

Universal Recognition and Acceptance of Environmental Refugees: A Critical Socio-Legal Study

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Abstract: Environmental refugees and climate change-induced migration present pressing global challenges requiring urgent, comprehensive solutions. This manuscript outlines a framework for addressing these issues through internationally recognized guidelines and institutional mechanisms. The proposed guidelines define environmental refugees and emphasize fundamental human rights, shared global responsibility, and tailored national commitments. Institutional provisions, including a UN Programme on Environmental Migration, a global commission for scientific evaluation, and a voluntary treasury for resettlement, aim to foster collaboration and resource allocation. By emphasizing early response measures, regional agreements, and local governance, this framework seeks to mitigate human suffering, security risks, and economic costs while promoting sustainable and inclusive solutions to environmental displacement.

Keywords: Environmental Refugees; Climate Change Migration; Human Rights; Global Governance.

INTRODUCTION

According to —Principle 1 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration¹ of the —United Nations Conference on the Human Environment establishes the existence of an inherent freedom to a favourable, sustainable living environment that allows for dignity and prosperity (Sohn, 1973). This declaration reflects a widespread acknowledgment of the interconnectedness between civil liberties and the ecosystem (Noah & Okon, 2020). Although comprehensive civil liberties don't unequivocally articulate a separate freedom to a secure and favourable climate, —The United Nations¹ concerned mechanisms acknowledge and validate the inherent connection between the climate and the realization of a range of human rights, such as the right to life, health, food, water, and housing (Okon & Akpan, 2001; Okon, M. M., & Noah, 2004).

The —1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child¹ stipulates, states should undertake implementing suitable strategies to address disease and malnutrition, by ensuring access to sufficient nourishing sustenance and safe potable water, while considering the perils and hazards associated with environmental pollution (CRC, 1989; Essien, 1992). —Human Rights Law¹ might be applied to environmental change; be that as it may, challenges arise when employing a human rights framework to address environmental change issues. Although human rights advancements have yielded positive outcomes in many instances, existing UN agreements don't do enough to ensure environmental refugees. Despite the progress in human rights, there still isn't any universally recognized legal right to a healthy environment.

The —1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UNGPID) gives a system ensuring casualties of catastrophic events who don't cross a national border, instead opting to move within their home nation internally; this offers a significant arrangement of laws to protect the freedoms and rights of internally displaced people, giving them equal rights under domestic and international law, allowing them not to be discriminated against. There are, in any case, various holes and unclear areas in this structure (Nuhu, 2012; Okon & Akpan, 2003; Okon, 2003). The —1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement has no legal authority and are a long way from being accurately executed, regardless of whether administrations have consolidated them in domestic legislation and policies coupled with worldwide arrangement. The aforementioned standards were utilised for formulating the —Kampala Protocol for the assurance and aid of domestically relocated people in the African Continent, embraced in October 2009 and went into effect on the 6th of December 2012; it is the principal lawfully recognised instrument of the region to force a commitment upon nations

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to ensure, help —IDP's, including people uprooted by regular or anthropogenic catastrophes along with advancement ventures (Nassali, 2019; Umotong, 2002).

Integral types of assurance enable states to give security to people confronting the possibility of refolement on civil liberties grounds, in situations not covered by —The 1951 Refugee Convention and its —1967 Protocol (Edwards, 2005; Umotong, 1999). These securities are auxiliary to the classification of refugee conceded under the —1951 Refugee Convention and shift broadly, starting with one administration and then to the next. Likewise, corresponding types of insurance might be significant for some ecological migrants. The —environmental refugee, a people compelled to proceed onward on a long-haul journey or even one that lasts forever, for example, when there is no possibility of return in the long haul. Until this point, a gradual methodology has won respect managing legitimate status of —environmental migrants/refugees, which obviously features the issues associated with characterising what type of refugees they are and to what degree their development can be ascribed to environmental change and climate corruption. Valuable systems exist at national, local and global levels; nonetheless, it is still being determined whether another legitimate structure is fundamental and doable or whether people moving because of global warming is capable of being satisfactorily helped & ensured within the current systems (Umotong, 2014; Umotong, 2008). In 2008, the —Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) examined environmental change impacts on civil liberties and saw obstructions which require addressing, in order to consider environmental change a —human rights infringement: demonstrating a nation's greenhouse gas outflow are responsible for particular impacting a second nation; indicating —human rights matters are solely attributable to a worldwide rise in temperature; and, acknowledging the way that the individual liberties structure typically used in light of infringement, while environmental change guideline is worried about potential future damage (Umotong, 2018).

The —Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement in the 21st Century, convened in Norway in June 2011, was a significant advance forward as the members contrived ten standards on environmental change and cross-border uprooting, basically with regard to abrupt onrush incidents. Expanding upon the Kyoto Protocol, the proposed standards encourage local law and strategy improvement because of environmental migration (Umotong & Dennis, 2018, Asuquo, et al., 2002). Standards establish the foundation for giving reactions dependent on humanity, dignity, civil liberties, worldwide collaboration, along with nations' essential need to guarantee legitimate assurance for their nationals. These standards aimed to strengthen counteractive action, versatility and catastrophe readiness expanding on the Nansen Conference. In October 2012, to expand on —The Nansen Conference, the nations of Norway and Switzerland propelled —The Nansen Initiative with the point of tending to prospective lawful or security inconsistencies regarding those uprooted due to environmental change and unsafe living conditions due to sudden severe weather phenomena. How environmental change adds to the displaced person issue, Environmental change can make refugees in various manners. The accord among logical associations, including those spoken to at —The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the current impact of anthropogenic emissions of ozone-depleting substances is of exceptional magnitude (Umotong, 2021).

The Paris Agreement (COP21) didn't unequivocally make reference to the term 'environmental refugee'; it required a team to create suggestions for a coordinated approach to manage, mitigate, and address individuals affected by climate change-induced displacement. Such proposals, brought about by the Specially appointed team gathering on —The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, addressed previous appeals from various organizations, including —The United Nations in its 1992 —United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for the foundation of an environmental change displacement coordinating Office exclusively given to climate change migration, to help organise the disaster assistance and lend a hand in the migration support (Ozumba & John, 2017).

PROPOSED LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON ENVIRONMENTALLY FORCED MIGRATION

No universal legal structure on environmentally caused migration can be enacted without an initial campaign to increase the public's attention and prompt states to address the issue. Achievable through the adoption of a —Security Council Resolution, which aims to find the security challenges presented by environmentally driven resettlement and the call for global initiatives; only under those circumstances —The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) take on a substantive goals venture (Nishimura, 2015; Varaba & Berebon, 2021). These goals, considered the foundation of a more

extensive process comprising considerable local agreements, should establish the pace for a universal legal structure on environmentally forced migration. This “Recommendations on the Global People group’s Duty to Secure Environmental Refugees” (“the Recommendations”) ought to contain a framework along with institutional stipulations (Odok & Berebon, 2024).

International pacts identifying with refugees being protected from environmental calamities (counting climactic) furnish, without a doubt, very simple commitments as to the relief of climate and environmental harms, far-reaching rules with respect to remuneration don’t exist. A commitment to make up for harms coming about because of infringement of essential global standards, be that as it may, can be found from standards of the state’s duty if certain conditions are met. The rule of preparedness is progressively gaining relevance in the domain of catastrophe aversion: measures (for example, hazard evaluations, attention raising, solid designation of duties in the event that a catastrophe happens) should, as of now, be taken before a catastrophe happens so as to relieve its potential adverse effects (Leuchtenburg, 2017; Berebon, 2023a). So as to limit harm, the commitment to notify instantly about unavoidable calamities is of utmost significance. Be that as it may, instruments containing general commitments regarding calamity aversion and catastrophe help exist on a local level – their confirmation status and, subsequently, their pragmatic importance is limited. Regarding measures for alleviating catastrophes, two central inquiries exist: To begin with, is the State concerned obliged under universal law to accept or receive foreign aid? Besides, are third-party states obliged to offer said foreign aid after the solicitation of the State concerned, or do they additionally have the right – without being first asked by the State affected to offer and furnish foreign aid even against the wishes of the State concerned? The essential responsibility to distribute foreign aid lies with the State concerned (root nation); only when authorised are third-party states permitted to provide assistance. A compulsion of the concerning State to accept foreign assistance doesn’t exist.

Notwithstanding, a present pattern towards changing this position can be watched, specifically regarding the total inadequacy of the nation of inception to adapt to a calamity. While a general universal lawful duty of the world at large has not yet been set up, it is contended that third-party states should contribute in agreement to their abilities to the alleviation of calamities. Third-party states reserve the option to offer assistance in any case; the ‘inconvenience’ of foreign assistance is at present just conceivable through the UN Security Council (Berebon, 2023c; Berebon, 2023b; Berebon, 2023d).

Some universal instruments are progressing towards including a responsibility of the root nation to receive help on the off chance that it needs to be in a firm place to safeguard its residents. Because of its thin extent of use (genocide, atrocities, ethnic cleansing, violations against humankind), the idea of the —Responsibility to Protect can be summoned solely under particular conditions to set up extra worldwide commitments with regard to natural catastrophes. They include —The Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Assistance in Cases of Disaster (IACFDA), —1991; ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) 2005, an understanding between participant and collaborating countries of —The Association of Caribbean States for Regional Cooperation on National Disasters 1999 (Bartolini, 2017; Berebon, 2022; Berebon, 2024). Potential necessary standard responsibilities of the native country and third-party states concerning the relief of ,environmental migration The IDP Core values assume a significant job as to the alleviation of ‘inner environmental displacement– they are, in essence, not legitimately official. Be that as it may, they reflect (generally) previous commitments getting from refugee law, human rights and helpful law. The Core values stipulate the privileges of people after their inland migration. Third-party states could have de lege lata a worldwide commitment to acknowledge ‘universal environmental refugees’ under the Geneva Refugee Convention (GRC) just in specific situations: the GRC could become pertinent not just on account of environmental devastation being used as a weapon against a specific people, yet in addition in different circumstances of natural change - if a generous functional explanation were pursued (Leslie, 2000).

Be that as it may, these guidelines can’t give a lawful premise to receiving foreign aid from third-party states. This is because of the restriction of secondary responsibilities to committing to stopping a domestic unwarranted act and to the agreement to pay their results (through standard compensation or pay). In any case, legitimate vulnerabilities exist in solid cases, and the universal law so far shows that States are somewhat wary in attesting remuneration in instances of natural harm. It remains unclear whether this could change regarding extensive climate change-induced harms. With regards to this investigation, the State obligation of the originating nation is especially significant as to the infringement

of human rights; much of the time, the individual concerned can declare an infringement legitimately. Likewise, a statement through the global community is feasible – it is sometimes contended that numerous commitments (counting local agreements) concerning the security of nature or human rights are to be qualified as erga omnes commitments.

All things considered, only stopping the transnational unjustified acts and reparations in the interest of the infringed upon State or the individual can be claimed. Another fascinating option is to impose a worldwide duty on States, causing a departure from an infringement on another state's regional integrity as well as the jurisdiction of the receiving States. So far, it has not been examined whether States which, by implication, cause migration (by causing circumstances of natural change) could fall under the classification of 'migration-causing' States. It is vague what might occur if, for example, refugees requested asylum in one of those 'migration-causing' States.

In light of an examination of business as usual of existing global responsibilities of the originating nation and the third-party states (identifying with the avoidance of 'natural migration' or adapting to 'environmental migration'), it turns out to be evident that regulating just as operational gaps exist in reference to the successfully best safeguarding of the people. Being a cross-sectional issue, 'environmental migration' can't be controlled through measures taken in one single lawful domain. Instead, standards and systems in the territories of, among other things, improvement collaboration, human rights, philanthropic (debacle) help or global environmental law should be created. So as to accomplish ideal insurance, all phases of aversion to "environmental migration" and relief of 'natural migration' should be managed. It is significant that long-haul predictable 'natural migration circumstances' are tended to at a beginning period, especially through adjustment measures.

Currently, measures on the global level are concentrated on tending to abrupt environmental catastrophes. Also, the guideline of 'environmental refugee streams' is a significant component in a general arrangement. With respect to the solid substance of another instrument, the rundown of attractive responsibilities and rights is all inclusive (for example, as to the preventative action of 'environmental migration': the decrease of vulnerabilities through continuous hazard evaluation, observing, adjustment measures; as to preventive minimisation of the results of 'natural migration circumstances': early cautioning frameworks and proportions of readiness; as to limiting the outcomes: supporting the residents to adapt with the impacts; duty of receiving; clear rules concerning portion of duty in the feeling of a weight/obligation sharing). In any case, for 'political achievability', the improvement of a complete instrument will require bargains (for example, separations in the coupling character of standards relying upon their substance). Lawfully enforceable versus non-lawfully enforceable States will generally be less ready to acknowledge universally restricting standards and to concur just on the 'most minimised shared factor'.

Moreover, a lawfully enforceable agreement requires an extensive drafting process and a significant stretch of time until the new instrument is put into power. In any case, a lawfully enforceable agreement is best: the execution of rules with respect to trouble/duty sharing or in regard to the gathering of 'global environmental refugees' by the global community or third-party states on a non-enforceable level appears to be ridiculous. Other than that, solely an enforceable instrument can conceive solid responsibilities of States and – on account of an infringement – solid penalties, State duty, and an implementation system. A lawfully enforceable instrument additionally needs to contain criteria as indicated by which giver and beneficiary States can be distinguished and as per which a rundown of benefactor/beneficiary States can be set up (Hegazy, 2023). Then again, portions of the content could be directed in an enforceable instrument, while different content could be put in place in a lawfully non-enforceable 'Steering Instrument'. Rules on encumbrance/obligation-sharing would need to be managed in a lawfully enforceable manner; a non-enforceable guideline could be conceived for fulfilment procedures. Other than between state commitments, another instrument that is planned after a framework grounded in human rights principles ought to likewise contain explicit privileges pertaining to the people and related state commitments.

Regional Vs Global

A local limitation of another instrument (in the feeling of laying the weight exclusively on the States which are geologically nearest to the originating nation, for example, States which are commonly not answerable for environmental change and are not principally liable for circumstances of 'normal' natural change), is inconsistent to the standard of essential yet separated duty and furthermore to

contemplations of value. A local instrument appears to be worthy on the condition that the more extensive global community (or certain member states thereof) gives some change or repayment – all things considered, the benefits of a local instrument (for example, quicker consensus on another instrument because of comparing local interests; higher effectiveness) could be utilised. An absolutely local instrument, be that as it may, must be precluded, as a reasonable guideline of the designation of encumbrance/responsibility on a local level appears to be unthinkable. Then again, a universal instrument controlling certain standards (especially the sharing of weight/obligation) could be supplemented by local instruments, which expand on the global instrument yet consider territorial characteristics.

Fragmented Vs Comprehensive

Divided approaches centre around a particular sector's endeavours to anticipate and adapt to 'environmental migration' (for example, concentrating just on the gathering of 'global environmental refugees'). Exhaustive approaches attempt to address all parts of anticipation of 'natural migration' just as adapting to 'environmental migration'. As they, as a rule, address main drivers just as outcomes, they offer long-haul solutions. Since it appears vital to manage the outcomes of 'natural migration', yet to likewise incorporate measures for the avoidance of 'environmental migration' and subsequently a long-haul solution, a far-reaching approach must be the primary decision. One plausibility is to administer an all-inclusive perspective in a wide range of instruments (for example assigning the duties with respect to the gathering of 'universal environmentally displaced people's and different commitments, since the previous granted explicit rights to people). In any case, such a division into multiple instruments conveys the hazard that the instruments won't be approved to a similar degree and by similar states.

NEW INDEPENDENT INSTRUMENT VS BUILDING ON EXISTING INSTRUMENTS

Another instrument ought to be autonomous and not be founded on or connected to a current system (for example, the UNFCCC, the Refugee Convention), despite the fact that this would expedite the benefit of building previously settled lawful standards and foundations (Jolly, et al., 2019). Connecting another instrument to a current system would definitely suggest a restriction of the extent of the new instrument (for example, a constraint to 'environmental refugees' whenever associated with the UNFCCC; a restriction to responsive as opposed to preventive measures whenever associated with the Geneva Refugee Convention). A different, autonomous instrument would likewise do equity to the extent of the issue and be most appropriate to give a chance to deal with existing lawful limits successfully. Encumbrance/responsibility sharing principles identifying with trouble/duty sharing must shape some portion of a thorough instrument. Such guideline needs to be founded on human rights contemplations, on the polluter-pays-rule, just as on the rule of different yet equal responsibilities.

Another premise could be a recently rendered idea of the primary legacy of humanity. Throughout building up a weight/obligation sharing system, the inquiry should address whether (and to what degree) a separation among 'climate' and 'environmental refugees' ought to be made. When all is said and done, every single 'environmental refugee, regardless of whether the natural change is environmentally actuated or not – similarly merits assurance. Subsequently, separation doesn't appear to be attractive from the perspective of the objective of accomplishing the ideal security for people. In any case, third-party states are not prone to be eager to acknowledge commitments of a similar degree as to 'characteristic' natural change likewise with respect to, for instance, environmental change-induced occurrence (in the last-mentioned case, the rule of different yet same duty is generally acknowledged and could hence assemble the foundation for an encumbrance/duty sharing system). Therefore, it is recommended to define the scope of the new instrument guaranteeing it reaches out to every single 'environmental refugee and 'environmental migration circumstance', however, to separate the degree of commitments of third-party states among normal and man-made changes in the earth. This distinction is vital so as to increment political adequacy, as an absence of distinction would prompt the foundation of commitments additionally for instances of force majeure. In instances of naturally occurring (not man-made) 'environmental migration scenarios, duties could be put in place only for the specific originating state. Inside the gathering of man-made 'natural migration circumstances', environmental change-related migration circumstances comprise most cases. In these cases, responsibilities could be put in place for the global community.

The Global Community is obliged within an all-encompassing framework of fundamental rights & principles to render aid towards an ailing state if the last isn't in a situation to fulfil the minimum measures of essential needs of the residents. Nonetheless, it appears to be hard to persuade certain third-party states of their commitment to this premise; further, the backing would come distinctly at a phase when environmental refugees are, fast approaching. So as to separate between benefactor nations and beneficiary nations, the instrument could incorporate criteria, for example, per capita ozone-depleting emissions and per capita income (GDP), level of improvement or location. Besides, the development of case gatherings of natural changes (contingent upon how close the connection to environmental change is) could be a significant component in another instrument (for example, the separation between ocean level ascent as an immediate result of environmental change, a fierce weather phenomenon that just in part identify with environmental change, just as dry spell and water deficiencies).

Contingent upon which case group the event of climate change has a place with, various legitimate outcomes may be activated. In instances of other man-made 'natural migration circumstances' (particularly modern mishaps), the character of the polluter is ordinarily clear (rather than climate change because of environmental change), which implies that verification of causation presents, to a lesser extent, an issue, lawful standards which especially administer remuneration as of now exist (for example severe risk system for modern mishaps). The extent of the new instrument will secure these cases, yet the encumbrance/duty sharing will, for the most part, be unproblematic because of this clearness as to the cause of the natural change. Fulfilment for the motivations behind the usage of an enforceable and all-inclusive instrument, a transnational coordination system (Cluster Approach), appears to be acceptable. Each field (e.g., preventative action, restoration, resettlement) would be under the authority of a leading organisation, and the foundation of a coordination secretariat to encourage coordination between the members would be proposed (Tag-Eldeen, 2017). Implementation as to the requirement of an enforceable all-inclusive instrument, an individual implementation system (in connection to the individual rights with a 'self-executing nature' afforded in the instrument) is alluring. It must be talked about whether such a system ought to incorporate the likelihood for people to turn legally against a third-party state (for example, regarding the privilege to foreign aid); while attractive with respect to the most ideal insurance for people, this would comprise an advancement in global law and would require new sufficient structures to be built up (for example an establishment to which an individual could present an individual protest against a state).

Rules in regards to the verification of causality between a supposed reason (perhaps assessing the prudent standard and the move in the weight of confirmation) and harm would be essential, and particular legally binding rights would and should be detailed as self-executing commitments of the State opposite people. Additionally, a system that works between States could be a component of some portion of an implementation framework - specifically, in the event that a thirdparty state doesn't follow its encumbrance/duty-sharing commitment. Such a penalty system could be set up or obtained from general international law and conceives immediate responses to resistance. As a rule, be that as it may, the declaration of improper conduct as of now does the trick to make States change their conduct. All in all, an implementation system as a legal scrutiny system could achieve lawfully enforceable resolutions and state remuneration claims. Even so, in perspective of the hesitance of States to acknowledge compulsory global arbitration, it is yet to be determined whether such a legal system would be affirmed.

Furthermore, a political supervisory organ, which is capable of screening the usage of the choices, could be visualised. Financing so as to back the proposed substance, a treasury is to be set up. This Treasury could get its assets from third-party states (in satisfaction of their encumbrance/duty sharing commitments), from fees on "emission intensive" activities or from an accountability system for private benefactors. The Treasury ought to be subdivided into 'sub-treasuries, for example, a sub-treasury for adjustment, resettlement, catastrophe relief, for reimbursement for those involved, just as a treasury to subsidise member states' encumbrance sharing. Third-party states with concerns in regards to significant expenses regarding trouble/duty sharing can be persuaded of the need for proactive preventive measures by indicating security dangers and the chance to maintain a strategic distance from high considerable expenses. The two contentions would likewise criticise an instrument managing gathering commitments.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES ON ENVIRONMENTAL REFUGEES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FORCED MIGRATION

1. The initial portion of the recommendation ought to perceive Guidelines for treating environmental refugees and observing climate change-forced migration. As opposed to straightforwardly setting up security for environmental refugees, these guidelines ought to comprise general deliberation which could eventually become executed via local agreements or alluded by domestic organisations. These principles may assume a significant task in laying the framework for discussing and implementing an established practice with critical needs. An environmental refugee ought to be characterised as “an individual who, because of either a manmade or naturally occurring environmental change, can’t live in respect in their native country.” Environmental change IDPs would, along this simple definition, be excluded from this system, yet they are, as of now, officially protected against this type of discrimination as IDPs (McNamara, 2006). Environmental change IDPs’ weaknesses should, in any case, be reviewed in the recommendation, and a portion of the standards applied to environmental refugees might be made to include them as well.

2. The recommendation should review states’ commitment to securing rights of each person and collective human rights at any stage. It ought to plainly express that refugees are, and stay, individuals and in general, lawful standing as refugees must not prompt discriminatory lawful treatment (Viljoen & Louw, 2007).

3. It ought to affirm that nations possess an essential commitment which ensures citizens’ human rights. In any case, it ought to likewise attest that the world at large, and each state separately, with respect to national conditions (for example money related limits), has an auxiliary commitment to ensure fundamental freedoms of whichever individual’s native nation can’t or is reluctant to secure these aforementioned freedoms.

4. Some individual and communal human rights ought to be unequivocally emphasised, for example, —the right to life, the right to the opportunity from cruel and debasing treatment, the right to wellbeing, and the right to family life, yet in addition, societal liberties—freedom to social individuality, prerogative of autonomy, along with the rights of marginalized communities.

5. Specific uses of all-inclusive fundamental freedoms ought to exist, for example, right to non-repatriation and to reside in a place with well-being and dignity.

6. In general, the entitlement of environmental refugees being able to have sheltered and supportable migration ought to be certified.

7. Certain implementations of this right ought to be unequivocally emphasised: the entitlement to assistance throughout an individual’s integration amongst the receiving country, the privilege to live free from prejudice, and the right to preserve one’s cultural identity while assimilating into the host nation’s broader community.

8. The idea of a right to citizenship might be introduced to propose that the host state ought to build up specific naturalisation systems for environmental refugees.

9. As for the duty of states, the recommendation ought to declare the importance of the assurance of the environmental refugees.

10. It ought to affirm that each state will add to taking care of the issues identified with environmentally forced migration in relation to its verifiable obligation regarding environmental change just as its financial limit.

11. The recommendation should review the obligation of developed nations to lead the pack on the strategies essential for the insurance of environmental refugees.

12. The recommendation ought to set up the guidelines for an early and maintainable reaction as an approach to limit human enduring, expenses, and security dangers, just as the guidelines of a universal manner of handling global warming impacts on at-risk people and the need to organise regional adjusting and people diaspora systems.

13. The recommendation applies the principle of subsidiarity in practice and highlights the most effective level of administration, local level. This arrangement might be propelled by —Article 34 of The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

14. Consequently, must urge members to participate reciprocal & local agreements to recognise the future needs of environmental migration and arrive at an arranged agreement in light of these core values.

15. Local agreements should create both a general legitimate structure and solid specific answers for the real requirements of environmental resettlement.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Supplementing core values, recommendation ought to build up a UN Programme on Environmental Migration to advance dealings at the collective and local levels and manage the global system's usage (Nyberg–Sørensen, et al., 2000).

2. Moreover, a global, autonomous commission ought to be responsible for logical evaluations utilised as the premise of local dealings.

3. Eventually, a worldwide treasury on Environmentally Forced Migration ought to be tracked by the Programme on Environmental Change Migration.

4. Worldwide Treasury on Environmentally Forced Migration, A treasury ought to be made entitled the “Worldwide Treasury on Environmental Refugees Forced Migration” (“Treasury”). Its funding must be wilful philanthropy by nations and private entities (House, 2007). Treasury ought to utilise aid in facilitating local & reciprocal agreed-upon answers for genuine or future migration needs caused by global warming. It's not intended for covering expenses of —on-site adjustment, which as of now is, subsidised by —UNFCCC instruments.

So as to finish the —Kyoto Adaptation Fund, sixteenth conference of the signatories to the —UNFCCC established the “Green Climate Fund” accountable for guaranteeing fair financing of adjustment and alleviation exercises. Even so, the prerequisite of a worldwide methodology would request that the Treasury be firmly organised with monetary apparatuses inside the UNFCCC framework. The principal motivation behind the Treasury ought to be to persuade the third-party states to efficiently work together on resettlement agreements, specifically through reimbursement to states that consent to invite environmental refugees. Explicit financing systems might be made to guarantee environmental refugees' prosperous amalgamation. For example, some portion of the reimbursement might be related to assessing political results concerning social inclusion because of specific markers and environmental refugees' differential pace of joblessness two years after their appearance.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES IN REFERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGENCY MAKING SURE THE RESOLUTIONS ARE RATIFIED BY THE COUNTRIES

The issue of the environmental refugee forced migration is excessively broad and too particular-case-specific to be tended to by a current organisation; the Unified Nations ought to make a specially appointed observing programme.

This Programme should answer to the —UNGA, and it might be designated the “UN Programme on Climate Change Migration” (“Programme”). Without field operations, the working spending forecast of the Programme ought to be moderately constrained, and the general budget plan of the UN may subsidise it.

The Programme ought to have three core missions:

1. Firstly, it ought to support and administer local agreements. This may incorporate proposing terms of compromise and offering great workplaces, intervention, or pacification. For this reason, it ought to be approved to embrace soft-law instruments, for example, a manual on the execution of the core values, standard or precise terms of compromises, and reports of good practices and suggestions.

2. Furthermore, the Office ought to manage the Treasury, especially through empowering wilful contributions by states, and the Programme ought to spend this reserve in order to help practical local dealings.

3. Thirdly, the Programme should raise worldwide social awareness of the environmental refugees forced movement by financing research exercises and routinely giving an account of continuous environmental refugees' forced migration. All through these missions, the Programme should act to encourage compelling and effective usage of the structure. As a panel for coordinating all member states concerned about environmental refugees, it should cooperate with other global organisations, namely —The UNHCR, —The UNFCCC, —The UNEP,—The UNDP, and —The GEF.

The Programme, thus, will profit from the specialised experience of every one of these organisations. The Programme ought to likewise participate intimately with local establishments, nations, and non-profit/ non-governmental organization.

—The Recommendations¹ can make a specially appointed master body or require an addendum of —The IPCC¹ (“Panel”). Working primarily mediating conflicting agendas, this autonomous commission should cultivate local agreements and the working of the Recommendations system by giving scientific evaluations. As a result of the significance of these evaluations, the specialists ought to be totally autonomous. The principal duty of the commission is urging states to support the Treasury; for example, through customarily evaluating every country’s presumed commitment towards this Treasury, such a particular appraisal might be founded on states’ individual verifiable duty regarding environmental change.

Difficulties of environmental refugees’ forced migration endeavours state to make efforts to decrease their ozone-depleting emissions, just as to work on their budgetary limit. This appraisal may likewise mull over the expenses of assimilating bolstered by every individual nation and its prior support exploring & using collaborative relocation agreements. —The Programme or particular intrigued country can start different evaluations with help of the Board. To start with, the commission can investigate, assess progressing resettlement and a requirement for transnational movement, the evaluation may prevent countries guaranteeing those potential environmental refugees aren’t “obligated” to relocate and could also deter states from dismissing backing of asylum programmes under the pretence that —The Programme funds —on-site integration efforts.

Furthermore, concerned states couldn’t just request that the commission evaluate the limit of one or a few states to invite environmental refugees utilising target criteria, for example, their number of residents/citizens growth and statistic development, characteristic assets, financial and political ability to coordinate environmental refugees, yet additionally to survey new financial opportunity permitted by environmental change. In this manner, it would overlook the “we don’t have a place for them” contention with an open mind point of view and decide equitably which state is most ready to invite environmental refugees so as to push states towards a concession to a universal resettlement program.

The Recommendations would be a huge umbrella under which local agreements ought to be sorted out. These local compromises should take two unique structures; initially, they ought to be sorted out as general local agreements, setting up progressively point by point, yearning and cementing lawful systems on environmental forced movement. The Programme ought to take an interest in such agreements and guarantee that these compromises are perfectly aligned with the Recommendations’ rules. Likewise, local agreements ought to manage solid environmentally needs on an individual basis, enforced transient requirements on an individual basis within aforementioned global legal system ofl The Recommendations¹ and with the assistance of:

- —The Programme
- —The Treasury
- —The Commission.

These agreements will be advantageous with a structure outlining essential needs, evaluates each state’s obligations, and presents an organisation that manages and encourages collaboration, and repays states that coordinate effectively. States themselves would favour a minimal effort arranged answer for the more significant expense of building walls, suffering from higher local instability, discontinuing their diplomatic dealings with their neighbours and world at large. And confronting developing disapproval in daily life opposed to their approach. Toward day’s conclusion, everyone will rely upon nations’ including these impromptu agreements; the fate of global lawful program lies entirely in the hands of states, from its inception to its conclusion. On the off chance that global establishments can’t do anything without states’ authorisation, they should do everything conceivable to urge states to participate and diminish the agony emerging from environmental change. This proposition targets setting up a lawful foundation that will help.

With respect to the duty of states, the Recommendations ought to contend the significance of safeguarding the environmental refugees. It ought to proclaim that each state will commit to taking care of the issues identified with environmental forced migration in relation to its attested duty regarding environmental change, just as its financial capabilities. The Recommendations should review the obligation of modern states to lead the pack on the approaches vital for the security of environmental refugees.

The Recommendations ought to build up the standard of an early and maintainable reaction as an approach to limit human torment, expenses, and security dangers, just as the guideline of an all-encompassing way to deal with every one of the outcomes of environmental change on defenceless

people and the need to organise nearby adjustment and displaced people migration techniques. The Recommendations ought to likewise adhere to the principle of subsidiarity of action and emphasize local level of governance as most effective. This arrangement might be encouraged by —Article 34 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. In like manner, it should press states to participate in reciprocal and local agreements to distinguish future needs of environmental migration and to arrive at an arranged arrangement in accordance with these core values. Local discussions must deliver both, a comprehensive lawful structure and solid, specially appointed answers for the genuine needs of environmental migration.

A Treasury ought to be made, entitled the “Worldwide Treasury for Environmentally Forced Migration” (“Treasury”). Its endowment should derive from wilful philanthropy by nations and individual benefactors. —The Treasury is expected to facilitate local & reciprocal agreed-upon answers for current or potential relocation needs arising from environmental change, not expected or intended to take care of expenses of —on-site assimilation, as —on-site assimilation which as of now, subsidised by UNFCCC.

CONCLUSION

Addressing environmental refugee crises demands a coordinated global approach grounded in shared responsibility and respect for fundamental human rights. The proposed guidelines and institutional provisions aim to create a robust framework for sustainable solutions, balancing the responsibilities of developed and developing nations. By establishing a UN Programme on Environmental Migration, a global treasury, and a scientific commission, the framework fosters collaboration and incentivizes states to participate in resettlement and integration initiatives. Emphasizing local governance and regional agreements ensures tailored, practical responses that reflect diverse national contexts. Ultimately, these measures seek to uphold human dignity, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and foster a more equitable global response to environmental displacement.

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