with the
50 possibility of later expanding language options, through which migrants can interface with the
51 app;
52 ii. Offer an auditory accessibility function to accommodate those migrants who are illiterate;
53
54 e. Include an offline mapping option and text-based consulting capabilities for users who are temporarily
55 unable to connect to online services and applications;
56
57 2. *Establishes* real-time updates for natural disaster and environmental events on the MigApp, which will:
58
59 a. Use regional meteorological data as well as live MigApp input from migrants experiencing natural
60 disasters to include current data on disaster situations;
61
62 b. Include data for existing region-specific evacuation plans to be accessed by migrants, including:
63
64 i. Evacuation routes towards safe zones and resettlement areas immediately following climate
65 disasters;
66 ii. Information that may be utilized by countries currently lacking evacuation procedures in order
67 to develop such procedures in case of natural disasters;
68
69 3. *Emphasizes* the use of innovative technology as a central factor in working towards environmental migrant
70 protection, which will:
71
72 a. Utilize hazard-mapping and multi-hazard risk assessments to map hot-spots where climate-induced
73 migration is most likely to occur;
74
75 b. Incorporate relevant data into the MigApp collected on other data platforms such as UN-SPIDER
76 through such practices as hydrographic surveying and landscape-scanning technology which are used
77 to determine a country's vulnerability to drought, desertification, and deforestation;
78
79 c. Provide border-to-border information regarding post-disaster resources through multilateral access of
80 MigApp across Member States;
81
82 d. Integrate data from already established real-time regional disaster monitoring tools, such as the
83 Disaster Monitoring and Response System, which disseminates data, including:
84
85 i. Hydrometeorological data, including wind direction, wind speed and sea temperature;
86 ii. Basic population density data;
87 iii. Location and status of major infrastructure, such as airports, seaports and roadways;
88
89 4. *Encourages* NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Member States, and private sector actors to contribute
90 unique data through real-time updates to the MigApp in order to make provided information more accessible to
91 migrants and share knowledge of resources with regularly updated information;
92
93 5. *Supports* the establishment of further cooperation between the IOM and other UN bodies including, but not
94 limited to, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
95
96 6. *Reaffirms* existing IOM efforts to promote increased usage and availability of the MigApp, to be additionally
97 supplemented by incorporating MigApp information onto Member States' foreign affairs ministry and disaster
98 response websites, UN publications on migration, and advertising campaigns.



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 *Acknowledging* Article 82 of General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2017) on “Transforming our World: the 2030
4 *Agenda for Sustainable Development”* and its commitment to improving migrant integration and inclusion while
5 *affirming the role of vocational education,*
6
7 *Appreciating* the IOM’s recently developed MigrantApp and recognizing its success in providing vital information
8 *to migrants such as knowledge about health centers, human rights protection centers, employment offices, migration*
9 *laws in various Member States, and visa application processes,*
10
11 *Noting further* that refugees view access to a mobile phone and the Internet as being critical to their safety and
12 *security, as stated in the Office of the United Nations High Commission Refugee (UNHCR) report, Connected*
13 *Refugees: How the Internet and Mobile Connectivity Can Improve Refugee Well-being and Transform*
14 *Humanitarian Action,*
15
16 *Taking note* of the Save the Children Education Program in Thailand, which reaffirms the role of non-governmental
17 *organizations (NGOs), and orienting children with accurate data and language learning methods in order to*
18 *eliminate barriers to education,*
19
20 *Alarmed* that voluntary or involuntary displacement can lead to a host of problems for children, including decreasing
21 *rates of school attendance, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report, Children’s*
22 *Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disaster Impacts in East Asia and the Pacific,*
23
24 *Cognizant* of the *IOM Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change*
25 *and the UNHCR’s Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned*
26 *Relocation,* which provide resources and guidance on planned relocation practices,
27
28 *Taking note* of the Chapter Four the *UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative Mainstreaming Migration and*
29 *Displacement Guidelines for Inclusive Employment,* which recognizes shortcomings in regard to the economic
30 *development and human mobility of migrant populations,*
31
32 *Emphasizing* the IOM Strategic Focus point 4: To contribute to the economic and social development of Member
33 *States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programs aimed at maximizing*
34 *migration's benefits,*
35
36 *Viewing with appreciation* the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) which is open to IOM Member and
37 *Observer States, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, and partners from media,*
38 *academia or the private sector to be an effective instrument for exchange of best practices on migration policy,*
39
40 *Fully aware* that short- and long-term effects of climate change have significant impacts on agricultural
41 *productivity, rural livelihoods and, indirectly, migration flows, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization*
42 *(FAO) report Migration, Agriculture, and Climate Change,*
43
44 *Concerned* by the FAO and IOM 2017 joint report, *Agriculture and Migration in the Context of Climate Change,*
45 *which states that the often-overlooked nexus between agriculture and migration in the context of climate change,*
46
47 *Acknowledging* rural poverty and food insecurity which the two bodies will discuss as co-chairs of the Global
48 *Migration Group (GMG) in 2018,*
49

50 *Highlighting* the Urban Management of Internal Migration Due to Climate Change (UNIMCC), which promotes
51 knowledge and information exchange on climate related migration, as well as plans and implements labor-intensive
52 work specific to infrastructure building water and energy sources,
53

54 *Emphasizing* that with SDG 2, agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40of
55 today's global population and is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households,
56

57 *Noting with concern* that environmental migrants are particularly susceptible to trafficking and smuggling due to an
58 increase in high-risk behaviors and other negative coping strategies among affected populations, as stated in the
59 IOM report, *The Climate Change- The Human Trafficking Nexus*,
60

- 61 1. *Recommends* that the IOM encourage partnerships in order to develop vocational training program for climate
62 migrants and provide them with temporary employment in labor-intensive jobs;
63
- 64 2. *Calls upon* the IOM to expand the MigrantApp to:
65
 - 66 a. Include a notification system that will alert migrants about possible natural disasters affecting their
67 region of occupancy and inform them of methods to stay safe, such as finding stable shelter;
68
 - 69 b. Conduct research to improve the effectiveness of the MigrantApp by making the information provided
70 on the app more available to areas with low ICT access;
71
- 72 3. *Recommends* the development of variable and comprehensive education enrollment options to increase formal
73 and accredited education as well as non-formal temporary education for short-term displaced migrants;
74
- 75 4. *Encourages* further development of planned relocation strategies by Member States susceptible to natural
76 disasters and other effects of climate change;
77
- 78 5. *Recommends* that Member States integrate migrants into their economies through best practices and policies
79 such as but not limited to:
80
 - 81 a. Equal treatment with respect to wages, employment, and working conditions;
82
 - 83 b. Freedom of association and collective bargaining;
84
 - 85 c. Advancing coherence between employers and labor migration policies;
86
- 87 6. *Recommends* that reintegration programs focus more attention on providing equal opportunities and protections
88 for environmental migrants, particularly by specialized civil society organizations (CSOs) and local authorities
89 reflecting the needs of minorities, to promote and preserve the cultural diversity within the migrant community;
90
- 91 7. *Further recommends* the agenda for the 2019 IDM to be “Addressing Migration tied to Climate Change” as it
92 effects a multitude of socio-economic factors and basic rights such as water security, food security, and
93 economic production;
94
- 95 8. *Encourages* Member States support the IOM and FAO as Chairs of the UN Global Migration Group to organize
96 and facilitate an international strategy that focuses on how to build resilience and best resettle specific groups of
97 migrants, such as but not limited to farmers, rural workers, women, and children, who have been affected by
98 climate change and disasters by: Working with Member States to craft immigration policy that prepares the
99 individual or family to their new environment;
100
 - 101 a. Crafting policy that encourages working within community groups to connect displaced and migrant
102 farmers and rural workers to:
103
 - 104 i. Specify the needs of the displaced rural workers in their present condition;

- 105 ii. Identify the local impact of climate change and natural disasters to better facilitate future
106 resettlement of environmental migrants;
107 iii. Ensure concrete action at the community level;
108
109 b. Invites all Member States to adopt or develop a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy with a
110 focus on climate migration;
111
112 9. *Suggests* that the IOM provide Members States with information to promote best practices in water security,
113 food security and increasing job opportunities in order to:
114
115 a. Prevent local displacement;
116
117 b. Improve infrastructure to assist migrants as they move into a new host country;
118
119 c. Strengthen and promote non-discriminatory laws and policies for migrants in all Member States;
120
121 d. Provide resources for migrants in communal settings and temporary settlement situations;
122
123 e. Develop job and training programs for migrants;
124
125 10. *Recommends* that Member States who have adopted the IOM Migration Governance Framework to additionally
126 implement policies that acknowledge farmers and rural workers as vulnerable peoples to becoming migrants
127 and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the importance of building resilience for them in the face of climate
128 change and natural disaster hazards to ensure global food security;
129
130 11. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to further develop their ability to combat human trafficking in the context
131 of climate migration and cross-border displacement to:
132
133 a. Enhance knowledge, skills and preparedness of border and security personnel to recognize and assist
134 the victims of human trafficking through IOM-supported training programs such as the IOM-Solomon
135 Island Counter-Trafficking Training Programme of 2016;
136
137 b. Foster utilization of best practices for prevention of human trafficking and protection of victims of
138 human trafficking through policies, standards, and guidelines as outlined in the United Nations Office
139 on Drug and Crime (UNODC)'s Toolkit to Combat the Trafficking of Persons;
140
141 c. Utilize the UNODC's Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal, including the Case Law Database and the
142 Database of Legislation to increase awareness of precedent on human trafficking policy and rulings.



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 *Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* and its priority of enhancing disaster
4 preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction,
5 especially through disaster risk reduction (DRR), and the importance to integrate vulnerable populations in the
6 elaboration of those strategies,

7
8 *Considering* the successes gathered through the implementation of early warning systems which is a key element of
9 DRR, and emphasizing the need of every Member State to implement and create early warning systems as noted in
10 General Assembly resolution 42/169 (1987) and Priority 1 and 3 of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk*
11 *Reduction 2015-2030,*

12
13 *Deeply disturbed* by the increased number of natural disasters and their devastating impacts, including loss of life
14 and long-lasting economic instability, as highlighted by General Assembly resolution 70/204 (2015),

15
16 *Recalling* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
17 Refugees (UNHCR) and the IOM as a precedent for cooperation between United Nations organizations,

18
19 *Acknowledging* regional initiatives toward agriculture and food security in times of natural disasters, such as
20 Building Resilience in Africa’s Drylands, as brought forward by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in
21 order to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises, as well as commending the 2013 Organization of
22 Eastern Caribbean States Global Climate Change Alliance Project on Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable
23 Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean, which develops climate adaptation strategies,

24
25 *Supporting fully* regional programs such as the UNHCR Vulnerability Screening Tool and the European Programme
26 for Integration and Migration (EPIM) as protective and preventive measures for displaced persons by providing a
27 toolkit of communication techniques to migration offices to determine how to best protect vulnerable populations,

28
29 *Welcoming* the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix as a method of data collection on climate migrants, that enables
30 biometric registrations for internally displaced families, which helps improve internally displaced persons access to
31 services and inform response planning,

32
33 *Noting with deep concern* the 2015 IOM report *Financing for Reducing Disaster Risk* which found that only 12.8
34 percent of global development funding was used to sponsor DRR strategies,

35
36 *Desiring* further cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Capacity for Disaster
37 Reduction Initiative (CADRI), the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CBCSD) and The
38 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, in order to
39 promote sustainable development in the private sector through encouraging cooperation between business firms and
40 environmental organizations,

41
42 *Emphasizing* the lack of infrastructure and maritime safety to accommodate the safe and secure travel of
43 environmental migrants and the impact climate migrants have on national and local migration infrastructures as
44 outlined by International Maritime Organization (IMO) Resolution MSC.404(96) (2016),

45
46 Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*

47 specifically, Goal 13 which combats the adverse effects of climate change through the provision of financial and
48 technical support to communities in establishing alternative and sustainable livelihood options to migrants,
49

- 50 1. *Recommends* that Member States uphold the *Sendai Framework (2015)* and the *2010 Cancun Adaptation*
51 *Framework* in providing risk reduction strategies and utilize this framework to create efficient responsive
52 actions to environmental changes in order to overcome the challenges of environmental migration;
53
- 54 2. *Encourages* the further application of the United Nations Space-Based Information for Disaster
55 Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) program as established by General Assembly
56 resolution 61/10, and early warning systems within Member States to improve information and technology
57 communications to allow citizens to prepare for imminent danger and take corresponding action in
58 response to environmental migration, by:
 - 59 a. Implementing early warning systems caused by climate change, especially for tsunamis,
60 earthquakes, floods, landslides and hurricanes;
 - 61
 - 62
 - 63 b. Integrating national databases involving recorded natural disasters with The MigApp of the
64 IOM and Environmental Migration Portal in order to create a comprehensive framework;
 - 65
 - 66 c. Using the Climate Risk Early Warnings System (CREWS) to increase the capacity to generate
67 and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard early warnings;
 - 68
- 69 3. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in further research as well as collaboration with NGOs to provide
70 funding to conduct further research on DRR, as well as data collection aimed at gaining a better
71 understanding of the processes that lead to natural disasters, in order to:
 - 72
 - 73 a. Promote dialogue at local, state, and regional levels regarding current effective strategies for
74 DRR;
 - 75
 - 76 b. Note the region-specific vulnerabilities to climate events and monitor local capacities for
77 supporting environmental migrants;
 - 78
 - 79 c. Develop specific adaptation strategies, focusing on improving organizational infrastructure;
 - 80
 - 81 d. Encourage Member States to align their development policies with the realities of climate
82 change;
 - 83
 - 84 e. Provide assistance for developing states in growing their resources for and understanding of
85 DRR;
 - 86
 - 87 f. Help member states to identify disaster prone areas, assess the potential impact of disasters
88 and prepare to efficiently respond to disasters;
 - 89
- 90 4. *Encourages* collaboration alongside other United Nations agencies such as the UNHCR, the United Nations
91 Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and the United Nations
92 Environmental Programme (UNEP) in order to ensure a holistic and cohesive approach without operational
93 overlap;
94
- 95 5. *Further recommends* Member States to adopt programs similar to the FAO's Adapting Irrigation to Climate
96 Change along with strengthening partnerships between local governments, NGOs and funding
97 organizations such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to better assist the needs of climate
98 migrants, in order to provide financial aid for sustainable agricultural practices for food and security during
99 times of displacement due to natural disasters;

- 100 6. *Suggests* the preemptive creation and coordination of migration pathways by developing an Environmental
101 Migration Relocation Plan (EMRP), which will focus on employment programs, skill development
102 programs and health services to ensure that migrants are provided with an egalitarian approach by:
103
104 a. Sharing and providing technology to transit and receiving Member States to safeguard
105 migration routes;
106
107 b. Limiting negative impacts, elevating, and growing the positive impacts of heavy migration by
108 implementing policies similar to Spain's Columbian Temporary and Circular Labor Migration
109 Program, which assists environmental migrants in adjusting and integrating into host
110 countries;
111
112 c. Holding strategic discussions amongst states on the importance of equally distributing
113 migrants according to each Member State's capacity which will be guided and dependent
114 upon the national economy and regime stability;
115
- 116 7. *Recommends* the expansion of the current IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix to better understand
117 environmental migration patterns and the root causes of migration, as well as evaluate whether past and
118 current projects implemented have a positive impact on migrant communities by:
119
120 a. Supporting data-sharing on best practice methods for migration so that signatory Member
121 States have access to the data collected;
122
123 b. Utilizing IOM's agents in the field to collect direct data to better define migrants' needs and
124 collect direct feedback from them;
125
126 c. Encouraging cooperation between public institutions and CSOs which are run by former
127 migrants, such as the Melissa Network, in order to better identify migrants' needs and share
128 expertise on the implementation of effective policies;
129
130 d. Providing guidance to people in response to climate-related emergencies, and supporting
131 effective operations by disaster managers and other decision makers;
132
133 e. Helping similarly affected states assist and collaborate with additional vulnerable countries to
134 develop realistic and effective policies and protocols available to all member states;
135
- 136 8. *Requests* collaboration with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) to
137 re-examine current models of program funding and advocate that funding models prioritize programs which
138 benefit developing countries with insufficient infrastructures, as well as encourages cooperation with
139 international funding agencies to create a more sustainable future by:
140
141 a. Using trust funds instead of private loans to develop sustainable infrastructure and DRR in
142 order to maintain the fiscal integrity of developing Member States;
143
144 b. Proposing that the compensation stipulated in the Article 9 of the *Paris Agreement* (2015)
145 should instead be forwarded in the form of an investment in the sector of sustainable
146 development in developing countries;
147
148 c. Requesting that Member States encourage their investment societies such as private
149 institutions, investment banks and international banks to invest in renewable energies in order
150 to promote a sustainable future for African Member States;
151
152 d. Providing funding for the express purpose of assisting in climate change adaptation and
153 mitigation;

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9. *Further recommends* the adoption of a global climate migration mitigation program and partnering with Member States and NGOs in order to strengthen relations between the IOM and the private sector by:
 - a. Sharing business expertise which promotes sustainable development through practices such as but not limited to the Six Sigma and lean principles;
 - b. Providing investment opportunities for Corporate Benchmark Alliances such as the Aviva and the World Bank;
 - c. Working towards strengthening state’s capacity to prevent, recover, and manage the impact of natural disaster which creates more climate migrants;
 - d. Establishing facilities specifically aimed at providing environmental migrants the necessary education on responses to environmental disasters;
 - e. Developing the infrastructure of Member States to ensure the safe transportation of environmental migrants;

10. *Strongly emphasizes* supporting the implementation of the goals of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) in order to mitigate climate migration by preventing some of its causes such as sea level rising and flooding which:
 - a. Lays out the framework IHO capacity building which secures maritime safety;
 - b. Enables all states which have secure and safe waters to achieve Phase 1 of development (i.e. timely collection and promulgation of hydrographic information for their national waters);
 - c. Collects a series of “country profiles” that will be developed to accurately measure the state of hydrography capacity building in every coastal state to ensure maritime safety of transportation of climate migrants;

11. *Invites* special attention for the development and implementation of DRR infrastructure, particularly to countries disproportionately affected by natural disasters to ensure the well-being of vulnerable populations from having to migrate after natural disaster, by:
 - a. Modeling programs after the UNEP and European Commission’s successful Wadi Partners program in Sudan to develop sustainable agricultural techniques and better protect water resources during droughts;
 - b. Developing earthquake-resistant infrastructure as found with the Inter-American Development Bank;
 - c. Strengthening emergency management capacities to bolster orderly recuperation after the onset of natural disasters based upon those located within UNEP;
 - d. Incorporating Green Wall technology, land, and water management to protect soils from erosion;
 - e. Considering salinization, and other forms of degradation which have been successful in Latin American countries according to the *Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action* (2004) within the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

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- f. Measuring air pollution and air quality— numerical and optical aerosol particle counters are necessary;
- g. Strengthening irrigation systems projects to improve rural resilience such as maintaining agricultural productivity to prevent famine and mitigating the effects of drought, which are factors contributing to environmental migration.



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 *Reiterating* its appreciation of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 on “Transforming our World: the 2030
4 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” particularly Goal 13, which emphasizes the immediate threat of climate
5 change and the need to take action on changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, increasing global temperatures,
6 and more extreme weather events that can incite cross-border displacement,

7
8 *Reaffirming* the United Nations (UN) 2010 *Cancun Adaptation Framework*, which emphasizes the importance of
9 international cooperation on climate change which directly affects migration and forced displacement,

10
11 *Reaffirming* also the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and
12 Climate Change (Protection Agenda), which provides an effective conceptual framework for the management of
13 cross-border displacement, migration, and planned relocation in the context of disasters and climate change,

14
15 *Recalling* further the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* and its recommendations
16 concerning measures to mitigate risks associated with natural disasters,

17
18 *Fully aware* of the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and its report *Financing Disaster Risk Reduction*
19 that shows the sharp decrease in funding from international donors and government organizations as with an
20 increase in financial instability that directly impacts the global community when nations attempt to resolve climate
21 risks, their prevention, and their intervention with international aid and assistance,

22
23 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of capacity to enact disaster management via DRR program efforts as noted in
24 *Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction*, due to the fragmentation of financing efforts in low-income countries
25 and how funding is targeted to national governments, specifically when comparing the high volumes of funds that
26 given when the economy is at risk due to climate disasters as compared to the predominately low funding national
27 governments receive when populations are at risk due to climate disasters of the same degree,

28
29 *Emphasizing* a need to better coordinate DRR program efforts as noted in the *Global Facility for Disaster Risk*
30 *Reduction* for prioritizing funding towards programs that affect countries at higher risk of natural disaster and
31 climate-based maladies and for the program to further take into account national capacity for prevention based
32 efforts and emergency response capabilities as well as national finances so DRR funds can suitably assist in the
33 prevention and post-disaster relief for low-income nations who pose high risk for climate based disasters,

34
35 *Recalling* further the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for
36 Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration
37 and Development, and the Technical Cooperation on Migration Services (TCM), and the IOM’s Migration Crisis
38 Operational Framework (MCOF),

39
40 *Recognizing* the convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the European
41 Region, illustrating the need for migrants to continue their higher education as a way to diversification within and
42 between national higher education system and the need for legal instruments and practice to reflect these
43 developments,

44
45 *Keeping in mind* Article 12 of the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) which discusses Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM),
46 allowing developed Member States to implement emission-reduction projects and prevent unnecessary climate
47 migration,

48

49 *Affirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* adopted in General Assembly resolution 71/1
50 (2016), which upholds the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugees and migrants and
51 recognizes the importance of combating the abuses and exploitation suffered by migrants and refugees,
52

53 *Acknowledging* that the term “vulnerable migrant” has not yet been clearly defined internationally, according to the
54 International Organization of Migration,
55

56 *Expressing satisfaction* with the various accomplishments of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UN
57 Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as means of developing sustainable livelihood opportunities for
58 environmental migrants during resettlement,
59

60 *Cognizant* of the International Dialogue on Migration of 2001 (IDM) for promoting policy dialogues on climate
61 change and migration related to the economic and sociopolitical consequences of climate-induced migration,
62

63 *Reiterating* the importance of General Assembly Resolution 69/149 (2015) which calls for the reiteration of
64 protection for women and children during relocation efforts,
65

66 *Calling attention* resolution 71/173 in which General Assembly emphasizes the importance of host states to protect
67 cross-border migrants and internally displaced persons,
68

69 *Recognizing* the causal link between climate change and conflict as drivers of cross-border displacement, as
70 discussed in the IOM Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment (MC/INF/288 2007),
71

72 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2349 (2017), which highlights the adverse effects of climate change and
73 ecological changes as a root cause of the instability and conflict facing the African region which has led to increased
74 migration,
75

- 76 1. *Calls for* the expansion of the MigApp program, including a focus specifically on climate change and natural
77 disaster-induced migration, which will:
78
- 79 a. Incorporate data from the OECD International Migration Database for migration and thus provide both
80 the application and migrants with general statistics on migration populations such as, but not limited
81 to, gender, age, race, occupation, etc.;
 - 82
 - 83 b. Encourage countries to submit numerical information to the IOM regarding the number of migrants
84 said countries are willing and infrastructurally capable to receive, thus aiding in an orderly evacuation
85 process for migrants affected by climate disasters;
 - 86
 - 87 c. Provide migrants with access to information regarding food and water security, health and medical
88 information, as well as connections to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
89
 - 90 d. Create a language and accessibility setting within the MigApp that will:
91
 - 92 i. Allow users to select one of the six working languages of the United Nations, with the
93 possibility of later expanding language options, through which migrants can interface with the
94 app;
 - 95 ii. Offer an auditory accessibility function to accommodate those migrants who are illiterate;
96 - 97 e. Include an offline mapping option and text-based consulting capabilities for users who are temporarily
98 unable to connect to online services and applications;
99
- 100 2. *Establishes* real-time updates for natural disaster and environmental events on the MigApp, which will:
101
- 102 a. Use regional meteorological data as well as live MigApp input from migrants experiencing natural
103 disasters to include current data on disaster situations;
104

- 105 b. Include data for existing region-specific evacuation plans to be accessed by migrants, including:
106
107 i. Evacuation routes towards safe zones and resettlement areas immediately following climate
108 disasters;
109 ii. Information that may be utilized by countries currently lacking evacuation procedures in order
110 to develop such procedures in case of natural disasters;
111
- 112 3. *Emphasizes* the use of innovative technology as a central factor in working towards environmental migrant
113 protection, which will:
114
- 115 a. Utilize hazard-mapping and multi-hazard risk assessments to map hot-spots where climate-induced
116 migration is most likely to occur;
117
- 118 b. Incorporate relevant data into the MigApp collected on other data platforms such as UN-SPIDER
119 through such practices as hydrographic surveying and landscape-scanning technology which are used
120 to determine a country's vulnerability to drought, desertification, and deforestation;
121
- 122 c. Provide border-to-border information regarding post-disaster resources through multilateral access of
123 MigApp across Member States;
124
- 125 d. Integrate data from already established real-time regional disaster monitoring tools, such as the
126 Disaster Monitoring and Response System, which disseminates data, including:
127
- 128 i. Hydrometeorological data, including wind direction, wind speed and sea temperature;
129 ii. Basic population density data;
130 iii. Location and status of major infrastructure, such as airports, seaports and roadways;
131
- 132 4. *Encourages* NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Member States, and private sector actors to contribute
133 unique data through real-time updates to the MigApp in order to make provided information more accessible to
134 migrants and share knowledge of resources with regularly updated information;
135
- 136 5. *Supports* the establishment of further cooperation between the IOM and other UN bodies including, but not
137 limited to, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
138
- 139 6. *Reaffirms* existing IOM efforts to promote increased usage and availability of the MigApp, to be additionally
140 supplemented by incorporating MigApp information onto Member States' foreign affairs ministry and disaster
141 response websites, UN publications on migration, and advertising campaigns.



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 *Desiring* to create policies to educate vulnerable communities, such as women, children, and the elderly, who are
4 affected by climate disasters, as related to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Goals 5
5 and 10 by assessing gender sensitive vulnerabilities within migration and improving policies aimed to reduce
6 inequalities in particular for vulnerable climate migrants and cross-border disaster displaced persons,

7
8 *Acknowledging* the effort of the Nansen Initiative and Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) on the
9 protection of cross-border disaster-displaced persons and environmental migrants in the context of disasters and
10 climate change in order to reach consensus with all Member States,

11
12 *Viewing with appreciation* the accomplishments of the Platform for Disaster Displacement on the efforts to unite
13 organizations such as the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1992), United
14 Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
15 Refugees (UNHCR), Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement that can act as stakeholders and offer technical support
16 for the protection of climate migrants and cross-border disaster displaced persons,

17
18 *Reaffirming* the effort done by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, which was adopted at
19 the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in order to complete the assessment and
20 review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015,

21
22 *Bearing in mind* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) in Article 3 the right to life, liberty and
23 security of person; Article 4 the prohibition of slavery and slave trade; Article 5 protection from torture or cruel,
24 inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and, Article 7 the value of equal protection of migrants before the
25 law without discrimination,

26
27 *Taking into account* IOM's Humanitarian Compendium for climate migrants and Migration Crisis Operational
28 Framework (MCOF) in their efforts to promote the human rights of all migrants,

29
30 *Highlighting* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015) as they relate to decreasing the number of
31 people displaced after climate induced natural disaster, such as an explicit focus on people and their health and
32 livelihood when natural disasters occur,

33
34 *Acknowledging* Brazil's Law No. 13,445 passed in 2017, guaranteeing the rights of migrants to have access to
35 housing and other benefits such as non-criminalization of migration, family reunification, and equal access to social
36 programs and benefits,

37
38 *Guided* by the 2016 UN Water Development Report which states that water scarcity resulting from climate disasters
39 is a direct cause of international migration and supporting WaterIsLife, which focuses on providing water in the
40 aftermath of natural disasters to vulnerable or displaced persons such as migrants,

41
42 *Calling attention* to the IOM Migration Initiative 2017 which highlights the need to use evidence from data
43 collection to relay information about climate migration and cross-border disasters, to Member States and all relevant
44 stakeholders,

45
46 *Noting* previous initiatives to issue humanitarian visas, granting residency, opportunities for the right to work,
47 education, health, and mobility to migrants fleeing climate related disasters, as implemented by Brazil's National
48 Council on Immigration,

49

50 *Recognizing* the role of the IOM's Department of Migration Management, which drafts and promotes beneficial and
51 accessible programs for vulnerable migrants,
52

53 *Having regarded* the role of the IOM's Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships and its
54 Multilateral Processes Division, which supports and coordinates cooperation among Member States relating to
55 international migration,
56

57 *Noting with satisfaction* the *Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action* (2014) adopted by representatives of 28 countries
58 and three territories within Latin America as well as the UNHCR in the undertaking of the Voluntary Repatriation
59 Programme to ensure the voluntary return to the country of origin in conditions of safety and dignity as well as
60 acknowledge the need to strengthen international protection of refugees, displaced and stateless persons,
61

62 *Taking into consideration* the *International Migration Report 2017*, and the increasing needs for
63 the implementation of a system in which climate migrants and cross border displaced persons can be advised,
64 protected, and provided for,
65

- 66 1. *Suggests* the use of the "3 Ps" principles of Promoting, Preventing, and Protecting as a form of policy by:
67
 - 68 a. Promoting precautionary measures that all climate migrants and cross-border displaced people can take
69 to better prepare themselves for potential disasters, and prioritizing education to the public through
70 measures within the Nansen Initiative, especially enhancing knowledge on cross-border disaster-
71 displacement;
72
 - 73 b. Preventing the consequences of cross-border displacement and natural disasters by advising climate
74 migrants to perform certain tasks which will alleviate the effects done by future disasters;
75
 - 76 c. Protecting the integrity of migrants and ensuring that we safeguard their rights connected to the basic
77 necessities of life;
78
- 79 2. *Strongly requests* the promotion and the expansion of the Platform for Disaster Displacement (PDD) to all
80 Member States, especially those affected by environmental disasters by:
81
 - 82 a. Ensuring the safety and protection of climate migrants and cross-border displaced persons during and
83 after disasters caused by climate change and natural disasters;
84
 - 85 b. Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable demographics such as women, children, and indigenous
86 populations;
87
 - 88 c. Training staff and volunteers on the issue of climate migration and efforts to protect and provide
89 advanced disaster risk reductions;
90
 - 91 d. Creating solutions focused on addressing access to healthcare and essential supplies such as clothing,
92 medical supplies, and food to the affected Member States;
93
 - 94 e. Providing public-private partnerships that will further assist migrants with integration into the society
95 of the destination country;
96
- 97 3. *Invites* Member States to enhance efforts in providing protection and addressing humanitarian aid from the IOM
98 Humanitarian Compendium for climate migrants by:
99
 - 100 a. Implementing stronger migration policies that include efforts to protect and provide relocation options
101 for vulnerable groups of environmental migrants, such as women, children, indigenous, and rural
102 communities;
103

- 104 b. Increasing access to support for migrants, as stated in the UDHR articles 3, 4, and 5, who become
105 victims of human rights violations, such as human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and forced labor,
106 when they are displaced;
107
- 108 c. Updating the overview of crisis programming as coordinated under interagency Humanitarian
109 Response Plans and Regional Refugee Response Plans, as well as the IOM's Migration Crisis
110 Operational Framework (MCOF);
111
- 112 4. *Recognizes* the need to prevent crimes such as human trafficking, smuggling, and prevention of communicable
113 diseases by adopting a framework that includes:
114
- 115 a. The creation of a space for temporary shelter after natural disaster mitigated by climate change that is
116 appropriately located in an area that is able to comfortably accommodate the amount of people
117 displaced;
118
- 119 b. Ensuring that the temporary shelters contain adequate security personnel for the protection of
120 vulnerable migrants' persons against crimes such as human trafficking and smuggling;
121
- 122 c. Furthering attempts to enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back
123 Better" in recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction;
124
- 125 5. *Recommends* that Member States acknowledge water scarcity as a result of climate change and natural disasters
126 as an issue causing transnational migration; considering cooperation with other United Nation organizations
127 such as FAO and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Programme (WASH), to encourage sustainable water
128 practices as a preventative measure to combat future cross-border displacement;
129
- 130 6. *Encourages* Member States to reinforce database information collecting from the Displacement Tracking
131 Matrix of IOM to promote accessibility for climate migrants and cross-border displaced persons, particularly
132 vulnerable communities, including but not limited to:
133
- 134 a. Ensuring factual and relevant information including the four pillars of migration and development,
135 facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration, is added to the databases;
136
- 137 b. Highlighting that the technological dead zone areas need to be included when looking to spread and
138 also collect information between migrant communities and Member States;
139
- 140 c. Creating volunteer groups for education, guidance, and transparency to strengthen the technological
141 capacity in rural communities;
142
- 143 d. Promoting IOM's MigApp to provide accessible information on topics such as humanitarian
144 assistance, health services, and location of shelters related to climate migrants and cross-border
145 disaster displaced persons;
146
- 147 7. *Suggests* that Member States reform their relocation procedures to address visa issues and increase safeguards
148 for vulnerable migrant groups, such as children, women, and indigenous groups by:
149
- 150 a. Establishing safe procedures in accordance with international assistance from international
151 organizations;
152
- 153 b. Working alongside local civil society organizations that facilitate and welcome these migrant groups;
154
- 155 8. *Recommends* expanding both IOM's Migrant Management Office's Health Division and Migration
156 Environment and Climate Change Division to draft coordinated programs which provide healthcare coverage to
157 climate migrants who enter neighboring Member States while fleeing climate disasters, allowing medical
158 professionals to immediately identify, assess, and treat ailments;
159

- 160 9. *Recommends* Member States with bordering countries prone to natural disasters and climate-change-related
161 catastrophes to consider forming regional agreements, as guided by IOM's Multilateral Processes Division
162 within the Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, to allow for priority health care treatment
163 for designated climate migrants through identifying migrants vulnerable to specific regional climate
164 catastrophes and natural disasters;
165
- 166 10. *Supports* strengthening tripartite mechanisms between the country of origin, the country of asylum and the
167 UNHCR to facilitate voluntary repatriation processes between Member States;
168
- 169 11. *Expresses its hope* that Member States adopt the 3 S's: Skills, System, and Security, to control climate migrants
170 and cross border displaced persons in terms of advising, protecting, and providing adequate information that
171 leads migrants on a desired life plan including:
172
- 173 a. Skills which provide climate migrants with educational opportunities, training programs, and
174 workforce opportunities to promote the advancement of climate migrants and cross-border displaced
175 persons in society;
176
 - 177 b. Systems in which climate migrants and cross border displaced persons are informed of ongoing efforts
178 by their respected country, informed about upcoming climate-related incidences and local climate
179 concerns, and informed about opportunities that are available to them;
180
 - 181 c. Security by providing climate migrants and cross border displaced persons with adequate protection
182 during any potential forced migration, insuring their right to travel is not inhibited with a fear of
183 inhuman treatment and that their individual sovereignty is respected.



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 *Guided by the Preamble of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Constitution, which recognizes the*
4 *multidimensionality of migration requires close partnerships between state and non-state actors, including civil*
5 *society organizations, media, academics, and research institutions,*

6
7 *Reiterating the Paris Agreement (2015), which addresses the importance of taking action to support communities*
8 *who are affected by natural disaster and are susceptible to displacement by expanding the original mission to include*
9 *utilizing preventative environmental crisis measures,*

10
11 *Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9, 11.b, 13.1, 14.2, and especially 1.5 which*
12 *focuses on the importance of building resilience for climate events and socioeconomic shocks to protect*
13 *environmental migrants,*

14
15 *Commending the decisions made in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) as they relate to*
16 *migrants as expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), plus all Member States of the unique*
17 *needs of migrants living within their borders before, during, and after times of natural disaster making specific*
18 *reference to General Assembly resolution 72/182 on “Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced*
19 *Persons,”*

20
21 *Deeply appreciating the contributions made to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which focuses its*
22 *collective efforts on tracking migration flows and demographic information,*

23
24 *Recalling the second objective stated in the Migration Governance Framework (MiGaOF), specifically addressing*
25 *the crisis prevention, emergency response, post-crisis resettlement, and the abilities of different countries to intake*
26 *varying numbers of migrants while taking into account the IOM World Migration Report of 2017, while keeping in*
27 *mind the lack of infrastructure to mitigate the risks of climate change in developing countries as discussed in the*
28 *IOM Conference on Migrants and Cities (2015),*

29
30 *Acknowledging the previous data initiatives by IOM and keeping in mind that the accessibility of IOM’s*
31 *Environmental Migration Portal can be improved through a more user-friendly interface and the consolidation of*
32 *preexisting research,*

33
34 *Having considered the United Nations (UN) Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-*
35 *Women) Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and article 12 of General Recommendation No. 24 of the Committee on*
36 *the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, on Women and Health and the vulnerability of female migrants*
37 *who deserve particular attention during the process of drafting preventative and risk reduction policies, in*
38 *environments such as migrant camps, in the process of fleeing one’s region or country of origin, and simply because*
39 *they are female,*

40
41 *Having examined the issue of migrant and refugee integration, recognizing the success of the Temporary and*
42 *Circular Labor Migration (TCLM) bilateral program between Spain and Colombia, which provides temporary*
43 *working visas to Colombian people displaced by the Galeras volcano eruption,*

44
45 *Reaffirming SDG 17, which urges Member States to foster active collaboration with one another,*

46
47 *Emphasizing the need for adequate shelter among people displaced by environmental crisis, which the 4th Edition of*

48 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Emergency Handbook defines as a
49 secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity,
50
51 *Expressing* appreciation for the progress made by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
52 (UNESCO) in their climate change-related research, such as “Migration and Climate Change,” a 2011 publication
53 addressing cross border disaster displacement and environmental crisis,
54
55 *Taking into account* the World Economic Forum’s Geostrategic platform, the OECD-UN International Forum on
56 Migration Statistics and the Global Forum on Environment (GFENV),
57
58 1. *Recommends* the implementation of a Climate Migrant Disaster Task Force (CMDTF) which would collaborate
59 with Member States in order to:
60
61 a. Develop their own domestic disaster prevention plans modeled after the *UN Sendai Framework for*
62 *Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), specially aimed at:
63
64 i. Protecting citizens of high-risk areas;
65 ii. Addressing the unique cultural and religious needs of immigrants living within these regions;
66 iii. Updating the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems by the United Nations Office for
67 Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);
68
69 b. Publically issues information to local officials about housing accessibility, transportation services, and
70 basic necessities to relocate citizens of regions with impeding climate disasters such as hurricanes,
71 desertification, flooding, and other disasters when immitigable:
72
73 i. Applying the Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMT) approach to communities
74 vulnerable to climate change related catastrophes to ensure that low-level community leaders
75 are included in the development of resilient communities;
76 ii. To promote a bottom-up approach that allows for the protection of local and cultural specific
77 values while ensuring that these communities will be able to effectively resist environmental
78 destruction as a product of climate change;
79 iii. To provide basic training to new participants on foundations of resilient communities such as,
80 but not limited to urban planning, contingency planning, and risk assessment;
81
82 c. Allocate aid and accommodations for migrants due to environmental disasters such as:
83
84 i. Information regarding safe travel options/routes, emergency evacuation plans, and transitory
85 guidance for migrants and internally displaced persons as to encourage domestic migration
86 instead of cross-border displacement;
87 ii. Mobilizing volunteers for medical assistance and establishing discussion on the topic of
88 sufficiently, hygienic conditions and health-oriented resolutions;
89 iii. Housing accommodations for displaced persons and climate migrants, provided through
90 collaborating between CMDTF and IOM;
91 iv. Education programs for migrants providing first-hand information about language basics that
92 ease their transition into their host countries;
93
94 2. *Recommends* the creation of a Forum for Preventing Climate Migration (FPCM) modeled after the World
95 Economic Forum’s Geostrategic platform, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),
96 the UN’s International Forum on Migration Statistics, and Global Forum on Environment:
97
98 a. Consisting of:
99
100 i. Experts within the scientific community including seismologists, atmospheric meteorologists,
101 climatologist, hurricane meteorologists and other specialists and researchers;
102 ii. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

- 103 iii. Government representatives specialized in implementing in environmental defense and
104 climate change policies, selected by Member States governments actively participating in the
105 Forum;
106
- 107 b. Will serve as a platform for:
108
- 109 i. Sharing and discussing relevant information regarding areas particularly affected by climate
110 change and natural hazards as well as those areas that are at future risk;
111 ii. Building resilience against climate change in extremely affected areas, by improving
112 infrastructure. e.g. enhancing buildings, either reinforcing or building anti-flooding measures,
113 introducing early warning systems;
114
- 115 c. Which will utilize the information collected by the Environmental Migration Portal and conduct
116 further research specifically focused on ways to prevent climate migration;
117
- 118 d. With the aim of being able to:
119
- 120 i. Coordinate expertise with local governments;
121 ii. Empower Member States with the knowledge to take measures to prevent climate migration;
122 iii. Determine areas which will become uninhabitable due to climate change;
123
- 124 e. Which will also:
125
- 126 i. Establish an online platform for the consolidation and distribution of information to aid in the
127 increased accessibility and scope of programs;
128 ii. Better recognize which regions and communities are at immediate risk and in need of
129 attention before disaster strikes, focusing on their easier recovery when a disaster strike;
130 iii. Share reviews of climate migrants subsequent to or during their involvement with programs or
131 services noted in the FPCM;
132 iv. Expand the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) to emphasize specific aspects
133 of natural disasters such as severity, length of recovery, and percentage of people affected that
134 become displaced, Member State strategies for preparedness, and relief services available in
135 the area;
136
- 137 3. *Encourages* the strengthening of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) through which IOM provides
138 assistance for security, employment, health and stability to migrants, in order to provide specialized assistance
139 and services to vulnerable migrants such as migrant women and unaccompanied children and migrants with
140 serious medical conditions or disabilities, through a range of trainings programs for officials and NGOs to scale
141 up their capacities to be able to respond for effectively to such humanitarian needs through local organizations,
142 CSOs, and utilization of the IOM Operational Budget:
143
- 144 a. Providing means of locating medical and psychological health services;
145
- 146 b. Obtaining food, water, adequate sanitation and shelter;
147
- 148 c. Providing services and supports for disabled migrants to promote rehabilitation and integration;
149
- 150 d. Providing a data source to accurately and efficiently share information on the current status and skills
151 of migrants displaced due to climate change and assist in inter-regional relocation, including:
152
- 153 i. The expansion of the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Center to include a form that
154 will be processed by the IOM, and available to view for all Member States in which migrants
155 can fill out relevant information such as job experiences, languages, and preferences to help
156 better integrate into a new culture;
157 ii. Reporting the location of consenting migrants, to assist in obtaining housing and work;

- 158 iii. Ensuring that the protection measures for migrants are standardized, regularly monitored and
159 consistently improved;
160
- 161 e. Providing training classes and seminars for both the public and private sectors on disaster
162 preparedness, resource allocation, crisis management, reconstruction, and conflict resolution;
163
- 164 4. *Calls for* the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to additionally identify potentially vulnerable Member
165 States and create a viable relocation plan for climate migrants in safe and neighboring areas based off their
166 collected data and to assist in the reintegration of migrants in their home land if deemed livable:
167
- 168 a. Utilizes regional liaisons as a direct line of communication between local governments, regional
169 governments, and IOM;
170
- 171 b. Provides a qualified evaluation to decide how many refugees each Member State are willing to provide
172 shelter for, based on their economic, social, and security situation;
173
- 174 c. Assist migrants in applying for permanent relocation through financial and operational support in the
175 Member State of their asylum if so desired at the will of each Member State, in cooperation with local
176 authorities, welfare organizations, specialized counseling centers, and central information center by
177 recommending Member States to identify location within their borders which may be compatible and
178 more adapt to handle incoming migrants;
179
- 180 d. Connecting similar regions to allow for collaborative disaster plans, previously demonstrated in the
181 Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC);
182
- 183 5. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNHCR in coalition
184 with CMDTF to assist vulnerable populations by:
185
- 186 a. Creating a stable infrastructure before disaster strikes through:
187
- 188 i. Securing services that will be available during times of crisis such as police and fire
189 departments, to improve disaster response and readiness;
190 ii. Implementing housing options that are up to code with the standards set forth by the
191 Sustainable Building and Construction Programme (SBC) and tailored to the climate
192 challenges of the Member States;
193 iii. Providing suggestions more environmentally friendly technology during urban planning and
194 construction such as those set by the International Environmental Technology Center;
195
- 196 6. *Supports* a liaison between the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), and IOM's Migration,
197 Environment, and Climate Change Division (MECC) to convene tri-annually at the International Dialogue on
198 Migration (IDM) conference in order to:
199
- 200 a. Promote interagency collaboration;
201
- 202 b. Include research institutions and relevant scholars in these efforts and subsequent policy development
203 in order to improve preventative action and emergency response methods;
204
- 205 c. Work with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to provide an advanced post
206 environmental crisis procedure to support Member States vulnerable to disaster;
207
- 208 d. Contribute findings to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix to increase the availability of data and
209 promote information sharing;
210
- 211 e. Encourage the voluntary contributions by participating Member States; concurrently, the IETC will
212 request NGOs working with and within the IOM to assist by partially subsidizing the contributions of
213 Member States;

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7. *Recommends* the integration of the gender mainstreaming strategy in an all above-mentioned preventative measures related to climate migration and cross-border disaster displacement through:
 - a. The establishment of town-hall style meetings and consultations in all regions defined as communities vulnerable to climate-change-related catastrophes in the VDMT, as outlined in clause two, as a forum for low-level officials and other community members, forming bodies which must feature a gender representation equal to that of the said community or region while ensuring the full respect of the traditions and values of said communities;
 - b. The inclusion of a female perspective to all research conducted by this body, such as but not limited to dialogue, data collection and analysis, legislation, resource allocation, program implementation and monitoring, the adoption of a gender sensitive and gender proactive budget by this body and the equal representation of both genders in all-levels of decision-making by this body;
8. *Invites* Member States consider expanding and developing collaborative bilateral and/or multilateral programs similar to Spain’s Colombian TCLM bilateral program, an existing IOM arrangement regarding work visas for climate migrants, in which Member States would collude to form programs aimed towards:
 - a. Encouraging Member States and CSOs to organize international temporary labor migration working visa programs between participating Member States for migrants who have suffered from climate disasters and/or environmental degradation;
 - b. Assisting Member States in the safe wire transfer of individuals’ remittances back to their families and recuperating communities;
 - c. Bolstering participating Member States’ economies and filling gaps in the labor market;
 - d. Preventing overcrowding in urban areas, which is often a consequence of individuals fleeing their destroyed communities and forced/permanent displacement by identifying the best locations for migrant relocation.



Code: IOM/1/7

Committee: The International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Global Migration Trends Fact Sheet (2015),
4 which states that vulnerable environmental migrants lack access to health care facilities and health education, and
5 emphasizes the need for access to health facilities as stated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on good
6 health and well-being,

7
8 *Guided* by the World Health Organization's (WHO) implementation of the Stop Tuberculosis (TB) Strategy to
9 prevent the spread of communicable disease in vulnerable cross-border migrants,

10
11 *Realizing* that xenophobia is a rampant issue in cross-border migration, especially when addressing the large mass
12 environmental migration as noted in the IOM's *Migration Focus on Integration, Xenophobia, and Discrimination*
13 (2014),

14
15 *Bearing in mind* that women are disproportionately affected by climate change as compared to their male
16 counterparts, as stated in the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women's (UN-
17 Women) *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/59/287)*,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Research Paper*
20 *2009/04: Migration and Gender Empowerment: Recent Trends and Emerging Issues* (2009), which describes in
21 detail the risks women are exposed to during the action of cross-border migration such as gender biases and sexual
22 exploitation,

23
24 *Recognizing* the IOM's Regional Programs of Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in their endeavors
25 to protect vulnerable migrants from exploitation, trafficking, abuse, and any violations of human rights by
26 strengthening regional and inter-agency cooperation,

27
28 *Recalling* the work of India's Barefoot College in training rural women in engineering and green technology as a
29 model for grassroots involvement and local engagement in mitigating the effects of social inequality and climate
30 change which lead to increased migration,

31
32 *Noting* the IOM's South Africa: Health, Gender, and Development working paper (2013) that states that women
33 migrants tend to distrust policing forces, and taking into account police corruption when addressing female cross-
34 border migrants,

35
36 *Taking note also* of the need to establish better training protocols to further protect women when crossing borders, to
37 prevent against trafficking, and other rampant crimes against women,

38
39 1. *Encourages* Member States to expand online health education initiatives for environmental migrants in the host
40 state, which would combat issues of susceptibility to foreign diseases by:

41
42 a. Creating or expanding upon social-media-driven awareness campaigns in host Member States where
43 cross-border migrants are most prevalent, such as the Avert Campaign, which spreads information
44 through short, online videos about HIV throughout the world, with particular concentration on African
45 nations where HIV/AIDS is most prevalent;

46
47 b. Improving and widening the screening and prevention of communicable diseases that have
48 disproportionately high rates in environmental migrants, including HIV and AIDS, similar to the

- 49 program Transit to Russia AIDS Intervention with Newcomers (TRAIN), which:
50
- 51 i. Enhances the migrants' risk awareness and HIV prevention skills through increasing
52 reproductive health awareness, knowledge about risk behaviors, and risk communication;
 - 53 ii. Further enhances the migrants' preparedness for life through positive changes in social and
54 cultural orientation, peer, and family communication, and help seeking;
 - 55
 - 56 c. Designing protocols in Member States such as tuberculosis mobilization which encourages Member
57 States to improve communication, resource, and social mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation, and
58 the increased research of communicable diseases most common in cross-border migrant camps where
59 tuberculosis is easily spread;
 - 60
 - 61 2. *Invites* the development of host state police training similar to the German Society for International Cooperation
62 Police Programme Africa, which will increase nonviolent training, combat police exploitation of vulnerable
63 migrants, encourage the expansion of protocols to properly handle large amounts of migrants that have been
64 affected by immediate-onset disasters, and increase resources to address xenophobic attacks against cross-
65 border migrants displaced as a result of climate change;
 - 66
 - 67 3. *Encourages* Member States to support the Regional Programs of Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable
68 Migrants which aims to aid cross-border migrants who have been exposed to violence, exploitation, abuse, and/
69 or violation of rights;
 - 70
 - 71 4. *Suggests* the implementation of gender-sensitive and rights-based migration programs, as per the IOM Gender
72 Equality Policy 2015-2019 (2015), that focuses on empowering women by updating IOM policies to clarify
73 gender-related terms, and put into place the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and
74 the Empowerment of Women (2012), and works to expand gender mainstreaming to strengthen accountability,
75 that can be used by individuals if they are displaced by climate change;
 - 76
 - 77 5. *Endorses* the expansion of sexual and reproductive health programs to those who are affected by cross-border
78 displacement as a result of climate change including:
79
 - 80 a. Shelters for victims of sexual exploitation, including children, as highlighted by the UN's Global
81 Partnership to End Violence Against Children, which hopes to bring together the United Nations,
82 governments, foundations, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, and young people
83 in achieving the goal to end violence by 2030 as part of SDG 5: Gender Equality; these shelters would
84 need to be created in the countries of destination for environmental migrants, specifically countries that
85 are not in armed conflicts, as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) stated in their *World Drug*
86 *Report 2016* which highlighted that where armed groups are present trafficking is more likely,
87 especially in reference to the recruitment or abduction of children by armed groups for forced
88 marriages, sexual slavery or as combatants;
 - 89
 - 90 b. Free clinics to address the lack of health care services for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, similar
91 to clinics addressed in the WHO's *Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Prevention of HIV*
92 *Transmission: Mending a Fractured Paradigm* (2009);
 - 93
 - 94 6. *Further recommends* Member States to look to the Regional Programs of Protection and Assistance to
95 Vulnerable Migrants to create or expand protocols for transnational policing to address women cross-border
96 migrants specifically by:
97
 - 98 a. Addressing training to combat crimes rampant against women such as rape and trafficking, and to
99 better identify victims of such crimes, expanding a partnership between IOM and the National
100 Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons;
 - 101
 - 102 b. Creating IOM general guidelines for policing to better address women migrants which can be given to
103 all Member States as possible guidelines to improve police training;
 - 104

- 105 c. Expanding the screening requirements to include specialized training to reduce discrimination, increase
106 awareness of the cultural background of cross-border and climate migrants in order to decrease
107 language barriers, and increase trust between police and migrants, especially when addressing women;
108
- 109 7. *Commends* the Barefoot College in its efforts to integrate women in dialogue and actions to prevent further
110 needs for climate migration by educating rural women in green technology and expresses its hope that Member
111 States will take action to incorporate more women into the fields of green technology and climate change
112 science through:
- 113
- 114 a. The expansion of the Enrich Curriculum which educates women in the fields of technology,
115 reproductive health, environmental stewardship, and occupational skills;
- 116
- 117 b. The training of rural women in the professions of climate change science such as solar energy, water
118 conservation, and desalinization programs;
- 119
- 120 c. The inclusion of rural women most affected by slow-onset disaster resulting from climate change like
121 desertification and drought in the mitigation efforts through online and vocational training.



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 *Drawing attention to the generally accepted criteria of an environmental migrant as outlined in the International*
4 *Organization for Migration (IOM) Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (2014),*

5
6 *Acknowledging the need to protect human rights of migrant peoples in accordance with the New York Declaration*
7 *on Refugees and Migrations (2016),*

8
9 *Alarmed by the estimate cited in the IOM's 2009 report, Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing*
10 *the Evidence that future environmental changes may result in the displacement of 200 million people as it will*
11 *contribute to the growing problem of displacement,*

12
13 *Appreciating the Finnish Aliens Act (2004) as an example of domestic legislation that provides protections*
14 *specifically to environmental migrants,*

15
16 1. *Adopts the commonly-accepted term “environmental migrants” for internal use within the IOM as individuals*
17 *who are:*

18
19 a. *Obligated to leave their homes, or choose to do so, for compelling reasons relating to sudden or*
20 *progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives and living conditions;*

21
22 b. *relocating, either temporarily or permanently, to a new home within their home country or abroad to a*
23 *host country;*

24
25 2. *Extends the protections and services provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Refugee*
26 *Protection and Mixed Migration: A10-Point Plan of Action (2007) to cross-border “environmental migrants” as*
27 *a sub-group of irregular migrants, including such protections and services as:*

28
29 a. *Data collection and analysis to improve communication by providing information about the nature and*
30 *reason for migration to the relevant involved parties;*

31
32 b. *Protection-Sensitive Entry Systems to ensure protection of human rights in border zones;*

33
34 c. *Reception Arrangements to ensure that the basic human needs of migrant populations are met;*

35
36 d. *Mechanisms for Profiling and Referral to facilitate initial registration of environmental migrants and*
37 *proper documentation henceforth;*

38
39 e. *Return of non-Refugees and Alternative Migration Options, which would allow the UNHCR to assist*
40 *Member States in the return of people who do not qualify for international protections, and to provide*
41 *access to alternative temporary migration options;*

42
43 f. *Information Strategy;*

44
45 3. *Further invites Member States to voluntarily incorporate the previously stated definition of “environmental*
46 *migrant” into their domestic migration policies for the purpose of expanding access to humanitarian visas in*
47 *order to:*

48
49 a. *Improve documentation of environmental migrants;*

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- b. Decrease the likelihood of human trafficking;
- 4. *Suggests* that Member States consider implementing domestic policies, following the example of the *Finnish Aliens Act*, to provide protections for environmental migrants, by:
 - a. Security screening environmental migrants;
 - b. Assisting with family reunification for legal guardians, spouses, and children and minors;
 - c. Providing schooling, monetary benefits, social services, and urgent health care, including:
 - i. Primary education for minors;
 - ii. Regular monetary support for food, clothing, and minor healthcare;
 - iii. Vital, necessary medical treatment for which the need is immediate, in order to prevent the worsening of the illness or injury;
 - d. Monitoring by police and restrictions on travel.



Code: IOM/1/9

Committee: The International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Recalling the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrations (2016), which emphasizes that a global*
4 *commitment to protecting migrants around the world is of urgent importance,*

5
6 *Emphasizing the Global Compact for Safe and Orderly Migration, elaborated through the process of*
7 *intergovernmental negotiations and cooperation with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),*

8
9 *Stressing that global partnerships are essential to reducing risk by cooperating with international communities with*
10 *importance on communication at the local, regional and global level between Member States and CSOs as the Inter-*
11 *Regional Forums on Migration (IRFs),*

12
13 *Taking into account the development of the Build Back Better program under the International Organization for*
14 *Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) frameworks that focus on*
15 *the revitalization and reconstruction of livelihoods and the environment, and adequately supporting communities*
16 *and economic development after a disaster to increase resilience,*

17
18 *Recalling IOM's stated role in the Perspective on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (2014) for*
19 *managing environmental migration, such as preventing forced migration that results from environmental factors,*

20
21 *Acknowledging, as stated in the Human Development Report 2017 the need for a risk-informed and coherent*
22 *approach, that climate change impacts and increases the flow of irregular migrations,*

23
24 *Alarmed by the study carried out by the Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations*
25 *University (2015), which found that there will likely be hundreds of millions environmental migrants by 2050 as a*
26 *result of climate change and related disasters, moving either within their countries or across borders on a permanent*
27 *or temporary basis,*

28
29 *Fully aware that migrant women and immigrant workers are disproportionately more vulnerable to sexual abuse,*
30 *human rights abuses, and acts of gender-based violence during their migration process while fleeing from*
31 *environmental disasters as outlined in Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women*
32 *(1979) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (1990),*

33
34 *Realizing the need to strengthen cooperation between international institutions including the IOM with CSOs, and*
35 *non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is a milestone in order to combat the migration consequences of climate*
36 *change such as cross-border displacement by adopting the 2015 Nansen Initiative disaster-induced displacement,*

37
38 *Recognizing that climate change will inevitably increase the issue of climate migration, gives more reason to strive*
39 *towards finding ways to implement long term solutions, as shown in Kiribati Australia Nursing Initiative in 2006,*
40 *which was designed to address climate change imperatives, youth unemployment and diversifying the remittance*
41 *base,*

42
43 *Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 4, 5, 13, 15, and 17, which target increasing the quality of*
44 *education, supporting gender equality, taking urgent action to combat climate change, and preserving life on land,*

45
46 *Highlighting the General Assembly resolution 71/228 which recognizes the need for protection of the global climate*
47 *due to substantial risks that climate change poses for humanity and asks Member States to abide by the Paris*
48 *Climate Accords to pursue the protection of the global climate,*

49

- 50 1. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate by establishing the voluntary and pre-emptive migration strategies by
51 further implementing the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants*, which has assisted voluntary return
52 and reintegration programs on local, national and international levels;
53
- 54 2. *Further Requests* Member States to continue the development of an inter-regional program following the
55 example of Australia's Special Humanitarian Program that was implemented by IOM in various locations like
56 Africa, the Middle East by including horizontal relations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on specific
57 subjects of weather disasters displacement such as flooding, droughts, storms, wildfires:
58
- 59 a. The forums will be held in place periodically to ensure that knowledge and new preventive methods
60 are shared between important entities of the international community;
61
- 62 b. Fortifying the horizontal relations with CSOs by the implementation of knowledge-sharing forums;
63
- 64 3. *Encourages* states to consider adjusting the amount of climate migrants that they are willing to accept according
65 to each Member States' capacities, and to further consider capacity-building measures to effectively enable
66 larger migrant flows, with minimal disruption to host communities through international support systems:
67
- 68 a. Implementing a No-Interest Loan Scheme (NILS) based on Australia's and New Zealand's current
69 NILS model which provides financial travel assistance for migrants seeking to move to new host
70 communities by offering discounted air travel of up to 75 percent and additional baggage allowance;
71
- 72 b. Increasing integration cooperation between host communities and migrants engaging with *Migrants in
73 Countries in Crisis'* guideline 15, which aims to support migrants' host communities through:
74
- 75 i. Assessing migrants' particular skills and their need in local communities;
76 ii. Addressing potential tensions between newly integrated migrants and host communities who
77 may consider the migrants as competition in the local labour market by conducting social
78 cohesion programs based on Australia's utilisation of the Scanlon-Monash Index;
79 iii. Increase awareness of the contributions of migrants towards host communities, their
80 economies and the local government as recommended by the Organisation for Economic Co-
81 Operation and Development (OECD) and its Migration Policy Debates;
82
- 83 4. *Suggests* that Member States, in close partnership with international organizations, establish temporary
84 Humanitarian Visa programs with principles national sovereignty, sustainable development, child-sensitivity,
85 and respecting human rights, which could include:
86
- 87 a. Member States to work in conjunction with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)*, the
88 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)*, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)*, and
89 the *New Urban Agenda (2016)* to develop migration governance strategies on prevention of
90 displacement, migration management, and temporary and permanent protection schemes on local,
91 regional, and national levels;
92
- 93 b. Granting temporary visas which are valid for six months so that after this period, visas may be renewed
94 upon verification by the Temporary Visa Commission that conditions remain inadequate in the
95 individual's original location;
96
- 97 c. Delivering temporary visas to those individuals who qualify under this organization's definition of
98 environmental migrant, who move from their original location due to:
99
- 100 i. Natural disaster;
101 ii. Depletion of resources necessary for their sustenance;
102 iii. Rising sea levels;
103 iv. Drought;
104
- 105 d. Other climate-related reasons that may be identified by this organization;

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- e. Facilitating the delivery of visas, by:
 - i. Creating Temporary Visa Commissions, tasked with:
 1. Identifying migrants who meet the qualifications set for in this organization's definition of climate migrant;
 2. Granting visas to qualified candidates;
 3. Maintaining records of each visa-recipient;
 4. Connecting Visa recipients to housing, employment and other social service providers;
 - ii. Coordinating with sister-commissions in surrounding states;
 - f. Promoting stipulation of regional or international agreements that improve the migrants' resettlement after it is expired the time of visas, in order to ensure that they continue to settle in the same territory by implementing:
 - i. A minimum period of stay of environmental migrants of 1 year through the contributions the committee and NGO's;
 - ii. A protection of basic human needs;
5. *Promotes* stipulation of regional or international agreements that improve the migrants' resettlement after it is expired the time of visas, in order to ensure that they continue to settle in the same territory by implementing:
 - a. A maximum period of stay of environmental migrants of 1 year through the contributions the committee and NGOs;
6. *Endorses* that all Member States promote flexible and effective integration by establishing local, regional and national programs, including:
 - a. Cooperating in conjunction with Communication of the European Commission COM (2016)/377/4 on the Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals to establish educational programs that encourage language acquisition and understanding of the legal system, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/290 that holds Member States responsible for the protection of education as a basic human right;
 - b. Inclusive educational systems and programs, such as CONARE which was adopted by Brazil, which promote equal access to education;
 - c. Establishing employment programs based on the model of the General Skilled Migration (Skill select) program implemented by Australia to develop a program which aids the introduction of new citizens into the workforce, with adequate training for new career pathways for environmental migrants and integration of trained individuals into previously-similar vocations;
 - d. Intercultural programs that promote acceptance and tolerance through socio-cultural integration, based on the Norwegian Cultural Orientation Program (NORCO), to facilitate the resettlement and integration of environmental migrants into the host countries' society;
7. *Further proclaims* to promote specific recovery functions on the national level to organize and conduct pre and post-disaster recovery planning and operations to disaster-impacted communities under the Build Back Better programme;
8. *Invites* international communities by collaborating with IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and CSOs to adopt the successful programs on the national level as the Pacific Island countries and territories have already ratified to mitigate the mass displacement crisis in order to prevent further catastrophes;

- 162 9. *Suggests* that Member States ratify and implement UN human rights treaties concerning the protection of
163 environmental migrants;
164
- 165 10. *Requests* the international community to expand the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to include the influx
166 of climate migrants by:
167
- 168 a. Implementing an equation, similar to that of the Syrian Refugee Crisis, that takes into account the
169 transit country's GDP and population to successfully take in migrants;
 - 170
 - 171 b. Providing contacts and integration centres, for those without access to the internet in order to aid the
172 transit countries in locating and implementing humanitarian aid to these migrants;
 - 173
 - 174 c. Assisting migrants in obtaining visas through Global Special Humanitarian Visa Subclass 202, which
175 monitors the travel of migrants to transit countries, offering temporary visas.



Code: IOM/1/10

Committee: The International Organization for Migration

Topic: Addressing Climate Migration and Cross-Border Disaster Displacement

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2
3 *Affirming* the International Organization for Migration’s acknowledgement that “oceans contribute to sustainable
4 development, sustainable ocean-based economies [...] and climate change mitigation and adaptation” for the
5 purpose of eradicating an instigator of climate migration,

6
7 *Noting with deep concern* the increasing rate of climate change and the fact that the people living in coastal zones
8 are disproportionately vulnerable to its effects such as sea level rising and flooding that increases the degree of
9 migration,

10
11 *Expressing satisfaction* with the success of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Hydrography
12 Capacity Building, which ensures the safety of life at sea, the protection of the environment, national economic
13 development and sustainable development to fight rising sea levels which would allow Member States to combat
14 climate migration by decreasing sea level rising, and further damages on marine life,

- 15
16 1. *Recommends* that Member States to protect coral reef ecosystems throughout coastal areas, to be managed by
17 local bodies under control of each Member State, which would be:
18
19 a. Managed by local bodies under the control of each Member State;
20
21 b. Overseen by the regional jurisdiction of each Member State, such as the African Union and the
22 European Union;
23
24 2. *Calls upon* Member States to commission non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the maintenance and
25 upkeep of the coastal areas designated by each government, similar to Adopt a Highway programs established
26 in many states regarding roads, which would be:
27
28 a. Run by the governments of each country;
29
30 b. Overseen by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA);
31
32 c. Funded by the IOM toward the reduction of migration by protecting coast zones;
33
34 3. *Calls* for the adoption of the IHO Hydrography Capacity Building Program on an international level by all
35 coastal States, to ensure sustainable development and the prevention of forced migration through:
36
37 a. Coastal zone management;
38
39 b. Short-term and long-term training of local coastal volunteers;
40
41 c. Regional cooperation for the management of fisheries, aquaculture, coastal reefs, and other coastal
42 resources;
43
44 d. Through the management of the European Union;
45
46 e. Funding by volunteer sustainable and green development NGOs.