

Nansen Youth Resolution

Nansen Youth Conference is a side event to the Nansen Conference, with the same strong focus on solving the humanitarian challenges related to climate changes.

A coalition of Norwegian youth, six youth parties, together with youth organizations focusing on environment and humanitarian affairs. We are Young Friends of the Earth Norway, Red Cross Youth, Norwegian People's Aid Youth, the Norwegian Children and Youth Council, Spire, The Worker's Youth League, Norwegian Young Christian Democrats, The Centre Youth, Red Youth, Socialist Youth League of Norway and Young Liberals of Norway.

We demand:

Protection

Displacement rarely has only one cause. Still, displacement is a grave consequence of climate changes. People who flee because of natural disasters, often have no legal protection when they cross a border.

We demand that:

- National and regional regulations must be adjusted as to give protection to people displaced from sudden onset natural disasters through emphasizing the human rights and the principle of non-refoulement.
- The international community must devote more aid specifically targeted at internally displaced persons.
- We urge the international society to enhance the recognition and protection of internally displaced persons by fully implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and by coordinating humanitarian and development efforts more efficiently.
- The UN Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement must be strengthened and implemented in practice and in national laws.

Humanitarian response

Climate changes means more natural disaster and population growth means that they have greater impact now than before. This results in an increased need for prevention, building resilience and disaster management capacity. Today's response in crisis situations is not sufficiently timely and does not have a long term view.

We demand that:

- Humanitarian and development aid must be increased and better coordinated, respond to the anticipated needs emerging from the increasing number of natural disasters. The needs of the affected must always take precedence over the interests of the donor.
- Improved funding mechanisms for humanitarian aid must be established, to ensure the funding is spent where the money is needed in consultation with the local population. Children and youth must be ensured real influence building on

the principle of participation in the UNFCCC Convention art. 6 and the Kyoto Protocol art. 10.

Adaptation

We can not reverse the climate change that has already happened. We must therefore adapt to the new climate, with several natural disasters, more extreme weather events and rising sea levels. Too little funding is spent on adaptation to the climate changes that are already underway.

We demand that:

- Far more funding than today must be mobilised to climate change adaptation, aiming on a 50/50 distribution between funding spent on measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Adaptation to the climate changes must be locally anchored. Economic and human resources for adaptation measures must come from high and middle income states with high greenhouse gas emissions, and the object must be to increase the ability of the local population to run the adaptation processes themselves in the future.
- States must plan and prepare for climate migration. Temporary and permanent movement must be recognized as adaptation to climate change.
- Measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions must not violate the rights and food security for local residents. Their livelihoods have to be considered when the forest is protected and agriculture is reversed.
- The development of global warning systems must be strengthened, and knowledge and technology transmission for the purpose of local use and understanding must be ensured.
- Accountability measures must be established to ensure compliance of international commitments.
- Rich countries must finance research on rice and grain species that can be cultivated in areas exposed to drought and flood, as well as on breeding livestock that are able to produce under difficult circumstances.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Climate change has been created primarily by the rich, industrialized countries. Yet it is the world's poor, especially children and young people, that are the most affected by them. The industrialized countries have an economical advantage and a responsibility to limit the consequences of the severe changes in climate, and cut greenhouse gas emissions. The rich and industrialised countries have a responsibility to cut their own greenhouse gas emissions, while they also have a responsibility to contribute to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. This is also essential to restore the confidence and belief in the international climate negotiations between the poor and rich countries.

We demand that:

- Targets for emissions cuts for the rich countries must be increased following the UN climate panel's recommendations to 40 percent domestic emission cuts by 2020.
- Climate Negotiations in Durban must end in a legally binding, long-term agreement that requires greenhouse gas emissions cuts and adaptation to climate change. This agreement must be a continuation of the Kyoto Protocol, and it must ensure the global temperature rising is limited to 2 degrees.
- Rich countries should transfer environmentally sound technology and pay for climate change adaptation and mitigation in poor countries. This must be implemented without using the system of trading climate quotas, as we need actual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.