

FORUM: Human Rights Council (HRC)

QUESTION OF: Promoting, respecting, and protecting Human Rights when Addressing Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

SUBMITTED BY: The Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Congo, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Recognizing that the production and exportation of non-renewable energy sources are major parts of some countries and the Member States' economies making the transition for them from non-renewable energy sources to renewable ones harder since they fulfil many citizens' right to work,

Further noting that regulating human rights violations during the combat with climate change is highly important while also protecting and respecting state sovereignty about the decisions that need to be made such as translation to new energy sources or reducing the number of factories within a country,

Emphasizing that many people's right to work, right to self-determinate, or right to life are being violated due to the severe effects of climate change,

1. Requests Member States to help minimize the human rights violations caused by climate change and its effects in their countries considering the three aspects of a person's vulnerability to illness from climate change depending on exposure, adaptive capacity, and sensitivity as well as their current economic and political states, by:
 - a) searching local places or cities where people are facing severe air or water pollution that deteriorates their life quality and increases their possibility of getting infected with fatal diseases something that could constitute a violation to their rights in order to prevent this violation from occurring by helping those areas by:
 - i. reducing pollution by using more renewable energies, when possible, respecting state sovereignty, and if not transferring those affected people who have consent to be transferred and accept the risk of the transportation to nearby cities or sections and ensure that they get the best health care to recover from the harm they had from the severe pollution,
 - ii. if there is severe air pollution provide air masks for a while so that the greenhouse gas level can be decreased and also provide water sanitation if there is excessive water pollution so that the citizens won't be infected by viruses transported by water,

- b) opening local shelters to provide basic care like food or a temporary shelter, especially for homeless citizens since they are more at risk of being affected by climate change since they are highly exposed to the changing conditions;
- 2. Asks the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Human Rights Watch (HRW) to consider helping communities whose right to self-determine is violated because of the severe effects of climate change for the Least Developed Countries (LEDCs) and other communities that are facing injustice and who are not able to control the situation which could be helped by:
 - a) focusing on sending aid to especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) residents and Indigenous peoples about fatal pre-existing situations such as the fact that they are constantly facing obstacles with their water supplies which should be handled by:
 - i. sending professionals to the area to search and test the quality of the water,
 - ii. immediate sanitation of the water supplies or changing the water supply sources in the area,
 - iii. possibly starting water reclamation in the area,
 - iv. if the locals are highly at risk and changing water supplies are too expensive and complicated then offering transportation to nearby cities or their shelters for a temporary or long-lasting time,
 - b) supporting communities who are suffering from erosion or floods by:
 - i. constructing retaining walls or planting strong trees on the slopes which are causing mudslides and harming people while also threatening their security constantly,
 - ii. constructing temporary flood barriers or shields that would protect the community from the flooding happening regularly in the area;
- 3. Invites United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to send aid to communities whose source of livelihood is fishing or agriculture and who are suffering from the current climate crisis because of the increasing acid rains and also the increasing carbon dioxide ratio in the seas which troubles both economic sectors causing the violation of the right to resource which could be solved by:
 - a) sending some scientists to the area to see if the soil or the water is too contaminated and if it is still usable or not so that if the sources are not possible temporary migrations could be monitored or new business opportunities for the people who would be unemployed could be searched and arranged with the local enterprises and business areas,
 - b) sending health care professionals to examine the local people and decide whether the food they are eating is contaminated because of the raised carbon dioxide in the seas or the increase in acid rains so that they could help provide care to the vulnerable patients if there is any;
- 4. Calls for the support from More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) for the development of the usage of technology to help with the global climate change

combat since technology can highly help create more effective and even cheaper opportunities for numerous countries to be able to decrease their carbon footprints by:

- a) supporting and funding educational programs or colleges for the development of “green technology” and digital devices that would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions or prevent fatal health effects for people whose rights are violated because of climate change,
 - b) implementing scholarship programs (the number regarding Science Technology Engineering and Art (STEAM) accepting students from all over the world,
 - c) organising science fairs or competitions where students and engineers can collaborate on developing and manufacturing technological devices or digital systems to help build “green technology”;
5. Further requests the International Organization of Migration (IOM) for the monitoring of the transportation and settlement of the “climate refugees” whose rights are severely violated and who are willing to accept support from the organisation which should be handled by:
- a) providing opportunities for vulnerable people whose communities and living areas are severely harmed by climate change and supporting the ones who give consent and accept any possible risks during the transportation period would be helped by:
 - i. providing safe transportation for the refugees,
 - ii. monitoring the children who lost their parents and helping them have a new home with safer conditions in the country they are transported to and ensuring that they have access to proper education and counselling for them to have new opportunities in life and safer living environments with the monitoring of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF
 - iii. requesting Member States to include specific policies about “climate refugees” so that the necessary support would be accomplished for them,
 - b) requesting More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) who are especially near less developed countries or communities who are living near the coast and are at risk of becoming “climate refugees” to open refugee camps or shelters for people who have been transported from their country to have access to:
 - i. immediate health care,
 - ii. adequate food and water resources,
 - iii. necessary clothing if necessary;
6. Further recalling for the support from especially Most Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) for the development of the usage of technology to help with the global climate change combat since technology can help create more effective and

even cheaper opportunities for numerous countries to be able to decrease their carbon footprints by:

- a) supporting and funding educational programs or colleges for the development of “green technology” and digital devices that would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions or prevent fatal health effects for people whose rights are violated because of climate change,
 - b) implementing scholarship programs accepting students from all over the world that educate the students who are passionate about Science Technology Engineering and Art (STEAM) and provide them with opportunities to utilize technology and help the development of “green technology”,
 - c) organising science fairs or competitions where students and engineers can collaborate on developing and manufacturing technological devices or digital systems to help build “green technology”;
7. Further requests the International Organization of Migration (IOM) for the monitoring of the transportation and settlement of the “climate refugees” whose rights are severely violated and who are willing to accept support which should be handled by:
- a) providing opportunities for vulnerable people whose communities and living areas are severely harmed by climate change and supporting the ones who give consent and accept any possible risks during the transportation period would be helped by:
 - i. providing safe transportation for the refugees,
 - ii. monitoring the children who lost their parents providing them with safer living conditions in the country they are transported to and ensuring that they have access to proper education,
 - iii. with the monitoring of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),
 - iv. requesting Member States to include specific policies about “climate refugees” so that the necessary support would be accomplished for them,
 - b) Requesting More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) who are near Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) or communities who are living near the coast and are at risk of becoming “climate refugees” to open refugee camps or shelters for people who have been transported from their country to have access to:
 - i. Immediate and quality health care,
 - ii. adequate food and water resources,
 - iii. necessary clothing;
8. Encourages the Arctic Council to send aid, especially for the Indigenous people or communities living in the Arctic Pole to make efforts towards improving their life quality, including access to technological devices, healthcare, working opportunities, and others and others by the following but not limited to:
- a) providing healthcare for people residing and working in the Arctic by:
 - i. opening small medical facilities for the local communities to have access to healthcare,

- ii. providing vaccines or appropriate medicines or treatments for diseases specific to polar regions,
 - b) encourage the production, exportation, or sustainable usage of natural energy resources specific to the Arctic region and encourage local governments to use the earnings from the economic industries by:
 - i. helping the development of access to public necessities,
 - ii. educating the public about the sustainable development of the region,
 - iii. using the collected earnings to decrease the fee for transportation, education, or healthcare;

- 9. Calls upon all the Member States to economically support and recognize the Renewable Collaboration and International Mitigation United Nations Initiative (RCIMUN) which would help decrease the carbon emitted during the transportation of fossil fuels, ensuring that there aren't any leaks or reactions that would cause harm to the workers involved in the process by:
 - a) encouraging innovative competitions or programs for college students to innovate new technologies or vehicles to cease the leakage during the process and minimize carbon emission by the following but not limited to:
 - i. creating competitions for students to develop innovative,
 - ii. developing summer programmes to enhance students' and educators' skills,
 - b) encouraging the Member States to use vehicles that minimize carbon emissions during the process, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. e-scooters,
 - ii. e-bikes,
 - iii. bicycles.