

Team 16

Team Participants: Jackie Cheng, Ananya Jham, Jennifer Xac

Introduction

We will first begin by introducing and outlining the presentation. In this introduction, we will ask the question, state our policy proposal, and provide context of the topic with the guidelines of the Schuman Challenge.

Section One: Analyzing the Climate Refugee Crisis

The first section will describe the climate crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa and the implications of climate refugees. These implications include:

- Resource scarcity
- Human security
- Hard power

Section Two: Presenting and Explaining the Policy Recommendation

Our second section will introduce our policy proposal, the African Partnership on Environmental Expatriation, or APEX. APEX will be divided into 2 sections:

Section 1: Allocation

- Define climate migration under refugee status to enable migration applications
- Amend the Dublin Regulation
- Quota increase

Section 2: Developmental support

- Aid “developing” nations in making them climate resilient so that their citizens aren’t forced to migrate because of climate-related disasters or climate change-induced livelihood insecurity
- International cooperation

Section Three: Evaluating the Benefits & Advantages of the Policy Recommendation

- Connect how APEX falls in line with the notion of comprehensive security, a pillar of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), by highlighting the aid and recognition it provides for climate refugees.
- Emphasize that APEX addresses both human security and hard security concerns raised by climate refugees through its development support section by increasing livelihood security and building climate resilience.

Conclusion

We will end our presentation with a summary and closing of our policy recommendation.

Works Cited

- Amakrane, Kamal, et al. African Shifts: The Africa Climate Mobility Report, Addressing Climate-Forced Migration & Displacement. February 2023. Accessed March 27, 2023. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11411/files/documents/2023-03/African%20Shifts%20Report.pdf>.
- "Climate Migration in Africa: How to Turn the Tide." The World Bank. Last modified January 5, 2022. Accessed March 27, 2023. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/climate-migration-in-africa-how-to-turn-the-tide>.
- "Country responsible for asylum application (Dublin Regulation)." European Commission. Accessed March 27, 2023. https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/common-european-asylum-system/country-responsible-asylum-application-dublin-regulation_en.
- Mahmud, Mary A. "Climate Migration and the Future of Immigration Policy in the United States." *Center for Migration Studies*. December 15, 2022. <https://cmsny.org/us-climate-migration-mahmud-121522/>.
- McAllister, Sean. "There could be 1.2 billion climate refugees by 2050. Here's what you need to know." Zurich Magazine. Accessed March 27, 2023. <https://www.zurich.com/en/media/magazine/2022/there-could-be-1-2-billion-climate-refugees-by-2050-here-s-what-you-need-to-know#:~:text=The%20term%20%E2%80%9Cclimate%20refugees%E2%80%9D%20has,permanently%2C%20because%20of%20marked%20environmental>.
- UNHCR. "Frequently asked questions on climate change and disaster displacement." UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency. Last modified November 6, 2016. Accessed March 27, 2023. <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/news/latest/2016/11/581f52dc4/frequently-asked-questions-climate-change-disaster-displacement.html>.