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**Netherlands: United Nations Framework on Climate Change**

Floods, droughts, earthquakes and other natural disasters are a perpetual issue that have harmed people since the beginning of civilization. Climate is constantly changing and communities around the world have to change with it, by choice or by force. Climate change is  a serious issue, that from which many problems arise, such as climate refugees, the impact it has human health, and the necessary steps to enforce the Paris Agreement and further reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Netherlands believes we must shelter those environmental migrants who are truly in danger, and enforce the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to improve the quality of life of many people.

**Climate Refugees:**

If climate change is not dealt with properly then scarce natural resources such as drinking water are likely to become even more limited, crops and animals unlikely to survive if conditions become too arid and dry, or too cold and wet, food security, already a concern, will become even more of an issue (NIH, 2016). Since the year 2009, one person every second has been displaced by a disaster, with an mean average of 22.5 million people displaced by climate and weather related events since 2008 (IDMC 2015). Disasters such as droughts in Somalia in 2011 and 2012, floods in Pakistan between 2010 and 2012, and the earthquake in Nepal in 2015, can leave huge numbers of people defenseless without shelter, clean water and basic supplies. These people are called climate refugees. The Netherlands believes that refugees must follow the Asylum Procedure to determine if they are truly in danger in their country or area of residence. Along with other EU members The Netherlands has agreed to home 120,000 immigrants in various regions of Europe (Government of the Netherlands, 2015). The Netherlands wants to prevent refugees from becoming victims of people smugglers or risking their lives on dangerous illegal routes to reach Europe. Refugees can remain in The Netherlands if returning would put them at danger, however, aliens who do not need protection must return to their country and follow the return policy (Government of the Netherlands, 2015).

**Climate Change on Human Health:**

Climate change impacts human life in many ways. These impacts threaten our health by affecting the food we eat, the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the weather we experience and live with. The major public health organizations of the world have said that climate change is a critical public health problem. Climate change makes many existing diseases and conditions worse, but it may also help introduce new pests and pathogens into new regions or communities. The Netherlands forms part of the Air Pollution Act (1970), which purpose is to reduce air pollution that may cause damage to human health and have other negative impacts on society. The Netherlands also believes that we should control greenhouse emissions and reduce them  in order to prevent global warming and further damage to the environment and the people (Government of the Netherlands, 2015). The Netherlands currently forms part of the Decree on Monitoring Greenhouse Gases (2005) which aim is to control and monitor greenhouse emissions in order to further reduce damage to the ozone layer.

**Paris Agreement:**

The Paris Agreement will enter into effect on  November 4th  2016,  the first session of the Conference of the Parties will take place in Marrakesh, Morocco along with UNFCCC COP 22 and CMP 12. The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations together to fight for a common cause to make great efforts to combat climate change and improve adaptation to its effects, with special focus developing countries, to help them combat climate change and adapt to it as well .The European Union, including The Netherlands,  approved the agreement along with many other countries from around the world, 103 to be exact as of November 10th 2016. The agreement is set and legally binding, with an ambitious goal: to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius, with a target of 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement requires all countries to put forward their best effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change through  “Nationally Determined Contributions” (NDCs). The agreement also says that all parties should report their recorded gas emissions and on their implementation efforts.  The Netherlands is committed to facing and resolving climate issues on a global scale and actively participates in many international negotiations and multilateral agreements such as the Paris Agreement and Kyoto Protocol. The Netherlands must prepare to face the consequences of climate change, such as rising sea-level and availability of arable land, this is why the Netherlands believes that the Paris Agreement should be enforced, in order to protect the people and the land of our country.

**Conclusion:**

Climate change, climate refugees and greenhouse gas emissions are issues that will only get worse in the future, if we don’t learn from the past and act in the present. We must make sure the Paris Agreement comes into full effect in order to reduce the damage done to the ozone layer. Climate refugees and the impact it has on human health can all be reduced by the enforcement of the Paris Agreement and by making implementation efforts of better, safer, eco-friendly practices.

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