

## Annual Progress Report Template

| Migration MPTF<br>ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT                         |   |
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| PROJECT INFORMATION  |   |
| <b>Joint Programme Title:</b>                                    | Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region                          |
| <b>Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):</b> | The region comprising of Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) |
| <b>Project Identification Number:</b>                            | 00126022  |
| <b>Convening UN Organization:</b>                                | IOM (technical co-leads IOM and ILO)  |
| <b>PUNO(s) (PUNOs):</b>  | IOM, ILO, UNOPS (Platform on Disaster Displacement - PDD) and UNHCR.  |
| <b>Key Partners:</b>   | Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat<br>IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)   |
| <b>Project Period (Start – End Dates):</b>                       | 18 Feb 2021 - 18 May 2023   |
| <b>Reporting Period:</b>   | 1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022  |
| <b>Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget:</b>                     | <i>IOM 943 870 USD</i><br><i>ILO 622 180 USD</i><br><i>UNOPS 483 950 USD</i><br><i>UNHCR 100 000 USD</i><br><b><i>Total 2 150 000 USD</i></b>                       |
| <b>Total Funds Received To Date:</b>                             | <i>IOM 943 870 USD</i><br><i>ILO 622 180 USD</i><br><i>UNOPS 483 950 USD</i><br><i>UNHCR 100 000 USD</i><br><b><i>Total 2 150 000 USD</i></b>                       |
| <b>Report Submission Date:</b>                                   | 31 March 2023   |
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## Executive Summary

This regional Joint Programme “[Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development \(IGAD\) Region](#)”, briefly called Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC) contributes to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. It supports regional, multi-stakeholder approaches to preparedness, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and acts to minimise the structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin in the context of disasters linked to climate change. It consists of four main results areas (Pillars) which are interlinked and built for addressing needs and gaps identified in DATA AND KNOWLEDGE; NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS; DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS and REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS.

The MDCC supports the implementation of the global frameworks such as the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also brings forward the IGAD protocol on Free Movement of Persons, which was adopted by the IGAD Member States in June 2021.

The MDCC builds on strong partnerships and synergies with Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), and IGAD, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and their Member States, building on their existing programmes and projects in the region, and it constantly seeks synergies with other relevant stakeholders and their initiatives.

The MDCC incorporates the GCM principles, particularly the whole-of-society and whole-of government approaches as well as rights-based and gender-sensitive responses through engaging stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global level, including migrants (both women and men) and communities that have been affected or are at -risk of being affected by disasters, environmental degradation and climate change.

The two-year programme officially started on 18 February 2021. The following results were achieved in each result area (Pillar) during this reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2022:

### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### **PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE**

The purpose of this pillar is to ensure that governments and relevant stakeholders will have increased information and understanding of risk and the human mobility challenges related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change for use in early warning systems and for operational and policy decision-making. The activities will contribute to minimizing displacement risk in the IGAD region and therefore benefit communities who are at risk of environmental and climate-induced disasters and displacement.

Progress towards enhancing access to quality and reliable data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility have continued through the Pillar I activities during the reporting period, with various milestones having been achieved, including the development of a decision-making model and of disaster displacement risk profiles for cyclones in Somalia and floods in the region.

To facilitate further progress, ICPAC, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale (CIMA) Research Foundation organised various workshops and participated in a number of policy forums. ICPAC continued to advance the human mobility agenda at regional and global forums and contributed to discussions with technical partners toward the inclusion of human mobility. In the context of the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOF), a regional forum convening climate scientists, governmental and non-governmental organizations, development partners, decision-makers, and civil society stakeholders among others, this included a presentation on the preliminary results of the disaster displacement risk models in a GHACOF 60 workshop held on 18 February 2022, GHACOF 61 on 17 May 2022, as well as a dedicated side event during GHACOF 62 on 24 August 2022.

ICPAC, with the support of the mobility analyst, developed an Action Plan that defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing of the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD member states and community of practice. ICPAC continued to actively engage in the program's different activities and discussions and coordinated closely with IOM, CIMA Foundation, PDD, and other program partners. ICPAC continued to advance the human mobility agenda at regional and global forums and contributed to discussions with technical partners toward the inclusion of human mobility.

Importantly, while addressing the gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in climate variability and change, ICPAC worked closely with IOM and CIMA for capacity enhancement, through organizing workshops and trainings.

#### PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The purpose of this pillar is to enhance inclusivity of policymaking in the IGAD region and policy coherence on human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters aligned with global and regional laws, policies, standards and practices.

Partners made extensive progress on addressing challenges and opportunities of human mobility across different policy and action areas in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change, while enhancing opportunities to strengthen vertical and horizontal policy coherence in the region, particularly through the evidence from the climate change and disaster related policy reviews and inclusion of elements of human mobility.

Two policy reviews were completed, for better incorporation of human mobility elements in climate change and disaster related policies in Kenya and Somalia, and pilot project interventions were designed from the recommendations of the policy reviews together with relevant stakeholders, for piloting and validating the interventions with local communities and enhancing inclusive policymaking.

Particularly, in Turkana County, Kenya partners engaged local ward climate change committees of Turkana west, Turkana North, and Kibish in ward climate change adaptation action plan development, resulting in sub-county climate change adaptation action plans. Furthermore, IOM provided support to the Turkana County government in Kenya to strengthen human mobility and gender aspects in the County Integrated Development Plan, by the request of the county.

IOM also advocated for the inclusion of human mobility, environment, and climate change aspects in the Kenya United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) technical working group Terms of Reference (ToRs),

and particularly advocated for the inclusion of climate change elements in the Kenya National GCM Implementation Action Plan, which will be revised in 2023.

### PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

The purpose of this pillar is to support better preparedness, operational readiness and regional/bilateral cooperation and coordination in IGAD and their Member States, when responding to and providing protection in situations where people are displaced across international borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

Efforts towards this end focused on the development of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay in disaster contexts, which will later be tested and validated through simulation exercises, as well as corresponding consultations with relevant governments in the IGAD region. Despite progress being made to this end, Pillar III activities have fallen behind schedule mainly due to administrative challenges and staff changes.

Positively, partners selected a consultant to support the promotion of improved collaboration on disaster preparedness through the piloting of elements of the IGAD Free Movement Protocol Article 16 on Movement of Persons Affected by Disasters. The consultant developed a desk review and mapping of laws, policies, practices, and tools on admission and stay in the disaster context, which was finalized and shared with project partners in December 2022. A first version of SOPs was drafted in close consultation with Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. These Draft SOPs include information on institutional coordination, institutional responsibilities, criteria for activation/deactivation, entry and reception, registration and documentation, information management, security measures, minimum standards of treatment and access to humanitarian assistance, including age, gender, and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) and referral pathways for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) extension of stay, transitions to solutions, and international and/or regional cooperation, protection, rights, and more.

### PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

The purpose of this pillar is to enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration in disaster, environmental degradation and climate change contexts in the IGAD region. Furthermore, it aims to enhance the engagement of migrants and affected communities in green economy policy development and create sustainable livelihoods such as green jobs and green entrepreneurship opportunities. Well-managed and rights-based labour mobility can provide opportunities to increase resilience and adaptation.

To enhance the evidence base intended to inform policies seeking to facilitate pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and to minimize displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, the programme partners progressed with interventions for addressing the nexus of environmental degradation and unemployment as a driver for irregular migration and enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities.

IOM finalized a report on a stronger integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy and related policies in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala. Pilot project interventions were designed from the recommendations of the policy review together with relevant stakeholders, for piloting and validating the interventions with local communities, enhancing inclusive policymaking. In Kenya, implementation was commenced on enhancing the access to sustainable development and income generation through

Agroforestry, and Climate-Smart Agriculture,<sup>1</sup> as well as rangeland management. In Somalia, skills building was considered as a core component of promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development, and durable solutions while improving their access to green jobs. Skills building focused on renewable/clean energy (e.g., installation, reparation, and maintenance of solar panels) sector and waste management sector (recycling skills especially for plastic bag replacement).

UNHCR finalised the report on the study of “Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region: a case study in the shared border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia”; the report is set to be released in the first quarter of 2023.

ILO conducted a market system analysis study on green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. Building on the outcomes of the study, pilot interventions are being implemented in selected project target areas in Ethiopia to promote green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship promotion, and supporting access to finance.

### PARTNERSHIP

All interventions entail GCM principles with special focus on people-centredness, human rights dimension, child sensitivity and gender-responsiveness throughout the interventions. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are taken forward through engaging regional, national and county government partners, relevant technical partners, local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and community members in project activities.

Partners have organized workshops and several visibility events (see annual report annex on visibility below) engaging different stakeholders and partners, for example:

- International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022 (online).
- The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) in Indonesia in May 2022.
- The Research and Evidence Facility second international conference on Migrants and Forcibly Displaced Persons: towards greater inclusion and protection – conference in Kenya in June 2022.
- The Africa Climate Week in Gabon in August 2022.
- The 7th Pan-African Forum on Migration #PAFoM 7 in Rwanda in October 2022.
- 27th Conference of Parties of Climate Change (COP 27) in Egypt in November 2022.

Partners took forward results-based-management by conducting planned monitoring activities, as well as monthly technical working group meetings, steering committee meetings, discussions on lessons learned, and annual After Action Reviews.

### MAIN CHALLENGES

During 2021, the effective programme implementation was influenced by COVID-19 restrictions, and political instability, which further reflected the implementation of the interventions also in 2022.

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1 FAO <https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture/en/>

However, tremendous progress was made during 2022. Despite the progress, the following challenges were faced:

- Lengthy recruitment processes – consultancies and implementing partners: recruitment processes can take time, particularly as recruiting implementing partners and consultants with relevant thematic expertise is a challenge.
- Political instability and insecurity in the region, such as in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia influenced access to project sites.
- Elections in the region, such as in Kenya and Somalia influenced the effective implementation to a small extent.

## Annual Progress

### 1. Summary and Context

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union, comprising the Member States of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

The IGAD region is regarded as one of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change. Countries in the region are regularly affected by slow and sudden onset extreme weather and climatic processes and events, most commonly environmental and land degradation, drought, water level changes, rainfall variability, floods, landslides, and storms. These degrade ecosystems, reduce crop yields, and destroy habitable areas, livelihoods, jobs, business premises and other infrastructure.

Different forms of human mobility (including displacement, migration, and planned relocation) to, from and within the IGAD region reflect the complex drivers and structural factors that often compel people to leave their country or homes of origin. The number of people migrating and those at risk of displacement is anticipated to increase in the coming years if effective climate action and inclusive development efforts are not carried out, considering projected population growth, constant environmental change, degradation, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of hazards associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Policies need to be adapted to manage these unprecedented stressors and the MDCC programme supports countries in the IGAD region to make these changes. The interventions will create evidence to support policymaking and minimise disaster displacement risk in the IGAD region. The MDCC takes forward regional approaches to enhance vertical and horizontal policy coherence related to human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change; and to enhance sustainable development, the green economy and regular migration pathways.

The joint programme is a partnership between IOM; ILO; PDD (hosted under United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)); UNHCR; IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre; and the IGAD Member states Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

The overall objective of this programme is to contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in line with the vision and guiding principles of the GCM. The programme supports the implementation of the GCM; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); 2015 Paris Agreement; Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region, adopted in June 2021.

The programme started officially on 18 February 2021. During 2021, the effective programme implementation was influenced by COVID-19 restrictions, and political instability, which further reflected the implementation of the interventions also in 2022, in addition to administrative challenges and political insecurities in the region. Despite the challenges, and through the commitments from partners to achieve results, tremendous progress was made during 2022.

## 2. Results

The overall objective of this programme is to contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in line with the vision and guiding principles of the GCM.

### PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

#### **OUTCOME 1: National Governments in the IGAD region have enhanced access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility**

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

Partners have made essential progress towards enhancing access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region. This progress has been made through addressing gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in the context of climate variability and change and by establishing new innovative tools to prevent and respond to disaster displacement. These processes were supported through the development of disaster displacement risk profiles and the decision-making model, ultimately enhancing the availability of evidence and capacities of IGAD including ICPAC on the links between human mobility, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation in the region.

CIMA, PDD, and ICPAC have worked closely together on a range of activities to achieve these outcomes, including collecting data on flooding and tropical cyclone events and related impacts, as well as operationalizing methodologies to assess disaster displacement risk and related vulnerabilities. The team conducted a data collection mission in Sudan during Q2 of 2022 and consulted with various experts and stakeholders in coordination meetings with key partners such as GIZ and IDMC.

In addition, under both Output 1.1 and Output 1.2 a total of 7 presentations were held in relevant policy forums and workshops to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development in the region. These included presentations on the preliminary results of the disaster displacement risk and decision-making models at GHACOF 60 on 18 February 2022, GHACOF 61 on 17 May 2022 (only risk model), as well as GHACOF 62 on 24 August 2022, along with other relevant engagements in policy forums and bilaterally with key partners (see more information under 1.1.3 and 1.2.3). These activities were instrumental in bringing together different experts and stakeholders, including ICPAC staff, climate scientists, governmental and non-governmental organizations, development partners, decision-makers, and civil society stakeholders, to discuss the results of Pillar I activities and next steps.

ICPAC, with the support of the mobility analyst, developed an Action Plan that defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing of the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD member states and community of practice. Importantly, while addressing the gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in climate variability and change, ICPAC worked closely with IOM and CIMA for capacity enhancement, through organizing workshops and trainings.



The achievements under this outcome will particularly contribute to minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in the IGAD region.

**OUTPUT 1.1: Methodologies and models to assess disaster displacement risk are available for IGAD, ICPAC, Member State Governments and other relevant stakeholders**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 2 disaster displacement risk models developed for 1) cyclones in Somalia and 2) flooding in the IGAD region

The technical partners CIMA Foundation, with the support of the IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC and the Secretariat of the PDD, have worked together to develop disaster displacement risk profiles on agreed risk metrics. Specifically, this included disaster displacement risk profiles on cyclones for Somalia and on floods for the wider region, complementing other activities in the area by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) that were already considering droughts.

A consultant was recruited to support data collection for the development of the risk profiles, which cover floods and cyclones in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. These three countries were selected during different stages of the project activities, starting with Sudan and South Sudan given that they have been the worst affected countries over time with different flood events (in the period 2000–2021) compared to the other IGAD countries; with Somalia later added to the data collection exercise as the country most hit by cyclones (for the period of the 1980s - 2020) in the IGAD region. The consultant successfully developed a baseline spatial data of impacts and metrics for mapping out cyclones and flood prone areas, identifying vulnerable populations, and exposed assets to floods and cyclones from the 1980s to 2021. Post-disaster impact databases covering all three countries were developed and the results were integrated into existing ICPAC products, for example ICPAC's East Africa Hazards Watch and the ICPAC Geoportal.

The initial results of the disaster displacement risk profiles were shared with ICPAC during the capacity development mission that took place on 12–14 October 2023, during which participants had the opportunity to discuss the results, gap areas, and next steps in incorporating these into ICPAC forecasts.

Activities conducted:

**1.1.1 Develop and customize displacement risk models for the IGAD Member States and livelihood zones within specific countries**

- Baseline spatial data of post-disaster impacts and metrics was developed.
- The flood disaster displacement risk profile was finalised.
- The cyclone disaster risk profile was finalised.
- A cross comparison with the IDMC data on displaced people was prepared as a first validation of the risk profile results.

### 1.1.2 Generate and validate displacement risk estimates

- The technical partners developed a methodology on the most relevant identified factors determining long-term displacement, to be used for the development of relevant thresholds.
- A data consultant supported processing already collected data for the risk profile implementation, helped in selecting countries for data collection, engaged in additional data collection on cyclones and related impacts to validate the displacement risk estimates, integrated the results of the data collection process with existing ICPAC products including East Africa Hazard Watch and the ICPAC Geoportal, and provided overall risk modelling support in coordination with key partners and stakeholders.

### 1.1.3 Present initial results of the displacement risk estimates in relevant forums like GHACOFs

- On 18 February 2022, CIMA presented on Pillar I activities a GHACOF 60 workshop.
- On 17 May 2022, CIMA and ICPAC presented the initial disaster displacement risk modelling results in a workshop on ‘Disaster Displacement Modelling and Regional Frameworks’ at the margins of GHACOF 61.
- On 24 August 2022, CIMA presented on Pillar I activities in a dedicated side event during GHACOF 62.

## **OUTPUT 1.2: A decision-making model and relevant data collected in the IGAD Region are available and interoperable**

### Indicator progress 2022:

- Decision support tool developed through an agent-based model
- 6 presentations / policy discussions in relevant forums

Following the series of technical meetings during the previous reporting period to define the scope and methodology for the decision-making model, PDD together with ICPAC and CIMA, coordinated the recruitment of a consultant to collect relevant data on flooding near Khartoum in Sudan. The decision to collect data near Khartoum, Sudan was made in view of the increased flood risks in the country, especially following heavy floods in 2020, as well as the relative importance of a forward-looking model to address and understand the risk of displacement due to floods, and the willingness of the Sudanese authorities to support the mission. The decision followed a Solutions Space Workshop on Disaster Displacement Risk Modelling that took place on 1 December 2021. Considering the security conditions and accessibility, the initial focus on the White Nile and the Blue Nile States was later changed to Khartoum State.

Data collection in other countries was not planned considering the limited available capacity and timeline. After receiving approval from the Sudanese government authorities, the consultant conducted data collection between 8–19 May 2022 in the form of semi-structured interviews with

government authorities and international organisations. With the support of an NGO (COOPI<sup>2</sup>) a questionnaire was conducted with 301 survey respondents.

The data was then fed into an agent-based model used for decision-making to test possible influences of migration policies on disaster displacement, whose methodology CIMA presented during the 12–14 October 2022 capacity development mission, along with other workshops in relevant forums. The analysis of the results of the decision-making model is still ongoing.

Activities conducted:

1.2.1 Engage with partners to identify potential policies, investments and programmatic responses to include in the models

- A feasibility assessment and methodologic workshop with stakeholders had already taken place during the previous reporting period, including the selected options and the motivation of their selection.
- Semi-structured interviews with relevant government authorities and experts were conducted to enrich and validate the results of the methodologic workshop were conducted in Sudan between 8–19 May.
- 301 questionnaires were administered in the selected pilot area in Sudan, with the support of COOPI.

1.2.2 Test the effectiveness of the policies, investments and programmatic responses to identify high impact solutions, or the most effective in reducing displacement risk

- The draft of the Agent-Based Model conceptualization and the flowchart was revised and improved, and shared and discussed with partners during the capacity development mission.
- The coding phase started, used to test the effectiveness of the policies, investments and programmatic responses. The results of this process are yet to be shared.

1.2.3 Present results of the different policies, investments and responses in relevant forums like GHACOFs (6 in total).

- On 18 February 2022, CIMA presented on Pillar I activities a GHACOF 60 workshop.
- On 24 August 2022, CIMA presented on Pillar I activities in a dedicated side event during GHACOF 62.
- On 12-14 October 2022 CIMA presented and discussed Pillar I activities with ICPAC, PDD, IOM and the Government of Kenya through a capacity-building workshop.
- On 25 November 2022, CIMA Research Foundation, ICPAC and PDD convened a workshop with colleagues from GIZ and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) on the development of the decision-making model.
- On 13-15 October 2023 CIMA presented and discussed Pillar I activities with ICPAC, PDD, and IOM through a capacity-building workshop.
- On 15 October 2023 CIMA and ICPAC presented Pillar I activities in a regional workshop on the MDCC program to a variety of government and other stakeholders.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://coopi.org/en/country/sudan.html>

### **OUTPUT 1.3: IGAD and ICPAC have enhanced capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 3 capacity enhancement sessions held for ICPAC on understanding the nexus between climate-disaster-human mobility and access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region

ICPAC continued to collaborate with IOM and CIMA for capacity enhancement closely. In February 2022, the IOM Data team visited the ICPAC office and conducted a learning needs assessment. Based on this, IOM came up with a capacity enhancement plan, coaching programme, which has been implemented in collaboration with ICPAC.

This coaching programme has familiarized ICPAC with data on human mobility to enable it to work with different data sources that can be used with the model developed by CIMA and to collaborate with the Member States and partners in the use of the analysis of the impact that climate has on human mobility for early action.

Furthermore, capacities have been enhanced in priority areas identified with ICPAC in the learning needs assessment. To further expand the capacity enhancement to the member states, ICPAC mobilized internal resources from IGAD migration programs under Swiss funding to support a four-day workshop. Thus, IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC and IOM organized a workshop: Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change, and Environmental Degradation in the IGAD Region, in Mombasa, Kenya on 26–29 August 2022. This workshop enhanced the national and regional capacities in understanding the nexus between climate-disaster-human mobility and access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region. The workshop was participated by 28 (7 females and 21 males) persons and participants consisted of representatives from the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration, representatives from the national refugee management agencies and other actors responsible for displacement, IGAD Member State focal points on disaster risk reduction/management and on climate change. Staff from the IGAD migration unit, ICPAC, and IOM also participated in the workshop. At the end of the workshop, a feedback form was deployed to assess the immediate outcomes and utility of the workshop. The results indicate that the workshop was useful in enhancing the skills and knowledge of the participants in human mobility and climate change. Testimonials were also provided by two participants (please see annual report annex on testimonials below). Further information on the Activity report annexed.

In enhancing ICPAC capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation, CIMA delivered presentations in GHACOF 60 and GHACOF 62 and through a dedicated training session during 12–14 October 2022.

Discussions have been on-going on how to better incorporate human mobility in ICPAC products, as part of the bigger Action Plan of ICPAC created in February 2022, “Action plan for including human mobility within ICPAC and stakeholder coordination structures during and beyond the project”.

Activities conducted:

### 1.3.1 Establish and implement a DTM coaching programme with ICPAC

- Learning Needs Assessment was conducted, and coaching curriculum created.
- In enhancing ICPAC capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation, CIMA delivered a presentation in a side event of the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) 60 on 18 February 2022 where the preliminary results of the displacement risk profiles were explained to ICPAC personnel and Member States.
- CIMA delivered a similar presentation with updated results in the GHACOF 61 on 17 May 2022, and the consultant supporting the disaster displacement risk profile development engaged with ICPAC staff through a regional technical workshop on 16 June 2022.
- IGAD Secretariat, including ICPAC, and IOM organized a regional workshop: Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change, and Environmental Degradation in the IGAD Region, in Mombasa, Kenya on 26-29 August 2022 on enhancing understanding of the nexus between climate-disaster-human mobility and access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region.
- ICPAC hosted a training on disaster displacement risk modeling in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 12–14 2022, provided by CIMA Research Foundation and the PDD Secretariat. During the training, staff from ICPAC, IOM and the Kenyan government, specifically from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received insight into the methodology and development of disaster displacement risk profiles for the IGAD region and discussed their integration into existing ICPAC products, including its [Geoportal](#) and [East Africa Hazard Watch](#).
- CIMA Research Foundation, ICPAC and PDD convened a workshop On 25 November 2022, with colleagues from GIZ and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) on the development of a decision-making model to guide decision-making and policy development on human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in the IGAD region.

### 1.3.2 Recruit a ‘mobility expert’ to be embedded within ICPAC to support capacity enhancement of ICPAC and act as liaison for this joint programme

- The Mobility Analyst, recruited in December 2021, finalized a plan of action and a workplan for institutionalizing human mobility within ICPAC. The action plan defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD Member States and community of practice and beyond this programme.
- ICPAC, with PDD and IOM, advanced the implementation of the action plan. (Please see Action Plan and workplan as annex).

PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

**OUTCOME 2: National Governments in the IGAD region have included human mobility considerations in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation across relevant policy areas**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 2 sub-county climate change adaptation action plans in Turkana Kenya were developed to become migrant-inclusive

IOM and IGAD Secretariat have made extensive progress on addressing challenges and opportunities of human mobility across different policy and action areas in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

Through the interventions initiated under this outcome National governments in the IGAD region will be able to enhance the vertical and horizontal policy coherence in the region, in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, particularly through the evidence from the climate change and disaster related policy reviews and inclusion of elements of human mobility.

Partners engaged local ward climate change committees of Turkana west, Turkana North, and Kibish Kenya in ward climate change adaptation action plan development, resulting to sub-county climate change adaptation action plans.

Furthermore, IOM provided support to the Turkana County government, Kenya in strengthening human mobility and gender aspects in the County Integrated Development Plan, by the request of the county.

IOM also advocated the inclusion of human mobility, environment and climate change aspects in the Kenya UNNM technical working group ToRs, and particularly the Kenya National GCM Implementation Action Plan.

**OUTPUT 2.1: National Governments and IGAD have evidence & enhanced capacities to include human mobility considerations, including the specific vulnerabilities of women and children, in national and regional policies, strategies and action plans that pertain to migration, climate change and disasters**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 66 (21 females and 45 males) stakeholders trained on human mobility, in the context of disasters climate change and environmental degradation in Kenya.
- 2 Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations produced to be validated by local communities, and community pilot projects commenced in Turkana Kenya and 2 districts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Partners enhanced evidence-based and inclusive policymaking by finalizing two policy reviews and designing pilot project interventions from the recommendations of the policy reviews together with relevant stakeholders and commenced the implementation of them.

Capacities (knowledge) of the local authorities were strengthened through trainings on Migration, Environment and Climate change nexus in Kenya. Local ward climate change committees from two sub-counties in Turkana Kenya were engaged with local authorities in policymaking.

To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, partners closely collaborated with the national and local authorities, and recruited local NGOs to support the implementation of the interventions.

In Kenya, partners selected the following interventions for the pilot project implementation:

- i) Increase capacities of Turkana County Government for effective service delivery and efficient implementation of both local and national Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management policies
- ii) Support the County Government in incorporating human mobility aspects in the revised County Climate Change Action plan, through engaging local communities in the policymaking.

In Somalia, partners selected to focus on green economy development through skills development, thus these pilot project activities will be reported under outcome 5.

Activities conducted:

2.1.1 Assess the comprehensiveness of existing policy responses in relation to human mobility, environment and climate change

- IOM recruited a local consultant in February 2022 to undertake a policy review to analyse to what extent human mobility is incorporated in the Kenya National and Turkana County Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy frameworks. The policy review was finalized and stakeholders validated it in a meeting on 5 May 2022.
- IOM established a partnership in February 2022 with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) in Somalia to undertake a policy review to analyse to what extent human mobility is incorporated in the National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy frameworks. The policy review was finalized, validated also by the new government.
- Partners designed pilot project interventions from the recommendations of the policy reviews together with relevant stakeholders, and commenced the implementation of them.

2.1.2 Conduct a pilot validation exercise, inclusive of a consultation phase to collect local evidence of 'good practices' of climate adaptation and/or DRR strategies that build community resilience, at the community level of the recommendations resulting from the review of existing policies and frameworks

**KENYA:**

- Together with different stakeholders, project locations were identified in Kenya where the pilot interventions on better integration of human mobility into climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and policy implementation would be implemented. These locations

are in Turkana county: Turkana west, Turkana North, and Kibish, in Kenya. A local NGO Lotus Kenya Action for Development organization (LOKADO<sup>3</sup>) was selected and engaged in June 2022 to implement pilot projects.

- In February 2022, IOM recruited a Programme Assistant to work in Turkana county, IOM Kakuma Sub-Office to support the implementation and monitoring of the interventions.
- In June 2022, IOM organized a two-day training on enhancing understanding on Migration, Environment and Climate Change nexus in Nairobi for different county officials. This activity was funded by another project, but an official from Turkana County Government was invited and participated in the training, as well as the Kenya National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) on migration focal point for the programme (2 pax, male).
- In August 2022, partners improved capacities of Turkana County Climate Change committee on climate change and relevant frameworks, tools and techniques to facilitate planning and designing community-based adaptation projects through a three-day training on 22–24 August 2022, in Turkana Kenya. The training brought together 64 county officials (21 females and 43 males).
- On 18 July 2022 129 (40 females and 89 males) Local ward climate change committees from three sub-counties in Turkana Kenya were supported to attend an official launch of ward climate change policy, act, and climate change fund regulation in Lodwar organized by Turkana County government.
- Partners strengthened capacities of ward climate change committees of the selected sub-counties through a training on 19 July 2022 on the roles and responsibilities regarding local climate action and engagement. The training was participated by 129 ward members (40 females and 89 males).
- Furthermore, partners engaged local ward climate change committees of Turkana west, and Turkana North and Kibish sub-counties in ward climate change adaptation action plan development. Two-rounds of consultations were held (First rounds September-October, and second round in December 2022) with all the wards, resulting to a sub-county climate change adaptation action plans.
- Turkana County government invited IOM to provide support in strengthening human mobility aspect in the County Integrated Development Plan, and a workshop was organized in Nairobi on 19 January 2023. Participants included Turkana County Director of economic planning, Turkana County Senior Economist and Turkana County Director of Environment and Climate Change, as well as Kenya Red Cross, IOM and LOKADO.

#### **SOMALIA:**

- Together with the DOECC, project locations were identified in Somalia where the pilot interventions on better integration of human mobility into climate change and disaster risk reduction policy implementation will be implemented. The locations are in Mogadishu in Somalia.
- As the findings of both reports (outcomes 2 and 5) indicated that skills building is a core component in promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development and furthering their durable solutions as well as part of the engagement of migrants in the realisation of climate change policies, it was decided that the pilot intervention will focus on skills building in the renewable energy sector and waste management. The intervention,

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<sup>3</sup> <https://lokadoke.wordpress.com/about/>



therefore, covers both outcomes 2 and 5. This was also considered as a risk mitigation measure (see Challenges section). Intervention implementation update is reported under outcome 5.

### 2.1.3 Conduct discussions at different levels: national, regional policy dialogues, global policy forums

- IOM organized several liaison meetings – online and physical – with the Turkana County Government and their relevant Ministries to establish collaboration under this programme and agree on the next steps. IOM and the County focal points have kept constant and close communications regarding the interventions.
- IOM organized several liaison meetings – online and physical with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia, to establish collaboration under this programme and agree on the next steps.
- All the interventions were embedded in the IGAD structures such as the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM), and NCM representatives were invited relevant events such as trainings and discussion of the project interventions in Turkana.
- A regional workshop “Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate – Regional Workshop” was organized in March 2023 to enhance dialogue, establish synergies and partnerships among stakeholders addressing challenges and opportunities facilitating regular migration pathways, promoting sustainable development and green economy in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change in the IGAD region & in preparation for IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration focusing on the Human Mobility and Climate Change nexus in mid-2023. Stakeholders from different interventions participated the event.

### PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

#### **OUTCOME 3: National Governments in the IGAD region and IGAD have enhanced their preparedness and operational readiness to respond to cross-border disaster-displacement**

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

During the reporting period, the IGAD Secretariat still faced challenges in setting up the necessary administrative frameworks and governing documents (also see ‘Main Challenges’), which included finalizing the Grant Support Agreement between IGAD and UNOPS, as well as the recruitment of a consultant to support the work under Output 3.1 and, to a lesser extent, Output 3.2. The consultant started the activities in July 2022. Following consultations with Member States on the development of the SOPs and the selection of the locations for the cross-border simulation exercises (i.e., Mount Elgon area on the border of Uganda and Kenya as well as the Moyale-Moyale border region on border of South Ethiopia and North Kenya), the consultant developed the desk review on law, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay in disaster contexts in the IGAD region, and developed a first draft of the SOPs in close coordination with the PDD Secretariat. A national consultation workshop on the SOPs with the government of Kenya took place in on 16–18 January 2023, with further workshops held in Ethiopia on 3–4 March 2023 and Uganda on 9–10 March 2023.

The achievements under this outcome will particularly contribute to minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

### **OUTPUT 3.1: National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have skills, tools and capacity to prepare for cross-border disaster displacement**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 7 IGAD countries consulted on the SOP development and simulation exercises

Partners finalized the selection of a consultant to support promoting improved collaboration on disaster preparedness through piloting elements of the IGAD Free Movement Protocol Article 16 on Movement of Persons Affected by Disasters. This will be realized through jointly creating the SOPs in the selected Cross-Border areas affected by disasters; and conducting disaster simulation exercises. The consultant developed a desk review and mapping of laws, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay in the disaster context, which was shared with partners in December 2022.

Furthermore, the consultant developed draft SOPs for Uganda-Kenya and Ethiopia-Kenya in close consultation with the PDD Secretariat, which will serve as a basis for the sensitisation workshops with these three governments and, ultimately, the planned simulation exercises where the SOPs will be tested and validated.

Activities conducted:

3.1.1 Collect and collate examples from law, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay in disaster contexts and prepare and design a tailored training/workshop for IGAD member countries.

- The IGAD Secretariat recruited a consultant to conduct a desk review mapping on law, policies and procedures on admission and stay for people displaced across borders in disaster contexts. The mapping has been finalised and shared with partners in December 2022.

3.1.2 Conduct trainings and organize workshops on admission and stay and on drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in disaster contexts.

- The IGAD Secretariat together with PDD and IOM have engaged the Government of Kenya in the SOP development process through a national workshop on 16–18 January 2023 and workshops with government stakeholders and local authorities in Adama, Ethiopia on 3-4 March 2023 as well as with government stakeholders and local authorities in Mbale, Uganda on 9–10 March 2023. All in all, 94 (16 females and 78 males) persons participated in these workshops.
- The SOPs have already been shared for feedback to the government of Uganda and will be made further available through the relevant focal points in Kenya and Ethiopia in March 2023.

3.1.3 Support drafting, consultation and validation of SOPs at the national and regional level (Regional Consultation)

- In total, 7 IGAD countries were consulted on the SOP development and simulation exercises and, on the basis of these consultations, 2 draft SOPs have been developed for Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia.
- The IGAD Secretariat together with the consultant have engaged in a regional workshop in Mombasa on 26–29 August 2022 to prepare IGAD governments for the development of SOPs under Pillar III.

**OUTPUT 3.2: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay have been put to practice and tested in simulation exercises**

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

Consultations with the Member States led to the initial identification of pilot areas for cross-border simulation exercises. They include the Mount Elgon area on the border of Uganda and Kenya as well as the Moyale-Moyale border region on border of South Ethiopia and North Kenya. Despite ongoing delays in the implementation of activities under Output 3.2., a contingency plan and timeline for the implementation of the simulation exercises has been developed on the basis of the amended grant agreement between the IGAD Secretariat and UNOPS.

Activities conducted:

3.2.1 Conduct 2 simulation exercises (SIMEX)

- Based on interest by national government stakeholders and needs on the ground, partners have identified two cross-border pilot areas for the simulation exercises.
- The simulation exercises are planned to take place before the programme period ends on 18 May 2023.

3.2.2 Formulation, development and dissemination of policy recommendations for improvement regarding gap areas and preparedness capacity.

- Following the simulation exercises, a report including recommendations for improvement regarding gap areas and preparedness capacity will be drafted.

3.2.3 Technical support offered and provided upon requests for institutional and policy development for IGAD Member Countries (National and local level)

- Following the completion of all other activities, Member States will continue to be supported upon request to implement policy recommendations identified under Activity 3.2.2 with the aim to improve policy and institutional preparedness and response capacity on disaster displacement.

PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

**OUTCOME 4: Migrants affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region have enhanced pathways for regular migration and access to protection services in accordance with international, regional and domestic law**

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

Partners commenced the activities for creating evidence on the interrelationships between protection and cross-border movements and enhancing the awareness and knowledge of the interrelationship between protection and displacement and rights of migrants. ILO commenced an awareness raising campaign on safe, regular and orderly migration, on rights of migrant workers and available protection services for migrant workers in South Wollo Zone (particularly in Kalu woreda), Ethiopia.

UNHCR finalized a regional study on cross-border movements and international protection, particularly on what protection frameworks and coordination mechanisms for implementation exist to respond to human mobility related to climate change and disasters in the IGAD region; and facilitated a Civil Society Workshop: Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region as part of the case study. The study has been impacted by the fact that less cross-border movements were observed than expected.

The achievements under this outcome will eventually contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

**OUTPUT 4.1: Migrants and affected communities have improved knowledge about their rights and obligations under national laws and procedures including available forms of protection**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 3 awareness raising campaign activities conducted in South Wollo Zone, Ethiopia
- 1,000 (544 females and 456 males) persons directly reached through the campaign activities

An awareness raising campaign is underway to raise awareness on safe, regular and orderly migration, on rights of migrant workers and available protection services for migrant workers in South Wollo Zone (particularly in Kalu woreda), Ethiopia.

Appropriate and most effective communication/media channel were identified (Fana FM 96.0) and key messages on regular labour migration were developed in consultation with Beza Posterity Development Organisation (BPDO) - the project implementing partner, the Ministry of Labour and Skills (MoLS), Amhara Region Bureau of Labor, Training and Enterprise (BoLTE), potential migrant workers and returnees and radio journalists.

This was followed by the development of awareness raising materials in local languages targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change.

BPDO organized a local forum/consultative workshop to determine and validate campaign priorities, materials, and secure partnership in campaign roll-out.

Activities conducted:

#### 4.1.1 Produce awareness raising products for migrant workers and communities in the selected localities

- Appropriate communication channels that are most effective in reaching target audiences and disseminating key messages (see below) have been identified. The identified channels include: distribution of printed material, radio spots, street drama and community conversations and peer-to-peer education. The identified local radio station (Fana FM 96.0) is very popular in the target area and has a large coverage area that extends beyond the project's target area. It includes many areas of the Amhara and Afar regions, which are heavily impacted by climate change and migration, and are also used as a transit route for irregular migrants to Yemen via the Kombolcha-Afar-Djibouti route. A radio airtime agreement was signed with the identified radio station and BPDO.
- Key messages on regular labour migration were developed in consultation with BPDO, MoLS, BoLTE, potential migrant workers and returnees. The key messages are aligned with messages developed by the MDCC joint programme, which are:
  - *Demonstrating how it is crucial to promote regular migration pathways, which give access to a regular migration status and access to rights*
  - *Protecting the human rights, including labour rights of migrants on the move and in their countries of destination*
  - *Portraying how migration can be a positive adaptation strategy to climate change, if taking place through regular migration channels.*
- Various awareness-raising materials were developed in local languages targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change, including migrants, potential migrants, and returnees, with particular focus on women and youth. The materials produced include:
  - **Print media:** leaflets, posters and billboards prepared and ready for printing and distribution to target communities and stakeholders
  - **Mass media (Radio):** According to the radio airtime agreement, materials developed by a radio journalist in cooperation with BPDO and ILO, including a public service announcement (PSA), a radio documentary, an expert interview, and a live call with the community are being broadcasted at an appropriate prime time.
  - **Street drama:** Street drama script has been developed by a local theater group and music club that is owned by the project implementing partner. Currently, the play will be performed in places where a large number of community member gather, such as main streets, marketplaces, kebele centers, and so on.
  - **Community conversations and Peer-to peer education: *Session facilitation guide/manual developed.*** Community conversation and peer educators' facilitation guides have been prepared in local language, draft version was printed and shared with selected facilitators.

4.1.2. Organize dedicated campaigns using different channels to enhance knowledge of migrants and potential migrants on their rights and obligations; this could include vulgarization of the use of

modern IT technologies like development of apps for monitoring and reporting of MW situations, migration path to enhance protection for migrant workers

- Community conversation facilitators and peer educators selected and trained. In consultation with community representatives and stakeholder offices in each project target village/kebele, 30 community conversation session facilitators (19 females and 11 males) and 10 female peer-to-peer educators were chosen to undertake community conversations and peer-to-peer sessions; and prior experience with community mobilization events. To build trust, many of the facilitators are migrant returnees, who will share their experiences and raise awareness on the dangers of irregular migration.

4.1.3 Organize local forum with tripartite plus communities<sup>4</sup> to discuss and disseminate key messages on migrant workers' rights

- BPDO organized a local forum/consultative workshop in Kombolcha in late December 2022. The purpose of the workshop was to determine and validate campaign priorities, awareness-raising campaigning materials, and secure partnership in campaign roll-out. A total of 25 (9 females and 16 males) stakeholders attended the workshop, including representatives from universities, media agencies, Technical and vocational education and training' (TVET) institutions, labour agents, zonal and woreda government stakeholder offices, village/Kebele administration, and communities (potential migrants and returnees).
- The awareness raising activities, key messages, and all materials developed were presented to the participants (including leaflets, posters, billboards, community conversation, peer-to-peer manuals, scripts developed for the street show and radio program such as PSA, radio documentary, street drama) for validation.
- Technical and steering committees were formed to monitor and support the planned information campaign and other activities of the project.

**Output 4.2: National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have strengthened guidance, tools and capacities on the application of International and Regional Refugee law and other protection instruments in the context of disasters and climate change and human mobility situations in the IGAD Region**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 1 regional study finalized on cross-border movements and international protection

UNHCR finalized a regional study on cross-border movements and international protection, particularly on what protection frameworks and coordination mechanisms for implementation exist to respond to human mobility related to climate change and disasters in the IGAD region; and

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<sup>4</sup> which includes representatives from the government, worker and employer organisations as well as civil society

facilitated a Civil Society Workshop: Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region as part of the case study. The study has been impacted by the fact that less cross-border movements were observed than expected.

Activities conducted:

4.2.1 Commission a study following up on gaps identified by previous studies in the IGAD region, specifically on the Somali border crossings, regarding regularization and accessibility of migration pathways and international protection

- The study commissioned was finalised in its substance. The study is currently being edited before launch and release to the general public.

4.2.2 Share concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholder

- The recommendations will be shared through the 1) Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate – Regional Workshop in March 2023, and 2) publication of the report, expected to happen in April 2023.
- Recommendations will be further elaborated upon in the launch of the report.

4.2.3 Conduct trainings and capacity enhancement

- On 16 February 2022, UNHCR’s consultant facilitated a Civil Society Workshop: Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region as part of the case study.
- The outcomes of the study were presented in the Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate Regional Workshop in March 2023 as part of the capacity building efforts.

**OUTCOME 5: Migrants and climate affected communities have improved access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities that prevent displacement and forced migration in climate and disaster affected areas in the IGAD region**

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

ILO and IOM progressed with interventions for addressing the nexus of environmental degradation and unemployment as a driver for irregular migration and enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities.

IOM finalized a report on a stronger integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy and related policies in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala.

Pilot project interventions were designed based on selected recommendations from the study and implementation commenced in Kenya and Somalia.

ILO conducted a market system analysis study on green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. Building on the outcomes of the study, pilot interventions are being implemented in selected project

target areas in Ethiopia to promote green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship promotion, and supporting access to finance.

The achievements under this outcome will eventually contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

### **OUTPUT 5.1: Migrant communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in the IGAD region contribute to green economy policy development**

Indicator progress 2022:

- 1 regional study finalized “Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region” and a summary report was created for publication.

Partners organized Consultative forums on Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways, which gave several stakeholders an opportunity to share their inputs and views on the study on better integration of Human Mobility in Green economy and related policies. Thus, IOM in collaboration with the RCC Kampala, finalized this regional study “integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy and related policies in the IGAD region” on the needs and opportunities for stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national green economy and related policies and plans, considering current and predicted future climate impacts on human mobility in the region.

Pilot project interventions were designed based on selected recommendations from the study and implementation commenced. Selected interventions in Kenya include Agroforestry, and Climate-Smart Agriculture, including range land management, enhancing the access to sustainable development and income generation. In Somalia, selected interventions for the pilot project included engagement of displaced populations, currently located in Mogadishu Somalia in skills building as a core component of promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development, and durable solutions while improving their access to green jobs. Skills building focused on renewable energy (e.g., installation, reparation, and maintenance of solar panels) sector and waste management (recycling skills especially for plastic bag replacement).

Partners took forward results-based-management by collecting baseline monitoring data and conducting regular monitoring activities in the selected locations in Turkana Kenya and Mogadishu Somalia.

Activities conducted:

5.1.1 Review and analysis of mobility references in national and regional green economy and green transition policies and development of recommendations to Member States to harness the potential of labour mobility.

- Partners organized a series of **consultative forums**, public events for practitioners in the field of human mobility, climate action, disaster risk reduction, protection, and representatives of international organizations, national and regional partners, Member States, International organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, trade unions,



employers' organizations. The first session was part of the **Migration Week ahead of the IMRF**, and a third session was a side event for **the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022**. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/events/human-mobility-and-regular-migration-pathways-consultative-forums>

- Consultant finalized a study “Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region” and a summary report was created for publication.
- [The final results of the study were discussed with different stakeholders in different forums, such as the IGAD-IOM workshop under pillar I in August; and particularly Africa Climate Week 2022 on 31 September 2022](#). Furthermore, the recommendations were discussed with the local governments and local communities in Somalia and Kenya to ensure local ownership and implementation of the pilot projects.
- Furthermore, the outcomes of the study were presented in the Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate Regional Workshop in March 2023.

5.1.2 Pilot one or more of the recommendations at the community level (in cooperation with ILO to ensure complementarity with initiatives on value chain creation and skills development) to capture lessons learned and best practices for the purposes of informing policy from the migrant’s perspectives, in particular the GCM National Implementation Plans and the national implementation of the UNFCCC Task Force in Displacement recommendation.

#### **KENYA:**

- Together with different stakeholders, project locations were identified for the implementation of the pilot interventions on better integration of human mobility into green economy development. Locations are in Turkana county in Kenya: Namon village, Nawountos village and Nalapatui village. In addition, awareness raising activities were conducted in refugee hosting areas, Kakuma town, Pelekech and Kalobeyei.
- A local NGO, LOKADO, was selected and engaged in June 2022 to implement pilot projects.
- An agroforestry production site, 1 Ha, was established in Namon village. Partners conducted a 6-day training between 19–30 August 2022 to train 12 people (8 females and 4 males), including 1 nursery supervisor, 6 nursery attendants and 5 community volunteers, on establishing and managing a planned tree nursery. Seedlings production was started and a total of 60,000 seedlings were produced by the end of December 2022, and 20,000 were distributed to the local communities.
- Partners supported strengthening rangeland management activities in Nalapatui and Loreng villages. Between 19 and 24 September, partners conducted 2 trainings on pasture reseeding and fodder management, a total of 50 (24 females and 26 males) stakeholders participated.
- Partners supported improving climate-smart agriculture activities in Nawountos village. Partners conducted a 3-day training in October 25– 27 2022 for 37 (23 females and 14 males) participants on climate smart agriculture and innovative dryland farming technologies that conserve and retain water for crop production. The capacities of households were enhanced on climate smart agriculture principles and practices, water efficient technologies and management practices for production of assorted vegetables in their home gardens. The training was delivered in both practical theory session and included a session on income generation opportunities.
- Furthermore, partners supported the climate smart agriculture interventions by improving access to water through rehabilitation of a borehole, installation of three solar panels, water

tank and construction of animal water dispenser in Nawountos. Following this, production of fruit and vegetables started.

- Between 1 – 4 November 2022 and 4 – 5 January 2023, partners conducted 7 public meetings for 287 (165 females and 122 males) to create awareness on the importance of environmental preservation and forest cover in Kakuma town, Pelekech and Kalobeyei, locations hosting refugees.

#### SOMALIA:

- Together with the DOECC, project locations were identified for the implementation of the pilot interventions to better integrate human mobility into green economy development were implemented. Locations are Hamar Jajab and Daynile district in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, partners closely collaborated with the national and local authorities, and recruited Local NGO Horn of Africa Community Development Action (HACDA) in September 2022 to implement pilot projects.
- HACDA provided skills development trainings for a period of two months. Ninety students participated in the trainings and graduated at the end of December: 43 (24 females and 19 males) from clean and renewable energies and 47 (20 females and 27 males) from waste management and plastic recycling. The graduation ceremony was held on 4 January 2023, upon the students successfully completing the training and passing the final test.
- A diaspora mentor was engaged with the students to support them, among others, to enhance the participants' career paths; provide guidance and motivation to the participants; assist them with further improving their knowledge, reaching their full potential and keeping them motivated and active throughout the project. The emphasis was to support the female participants.
- On 18 December 2022, IOM, in partnership with HACDA, held an event to celebrate International Migrants Day in Mogadishu, Somalia. The event was held to enhance understanding on migration, environment, and climate change nexus, while also demonstrating 1) how access to Green Jobs, particularly in clean energy and waste management/plastic recycling sectors, could provide a mechanism to respond to global challenges, of environmental protection, economic development, and social inclusion; and 2) how migrants can contribute to climate action. Furthermore, participants elaborated on solutions to support vulnerable communities to scale up existing climate change mitigation and adoption interventions, and challenges and opportunities for greening labour markets and job creation – skills development and knowledge transfers in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- After the graduation, those students interested in apprenticeships, were engaged with local companies, and others are supported with creating collective business opportunities. This was guided by a rapid market needs assessment that was conducted in Hamar Jajab and Daynile District for the purpose of understanding market systems of solar and waste management sectors and the value chains of solar panels and recycled plastic products.
- In January 2023, a career event was held with 17 companies to connect the students with local companies in renewable and clean energies sectors and waste management and plastics recycling sectors.

## OUTPUT 5.2: Evidence is available on how to support local labour markets and green entrepreneurship in climate change and disaster-prone areas in the IGAD region

Indicator progress 2022:

- 1 market system analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities conducted

Based on consultation meetings with stakeholders, ILO identified Kalu Woreda (district) from South Wollo Zone, Amhara regional state, Ethiopia as the project target district for green job/entrepreneurship and protection interventions.

To identify high-potential sectors/sub-sectors/value chains to promote green jobs in the identified project target district, the ILO conducted a market system analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities in the project area.

Three value chains were identified as high-potential sectors/sub-sectors/value chains for promoting green jobs: mug beans, small ruminant fattening, and solar products. In late December 2022, the ILO held a workshop in Dessie to validate the local market system analysis report. During the workshop, interventions such as entrepreneurship and technical skill training, access to fair and affordable finance, and support to get access to land for both production and marketing of products, business development and agricultural extension services were prioritized based on the needs of the local population.

In addition, a training is planned at regional and district level targeting government stakeholders and the social and other key partners to raise awareness on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices. Consultation meetings with key stakeholders were held and potential training participants (at least 50% women) have been identified.

Activities conducted:

5.2.1 Conduct a Rapid market assessment and validation of results building on the results from the field work on the relationship between climate change, labour migration and employment (complementary with FMPT IGAD/ILO Project)

- Findings under the Policy brief: The interaction between climate change, labour markets and migration in the IGAD region published at the occasion of COP27 in November 2022 under the Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance project implemented together with IGAD, showed that climate change can have a considerable impact on certain sectors of the labour market and thus act as a driver of migration. For more information, see [Labour Migration and Human Mobility: Human mobility and labour migration related to climate change in a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all \(ilo.org\)](#)
- Recognizing the need to support access to alternative livelihoods opportunities, the ILO conducted a market system analysis (MSA) in line with the ILO guide 'Environmental Sustainability in Market Systems and Value Chain Development for Decent Work' focusing on the most vulnerable segments of the population, including migrants, returnees, potential migrants, IDPs, women and youth. More specifically, the MSA aimed to

- Select and analyse potential sectors, sub-sectors and value chains based on a rapid market assessment and in cooperation with local partners.
- identify constraints in terms of decent work deficits and opportunities to improve creation of decent green jobs, identify main actors and their willingness to be involved in implementing potential interventions to support sustainable growth and green job creation.
- Small ruminant fattening, mung beans, solar goods and improved cookstoves, and vegetable production were identified as the value chains with highest employment potential to create sustainable green jobs opportunities for migrants, returnees and potential migrant IDPs, women and youth were prioritised.

#### 5.2.2 Conduct stakeholder workshops and consultations to identify priority areas of focus and inform the development of intervention models.

- ILO conducted a workshop to validate the local market system analysis report in late December. The workshop brought 35 representatives (10 females and 25 males) from the local government, potential migrants, migrant returnees, community and social partners as well as affected populations together in Dessie in late December 2022.
- In addition to validation, participants also assessed models to promote green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for local communities as well as those displaced by the adverse impacts of climate change. Interventions were prioritised based on the needs of the local population. These included entrepreneurship and technical skills training, access to fair and affordable finance, land for both production and marketing of products, business development and agricultural extension services.

#### 5.2.3 Conduct trainings at regional level targeting government and the social partners stakeholders and other key partners on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices.

- Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed and training material preparation is underway to conduct trainings at regional and district level targeting government stakeholders and the social and other key partners on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices.
- Consultation meetings with key stakeholders were held and potential training participants (at least 50 per cent women) were identified.
- The actual training is planned to be delivered in March–April 2023 before the closure of the programme.

#### 5.2.4 Develop intervention models, for example on green entrepreneurship, value chain development, skills development, and access to finance and climate insurance for selected sectors and validated (social agreements) through local social dialogue platforms (to be set or reinforced).

- Based on the workshop held in December 2022 and the identified interventions to promote green jobs and entrepreneurs, a list of potential interventions and priority areas were identified.
- Preparations (ToR, workshop participants, etc.) for an intervention model design validation workshop in February 2023 was finalized.

### OUTPUT 5.3: Green jobs, enterprises and value-chain intervention models for employment generation and skills development designed and implemented in the IGAD region

Indicator progress 2022: n/a

Partners enhanced capacities of 120 stakeholders (64 females and 56 males) in life skills and entrepreneurship through a training which was held between 23 January – 6 February 2023 using the ILO tool Start Your Business (SYB) translated into Amharic (SYB). The training supported income generation capabilities of migrant workers and job seekers in the targeted communities affected by climate change. Life skill and entrepreneurship training participants are now establishing green businesses/enterprises on value chains identified by the green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunity market system analysis study. Access to finance and technical skill training is being facilitated jointly with responsible stakeholder and service providers.

Activities conducted:

5.3.1 Provide entrepreneurship and life skills development trainings for migrant workers (entrepreneurship, financial literacy) using ILOs tools (SIYB, financial education, Women entrepreneurship Development, green enterprises, labour-intensive methodologies) to support income generation and capabilities of migrant workers and job seekers in the targeted communities;

- Participants were chosen based on pre-determined criteria developed in collaboration with the stakeholders, implementing partner and ILO project team. Criteria such as disaster and climate-affected households, economically active poor, people with disabilities, migrant status, willingness to take finance on a loan basis, and willingness to engage with already selected green job business sectors were all considered during the selection process. The Kalu Labor and Training, Livestock, Agriculture, Water and Energy, Environmental Protection, Finance and Economic, and Kebele administrations were all involved in the selection process. From the ten project-targeted kebeles, 120 direct stakeholders (64 females and 56 males) were chosen and included in the training.
- The stakeholders received five days of training between 23 January – 6 February 2023 on business ideas and planning from a SYB certified trainer. The start your business (SYB) training covered everything from brainstorming ideas to business planning. Participants received extensive training in marketing, business ideas, business planning, financial management, business operations, and other areas. After the training, participants stated that they had a much better understanding of the overall business ideas and planning

5.3.2 Promote Green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship and access to finance to address root causes of out-migration (pilot interventions).

- Consultation held with financial institutions and TVET institutions to facilitate access to finance to selected target participants to support transition to the labour market.

5.3.3 Share results - Results from pilot interventions are documented to be presented at national and international sharing events. This includes national knowledge sharing events and local channels to

showcase the results of the pilots. This contributes to increase knowledge of constituents about the linkages between sustainable development, sustainable enterprises and decent work and to identify opportunities for scaling up and replication.

- ILO showcased achievements under the project to underline the importance of regular migration pathways and just transitions towards environmentally sustainable economies in different international and regional events.
  - At COP27, the ILO supported the organization of a side event at the Climate Mobility pavilion to showcase achievements under the joint programme. ILO highlighted preliminary results under the pilot interventions in Northern Ethiopia, including findings under the market system analysis report and planned interventions to promote green jobs and entrepreneurship. The importance of regular migration pathways as an adaptation strategy to climate change was also discussed.
  - ILO will further contribute to the regional workshop on Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate in March 2023 in Kenya and lead a session on ‘Enhancing just transition towards environmentally sustainable and inclusive economies in the IGAD region’.

| Results Reporting Framework   |  |              |  |              |    |  |   |
|---|--|--------------|--|--------------|----|--|---|
| RESULTS   | INDICATORS   | Baseline     | Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year) |              |    | Cumulative Results<br><i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i> | Notes   |
|   |  |              | Y1   | Y2           | Y3 |  |   |
| <b>Outcome 1</b><br><b>National Governments in the IGAD region have enhanced access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility</b> | <b>Outcome Indicator 1a</b><br>Satisfaction on the scenarios (future and early warnings) availed by the project on drivers and risks of human mobility and displacement in the context of climate variability and change, disaggregated by gender, age, agency | No           | N/A  | N/A          |    | N/A  | Interim results and scenarios from Output 1.1 and Output 1.2 were presented during the capacity workshop on March 13–15 2023.<br><br>Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in April 2023. |
|   | <b>Outcome Indicator 1b</b><br># of a) future scenarios b) early warning scenarios including information about expected displacement produced by ICPAC and distributed to National Governments in the IGAD region  | a) 0<br>b) 0 | a) 0<br>b) 0   | a) 0<br>b) 0 |    | a) 0<br>b) 0   | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in April 2023.  |
| <b>Output 1.1</b>   | <b>Output Indicator 1.1a</b><br>Disaster displacement risk model for different   | No           | N/A  | Yes          |    | Yes  | Disaster displacement risk models developed   |

|   |  |    |     |     |  |     |   |
|---|--|----|-----|-----|--|-----|---|
| <p><b>Methodologies and models to assess disaster displacement risk are available for IGAD, ICPAC, Member State Governments and other relevant stakeholders</b></p> | <p>types of hazards available (to be utilized in early warning systems/operational/policy decision-making), disaggregated by hazard (slow onset/rapid onset)</p>         |    |     |     |  |     | <p>for cyclones (Somalia) and floods (region).</p> <p>Indicator collected in February 2023.</p>   |
| <p><b>Output 1.2</b><br/>A decision-making model and relevant data collected in the IGAD Region are available and interoperable</p>                                 | <p><b>Output Indicator 1.2a</b><br/>Decision-support tool available for ICPAC</p>  | No | N/A | tbc |  | tbc | <p>Decision-making tool developed and shared with ICPAC during the capacity development mission on 13–15 March 2023.</p> <p>Indicator is planned to be collected in March 2023.</p> |
|   | <p><b>Output Indicator 1.2b</b><br/># of policies, investments and responses incorporated in the model</p>   | 0  | 0   | tbc |  | tbc | <p>Decision-making tool developed and shared with ICPAC during the capacity development mission on 13–15 March 2023.</p> <p>Indicator is planned to be collected in March 2023.</p> |
|   | <p><b>Output Indicator 1.2c</b><br/>Presentations demonstrating the impact of different policies, investments and responses to targeted audiences (in policy forums)</p> | 0  | 0   | 6   |  | 6   | <p>GHACOF 60, 62</p> <p>Capacity-building workshop 2022</p>   |



|   |  |    |                 |      |  |                                 |   |
|---|--|----|-----------------|------|--|---------------------------------|---|
|   |  |    |                 |      |  |                                 | Capacity-building workshop 2023<br><br>GIZ-IDMC workshop<br><br>Regional MDCC workshop in March 2023.         |
| <b>Output 1.3</b><br><br><b>IGAD and ICPAC have enhanced capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation</b> | <b>Output indicator 1.3a</b><br>A plan of action for including human mobility within ICPAC and stakeholder coordination structures during and beyond the project is drafted by ICPAC 'Mobility expert' staff member supported by the project | No | Draft available | Yes  |  | Available and being implemented | Action plan and workplan created and shared by ICPAC Mobility Analyst   |
|   | <b>Output indicator 1.3b</b><br># of training sessions for ICPAC on human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in the use of data in emergency response and preparedness                                  | 0  | 0               | 3    |  | 3                               | 1 Regional workshop with IGAD and ICPAC in Aug 2022; 2 workshops with CIMA in Oct and Nov 2022.               |
|   | <b>Output indicator 1.3c</b><br>% of trained ICPAC staff report improved knowledge on human mobility data in the humanitarian context, disaggregated by gender, age  | 0% | 0               | 100% |  | 100                             | Training evaluation data collected in the workshop in August 2022. Please see training evaluation as an annex |

|   |  |   |   |    |  |                              |   |
|---|--|---|---|----|--|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Outcome 2</b><br><b>National Governments in the IGAD region have included human mobility considerations in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation across relevant policy areas</b>   | <b>Outcome Indicator 2a</b><br># of national policies (legislation, policy, strategy) amended or developed to become migrant-inclusive and/or address disaster displacement  | 0 | 0 | 3  |  | 3                            | Two Sub-County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans created in Kenya; input provided on the County Integrated Development Plan (Jan 2023) |
|   | <b>Outcome Indicator 2b</b><br># of Governments who demonstrate plans to include disaster displacement and human mobility considerations in GCM National Implementation plans  | 0 | 0 | 1  |  | 1                            | Revision of Kenya GCM implementation Action plan commenced  |
| <b>Output 2.1</b><br><b>National Governments and IGAD have evidence &amp; enhanced capacities to include human mobility considerations, including the specific vulnerabilities of women and children, in national and regional policies, strategies and action plans that pertain to migration, climate change and disaster</b> | <b>Output Indicator 2.1a</b><br># of stakeholders trained on human mobility, in the context of disasters climate change and environmental degradation, disaggregated by gender, age, type of stakeholder and country | 0 | 0 | 66 |  | 66 (21 females and 45 males) | 66 (21 females and 45 males) (training in June in Nairobi (2 pax), training in Turkana (64 pax))  |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 2.1b</b><br>Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO/migrants available  | 0 | 0 | 2  |  | 2                            | 1 in Kenya and 1 in Somalia (results available March 2023)  |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 2.1c</b><br># of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum  | 0 | 0 | 4  |  | 4                            | After Action review with the local communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities (2023).  |

|   |   |     |     |     |    |                              |  |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|----|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Outcome 3</b><br><br><b>National Governments in the IGAD region and IGAD have enhanced their preparedness and operational readiness to respond to cross-border disaster-displacement</b> | <b>Outcome Indicator 3a</b><br>Perceptions from Key Stakeholders on improved coordination for better preparedness and responses regarding disaster displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency | No  | N/A | N/A |    | N/A                          | Awaiting results from Output 3.1 and Output 3.2 Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2023.  |
|   | <b>Outcome Indicator 3b</b><br>Key stakeholders report ability to utilize the newly established SOPs in a disaster context at the end of the project, disaggregated by gender, age, agency            | n/a | N/A | N/A |    | N/A                          | Awaiting results from Output 3.1 and Output 3.2 Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2023.  |
| <b>Output 3.1</b><br><br><b>National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have skills, tools and capacity to prepare for cross-border disaster-displacement</b>             | <b>Output Indicator 3.1a</b><br># of people consulted and trained on the SOP drafting, disaggregated by gender, age, agency/Institution   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 94 | 94 (16 females and 78 males) | Based on participants of the sensitisation workshop in Naivasha, Kenya on 16-18 January 2023 and workshops in Ethiopia and Uganda in March 2023. |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 3.1b</b><br># of countries consulted  | 0   | 0   | 7   |    | 7                            | Regional workshop in Mombasa in Aug 2022. Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia engaged through sensitisation workshops in 2023.                               |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 3.1c</b><br>Draft SOP developed as basis for the simulation exercise (s)  | No  | N/A | 2   |    | 2                            | For Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia.   |

|   |  |    |     |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|----|-----|---|--|---|---|
|   | <b>Output Indicator 3.1d</b><br># of SOPs (Country-specific and Regional), inclusive of gender and protection concerns, available and disseminated for National Governments in the IGAD region | 0  | N/A | 2 |  | 2 | For Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia.                    |
| <b>Output 3.2</b><br><b>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay have been put to practice and tested in simulation exercises</b>   | <b>Output Indicator 3.2a</b><br># of people participated in simulation exercise, disaggregated by gender, age, agency, type  | 0  | 0   | 0 |  | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2023.       |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 3.2b</b><br># of agencies/institutions from each country participated in simulation exercise   | 0  | 0   | 0 |  | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2023.       |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 3.2c</b><br>Policy recommendations on gap areas and areas for improvement to prepare for cross-border disaster- displacement   | No | N/A | 0 |  | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2023.       |
| <b>Outcome 4</b><br><b>Migrants affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region have enhanced pathways for regular migration and access to protection services in accordance with international, regional and domestic law</b> | <b>Outcome Indicator 4a</b><br>% of beneficiaries reporting that the information campaigns influenced their migration decisions, disaggregated by gender, age                                  | 0  | 0   | 0 |  | 0 | Indicator data is planned to be collected in April 2023 |
|   | <b>Outcome Indicator 4b</b><br>% of key stakeholders who demonstrate understanding of the interrelationship between protection and displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency          | 0  | 0   | 0 |  | 0 | Indicator data is planned to be collected in April 2023 |

|   |  |     |     |      |  |                                |  |
|---|--|-----|-----|------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Output 4.1</b><br><b>Migrants and affected communities have improved knowledge about their rights and obligations under national laws and procedures including available forms of protection</b>   | <b>Output Indicator 4.1a</b><br># of campaigns implemented, disaggregated by type of a campaign  | 0   | 0   | 3    |  | 3                              | Campaign activities are underway, and report is planned to be produced and shared before the end of the project period |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 4.1b</b><br># of people reached through campaigns, disaggregated by gender, age and type of a campaign   | 0   | 0   | 1000 |  | 1000 (544 females & 456 males) | 1000 (544 females & 456 males) direct stakeholders and 5000 indirect stakeholders                                      |
| <b>Output 4.2</b><br><b>National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have strengthened guidance, tools and capacities on the application of International and Regional Refugee law and other protection instruments in the context of disasters and issues of climate change and mobility in the IGAD Region</b> | <b>Output Indicator 4.2a</b><br>Study report available   | No  | N/A | N/A  |  | N/A                            | Due to be published in April 2023.   |
|   | <b>Output Indicator 4.2b</b><br>Concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholders documented and shared   | No  | N/A | N/A  |  | N/A                            | Follows the publication of the report.<br><br>Likewise capacity building.  |
| <b>Outcome 5</b><br><b>Migrants and climate affected communities have improved access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities that prevent</b>  | <b>Outcome Indicator 5a</b><br>Perceptions from key stakeholders on improved sustainable livelihoods/green job/ green entrepreneurship opportunities in the community, disaggregated by gender, age, type of stakeholder, project location | n/a | N/A | N/A  |  | N/A                            | Indicator data is planned to be collected in April 2023  |

|  |   |     |     |     |  |     |  |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|--|
| <p><b>displacement and forced migration in climate and disaster affected areas in the IGAD region</b></p>  | <p><b>Outcome Indicator 5b</b><br/>% of community leaders, non-migrant community members and migrants who report being satisfied with the environmental initiatives and durable solutions implemented under the project, disaggregated by gender, age</p> | n/a | N/A | N/A |  | N/A | Indicator data is planned to be collected in April 2023  |
| <p><b>Output 5.1</b><br/><b>Migrant communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in the IGAD region contribute to green economy policy development</b></p>            | <p><b>Output Indicator 5.1a</b><br/>Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO /migrants available</p>  | 0   | N/A | 1   |  | 1   | Regional Green Economy policy review study with case studies in Kenya and Somalia  |
|  | <p><b>Output Indicator 5.1b</b><br/># of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum</p>   | 0   | 0   | 4   |  | 4   | After Action review with the local communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities (2023). |
| <p><b>Output 5.2</b><br/><b>Evidence available on how to support local labour markets and green entrepreneurship in climate change and disaster-prone areas in the IGAD region</b></p> | <p><b>Output Indicator 5.2a</b><br/>Rapid assessment report available</p>   | No  | No  | Yes |  | Yes | Assessment report is available and ready for publication   |
|  | <p><b>Output Indicator 5.2b</b><br/># of persons sensitized on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices, disaggregated by gender, age, agency</p>   | 0   | 0   | 0   |  | 0   | Training workshop planned to be held on March 2023   |
|  | <p><b>Output Indicator 5.2c</b><br/># of forums where intervention models are discussed by stakeholders</p>   | 0   | 0   | 2   |  | 2   | Intervention model design validation   |

|  |   |    |    |     |  |                             |  |
|--|---|----|----|-----|--|-----------------------------|--|
|  |   |    |    |     |  |                             | workshop was be held in Feb 2023   |
| <b>Output 5.3</b><br><b>Green jobs, enterprises and value-chain intervention models for employment generation and skills development designed and implemented in the IGAD region</b> | <b>Output Indicator 5.3a</b><br>Value-chain intervention models available and agreed with key stakeholders  | No | No | Yes |  | Yes                         |  |
|  | <b>Output Indicator 5.3b</b><br># of workers and entrepreneurs trained, disaggregated by gender, age, type of training                                    | 0  | 0  | 120 |  | 120 (64 females & 56 males) | First round (start your green business) training is provided: 120 (64 females & 56 males) - Jan/Feb 2023<br><br>and 2 <sup>nd</sup> round (improve your green business) will be provided in March-April 2023 |
|  | <b>Output Indicator 5.3b</b><br>% of workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises, disaggregated by gender, age | 0  | 0  | 0   |  | 0                           | Indicator data will be collected in April 2023   |

### 3. Partnerships

#### *PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE*

Partnerships with governments and other stakeholders were crucial for the successful implementation of the project. PUNOs and implementing partners focused on consulting and collaborating with governments and key experts working on similar projects in the IGAD region. These engagements included presentations during the GHACOF events, in which different ministries from the IGAD Member States participated, along with dedicated meetings on the various pillar activities. A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also participated in the capacity-development workshop organised by ICPAC, PDD and CIMA on 12–14 October 2022, strengthening engagement on the data and knowledge pillar of the Joint Program at the national level.

In terms of key technical partners, ICPAC is partnering with GIZ under a project entitled “Development of a Modelling Technique for Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC) and Capacity Development in the IGAD Region”. The project aims to develop a modelling technique to forecast the mobility response of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities to slow-onset environmental change, particularly droughts, within the context of future climate change and variability in the IGAD region. ICPAC is engaged with GIZ HMCCC, and GFA Consulting Group on developing a modelling technique of the slow onset modelling system and providing support on contributing to the processing of data and facilitation of liaison required from ICPAC. To this end, ICPAC, CIMA and PDD also met with GIZ and the GFA Consulting Group for a workshop on the decision-making model on 25 November 2022.

CIMA, ICPAC and PDD also engaged with key experts from IDMC for developing their methodology on the decision-making model and the disaster risk modelling profiles for the IGAD region. IDMC participated in the workshop with GIZ and the team on 25 November 2022, along with other bilateral meetings between CIMA and IDMC. The discussions aimed to address technical issues, including on the vulnerability function of the risk models and key concepts used in the decision-making model such as on risk perception, trust in authorities, and the duration of displacement.

The GIZ HMCCC in the IGAD region is also conducting a study on livelihood, resilience, and migration in the context of slow-onset climate change in the IGAD region and plans to conduct a scenario workshop on the nexus between climate-induced human mobility and conflict dynamics in the IGAD region. The livelihood study aims to determine the impacts of droughts on the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, analyze migration decisions in response to the effects of droughts and explore activities and policies that would increase resilience to droughts for the targeted communities. GIZ, with the technical consultant GFA, conducted data collection at the Moyale-Moyale, to use in the modelling parametrization. In addition, GFA deployed enumerator teams in Karamoja to conduct a data collection exercise in June–July 2022. The GFA model is expected to be ready in the third quarter of the year.



ICPAC together with IGAD migration and other IGAD specialized institutions has participated in an in-person GIZ HMCCC Scenario Workshop on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change and Disasters in the IGAD region in Djibouti from 31 May to 2 June 2022. The workshop aimed to bring the expertise of relevant IGAD Institutions on HMCCC and Disaster Displacement and representatives from the Member States to develop and discuss scenarios for HMCCC in the IGAD region. Based on these scenarios, participants will elaborate strategic responses to those scenarios on a regional level. The goal is to strengthen strategic foresight and build the capacities of key resource persons within IGAD and its partner organizations. A report will be produced by Foresight Intelligence, the consulting firm in charge of implementing and moderating the workshop. This report will consist of a description of the scenarios developed during the workshop, systemic illustrations of the scenarios, a summary of the discussions, a description of the process, and participants' feedback.

IOM's engagement in the UN Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa's 'Conflict Prevention Strategy' has been ongoing since 2019. Under the 'environmental' pillar (IV) of the conflict prevention strategy, IOM has brought the MDCC and the efforts of the Special Envoy together to synergize the different streams of work. The work under the MDCC contributed for a small funding stream from the Climate Security Mechanism for research on analyzing the conflict dimension of climate change and migration in the East and Horn of Africa region. The research was finalized and contributed to providing a baseline of information, data and evidence for Pillar 1 of this Programme.

#### *PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS*

To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, partners closely collaborated with the national and local authorities in Kenya and Somalia, in particular, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry in Kenya, and Turkana county in Kenya. In Somalia the DOECC and later on the newly established Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, as well as the local Banadir Regional Administration. Local NGOs, LOKADO and HACDA, were engaged in Kenya and Somalia to support the implementation of the interventions.

IOM participated in the UN Network on Migration Kenya Migration and Development Technical Working Group (TWG). The third meeting of the Migration and Development Technical Working Group was held on 24 February with representatives from the African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), ILO, IOM, the Kenya National Farmers' Federation (KENAFF), Forum CIV and UNWOMEN. Members discussed and updated the workplan; IFAD shared overview on Kenya Remittance Market Study assessment and the PRIME Africa Program in Kenya; and IOM presented on the Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC) regional joint programme. Partners actively seek to enhance synergies and collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Partners have engaged with the regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2021–2024, particularly the different working groups.

IOM's Better Migration Management (BMM) programme finalized a study that identifies policies in the IGAD region that reference migration. In line with efforts to create synergies and complementarity across different programmes of work, the programme team closely followed up the integration of the climate change references in the policy analyses, and provided technical support in different workshop organized around the study.

#### PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

IGAD consulted with the IGAD MS national focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Human Mobility during the workshop in Mombasa on 26-29 August 2022, which included 7 IGAD countries. Further national consultations have taken place with the Government of Kenya as part of the national workshop on the SOPs, which took place on 16–18 January 2023, with support from IOM in Kenya. The IGAD Secretariat together with UNOPS/PDD further consulted with and involved government representatives, local authorities and other stakeholders in the national workshops in Adama, Ethiopia (3-4 March) and Mbale, Uganda (9-10 March). Whereas the regional consultations primarily aimed at gauging the interest of governments to engage on the activities under Pillar III, the national workshops aimed more specifically to discuss the draft SOPs, receive feedback to refine them further, and ultimately prepare for the two simulation exercises.

#### *PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS*

The ILO and its project implementing partner (BPDO) established a very strong partnership with various national, regional, and particularly district and community level tripartite plus stakeholders. Among them are mandated government offices, microfinance institutions, Polytechnic or TVET colleges, private sector actors, industrial parks, employers and workers representatives, NGOs, representatives from kebele and woreda administrations, and project target migrants, potential migrants, and migrant returnee women and youth. Such collaboration is critical to the project's achievements and progress thus far. All these stakeholders mentioned above are part and parcel of the project and expected to continue to be actively involved in the entire project cycle. This will help the project best experiences and lessons to easily be taken up and practiced as their own routine activities, ultimately ensure sustainability. Furthermore, services, which will not be covered by the project, like pre and post enterprise development services, agriculture extension input or technology supply will be provided by respective mandated government stakeholders and the stakeholders has already provided their confirmation and commitment during the stakeholder consultation workshops held.

The Ministry of Labour and Skill and Ministry of Finance and Economy as represented by their regional bureaus, signed a project implementation agreement with ILO. The bureaus assisted in identifying specific project target districts, establishing links with responsible zonal and district offices, and allowing the project to easily enter and operate in the chosen target area.

All district level stakeholders, including local administration, climate change affected target communities, and migrant workers themselves, were consulted and played an important role in

establishing criteria, selecting intervention kebeles/villages and participants, and validating regular migration awareness raising material. Furthermore, they contributed to the validation of identified sectors/sub-sectors/value chains with high green job opportunities via a market system analysis study, as well as the identification of a list of interventions to inform the development of intervention model design.

Safe, orderly, and regular migration awareness raising information campaigns are being conducted by the target district's Women and Social Affairs office in close collaboration with the labor and skill office and the target village local administration. Fana FM 96.0 (media partner) has taken full responsibility for mass media campaign activities such as public service announcements, radio documentaries, live community calls, and so on.

A strong partnership has also been established with the village administration, the school community, community leaders, the project's target migrant returnees, and the university graduate unemployed youth. They are vital in mobilizing community conversation and peer education session participants as well as leading actual sessions. The majority of the session facilitators are migrant returnees. A small number of returnees are also included in the actual sessions. This was done on purpose so that they can share their experience, advise, and be easily trusted by other participants, influencing their decisions.

The study “Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region” was commissioned by the IOM East and Horn of Africa Regional Office and conducted in collaboration with the Regional Collaboration Center (RCC) Kampala, Uganda. The RCC is a collaboration between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and East African Development Bank (EADB). IOM together with the consultant and RCC Kampala also authored an article to be published by the Migration Policy Practice.

To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, IOM closely collaborated with the national and local authorities in Kenya and Somalia, in particular, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry in Kenya, and Turkana county in Kenya. In Somalia the DOECC and later on the newly established Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, as well as the local Banadir Regional Administration. Local NGOs, LOKADO and HACDA, were engaged in Kenya and Somalia to support the implementation of the interventions. Local communities were closely engaged in the interventions and were consulted throughout the implementation process. A diaspora mentor was engaged to support the students.

| <b>Implementation Agreements</b>  |   |   |                                 |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Name &amp; Type of Partner</b>                                       | <b>Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)</b> | <b>Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart</b> | <b>Financial value (if any)</b> |
| <b>Local government and/or related entities</b>                         |   |   |                                 |
| <i>ICPAC, Intergovernmental</i>   | Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with PUNOs   | Outcome 1   | Total value 140,992 USD         |
| <i>Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya</i>                      | Letter of Support   | Outcome 2 and 5   | N/A                             |
| <i>Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) in Somalia</i> | Letter of Support   | Outcome 2 and 5   | N/A                             |
| <i>Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) in Somalia</i> | Partner agreement   | Outcome 2   | Total value 15,000 USD          |
| <i>IGAD Secretariat and ICPAC, Intergovernmental</i>                    | Grant Support Agreement   | Outcome 1 and 3; UNOPS                                  | Total value USD 252,290.00      |
| <b>Non-governmental stakeholders</b>                                    |   |   |                                 |
| <i>Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO), NGO</i>    | Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with IOM   | Outcome 2 and 5   | Total value 19,030,574 Ksh      |

|   |   |                 |                               |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Horn of Africa Community Development Action, NGO</i> | Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with IOM | Outcome 2 and 5 | Total value 155,000 USD       |
| Beza Development Organization (BPDO), NGO               | Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with ILO | Outcome 4 and 5 | Total value 281,051.61 USD    |
| CIMA Foundation   | Research Grant Support Agreement                            | Outcome 1       | Total value USD 199,983.00    |
| MPI   | Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with IOM | Evaluation      | Total 70,000 USD (March 2023) |

#### 4. Cross-Cutting Issues

All interventions entail GCM principles with special focus on people-centredness, human rights dimension, child sensitivity and gender-responsiveness throughout the interventions. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches have been taken forward through engaging national and local government partners, civil society, migrants and community members in programme activities.

Human rights situation analyses were conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya Sudan, Somalia and Uganda.

Implementing partners, HACDA and LOKADO staff, either conducted or provided a proof of a recent trainings on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Partners under Pillar I focused on delivering the disaster displacement risk models for cyclones (Somalia) and floods (regional) as well as the decision-making model. Cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender-responsiveness and child sensitivity are still being mainstreamed into the models: for the disaster displacement risk model, subject to data availability, socioeconomic impact data will be disaggregated to capture human rights, gender and child sensitivity dimensions. For the decision-making model, the methodology (agent-based modelling) has been set up in a way that each individual agent has attributes, such as age, gender, economic status (including main source of income), marital status, occupation, education level, language, religion and each individual agent can

experience demographic, social, environmental and/or economic processes including birth, death, out-migration, floods, price volatility or new neighbours. As such, the results of the decision-making model are intended to provide policymakers disaggregated information, subject to data availability, about the specific needs and challenges faced by women and children as well as how different policies may be able to address these.

Activities under Pillar III are still in the initial implementation phase, but mainstreaming of human rights, gender responsiveness and child sensitivity have been incorporated in the planning of these activities, for example through relevant sessions on human rights, protection and gender during the national consultations to discuss the SOPs. Partners will also engage with relevant stakeholders to ensure the draft SOPs are inclusive of protection and gender concerns. Moreover, partners will try to ensure a gender balance when countries nominate their national participants for the trainings/simulation exercises planned for 2023.

Pillars II and IV: Outputs 2.1 and 5.1: All the policy reviews incorporated rights and gender considerations. The local NGO, LOKADO in Turkana Kenya, prioritised women in the selection of project management committee members and ensured participation of both women and men in the interventions. Outputs 5.2 and 5.3: Gender and human rights situations were considered and reflected on the ToRs. At least 50 per cent of project target participants should be women. Besides, while designing and selecting the list of project focus areas or intervention pilots to promote green job opportunities, gender-sensitivity and women participation in the process is carefully monitored.

## **5. Innovation, Good Practices and Lessons Learned**

The progress of the programme interventions have been closely monitored through a monthly Technical Working Group, as well as through Steering Group meetings, in addition to the regular monitoring through monitoring and evaluation staff who have visited the project sites in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia on a regular basis. Close monitoring has resulted in improving the effectiveness of the interventions.

Programme partners conducted a second annual After Action Review (AAR) exercise. This helped the team to reflect what had happened in the programme so far and why. In addition, it helped the team to learn from the implementation and to identify improvements. Partners were in the agreement that enormous progress was made in the implementation of the interventions, and that a good practice has been clear coordination and communication through monthly meetings and commitment from partners to drive for implementation and results. Furthermore, it was agreed that in this region, it is a necessary to ensure flexibility in planning, to be able to adapt to arising challenges that are out of our control in this region, such as the ones faced by the programme, COVID-19, and political instability.

### *PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE*

#### *Innovative approaches:*

Innovation has been a key aspect of the efforts made towards enhancing access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region. This has been achieved through developing disaster displacement risk profiles and decision-making models that account for the latest methodological advances in the field, as discussed with technical partners, ultimately enhancing the availability of evidence and capacities of IGAD including ICPAC on the links between human mobility, climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation in the region. A key innovative approach in these efforts has been the inclusion of socio-economic characteristics (e.g., loss of livelihood) of vulnerability in the disaster displacement risk models, with the aim to better identify and develop anticipatory actions to address the different needs of affected communities and capture mobility patterns following a sudden-onset hazard.

*Good Practices:*

A series of workshops were held to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development, primarily intended for ICPAC staff to incorporate displacement dimensions in existing forecasting products in the region, but also on decision-making and the use of probabilistic risk models for those attending policy forums and GHACOFs, whose profiles spans from government authorities to climate experts and non-governmental organisations in the areas of DRR/M, climate change and human mobility. These workshops included presentations on the preliminary results of the disaster displacement risk models at GHACOFs and other relevant engagements in policy forums and bilaterally with key partners. The technical partners also worked closely with ICPAC and other stakeholders to collect data on flooding and tropical cyclone events and to assess disaster displacement risk and related vulnerabilities. In support of a decision-making model addressing the needs and challenges of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts, partners further collected data with the help of a consultant through semi-structured interviews and of a local NGO through a survey, capturing local people's needs, disaster displacement experience, risk perception, attitude towards migration, and social interactions. These activities were instrumental in bringing together different experts and stakeholders to develop and discuss the results of Pillar I activities.

*Lessons learnt:*

It is important to engage with partners to identify potential policies, investments, and programmatic responses to include in the models, and to test the effectiveness of these policies and investments in reducing displacement risk. They have also recognized the need to engage with various experts and stakeholders to develop and customize displacement risk models for the IGAD Member States and livelihood zones within specific countries. Additionally, they have learned the importance of conducting data collection missions and consulting with various experts and stakeholders to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development in the region. At the same time, setting up a data collection mission in a multi-stakeholder environment can present significant challenges that require careful planning and efficient processes. Administrative and liaison processes can be lengthy and may require additional time, which can delay the effective implementation of some activities, particularly if planned in locations that can pose unique challenges in terms of access.

## *PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS*

### *Innovative approaches:*

IOM engages in partnerships at the local, national and regional levels, involving different stakeholders including migrants and communities that have been affected or are at-risk of being affected by the changing climate. IOM has undertaken an exercise on policy cohesion and community level policy validation, bringing together the communities, while ensuring the participation of women and youth, that are affected by climate change and environmental degradation, with policy makers at the local, national and regional levels, enhancing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, the inclusion of different stakeholders, working together crossing the silos.

### *Good Practices:*

Focus needs to be on implementation of policies, and inclusion of mobile populations at all levels is crucial.

### *Lessons learnt:*

Proper time is needed for liaison, planning and implementation when working on a multi-stakeholder environment.

## *PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS*

### *Innovative approaches: n/a*

### *Good Practices:*

There is a need to integrate local stakeholders, specifically local-level government and disaster-affected communities, in decision-making processes including on coordination and communication in the event of a cross-border disaster displacement situation, for example through ensuring their participation in the national workshops. Similarly, bringing together different line ministries both horizontally, working on migration, disaster risk management, humanitarian issues etc., and vertically across the national, district and local levels together to address this issue promoted a comprehensive and integrated approach to developing and consulting on the SOPs.

### *Lessons learnt:*

It is important to choose an adequate location for the national workshops, specifically by being closer to the border area in the Mbale, Uganda workshop, this allowed for incorporating the local affected communities in the discussion, accounting for the various elements in terms of their exposure and vulnerability to landslides. Secondly, considering that the national consultations are time intensive, relevant focal points must be consulted early on and to ensure their participation and continued ownership in the SOP development process. It was also noted that during the national workshops,



group work was an effective format to solicit feedback on specific dimensions of the SOPs, rather than using a simple presentation format.

#### *PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS*

##### *Innovative approaches:*

Our interventions focus on engagement of local communities in green economy developments and sustainable livelihoods, enhancing their adaptive capacities to climate change, as well as skills development for enhancing employability. These interventions engage closely with community leaders, women and youth groups, local civil society organizations, private sector actors, local authorities, and diaspora.

##### *Good Practices:*

The inclusion of migrant returnees in regular migration awareness raising community conversation sessions enabled session participants to gain first-hand information and experience from them. Furthermore, they inspire others to identify local challenges and available opportunities and to start their own businesses in their community. Some of the returnee has been teaching basic Arabic language voluntarily to interested session participant migrant and potential migrant as language is a key barrier to demand and fulfil their rights and obligations in the country of transit or destination.

When promoting access to green jobs and designing intervention models, it is essential to bring social partners together to have a holistic view of the labour market, including challenges and opportunities as perceived by workers and employers' organizations. Validation workshops including social partners presented a useful mean to get a buy-in from local stakeholders for approaches that consider their needs and address their challenges.

##### *Lessons learnt:*

A multi-stakeholder platform is critical for bringing together various actors with an interest in climate change, migration, and employment, as well as providing integrated and holistic solutions to target participants.

The project's targets are resource-deficient vulnerable groups with few assets to use as collateral and gain access to fair and affordable credit services to engage in green jobs/enterprises. Thus, establishing a special loan guarantee fund is critical to facilitating access to finance, encouraging targets to engage in green business, adapt to disaster and climate change, and remain in their immediate vicinity. As well as providing mentoring from person who are able to encourage stakeholders to consider new opportunities.

Focus needs to be on long term solutions, including community level interventions. Since climate change has a wide-ranging impact, it is equally important to have community-wide interventions in

addition to individual or group-level interventions to support adaptation through entrepreneurship and creating green jobs.

There is an urgent need to promote regular migration pathways at a higher level, for example by supporting ratification and implementation of the IGAD Free Movement of Persons Protocol. Only regular migration pathways will help to reduce vulnerability to abuses and decent work deficits.

## 6. Challenges Encountered and Measures Taken

During 2021, the effective programme implementation was influenced by COVID-19 restrictions, and political instability, which further reflected the implementation of the interventions also in 2022. However, tremendous progress was made during 2022. Despite the progress, the following challenges were faced:

- Lengthy recruitment processes – consultancies and implementing partners: recruitment processes can take time, particularly as recruiting implementing partners and consultants with relevant thematic expertise is a challenge.
- Political instability and insecurity in the region, such as in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia influenced access to project sites.
- Elections in the region, such as in Kenya and Somalia influenced the effective implementation to a small extent.
- Lack of gender balance in some of the activities, particularly Pillar 1, where focal points dominated are mostly male.

### PILLAR I

The effective and timely implementation of output 1.2 on developing the decision-making model under Pillar I was slightly hindered by initial delays in setting up the data collection mission in Sudan. This was mainly due to the volatile situation in the country, including ongoing protests, which made it difficult to plan the mission, but also the time-intensive coordination with the Sudanese authorities to receive approval for the data collection. Mitigation measures included postponing the mission to a later date, working with the support of ICPAC with specific focal points from the Sudanese government to receive approval for the mission, and closely liaise with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Sudan throughout the research process.

During project implementation, several conceptual challenges emerged, including the integration of risk perceptions, trust in authorities, and other ambiguous concepts in the agent-based model, which could impact the accuracy of results. To address these challenges, the team organized a capacity development workshop, continued coordination meetings, and engaged in bilateral meetings with technical experts. Through these efforts, the team gained insights, explored approaches and identified the most appropriate solutions. These efforts supported the development of a more robust and accurate agent-based model.

A further challenge was to attend in-person events, such as GHACOF, for which not all partners of Pillar I were available mainly due to conflicting schedules. However, in each instance (GHACOF 60 and 61) at least one CIMA colleague could attend and present the disaster displacement risk profiles in person. For the GHACOF 62 it is planned that representatives from all partners will attend in person.

A final challenge included the continued capacity to support the delivery of all products, as the integration of the disaster displacement impact databases into existing ICPAC products required local staff to guide this process. To mitigate this challenge, PDD provided additional funding to extend the consultancy in support of Output 1.1.

The capacity enhancement workshop was initially scheduled for 9–12 May 2022, Entebbe, but due to the Eid holidays, only limited member states had confirmed in time; the workshop was then organized 26–29 August 2022. Participation of female and male was not balanced due to the fact that most IGAD focal points are male. However, particular agenda items were incorporated in the workshop agenda on gender, data and human mobility.

## PILLAR II

Generally, recruitment processes – consultancies and implementing partners – were lengthy: recruiting consultants with relevant thematic expertise is a challenge; the procurement process for engaging NGOs took longer than expected.

Under outputs 2.1 and 5.1., in Somalia, negotiations with DOECC to agree on the EoI took longer than expected and the Call for EoI was closed on 2 July 2022, even though initially it was supposed to be closed by the end of May.

Elections in Kenya, Somalia slowed down implementation for a short period of time.

Participation of female and male was not balanced in the different trainings despite advocacy. More attention needs to be paid on this.

## PILLAR III

An important implementation challenge has been related to the administrative arrangements required to carry out the planned activities. These challenges have included delays in the recruitment of the consultant by the IGAD Secretariat to undertake the desk review and the drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), the need to amend the Grant Support Agreement to extend the Joint Program to 18 May 2023, and the timely process of progress and financial reporting on the activities. Additionally, staff changes during the program period have impacted the continuity and ownership of the consultation process with governments on the SOPs and preparations for the simulation exercises.

To address these challenges and avoid further delays, the IGAD Secretariat and the PDD Secretariat have collaborated closely with IOM to enhance coordination and communication, with contingency

timelines having been established to streamline the government consultations in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda before the end date of the Joint Programme. The joint team has also taken steps to ensure that stakeholders are adequately engaged, and that the consultation process is inclusive and transparent.

#### PILLAR IV

Under output 4.1, the recruitment process was very long to hire an implementing partner to undertake the awareness-raising campaign.

Under output 5.2, in Ethiopia, the inability to get competent consultants to undertake Market System Analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship and the higher cost requested by available consultants was a big challenge to commence and accomplish the study. Accordingly, two recruitment rounds attempts failed.

Under output 5.3, recruitment process was very long to recruit an implementing partner to develop and deliver of entrepreneurship and life skill training, and pilot interventions to promote green job opportunities.

With the destruction of TVETs and polytechnic colleges in the project's target and surrounding areas, as well as the theft of the majority of practical training support materials, the project was struggling to facilitate planned technical skill trainings such as solar technology installation and maintenance. As a result, the implementing partner negotiated and reached agreements with TVETs that provide the desired training services and equipment and are located close to the project area.

Together with the expertise and resources of partner organizations, it is anticipated that the above measures will ensure the effective implementation of the planned activities, despite the challenges that have been faced.

### Conclusion and Next Steps

#### *PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE*

Partners enhanced the access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility to minimize displacement risk in the IGAD region. The team achieved various milestones, including the development of a decision-making model and disaster displacement risk profiles for cyclones in Somalia and floods in the region. To facilitate further progress, partners organized workshops and participated in policy forums, conducted capacity development training, and completed a data collection mission in Sudan.

The next steps under Pillar I include presenting the displacement risk profiles, further incorporating the risk profile results in the ICPAC Geoportal and East Africa Hazard Watch, and linking the results to the scenario-development. Next steps also include presenting the decision-making models and

developing a comparative report on the relative ability of certain policies to help mitigate human mobility challenges in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, to support future decision-making by IGAD Member States in this area. The team will also conduct a second capacity-enhancement mission with ICPAC, to advance the knowledge transfer and the integration of the models under Pillar I in ICPAC products.

#### *PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS*

Partners enhanced evidence-based and inclusive policy-making by finalizing two policy reviews on better integration of human mobility in climate change and disaster related policies, and designed pilot interventions from the recommendations of the reviews together with relevant stakeholders, and commenced the implementation of them. Capacities of the relevant authorities were strengthened on migration, environment and climate change nexus through trainings in Kenya and local ward climate change committees were closely engaged in policy-making process.

Two sub-county climate change adaptation action plans were already finalized during Q1 2023. Partners continue to advocate for better integration of human mobility in the relevant policy frameworks such as GCM national implementation plans.

Partners organised the [Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate – Regional Workshop](#) in March 2023 and brought together representatives from IGAD member countries to discuss the impact of climate change on human mobility and regular migration pathways within the IGAD region.

#### *PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS*

The development of the desk review on policies and laws related to disaster displacement, the development of SOPs and commencing with the consultations with relevant governments in the IGAD region have been the key focus of Pillar III activities during the reporting period. Despite facing implementation challenges, the consultant recruited for Output 3.1 finalised the desk review and drafted the SOPs in close collaboration with PDD and the IGAD Secretariat, in order to prepare for the national workshops and, ultimately, the simulation exercise. National workshops on the SOPs have been conducted with the government of Kenya in January 2023, and governments of Ethiopia and Uganda in March 2023. Under Output 3.2, two pilot areas have been identified for cross-border simulation exercises, which are planned to take place before the end of the Programme .

#### *PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS*

Despite the fact that the conflict in northern Ethiopia severely hampered project activity implementation during the reporting period, implementation resumed and significant progress was made. An awareness-raising information campaign on regular migration, migrant workers' rights and available protection, and regular migration as a positive climate change adaptation strategy was rolled out. To date, in collaboration with responsible stakeholders, nearly 1000 direct project stakeholders

have been reached through print, interactive, and mass media channels, as well as community outreach programs. A market system analysis study was conducted, and green job potential value chains were identified, analysed, and validated in a tripartite plus stakeholders' workshop that was organized in late December 2022. During the workshop, stakeholders were consulted to identify a potential list of interventions or areas of focus to inform the development of intervention models, which are planned to be designed and finalized on Q1. 2023. Using the ILO Start and SIYB standard training module, first round life skills and entrepreneurship training have also been provided to 120 target participants.

Before the end of the programme period, the trained recipients will be supported to engage in green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship and access to finance to address root causes of out-migration. A sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices training workshop is planned to be organized from March–April 2023 at the regional level, targeting the government and the social partners, stakeholders, and other key partners in Ethiopia.

IOM finalized a report on a stronger integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy and related policies in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala. Pilot project interventions were designed based on selected recommendations from the study and implementation commenced in Kenya and Somalia. The interventions will be finalized during the Q1 2023 for better access to sustainable livelihoods and green job opportunities.

*Furthermore, partners will commence a final evaluation of the programme in Q1 2023, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to ensure the evaluation is useful.*

## ANNEX

### *Stories from the Field:*

#### **PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE**

Dr. Ahmed Amdihun (ICPAC) shared his experience with the Joint Program's Pillar I activities following the capacity development mission to ICPAC on 12-14 October 2022 (see [this article](#)), highlighting the progress made in enhancing access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region. He noted the development of a decision-making model and disaster displacement risk profiles for cyclones in Somalia and floods in the region as key achievements of the program. However, he also highlighted the need for continued efforts to address conceptual challenges, including the integration of risk perceptions, trust in authorities, and other ambiguous concepts in the agent-based model. Dr. Amdihun emphasized the importance of capacity development and coordination among stakeholders to tackle these challenges and to ensure effective policy and operational decision-making. Overall, he praised the Joint Program's efforts in helping to reduce displacement risk in the IGAD region and expressed optimism about future progress.

*VIDEO: [Climate Change Adaptation: IOM Interventions on Drought Affecting ASAL Counties in KENYA](#)*

#### **Pillar IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS**

*Please see annexes*

- *MDCC success stories Kenya and Somalia*
- *Market System Analysis validation meeting*

### **Testimonials:**

#### **PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE**

*IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC and IOM organized a workshop: Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change, and Environmental Degradation in the IGAD Region, in Mombasa, Kenya on 26-29 August 2022.*

*This workshop enhanced the national and regional capacity in understanding the nexus between climate-disaster-human mobility and access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region.*

*"The workshop provided me with some important reflections as a practitioner in the mobility sector. It enriched my knowledge and understanding of the complexities and holistic approach to climate adaptation. It equipped me with the tools to coordinated, whole-of-society climate action paradigm that brings together disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and human mobility actors, plus the affected communities. The major take home, though, is the fact that as actors we need to move away from the traditional, to people/ impact-centred early warning systems through gathering of vulnerability data and how this is going to be integrated in mobility and displacement decision making."* George Mwachiro, National Coordination Mechanism Officer at the National Coordination Mechanism for Migration, Kenya.



*"The training session was helpful to understand the concept of Environmental migrants, what remains particularly clear is that this kind of displacement is gendered, both men and women do not experience it the same way"* Peggie Ayesiga, National Coordination Mechanism Officer at the National Coordination Mechanism for Migration, Uganda

## **PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS**

*"It has been a good experience working with a dedicated team of IOM experts in Turkana County. First and foremost, I would like to thank IOM Migration Environment and Climate Change Unit (MECC), and specifically IOM MDCC joint programme for implementing a successful Pilot Project, which has achieved Outcome 2 (Inclusion of human mobility into disaster and climate change policies), and Outcome 5 (Migrants and climate affected communities have improved access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities) of the Project. Through this project, substantial effort has been made in integrating mobility, gender and migration issues into the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2028 and Sub County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2028."* Clement Nadio, County Director Environment and Climate Change





### *Communications and Visibility:*

Partners have organized workshops and several visibility events engaging different stakeholders and partners, for example

- **The UN Network on Migration together with IOM regional office in Nairobi conducted a visit to Nairobi, Naivasha, Turkana, Kilifi and Tana River counties in Kenya, to collect multimedia content**, through interviews with partner UN organizations, government officials involved in the implementation of the programme as well as migrants, affected populations, and other relevant partners, in January 2022. The visual products collected from this trip showcase the complex issue of climate change, environmental degradation and human mobility in the IGAD region while promoting promising practices in implementing the GCM ahead of the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022. Read articles: [Desperate for Water, Communities in Kenya’s Rural Areas Forced to Move - Kenneth Odiwuor/IOM](#) and [The Jade Jewel: How Fishing Became An Alternative To Pastoralism in Kenya](#)
- Partners started publishing a **newsletter** in February 2022; one annual and four quarterly newsletters are published to date. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/addressing-drivers-and-facilitating-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-contexts-disasters-and-climate-change-igad-region>
- Partners organized a series of **consultative forums**, public events for practitioners in the field of human mobility, climate change action, disaster risk reduction, protection, representatives of international organizations, national and regional partners and focal points and Member States, International organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, trade unions, employers’ organizations. The first session was part of the **Migration Week ahead of the IMRF**, and a third session was a side event for **the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022**. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/events/human-mobility-and-regular-migration-pathways-consultative-forums>
- Partners authored an article **“Developing partnerships in the IGAD region”** for the Forced Migration Review (FMR) issue 69; Climate crisis and displacement: from commitment to action. Available here <https://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/brenn-makela-panizza-amdihun-rudari>
- The article was also turned into a **UNNM HUB practice** <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/practice/developing-partnerships-igad-region> and tweeted <https://twitter.com/UNMigNetwork/status/1548956743010435072?s=20&t=G-otPzCQwJMEjcmuPMwm6g>
- IOM published an **issue brief: Building Capacity**. This issue brief is one of four that IOM drafted to support stakeholders in their discussions on the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General’s report on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, ahead of the inaugural International Migration Review Forum in May 2022. The issue brief also mentions the joint programme and its support to effectively manage migration dynamics, thereby contributing to the formulation of evidence-based migration policies and enhancing policy coherence. <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-issue-brief-building-capacity>

- **IGAD/ICPAC took part in the Migration Dialogue "Gaps and Emerging Challenges: the Impact of our Evolving Climate on Migrants" on 23 February 2022.** The forum participants discussed the key considerations coming from COP26 that should be reflected in commitments made around the IMRF; the actions to be taken across the different levels of migration management that may help foster multi-lateral action in addressing climate change and migration; and how the GCM could best be utilized as a tool in this respect by Member States and stakeholders. IGAD/ICPAC elaborated on the key regional priorities emphasizing on the need to focus on adverse drivers of migration and displacement (GCM objective 2) and IGAD protocol on free movements of persons as an instrument for free movement of persons (GCM objective 5). Furthermore, the importance of understanding the climate-disaster-mobility nexus through modelling to inform policy and operations at IGAD was highlighted. See the Migration dialogue here: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/videos/impact-our-evolving-climate-migrants>
- Partners organized an **IMRF side event** on 17 May 2022 "[Promoting partnerships, governing migration: experiences from the IGAD region on GCM implementation in a changing climate](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynQooyf3AXk&feature=youtu.be)". The event focused on human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region, including partnerships. The virtual event gathered 60 participants. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynQooyf3AXk&feature=youtu.be>
- **ICPAC delegation led by Director Artan participated in the Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) in Bali in May 2022.** The theme of the Global platform on disaster risk reduction 2022 was from Risk to resilience. ICPAC contributed to various sessions, including the third multi-hazard early warning conference, and shared efforts to achieve early action on disaster risk reduction and perspectives and priorities towards addressing climate and disaster risks in the region. Similarly, in other sessions within the GPDRR 2022, ICPAC, as part of the panel discussion, shared the experience of the IGAD region regarding early warning and early actions, necessary partnerships needed, and how to strengthen the multi-hazard response system. ICPAC emphasized the need to improve forecasts and early warning systems, act based on forecast information and encourage 'no regrets' investment to communities for better building on communities' resilience.
- On 9 June 2022, partners gave **opening plenary remarks in the Research and Evidence Facility second international conference** on Migrants and Forcibly Displaced Persons: towards greater inclusion and protection - conference. The presentation demonstrated the initial findings and lessons learned of the programme, including the following: data and knowledge on human mobility and climate change including displacement risk maps and models and their use for policy making, holistic integration of human mobility into regional and national policies, better preparedness for cross-border disaster displacement, and which measures can be taken to support regular migration pathways, protect people affected by climate change, and how to improve access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities in climate and disaster affected areas in the IGAD region. <https://twitter.com/REFHorn/status/1534809778656096256?s=20&t=BPHkVTws9zSA-ePg6pzmng>

- On 21 June 2022, **LOKADO conducted project launch in Lodwar, Turkana County, Kenya** with participants from national government, county government, CSOs and media, the activity was aired live by Citizen TV and Radio.
- In collaboration with UNFCCC RCC in Kampala, IOM organized **a side event at the Africa Climate Week at the end of August in Gabon** to discuss the results of the “Integration of Human Mobility into Green Economy and related policies in the IGAD region” study, and furthermore Human Mobility and Green Economy Development in a Changing Climate in West and East Africa. Please see report [here](#)
- **The international DRR day were celebrated in a national DRR symposium on 11 and 12 October 2022.** This symposium brought together DRR practitioners, academia, local communities, UN system and others across the entire country to share their achievements, challenges, and innovations in implementing DRR measures at the national and local levels that support the growth of community resilience in Kenya. IOM, Kaho Yamaguchi introduced the ongoing activities in Turkana, Kenya to improve resilience towards drought by promoting green economy and by providing policy support in updating climate change related policies at county level.
- **IOM represented partners in the 7<sup>th</sup> Pan-African Forum on Migration #PAFoM 7 on 20 October,** and participated in a side event "Towards a common understanding and a joint action for a Whole of Society approach in addressing the impact of climate change and disasters on human mobility and strengthening the resilience of communities", and presented how our joint programme enhances the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in the IGAD region.



- IOM and ILO, in collaboration with the Global Centre for Climate Mobility organized a side event at the 27th Conference of Parties of Climate Change, titled [Enhancing partnerships, inclusive sustainable development and green economy transition; approaches from the IGAD region addressing the challenges and opportunities of human mobility, in the context of changing climate and disasters](#). The event sought to enhance partnerships and accelerate the inclusion of vulnerable groups in sustainable development and the green economy transition in the context of a changing climate. Supporting just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies while including those most impacted by climate change represents an important adaptation strategy. Including migrants in just transition through facilitating access to green jobs and green

entrepreneurship becomes a necessity, given their constantly increasing number, leaving no one behind and considering the potential to labour markets. At the same time, it is essential that those who have been displaced by climate change have access to regular migration channels – otherwise there is a considerable risk of abuse and exploitation, during the migration cycle and once on the labour market. Please see report [here](#)



- On 18 December, IOM in partnership with the Horn of Africa Community Development Action held an event to celebrate International Migrants Day in Mogadishu, Somalia. The event was held to enhance understanding on migration, environment, and climate change nexus, while also demonstrating 1) how access to Green Jobs, particularly in clean energy and waste management/plastic recycling sectors, could provide a mechanism to respond to global challenges, of environmental protection, economic development, and social inclusion; and 2) how migrants can contribute to climate action. Furthermore, participants elaborated on solutions to support vulnerable communities to scale up existing climate change mitigation and adoption interventions, and challenges and opportunities for greening labour markets and job creation – skills development and knowledge transfers in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- *Article on Migration Policy Practice: Migration Policy Practice Vol. XII, Number 1, February 2023, p. 31; article based on the study ‘Integration of human mobility in Green Economy and related policies in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region’.* Available <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-policy-practice-volxii-number-1-february-2023> .
- *IOM (2023). State of Migration in the East and Horn of Africa report, Nairobi publication mention the programme:*
  - The MMPTF-funded joint programme on migration and climate change in the IGAD region makes use of NCMs to facilitate pathways for regular migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. A key focus is on enhancing pathways for regular migration and access to protection services, in accordance with international, regional and domestic law. Article 16 of the IGAD-FMP calls on Member States to facilitate entry and stay for people who are moving in anticipation of, during, or in the aftermath of a disaster. As the ratification of the Protocol is ongoing, the joint programme has started building preparedness capacity, operational response and regional and bilateral cooperation in cross-border disaster displacement. Furthermore, and in line with article 9 of the IGAD-FMP, the joint programme promotes labour mobility and the development

of local labour markets in disaster-prone areas and areas vulnerable to climate change. The programme also seeks to increase data and knowledge on human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change, as well as on international protection and migrants' rights, and helps enable sustainable development, a green economy and regular migration pathways.

- **SOCIAL MEDIA**

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Event</i>                             | <i>Channel</i> | <i>Partner</i> | <i>Links</i>  |
|-------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|
| 27.5.2022   | GPDRR2022                                | Twitter        | ICPAC          | <a href="https://twitter.com/icpac_igad/status/1530133308973232129?s=20&amp;t=G-otPzCQwJMEjcmuPMwm6g">https://twitter.com/icpac_igad/status/1530133308973232129?s=20&amp;t=G-otPzCQwJMEjcmuPMwm6g</a>     |
| 10.6.2022   | Training in Nairobi, Kenya               | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1535182670174601216?s=20&amp;t=jXvq89nLznYUXnsMrRDUrq">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1535182670174601216?s=20&amp;t=jXvq89nLznYUXnsMrRDUrq</a>         |
| 24.8.2022   | GHACOF                                   | Twitter        | ICPAC          | <a href="https://twitter.com/MahamedAOmar/status/1562424075917570054?s=20&amp;t=gXIPcCOKZkmo8CQlav6-gw">https://twitter.com/MahamedAOmar/status/1562424075917570054?s=20&amp;t=gXIPcCOKZkmo8CQlav6-gw</a> |
| 30.8.2022   | Training in Turkana, Kenya               | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1564607064827219974?t=1mCglzkynsFQkFJzyReq6g&amp;s=03">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1564607064827219974?t=1mCglzkynsFQkFJzyReq6g&amp;s=03</a>         |
| 30.8.2022   | Training in Turkana, Kenya               | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1564607088436940805?t=oqSXKEQ31NNeopOWpNx0xw&amp;s=03">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1564607088436940805?t=oqSXKEQ31NNeopOWpNx0xw&amp;s=03</a>         |
| 31.8.2022   | Turkana, Kenya Climate Change Committees | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/labovitz/status/1564969459969916928?t=KH16cUjCs9pRE_4lqwVFxw&amp;s=03">https://twitter.com/labovitz/status/1564969459969916928?t=KH16cUjCs9pRE_4lqwVFxw&amp;s=03</a>         |
| 31.8.2022   | Human mobility and Data training         | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/RDHRONairobi/status/1564938665394053122?s=20&amp;t=1sRkUDhRleb5jYeQSAWKzq">https://twitter.com/RDHRONairobi/status/1564938665394053122?s=20&amp;t=1sRkUDhRleb5jYeQSAWKzq</a> |
| 1.9.2022    | ACW side event                           | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOM_MECC/status/1565273893983494146?s=20&amp;t=1sRkUDhRleb5jYeQSAWKzq">https://twitter.com/IOM_MECC/status/1565273893983494146?s=20&amp;t=1sRkUDhRleb5jYeQSAWKzq</a>         |
| 27.9.2022   | Drought Turkana, Kenya                   | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652929633566725?t=2QmSVAJKS2K_0q8fq5r12Q&amp;s=09">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652929633566725?t=2QmSVAJKS2K_0q8fq5r12Q&amp;s=09</a>         |
| 27.9.2022   | Training in Turkana, Kenya               | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652973157949441?t=Ajv_57ihoNYEGyMQjAe4xg&amp;s=09">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652973157949441?t=Ajv_57ihoNYEGyMQjAe4xg&amp;s=09</a>         |
| 27.9.2022   | Training in Turkana, Kenya               | Twitter        | IOM            | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652973157949441?t=nPYSTVt_2ms5a-6DCp7sNw&amp;s=09">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1574652973157949441?t=nPYSTVt_2ms5a-6DCp7sNw&amp;s=09</a>         |

|            |  |         |     |   |
|------------|--|---------|-----|---|
| 4.10.2022  | Workshops for Turkana County climate change committees                                   | Twitter | IOM | <a href="https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1577212038601768960?t=0j65B48vBgx0n3fq7GcfNg&amp;s=09">https://twitter.com/IOMKenya/status/1577212038601768960?t=0j65B48vBgx0n3fq7GcfNg&amp;s=09</a>                                     |
| 13.10.2022 | Climate Change Adaptation: IOM Interventions on Drought Affecting ASAL Counties in KENYA | Youtube | IOM | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UIEZWZ_WtXU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UIEZWZ_WtXU</a>   |
| 12.11.2022 | COP 27 side event  | Twitter | ILO | <a href="https://twitter.com/michelleleigh1/status/1591174516679606294?s=20&amp;t=abvQkIBDlyXKYJryCUpAta%C2%A0%C2%A0">https://twitter.com/michelleleigh1/status/1591174516679606294?s=20&amp;t=abvQkIBDlyXKYJryCUpAta%C2%A0%C2%A0</a> |

**Key Project Deliverables:**

**Annexes are available [here](#) (restricted access)**

*Pillar I*

- *ICPAC Action plan and workplan*
- *Activity report MDCC IGAD ICPAC workshop Aug 2022*
- *IGAD\_CYCLONE\_RISKASSESSMENT\_SOMALIA\_2023*
- *IGAD\_REPORT\_DISPLACEMENT\_2023*
- *Presentations Pillar 1*

*Pillar II*

- *Kenya\_Policy review\_Human Mobility and CC*
- *Somalia\_Policy review\_Environmental Migration in Climate Change Policy in Somalia*
- *Kenya\_CCAAP FOR TURKANA WEST*
- *Kenya\_CCAAP FOR TURKANA NORTH AND KIBISH*

*Pillar III*

- *Activity Report\_Naivasha\_SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON HBM AND IGAD FMP\_DISASTER DISPLACEMENT\_Activity report\_Final*
- *Activity report\_Mbale\_National Workshop on SOPs and FMP*
- *Outcome Document of the Disaster Displacement Workshop 9 to 10 March 2023 Mbale City Uganda*

*Pillar IV*

- *AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN*
- *Market System Analysis on Green Jobs and Entrepreneurship Opportunities*
- *ILO Market System Analysis validation meeting report*
- *Intervention models Design and validation workshop report\_Zero draft*
- *Just Transition Policy Brief\_ILO*
- *Policy brief\_The interaction between CC labor market and migration in IGAD*
- *Start Your Business (SYB) Training Draft Report*
- *INTEGRATION OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN GREEN ECONOMY AND RELATED POLICIES IN THE IGAD REGION SUMMARY REPORT Final*

*Other*

- *MDCC success stories Kenya and Somalia*