



FlensMUN 2024

Committee Guide:
Human Rights Council

3rd FlensMUN Conference

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Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

We are Yashaswi and Annika, and we welcome you to the Human Rights Council of the FlensMUN 2024. As your Chairs we will guide you through the conference and we are looking forward to seeing you in discussions, arguments, and teamwork. Because finding solutions and compromises with each other is a core value of Model United Nations. By representing your country's ideas and interests, and by using your own creativity and ingenuity, solutions can be found that not only mirror those formulated by the actual Human Rights Council, but also show what the future decisions might look like. But of course, as you represent different countries, you will also have different ideas and different starting conditions. It is important to note that there is no right or wrong way, but different ways of thinking and accomplishing the tasks set out for this committee.

Please be aware that we want you to represent your country - believable and authentic. This also means that you will have to be polite to everyone involved as this is a diplomatic setting. Please differ between an argument you might have with another representative of a different country and the actual person portraying this representative.

Lastly, we hope that the FlensMUN 2024 will be a unique and joyful experience for all of us and you will take home not only your hard-earned resolutions, but also fun memories and newly built friendships.

We are very much looking forward to seeing you.

Annika and Yashaswi

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Introduction to the Human Rights Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was established in 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly. It has 47 Member States, who get elected directly from the General Assembly and it has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

As a global platform for dialogue among UN officials, states, civil society, and others the UNHRC de-liberates on pressing human rights issues and formulates recommendations for action as well as au-thorizes commissions of inquiry to investigate grave human rights violations and war crimes. The Council plays a vital role in monitoring human rights situations, investigating violations, and providing technical assistance to states in need. Its mandate encompasses a wide range of thematic and coun-try-specific concerns, including but not limited to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. The Human Rights Council stands as a beacon of hope and commitment to the protection and pro-motion of human rights worldwide.

This year's topics for our FlensMUN will be:

1. Ensuring the Human Rights of Displaced People in the Context of Climate Change
2. Discussing the Possible Right to an Unimpaired Nature for Future Generations.

1. Ensuring the Human Rights of Displaced People in the Context of Climate Change

1.1 Introduction

Climate change poses unprecedented challenges to human rights, with one of its most profound impacts being the displacement of millions worldwide. As temperatures rise, sea levels swell, and extreme weather events become more frequent and severe, communities are forced to abandon their homes in search of safety and security. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), an average of 21.5 million people has been displaced annually by climate-related disasters since 2008, with projections indicating a significant increase in the years to come (IDMC, 2020). This phenomenon, often termed "climate-induced displacement," not only disrupts livelihoods and fractures communities but also poses profound challenges to the protection and preservation of human rights.

Displaced persons, particularly those from marginalized and vulnerable communities, face a myriad of human rights violations, including the rights to adequate housing, food, water, health, and education. Moreover, they often encounter barriers to accessing legal protection and remedies, exacerbating their vulnerability and perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion. As such, addressing the human rights of displaced people in the context of climate change has emerged as a critical imperative for the international community.

In this study guide, we will delve into the multifaceted dimensions of this pressing issue, exploring its causes, consequences, and potential solutions within the framework of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). Through rigorous examination and thoughtful deliberation, delegates should endeavour to develop comprehensive strategies to safeguard the rights and dignity of those displaced by the relentless march of climate change.

1.2 Background

Climate change is not merely an environmental issue but also a profound threat to human rights, exacerbating vulnerabilities and inequalities worldwide. One of its most visible manifestations is the displacement of populations due to the increasingly frequent and intense climatic events. For instance, the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers contributes to rising sea levels, threatening coastal communities with inundation and erosion. Small island states like Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Maldives are particularly susceptible, facing the prospect of becoming uninhabitable in the coming decades (McMichael et al., 2012).

In addition to sea-level rise, extreme weather events such as hurricanes, cyclones, floods, and droughts are becoming more frequent and severe, displacing millions annually. For example, the devastation brought by Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi in 2019 forced hundreds of thousands to flee their homes, highlighting the acute vulnerability of communities in the face of climate-related disasters (United Nations, 2019).

Moreover, slow-onset environmental changes, such as desertification, salinization, and loss of arable land, are driving displacement in regions already grappling with resource scarcity and conflict. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, recurrent droughts have spurred migration from rural areas to urban centres, exacerbating social tensions and straining already fragile infrastructure (UNHCR, 2020).

These examples underscore the complex interplay between climate change and displacement, with marginalized and vulnerable populations bearing the brunt of the impacts. As such, addressing the human rights implications of climate-induced displacement is paramount for ensuring the dignity and well-being of affected communities.

1.3 Legal Framework

The legal landscape surrounding the protection of human rights and refugees in the context of climate change is multifaceted, drawing upon various international legal instruments developed over decades. Key among these is the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, which defines who is a refugee and outlines their rights, including the right to seek asylum (UNHCR, 1951; UNHCR, 1967). However, the Convention's applicability to climate refugees, who flee their homes due to environmental degradation and climate-related disasters, has been a subject of debate. While the Convention does not explicitly recognize climate refugees, its broad definition of refugees as individuals fleeing persecution or serious harm leaves room for interpretation (UNHCR, 2015).

Moreover, several regional human rights instruments, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the American Convention on Human Rights, provide additional legal frameworks for the protection of human rights in the context of displacement (Council of Europe, 1950; AU, 1981; OAS, 1969). These instruments affirm the rights to life, dignity, non-discrimination, and freedom from arbitrary displacement, which are relevant to climate-induced displacement.

Furthermore, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement acknowledge the need to address the adverse effects of climate change,

including displacement, and emphasize the importance of protecting the rights of affected populations (UNFCCC, 1992; UNFCCC, 2015). However, while these agreements set broad goals for climate action, they lack specific provisions on the legal status and rights of climate refugees.

In light of the evolving nature of climate-induced displacement, there have been calls for the development of a dedicated legal instrument to address the specific needs and rights of climate refugees. The Nansen Initiative, launched in 2012, sought to fill this gap by promoting international cooperation and protection for people displaced across borders due to natural hazards, including climate change (Nansen Initiative, 2015). Although not legally binding, the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda provides valuable guidance for policymakers and practitioners in addressing the rights of climate-displaced persons.

1.4 Challenges Faced by Displaced People

Climate-induced displacement presents a myriad of challenges to the affected populations, exacerbating their vulnerabilities and compromising their human rights. Displaced individuals and communities often find themselves in precarious situations, grappling with a range of immediate and long-term obstacles. Below are some key challenges faced by displaced people in the context of climate change, accompanied by detailed examples:

Access to Basic Needs

Displaced persons frequently struggle to access essential resources such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare. For instance, in Bangladesh, residents of low-lying coastal areas are increasingly being displaced by rising sea levels and cyclones, forcing them into overcrowded urban slums where access to clean water and sanitation is limited (UNDP, 2020).

Loss of Livelihoods

Climate-induced displacement often results in the loss of livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agriculture, fishing, or pastoralism. In the Pacific Island nation of Kiribati, where sea-level rise threatens freshwater supplies and inundates agricultural land, communities are being forced to relocate, leading to loss of traditional livelihoods and cultural dislocation (World Bank, 2020).

Health Risks

Displacement exposes individuals to various health risks, including infectious diseases, malnutrition, and mental health challenges. For example, in the aftermath of Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, displaced communities faced increased risks of waterborne diseases due to contaminated drinking water and inadequate sanitation facilities (WHO, 2015).

Protection Concerns

Displaced populations are vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and discrimination, particularly women, children, and marginalized groups. In Honduras, indigenous communities displaced by land degradation and deforestation face threats from land grabbers and criminal organizations, exacerbating their already precarious situation (IACHR, 2020).

Legal Invisibility

Climate refugees often fall through the gaps of existing legal frameworks, lacking recognized status and protection. For instance, in the Pacific region, where some communities are facing the prospect of becoming stateless due to the loss of territory, the absence of legal mechanisms for recognizing and protecting climate refugees exacerbates their vulnerability (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2018).

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that prioritizes the protection of human rights, ensures access to basic services, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and fosters community resilience. Moreover, it necessitates international cooperation and solidarity to support affected populations and build adaptive capacities in the face of ongoing climate change.

1.5 Responsibilities of States and International Community

States bear a primary responsibility in safeguarding the human rights of displaced persons within their territories, including those displaced due to climate change. Specific cases illustrate varying degrees of state response and adherence to this responsibility. For example, in the case of Bangladesh, where internal displacement due to climate-related factors such as sea-level rise and cyclones is prevalent, the government has initiated measures to improve disaster preparedness and response, but challenges persist in ensuring adequate protection and assistance for affected populations (UNDP, 2020).

The principle of non-refoulement, enshrined in international refugee law, prohibits states from re-turning individuals to countries where they would face persecution or serious harm. While tradition-ally applied to refugees fleeing conflict or persecution, its relevance to climate refugees is increasingly recognized. For instance, the case of Kiribati presents a dilemma for neighbouring countries in the Pacific region, as rising sea levels threaten to submerge the entire nation, potentially displacing its population. In this context, the principle of non-refoulement underscores the importance of providing protection to Kiribati's citizens and refraining from returning them to conditions of life-threatening environmental degradation (World Bank, 2020).

International cooperation and assistance play a crucial role in addressing the needs of displaced populations, particularly in situations where states lack the capacity or resources to adequately respond. The Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda provides a framework for enhancing international cooperation and protection for people displaced across borders due to disasters and climate change. Additionally, the Global Compact on Refugees, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018, emphasizes the importance of burden-sharing and solidarity in supporting countries hosting large numbers of refugees and displaced persons (UNHCR, 2018).

Furthermore, initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund aim to mobilize financial resources to support adaptation and resilience-building efforts in vulnerable countries, including those facing climate-induced displacement. However, challenges persist in ensuring equitable distribution and effective utilization of these resources to address the specific needs of displaced populations (Green Climate Fund, n.d.).

Overall, states and the international community have a collective responsibility to protect the rights and dignity of displaced persons, including climate refugees, through effective governance, adherence to legal principles, and enhanced cooperation and assistance mechanisms.

1.6 Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies

Mitigation strategies aimed at addressing the root causes of climate change are crucial in reducing displacement. These strategies involve reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources. For instance, the implementation of policies promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, such as the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive, can mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce the frequency and severity of extreme weather events that lead to displacement (European Commission, 2020). Additionally, initiatives to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable land use practices,

such as the REDD+ program, contribute to mitigating climate change and preserving ecosystems that support human habitation.

Adaptation measures play a pivotal role in helping vulnerable communities cope with the impacts of climate change and minimizing displacement. These measures encompass a range of actions, including early warning systems, infrastructure development, and ecosystem-based approaches. For example, in low-lying coastal areas prone to sea-level rise and flooding, the construction of resilient infrastructure, such as seawalls and elevated housing, can enhance community resilience and reduce the need for displacement (UNDP, 2019). Furthermore, the restoration and conservation of mangrove forests and coral reefs provide natural buffers against storm surges and coastal erosion, safeguarding communities' livelihoods and reducing displacement risk (UNEP, 2020).

Effective implementation of both mitigation and adaptation strategies requires coordinated action at the national, regional, and international levels. Collaboration between governments, civil society, and the private sector is essential to mobilize resources, build capacity, and ensure the inclusivity and sustainability of interventions. Furthermore, prioritizing the needs and perspectives of affected communities, particularly marginalized groups, is critical in designing and implementing context-specific solutions that address the root causes of displacement and promote long-term resilience.

1.7 Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Resettlement and rehabilitation efforts are crucial components of addressing climate-induced displacement, particularly in cases where relocation becomes necessary due to irreversible environmental changes. Drawing from the previously mentioned examples:

In Bangladesh, where coastal communities face the dual challenges of sea-level rise and frequent cyclones, resettlement and rehabilitation initiatives are essential for ensuring the safety and well-being of affected populations. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) includes provisions for resettling climate refugees from highly vulnerable areas to safer locations and providing them with livelihood support and basic services (Government of Bangladesh, 2009). Additionally, the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 emphasizes the importance of resilient infrastructure and spatial planning to facilitate planned relocation and reduce the risk of displacement (Government of Bangladesh, 2018).

Similarly, in Kiribati, where the entire nation is at risk of becoming uninhabitable due to sea-level rise, the government has initiated efforts to explore options for resettlement and

adaptation. The Kiribati Vision 20 (KV20) development plan outlines strategies for sustainable development and climate adaptation, including exploring opportunities for migration and regional partnerships (Government of Kiribati, 2016). Moreover, bilateral agreements with countries such as Fiji provide avenues for temporary labour migration and potential relocation options for Kiribati's citizens (Government of Fiji, 2020).

These examples highlight the importance of comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation strategies that prioritize the rights and dignity of displaced populations, involve affected communities in decision-making processes, and ensure access to essential services and livelihood opportunities in new locations. Additionally, they underscore the need for international cooperation and support to facilitate the successful implementation of such initiatives and to address the broader systemic challenges associated with climate-induced displacement.

1.8 Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Indigenous communities are disproportionately affected by climate change-induced displacement due to their close connection to and dependence on the natural environment. Ensuring the protection of their rights is essential in addressing the unique challenges they face.

In Honduras, indigenous communities such as the Lenca and Garifuna are particularly vulnerable to displacement caused by environmental degradation and land conflicts. Deforestation and land grabbing exacerbate their displacement risk, threatening their traditional territories and way of life (Global Witness, 2020). Efforts to protect their rights involve recognizing their land tenure rights, ensuring their participation in decision-making processes, and providing them with legal and physical protection against threats and violence (UNDP, 2017).

Similarly, in the Pacific region, indigenous communities, including those in Kiribati and Tuvalu, face displacement due to sea-level rise and coastal erosion. The loss of land not only threatens their physical displacement but also undermines their cultural identity and spiritual connection to their ancestral lands (UNFCCC, 2019). Protecting their rights entails respecting their traditional knowledge and practices, supporting community-led adaptation efforts, and facilitating their participation in regional and international forums on climate change.

International legal instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) provide a framework for protecting indigenous rights in the

context of climate change-induced displacement (UN, 2007). However, implementation gaps and challenges persist, requiring concerted efforts by states, indigenous communities, and the international community to uphold these rights effectively.

Addressing the protection of indigenous peoples' rights requires holistic approaches that integrate indigenous knowledge, values, and perspectives into climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Additionally, it necessitates addressing underlying drivers of displacement, such as land tenure insecurity and marginalization, to ensure the long-term resilience and well-being of indigenous communities.

1.9 Role of UNHRC

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is the principal intergovernmental body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally. Established in 2006, the UNHRC's mandate includes addressing human rights violations, conducting country reviews, and promoting international cooperation in the field of human rights (United Nations, 2006). Its work is guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

In the context of climate change-induced displacement, the UNHRC plays a crucial role in addressing the rights of affected populations. Firstly, it can raise awareness about the human rights dimensions of climate-induced displacement through thematic discussions, reports, and resolutions. By highlighting the intersection between climate change and human rights, the UNHRC can mobilize political will and resources to address the needs of displaced persons.

Additionally, the UNHRC can undertake specific actions and resolutions to address the rights of displaced people in the context of climate change. This may include:

- **Adopting resolutions:** The UNHRC can adopt resolutions calling for the protection of the rights of displaced persons, including indigenous communities, in the face of climate change. These resolutions can urge states to uphold their obligations under international human rights law and take proactive measures to address the root causes of displacement.
- **Conducting investigations and fact-finding missions:** The UNHRC can commission investigations and fact-finding missions to assess the human rights situation of displaced populations in areas affected by climate change. These missions can

provide valuable insights into the specific challenges faced by displaced persons and inform policy and advocacy efforts.

- **Facilitating dialogue and cooperation:** The UNHRC can serve as a platform for dialogue and cooperation between states, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders involved in addressing climate-induced displacement. By fostering collaboration and sharing best practices, the UNHRC can support efforts to develop effective policies and interventions.

By leveraging its mandate and convening power, the UNHRC has the potential to catalyse global action to protect the rights of displaced people in the context of climate change, contributing to a more just and sustainable future for all.

1.10 Suggested Solutions

Addressing the complex challenges of climate-induced displacement, particularly with respect to the cases discussed previously in this study guide, requires a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach that integrates mitigation, adaptation, and protection measures.

Community-Based Adaptation

Implementing community-based adaptation strategies is essential to building resilience and reducing the vulnerability of affected populations. This involves empowering local communities to identify and implement context-specific adaptation measures, such as sustainable land management practices, early warning systems, and livelihood diversification initiatives. By prioritizing the participation and leadership of indigenous communities, these efforts can enhance adaptive capacity and promote sustainable development (UNDP, 2020).

Legal Recognition and Protection

Ensuring legal recognition and protection of the rights of displaced persons, including indigenous communities, is critical in safeguarding their dignity and well-being. This entails recognizing the land tenure rights of indigenous peoples, providing legal mechanisms for resolving land disputes, and guaranteeing access to justice and remedies for human rights violations. By upholding international human rights standards, states can uphold their obligations to protect the rights of displaced persons and prevent further displacement (UNHCR, 2015).

International Cooperation and Solidarity

Enhancing international cooperation and solidarity is indispensable in addressing the transboundary nature of climate-induced displacement. This involves providing financial and technical assistance to vulnerable countries and communities, facilitating the sharing of knowledge and best practices, and promoting burden-sharing and responsibility-sharing among states. By fostering collaboration and collective action, the international community can support the implementation of effective adaptation and mitigation measures and ensure the protection of human rights for all (UNFCCC, 2015).

By adopting these suggested solutions and integrating them into broader climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, stakeholders can work towards mitigating the impacts of climate-induced displacement and promoting the rights and resilience of affected populations.

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2. Discussing the Possible Right to an Unimpaired Nature for Future Generations

2.1 Introduction

“Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” This is the definition of sustainability given by the United Nations. And for future generations to meet their needs we in the present have to leave behind a nature that can provide this.

The prospect of a potential right of future generation to an unimpaired nature is intriguing. And it appears to be rather philosophical at first glance. Intergenerational equity, for example, describes the concept of fairness between the current living generations and generations yet to come. From this perspective it would be “fair” or “right” to respect the future generation’s possible wish to live on a planet with nature, ecosystems, and biodiversity just as we are able to enjoy them now. Further-more, current generations may also profit from such a focus on future generations. In the effort to preserve our planet we would potentially benefit from more vigorous legislation.

2.2 Background

Unimpaired nature refers to natural environments that remain free from significant human interference, maintaining their original state and ecological balance. These areas often are characterized by their landscapes, biodiversity, and ecological processes that have not been disrupted by human activities such as pollution, deforestation, urbanization, or industrialization.

The Earth Overshoot Day in 2023, the date on which humanity has exhausted nature’s budget for the year, was on the 2nd of August. In 2020 it was on the 22.08 and in 2015 on the 13.08. After these respective dates resource reserves get used and carbon dioxide accumulates in the atmosphere. More resources get used than get regenerated, which means humanity burrows resources from future generations. Earth Overshoot Day arrives earlier each year. In 1970 it arrived on 29.12. Meaning 1970 was the last year when humanity lived within Earth’s capacity. Today we would need 1.75 earths to provide the resources we consume, by 2030 it would be 2 earths. Humanity has already used up one-third of nature’s resources.

22.5 billion tons of biomass in the form of meat, fish, seafood, agricultural goods as well as forest products get used every year. Furthermore 15 billion tons of fossil fuels. Every year 50

billion tons of sand are used around the world, after water and air, it's the third most used resource on the planet.

In 2022, more than 16 million acres of forests around the world were lost and in the last 50 years 17% of the Amazon rainforests has been destroyed. Desertification also adds to the problem. 500 million people live within areas that have experienced desertification since the 1980s. The effect worsened existing economic, social, and environmental problems like poverty, poor health, lack of food security, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, forced migration, and lowered resilience to climate change or natural disasters.

As of right now, humanity does not leave an unimpaired nature for future generations behind, because it lives far beyond its means.

2.3 Current Situation

To improve the present and leave behind a sustainable future, the UN created the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) in 2015. Especially SDG 13, Climate Action, 14, Life below water, and 15, Life on land, fit the topic of an unimpaired nature.

The United Nations has various Programs and Institutions to combat waste and overuse of resources or land-use. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification promotes practices that avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation. The Food and Agriculture Organization has an initiative for Sustainable Land Management which helps land users to maximize the economic and social benefits from the land while maintaining or enhancing the ecological support functions of the land re-sources. The United Nations Environment Program launched the Land Use Finance Program to support Member States as they transition towards sustainable land use. UN-REDD Programme provides technical assistance and knowledge, helping its 65 partner countries to protect their forests, access finance and achieve their economic and climate goals. The United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change published the Shared Socio-economic Scenarios (SSPs) which show under what mitigation and adaptations to CO₂ intake has what outcome to a future scenario.

In September 2024 a Summit of the Future will be held to strengthen and accelerate multilateral agreements as well as reaffirm existing commitments.

In regards of Human Rights in 2019 sixteen child-petitioners presented an official complaint to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to protest the missing action on the climate crisis. Lawsuits against several governments, e.g. Germany, the UK and Sweden, were successfully brought in by Climate campaigners and organizations as well.

2.4 Problems and Approaches to Solutions

The major problem this topic faces is that it is wide ranging. Where to start and which problem to tackle first? The UN created 17 SDGs and every one of them is connected to a sustainable tomorrow for future generations. On the other hand, can we even predict what future generations would want? We can only assume that in a 100- or 250-years' time people would care about an unimpaired nature. It might be more practical to focus on strategies of how we can change the effects of climate change and how we can create a society that is respecting the planet's boundaries. And if we respect the planet's boundaries, how will we generate enough resources for our needs right now? Renewable Energy instead of fossil fuel is one way that proved effective regarding energy.

The philosophical aspect of this topic is also a tricky encounter. Nature itself can be interpreted in different ways. One aspect is that nature itself can be defined by the absence of any human interference. This raises the question if unimpaired nature still exists in the present and if it can exist in the future. As well as what nature truly is, what it can be and how humans use and interact with it.

Enshrining environmental protection into international law poses a few challenges. Since damage to nature is not limited to state borders but instead might span over multiple countries and even continents, the question of causality arises. The issue of causality describes the fact that, for example, a country's CO₂ emissions do not only cause negative effects in its respective geographical area but are rather shared with all countries. When trying to come up with a solution, it is imperative that causality is kept in mind to make states accountable and limit their ability to just switch the blame to another country to avoid actions⁶ themselves. Additionally, in order to recognize environmental protection as such a right, it is imperative that proper definitions will be agreed upon to define what unimpaired nature entails. This is vital in order to actually grant the right when stressed. Lastly, one should keep in mind that the UNHRC cannot simply declare new human rights, instead it can offer some useful recommendations that states may act upon in a deliberate conference.

2.5 Guiding Questions

- Does unimpaired nature exist? Can it exist in the future?
- Can humanity balance its current need for resources and the resource need of the future?

- Is there a way to bring all Member States together?
- Does a new human right to an unimpaired nature make sense? If so, how should it look like?
- This is quite a broad topic where probably not one solution is the answer. Get creative and inspired by already existing ideas but also by your own thoughts and the thoughts of other delegates.

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