



WEBINAR SERIES

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE

Webinar 3: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



Tuesday December 3, 2024



3:00-4:30 PM CET
8:00-9:30 AM CST



Photo Credit: IOM - UN Migration





INTRODUCTION



BASSEL DAHER

Texas A&M Energy Institute
SustainFood Network
International Water Resources Association





INTRODUCTION

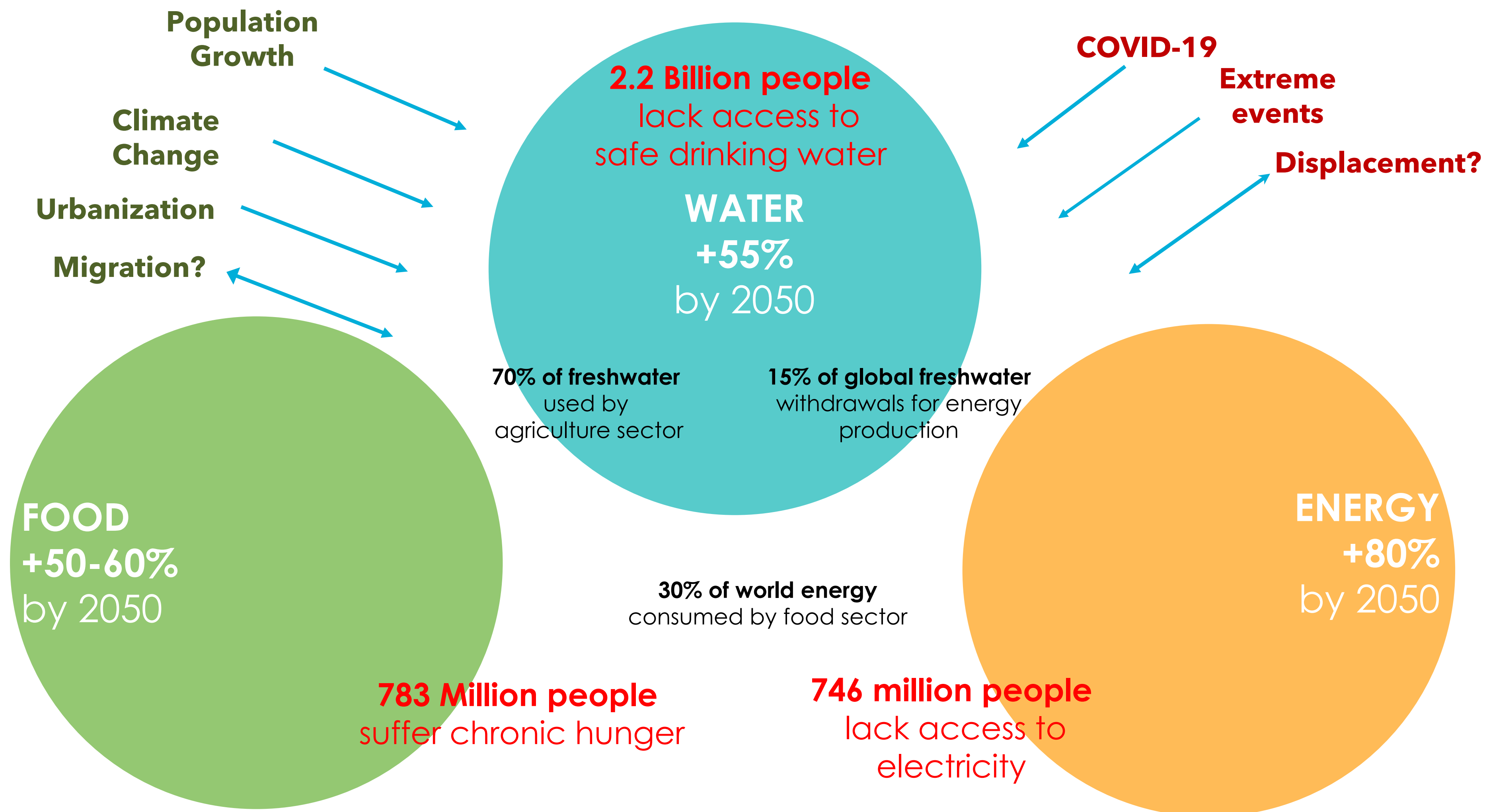


REWA ASSI

International Water Resources Associations (IWRA)

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making







International migrants^a

281 million

international migrants globally in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the world's population



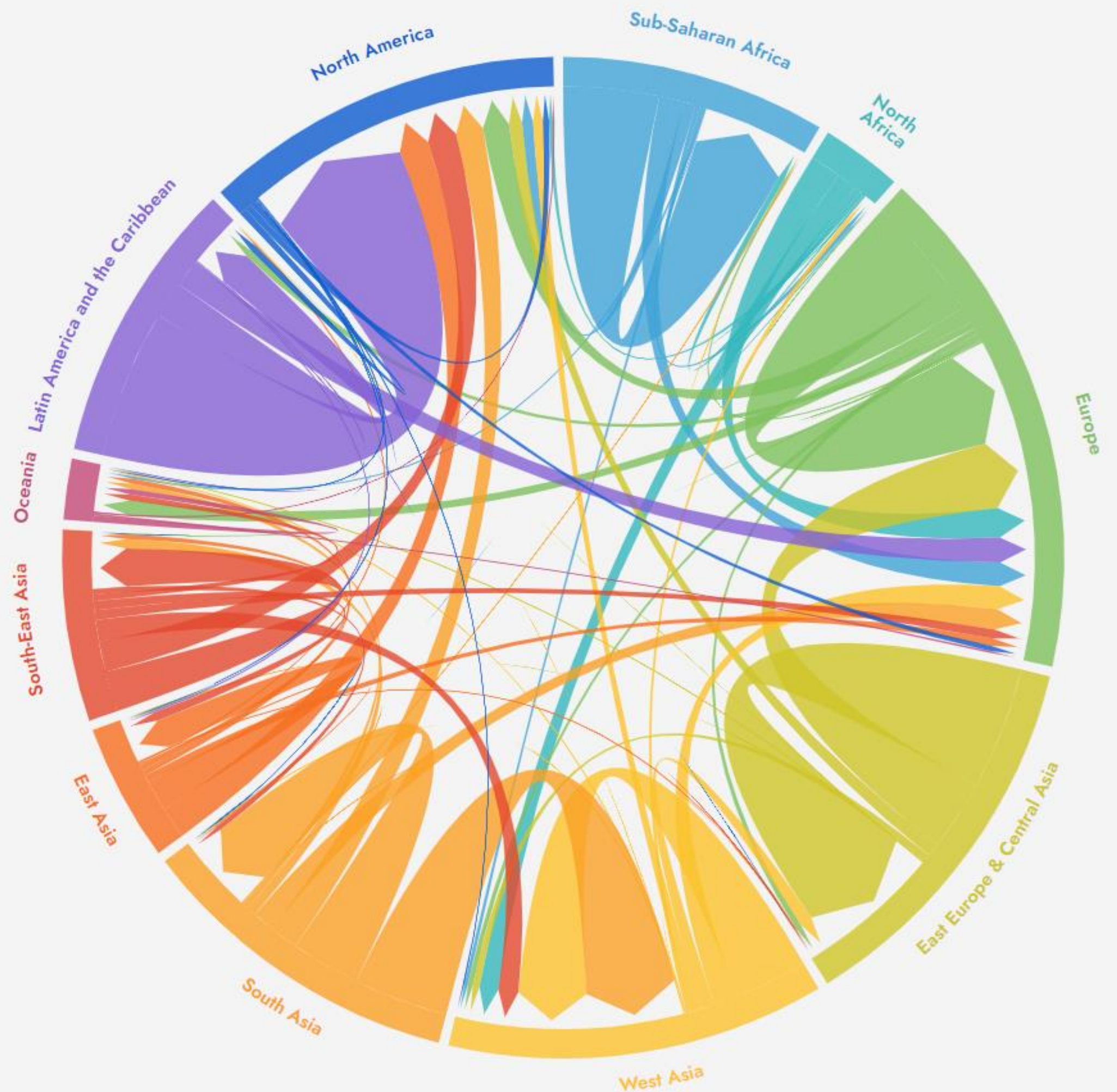
Displaced persons^{e,f}

117 million

people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2022 (includes refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and others)



WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2024

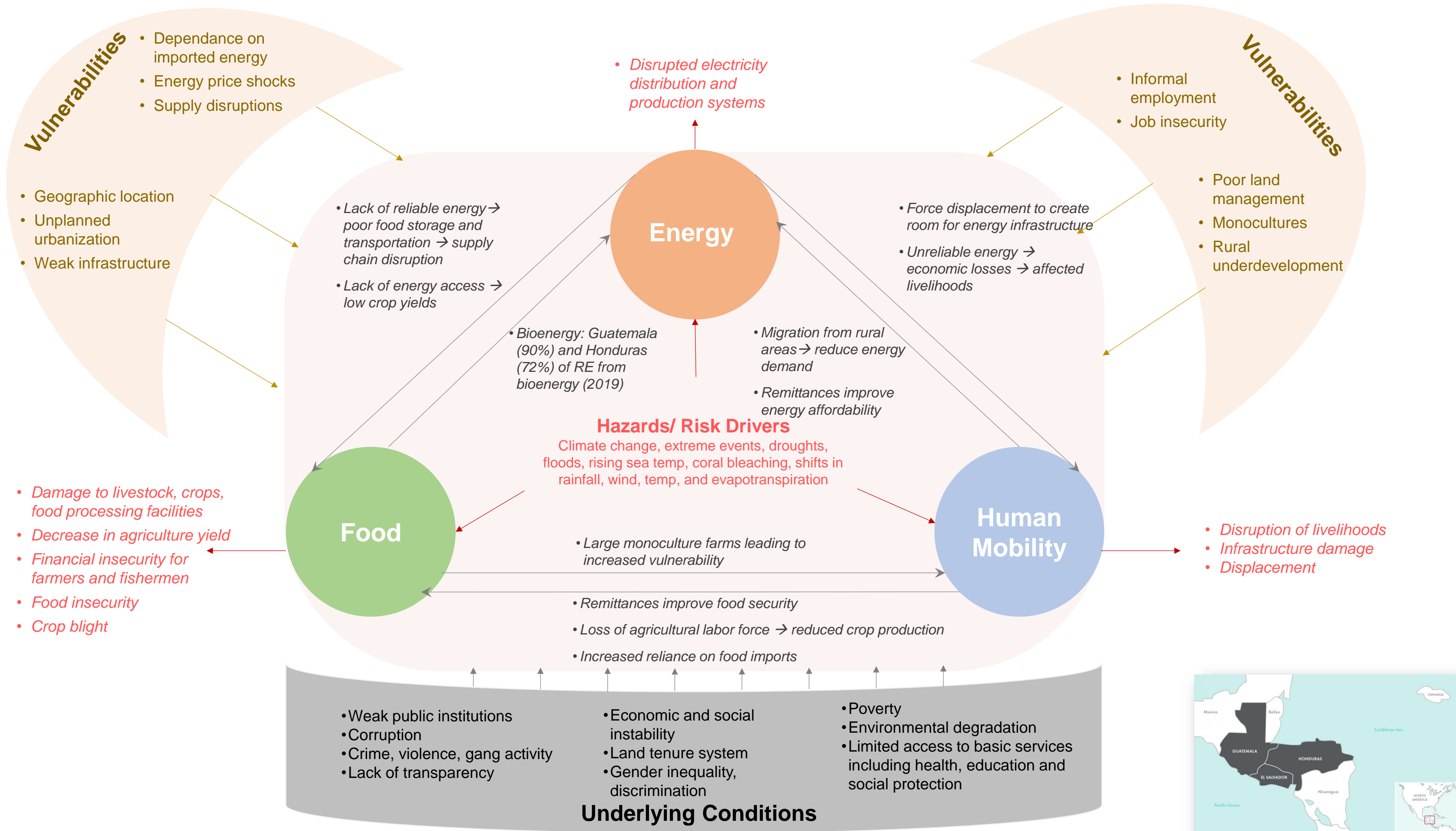


White Paper

A Systems Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction:

Exploring the Nexus of Energy, Food, and
Human Mobility in the Northern Countries
of Central America







WEBINAR SERIES OBJECTIVE



Catalyze cross-disciplinary, cross-institutional, and international **dialogues** toward understanding the *knowledge gaps* and *opportunities* in taking a **holistic, systems approach** to addressing interconnected challenges at the intersection of **migration** and **water-energy-food systems**.

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



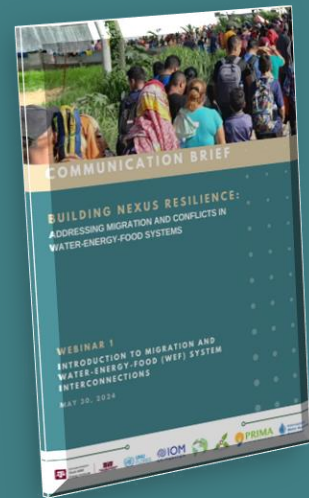


WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar #1

May 30, 2024

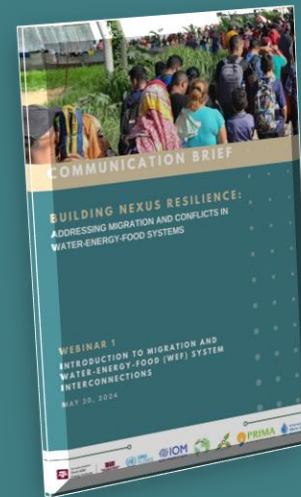
Introduction to Migration and Water-Energy-Food (WEF) System Interconnections



Webinar #2

September 10, 2024

Integrating Migration Models and WEF Assessments



Webinar #3

December 3, 2024

Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making





WEBINAR SERIES CONTRIBUTORS



BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making





WEBINAR SERIES OUTCOMES



- 1- **Facilitate** the development of a **common framework** and **road map** for integrating migration in nexus assessment tools.
- 2- **Contribute** to exploring and developing **anticipatory tools** and **strategies** incorporating **migration dynamics** into **nexus assessments**, aiming to guide policymakers, researchers, and practitioners toward evidence-based, sustainable, and resilient solutions.

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



WEBINAR GUIDING QUESTIONS



1. How can **governance frameworks** effectively address the **interconnected challenges** of **climate-induced mobility** within the Water-Energy-Food Nexus?
2. What **strategies** can enhance **policy coherence** across sectors and regions to manage the multidimensional causes and consequences of **migration and forced displacement**?
3. In what ways can **science communication** and **public opinion** shape **evidence-based policymaking** to improve governance responses to climate change, migration, and resource management?

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making





POLL TIME!



1. Region

2. Organization type

3. Career stage

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



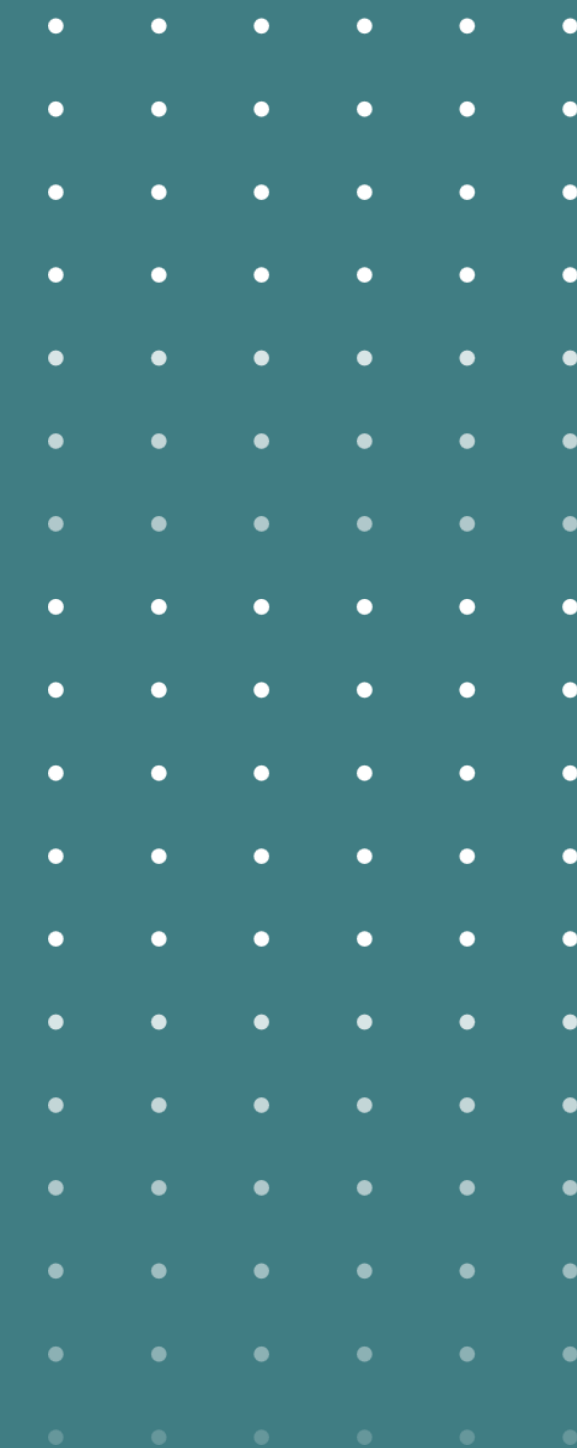


PANEL INTRODUCTION



FLOOR BROUWER

United Nations University - Flores





PANELISTS



Lucy Szaboova

Food and Agricultural Organization
of the United Nations
(FAO)



Manuel Hernandez

International Food Policy
Research institute
(IFPRI)



Ludwika Klejnowska

Polish Humanitarian Action



Yulia Kuznetsova

Independent expert

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making





PANELIST #1

The climate change, rural livelihoods and migration nexus in Zimbabwe: implications for climate change adaptation and migration governance

Lucy Szaboova

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)





The climate change, rural livelihoods and migration nexus in Zimbabwe: implications for climate change adaptation and migration governance

Lucy Szaboova - Migration and Climate Change Specialists, FAO
3 December 2024



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Overview

- Climate change, rural livelihoods and mobility in Zimbabwe
- Climate change as a driver of migration?
- Migration as successful adaptation?
- Implications for migration governance



Climate change and rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe



Around 70 percent of the country's population lives in rural areas - high dependence on livelihoods linked to agrifood systems.

Slow-onset change - rising temperatures and increasing rainfall variability - implications for agricultural outputs, income, food and nutrition security.

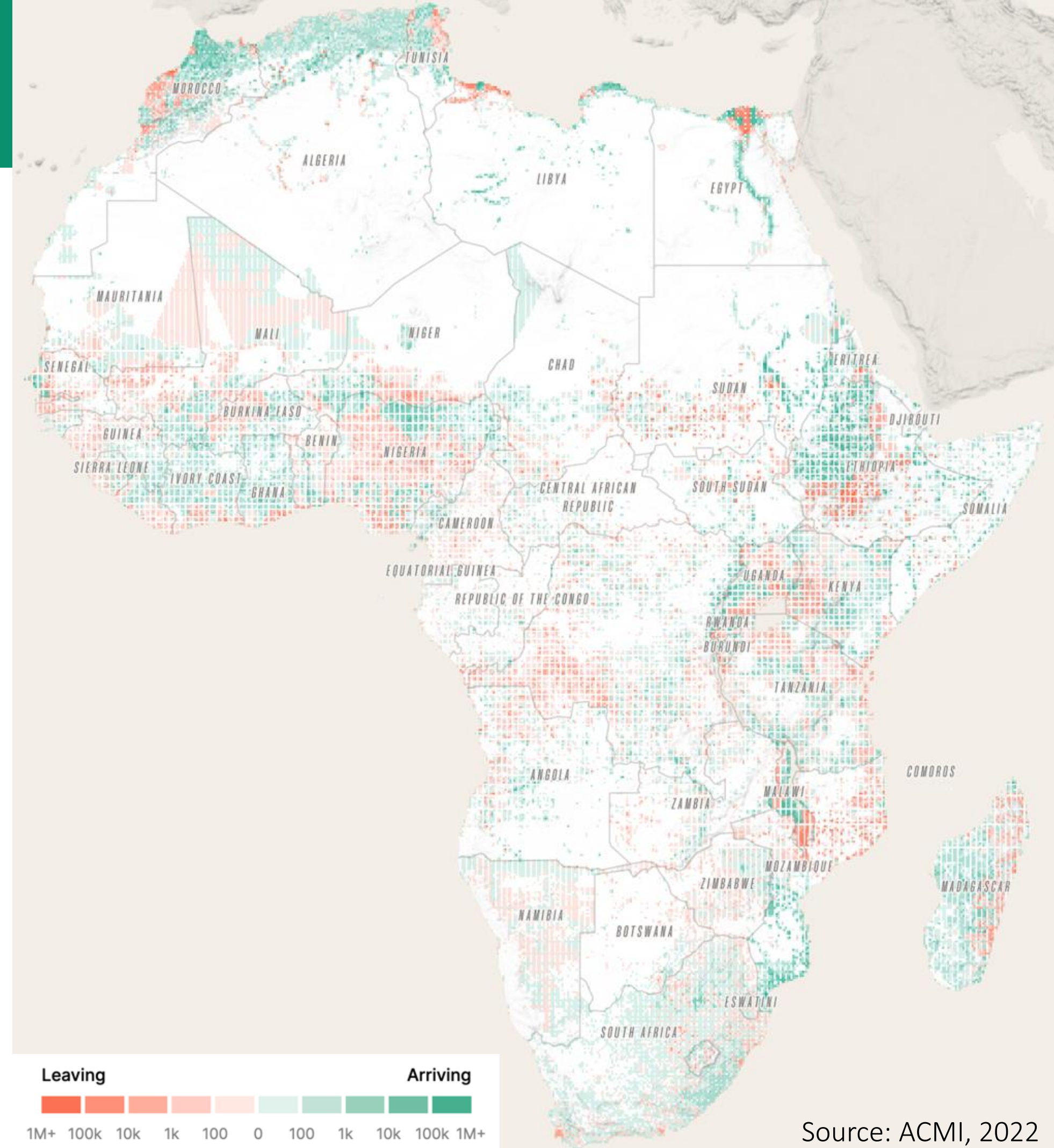
Sudden-onset events - between 2000 and 2019, Zimbabwe heavily suffered from three major tropical cyclones.

Climate-mobility in Zimbabwe

ACMI climate-mobility projections:

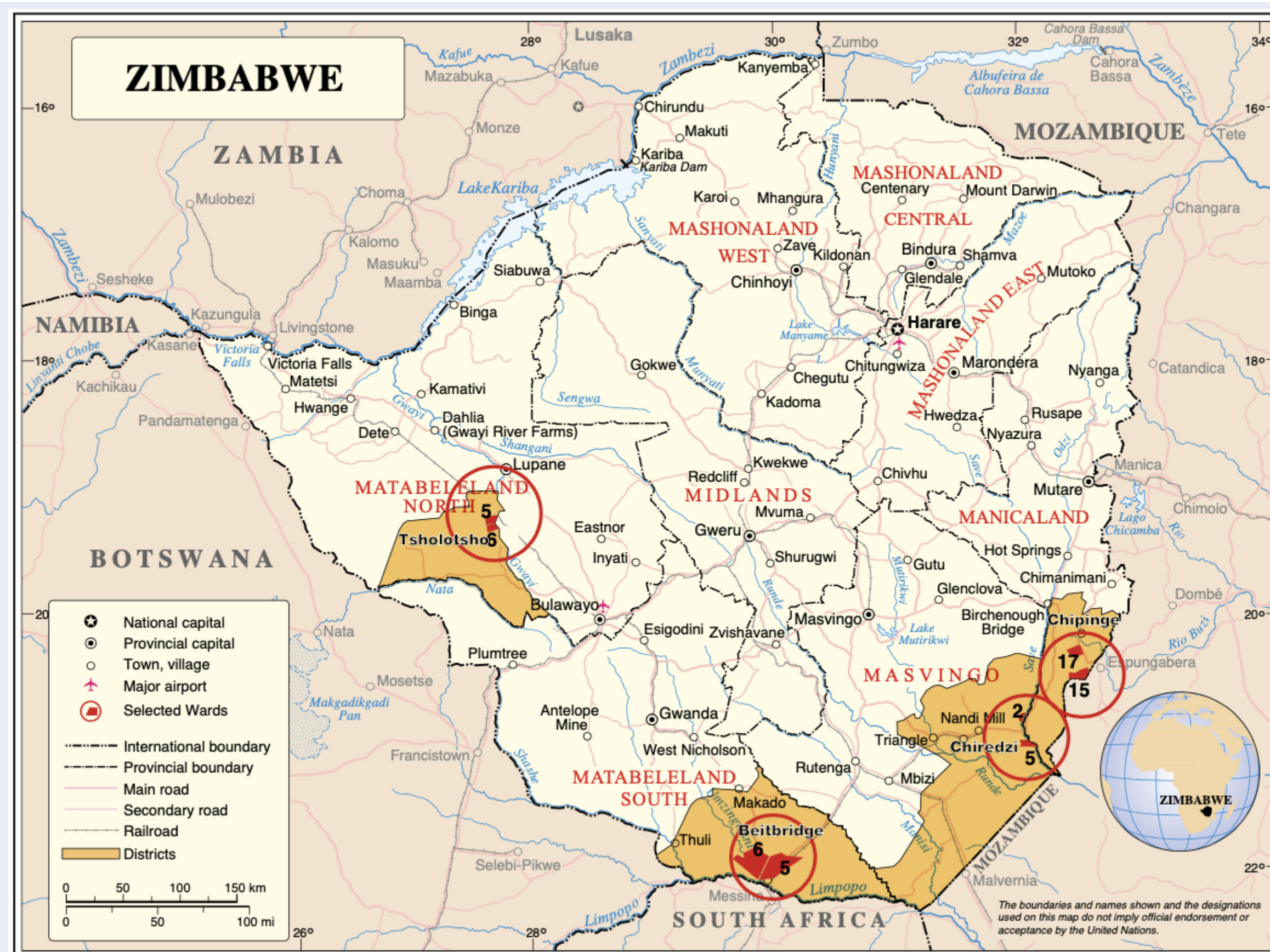
- **Climate impacts on crop production** in countries such as Zimbabwe drive the projected increase in cross-border migration in the region.
- **Zimbabwe, an origin and destination** - Zimbabwe, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia could see the largest increases in emigration due to climate impacts, while South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, and Kenya are forecast to see the largest increases in climate-driven immigration.

Nearly half of Zimbabweans in South Africa migrated because of **drought-related food insecurity** (Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera 2012; Crush and Tawodzera 2016).



Source: ACMI, 2022

Exploring the climate-rural livelihoods-mobility nexus



4 districts:

- Beitbridge
- Chipinge
- Chiredzi
- Tsholotsho

Mixed methods:

- Survey (n=502) – migrant and non-migrant sending HHs
- Focus groups
- Key-informant interviews – with local government, non-governmental organisations, village heads

Climate change impacts on rural livelihoods

Over 90 percent of households, respectively, experienced changes in rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, and droughts.

Changing rainfall patterns make it difficult to plan agriculture-related activities.

The state of climate is unclear these days, it has become difficult to predict the right time to start planting. You may think there is rain, let me plant something, and then your crops will burn because of lack of rain, or you decide to wait and the one who planted early gets to harvest and you do not get anything (FGD, Ward 12, Tsholotsho).

Links between climate-related weather extremes and poverty through impacts on farming livelihoods.



Migration: drivers and trends

What drives (im)mobility?

Economic drivers most prominent but inextricably linked to climate change impacts.

- E.g. declining yields/failed production due partly to changing rainfall patterns and droughts → increase in poverty and food insecurity → need and desire for alternative livelihoods.

But migration is not an option for everyone.

- E.g. caring duties and obligations, disability, low education, risk aversion, or fear of failure mediate who moves and who stays.

Who moves and where?

Mostly to other countries in Africa (78%), and to a lesser extent internal (20%) and international movements (2%).

More men than women migrate from all four districts.

- E.g. gendered norms and roles, age and life stage are examples of factors that mediate gendered mobility patterns.

Most migrants work in low-skilled and low-paid jobs.

- E.g. construction work, agri labourers, service and sales industry.

Migration as (successful) adaptation?

Perceived ability to cope with droughts

Improved ability to cope with drought, helped by receiving remittances and, to a lesser extent, by having more stable incomes.

Degree to which remittances are responsive to climate-related shocks

Financial and in-kind remittances increased, but the increase varied and not guaranteed.

Household investment of remittances

Some limited investment in productive assets, but no significant impact on diversification.

Improved food security - receiving remittances was positively and significantly associated with reduced food insecurity (better access to food relative to non-migrant sending households).

Overall resilience – the loss of productive labour, reduction in cultivated land, social implications of migration could undermine long-term resilience.

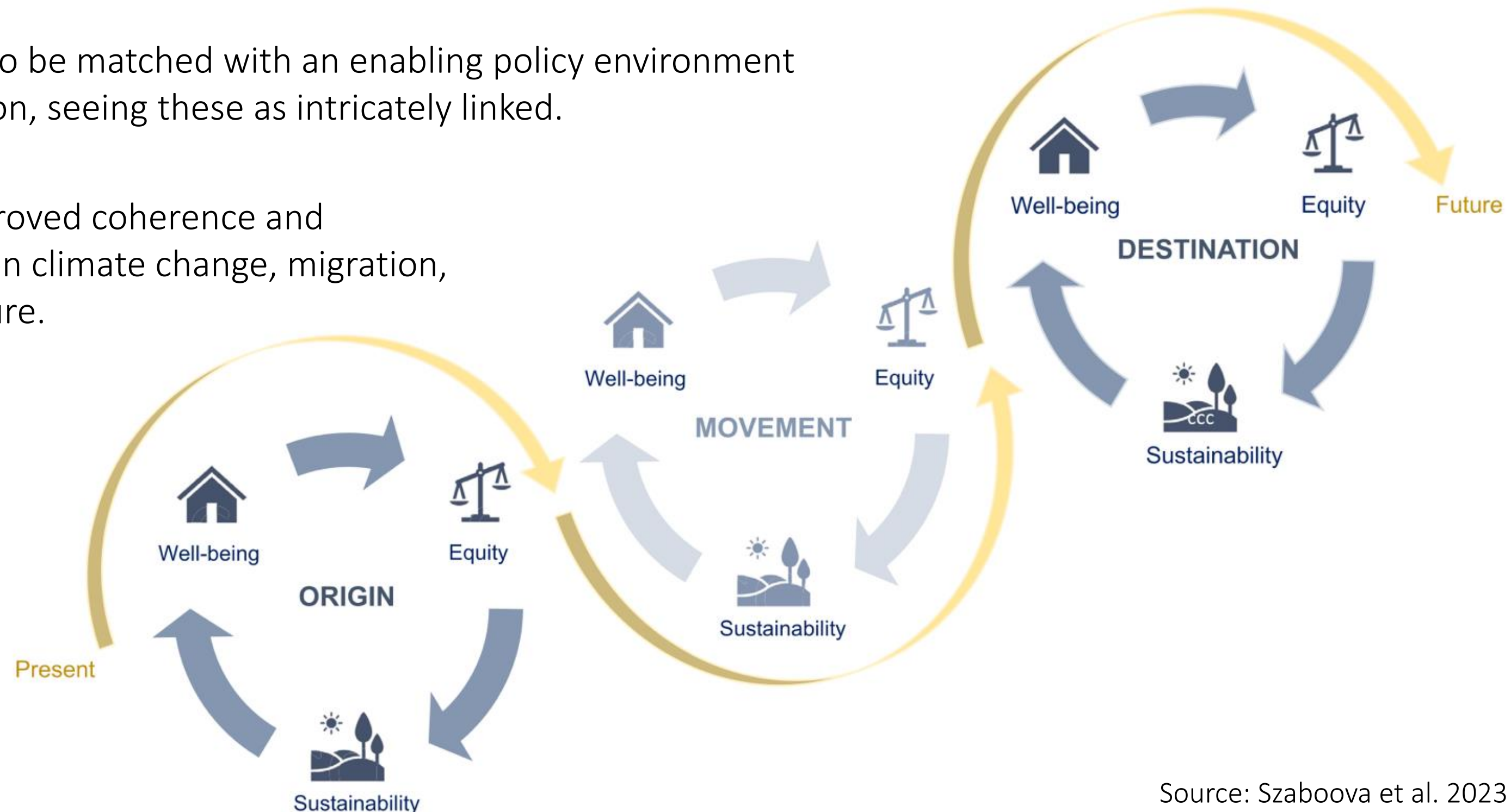
Supporting migration as successful adaptation

Success should be evaluated by taking into account the social, spatial and temporal scales through which climate change, rural livelihoods and migration interact.

Migration as adaptation needs to be matched with an enabling policy environment in places of origin and destination, seeing these as intricately linked.

There is an urgent need for improved coherence and coordination between policies on climate change, migration, rural development and agriculture.

Policies and interventions should target those who move, as well as those who stay in climate-affected rural areas.



Thank you!

Get in touch:

Lucy Szaboova, Climate change and migration specialist, lukrecia.mannell@fao.org

Find out more:

FAO migration webpage: <http://www.fao.org/migration/en/>

Decent Rural Employment Team (DRET) website: www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/

Learn with us:

Five migration-themed e-learnings, freely accessible at: [FAO E-Learning Academy](#)



Migration and Youth in Rural Areas

APRIL 2018

50 m



Migration and gender

DECEMBER 2018

55 m



Migration and climate change

MARCH 2022

1 h 45 m



Migration and protracted crisis

SEPTEMBER 2019

55 m



Migrant workers in agrifood systems

JULY 2024

1 h 20 m

FAO's work on climate-mobility and livelihoods

SUPPORTING PEOPLE TO STAY

Making migration a choice

- Empowering rural people and strengthening their **resilience and capacity to adapt** to climate change.
- Promoting **inclusive, sustainable and equitable natural resources management and climate-resilient agrifood systems**.
- Fostering **tailored support for those who cannot move or don't want to move**.
- Enhancing **policy coherence and holistic approaches** to climate mobility, bringing together climate, agriculture and migration stakeholders.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE TO MOVE

Promoting safe and regular mobility pathways in the context of climate change

- Enhancing **access to information** on safe and regular migration for rural populations and marginalised groups.
- **Upskilling** of youth and potential migrants in the agrifood sector to improve labour migration outcomes.
- Advocating for innovative, inclusive and equitable labour **migration policies to facilitate mobility** in the context of climate change.
- Promoting inclusive and sustainable livelihoods pathways in the context of **planned relocation**.

HARNESSING MIGRATION BENEFITS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Enhancing the potential of migration to contribute to climate action

- Facilitating **migrants' and diasporas' investments and transfer of skills and knowledge** into climate-resilient livelihoods and agrifood systems.
- Raising awareness of the **benefits of migration for climate adaptation** through knowledge generation and capacity building of rural and climate stakeholders.
- **Fostering enabling environments at national and local level** to minimize the risks of migration and leverage its potential for climate action.



The climate change, rural livelihoods and migration nexus in Zimbabwe: implications for climate change adaptation and migration governance

Lucy Szaboova - Migration and Climate Change Specialists, FAO
3 December 2024



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Overview

- Climate change, rural livelihoods and mobility in Zimbabwe
- Climate change as a driver of migration?
- Migration as successful adaptation?
- Implications for migration governance



Climate change and rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe



Around 70 percent of the country's population lives in rural areas - high dependence on livelihoods linked to agrifood systems.

Slow-onset change - rising temperatures and increasing rainfall variability - implications for agricultural outputs, income, food and nutrition security.

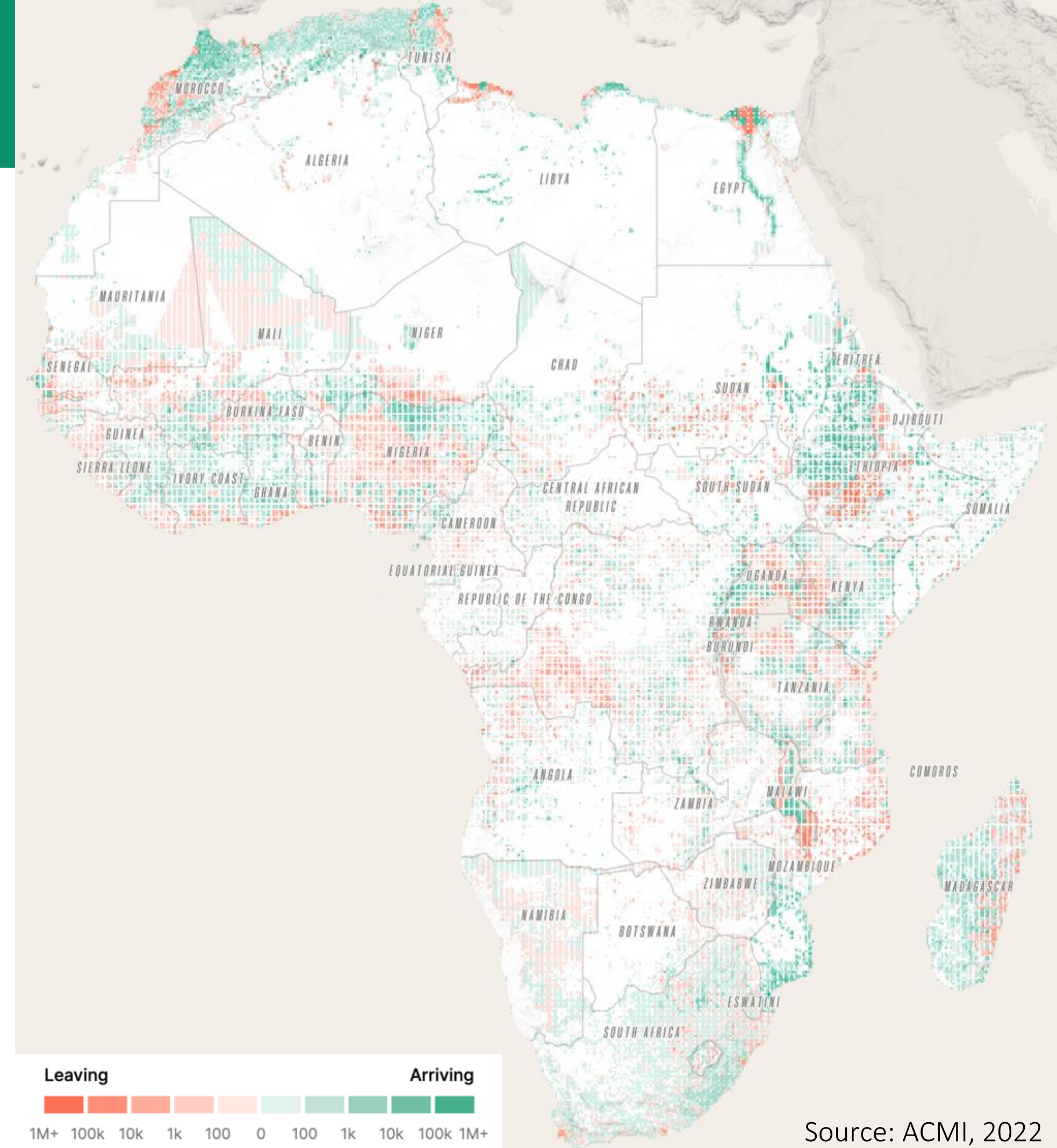
Sudden-onset events - between 2000 and 2019, Zimbabwe heavily suffered from three major tropical cyclones.

Climate-mobility in Zimbabwe

ACMI climate-mobility projections:

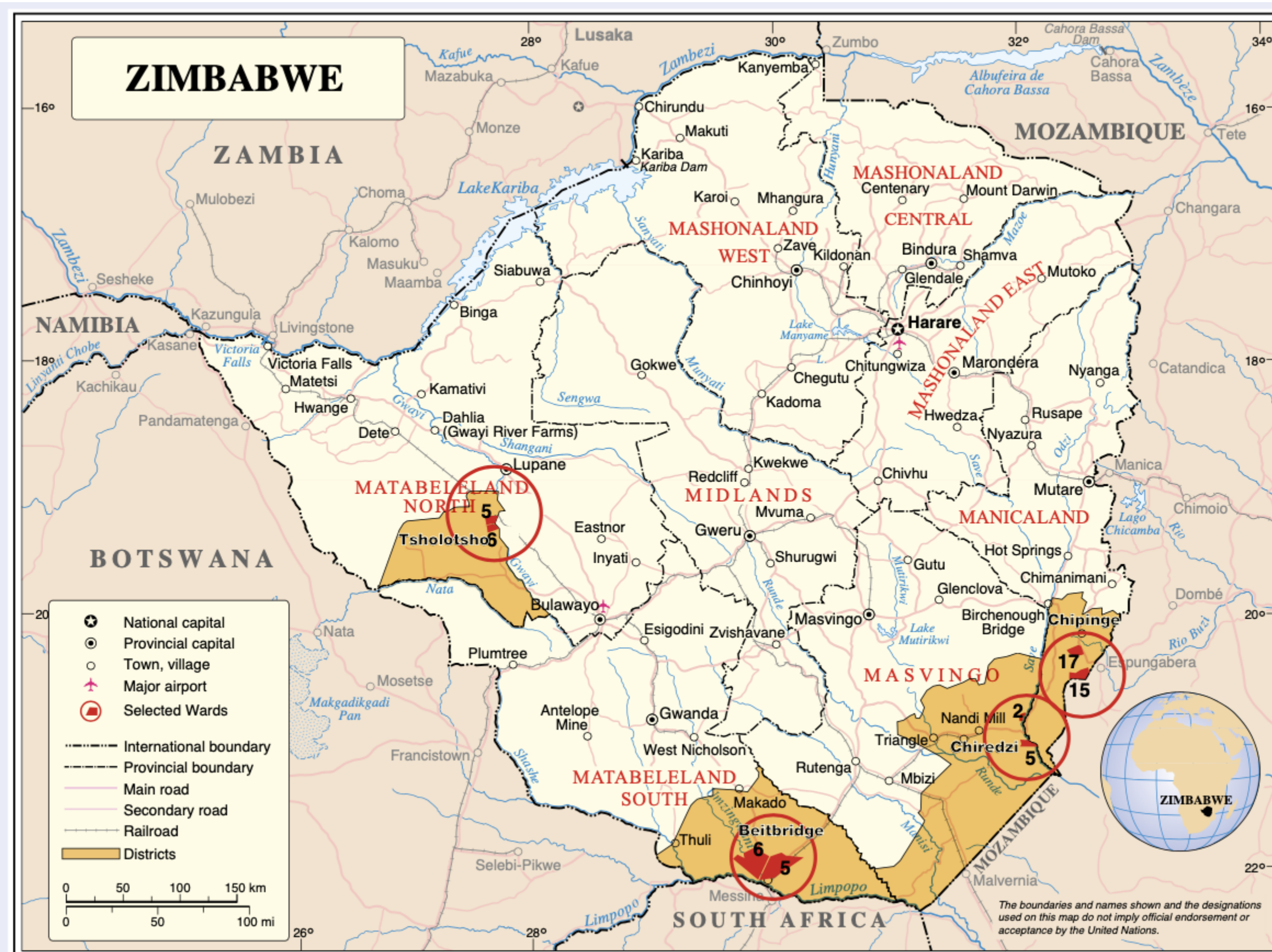
- **Climate impacts on crop production** in countries such as Zimbabwe drive the projected increase in cross-border migration in the region.
- **Zimbabwe, an origin and destination** - Zimbabwe, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia could see the largest increases in emigration due to climate impacts, while South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, and Kenya are forecast to see the largest increases in climate-driven immigration.

Nearly half of Zimbabweans in South Africa migrated because of **drought-related food insecurity** (Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera 2012; Crush and Tawodzera 2016).



Source: ACMI, 2022

Exploring the climate-rural livelihoods-mobility nexus



Climate change impacts on rural livelihoods

Over 90 percent of households, respectively, experienced **changes in rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, and droughts**.

Changing rainfall patterns make it difficult to plan agriculture-related activities.

*The state of climate is unclear these days, it has become **difficult to predict the right time to start planting**. You may think there is rain, let me plant something, and then your crops will burn because of lack of rain, or you decide to wait and the one who planted early gets to harvest and you do not get anything.* (FGD, Ward 12, Ethiopia)

links between climate-related weather extremes and poverty through impacts on farming livelihoods.



Migration: drivers and trends

What drives (im)mobility?

Economic drivers most prominent but **inextricably linked to climate change impacts.**

- E.g. declining yields/failed production due partly to changing rainfall patterns and droughts → increase in poverty and food insecurity → need and desire for alternative livelihoods.

But migration is not an option for everyone.

- E.g. caring duties and obligations, disability, low education, risk aversion, or fear of failure mediate who moves and who stays.

Who moves and where?

Mostly to other countries in Africa (78%), and to a lesser extent internal (20%) and international movements (2%).

More men than women migrate from all four districts.

- E.g. gendered norms and roles, age and life stage are examples of factors that mediate gendered mobility patterns.

Most migrants work in low-skilled and low-paid jobs.

- E.g. construction work, agri labourers, service and sales industry.

Migration as (successful) adaptation?

perceived ability to cope with droughts

Improved ability to cope with drought, helped by receiving remittances and, to a lesser extent, by having more stable incomes.

Degree to which remittances are responsive to climate-related shocks

Financial and in-kind remittances increased, but the increase varied and not guaranteed.

Household investment of remittances

Some limited investment in productive assets, but no significant impact on diversification.

Improved **food security** - receiving remittances was positively and significantly associated with reduced food insecurity (better access to food relative to non-migrant sending households).

Overall resilience – the loss of productive labour, reduction in cultivated land, social implications of migration could undermine long-term resilience.

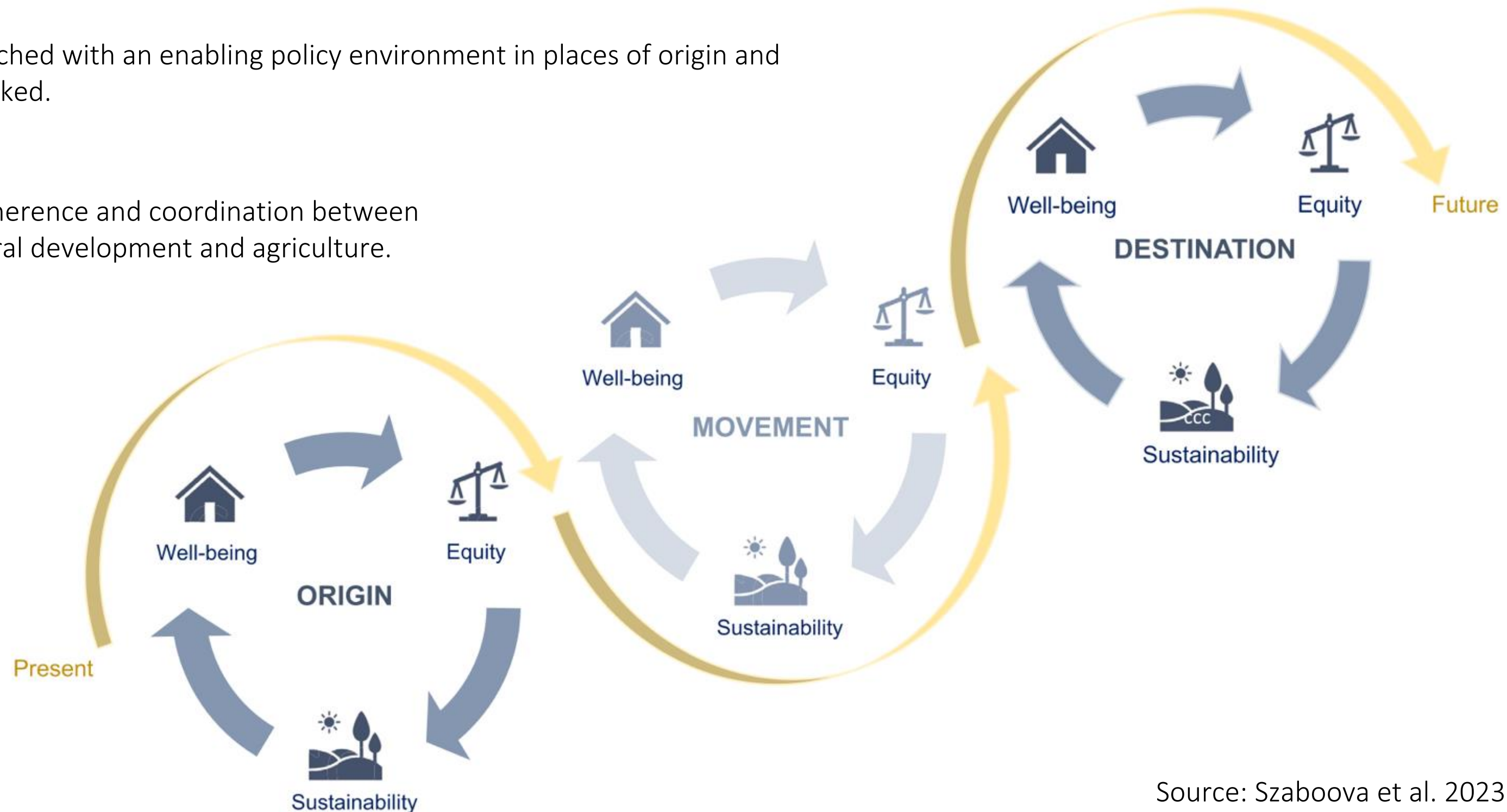
Supporting migration as successful adaptation

Success should be evaluated by taking into account the social, spatial and temporal scales through which climate change, rural livelihoods and migration interact.

Migration as adaptation needs to be matched with an enabling policy environment in places of origin and destination, seeing these as intricately linked.

There is an urgent need for improved coherence and coordination between policies on climate change, migration, rural development and agriculture.

Policies and interventions should target those who move, as well as those who stay in climate-affected rural areas.



FAO's work on climate-mobility and livelihoods

SUPPORTING PEOPLE TO STAY

SUPPORTING PEOPLE TO MOVE

HARNESSING MIGRATION BENEFITS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Making migration a choice

Promoting **safe and regular mobility pathways** in the context of climate change

Enhancing the **potential of migration to contribute to climate action**

- Empowering rural people and strengthening their **resilience and capacity to adapt** to climate change.
- Promoting **inclusive, sustainable and equitable natural resources management and climate-resilient agrifood systems**.
- Fostering **tailored support for those who cannot move or don't want to move**.
- Enhancing **policy coherence and holistic approaches** to climate mobility, bringing together climate, agriculture and migration stakeholders.

- Enhancing **access to information** on safe and regular migration for rural populations and marginalised groups.
- **Upskilling** of youth and potential migrants in the agrifood sector to improve labour migration outcomes.
- Advocating for innovative, inclusive and equitable labour **migration policies to facilitate mobility** in the context of climate change.
- Promoting inclusive and sustainable livelihoods pathways in the context of **planned relocation**.

- Facilitating **migrants' and diasporas' investments and transfer of skills and knowledge** into climate-resilient livelihoods and agrifood systems.
- Raising awareness of the **benefits of migration for climate adaptation** through knowledge generation and capacity building of rural and climate stakeholders.
- **Fostering enabling environments at national and local level** to minimize the risks of migration and leverage its potential for climate action.

Thank you!

Get in touch:

Lucy Szaboova, Climate change and migration specialist, lukrecia.mannell@fao.org

Find out more:

FAO migration webpage: <http://www.fao.org/migration/en/>

Decent Rural Employment Team (DRET) website: www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/

Learn with us:

Five migration-themed e-learnings, freely accessible at: [FAO E-Learning Academy](https://www.fao.org/e-learning/)



Migration and Youth in Rural Areas

APRIL 2018

50 m



Migration and gender

DECEMBER 2018

55 m



Migration and climate change

MARCH 2022

1 h 45 m



Migration and protracted crisis

SEPTEMBER 2019

55 m



Migrant workers in agrifood systems

JULY 2024

1 h 20 m



PANELIST #2

Forced Migration: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses



Manuel Hernandez

International Food Policy Research institute
(IFPRI)



Forced Migration

Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses

Manuel A. Hernandez

Senior Research Fellow, Markets, Institutions, and Trade Unit (IFPRI)

Migration Webinar #3 – December 3, 2024

Forced migration occurs when people have to relocate because of an event (shock) or set of events, whether manmade or environmental

Key migration facts

1 ▶ International migration has surged by 62% over past 20 years

- Large share from rural areas

2 ▶ The number of refugees has doubled since early 2000s

- Most of them hosted by low- & middle-income countries

3 ▶ 80% of displaced people find themselves in areas of acute food insecurity

- COVID-19 pandemic worsened this situation

4 ▶ An important share of people displaced by climate change are women

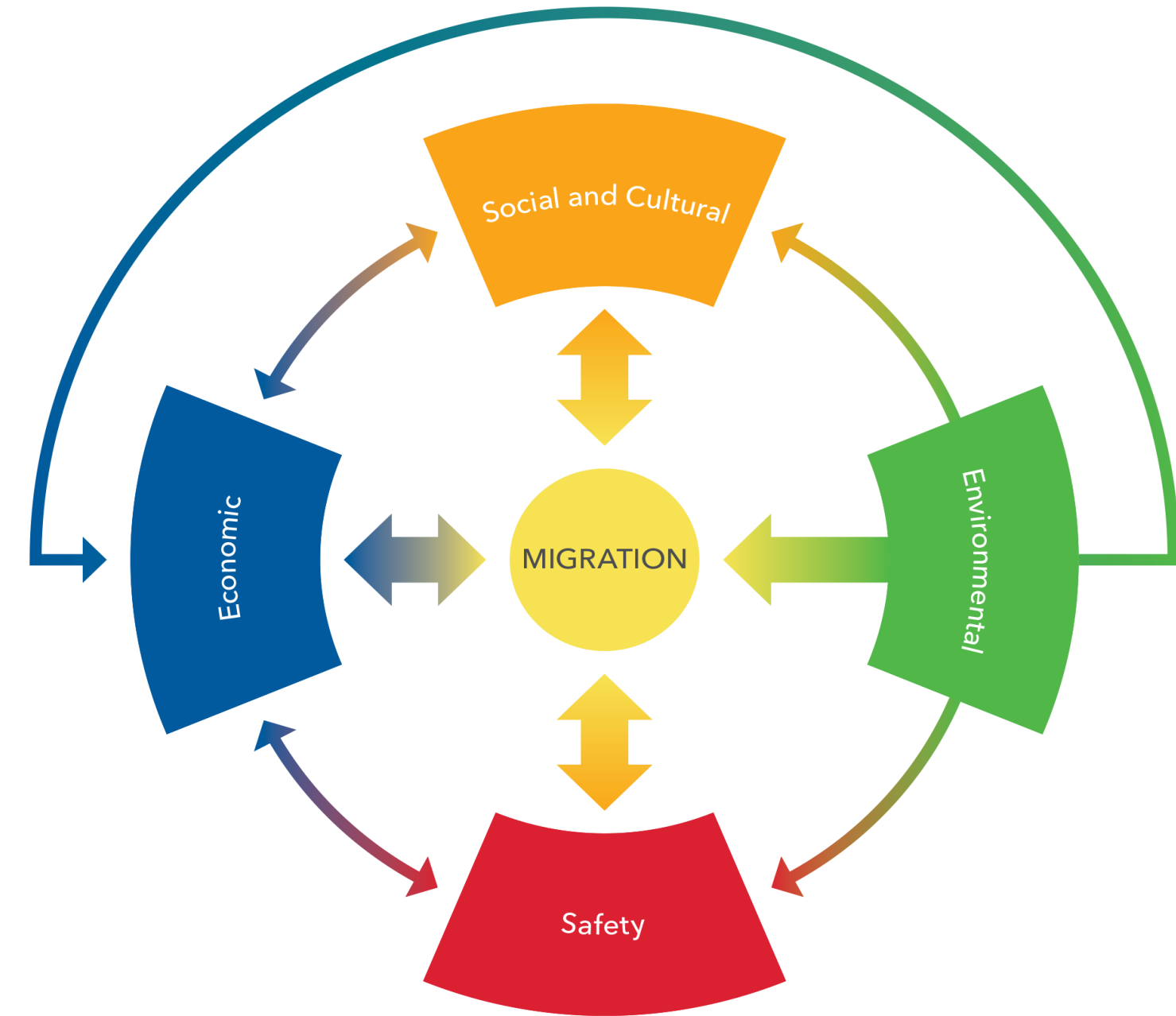
- Face higher risks of violence

5 ▶ Forced migration may also result in irregular migration

- Apprehensions at US-Mexico border set new record over past 2 years

What forces people to move?

- The decision to migrate is complex (driven by a wide set of factors)
- Forced displacement results from climate change, armed conflict, criminal violence & economic shocks, which are often interrelated
 - Refugees from Syrian civil war & Russia-Ukraine war
 - Venezuelans & Afghans fleeing economic/political instability
- Migration constitutes an important adaptation strategy with people seeking out better opportunities
- Migration also requires resources & networks
 - Often those who stay behind are the most vulnerable



Note: The arrows indicate the direction of causality.

What are the consequences of forced migration?

The socioeconomic consequences are diverse, and the evidence is not necessarily fully clear

■ On migrants and their families

- May lead to higher incomes & improved livelihoods
- Remittances can constitute an important source of income
- Yet, positive effects may take time to materialize; extreme hardship in their journeys

■ On sending communities

- Upward pressure on wages due to reduced workforce (agricultural activities)
- Affect women's workload and empowerment

■ On hosting communities

- **Short-term:** Local poor may face the greatest employment challenges
- **Long-term:** Migrants can contribute positively to local economic growth (market interactions)

What can be done to better address forced migration?

1

Given that migration is a multidimensional phenomenon, we need to broaden the scope of research

- Better understand migration causes & consequences in the short- and long-term (including adopting new analytical approaches)
- Develop better-tailored policies that expand positive effects & limit negative ones, which may be context-specific

2

Better articulate the transition from humanitarian aid (key in the short-term) to development policy (key in the long-term), to fully integrate refugees into hosting communities and local labor markets

- Special attention to the needs of displaced women

What can be done to better address forced migration?

3

Align social protection and climate action objectives in a context where climate change and conflict may further aggravate global humanitarian crises (and increase forced migration)

- Humanitarian and climate policies & investments must mutually support peace, food security, and climate adaptation and mitigation

4

Address “forced immobility” (the situation of those who are not able to relocate after a negative event)

- A problem that has received little policy attention and should be prioritized
- Often the most vulnerable (who lack resources and networks) are the most affected

To conclude,

- Forced migration is a **complex phenomenon** that should be incorporated into the global development agenda, given its magnitude and importance for economic development
- Migration, including forced migration, entails **multiple challenges** for vulnerable populations, but it also **creates many opportunities**
- To take advantage of these opportunities, migration should be treated as a **key adaptation strategy** that can support livelihoods, build resilience, and protect against fragility and armed conflict



PANELIST #3

Navigating climate disasters: governance in action – lessons from floods response in South Sudan and Poland



Ludwika Klejnowska

Polish Humanitarian Action

Navigating climate disasters: governance in action

Lessons from floods response in South Sudan and Poland



Polish Humanitarian Action



Ludwika Klejnowska
ludwika.klejnowska@pah.org.pl

Flood response – governance aspects

- Early warning systems
- State of natural disaster declared by the government
- Involvement of state actors: services, authorities on different levels
- Coordinated emergency response
- Restoring of critical infrastructure
- Municipality-based support: shelter, food, water
- Financial compensation from the government
- Facilitation for NGOs, local leaders, volunteers
- Policies, procedures, systems



kpt. Mateusz Krzystański | Państwowy



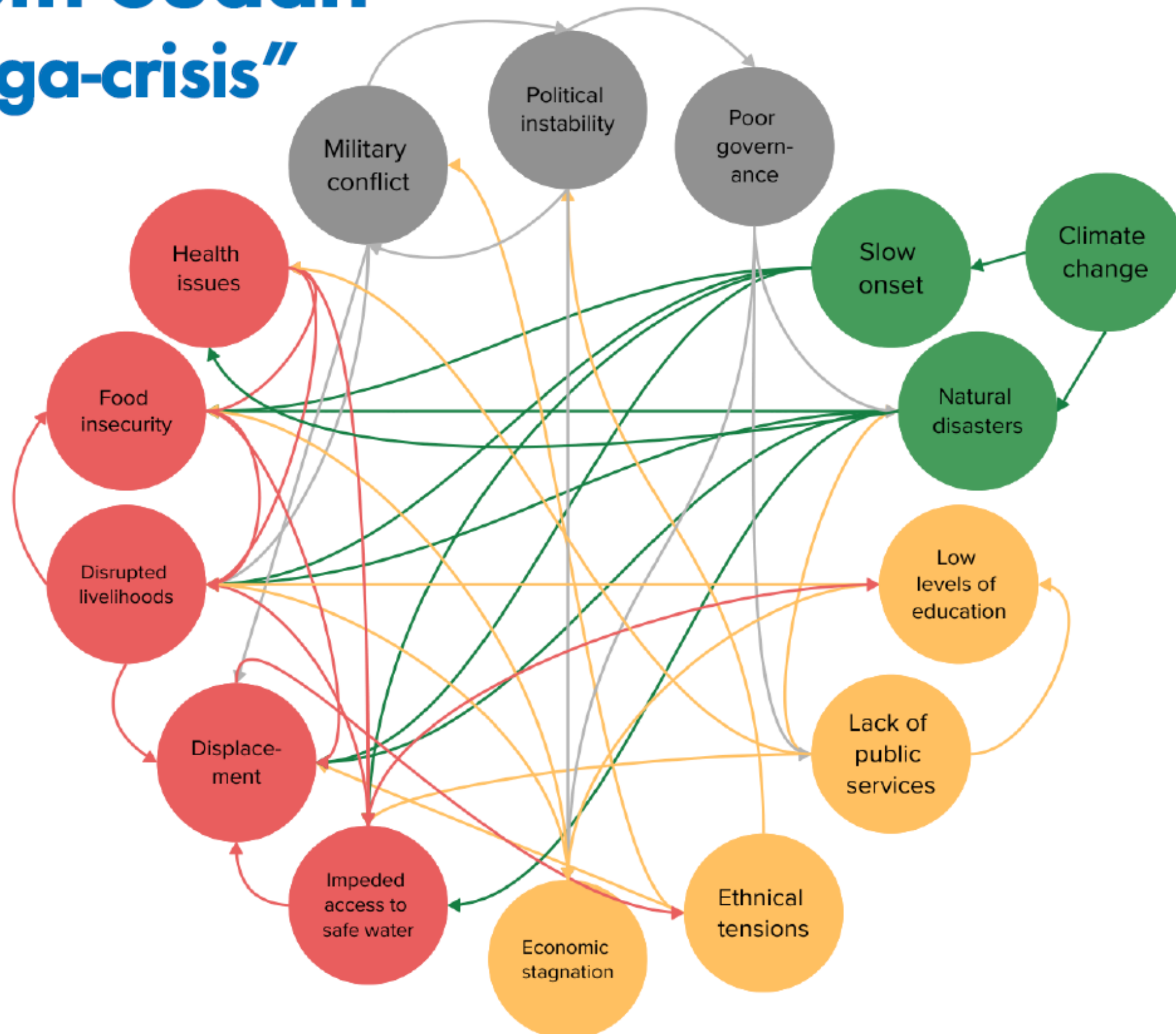
Photo: PAP/Maciej Kulczyński



Photo: PAH

South Sudan

"mega-crisis"



9M

PEOPLE IN NEED⁴
(including refugees in South Sudan)

2.0M

INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS⁵

6.3M

ACUTELY FOOD-INSECURE
PEOPLE⁶
(SEP-NOV 2024)

2.28M

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES⁵

1.11M

MALNOURISHED PREGNANT/
LACTATING WOMEN⁸
(JUL 2024-JUN 2025)

500K

REFUGEES IN SOUTH
SUDAN⁷

2.1M

MALNOURISHED
CHILDREN⁸
(JUL 2024-JUN 2025)

855K ↑

REGISTERED PEOPLE
CROSSING FROM SUDAN²

UN OCHA: South Sudan Humanitarian
Snapshot, October 2024



Photo: PAH



Photo: CARE



Photo: PAH



Photo: PAH

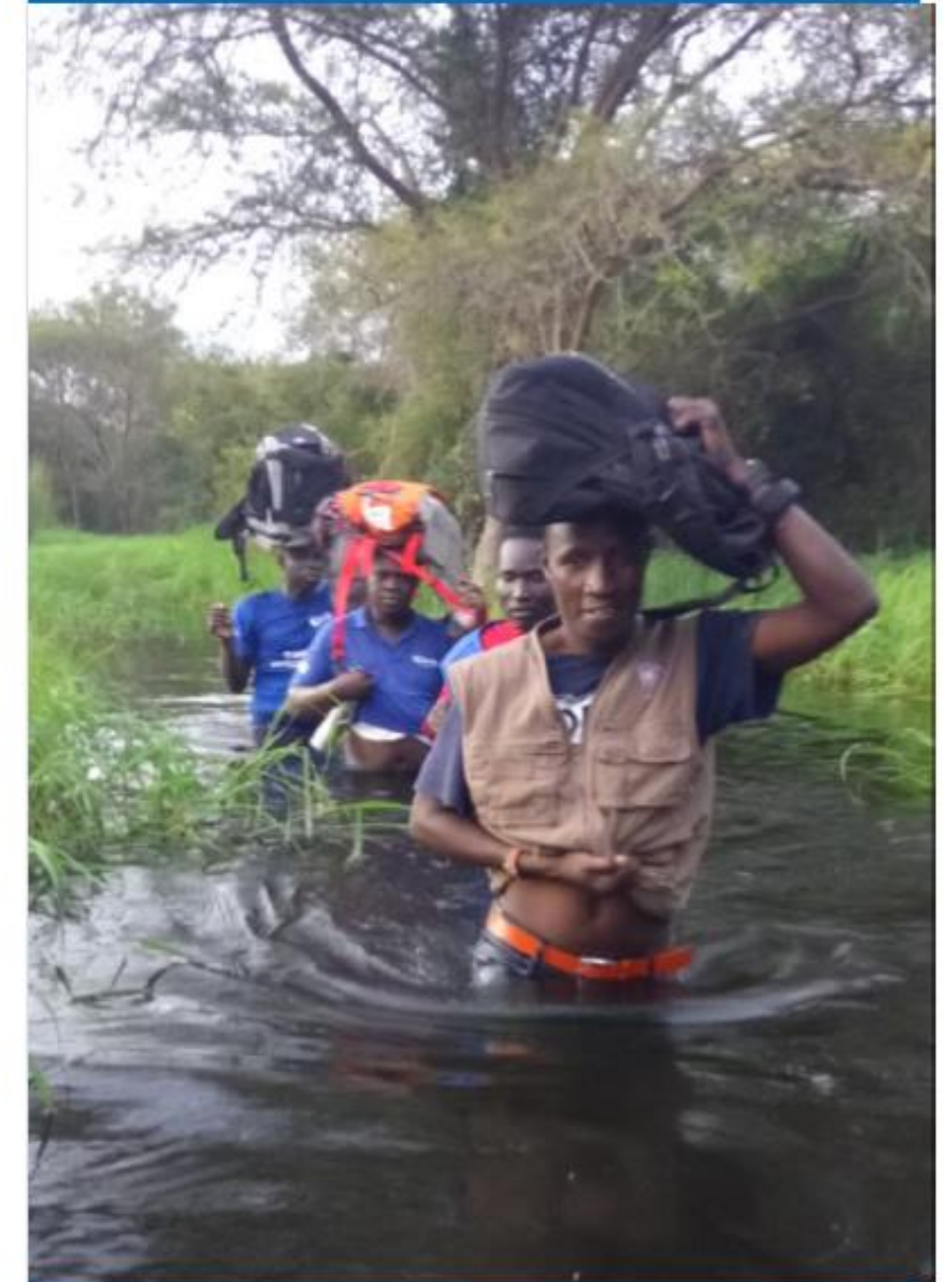


Photo: PAH

Polish Humanitarian Action
al. Solidarności 78A
00-145 Warsaw
pah@pah.org.pl



Polish Humanitarian Action

www.pah.org.pl



PANELIST #4

Public policy Vs Public opinion: Russian case



Yulia Kuznetsova

Independent expert

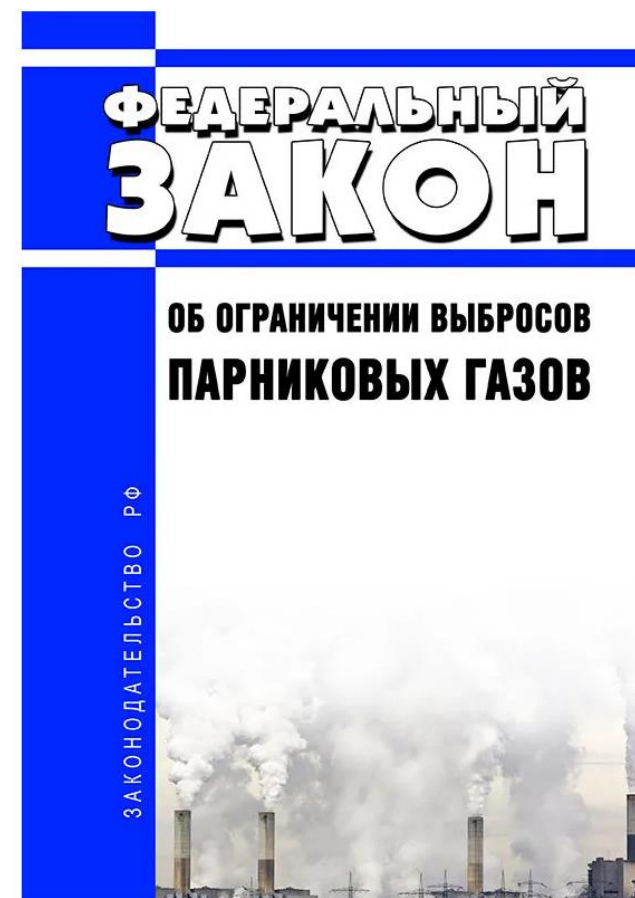
Public policy Vs Public opinion: climate change in Russia

Yulia Kuznetsova
Independent expert

Public policy



- Signed in 2016
- Ratification on Sept.23, 2019



The Russian Federal Law No. 296-FZ "On Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions"

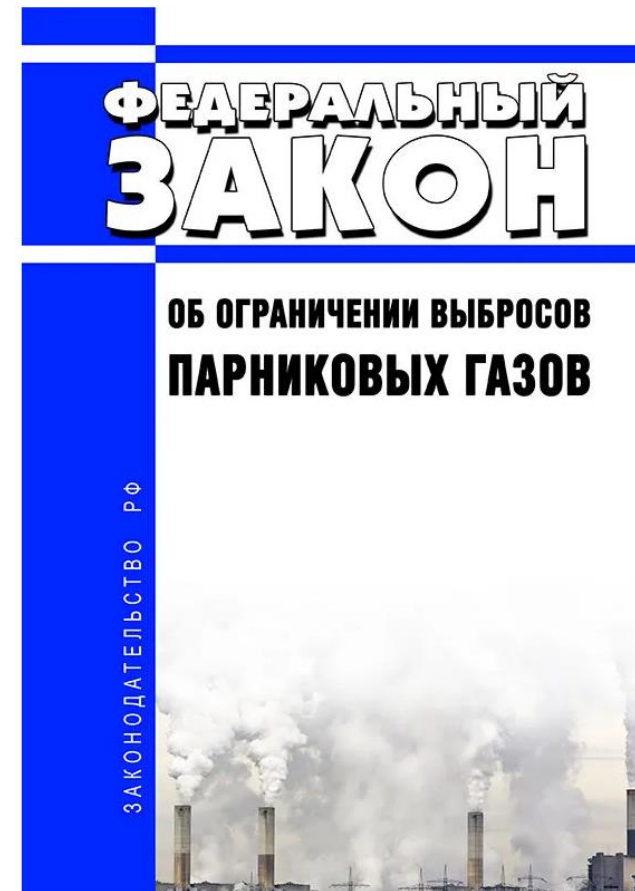
- Adopted on July 2, 2021
- Establish the first legal framework for regulating GHG emissions
- Facilitate Russia's international climate obligations
- Promote carbon sequestration efforts



The Climate Doctrine

- First signed in 2009, second – in 2023
- Aims to provide a coordinated national strategy for addressing climate related issues in environment, economy and society
- Recognition of global and domestic risks of climate change

Public policy



Commitments:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030 compared to 1990 level
- Include the absorption of forests
- Lack of detailed plans for critical sectors (energy, transportation, industry)

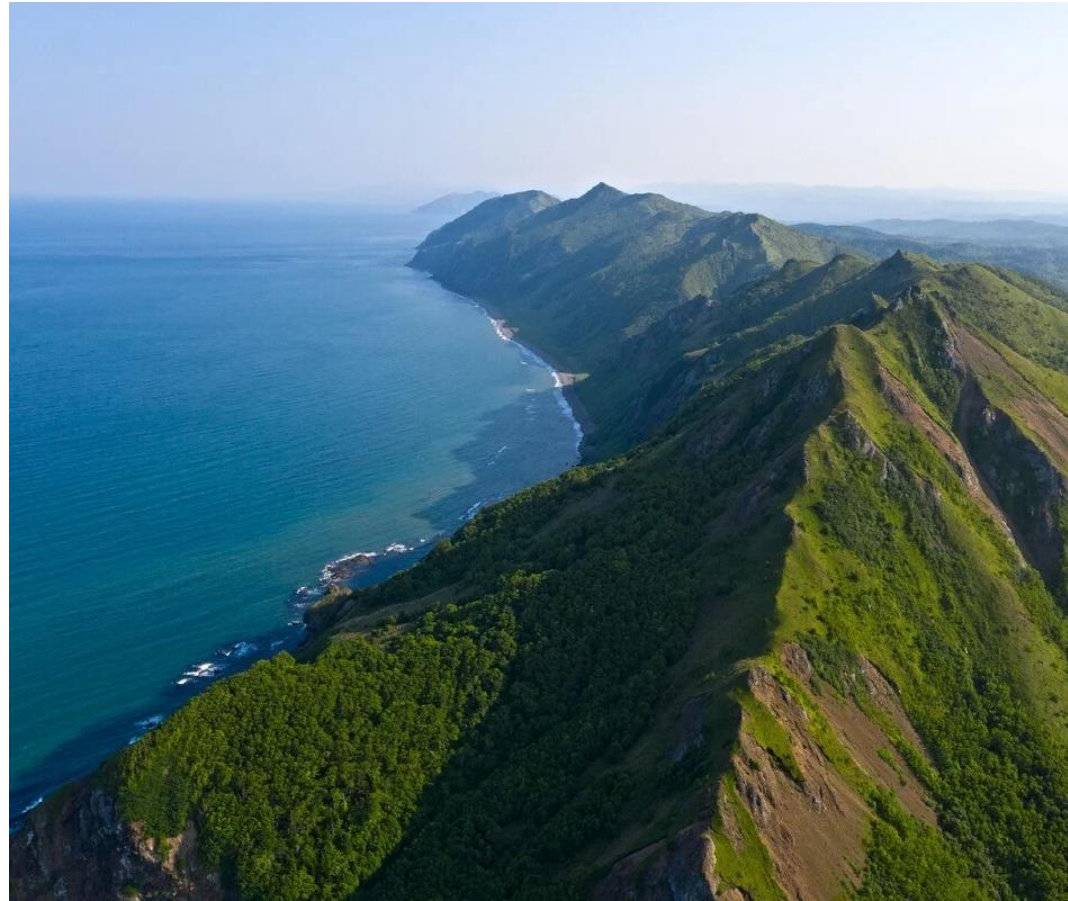
The Russian Federal Law No. 296-FZ "On Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions"

- No binding targets for the actors
- Small emitters are exempt from reporting
- Voluntary nature of climate projects and climate market
- Implementation problems

The Climate Doctrine

- No legally binding targets and specific timelines
- Weak implementation and coordination

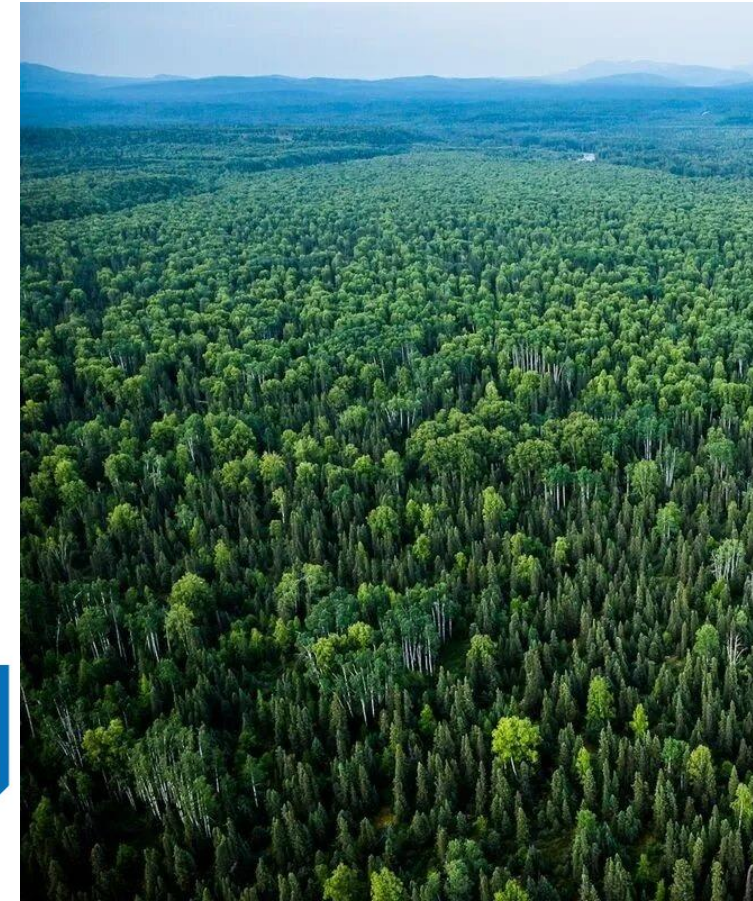
Public policy: climate projects and business



Carbon-Neutral
Experiment in Sakhalin



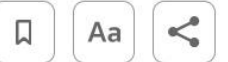
GasProm forest projects



Rosneft approves new strategy as step towards 2050 net zero emissions

By Reuters

December 21, 2021 8:54 AM GMT · Updated 3 years ago



РОСНЕФТЬ
НА БЛАГО РОССИИ

Сечин сравнил продвижение «зеленой повестки» с объявлением энергетической войны населению Земли

08 Июнь 2024

Sechin compared the implementation of the green agenda to declaring an energy war on the world's population.

Rosneft official website
Quoted from a speech at the XXVII St. Petersburg International Economic Forum

«Sanctions are killing the climate agenda for businesses in Russia. Until 2022, businesses had some influence on this agenda. Now, only political considerations remain.»

Nikolay Kurichev

Dean, Associate Professor. Faculty of Geography and Geoinformation Technology, HSE, Moscow

Public policy: environmental NGOs

The logo for Greenpeace, featuring the word "GREENPEACE" in a bold, green, sans-serif font.

- Designated as an ‘undesirable organization’
- Announced the cessation of all activities in Russia in May 2023



- Designated as an ‘undesirable organization’ in June 2023
- Announced the cessation of all activities in Russia



- Designated as an ‘undesirable organization’
- Announced its departure in 2022

The logo for ЭКОЗАЩИТА!, featuring the word "ЭКОЗАЩИТА!" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, with a green exclamation point at the end.

- Designated as ‘foreign agent’ in 2014
- Still active



- Designated as ‘foreign agent’ in 2022
- Discontinued all activities and was liquidated

Public opinion

There is a strong belief that Russia could potentially gain economic benefits from climate change

‘Environmental agenda simply no longer interests anyone’

Natalia Paramonova
Ecological journalist and editor at Forbs

‘In Russia, there is a widespread belief that this is a Western agenda’

Nikolay Kurichev
Dean, Associate Professor. Faculty of
Geography and Geoinformation Technology,
HSE, Moscow



Climate migrations

18.02.20 | № 22
Экология и климат
Ссылка

N+1



Мы сами не местные
Кто такие климатические
беженцы и откуда они бегут

Юлия Кузнецова

Report of the Standing Committee on Environmental Rights to the
Presidential Council for Civil Society and Human Rights of the Russian
Federation

The Green Turn



Climate change as a political and economic challenge:
a unique opportunity for the Russian Federation to
technologically transform and respect the environmental
rights of its citizens

Climatescience.ru
Moscow
2021

Рубрики Франшизы **New** Рейтинги Подкасты Видео Life Work

18 сентября 2021 · Общество · Бизнес

«Бедные будут штурмовать границы»: чем климатическая миграция грозит России и миру

Елизавета Вечерова
Автор

Инна Титова
Редакция Forbes

Копировать ссылку




Фото Jerome Delay / AP / ТАСС

CONCLUSIONS

- The importance of the climate agenda has significantly diminished since 2022 at all levels
- There is an existing framework for the climate agenda in Russia, but in recent years, it has shifted more toward adaptation strategies rather than focusing on GHG emissions reduction. This framework is increasingly disconnected from global processes, and the gap continues to widen
- Before 2022, business was the driving force behind Russia's involvement in the global carbon market and the implementation of climate projects. However, the sanctions imposed after 2022 have disabled or slowed most of these initiatives
- With recent policies targeting environmental NGOs and independent journalism, there is a significant lack of constructive criticism regarding Russia's environmental policy. The disruption of international links in science, education, and other traditionally global fields exacerbates this trend
- Skepticism towards climate change has been growing in public opinion. Beyond the familiar narratives, since 2022, climate change has increasingly been framed as an issue of 'Western origin'
- The issue of climate migration has almost entirely disappeared from the public discourse since 2022



DIALOGUE



Lucy Szaboova

Food and Agricultural Organization
of the United Nations
(FAO)



Manuel Hernandez

International Food Policy
Research institute
(IFPRI)



Ludwika Klejnowska

Polish Humanitarian Action



Yulia Kuznetsova

Independent expert



Feel free to ask your question in the Q&A box

Q&A



BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making

3:50





WRAP UP



BASSEL DAHER

Texas A&M Energy Institute
SustainFood Network
International Water Resources Association



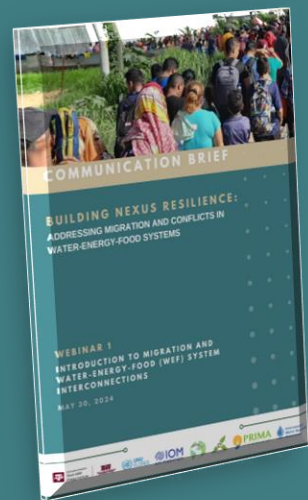


WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar #1

May 30, 2024

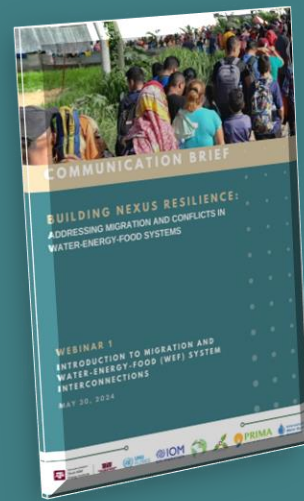
Introduction to Migration and Water-Energy-Food (WEF) System Interconnections



Webinar #2

September 10, 2024

Integrating Migration Models and WEF Assessments



Webinar #3

December 3, 2024

Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making





WRAP UP AND NEXT WEBINAR

Upcoming Conference

Dresden Nexus Conference – United Nations University



APRIL 2025



Share your feedback!

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making

