

## R6 A Greens Policy focused on Climate Migration and Displacement

Proposer: APGF Pacific Greens Network

### Resolution text

- 1 We the Greens Movement and Greens Parties resolve to develop effective global,  
2 regional/Federation, national and local policies on Climate Migration and  
3 Displacement; and address increasing climate change impacts as adverse drivers  
4 of climate migration and displacement, increasing insecurity, uncertainty and  
5 vulnerability amongst all climate migrants and in climate-impacted environments;  
6 and lobby for strengthened protections, improved supports and accessible  
7 assistance for climate migrants; and create new, flexible and rights- respecting  
8 regular pathways adequate to the magnitude of current and future climate and  
9 environmental impacts; and such initiatives should respond to the acute and  
10 immediate crises and plan strategically for long-term impacts of climate change;  
11 and as per the agreements contained in the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly  
12 and Regular Migration (GCM) and all other relevant instruments.
- 13 1. We the Greens, must advocate for legal protections of people forcibly  
14 displaced due to the climate crisis and environmental disasters.
  - 15 2. We the Greens, must support urgent investment in people and programs to  
16 mitigate risks and threats as drivers of unsafe and disorderly migration,  
17 and associated violations of human rights and resulting inequalities
  - 18 3. We the Greens, must support focus on the needs of most at-risk populations  
19 in climate adaptation planning and implementation and include the  
20 development of sustainable decent work options to promote greater  
21 resilience for communities, particularly from future shocks.
  - 22 4. We the Greens, must endorse focused long-term planning and not just  
23 reactive short-term solutions to ensure that climate adaptation and  
24 resilience measures make migration a choice and not a necessity.
  - 25 5. We the Greens, must support lobbying and implementation of financing for  
26 loss and damage in climate-impacted countries, where displaced communities  
27 are at risk of having to move across borders for their safety and  
28 wellbeing.
  - 29 6. We the Greens, must endorse the establishment and strengthening of joint  
30 mechanisms to monitor and anticipate risks and threats that might trigger  
31 or affect migration movements, including supporting the strengthening of

- 32 early warning systems, developing emergency procedures and toolkits,  
33 launching emergency operations, and supporting post-emergency recovery.
- 34 7. We the greens, should advocate for stronger provision of funding, material  
35 as well as human resources to provide immediate and long-term support in  
36 the aftermath of natural disasters.
- 37 8. We the greens, should advocate for stronger immediate and long-term  
38 support to displaced communities. We could especially advocate for all  
39 countries to uphold their financial pledges to the UNHCR.
- 40 9. We the Greens, should endorse recording and accounting for migrants in  
41 national emergency preparedness and response, including taking into  
42 consideration relevant recommendations from States-led (but not States  
43 only) consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants  
44 in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).
- 45 10. We the Greens, should endorse the development of adequate investment in  
46 adaptation and resilience strategies to reduce risks of displacement and  
47 distress migration in the face of sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-  
48 onset processes such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea  
49 level rise.
- 50 11. We the Greens, should support the increased developments and/or  
51 strengthening of existing national and regional practices for transit,  
52 admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate,  
53 humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their  
54 countries of origin due to sudden-onset climate and environmental  
55 disasters.
- 56 12. We the Greens, could endorse the further development of relevant policies  
57 that strengthen safe and legal pathways for relocation, whilst recognising  
58 that
- 59 13. adaptation in or return to countries of origin may not not possible with  
60 relocation and visa options, including humanitarian visas, private  
61 sponsorships and work permits, and inclusive access to education for  
62 children.
- 63 14. We the Greens, could advocate for asylum trials that are fair, appropriate  
64 and agreed to by all negotiating parties.
- 65 15. We the Greens could condemn the persecution of human rights abuses within  
66 migration routes, such as illegal detention and illegal push-backs,  
67 financial exploitation as well as physical, mental and sexual abuse.
- 68 16. We the Greens, could advocate for measures to particularly protect  
69 children and young adults from exploitation within migration routes and  
70 ensure that they are properly documented and provided adequate care within  
71 recipient countries.
- 72 17. We the Greens, could lobby for strengthened solutions for and with  
73 migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset

74 disasters, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea  
75 level rise, including by devising planned relocation strategies, in cases  
76 where adaptation in or return to country of origin is not possible. As  
77 governments take on the mandate of the 2018 Global Compact for Safe,  
78 Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to enhance better regular migration  
79 pathways, these pathways should account for projected climate  
80 displacement. As the climate crisis worsens, governments cannot wait to  
81 develop a plan to integrate climate migrants into societies and economies.

82 18. We the Greens, could endorse strengthened international and regional  
83 cooperation to improve coherence between the GCM and other existing  
84 frameworks, in order to avert, minimize and address loss and damage  
85 associated with climate-related displacement and migration, and to ensure  
86 that people moving for climate-related reasons receive support, protection  
87 and assistance in fulfillment of their human rights. Such frameworks  
88 include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in  
89 particular the Taskforce on Displacement under the UNFCCC's Warsaw  
90 International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), which was established  
91 and recognized in the Paris Agreement Article 8, to reduce losses and  
92 damage from climate change.

93 19. We the Greens could work towards reducing barriers to integration in  
94 recipient regions and countries and provide access to language education,  
95 schooling, housing, and the labour market.

## Reason

1. We the Greens, must advocate for legal protections of people forcibly displaced due to the climate crisis and environmental disasters.
2. We the Greens, must support urgent investment in people and programs to mitigate risks and threats as drivers of unsafe and disorderly migration, and associated violations of human rights and resulting inequalities
3. We the Greens, must support focus on the needs of most at-risk populations in climate adaptation planning and implementation and include the development of sustainable decent work options to promote greater resilience for communities, particularly from future shocks.
4. We the Greens, must endorse focused long-term planning and not just reactive short-term solutions to ensure that climate adaptation and resilience measures make migration a choice and not a necessity.
5. We the Greens, must support lobbying and implementation of financing for loss and damage in climate-impacted countries, where displaced communities are at risk of having to move across borders for their safety and wellbeing.
6. We the Greens, must endorse the establishment and strengthening of joint mechanisms to monitor and anticipate risks and threats that might trigger or affect migration movements, including supporting the strengthening of early warning systems, developing

emergency procedures and toolkits, launching emergency operations, and supporting post-emergency recovery.

7. We the greens, should advocate for stronger provision of funding, material as well as human resources to provide immediate and long-term support in the aftermath of natural disasters.
8. We the greens, should advocate for stronger immediate and long-term support to displaced communities. We could especially advocate for all countries to uphold their financial pledges to the UNHCR.
9. We the Greens, should endorse recording and accounting for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including taking into consideration relevant recommendations from States-led (but not States only) consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).
10. We the Greens, should endorse the development of adequate investment in adaptation and resilience strategies to reduce risks of displacement and distress migration in the face of sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-onset processes such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise.
11. We the Greens, should support the increased developments and/or strengthening of existing national and regional practices for transit, admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to sudden-onset climate and environmental disasters.
12. We the Greens, could endorse the further development of relevant policies that strengthen safe and legal pathways for relocation, whilst recognising that
13. adaptation in or return to countries of origin may not not possible with relocation and visa options, including humanitarian visas, private sponsorships and work permits, and inclusive access to education for children.
14. We the Greens, could advocate for asylum trials that are fair, appropriate and agreed to by all negotiating parties.
15. We the Greens could condemn the persecution of human rights abuses within migration routes, such as illegal detention and illegal push-backs, financial exploitation as well as physical, mental and sexual abuse.
16. We the Greens, could advocate for measures to particularly protect children and young adults from exploitation within migration routes and ensure that they are properly documented and provided adequate care within recipient countries.
17. We the Greens, could lobby for strengthened solutions for and with migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset disasters, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation strategies, in cases where adaptation in or return to country of origin is not possible. As governments take on the mandate of the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to enhance better regular migration pathways, these pathways should account for projected climate displacement. As the climate crisis worsens,

governments cannot wait to develop a plan to integrate climate migrants into societies and economies.

18. We the Greens, could endorse strengthened international and regional cooperation to improve coherence between the GCM and other existing frameworks, in order to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate-related displacement and migration, and to ensure that people moving for climate-related reasons receive support, protection and assistance in fulfillment of their human rights. Such frameworks include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the Taskforce on Displacement under the UNFCCC's Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), which was established and recognized in the Paris Agreement Article 8, to reduce losses and damage from climate change.
19. We the Greens could work towards reducing barriers to integration in recipient regions and countries and provide access to language education, schooling, housing, and the labour market.