Amendment 1

Report
Mónica Silvana González
Impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations in developing countries
(2020/2042(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Citation 4 a (new)

Motion for a resolution
Amendment
– having regard to the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of its review conferences,

Or. en
Amendment 2


Report

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Motion for a resolution

Recital G

Motion for a resolution

G. whereas the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations can exacerbate migratory flows to the Member States; whereas people who are forced to flee their countries due to the effects of climate change are currently not entitled to apply for asylum, subsidiary protection or temporary protection;

Amendment

G. whereas the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations can force people to leave their homes, frequently just for short periods, increasing migratory flows; whereas according to UNHCR, the vast majority of displaced persons are hosted in alternative locations in neighbouring countries or in their country of origin; whereas people who are forced to flee their countries due to the effects of climate change may currently apply for asylum, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, but there is no legal ground to grant asylum or subsidiary protection; emphasises that investment in climate adaptation and mitigation now is essential to enable vulnerable populations
to remain in their homes;

Or. en
Amendment 3

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Motion for a resolution
Recital V

Motion for a resolution
V. whereas knowledge and technology transfers should serve to facilitate the transition of developing countries to a green economy by taking account of the economic and social impacts of such changes and preserving the competitiveness of developing economies on the global stage;

Amendment
V. whereas leveraging private investment in climate technologies is one of the objectives of the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), as well as the EU’s budget support for climate action and transition; whereas knowledge and technology transfers should serve to facilitate the transition of developing countries to a green economy by taking account of the economic and social impacts of such changes and preserving the competitiveness of developing economies on the global stage; whereas it is important to ensure local enabling conditions (legal, organisational, fiscal, informational, political and cultural) to attract project
developers and investors, as well as the presence of a skilled workforce; whereas the strengthening of intellectual property rights for emerging economies is likely to have a positive impact on the domestic development of technology and its transfer from developed economies; whereas initiatives such as the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network can play an important role in connecting national actors, coordinating projects and serving as an international contact point;
Amendment 4

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Motion for a resolution
Recital AE

Motion for a resolution
whereas the ruling by the UN Human Rights Committee in the case of Teitiota v. New Zealand acknowledges that people whose lives are in imminent danger as a result of the adverse effects of climate change must not be deported back to their countries of origin and calls for the consideration of solutions to protect vulnerable populations from territories that will become uninhabitable in the short or long term owing to the impacts of climate change; whereas the 1951 International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not cover the scope of protection of people displaced on environmental grounds; whereas there is currently no international legal instrument

Amendment
whereas the ruling by the UN Human Rights Committee in the case of Teitiota v. New Zealand acknowledges that people whose lives are in imminent danger as a result of the adverse effects of climate change must not be deported back to their countries of origin and calls for the consideration of solutions to protect vulnerable populations from territories that will become uninhabitable in the short or long term owing to the impacts of climate change; whereas the 1951 International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not cover the scope of protection of people displaced on environmental grounds; whereas there is currently no international legal instrument
that explicitly addresses the rights of people forced to flee as a result of the impacts of climate change, although regional initiatives in Africa and Latin America and national measures in Italy, Sweden and Finland have been developed;
Amendment 5

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(2020/2042(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Recalls that the world is badly off track to reach the agreed objective of limiting global heating to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C; is alarmed by the adverse impacts of this on developing countries; regrets the lack of ambition and urges world leaders to take the appropriate and necessary action; believes that the EU has a historic responsibility to be the most ambitious signatory of the Paris Agreement, both through its own commitments and through its assistance to others;

Amendment

1. Welcomes the fact that climate change has been recognised by political leaders as the greatest challenge of our time; stresses that there is significant action needed in a short time to combat some of the most devastating effects of climate change, which are already being seen and felt in many countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS); welcomes the EU’s ambition to be the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, but stresses the need to meet this ambition in external action, as well as internal policies; calls on world leaders to also set ambitious targets to tackle climate change, and to meet them;
believes that the EU has a historic responsibility to be the most ambitious signatory of the Paris Agreement, both through its own commitments and through its assistance to others;

Or. en
Amendment 6

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. Takes note of the ongoing negotiation of the Commission’s ambitious plans to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, in the European Climate Law;

Amendment

3. Welcomes agreement on the ambitious EU Climate Law, which aims to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels;

Or. en
Amendment 7

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(2020/2042(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 16 - indent 5

Motion for a resolution
– affirming and seeking wide and international legal recognition that displacements and internal and external migration are becoming ever more inevitable as part of the response to the impacts of climate change; proposing international arrangements and cooperation for anticipating and managing climate-induced migration by bridging protection gaps via recognising climate-induced migration as a legal base for granting asylum and by providing safe and legal migration pathways or humanitarian corridors for people forced to flee by a sudden or slow onset disaster, as well as by identifying communities at particular risk of being forced to flee their homes in

Amendment
– affirming and seeking wide and international legal recognition that displacements and internal and external migration are becoming ever more common as part of the response to the impacts of climate change; proposing international arrangements and cooperation for preventing, anticipating and managing climate-induced migration, critically through urgent investment in climate mitigation and adaptation, and through supporting local resilience-building to prevent future forced displacement due to the primary and secondary consequences of climate change, as well as by identifying communities at particular risk of being forced to flee their homes;
order to anticipate and prepare planned relocation, as a measure of last resort;
Amendment 8

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24

24. Recalls that the collection of sex-disaggregated data is a preliminary step towards conducting proper gender analyses of climate change in order to establish gender sensitive indicators and benchmarks, and to develop practical tools for a more efficient integration of the gender perspective throughout the whole cycle of policies, programmes and projects; calls on the Commission to upgrade capacity building in developing countries’ national statistical systems, for the purposes of collecting gender statistics on the environment in order to improve the evaluation of the different consequences of climate change, and find solutions to them;

24. Stresses the need for qualitative and quantitative data on the gender impact of climate change in order to take responsive action, including establishing gender sensitive indicators and benchmarks, to mitigate the differential effect on both men and women; calls on the Commission to engage in capacity building with developing countries’ national statistics bodies to ensure that such data can be collected;
Amendment 9

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 27

27. Highlights the role of the EIB in helping developing countries to tackle the global climate crisis; recalls that the EIB must prioritise sustainable investments, which entails excluding the financing of high-carbon activities in the transport, energy and heavy industry sectors, as well as significantly increasing financial grants to developing countries;
evaluate climate change adaptation;
Or. en
Amendment 10

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 29

29. Calls for at least 25% of humanitarian funding to be directed to local organisations, with a particular focus on women-led and women’s rights organisations;