

**COMPREHENSIVE AND INTERSECTIONAL
CAPACITY-BUILDING APPROACHES ON
HUMAN MOBILITY**

**PCCB-N/SLYCAN Trust
WEBINAR**

**22ND SEPTEMBER
2022**

**Prepared By :
SLYCAN Trust**

**Presented To :
PCCB Network**



PCCB-N/SLYCAN Trust Webinar on Comprehensive and Intersectional Capacity-Building Approaches on Human Mobility

Date and time:	Thursday, September 22 nd , 2022 11.30 am – 1.30 pm CEST
Location:	Virtual
Organizer:	PCCB Network and SLYCAN Trust
Moderator:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Vositha Wijenayake – Executive Director, SLYCAN Trust
Panelists:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Ann-Christine Link – United Nations University (UNU-EHS) ▪ Dr. Sandra Piesik – 3 ideas B. V. ▪ Mr. Dennis Mombauer – SLYCAN Trust ▪ Dr. Giorgia Prati – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ▪ Prof. Mizan Khan – International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
Participants:	27

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1. Introduction

Around the world, climate change influences patterns and decision-making processes related to human mobility. The interlinkages between human mobility and the sudden- or slow-onset impacts of climate change are complex, multi-causal, and multi-directional. To strengthen capacities for effective climate actions, policies, and laws, it is vital to generate more conversation surrounding the topic to enhance the evidence base, amplify voices from the ground, and transform evidence into action. Plans, policies, and other processes related to climate change and human mobility can enable safe, secure, and orderly forms of mobility, allowing people to move or stay with dignity depending on local context, needs, capacities, and constraints.

Towards this goal PCCB-Network and SLYCAN Trust initiated this webinar to identify good practices, success stories, and potential entry points to build capacities for the integration human mobility into plans, policies, and processes, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The webinar brings together the expertise of various organizations to discuss, exchange knowledge, and identify a way forward.

1.1. Objectives of the event

The Webinar aims to achieve the following main objectives and contribute to the conversation around human mobility in the context of climate change:

- Build on the technical capacity of key stakeholders working on thematic areas connected to climate change and human mobility;
- Identify entry points for incorporating human mobility considerations into national and international policies, plans, and processes;
- Further explore options to address human mobility through the UNFCCC process, including the role of NDCs and NAPs
- Share knowledge, experiences, best practices, and lessons learned.

2. Webinar proceedings

2.1. Opening remarks

Welcoming everyone to the session, Mr. Hayro Hakobyan introduced participants to the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building as well as the PCCB-Network, explaining that PCCB was established at COP21 in 2015 to identify capacity gaps and needs related to climate change. To support this mission, the PCCB network was launched as a voluntary association of stakeholders interested in climate-related capacity-building in 2020. The PCCB regularly mobilizes the expertise of its members in events such as this one or through side events at regional climate weeks and international level at capacity-building events during COPs.

Climate change has increasingly become an underlying driver of human mobility that shapes movement patterns around the world, said Mr. Hakobyan. To address this, it is crucial to understand the multicausal, multidirectional nature of linkages between human mobility and climate change, particularly in relation to the key role of NDCs in driving and delivering climate ambition. Incorporating human immobility into NDCs presents an opportunity to further enhance NDCs and align them with NAPs. Capacity-building is necessary to do this integration and empower different stakeholders to be part of the process. Through this webinar, PCCB and SLYCAN Trust seek to identify, build, and enhance capabilities related to the integration of climate-induced human mobility into policy outlooks on local and national level planning levels especially regarding NDCs and its processes.

2.2. Mentimeter session

Following the introduction, a Mentimeter session was conducted by Ms. Sajani Ranasinghe (Legal and Policy Analyst, SLYCAN Trust) to serve as an icebreaker and identify the geographic spread of the audience (participants from Asia, Europe, and South America, with the highest concentration in Europe) and their level of understanding on climate-related human mobility (average to high).

2.3. Panel discussion

The main panel discussion of the event was moderated by the Executive Director of SLYCAN Trust, Ms. Vositha Wijenayake, with three guiding questions and a lineup of speakers comprised of the following experts:

- **Ms. Ann-Christine Link** – *United Nations University (UNU-EHS)*
- **Dr. Sandra Piesik** – *3 ideas B. V.*
- **Mr. Dennis Mombauer** – *SLYCAN Trust*
- **Dr. Giorgia Prati** – *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*
- **Prof. Mizan Khan** – *International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)*

Question 1: What are capacity-building needs to ensure climate-related human mobility can be addressed in your sector or a thematic area you work on?

- **Ms. Ann-Christine Link** – Coming from a quantitative background, Ms. Link emphasized the need for capacity-building related to data. She explained that climate risk assessments or vulnerability assessments are costly and that most recent data is often not being utilized efficiently. She pointed out data gaps that are caused by a lack of data collection and communication infrastructure on topics of internal migration, human immobility, and interlinkages between climate change and human mobility. Furthermore, Ms. Link highlighted the toolkit developed by UNU-EHS and FAO on integrating human mobility from a rural livelihood perspective into NAPs, for which CSOs from various countries have been interviewed and mentioned that they were not very aware of climate-related migration. Building capacities for identifying measures to support migrants as well as displaced, relocated, or immobile people is important to make the best use of available context-specific information. Ms. Link also pointed out the importance of recording non-economic losses and damages regarding migrants and displaced and involuntarily immobile people, including loss of cultural and social connections and psychological and mental health issues. Another capacity-building necessity is to not only develop policies but also to implement them.
- **Dr. Giorgia Prati** – Focusing on rural mobility and climate mobility in the context of rural development from an FAO point of view, Dr. Prati pointed out that it is very important to strengthen the capacities of rural stakeholders on the interlinkages of climate change, food security, migration, and agriculture. Stakeholders often have low awareness of migration issues in general and even less on climate migration, which is why it is important to raise awareness not only nationally but also locally. In terms of addressing operations and capacities, Dr. Prati pointed out the challenge of migration not being recognized as a climate-related issue in centralized countries. In terms of capacities at local level, it would be important to strengthen the capacities of agriculture officers as well as extension officers to ensure agricultural productivity in areas with high out-migration of young people, as well as to support families left behind (especially women, children, and elders). In areas of transit and destination, it would be important for agricultural stakeholders to be aware of how migration dynamics affect the local context in positive and negative ways while making sure migrant workers are offered necessary training for upskilling in green jobs. Dr. Prati emphasized that migration stakeholders must be sensitized and be made aware of climate change and food systems and how it impacts climate-related migration. Agreeing with Dr. Piesik and Ms. Link, Dr. Prati also pointed to data gaps in internal migration and the need to develop knowledge on migration as adaptation in the context of rural livelihood resilience. This information would be important to rural stakeholders, who often have low awareness on migration and climate mobility.
- **Dr. Sandra Piesik** – Dr. Piesik explained that capacity-building on climate change in cities and in the context of NDCs is of great importance to her work. There is a necessity to scale down topics in international treaties and national level through NDCs to the individual level. Cities and NDCs have different structures, and cities were built as a result of migration. The idea that migration results in prosperity is a great place to start because it caters to individuals and families, which is the level at which decision-making and action take place. However, due to the scale of challenges of climate change, action on the ground needs to be implemented spatially. Dr. Piesik outlined three recommendations towards this end: cross-sectoral approaches to capacity-building that embrace all aspects of NDCs and implement them throughout an area; territorial integration towards interconnected healthy rural areas and healthy cities, with agriculture as a key focus for capacity-building to provide livelihood opportunities and combat desertification; and building capacities between cities, particularly in vulnerable areas that need more capacity-building, for example by looking at trans-Saharan migration patterns that lead to a huge influx of refugees into some cities. Furthermore, when it comes to capacity-building, issues of environmental

stewardship of land and territory can all be addressed.

- **Mr. Dennis Mombauer** – Expanding on the point of data collection, Mr. Mombauer pointed out that it is important to not only to collect data, but to also build capacities to understand, analyze, and read it. Furthermore, he added that capacity-building is necessary for data collection itself on all levels, including the individual one, and to incorporate social, cultural, and socioeconomic aspects as well as mid- and long-term perspectives. Risk assessments could be utilized to identify future patterns of migration or displacement and proactively address them by building awareness, capacities, support systems, and institutional capacities. Key stakeholders for this include national and local government authorities, civil society organizations, community groups (such as women or farmer associations), media, and the private sector. Identifying indicators for resilience could help to address challenges and needs in a targeted manner, as they are highly context-specific and linked to factors such as gender, age, disability, type of employment, and other specific vulnerabilities. Vertical integration between processes on the ground and national level as well as the UNFCCC space is an important consideration in this regard. Adding to what Professor Khan had mentioned on skill building, Mr. Mombauer also stated that this point had come up in SLYCAN Trust’s research on labor migration and entrepreneurship support, and that having the proper skills to navigate different aspects of mobility is essential to successfully achieving migration goals and enhance livelihood resilience.
- **Prof. Mizan Khan** – Prof. Khan pointed out that training for skill development to diversify livelihoods is an important need when it comes to human mobility. He stressed the fact that having the necessary skills can provide advantages in finding jobs for migrants, and that capacity-building for all stakeholders involved in the process (such as university teachers, facilitators, and policymakers) is required to facilitate this. Prof. Kahn also reflected on the need to better integrate such considerations into NDCs and NAPs and to contextualize problems in the country context.

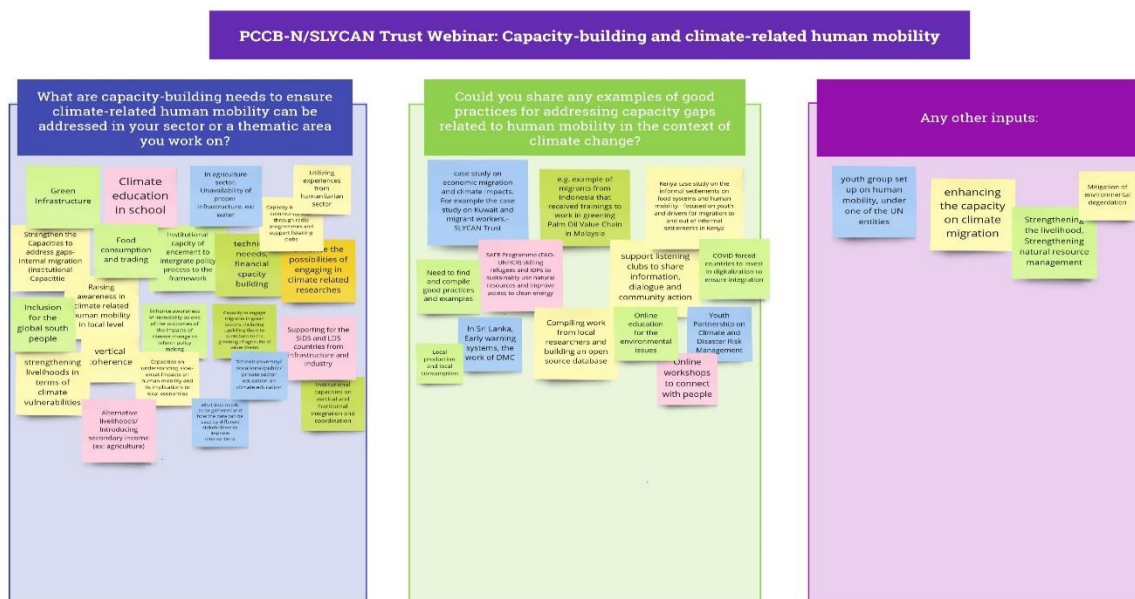
Question 02: Could you share any examples of good practices for addressing capacity gaps related to human mobility in the context of climate change?

- **Prof. Mizan Khan** – Prof. Khan explained that while Bangladesh is 65 times smaller than the USA, it houses about half the number of people. Land fertility allows this dense population to flourish and enables the country to be self-sufficient; however, this is threatened by climate-related natural disasters. Prof. Khan stated that to address this, a new model is being piloted, focusing on developing migrant-friendly and climate-resilient towns. Due to the country’s capital-centric structure, most people move towards the capital, causing overpopulation and a range of issues. This new model is being developed to direct migrants to other migrant-friendly and climate-resilient cities with support from the Government of Bangladesh. The policy has already been launched in Glasgow and includes skill development as a key component. Considering the legal restrictions that are imposed on climate refugees, a new system has also been developed to absorb these refugees. Selective relocation abroad is the process of relocating migrants according to skill demand in developed countries where population growth is negative.
- **Mr. Dennis Mombauer** – An analysis of the newly submitted NDCs 2020 to 2022 was conducted by SLYCAN Trust and found that mentions of human mobility in NDCs have increased from 20% to 39%, although there are still relatively few countries with concrete commitment to tackle mobility-related issues. This indicates a growing recognition and a positive trend. Furthermore, cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial integrated policy-making processes are a positive trend in some countries. In terms of direct support for those affected by human mobility, SLYCAN Trust is establishing Climate & Innovation Hubs in Sri Lanka and Niger (more countries to come) to support vulnerable communities, including migrants, by supporting ethical, climate-friendly, and sustainable entrepreneurship and skills development. Having these hubs can help migrants to receive support and diversify their livelihoods.

- Dr. Sandra Piesik** – Dr. Piesik highlighted the potential of human ingenuity and of good examples being driven by good ideas. In the United Arab Emirates, where COP28 will be held, and other cities in Gulf States, there are already good practices where specific areas of lands are allocated with eco-homes. The provision of land to motivate livelihood development can be a good strategy that can be applied today, Dr. Piesik explained. Another case study focused on Italy's Asti province, where rural areas with low population welcome migrants and community hubs were created for cultural integration to take place and create prosperity. Poland currently accepts migrants from the Ukraine where they accept a huge number of people in a dignified manner due to the persisting war.
- Dr. Giorgia Prati** – The UNU and FAO collaboration on developing a toolkit for integrating human mobility into NAPs aims to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved in the processes. NAPs should not be only a consultant-led process but also a way to create opportunities. In Zimbabwe, FAO is implementing migration and capacity development workshops with national and local stakeholders, bringing together several sectors and initiating dialogues. Green jobs generation helps upskilling of youth in Zimbabwe in climate-vulnerable areas and help promote green entrepreneurship and planning to integrate these into national employment programs. Dr. Prati highlighted another example in South Africa, where FAO is organizing a subregional workshop on human mobility and climate change in November 2022 with the aim of fostering intersectoral dialogue and bringing together different stakeholders from different sectors.
- Ms. Ann-Christine Link** – Ms. Link pointed out Fiji as an example of a country working with limited resources when developing its NAP by collaborating with different research organizations and having extensive stakeholder collaboration, which resulted in the development of guidelines for relocation and displacement. In Nepal, vertical integration is addressed through Local Adaptation Plans, which connect the local to the national level and can bridge disconnects between stakeholders on both levels.

2.4. Breakout groups and Miro board

After the panel discussion and a short Q&A, the event moved into two breakout groups, which were each supported by a Miro board (a virtual whiteboard) to put down ideas and inputs. Both groups' Miro boards were combined after the event and circulated again in the post-event follow-up email to provide an additional opportunity for participants to include their comments.



Group 1

What are capacity-building needs to ensure climate related human mobility can be addressed in your sector or a thematic area you work on?

- Green infrastructure can help support mobility
- Unavailability of proper infrastructure in the agriculture sector (e. g., water) presents a challenge
- There is potential to utilize experiences from humanitarian sector
- Climate education in schools needs to be enhanced
- Inclusion for people from the Global South in global decision-making and policy processes needs to be enhanced
- There is a need to support SIDS and LDCs for enhancing infrastructure and industry
- Food consumption and trading is strongly linked to mobility
- Capacities on understanding slow onset impacts on human mobility and its implications to local economies need to be strengthened
- Building institutional capacities on vertical and horizontal integration and coordination are key
- Need to identify what data needs to be gathered and how the data can be used by different stakeholders to improve interventions
- Alternative livelihoods/introducing secondary incomes (e. g. in the agriculture sector) can build resilience and prevent out-migration
- School/university/vocational/public/private sector education on climate education is important

Could you please share any examples of good practices for addressing capacity gaps related to human mobility in the context of climate change?

- Need to find and compile good practices and examples
- Compiling work from local researchers and building an open-source database would be a key step
- COVID-19 forced countries to invest in digitalization to ensure integration of different areas and systems; this can be utilized for climate action on human mobility
- Online education could be provided for environmental issues
- Local production and local consumption are linked with migration
- Online workshops can connect people

Group 2

What are capacity-building needs to ensure climate related human mobility can be addressed in your sector or a thematic area you work on?

- Strengthening institutional capacities to address gaps related to internal migration would be a key action
- Institutional capacities need to be built for integrating policy process to the framework
- Capacity-building at community level could be done through radio programs and listening clubs
- There is a need for technical capacity-building and capacity-building on finance
- Enhancing the possibilities of engaging in climate-related research can help to get more actors involved and enhance the evidence landscape
- Vertical integration and policy coherence are key to addressing human mobility

- Enhancing awareness of immobility as one of the outcomes of the impacts of climate change is needed to inform policymaking
- Strengthening livelihoods against climate vulnerabilities can prevent involuntary migration
- Capacities to engage migrants in green sectors, including upskilling them to contribute to the greening of agricultural value chains, can be a key means of support for climate migrants

Could you please share any examples of good practices for addressing capacity gaps related to human mobility in the context of climate change?

- It would be good to collect case studies on economic migration and climate impacts; for example, SLYCAN Trust has published a case study on Kuwait and Sri Lankan migrant workers
- Another example: Migrants from Indonesia have received trainings to work in greening palm oil value chains in Malaysia
- Support listening clubs to share information, dialogue, and community action would be another potential measure to support capacity-building
- Kenya case study on informal settlements, food systems, and human mobility – focused on youth and drivers for migration to and out of informal settlements in Kenya (SLYCAN Trust)
- SAFE Programme (FAO-UNHCR) for skilling refugees and internally displaced persons to sustainably use natural resources and improve access to clean energy
- Youth Partnership on Climate and Disaster Risk Management (SLYCAN Trust)

Other inputs

- Potential to set up a youth group on human mobility under one of the UN entities
- Mitigation of environmental degradation
- Enhancing capacities on climate migration
- Strengthening livelihood and natural resource management

3. Conclusions and key takeaways

During the event, participants highlighted different aspects of capacity-building needs, challenges, and potential opportunities for the thematic area of climate change and human mobility. As climate change has increasingly become an underlying driver of human mobility that shapes movement patterns around the world through multicausal and multidirectional interlinkages, requiring both human and institutional capacity-building on all levels.

The question of knowledge and data was discussed in detail, including the need for capacities to collect, process, understand, and operationalize detailed disaggregated data related to human mobility. Capacities are also needed to enhance vertical integration and better incorporate mobility considerations into NDCs, NAPs, and other policy and planning processes, including on the city and local government level. NDCs have begun to include more mobility-related considerations, indicating a positive trend, and there is a growing acknowledgement of the need to include different forms of mobility in workstreams on adaptation and loss and damage.

Key sectors of focus included rural livelihoods and agriculture, rural-urban planning and territorial integration, skill development, and entrepreneurship, with gender and youth as cross-cutting issues identified throughout the panel discussion. Overall, much of the discussion focused on the need to connect these different sectors and find ways to build capacities for horizontal as well as vertical integration, bringing together ground-level actions, national policymaking, and global processes and networks, especially those in the UNFCCC space.

4. Annexes

4.1. Agenda

Date: September 22nd, 2022

Time: 11.30 am – 1.30 pm CEST / 3.00 – 5.00 pm IST

TIME	AGENDA ITEM
Panel discussion	
11.30 am – 11.35 am CEST 3.00 pm – 3.05 pm IST	Opening remarks <i>Mr. Hayro Hakobyan, Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB)</i>
11.35 am – 11.40 am CEST 3.05 pm – 3.10 pm IST	Mentimeter <i>Ms. Sajani Ranasinghe, SLYCAN Trust</i>
11.40 am – 12.30 am CEST 3.10 pm – 4.00 pm IST	Panel discussion moderated by Ms. Vositha Wijenayake <i>SLYCAN Trust</i> Ms. Ann-Christine Link <i>United Nations University (UNU-EHS)</i> Dr. Sandra Piesik <i>3 ideas B. V.</i> Mr. Dennis Mombauer <i>SLYCAN Trust</i> Dr. Giorgia Prati <i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</i> Prof. Mizan Khan <i>International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)</i>
12.30 pm – 12.50 am CEST 4.00 pm – 4.20 pm IST	Q&A and open discussion <i>Moderated by Ms. Vositha Wijenayake, SLYCAN Trust</i>
Parallel breakout group discussions	
12.50 pm – 1.10 pm CEST 4.20 pm – 4.40 pm IST	Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What are capacity-building needs to ensure climate-related human mobility can be addressed in your sector or a thematic area you work on? ▪ Could you share any examples of good practices for addressing capacity gaps related to human mobility in the context of climate change?
1.10 pm – 1.25 pm CEST 4.40 pm – 4.55 pm IST	Reporting back
1.25 pm – 1.30 pm CEST 4.55 pm – 5.00 pm IST	Introduction to PCCB Network <i>Ms. Riddhi Dutta, PCCB Network</i> Closing remarks <i>Ms. Vositha Wijenayake, SLYCAN Trust</i>

4.2. List of participants

1. Prof. Mizan Khan - ICCCAD, IUB - Bangladesh
2. Ms. Ann-Christine Link - UNU-EHS - Germany
3. Dr. Giorgia Prati - FAO - UK
4. Dr. Sandra Piesik - 3 ideas BV - Netherlands
5. Mr. Hayro Hakobyan - UNDP - Armenia
6. Ms. Eva Costas - UNFCCC - Germany
7. Ms. Marie Westhof - UNFCCC PCCB Network - Germany
8. Mr. Dennis Mombauer - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
9. Ms. Vositha Wijenayake - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
10. Kavindu Ediriweera - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
11. Sajani Ranasinghe - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
12. Chalani Marasinghe - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
13. Thilini Goonathilake - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
14. Mayantha Madurasinghe - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
15. Chathuri Patinayake - SLYCAN Trust - Sri Lanka
16. Ayla Akgun - GIZ - Germany
17. Thileepan Kanagaratnam - DMC Mannar - Sri Lanka
18. San Win - Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation - Myanmar
19. Maria Golda Hilario - Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities - Philippines
20. Emma Landmesser - SWP - Germany
21. David Kipp - German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) - Germany
22. Nadine Biehler - SWP - Germany
23. Jessica Gomez - GIZ - Germany
24. Omar Salinas - UNICEF - Bolivia
25. Yasmine Miloud - WaterSec - Tunisia
26. Jin Tanaka - UNISC International - Japan
27. Damruwan Rathnayake - Student - Sri Lanka