

Climate Migration: Navigating Legal Implications to Ensure Adequate Support for Climate Migrants

A photograph showing the aftermath of a natural disaster, likely a hurricane or typhoon. In the foreground, a person with their back to the camera, wearing a red t-shirt and light-colored pants, stands with their hands on their hips, looking out over a scene of destruction. The ground is covered in debris, including wooden planks, plastic, and other trash. In the middle ground, there is a body of water, possibly a lagoon or a flooded area, with more debris floating in it. In the background, several buildings are visible, some of which appear to be damaged or partially destroyed. A prominent white building with a red roof and a tower-like structure is visible on the right. Palm trees are scattered throughout the scene, many of which are leaning or broken. The sky is overcast and grey.

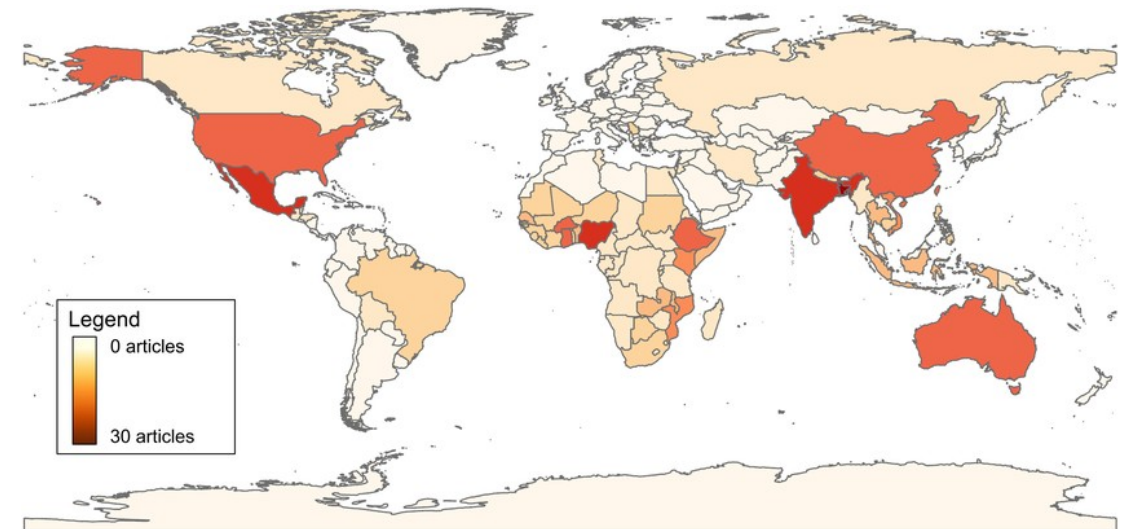
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Issue

Climate migrants are fueling a migration surge at the southwest borders.

Under international law, climate migrants are not granted refugee status.

With no legal status as refugee, there is a lack of adequate resettlement system and insufficient protection for climate migrants.



Options

Option 1: Advocate for a resolution granting climate migrants refugee status.

- Pro: Existing structures, mobilize global support
- Con: Potential obligations

Option 2: Explore resettlement strategies in shrinking populations.

- Pro: Offer integration programs
- Con: : Host countries may be hesitant due to cultural barriers

Option 3: Introduce a climate-specific Temporary Protected Status (TPS).

- Pro: Legal Pathway to the U.S.
- Con: Only Temporary and security issues

Recommendation 1:

US initiate an international conference with the UN to advocate for a resolution granting climate migrants refugee status.

Recommendation 2 :

Propose a follow up conference to discuss resettlement strategies for climate migrants in nations with shrinking populations.