

# Migration MPTF

## Final Report

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, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda)
<b>Project Identification Number:</b>	00126022
<b>Start and Planned End Dates</b>	18 Feb 2021 - 18 Aug 2023
<b>Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):</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> <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)
<b>Project Period (Start – End Dates):</b>	18 Feb 2021 - 18 Aug 2023
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	18 Feb 2021 - 18 Aug 2023
<b>Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO)</b>	<i>PUNO 1: IOM 943 870 USD PUNO 2: ILO 622 180 USD PUNO 3: UNOPS 483 950 USD PUNO 4: UNHCR 100 000 USD Total: 2 150 000 USD</i>
<b>Total Funds Received to Date:</b> <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<i>PUNO 1: IOM 943 870 USD PUNO 2: ILO 622 180 USD PUNO 3: UNOPS 483 950 USD PUNO 4: UNHCR 100 000 USD Total: 2 150 000 USD</i>
<b>Report Submission Date:</b>	17 November 2023
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## Executive Summary

The Joint Programme "Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region" - briefly Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC) was implemented from February 2021 to August 2023 and responded to the pressing challenges at the crossroad of climate change and human mobility in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region, consisting countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Specifically, the programme's objective was to contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation, in line with the vision and guiding principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

The joint programme was 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, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. It leveraged the expertise and capacities of different partners throughout the programme cycle for enhancing policy coherence and evidence-based and inclusive policymaking; strengthening human mobility in different structure; improving awareness on migrants' rights and environment preservation; as well as increasing access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs. It also adopted a whole-of-society approach through closely engaging community leaders, women and youth groups, local community members, local civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as through interacting with, private sector actors, local authorities, workers' and employers' organizations, academia, diaspora members, the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration, and UN networks on Migration.

The Joint-Programme enhanced the implementation of global policy frameworks (Paris Agreement, GCM, Sendai Framework). It achieved this by promoting regional approaches and policy coherence, particularly concerning regular migration pathways related to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Furthermore, it fostered stronger partnerships and collaboration to address both the challenges and opportunities of human mobility in such contexts. Among others, it was highlighted how safe, orderly and regular migration can represent an adaptation strategy to climate change, and how investments in the preparedness capacity of States can be leveraged to better address cross-border disaster displacement. Additionally, the Joint Programme generated data, risk profiles and specific sudden-onset hazards such as floods and cyclones, as well as models to support informed policy-making processes and increase preparedness and response capacities to disaster displacement risks in the IGAD region. The interventions also supported access to green job/sustainable livelihoods opportunities contributing to a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, including those displaced by the impact of climate change. The programme championed integrated and inclusive approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and resilience-building.

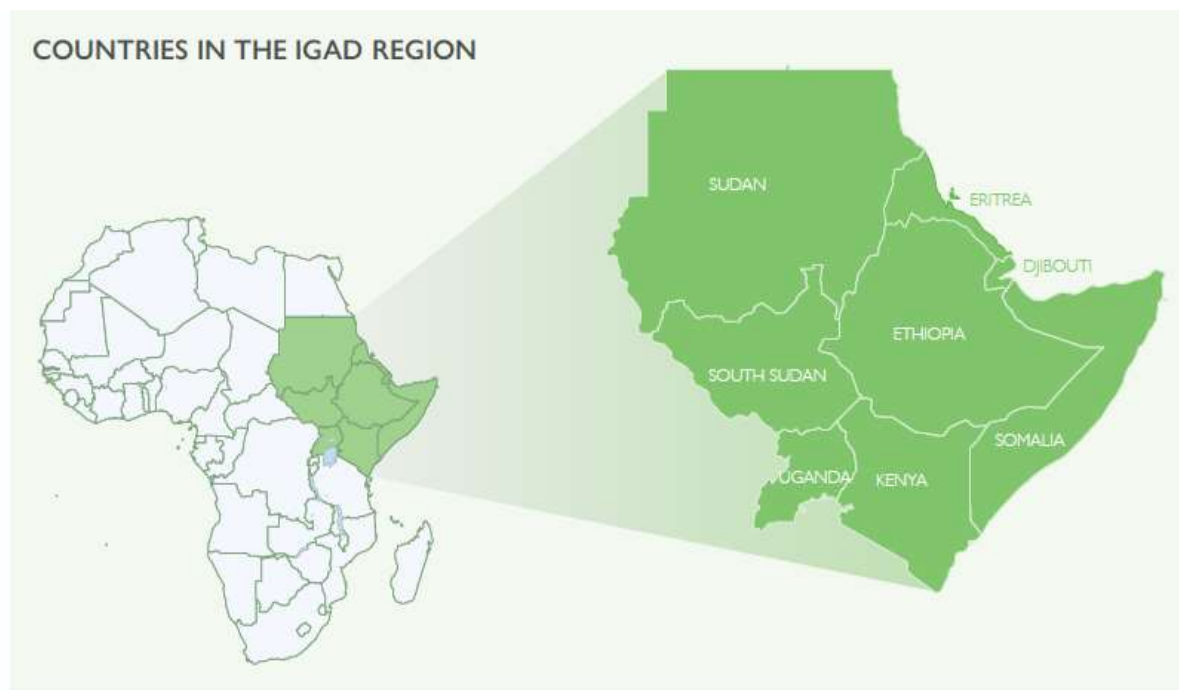
Programme achievements are collated in the programme [website](#) and are available [here](#).

As indicated in the final evaluation, the programme has offered proof of concept for programming related to migration, disasters, and climate change in the IGAD region. Many of the activities show promise for scaling up if future interventions incorporate lessons learnt and best practices from this experience. There is also a demand to build on the four pillars and replicate these approaches across the region.

## End-of Project 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.

This joint programme contributed to addressing four identified challenges of human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in the region:

1. The need to generate data to better map, understand, predict and address migration movements and the risk of displacement (GCM Objective 1 and 2, subparagraph 17 f and 18 h);

2. The inclusion of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in national and regional policies relevant to human mobility, disasters and climate change (Target 13.1, Sustainable Development Goal 13; GCM Objective 2 and subparagraph 18 i and j);
3. The need to strengthen preparedness and response capacity and coordination, through regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation (Sendai Framework for DRR paragraph 34 f, GCM Objective 2 and subparagraphs 18 k and l); and
4. The need to support implementation of regional and national human mobility frameworks to enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, and for those displaced in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation (GCM Objective 5, subparagraph 21 g and h), particularly female migrants (Target 8.8, Sustainable Development Goal 8).

The programme was organized across four pillars: I) data and knowledge; II) national and regional policy frameworks; III) disaster displacement preparedness; and IV) regular migration pathways.



The joint programme, with a budget of USD 2.15 million, was 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, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

The overall objective of this programme was 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 supported 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.

## 2. Results

The programme contributed 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. It enhanced the implementation of global policy frameworks (Paris Agreement, GCM, Sendai Framework). At regional level, the programme was highly relevant to regional policies and guidelines, most directly to the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, and its Article 16 on disaster displacement.

It achieved this by promoting regional approaches and policy coherence, particularly concerning regular migration pathways related to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Furthermore, it fostered stronger partnerships and collaboration to address both the challenges and opportunities of human mobility in such contexts. Among others, it was highlighted how safe, orderly and regular migration can represent an adaptation strategy to climate change, and how investments in the preparedness capacity of States can be leveraged to better address cross-border disaster displacement.

Additionally, the Joint Programme generated data, risk profiles and specific sudden-onset hazards such as floods and cyclones, as well as models to support informed policy-making processes and increase preparedness and response capacities to disaster displacement risks in the IGAD region. The interventions also supported access to green job/sustainable livelihoods opportunities contributing to a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, including those displaced by the impact of climate change. The programme championed integrated and inclusive approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and resilience-building. It also adopted a whole-of-society approach through closely engaging community leaders, women and youth groups, local community members, local civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as through interacting with, private sector actors, local authorities, workers' and employers' organizations, academia, diaspora members, the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration, and UN networks on Migration.



Programme achievements are collated in the programme [website](#) and are available [here](#).

A final external evaluation was conducted to assess “How well did the programme perform towards enhancing the implementation of the GCM while aligning with the GCM principles?”. It was conducted by the Migration Policy Institute and Axiom Monitoring and Evaluation between 20 March and 18 August 2023, using a non-experimental design with remote and in-person data collection with 55 key informants. The evaluation assessed the programme across six criteria (relevance, coherence,

effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability), as well as its alignment with GCM guiding principles.

It indicated that stakeholders expressed high or moderate satisfaction with MDCC activities. MDCC made a clear contribution to important regional priorities, by contributing to IGAD's Regional Migration Policy and the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons. The programme made a positive impact on the understanding of migration and climate challenges, particularly among policymakers and targeted communities in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Activities also enhanced access to labour markets and sustainable livelihoods, and improved local, national, and regional policies, knowledge, as well as preparedness for disasters and climate events.

Furthermore, the evaluation indicated that the programme contributed to GCM implementation, primarily working toward objectives one ('collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence -based policies'), two ('minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin'), and five ('enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration').

It also aligned with GCM's guiding principles such as the human right based approach (e.g., including rights protection in the MDCC awareness raising campaign). In turn, MDCC ensured gender mainstreaming in the local initiatives, actively involving women in decision-making processes and economic empowerment activities. It did not, however, include activities directly working to promote gender equality – which was not part of the programme scope. The programme team also deployed specific efforts to engage a wide range of government officials at the national and local level, as well as civil society and private sector organizations in different activities. Overall, the programme demonstrated a strong commitment to improving migration governance and standing for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Evaluation report and visual brief are available [here](#).

## RELEVANCE



The MDCC programme addressed key challenges associated with human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation in the IGAD region. IGAD and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) were the main regional partners. The programme focused on partnerships with national governments in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda, which were closely engaged as partners of the local interventions. Local authorities and residents in target locations were highly engaged in the design of the three local pilot projects. The programme was firmly embedded within regional policy frameworks, and notably, contributed to IGAD's Regional Migration Policy and the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons. Overall, the programme was designed well, but it could have been more flexible to adapt its outcomes and targets to changes and would have benefited from a longer time frame and budget.

MDCC aligned well with the GCM and contributed to a host of other global and regional frameworks. Actively participating in international events such as Africa Climate Weeks and COP27, the programme effectively integrated its principles into broader regional and global conversations. It can also point to strong synergies with regional development programmes working on similar issues, which enhanced implementation.

## COHERENCE



## EFFECTIVENESS



The programme reached most of its goals to the satisfaction of its stakeholders. However, a small number of activities did not reach their intended scope or were not fully implemented (more below).

As the first initiative of its kind, the programme efficiently used its available resources, although it required two extensions in order to complete its activities, due to challenges such as COVID-19, insecurity, and elections in the intervention countries. While M-MPTF funding can only go to UN Agencies, the PDD was able to transfer almost all of its budget to IGAD, ensuring the regional organization could actively participate in the programme and gain ownership.

## EFFICIENCY



## SUSTAINABILITY



Several of the programme activities are to continue thanks to the engagement of programme partners. For instance, ICPAC is continuing to integrate MDCC's displacement data across its other climate and disaster data systems. Local authorities in Ethiopia are planning to conduct more awareness raising activities regarding climate change and access to regular migration pathways. In Kenya, county and national governments are working to implement policies enhanced with MDCC support. Still, more support is needed to sustain other actions in the long term.

Although it is too early to assess MDCC's full impact, initial findings point to important improvements in the overall evidence base on disaster displacement risks in the region, and in the awareness about climate change and its impacts within local communities in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. Pilot project participants also reported some improvements in their livelihoods and access to jobs, and policymakers (particularly in Kenya) better understand and are better prepared to respond to these issues.

## IMPACT



## GCM



The programme directly contributed to multiple GCM objectives and generally aligned with its guiding principles. Importantly, MDCC took a whole-of-government approach (partnering with different ministries at local and national level) and whole-of-society approach (partnering with civil society, private sector, and other social partners especially in pilot projects). Finally, it managed to mainstream gender issues, although these efforts to enhance a programme's inclusivity can always be further prioritized.

## **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:

- 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: N/A.
- a) 8 future scenarios (1 cyclone displacement risk profile scenario for Somalia and 7 national flood displacement risk scenarios developed in the regional flood profile); b) early warning scenarios including information about expected displacement produced by ICPAC and distributed to National Governments in the IGAD region: N/A.

The interventions enhanced the access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and human mobility in the IGAD region through close collaboration between ICPAC, PDD and the International Center for Environmental Monitoring (CIMA) Research Foundation. As part of this collaboration, two detailed disaster displacement risk profiles focused on sudden-onset hazards were developed, with one analyzing cyclones in Somalia and the other assessing regional floods, including through a comprehensive country-specific breakdown. In total 8 future scenarios were developed focused on sudden-onset disasters in the region. Available data from the evaluation report of the program indicates that ICPAC stakeholders are satisfied with the development of the risk profiles, with the number of future scenarios being surpassed (8 in total). However, these have not yet been operationalized into early warning scenarios.

A decision-making model was also developed to simulate displacement behaviors in flood scenarios across various policy areas. This model, along with the risk profiles, were presented at eight workshops to facilitate knowledge sharing and enhance capacity development in the region (see further details under Output 1.2).

To support the developments under this outcome, the programme partners recruited a mobility analyst who was embedded within ICPAC. The analyst developed an Action Plan on human mobility to support the implementation of MDCC activities under this Pillar. The team also recruited two consultants who conducted data collection missions, including one in Sudan during Q2 of 2022, and consulted on the activities with various experts and stakeholders such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) to ensure a complementary across different activities focused on data and modelling in the region.

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 methodologies and tools operationalized have significantly contributed to building the evidence and capacities of IGAD, specifically ICPAC, on the interlinkages between human mobility, climate change, and environmental degradation in the 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:

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

Under this output, disaster displacement risk models were developed for cyclones (Somalia) and floods (region). The flood displacement risk profile and cyclone displacement risk profile have been published on the ICPAC Geoportal and are available and accessible to Member States. All data included in the modelling process has been transferred to ICPAC to ensure continued ownership. A cross comparison with the IDMC data on displaced people was also done to validate the risk profile results.

A consultant who was recruited to support data collection for the development of the risk profiles, 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 2022, during which participants had the opportunity to discuss the results, gap areas, and next steps in incorporating these into ICPAC forecasts. The final results were then shared during a second capacity development mission which took place on 13-15 March 2023. The training strengthened the technical and decision-making capacity of developers and thematic experts at ICPAC on issues related to climate change, disaster risk reduction, risk modelling, and the linkages to displacement and other forms of human mobility.

The disaster displacement risk profiles were presented at several Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (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.
- On 24 May 2023, CIMA presented the regional risk profiles during a side event at GHACOF 64.

See below:

- [Flood Displacement Risk Profile](#) – developed by CIMA Research Foundation
- [Cyclone Displacement Risk Profile](#) – developed by CIMA Research Foundation



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

Indicator progress:

- Decision support tool developed through an agent-based model.
- 5 policies, investments and responses incorporated in the model.
- 8 presentations / policy discussions in relevant forums.

CIMA Research Foundation finalized the development of the decision-making model tool, whose results have been shared through a comparative report on policies and investments aimed to reduce disaster displacement risks in the IGAD region. The decision-making model has been built on the results of the data collection mission on flooding and vulnerability of households, which took place during Q2 of 2022 near Khartoum, Sudan. The comparative report offers recommendations based on the analysis of 5 different policies and investments, including different combinations thereof.

The methodology and interoperability of the model has been shared and discussed during the two capacity development missions at ICPAC, one in October 2022 and one in March 2023, and the results have been presented in 8 workshops and fora with expert and government stakeholders:

- 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 IDMC on the development of the decision-making model.
- On 13-15 March 2023 CIMA presented and discussed Pillar I activities with ICPAC, PDD, and IOM through a capacity-building workshop.
- On 15 March 2023 CIMA and ICPAC presented Pillar I activities in a regional workshop on the MDCC program to a variety of government and other stakeholders.

- On 24 May 2023, CIMA presented the decision-making model at GHACOF 64.
- On 22 August 2023, CIMA presented the findings from the comparative report at GHACOF 65.



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

Indicator progress:

- ICPAC Action plan for including human mobility within ICPAC and stakeholder coordination structures during and beyond the project created.
- 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. Several meetings (one physical in Jan 2023, and online ones) with ICPAC on how to incorporate IOM DTM data to ICPAC portals/product.
- 100% of the respondents reported improved knowledge on human mobility data, after the workshop in August 2022.

The programme worked to build capacities on data and human mobility related to climate change and disasters with a series of training sessions for ICPAC and IGAD Member States. For example, stakeholders from IGAD and ICPAC improved their understanding of human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in the IGAD Region through a three-day workshop which trained 24 regional stakeholders (4 females and 20 males) on 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.

In addition, IOM and ICPAC had series of meetings to plan and discuss how IOM DTM data could be incorporated into ICPAC products and allow analysis of human mobility in relation to disasters and adverse impacts of climate change in the region.

These efforts were greatly enhanced by the recruitment of a Mobility Analyst within ICPAC. The Mobility Analyst developed an Action Plan to help the centre incorporate mobility into ICPACs institutional and coordination structures (including beyond the programme).

## **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:

- Revision of Kenya GCM implementation Action plan for 2023-2026 includes consideration of disaster displacement and climate change.
- Kenya Climate Change Adaptation Plan in revision in 2023 with a plan to incorporate human mobility in it.
- Somalia: Amendment or development of national policies or GCM implementation plan N/A.

Additionally, at the county government level in Kenya

- Turkana County Integrated Development Plan in revision in 2023 with a plan to incorporate human mobility in it.
- 2 sub-county climate change adaptation action plans in Turkana, Kenya were developed to become migrant-inclusive.

The interventions in enhancing policy coherence and 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 were geographically focused in Kenya and Somalia – countries who demonstrated keen interest in being part of the programme, and were conducted in close collaboration with the relevant government counterparts, particularly with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya, as well as with local authorities and communities.

The programme made a positive impact on the understanding of nexus between human mobility, environmental degradation and climate challenge, particularly among policymakers and targeted communities in Kenya and Somalia. Through the interventions initiated under this outcome National governments, particularly Kenya and Somalia in the IGAD region are able to enhance the vertical and horizontal policy coherence in the region, in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, through the evidence from the climate change and disaster related policy reviews and evidence provided through pilot projects with local communities.

Inclusion in policymaking was enhanced as partners engaged local ward climate change committees of Turkana west, Turkana North, and Kibish Kenya in ward climate change adaptation action plan development through series of trainings and consultations, 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.

In addition, IOM advocated the inclusion of human mobility, environment and climate change aspects in the Kenya National GCM Implementation Action Plan as well as Kenya Climate Change Adaptation Plan in revision in 2023, as well as the Kenya UN Network on Migration (UNNM) technical working group Terms of References.

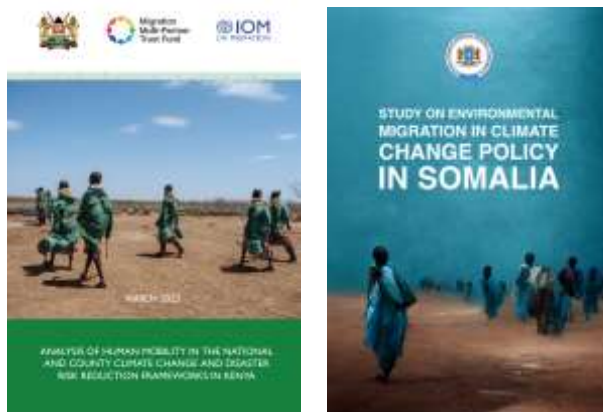
*OUTPUT 2.1: National Governments and IGAD have evidence & enhanced capacities to include human mobility considerations, including the specific vulnerabilities of women and children, in national and regional policies, strategies and action plans that pertain to migration, climate change and disasters*

Indicator progress:

- 111 (31 females and 80 males) stakeholders trained on human mobility, in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in Kenya and in the region.
- 2 policy/strategy assessment with recommendations produced and validated by local communities, and community pilot projects concluded in Turkana, Kenya (1) and 2 districts in Mogadishu, Somalia (1).
- 4 forums held where validation exercise evidence was discussed: After Action reviews with the local authorities and communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities.
- 1 regional forum held to discuss evidence and achievements of the programme.

Partners enhanced evidence-based and inclusive policymaking in Kenya and Somalia by conducting two policy reviews to inform how human mobility can be better incorporated across policies. Through a liaison process with governments in the IGAD region, the governments of Somalia and Kenya demonstrated their interest and were selected as programme partners.

- Study on "[Analysis of Human Mobility in the National and County Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks in Kenya](#)" – *conducted by a local consultant.*
- Study on "[Environmental Migration in Climate Change Policy in Somalia](#)" – *conducted in collaboration with DOECC.*



The reviews provided concrete recommendations that were validated at the community level, in Turkana Kenya and Mogadishu Somalia, through pilot projects and were further brought to discussion

with local, national and regional stakeholders. Pilot project interventions were designed from the recommendations of the policy reviews together with relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and local community members.

To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, partners closely collaborated with the national and local authorities throughout the process and recruited local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support the implementation of the pilot interventions, Horn of Africa Community Development Action (HACDA) in Somalia and Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO) in Kenya.

In Kenya, partners increased capacities of Turkana County Government for effective service delivery and efficient implementation of both local and national Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management policies and the County Government in incorporating human mobility aspects in the revised County Climate Change Action plan and County Integrated Development Plan, through engaging local communities in the policymaking.



In Somalia, the policy review indicated climate and disaster policies already include references to human mobility, particularly displacement, thus there was less need for policy support. Also, working towards better incorporating human mobility elements in different policies or GCM implementation plan was not feasible due to election turnover, and (compared to Kenya) insecurity, and the absence of coordination structures for GCM. Thus, partners focused on supporting policy implementation and green economy development through skills development, these pilot project results will be reported under outcome 5.

In addition, capacities (knowledge) of the local authorities were strengthened through trainings on Migration, Environment and Climate change nexus in Kenya. Eighty-seven stakeholders (27 females and 60 males) were trained on human mobility, in the context of disasters climate change and environmental degradation in Kenya, through three different trainings. Twenty-four regional stakeholders (4 females and 20 males) were trained on climate-disaster-human mobility nexus and access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region through a workshop with IGAD and ICPAC (see pillar I).

Partners jointly organized the Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate – Regional Workshop in Nairobi on 15-16 March 2023. The workshop fostered dialogue, established synergies and partnerships among stakeholders addressing challenges and opportunities facilitating

regular migration pathways, promoting sustainable development, just transition and green jobs in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change in the IGAD region, based on existing data and evidence. It was also part of an effort to prepare for the IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration, focusing on the human mobility and climate change nexus, which took place in August 2023 in Djibouti. It brought together representatives from IGAD member countries working on human mobility, climate action, green jobs and just transition, disaster risk reduction, and protection, as well as representatives of local, national and regional partners, including migrants and local community leaders. A total of 79 persons (38 females and 41 males) participated in the workshop on Day 1, and 61 persons (27 females and 34 males) on Day 2.

Key messages from the workshop are available [here](#), and were utilized for preparations of the IGAD RCP.

### **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:

- 86% of participants reporting improved coordination following the simulation exercises.
- 96.25% (Women: Yes: 100%; Men: Yes: 92.5%) of participants reporting ability to utilise the SOPs following the simulation exercises.

Partners supported the development of two Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admissions and stay in cross-border disaster displacement contexts. The IGAD Secretariat, together with PDD and IOM, engaged IGAD Member States in the development process of the SOPs through a series of national workshops.

To assess the efficacy and applicability of these SOPs, two binational simulation exercises were conducted; one in Moyale from 3-5 May 2023 and the other in Mbale from 9-11 May 2023. In total 103 persons (24 females and 79 males) participated in the simulation exercises. The simulation exercises were pivotal in evaluating the practicality and adaptability of the designed procedures in real-world scenarios. Following these exercises, 86 per cent of participants reported experiencing enhanced coordination. Additionally, 96.25 per cent of the participants reported that they could effectively utilize the SOPs post-simulation exercises, with 100 per cent of female participants and 92.5 per cent of male participants affirming this capability.

*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:

- 94 (16 females and 78 males) consulted and trained on the SOP drafting across 3 national workshops.
- 7 IGAD countries consulted on the SOP development and simulation exercises.

- 2 SOPs developed for Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia, inclusive of gender and protection concerns.

Two SOPs were developed, in the three countries (Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia border zones). IGAD Member States' focal points on migration/displacement, disaster risk reduction, and climate change decided during a capacity enhancement workshop on human mobility and climate change from 26-29 August 2022 in Mombasa, Kenya to focus on the Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia borders as case studies. The specific locations for the cross-border simulation exercises were determined as the Mount Elgon ranges – prone to landslides, shared by Uganda and Kenya, and the Moyale-Moyale border region – prone to drought related movements, between South Ethiopia and North Kenya.

Three national workshops were held (one in each country), bringing together a wide-ranging set of national and local government agencies, as well as some civil society representatives to introduce key concepts related to humanitarian border management, climate mobility, and disaster displacement. The first took place on 16–18 January 2023 in Naivasha, Kenya and two further workshops with government stakeholders and local authorities were held 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. These preparedness workshops also sought feedback on the zero-draft SOPs ahead of the simulation exercises.

The SOPs cover entry and reception, registration and stay, and assisted return or extension of stay, including in view of gender-specific needs. They outline the relevant policy and hazard context in each country and the roles and responsibilities of the specific government agencies on each side of the border, before identifying specific steps and sub-steps for each stage of the process.





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

Indicator progress 2022:

- 103 (24 females and 79 males) participated in simulation exercises, based on participants of the simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May 2023) and Mbale (9-11 May 2023).
- 14 agencies/institutions participated from Kenya, 14 agencies/institutions participated from Ethiopia, 17 agencies/institutions participated from Uganda.
- The activity reports of the preparedness workshops and simulation exercises highlight 14+ gap areas and recommendations for further work in the region. Further data for this output indicator may be collected following a planned technical workshop with selected government focal points at the beginning of August.

The two SOPs were tested in two cross-border simulation exercises. A total of 103 participants (24 females and 79 males) participated across the three-day table-top simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May 2023) and Mbale (9-11 May 2023), which built participants' knowledge about the disaster and displacement contexts and sensitized them to the SOPs and their roles and responsibilities during such cross-border disaster displacement situations. The simulation exercises were also accompanied with field trips to the border crossings in Moyale between Ethiopia and Kenya (Moyale exercise), and with a field trip to flood-affected areas in the Mount Elgon region (Mbale exercise), enhancing the understanding of disaster-related challenges and admission and stay procedures among the participants.

The feedback from the simulation exercises was highly positive, with negative or neutral feedback very rare. The vast majority of participants reported they could now use their new knowledge skills (see Outcome 3). In total, 45 agencies/institutions participated from each country, namely Kenya (14), Ethiopia (14), and Uganda (17). A workshop with key representatives from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda was held on 4-5 August through a joint technical working group to finalise the SOPs on admission and stay.

The activity reports of the preparedness workshops and simulation exercises highlight 14+ gap areas and recommendations for further work in the region. In addition, a study on 'Policies, Laws and Practices on Admission and Stay in Disaster and Climate Change Contexts in the IGAD Region: A case study of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda' developed by IGAD includes regional-level policy recommendations.

Articles about both simulation exercises can be found online, see [here](#) for Moyale, and [here](#) for Mbale.

A video of the Kenya-Uganda simulation exercise is available [here](#).

## **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:

- 93% of participants (96% females and 87% males) in Ethiopia reported that the information campaigns influenced their migration decisions.
- % of key stakeholders who demonstrate understanding of the interrelationship between protection and displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency: N/A, however, the final evaluation indicated that awareness raising activities contributed to the promotion of safe migration practices and the protection of the rights of migrant workers.

The awareness raising campaign undertaken in Ethiopia South Wollo Zone, Kalu Woreda demonstrated promising results in influencing migration decisions and improving knowledge on migrant workers' rights and available protection protections. The high participation rate, especially among women (96% female participants), shows effective outreach to target communities. This helped the campaign to meeting its objectives of sharing information on regular migration pathways, migrant workers' rights protections, climate change as a cause for migration, and regular migration also a positive climate change adaptation strategy.

The use of multiple context-appropriate communication channels (radio, print media, street drama, community conversation and peer-to-peer sessions) enabled wide dissemination of key messages. The extensive reach through community conversation and peer-to-peer sessions, and radio programs boosted access to information. Engaging returnee migrants as facilitators helped build trust and shared first-hand experiences with community conversation and peer-to-peer sessions participant community members, potential and returned migrants, women and youth. Collaborating with government agencies ensured alignment with policies and procedures and helped to ensure sustainability and scalability of the interventions. Learning by doing was an effective approach to enhance the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and project target participants, as well as to foster a culture of mutual learning and exchange.

In general, the campaign served its purpose of equipping vulnerable communities with crucial information to make informed migration decisions and be aware of labor workers' rights and available protection mechanisms.

A study Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region: a case study in the shared border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia provides insights into cross-border migration linked to climate change and disasters in the shared border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and it is a valuable resource which supports national and local stakeholders in addressing protection challenges.

*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:

- 3 awareness raising campaign activities conducted in South Wollo Zone, Ethiopia
- 7,100 persons (2,899 females and 4,201 males) directly reached through the local campaign activities
- Partners published joint key messages on Regular Migration Pathways and Migrant's Protection available [here](#).

An extensive awareness raising campaign was undertaken in Ethiopia, South Wollo Zone Kalu woreda, reaching over 7,100 (2,899 females and 4,201 males) community members, potential and returned migrant women, youth and IDPs. The campaign raised awareness on safe, orderly, and regular migration, the rights of migrants as well as available protection services, climate change as a driver of migration and regular migration also as a positive climate change adaptation strategy.

The campaign involved consultation with stakeholders like the Ministry of Labour and Skills (MoLS), the Amhara Region Bureau of Labor and Training (BoLTE), target woreda offices (labor and training, women and social affairs, administration), potential migrant workers, returnees and local administration representatives, the implementing partner, Beza Posterity Development Organisation (BPDO), to identify the appropriate and most effective communication channels for reaching the target audiences. Print media, radio, street drama performances, community conversations, peer-to-peer education and school mini media were the main identified channels. The identified local popular radio station (Fana FM 96.0) alone extended the reach to over 100,000 people in the target woreda. It also covered 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.

Key messages and campaign materials on regular labour migration were developed and localized with inputs provided by MoLS, BoLTE, community representatives, potential migrant workers and returnees. The messages were well aligned with the Joint Programme and focused on:

- 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.

Multiple integrated channels provided repeated exposure or distributed these messages through radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs) broadcast 4 times daily and 2 days a week for 6 months documentaries, interviews, and live call with the community, print media (2,000 leaflets, 200 posters and 4 billboards) distribution at community hubs, 6 street drama performances (photo 1), 160 community conversation sessions (photo 2), and peer-to-peer education (photo 3). Besides, 10 school mini media clubs identified and supplied with electronic equipment such as larger size speakers (photo 4), as well as training for selected club chairmen on peer to peer and community conversation

guidelines and key messages developed to well broadcast the messages to school community. Migrant returnees facilitated community conversations to build trust through sharing first-hand experiences.



Photo 1: Street drama



Photo 2: Community Conversation Session at target kebeles



Photo 3: Community facilitator and peer educators training participants



Photo 4: School Meni Media Support

The integrated awareness campaign helped share key information about regular migration pathways, migrant workers' rights, available protection services, and climate change to a wide audience in the Kalu woreda area. The campaign equipped vulnerable communities prone to climate change induced labor migration with vital information to make informed migration decisions and be aware of labour workers' rights and available protection mechanisms. Collaborative planning with local stakeholders and localized content contributed to its success.

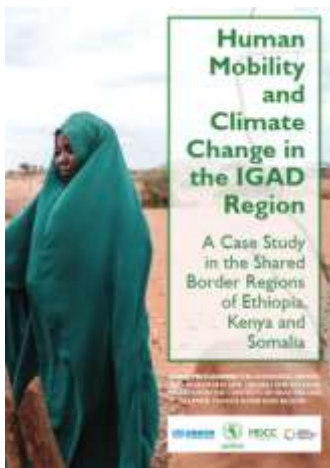
The final evaluation indicated that the awareness raising campaign demonstrated significant reach in promoting safe, orderly migration, and worker rights and local authorities and community members interviewed in Ethiopia were of the perception that the awareness raising activities contributed to the promotion of safe migration practices and the protection of the rights of migrant workers.

*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:

- 1 regional study finalized and published on cross-border movements and international protection "Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region: a case study in the shared border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia".
- 1 Follow up workshop was convened with key stakeholders to refine recommendations.

Partners enhanced evidence-based and inclusive policymaking by conducting a study on [Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region | UNHCR Africa](#) - conducted by an international consultant.



Findings were discussed in the Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in Changing Climate – Regional Workshop in Nairobi on 15-16 March 2023. Furthermore, on 4 May 2023, UNHCR facilitated a report launch and presented the study on Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region. Aside from being an opportunity to present the research and finding, and thereby educate the participants on the state of play regarding the relevant protection frameworks in the region and their

implementation, the launch also had a more technical component that allowed participants to work together to provide suggestions towards the implementation of the study's recommendations. Key recommendations suggest to:

- Establish a regional protection framework on human mobility in the context of climate change.
- Enhance coordination for effective protection responses.
- Strengthen capacities of IGAD member states on protection engagement.
- Enhance data and evidence through further research.

A follow up workshop was convened in Garissa, Kenya on 18 July 2023 with 30 participants (8 females and 22 males) to discuss Human Mobility and Climate Change, including effects of Climate Change on Displaced Women and Children in the region and to refine recommendations on mitigating protection risks.



Photo 5: Group photo of the participants of the Stakeholder consultation on human mobility and climate change

*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:

- Kenya: Perceptions support that the programme improved – fully or partially, sustainable livelihoods or green job opportunities.
- Somalia: Perceptions support that intervention – providing training and skills development in green job sectors, enhances durable solutions to the loss of livelihoods from climate change effects.
- Ethiopia: Almost all program participants (95%) and stakeholders indicated that the programme improved livelihoods/green job/green entrepreneurial opportunities in the community.
- Kenya: Some respondents (17%) were fully satisfied while most (57%) reported ‘neutral’ satisfaction with the interventions.
- Somalia: 100% Community members, local authorities and students reported being satisfied with the skills development component.
- Ethiopia: 87% (96% females and 79% males) of community leaders, non-migrant community members and migrants reported being satisfied with the environmental initiatives and durable solutions implemented by the programme.

To enhance the engagement of migrants and climate change-affected communities in green economy policy development and create sustainable livelihoods as well as green jobs and green entrepreneurship opportunities, national and local authorities were supported through policy reviews and policy implementation, in collaboration with migrant communities, with emphasis of inclusion of women.

According to the final evaluation, the programme interventions improved livelihoods for migrant and associated communities particularly with the pilot projects in Somalia and Ethiopia. In Somalia, Mogadishu, the programme empowered local internally displaced community members by providing them with valuable green skills and knowledge in renewable energy and waste management. Through the training activities, community members have become active participants in sustainable development and environmental conservation efforts. They have gained the capacity to maintain and repair solar panels, manage waste effectively, and contribute to plastic recycling initiatives. This empowerment has not only improved their livelihoods but has also created a sense of ownership and pride in taking care of their environment. One example of this are the beneficiaries of plastic recycling and waste management training creating their own companies and achieving financial independence through operating their own business. Additionally, the training on renewable energy, coupled with apprenticeship ensured that some trainees could gain employment opportunities.

In Kenya, Turkana, impacts varied depending on the pilot project implemented. Generally, there has been a change of perception from the pastoralist communities in Turkana who are willing to diversify their livelihoods. In the communities where tree planting and vegetable gardens were introduced, people are benefiting and enjoying a variety of fruits that they can consume or sell if in surplus to obtain some income. The programme has enhanced the access to vegetables within close proximity to their communities, and the neem tree is used by the communities for its medicinal properties.

Furthermore, communities consume fruits like papaya, which they perceive is improving their nutrition intake as they have more variety of products to consume in the community.

In Ethiopia, the programme supported the establishment of 105 businesses in three value chains that had been identified as offering potential for green job creation through a market system analysis. 120 people benefitted from training on life skills and entrepreneurship using the ILO tool Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB). The market system analysis provides a great basis for further supporting green job creation in the identified value chains.

*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:

- 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, with recommendations produced and validated by local communities, and community pilot projects concluded in several villages in Turkana Kenya and 2 districts in Mogadishu Somalia.
- 5 forums held where validation exercise evidence was discussed: After Action reviews with the local authorities and communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities in Kenya and Somalia, and Regional MDCC workshop in March 2023 (pillar II).

Partners enhanced evidence-based and inclusive policymaking by conducting a policy review to inform how human mobility can be better incorporated across relevant Green Economy related policies.

- Study on “[Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region](#)”, conducted by an international consultant and in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala.
- [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’.





The policy review consisted of Case studies in Kenya and Somalia. The reviews provided concrete recommendations that were validated at the community level, in Turkana Kenya and Mogadishu Somalia, through pilot projects and were further brought to discussion with local, national and regional stakeholders. Pilot project interventions were designed from the recommendations of the policy reviews together with relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and local community members.

To enhance the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches - GCM principles, partners closely collaborated with the national and local authorities throughout the process, and recruited local NGOs to support the implementation of the interventions, HACDA in Somalia and LOKADO in Kenya.

As indicated in the final evaluation, these projects validated the green economy sector policy study, based on a community-centred approach and with the active involvement of migrant communities. Community members, for instance, welcomed the pilot projects in their respective countries, felt engaged during the design stage of the pilot projects, agreed generally with the green economy sectors in which the programme piloted interventions based on the policy study (while noting areas for improvement).

In Kenya: the interventions enhanced the access to sustainable development and income generation through Agroforestry, and Climate-Smart Agriculture, including rangeland management, particularly with local communities in selected areas in Turkana County, Kenya.

- In Namon: An agroforestry production site, 1 Ha was established, including infrastructure improvements (water, storage building, latrines) and 12 persons (8 females and 4 males), were trained on establishing and managing a planned tree nursery. Seedlings production was started and a total of 60,000 seedlings were produced.
- In Nawountous: A climate-smart agriculture farm was established and 37 persons (23 females and 14 males) were trained 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. Following this, production of fruit and vegetables started.
- In Nalapatui and Loreng villages: awareness raising on rangeland management on pasture grazing fields during dry periods along the migratory routes and two trainings on pasture reseeding and fodder management were conducted for 50 stakeholders (24 females and 26 males).

The green economy activities in Kenya were multifaceted, addressing environmental preservation, sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and community engagement. These efforts were designed to empower local communities with the skills and resources necessary to combat climate change, promote sustainability, and enhance overall environmental awareness and conservation and responding to climatic challenges faced in Turkana.

In Kenya, the stakeholders were moderately satisfied with MDCC activities, and this depended on the activity implemented. The climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry farms establishment in Namon and Nawountos improved sustainability of livelihoods of the community, especially women. The evaluation found that the communities are more receptive towards diversifying their livelihood and believe that once water is available, they all can effectively practice farming which will break the cycle of displacement due to the impacts of climate change.

There was some dissatisfaction linked to rangeland management activities because of the drought conditions that coincided with pilot project implementation. This limited the potential of outputs as pasture reseeding was halted, depending on the rains. In response, IOM and LOKADO reallocated the funds towards the distribution of vegetable seeds and shade nets for vegetable gardens upon the request of stakeholders in Namon and Nawountos and provided support to water infrastructure that could better improve irrigation of gardens and livestock hydration.

In Somalia: Skills building was a core component of promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development, and durable solutions while improving their access to green jobs, particularly with local (internally displaced persons (IDPs)) communities in selected areas in Mogadishu, Somalia.

- 90 students participated in the trainings and graduated at the end of December 2022: 43 (24 females and 19 males) from clean and renewable energies and 47 (20 females and 27 males) from waste management and plastic recycling.
- 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.
- 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.
- After the graduation, students interested in apprenticeships were engaged with local companies, and others were 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 energy and waste management sectors and the value chains of solar panels and recycled plastic products. 36 (13 Females and 23 Males) of the trained students benefited from paid apprenticeship programme, and they were connected to seven companies. 54 (28 Females and 26 Males) of the trained students started collective businesses.
- 3 community clean up campaigns were held per district.

The pilot project in Somalia demonstrates that this suite of skills development and other employability interventions can empower migrant communities to meet green economy needs and secure enterprises and livelihoods. The diaspora aspect used in Somalia also promoted international knowledge transfer and expertise to local communities. Overall, the piloted projects demonstrate a comprehensive and inclusive approach to addressing the challenges posed by climate change, while also fostering economic opportunities within migrant communities. It underscores the importance of community involvement, skills development, mentorship, private sector collaboration, and environmental awareness in achieving its objectives.

In Somalia, the stakeholders interviewed for the final evaluation were satisfied with MDCC interventions. The multi-faceted approach of combining skills training, cash allowance, career fair/linkages with the industry, and mentorship provided a strong foundation in which sustainable livelihoods can be achieved.

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

Indicator progress:

- Market system analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities conducted in project target area, Kalu woreda South Wollo zone, Ethiopia.
- 100 (45 females and 55 males) persons sensitized on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices.
- 3 forums organized where intervention models were discussed by stakeholders.

In Ethiopia, to identify high-potential sectors for promoting green jobs in the target district of Kalu woreda the partners conducted an in-depth market system analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities. More specifically, it was 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.

The analysis was guided by ILO's methodology on 'Environmental Sustainability in Market Systems and Value Chain Development for Decent Work'. It also built on the [Policy brief: the interaction between climate change, labour markets and migration in the IGAD region](#). The study focused specifically on identifying opportunities for the most vulnerable groups including migrants, returnees, potential migrants, IDPs, women and youth. Small ruminant fattening, mung beans, solar energy, improved cookstoves, and vegetable production were identified as the value chains with the highest employment potential to create sustainable green jobs and livelihoods.

To validate the findings and consult with stakeholders, partners held a multi-stakeholder workshop on November 28, 2022, in Dessie town. The workshop brought together 35 representatives, including 10 women and 25 men, from local government offices, communities, potential and returned migrants and social partners. The workshop validated small ruminant production, mung beans, solar technologies, and cookstoves as priority sectors with high green jobs potential. However, participants recommended adding a 4th sector, fruits and vegetables, due to its green jobs potential. They advised further consultations with youth and women, engaging Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutes on skills gaps, developing partnerships for finance access and business support, and fostering social dialogue.

Based on these recommendations, priority intervention areas were identified:

- Entrepreneurship and technical skills training

- Improving access to fair and affordable finance, land and infrastructure
- Business development service and agricultural extension support
- Partnerships and coordination among stakeholders

On 21-22 February 2023, implementing partner, BPDO organized a two-day workshop in Kombolcha town to design interventions in the priority sectors. The workshop brought together 35 participants, including 17 females and 18 males, from regional and local government offices, potential and returned migrant representatives, training institutes, media, microfinance institutions, private sector, social partners, communities and NGOs. The consultative process allowed stakeholders to strategically inform the project design.

The stakeholder workshops and consultative process identified opportunities and interventions in high-potential green sectors to create decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups, including youth, women and potential and returned migrants. Solar energy was highlighted as an emerging sector with increasing local demand. Transition of diesel water pumps to solar power demonstrated economic viability. Furthermore, small ruminant fattening was highlighted as an ideal livelihood opportunity for vulnerable farm families and youth, helping prevent irregular migration. Banks were also committed to developing tailored loan products to skills training and needs-based financing for youth in solar/stoves and small ruminant sectors. Identifying high-potential sectors and matching interventions to leverage opportunities was key to achieving decent work and livelihood objectives for target groups.

Partners conducted a three-day two-round workshop on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices in Dessie, Ethiopia on 31 July-5 August 2023. The objectives were to build capacities of stakeholders to provide implementation support and advocacy to facilitate micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) adoption of eco-friendly practices. The training was building on ILO publications and tools, including [Report: Greening Enterprises: Transforming processes and workplaces \(ilo.org\)](#), [Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises \(MSMEs\): How MSMEs can contribute to and benefit from a just transition \(ilo.org\)](#), the "[Green Business Guide \(ilo.org\)](#)", and the "[Green Business Booklet \(ilo.org\)](#)". The workshop had 100 participants from government, employers, workers, academic institutes and MSMEs. Evaluation results showed 95 per cent of participants improved their knowledge, 97 per cent found content highly relevant, and 91 per cent were very satisfied with the learning experience. Key recommendations were to provide more case studies, tools, and refresher training. Overall, the training served as an effective catalyst for concerted efforts by stakeholders to facilitate MSME transition to responsible business practices.

*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:

- Value-chain intervention models available and agreed with key stakeholders.
- 120 (64 females and 56 males) of workers and entrepreneurs trained on life skill and entrepreneurship training using the ILO tool Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB).
- 95% (100% females and 90% males) workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises.

Partners conducted Start and Improve Your Business (SYB-IYB) training workshops in Kombolcha, Ethiopia in 2 batch. The first was a SYB from 23 January to 6 February 2023 in three rounds each round having 40 participants, all in all the SYB workshop had 120 participants (64 females, 56 males). The objectives were to build entrepreneurship, business management, and life skills of stakeholders to support income generation and employment in communities affected by climate change. Participants were chosen based on pre-determined criteria developed in collaboration with the stakeholders, BPDO and ILO project team. The stakeholders received five days of training 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.

The subsequent IYB training involved 102 participants, 3 government office staff, and 3 implementing partner project staff (54 females) who had started businesses after SYB. The training was provided for five days in Kombolcha town in three rounds. The training focused on and included topics such as marketing, buying, costing, stock control, record keeping, planning, and productivity improvements. The training was purposely designed to provide hands-on training for stakeholders who are engaged and going to be engaged through the green job business. The specific objectives of the IYB training were

- To develop knowledge based business applications
- To improve overall business management skills
- To increase profitability by improving business operations and costs

Pre-post assessment showed significant improvement in entrepreneurship knowledge. Prior to SYB training, 63 per cent of participants rated their skills as poor/very poor. After IYB training, 95 per cent rated their skills as good/excellent. 96 per cent of IYB participants (93 out of 97 respondents) reported the training improved their business management capacities. 95 per cent rated the overall workshop as excellent/good. 97 per cent agreed the objectives were clearly met. Recommendations from the evaluation included accelerating access to finance, providing implementation support, and monitoring trainee progress. Generally, the SYB-IYB workshops served as an effective catalyst to build entrepreneurship and technical skills to establish sustainable green enterprises in climate vulnerable communities.

The Joint Programme facilitated the establishment of green businesses and enterprises in identified high-potential sectors including fruits, vegetables, small ruminants, mung beans and solar technologies. Life skills and entrepreneurship trainees started operations in these sectors based on market assessments. Access to finance and technical training attempted to facilitate in partnership with stakeholders. So far, 105 project participants have established green businesses across the priority value chains.

To enable access to affordable financing, partnerships have been built with local financial institutions like Amhara Bank. Customized loan products have been designed with favorable terms like 50-70 per cent cost-sharing and low interest rates. After receiving training, stakeholders developed business plans tailored to their needs and experience. The implementing partner BPDO opened a project account in Amhara Bank and has transferred start-up funds amounting to ETB 3,587,352. As of now, 38 beneficiaries have been selected and received loan disbursements based on their plans and proposed interventions. The remaining trainees also completed all prerequisites, but distribution was halted owing to political instability or security concerns, which resulted in internet blockage and movement limitations.

The facilitation of holistic and integrated interventions on skills training, business development support and accessible financing is enabling vulnerable groups to set up environmentally sustainable enterprises in high-potential green sectors. This is serving to promote adapted livelihoods and decent job opportunities for communities affected by climate change.

Results Reporting Framework							
RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <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> <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> 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	N/A	Available data from the evaluation report indicates that ICPAC stakeholders are satisfied, however structured data on the satisfaction of the scenarios was not collected as the scenarios need further operationalizing through the ICPAC Geoportal.
	<b>Outcome Indicator 1b</b> # 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 b) 0	a) 0 b) 0	a) 8 future scenarios (1 cyclone displacement risk profile scenario for Somalia and 7 national flood displacement risk scenarios developed in the regional flood profile) b) 0	N/A	a) 8 future scenarios (1 cyclone displacement risk profile scenario for Somalia and 7 national flood displacement risk scenarios developed in the regional flood profile) b) 0	Number of future scenarios surpassed, but these could not be operationalized into early warning scenarios.
<b>Output 1.1</b> <b>Methodologies and models to assess disaster displacement risk are available for IGAD,</b>	<b>Output Indicator 1.1a</b> Disaster displacement risk model for different types of hazards available (to be utilized in early warning	No	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Disaster displacement risk models developed for cyclones (Somalia) and floods (region).

ICPAC, Member Governments and other relevant stakeholders	State systems/operational/policy decision-making), disaggregated by hazard (slow onset/rapid onset)						Flood Displacement risk profile and cyclone displacement risk has been published into ICPAC Geoportal and is available and accessible to member states. Data transfer to ICPAC has been finalised.
Output 1.2 A decision-making model and relevant data collected in the IGAD Region are available and interoperable	<b>Output Indicator 1.2a</b> Decision-support tool available for ICPAC	No	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Decision-making tool developed and shared with ICPAC during the capacity development mission on 13–15 March 2023. Data transfer to ICPAC has been finalised.
	<b>Output Indicator 1.2b</b> # of policies, investments and responses incorporated in the model	0	0	5	0	5	Decision-making tool developed and shared with ICPAC during the capacity development mission on 13–15 March 2023. Comparative report looking at 5 different policies and investments, including different combinations thereof, produced.
	<b>Output Indicator 1.2c</b> Presentations demonstrating the impact of different policies, investments and responses to targeted audiences (in policy forums)	0	0	5	3	8	GHACOF 60, 61, 62, 64 Two Capacity-building workshops first in October 2022 and the second in March 2023. GIZ-IDMC workshop Regional MDCC workshop in March 2023.
Output 1.3 IGAD and ICPAC have enhanced capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation	<b>Output indicator 1.3a</b> 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	N/A	Available and being implemented	Action plan and workplan created and shared by ICPAC Mobility Analyst.
	<b>Output indicator 1.3b</b> # of training sessions for ICPAC on human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in	0	0	2+	1	3+	1 Regional workshop with IGAD and ICPAC in Aug 2022; 2 workshops with CIMA in Oct 2022 and March 2023. Several



	the use of data in emergency response and preparedness						meetings (one physical in Jan 2023, and online ones) with ICPAC on how to incorporate IOM DTM data to ICPAC portals/products.
	<b>Output indicator 1.3c</b> % of trained ICPAC staff report improved knowledge on human mobility data in the humanitarian context, disaggregated by gender, age	0%	0	100%	0	100%	All respondents reported improved knowledge on human mobility data, after the workshop in August 2022.
<b>Outcome 2</b> <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> # of national policies (legislation, policy, strategy) amended or developed to become migrant-inclusive and/or address disaster displacement	0	0	0	1+	Kenya: 1 National policy being revised in 2023; 2 sub-county Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans; 1 County development plan	Two Sub-County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans created in Kenya; inputs provided on the County Integrated Development Plan (Jan 2023); Kenya Climate Change Adaptation Plan in revision in 2023 with a plan to incorporate human mobility in it
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2b</b> # of Governments who demonstrate plans to include disaster displacement and human mobility considerations in GCM National Implementation plans	0	0	0	1	1	Revision of Kenya GCM implementation Action plan for 2023-2026 includes consideration of disaster displacement and climate change.  Somalia; GCM implementation plan N/A
<b>Output 2.1</b> <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</b>	<b>Output Indicator 2.1a</b> # 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	90	21	111 (31 females and 80 males)	111 (31 females and 80 males) - - training in June 2022 in Nairobi (2 pax males), - training in August 2022 in Turkana (64 pax; 21 females and 43 males),

regional policies, strategies and action plans that pertain to migration, climate change and disaster							- regional training in August 2022 in Mombasa (IOM-ICPAC) (24 pax; 4 females and 20 males),  - training in August 2023 for 10 (NCM Kenya) and 11 (Turkana + Baringo and West Pokot Counties) (6 females and 15 males) pax.
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1b</b> Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO/migrants available	0	0	2	0	2	1 in Kenya and 1 in Somalia
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1c</b> # of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum	0	0	0	5	5	After Action review with the local communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities (2023). Regional MDCC workshop in March 2023.
<b>Outcome 3</b> <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> 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	Total: 86% either agree strongly or agree  Females: Agree 37.5% Strongly: 41.5% Agree: 37.5% Neutral: 41.5% Strongly: 21% Agree: 65% Neutral: 6%	Total: 86% either agree strongly or agree  Females: Agree 37.5% Strongly: 41.5% Neutral: 21% Males: Agree 29% Strongly: 65% Neutral: 6%	86% of participants reporting improved coordination following the simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May) and Mbale (9-11 May).  Please see Activity Reports in the Annex.
	<b>Outcome Indicator 3b</b>	n/a	N/A	N/A	Total: 96.25 %	Total: 96.25 %	96.25% (Females: Yes: 100%; Males:

	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				Females: Yes: 100%	Females: Yes: 100%	Yes: 92.5%) of participants reporting ability to utilise the SOPs following the simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May) and Mbale (9-11 May).
<b>Output 3.1</b> <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> # 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> # of countries consulted	0	0	7	0	7	Regional workshop in Mombasa in Aug 2022. In addition, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia engaged through sensitisation workshops in 2023.
	<b>Output Indicator 3.1c</b> Draft SOP developed as basis for the simulation exercise (s)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes, 2	Yes, 2	For Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia.
	<b>Output Indicator 3.1d</b> # of SOPs (Country-specific and Regional), inclusive of gender and protection concerns, available and disseminated for National Governments in the IGAD region	0	0	0	2	2	For Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Ethiopia.
<b>Output 3.2</b> <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> # of people participated in simulation exercises, disaggregated by gender, age, agency, type	0	0	0	103	103 (24 females and 79 males)	Based on participants of the simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May) and Mbale (9-11 May).
	<b>Output Indicator 3.2b</b> # of agencies/institutions from each country participated in simulation exercises	0	0	0	Kenya (14) Ethiopia (14) Uganda (17)	Kenya (14) Ethiopia (14) Uganda (17)	Based on participants of the simulation exercises in Moyale (3-5 May) and Mbale (9-11 May).
	<b>Output Indicator 3.2c</b> Policy recommendations on gap areas and areas for improvement to prepare for cross-border disaster- displacement	No	N/A	14+	14+	14+	The activity reports of the preparedness workshops and simulation exercises highlight gap areas and recommendations for further work in the region. A

								study on 'Policies, Laws and Practices on Admission and Stay in Disaster and Climate Change Contexts in the IGAD Region: A case study of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda' developed by IGAD includes regional-level policy recommendations.
<b>Outcome 4</b> <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> % of beneficiaries reporting that the information campaigns influenced their migration decisions, disaggregated by gender, age	0	0	0	93%	93%	Indicator data collected and analysed in August 2023 and 93% of participants (96% women and 87% men) reported that the information campaigns influenced their migration decisions	
	<b>Outcome Indicator 4b</b> % of key stakeholders who demonstrate understanding of the interrelationship between protection and displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency	0	0	0	0	0	Qualitative data collected through final evaluation which indicated that awareness raising activities contributed to the promotion of safe migration practices and the protection of the rights of migrant workers.	
<b>Output 4.1</b> <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> # of campaigns implemented, disaggregated by type of a campaign	0	0	3	0	3	3 awareness raising information campaign conducted; radio, community outreach and key messages on regular migration, protection and climate change	
	<b>Output Indicator 4.1b</b> # of people reached through campaigns, disaggregated by gender, age and type of a campaign	0	0	7100	0	7100 (2899 females and 4201 males)	7100 (2899 females and 4201 male) Direct stakeholders and 35,500 indirect stakeholders extending the audience with a 1 to 5 According to project partner Fana FM radio media assessment/monitoring, nearly 3 million community members attended program-supported media campaigns	

<b>Output 4.2</b> <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 climate change and mobility in the IGAD Region</b>	<b>Output Indicator 4.2a</b> Study report available	No	N/A	Yes, report available	N/A	Yes, report available	Published/Launched in May 2023.
	<b>Output Indicator 4.2b</b> Concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholders documented and shared	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Recommendations available from the study report and from the Workshop in Garissa, Kenya, 18 July 2023.
<b>Outcome 5</b> <b>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</b>	<b>Outcome Indicator 5a</b> 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	Perceptions support	Perceptions support	Perceptions support	Kenya: Perceptions support that the programme improved – fully or partially, sustainable livelihoods or green job opportunities. Somalia: Perceptions support that intervention - providing training and skills development in green job sectors - enhances durable solutions to the loss of livelihoods from climate change effects. Ethiopia: Almost all program participants (95%) and stakeholders indicated that the JP improved livelihoods/green job/green entrepreneurial opportunities.
	<b>Outcome Indicator 5b</b> % 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	N/A	N/A	N/A	Kenya: Some respondents (17%) were fully satisfied while most (57%) reported	Kenya: Some respondents (17%) were fully satisfied while most (57%) reported	Kenya: Some respondents (17%) were fully satisfied while most (57%) reported 'neutral' satisfaction with the interventions. Somalia: 100% Community members, local authorities and

					‘neutral’ satisfaction with the interventions. <i>Somalia:</i> 100% Community members, local authorities and students reported being satisfied with the skills development component. <i>Ethiopia:</i> 87% respondents reported being satisfied with the environmental solutions and interventions carried out through the programme.		students reported being satisfied with the skills development component. <i>Ethiopia:</i> 87% respondents reported being satisfied overall-96% of females and 79% of males expressing satisfaction. In addition, 12% were neutral and 1 respondent (1% of the total) was dissatisfied. The significant majority of respondents across genders reported satisfaction with the environmental solutions and interventions carried out through the programme.
<b>Output 5.1</b> <b>Migrant communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in the IGAD region contribute to green economy policy development</b>	<b>Output Indicator 5.1a</b> Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO/migrants available	0	0	1	0	1	Regional Green Economy policy review study with case studies in Kenya and Somalia. Summary report published in February 2023. Selected recommendations were implemented together with Local NGOs and local community members resulting in validating the recommendations.
	<b>Output Indicator 5.1b</b> # of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum	0	0	0	5	5	After Action review with the local communities in Kenya and Somalia; and policy workshop with local and national level authorities (2023). Regional MDCC workshop in March 2023 (pillar II).

<b>Output 5.2</b> <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>	<b>Output Indicator 5.2a</b> Rapid assessment report available	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Assessment report is available, it was not published online but was made available to relevant stakeholders.
	<b>Output Indicator 5.2b</b> # of persons sensitized on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices, disaggregated by gender, age, agency	0	0	100	0	100	Training workshop conducted and 100 (45 females and 55 males) persons sensitized on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices
	<b>Output Indicator 5.2c</b> # of forums where intervention models are discussed by stakeholders	0	0	2	1	3	Three forums were organized to discuss on intervention model design <i>first</i> on Nov 28, 2022 in Dessie to identify priority areas of focus and inform the development of intervention models; <i>Field level stakeholder consultation</i> based on recommendation from the stakeholder consultation to consult selected stakeholders on identified sectors, field level group level consultation was held with stakeholders; and intervention model design <i>validation workshop</i> in Feb 21-22, 2023 Kombolcha town
<b>Output 5.3</b> <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> Value-chain intervention models available and agreed with key stakeholders	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Intervention models validated on 21-22 February 2023.
	<b>Output Indicator 5.3b</b> # of workers and entrepreneurs trained, disaggregated by gender, age, type of training	0	0	120	102	120 (64 females & 56 males)	First round (start your green business) training is provided: 120 (64 females & 56 males); and 2nd round (Improve Your green Business) provided for 102 participants, 3 government office staff, and 3 implementing partner project staff (54 females) in March-April 2023.

	<b>Output Indicator 5.3b</b> % of workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises, disaggregated by gender, age	0	0	0	95%	95%	95% (100% women and 90% men) workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises
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### 3. Partnerships

The joint programme was a partnership between IOM; ILO; PDD; UNHCR; IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC; and the IGAD Member states Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

The programme leveraged the comparative advantages of different partners throughout the programme cycle for enhancing policy coherence and evidence-based and inclusive policymaking; strengthening human mobility in different structure; improving awareness on migrants' rights and environment preservation; as well as increasing access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs.

All IGAD member states were engaged in the programme, however, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda were more closely involved as local interventions took place in these countries. Partnerships with governments and other stakeholders were crucial for the successful implementation of activities under each pillar. The programme engaged wide range of stakeholders and took forward the whole-of-government approach by engaging government stakeholders across different ministries as well as both local and national authorities.

- In Somalia, key government stakeholders were Directorate of Environment and Climate Change Office of the Prime Minister, Somalia (DoECC), and the new Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) after elections and the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR); Benadir Regional Administration (BRA); and Hamar Jajab and Daynile Local Authorities.
- In Kenya, key government stakeholders were Ministry of Environment and Forestry and National coordination mechanism; National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU), Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), Directorate of Immigration Services, Turkana County Government department of Environment and climate change and department of disaster management; respective project location Chiefs, Assistant chiefs, Ward administrator's village administrators; and Climate change committees' representatives from Turkana North, Kibish and Turkana west.
- In Ethiopia, key government stakeholders included the Ministry of Labour and Skills (MoLS), Ministry of Justice, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the Amhara Region Bureau of Labor and Training (BoLTE), Oromia and Moyale Regional and District Administrative offices, target Woreda offices (labour and training, women and social affairs, agriculture, environment and energy), Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions and Wollo university.
- In Uganda, key government stakeholders included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), Bududa and Mbale District Local Governments, and Ugandan police forces..

The programme also adopted a whole-of-society approach through closely engaging different international and local stakeholders, such as community leaders, women and youth groups, local community members, local civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as through interacting with, private sector actors, local authorities, workers' and employers' organizations, academia, diaspora members, the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration, and UN networks on Migration.

Furthermore, programme collaborated with other partners, such as the UNFCCC’s Regional Collaboration Centre in Kampala, which supported IOM’s regional study on integrating human mobility into green economy policies. Such collaboration brought together the Centre’s knowledge of UNFCCC-related policies such as National Adaptation Plans, with IOM’s knowledge on mobility. Throughout the program, CIMA, ICPAC and PDD engaged with key experts from GIZ within the context of their Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC) program, as well as the IDMC for developing the methodology on the decision-making model and the disaster risk modelling profiles for the IGAD region.

MDCC also encouraged synergies with a range of other programmes managed by PUNOs and IGAD. For example:

- ‘Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change’ (HMCCC), which was implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
- ‘Building Regional and National Capacities for Improved Migration Governance in the IGAD Region’, Swiss-funded programme.
- ‘Better Migration Management’ (BMM), funded by the EUTF and Germany.
- ‘Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region’ (FMPT), funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF).

Implementation agreements were established with several agencies.

- Under pillar I: UNOPS/PDD signed a Grant Supporting Agreement with CIMA Research Foundation, for them to conduct the technical activities under this pillar, specifically the development of the disaster displacement risk profiles and decision-making. In addition, each PUNO supported the recruitment of the ICPAC mobility analyst and partner agreements were established with ICPAC.
- Under pillar II: IOM contracted the DOECC to conduct the policy review in Somalia, and local NGOs to roll out the pilot projects: HACDA in Somalia, and LOKADO in Kenya.
- Under pillar III: UNOPS/PDD signed a Grant Support Agreement with IGAD in support of the activities under this pillar to conduct the simulation exercises and develop the SOPs.
- Under pillar IV: Partners contracted local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to roll out the pilot projects: BPDO in Ethiopia, HACDA in Somalia, and LOKADO in Kenya.

Final external evaluation was conducted by the Migration Policy Institute and Axiom Monitoring and Evaluation.

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)

<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>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 252,290 USD
<i>Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya</i>	Letter of Support	Outcome 2 and 5	-
<i>Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) in Somalia</i>	Letter of Support	Outcome 2 and 5	-
<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
<i>Beza Posterity Development Organization (BPDO), NGO</i>	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 199,983 USD
Migration Policy Institute		Project Implementation Agreement, formal agreement with IOM	Evaluation	Total value 73,125USD

#### 4. Cross-Cutting Issues

All interventions incorporated GCM principles with a special focus on people-centredness, human rights dimension and gender-responsiveness throughout the interventions. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches were taken forward through engaging national and county government partners and community members in programme interventions.

The final evaluation indicated that the programme aligned with GCM's guiding principles such as the human rights-based approach (e.g., including rights protection in the MDCC awareness raising campaign). In addition, MDCC ensured gender mainstreaming in the local initiatives, closely engaging women in decision-making processes and economic empowerment activities. The programme team also deployed specific efforts to engage a wide range of government officials at the national and local level, as well as civil society and private sector organizations in different activities. Overall, the programme demonstrated a strong commitment to improving migration governance and standing for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

#### 5. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

Some context and process related challenges were encountered during the programme, particularly at the inception phase, which influenced the effective start of implementation of the planned activities. These challenges contributed to lengthy liaison and administrative processes in selecting IGAD Members states as partners, contextualizing detailed implementing strategies and implementing partner/grant agreements with selected technical partners. In addition, there were initial challenges associated with administrative challenges such as setting up financial cooperation arrangements, recruiting consultants and implementing partners.

Furthermore, implementation of activities was influenced by the COVID-19 restrictions in the region, and the political and security situation in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. The COVID-19 restrictions influenced the liaison process with government stakeholders and delays organizing physical meetings, and travel to some project sites. Elections in the region, such as in Kenya and Somalia influenced the effective implementation to a small extent.

The proposed intervention areas (for outputs 4.1 and 5.2 and 5.3.) in Ethiopia namely North Wollo, South Wollo and parts of Oromia special zone of the Amara national regional state were active conflict areas since July 2021. Moreover, the study commissioned by UNHCR for Pillar IV had tentatively foreseen to have a case study on climate related movement from Somalia into Ethiopia. However, the

dynamic conflicts meant that it was decided to not have travel to Ethiopia. This decision was also based on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region. Recently, political instability and conflict in the Amhara region, Ethiopia including the Kalu target area, interrupted implementation again. Travel restrictions, internet shutdowns and a state of emergency prevented holding experience sharing workshops on green jobs and just transition at IGAD level including stakeholders from the locality, and dispersing loans to final participants before the project end date. As a result, allocated funds could not be fully utilized and had to be returned to the donor per ILO requirements.

The region experienced the worst drought in 40 years, which influenced the planned interventions in Kenya Turkana and rangeland management activities could not be implemented to the extent planned as the component would have relied on rains which did not come, and activities had to be redirected to complement and enhance the interventions in other locations.

Because of the challenges, partners adjusted the workplan to cover the experienced delays in the inception of the programme and were constantly working towards effective and timely implementation. The progress of the programme interventions was 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 visited the project sites in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia on a regular basis. Two “internal” after action review workshops were conducted by the TWG. 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. Close monitoring has resulted in improving the effectiveness of the interventions. Furthermore, it was agreed that flexible project adaptation to a dynamic context is vital. The disruptions due to conflict and instability emphasized the need to continually reassess activities based on evolving realities on the ground. Having alternative plans and being adaptable was crucial.

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

### *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:*

The success can be attributed to several good practices that were systematically embedded throughout its lifecycle. Emphasizing a collaborative approach, diverse stakeholders ranging from

government authorities to NGOs converged, ensuring holistic solutions were crafted from multiple perspectives. Tailored trainings were developed, ensuring that specific audiences derived maximum benefit from the workshops. Preliminary results of the displacement risk models were transparently shared, exemplifying a commitment to iterative learning and evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, the robustness of data collection methods, integrating both technical expertise and grassroots feedback, reinforced the project's credibility. Ultimately, the integration of these practices culminated in an evidence-grounded decision-making model and strong partnership between IGAD/ICPAC and the (technical) partners involved in these pillar activities.

*Lessons learnt:*

Throughout programming, it became clear that engaging with regional and local partners is essential for determining potential policies, investments, and programmatic responses. This engagement has also helped in tailoring displacement risk models to specific Member States and livelihood zones. Data collection missions, such as the one in Sudan, are critical for knowledge sharing and capacity development, although they bear challenges, especially in diverse stakeholder environments. Administrative tasks, especially in complex or difficult locations, can extend timelines which needs to be accounted for as well early on. Therefore, thorough planning and understanding of potential delays were necessary for timely programme implementation.

*PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS*

*Innovative approaches:*

The programme advocated the inclusion of human mobility, environment and climate change aspects across different policies and engaged 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 in policy-making processes. An exercise on policy cohesion and community level policy validation was taken, bringing together the communities, while ensuring the participation of women and youth 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:*

The programme effectively prioritized interventions based on stakeholder needs. To illustrate, in the case of Somalia, where existing national policies already encompassed aspects of human mobility and no policy revisions were expected during the programmes duration, the decision was made to concentrate on policy implementation. Simultaneously, efforts were made to enhance dialogue between local communities and authorities in the policymaking process. In Kenya, opportunities for involving local communities in policymaking were identified at the grassroots level. Partners engaged with local ward climate change committees in Turkana West, Turkana North, and Kibish, Kenya, facilitating a series of training sessions and consultations. This collaborative effort resulted in the development of sub-county climate change adaptation action plans.

*Lessons learnt:*

Adequate time is essential when operating within a multi-stakeholder environment, particularly in the dynamic IGAD region. Effective liaison, thorough planning, and seamless implementation all require a significant time investment. When considering policy-level interventions, it is of paramount importance to factor in the timeframes. The process of establishing new policies is a lengthy one, and these timelines may not align with programme schedules. Furthermore, there must be a heightened, continued focus on the active involvement of women and youth in the policy-making processes.

In the IGAD region, governments have established comprehensive policies. While there is room for improvement in incorporating elements related to human mobility, the primary emphasis should be placed on executing these policies. Ensuring the inclusion of mobile populations at all levels is a critical aspect of this effort.

When conducting trainings and workshops, it is essential to promote inclusion of women in the trainings particularly in the male-dominant fields/Ministries (reflects to all pillars).

### *PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS*

#### *Innovative approaches:*

Engaging diverse stakeholders in the simulation exercises, ranging from the Office of the Prime Minister through to the local community leaders, proved important and – considering the lack of similar previous activities of that sort – innovative in its own right. The simulation exercise method, albeit being a table-top exercise, also provided ample room for innovation through creating an open dialogue between neighbouring countries on capacity needs and resource-sharing to better prepare for and respond to disaster displacement. The development of the simulation scenarios and the resulting SOPs are innovative approaches to strengthening coordination and response capacities among the participating countries.

#### *Good practices:*

To achieve the desired outcomes, the project emphasized the importance of involving local stakeholders in key decisions. This was evident when local-level government units and disaster-impacted communities were actively engaged in the coordination and communication during cross-border disaster displacement scenarios, evident in their active roles during national workshops. Another critical practice was the assembly of various line ministries at both horizontal and vertical levels. This multi-tiered collaboration, involving entities focused on migration, disaster risk management, and humanitarian concerns, played a pivotal role in shaping a harmonized approach to the SOPs' formulation and consultation.

#### *Lessons learnt:*

Selecting a strategic location for national workshops was instrumental. Being closer to affected border areas, such as in the Mbale, Uganda workshop, ensured the inclusion of communities most impacted by events like landslides. The intensive nature of national consultations necessitates early and timely engagement with key focal points, ensuring sustained involvement and ownership in the SOP development process. The effectiveness of group work as a format during national workshops was evident, providing a more engaging method to obtain feedback on SOPs, in contrast to traditional

presentation methods. Additionally, the project's innovative approach, especially under pillar III activities, underscored the importance of diverse stakeholder engagement.

#### *PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS*

##### *Innovative approaches:*

Considering the complex interaction between climate change, labour markets and human mobility, it has proven critical to support holistic approaches to ensure sustainable approaches for the creation of alternative livelihoods opportunities. Our interventions focused on engagement of local communities in enhancing their awareness on migrants rights and environmental preservation, and green economy developments and sustainable livelihoods, enhancing their adaptive capacities to climate change, as well as skills development for enhancing employability and entrepreneurship opportunities. These interventions engage closely with community leaders, women and youth groups, local civil society organizations, private sector actors, local authorities, and diaspora.

##### *Good Practices:*

When promoting access to green jobs and designing intervention models, it was essential to bring different stakeholders together to have a holistic view of the labour market, including challenges and opportunities as perceived by workers and employers' organizations. Consultations and workshops including different stakeholders and social partners presented a useful mean to get a buy-in from local stakeholders for approaches that consider their needs and address their challenges. The inclusion of local non-governmental organizations enhanced whole-of-society approach and leveraged on their local knowledge.

A gender lens enhanced inclusiveness. Mainstreaming gender considerations from consultations, assessments to activities promoted equal participation. A gender lens is key for inclusive and sustainable solutions. Female participants in Somalia also benefitted from mentoring support, particularly when considering employability in non-traditional sectors.

Evidence-based planning enabled relevance. Conducting in-depth market assessments and baseline studies provided data to ensure activities matched local needs and opportunities. This evidence-based planning and market-based approach improved relevance.

Integrated solutions harness synergies. The project integrated multiple components like skills development, enterprise support, diaspora mentorship, access to finance and coordination mechanisms. This allowed for synergies and multiplication of benefits across interventions.

Hands-on learning promoted application. The skill development and business trainings curriculums focused on practical exercises, case studies and experience sharing. This experiential learning resulted in being able to directly apply knowledge.

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 inspired 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.

*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 locally suitable solutions to target participants in a sustainable way and increasing ownership. Extensive stakeholder consultations on the ground during assessment and design of activities are key.

To further enhance sustainability and promote financial independence, establishing a special loan guarantee fund is critical to facilitating access to finance, permitting to engage in green businesses, adapting to disaster and climate change, while remaining in their immediate vicinity. Further, providing mentoring programmes can further support sustainability.

Holistic capacity enhancement enables sustainability. The training workshops in Ethiopia aimed to develop capacities across the whole system - from government stakeholders to financial institutions to individual entrepreneurs. This comprehensive approach can lead to stronger systemic impacts beyond the project lifespan.

Inclusive approaches are necessary. 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.

## Conclusion and Next Steps

The Joint Programme "Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region" tackled pressing issues related to disasters, climate change, and human mobility across the IGAD region. The programme was highly relevant to regional priorities and IGAD policies, and met the needs of national and local stakeholders. It was also aligned with the GCM, other regional and global frameworks, and complemented related programmes across the region.

The programme enhanced policy coherence and evidence-based and inclusive policymaking; strengthened human mobility in different structure; improved awareness on migrants' rights and environment preservation; as well as increased access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs.

Pillar I has enhanced knowledge and data through a strong partnership with ICPAC, the IGAD regional climate centre. Pillar II strengthened the capacities and knowledge of local and national government stakeholders across the region and took an inclusive approach to policy development by validating policy recommendations with local communities. Pillar III strengthened preparedness for cross-border disaster displacement, while contributing to the operationalization of Article 16 of the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons. Pillar IV encompassed a range of initiatives enhancing sustainable livelihoods and regular migration pathways across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia through pilot

projects, and showcased the reach of awareness-raising campaigns, employing diverse mediums to enhance knowledge on regular migration pathways and workers' rights.

The final evaluation indicated that there are specific activities that already fully handed over to the programme partners. For instance, the displacement data gathered is being integrated into ICPAC's data services, and IGAD is working towards formal endorsement of the SOPs. In Ethiopia, local partners intend to replicate community peer conversations and support further skills training; in Somalia, some stakeholders have continued their businesses after the pilot project ended; and in Kenya, local committees are trained on the policies developed and intend to look for ways to implement them as well the Turkana County Government has embraced its County Climate Change Action Plan, which allocated a portion of its budget for climate change initiatives. Local community members perceived these the pilot project as important, and the active involvement of local communities and authorities, as well as training, awareness-raising, and capacity enhancement activities promoted a sense of ownership and promoted long-term sustainability.

However, there is a need for further support from PUNOs in order to ensure all activities are sustained. For example, community members in Kenya face drought conditions that require more assistance in order to use pasture seeding and other techniques. Similarly, multiple governments are interested in further policy support but reported a need for funding, data, and support to do this.

The programme team began discussing a phase 2 and an exit strategy midway through the initial two-year implementation and developed a concept note outlining a potential phase 2 which, when funded, provides an opportunity to expand the joint programme in a second phase to further facilitate regular migration and minimize displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

As indicated in the final evaluation, the programme has offered proof of concept for programming related to migration, disasters, and climate change in the IGAD region. Many of the activities show promise for scaling up if future interventions incorporate lessons learnt and best practices from this experience. There is also a demand to build on the four pillars and replicate these approaches across the region.

## ANNEX

Partners organized and participated in several national, regional and global forums which provided an opportunity to discuss and enhance understanding of different stakeholders on human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region, as well as the approaches and solutions the programme took forward in addressing the needs and gaps in the region.



### EVENTS (GLOBAL, CONTINENTAL, REGIONAL) ORGANIZED OR PARTICIPATED IN

- FAO-IGAD workshop "Enhancing the resilience and livelihoods of migrants, refugees and host communities in rural Eastern Africa" 2021 (online)
- GCM Africa reviews 2021 (online)
- Second Consultative Forum of the MPTF 2021 (online)
- Migration Week 2022 (online)
- Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022 (online)
- 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 2021 (online) and in Gabon in August 2022
- The 7th Pan-African Forum on Migration #PAFoM 7 in Rwanda in October 2022
- The 8th National Symposium on Disaster Reduction and the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) in Kenya in October 2022
- 27th Conference of Parties of Climate Change (COP 27) in Egypt in November 2022
- Informal Dialogue on Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) Champion Countries in the Middle East, Africa and Europe Regions: Peer-Exchanges on GCM Implementation and Way Forward Confirmation in January 2023 (online)
- IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration – Durable solutions for refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities in Kenya in February 2022
- International Dialogue on Migration 2023 - Leveraging Human Mobility in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals in the United States in March 2023
- IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration - Regional Dialogue on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change in Djibouti in August 2023

A quarterly newsletter was produced and shared with different stakeholders to keep them up to date on the programme progress as well as to inform them about the programme results and share deliverables.

Programme had a website; which consists of programme updates, and deliverables as well as stories. Also, the evaluation report and evaluation brief are updated in the website: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/addressing-drivers-and-facilitating-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-contexts-disasters-and-climate-change-igad-region>