



Migration MPTF

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	The region comprising of Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda)
Convening UN Organization:	IOM (technical co-leads IOM and ILO)
Participating UN Organization(s):	IOM, ILO, UNOPS (Platform on Disaster Displacement - PDD) and UNHCR.
Implementing Partners	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)
Migration MPTF Thematic Area (choose one)	X Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility
Primary GCM objectives	<p>Objective 1 Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence –based policies</p> <p>Objective 2 Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin</p> <p>Objective 5 Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p>
Relevant SDG Target¹	<p>8.8: Promote the protection of migrant workers, particularly women migrants and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>
Expected Project Commencement Date²	01.12.2020

¹ Please refer to Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets.

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.



Period of Implementation (in months):	Start of the project is suggested to be 1 st of December. This is due to the current COVID situation in the IGAD region whereas the peak is expected to be around November in most countries. 24 months
Requested Budget: Indicate budget per PUNO and total	IOM 900 000 USD ILO 650 000 USD UNOPS 500 000 USD UNHCR 100 000 USD Total 2 150 000 USD
Project Description (Max 400 characters, including blank space)	This joint programme contributes 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 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). This will be achieved through addressing needs and gaps in I) DATA AND KNOWLEDGE; II) NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS; III) DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS and IV) REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS.
Project Gender Marker Score (1, 2, 3 or N/A):³	2

³ Please score 1, 2, 3 (or N/A) as below:

Score 3 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective;

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as a significant objective;

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

Score N/A for projects that do not contribute to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls

Reference: United Nations Development Group: "Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note September 2013"

<https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/UNDG-Gender-Equality-Marker-Guidance-Note-Final-Sep-2013.pdf>



SIGNATURE PAGE	
UN Resident Coordinator⁴	Representative of the National Authority⁵
<i>Country</i> <i>Name</i> <i>Date</i> <i>Signature</i>	<i>Name of institution</i> <i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i> <i>Name of representative</i> <i>Ms. Fathia Alwan, Director of Health and Social Development</i> <i>Date: 26.08.2020</i> <i>Signature</i>
Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)	
<i>Name of Convening UN Organization</i> <i>International Organization for Migration</i> <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Mohammed Abdiker</i> <i>Date 3 August 2020</i> <i>Signature</i>	<i>Name of Participating UN Organization</i> <i>International Labour Organization</i> <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Alexio Musindo</i> <i>Date 20 July 2020</i> <i>Signature</i>
<i>Name of Participating UN Organization</i> <i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i> <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Clementine Nkweta- Salami</i> <i>Date: 29 July 2020</i> <i>Signature</i>	<i>Name of Participating UN Organization</i> <i>United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)/Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) Secretariat</i> <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Atle Solberg</i> <i>Head of Secretariat</i> <i>Platform on Disaster Displacement/UNOPS</i> <i>Date: 27 July 2020</i> <i>Signature</i>
Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee	
<i>Name</i> <i>Date</i> <i>Signature</i>	

⁴ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

⁵ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.



JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities of the African Union, comprising the Member States (MS) of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. It is home to more than 230 million people whose livelihoods and income are predominantly linked to agriculture. The IGAD region is one of the most diverse regions in the world, including areas of economic growth and investment on the one hand, and areas prone to violent conflict, political instability, humanitarian crises, and disasters linked to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation on the other.

The different forms of human mobility⁶ (displacement, migration and planned relocation) to, from and within the IGAD region reflect the range of complex drivers and structural factors that often compel people to leave their country or homes of origin. The main, and overlapping, drivers of human mobility include disasters linked to natural hazards, environmental degradation, the adverse effects of climate change, conflict, food insecurity, lack of jobs, loss or vulnerability of livelihoods and the search for better economic opportunities. Individual decisions on migration are often based on a combination of economic, political, social, demographic and environmental drivers coupled with personal and household characteristics such as age, gender and education.

In the African continent, the IGAD region is considered one of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change and two thirds of the region are arid or semi-arid. It regularly faces a wide range of natural hazards leading to displacement and other forms of human mobility, most commonly severe droughts and floods, but also landslides, earthquakes, and tropical cyclones, as well as slow-onset climate change effects, such as sea level rise, environmental degradation, and changing rainfall variability.⁷

In light of the projected population growth, with continued environmental change and degradation, and an increase in the frequency and/or intensity of disasters associated with climate change, it is anticipated that the number of people migrating and of people at risk of displacement will increase. The potential positive role that labour migration can play in climate change adaptation and risk mitigation is at times weakened by the lack of linkages and coherence between migration and labour market policies and practices, including labour market information and jobs and skills matching of nationals and migrants. Few legal labour migration channels between countries are open for low-skilled migrants and refugees from rural communities in the region. Despite the challenges, there is growing recognition of the potential for job creation and livelihood opportunities linked to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

⁶ This Joint Programme Document will use the umbrella term 'human mobility' to refer to three forms of human mobility as used in Paragraph 14(f) of the UNFCCC Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework, namely displacement (understood as the primarily forced movement of persons), migration (understood as the primarily voluntary movement of persons) and planned relocation (understood as the planned process of settling persons or groups of persons to a new location). Consequently, the term 'migration' will also cover 'labour migration' etc.

⁷ The 2011/2012 drought crisis in the IGAD region affected an estimated 13 million people, with tens of thousands more seeking refuge across international borders. While some people from drought-affected areas were able to benefit from refugee status and assistance in receiving countries, others did not. This highlights the gap in international and regional legal frameworks to fully address the distinct protection needs of disaster displaced persons, although some have argued that the African Union Refugee Convention may be applicable in certain circumstances.



This joint program seeks to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, while also facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in the IGAD Region. The implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies can have a positive contribution on development and protection of those moving or being compelled to move, the risk of which can be reduced or mitigated through regular pathways for migration, integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate action and measures to support decent work and livelihoods and migration as an adaptation strategy.

The overall objective of this joint programme is to contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in line with the vision and guiding principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). In particular, the joint programme aims to improve regional and national migration governance in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation through different actions that each address the relevant objectives of the GCM and contribute to the implementation of other relevant international instruments, notably Target 10.7 under Sustainable Development Goal 10, the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement under the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The proposed action will address 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 migration and mobility policies, and as part of climate change and disaster preparedness strategies, including via national coordination mechanisms and through cooperation with neighboring countries (Target 13.1, Sustainable Development Goal 13; GCM Objective 2 and subparagraph 18 i and j); 3. 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. 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).

This action has been developed building on three strands of intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder initiatives. The first strand is based on consultation with the IGAD Secretariat (later referred as IGAD) and their Member States and in support of their Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF), the Migration Action Plan and other relevant policies related to migration, climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience in the IGAD region, including in the context of the IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on



migration.⁸ It also takes forward the implementation of the African Union 3 Year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa 2020-2022 and the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons (PFMP), that includes a provision on movement and admission and stay of persons affected by disasters (Article 16) endorsed by IGAD Member States in February 2020.

Secondly, this action will support the implementation of integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change in coordination with the work underway in the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and its Task Force on Displacement (TFD), under the UNFCCC. The 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) of the UNFCCC in December 2018 welcomed the recommendations of WIM and its TFD and a Plan of Action was adopted at the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP25) in December 2019, which promotes integrated approaches to displacement and includes multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Thirdly, this joint programme complements and particularly builds on interest communicated to PUNOs by national authorities through ongoing programmes that support IGAD Member States in enhancing migration governance, increasing preparedness and response to disaster displacement, and strengthening migration data, labour mobility, and regional and national policies related to migration and displacement. For example, activities under output 2.1 will be built on the results of different exercises with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD); and IGAD, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the PDD and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) study under output 4.2 builds on previous studies commissioned by UNHCR and PDD. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is implementing a 'Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance (FMPT)' project together with IGAD, through funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF), which has supported work toward the drafting of the IGAD Free Movement of Persons Protocol. ILO has identified synergies between the FMPT and the joint programme⁹.

The joint programme has also considered other relevant stakeholders implementing in the region. For example, discussions were held with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), who are implementing the Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (MHCCC) programme with IGAD and the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme implemented by IOM and GIZ, and close coordination and synergies have been established between their programmes and this proposed action. By building on and working in partnership with these regional and global programmes, this action supports Member States with concrete impacts, also by ensuring that migrants affected by disasters and climate change are engaged and consulted with. The design of this joint programme has taken into account the

⁸ Two IGAD RCP meetings on human mobility and climate change were held, namely the 9th Session of the IGAD RCP on 27-28 July 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya, and the 10th Session of the IGAD RCP on 30 November-1 December 2017 in Addis, Ethiopia, organized by IGAD, IOM and PDD with support from the Government of Switzerland.

⁹ ILO is implementing together with IGAD the FMPT project through funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF). The project covers seven IGAD Member States and identified synergies with the joint programme such as: 1) knowledge generation on the relationship between climate change, employment and labour migration; 2) capacity enhancement of key regional and national stakeholders; 3) promotion of a right-based approach to labour migration governance in the IGAD region; 4) social dialogue and tripartism to enhance the role of regional and national social partners on labour migration governance; and 5) promoting employment and employability for migrant workers and their communities.



lessons learnt from the existing partnerships with migrants and local community members in other studies and programmes implemented by PUNOs. Migrants have been key informants in the previous studies¹⁰ informing the needs and situations at local levels for guiding the Joint Programme design. The interventions are designed to actively engage migrants in a participatory manner, in the project planning and implementation taking into account different needs and rights of women, men, girls and boys for example through eliciting migrants' feedback on the appropriate green economy initiatives to be developed.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

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

The project consists of four main results areas (pillars) which are interlinked (see annex for Theory of Change). The four pillars address respectively the four challenges identified above of human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in the region.

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

National Governments in the IGAD region are expected to develop policies to avert and minimize disaster displacement and address human mobility based on solid data and evidence. Outcome 1 will support national governments to do so and also benefit IGAD, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and the inter-agency 'Human Mobility Working Group' (HMGW) established by IGAD and ICPAC for enhanced data and knowledge on human mobility, climate change and disaster risk. Governments and relevant stakeholders will have increased information and understanding of risk and the human mobility challenges related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change for use in early warning systems and for operational and policy decision-making. The proposed activities will contribute to minimizing displacement risk in the IGAD region and therefore benefit communities who are at risk of environmental and climate-induced disasters and displacement. National Governments will have quality data, improved knowledge, tools and coordination mechanisms to prevent and respond to disaster displacement and risks.

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

¹⁰ ILO FMPT and IOM IDF projects (see below).



Displacement risk models will be developed and deployed to build forecasts and to explore future displacement scenarios based on climatic and other factors. The models will estimate the likelihood of climate-related displacement in the IGAD region. They will be at the disposal of each national government to take informed decisions and formulate policy. Key partners for this output will be the ministries' focal points on DRR, climate change and human mobility, seeking a whole-of-government approach including other relevant ministries, sectors and focal points, as appropriate.

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

Relevant data will be collected and analysed to guide decision-making and policy development of national governments with a main focus on the ministries' focal points responsible for DRR, climate change and human mobility, and relevant stakeholders. A model will be created to simulate the effectiveness of different policy options, investments and programmatic interventions. Data will be fed from different sources, including IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The tools will provide evidence-based scenarios that identify high-leverage entry points to reduce disaster displacement risk and the duration of disaster displacement when it does occur.

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

Strong regional ownership will be needed to guide national governments' efforts on understanding and acting on displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. To this end, capacities will be enhanced in ICPACs institutional knowledge and capacities with regards to operation of tools described in Outputs 1.1 & 1.2 as well as human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in the use of data in emergency response and preparedness. This output will allow ICPAC to strengthen their leadership on the topic of climate-related mobility monitoring and forecasting in the region and to establish a focal point to inform and work with national governments on this issue.

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

Outcome 2 will directly support IGAD and its Member States to enhance policy coherence on human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters according to international law, policies and standards. National and local authorities will be supported through capacity enhancement, policy reviews and policy implementation, in collaboration with migrant communities so that the challenges (e.g. displacement and protection gaps) and opportunities (migration as adaptation and development) of human mobility are addressed and promoted across relevant policy and action areas ensuring that policy development, and particularly the National GCM Implementations Plans, are grounded in evidence directly provided by affected communities.



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

The activity is strengthening Member States' policy frameworks to respond to human mobility challenges in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation by assessing the comprehensiveness of existing policy responses in relation to human mobility, environment and climate change, and strengthening existing frameworks and/or supporting the development of new ones. A 'deep dive' into specific elements of the national policy frameworks on human mobility, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and/or development will be undertaken in one or two IGAD Member States, with the ambition to develop concrete recommendations that will be validated at the community level (migrant communities/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)) through a pilot project and brought further to discussion at different levels (please see annex). These recommendations will support Member States in their national policy development efforts and enhance coherence at the national level, and also with regional and global frameworks of relevance.

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

Outcome 3 support better preparedness, operational readiness and regional/bilateral cooperation and coordination in IGAD and their Member States, when responding to and providing protection in situations where people are displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. This involves government officials from ministries responsible for DRR and human mobility, including the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration (NCMs).

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

The expected result of this action will be a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay that have been put to practice and tested in a limited number of situations and for a limited number of countries. The next step of the action after testing will be to finalize and validate country-specific and regional, SOPs on admission and stay based on consultation and training with IGAD Member States and IGAD itself. The final tools may be considered for use at the regional level and in support of implementing the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region, particularly Article 16 on Movement of Persons Affected by Disasters, and corresponding provisions related to entry into territory and extension of stay for disaster affected persons. The SOPs on admission and stay will provide guidance and procedures on how countries can concretely collaborate bilaterally or regionally and prepare for and respond to cross-border disaster displacement and better protect the displaced based on national, regional and global protection standards. The material scope of the SOPs will cover aspects such as institutional coordination, institutional responsibilities, criteria for activation/deactivation, entry and reception, registration and documentation, information management, security measures, minimum standards of treatment and access to humanitarian assistance, including age, gender and diversity



mainstreaming (AGDM) and referral pathways for survivors of SGBV extension of stay, transitions to solutions and international and/or regional cooperation, protection, rights, etc.

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

Building on Output 3.1, simulation exercises (SIMEX) will be run for countries that have participated in the drafting of the SOPs and indicated interest to test their application. The SIMEX will be based on a fictitious scenario in which (at least) two countries will have to respond to a cross-border disaster displacement situation affecting both of them simultaneously. This will include the national authorities responsible for DRR, human mobility, disasters and humanitarian response and other partners involved in the first phase, and allow for a testing of the draft SOPs, testing of wider preparedness, emergency procedures, contingency plans and response mechanisms, but also contribute to strengthening operational preparedness for future situations.

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

Outcome 4 will enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration in disaster and climate change contexts in the IGAD region, through enhancing capacities and access to knowledge and information at the community and national levels such as their rights under international law and protection services in the context of disasters and climate change. A study will be commissioned and capacity enhancement provided to support 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

An information campaign will be conducted on the promotion of human and labour rights of migrant workers, targeting those areas highly affected by climate change and disasters. The campaign shall raise awareness of the regular migration pathways available to potential migrants as well as referral to relevant services, so potential migrants and their families are able to make informed migration decisions.

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



A study following up on recommendations and gaps identified by previous studies¹¹ in the IGAD region will be commissioned to build on the question of cross-border movements and examine regularization and accessibility of migration pathways and international protection, and will also form the basis for capacity enhancement activities. These activities will serve as tools to help build understanding among Member States and regional partners of protection challenges impacting on refugees and other displaced persons; and ways to address them more effectively. The study will also develop guidance tools, and awareness-raising materials and activities to strengthen responses and application of relevant instruments in the IGAD region. Follow up activities could include capacity enhancement, SOPs, training and simulation exercises for Migration or Border Officials to enhance their skills to apply these tools under Pillar III.

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

Outcome 5 will enhance the engagement of migrants and affected communities in green economy policy development and create sustainable livelihoods such as green jobs and green entrepreneurship opportunities. National and local authorities will be supported through capacity enhancement, policy reviews and policy implementation, in collaboration with migrant communities, so that safe and secure working environments are promoted and positive contributions of migrant workers, particularly women migrants, are included in the green economy.

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

A desk review of migration references in national and regional green economy and related policies such as national development and green transition policies will be conducted. This review aims to assess to which extent the promotion of labour migration, skills development and harnessing the skills of the diaspora are included in relevant frameworks. Recommendations will be produced on how Member States can better harness labour mobility and migration, to benefit the Green Economy. A pilot project will be implemented in one or two IGAD Member States, which will seek to operationalize some of the recommendations for the purpose of documenting lessons learnt and best practices from a community perspective. The lessons learned from this pilot activity will be discussed in national and regional labour policy forum, but also in the climate and migration policy forums.

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

A pilot will be commissioned at on how to support development of local labour markets in climate change and disaster-prone areas. Activities will focus on a rapid situational analysis, including a green market

¹¹ UNHCR (2018), *In Harm's Way: International protection in the context of nexus dynamics between conflict or violence and disaster or climate change*, available from <https://www.unhcr.org/5c1ba88d4.pdf>.
PDD (2019), *The role of Free Movement of Persons Agreements in Addressing disaster displacement: A study of Africa*, available from <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/free-movement-of-persons-africa>.



system assessment to identify high potential entry points to promote green jobs, with a particular focus on job creation and upgrading through enterprise development. The entry points will be agreed upon in collaboration with tripartite partners and intervention models will be developed and piloted, incorporating the identified priority issues, for example green entrepreneurship, value chain development, or skills development and support to accessing finance. Results from the pilot will be documented and shared at national and regional forum, including those related to the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and the GCM.

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

Employment with dignity within the identified local communities affected by climate change and disaster will be promoted for the purpose of enhanced livelihoods and/or employment through design of interventions models that support implementation of youth/women employment, skills programmes, and employment services, for the integration of migrant workers in the local labour markets. Specific enterprise-level and value chain pilot interventions are designed and implemented to support employment and income generation in selected sectors. Financial and non-financial service provider's outreach to women and young entrepreneurs will be increased to facilitate employment creation in areas vulnerable to climate change.

3. Project Implementation Strategy

Action under this project will leverage, take into account lessons learnt and build on existing and previous initiatives implemented by the PUNOs and IGAD in the region to ensure effective and sustainable impact. Interventions under different pillars are designed to be interlinked and the deliverables will be utilized as entry points for information sharing, policy-making and capacity enhancement under different results areas in this joint programme. Enhancement of data and evidence under pillar I, but also through the different regional studies and exercises conducted under pillars II, III and IV, will influence other result areas by informing responses and geographic pilot and/or implementation areas. Deliverables from different interventions at local levels will be brought to regional dialogues through migrants and affected communities, but also through national stakeholders. Different coordination and knowledge sharing mechanisms are described in the annex as well as lead agencies/partners per outputs and target audience/communities or selection criteria.

Under pillar I, ICPAC will receive support from partners working on displacement risk modelling to become self-sufficient in the maintenance and further development of the displacement risk models and decision-support tools developed through this project. A risk modelling agency will be brought on as partner by IGAD, ICPAC, IOM and PDD to use probabilistic risk models and system dynamics models to build forecasts and explore future displacement risk scenarios based on rainfall, forecast or climate outlooks. A dedicated 'mobility expert' will be employed in ICPAC, to ensure the human mobility dimension is integrated in the work of ICPAC. This will allow ICPAC to be capacitated to work sustainably with all national governments and counterparts from the IGAD Member States. IOM will work closely with ICPAC in Nairobi in a co-funded arrangement (using IOM's existing funding, assets and resources), to enhance ICPAC's institutional



capacities on the DTM and human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in the use of data in emergency response and preparedness. IOM will offer the expertise of its professionals and invite experts from other organizations according to the topics and the curriculum established together with ICPAC.

Under pillars II and IV IOM will conduct national and regional studies and will design community-led, pilot interventions, in one or two IGAD Member States depending on need and interest from IGAD Member States and local communities. The activity under pillar II will build on the results of different exercises: 1) the global mapping of existing policies undertaken by IOM and PDD as part of the activities carried out under the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement¹²; 2) the regional review of IGAD, NRC, PDD and UNDRR of existing relevant regional frameworks and national policies on DRR/M, NAP/As, and I/NDCs¹³; and 3) a study to be conducted under IOM's regional BMM programme that identifies climate change references in national migration policies in the IGAD Member States. These review results will be brought to consultation with IGAD Member States to identify who are interested in strengthening their policy frameworks to respond to human mobility challenges in the context of climate change and disasters. Initial interest was demonstrated by Kenya and Somalia through on-going programmes¹⁴ and several IGAD Member States have expressed interest in working with IOM towards development of their GCM Action Plans under the BMM programme. A 'deep dive' into specific elements of the national policy framework will be undertaken in one or two countries to develop concrete recommendations that will subsequently go through a process of community validation. Thus, IOM will implement a pilot validation exercise at the community level of the recommendations resulting from the review of existing policies and frameworks. The validation process will also include a consultation phase to collect local evidence of 'good practices' of climate adaptation and/or DRR strategies that build community resilience. The exact details of the pilot exercise will be determined by the results of the 'deep dive' policy review, the recommendations resulting from the existing and ongoing IOM, IGAD, NRC and PDD mappings, as well as the interest expressed by the Member States and the targeted communities (Please see annex for further selection criteria). Relevant government counterparts, such as relevant Ministries and National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) will also be consulted in selecting the relevant local communities for the pilot projects and Government counterparts will be engaged through the inception of the project to the final stage of the project. Similar implementation strategy will be utilized under pillar IV after IOM, in consultation with ILO, conducted regional review on the green economy and related policies. As pilot activities under pillars II

¹² See IOM (2018), Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM, Task Force on Displacement Activity I.1, available from <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20180917%20WIM%20TFD%20I.1%20Output%20final.pdf>. And PDD (2018), The United Nations system mandates with respect to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to climate change: Considerations for the future, available from <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/the-un-system-mandates-with-respect-to-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-displacement-related-to-climate-change-considerations-for-the-future>.

¹³ This review assesses whether selected frameworks and policies address human mobility, and identify potential entry points for their inclusion, based on the 'Words into Action Guideline: Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience'

¹⁴ IOM currently implements several projects funded by the IOM internal Development Fund (IDF) on the migration, environment and climate change nexus; 1. In Kenya, IOM supports a technical working group (TWG) comprising diaspora and national government institutions, that seeks to link climate-vulnerable communities with expert diaspora members in blue economy; 2. In Somalia, IOM is implementing a project that analyses durable solutions for rural-urban climate/environmental migrants; 3. In Djibouti, IOM is implementing a project to investigate environmental migration in the Obock region, and; 4. In Uganda, IOM's project focuses on disaster displacement in fragile areas as well as changing pastoral movements due to drought.



and IV are likely to take place in the same countries, IOM will explore the synergies between the community-level interventions to bring together the activities that contribute to both Objectives 2 and 5 of the GCM and propose a joint analysis of their outcomes and lessons learnt.

PDD together with IGAD under pillar III will reach out to all IGAD Member Countries in order to consult on laws, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay and in preparation for the training/workshop to develop SOPs. Countries will be asked to nominate national participants for the training/workshop and to ensure gender balance and that relevant institutions are represented (e.g. from National Disaster Management Office and Migration Authorities). The exact location and the Member States included in the SIMEXs¹⁵ (2) will be determined based on interest and commitment from Member States expressed to the IGAD and a mapping of the regions most affected by disasters preferably in areas at risk of cross-border disaster displacement (Please see annex for further stakeholder inclusion). IOM's existing initiatives on 'One Stop Border Posts' (OSBPs) may be considered for the locations of SIMEXs and IOM's Humanitarian Border Management SOPs and new 'DRR and Adaptation' assessment tools may be used to provide the necessary information when drafting the SOPs.

ILO is conducting a study on the nexus between climate change, employment and labour migration, in three countries (Ethiopia – North Wollo region, Uganda and Djibouti), under the FMPT regional project implemented with IGAD. While the country chosen is Ethiopia and the region North Wollo¹⁶, the ILO will select the exact districts and municipalities (woredas) based on the recommendations of the forthcoming ILO-IGAD project research on the relationship between climate change, employment and labour migration (Please see annex for further selection criteria). The ILO has the necessary capacity in Ethiopia to support localized interventions. Further information on the potential for employment creation will be gathered through a rapid situational analysis, including a green market system assessment. The ILO will follow a local development approach and partner with community-based organizations, local private sector organizations, local authorities (labour, agriculture, business), workers and employers' organization, forming the project Steering Committee at localized level. Besides the involvement of the partners in decision making, the ILO will also work with local partners (based on results of the market assessment) to implement key activities such as awareness raising campaigns, productions of sensitization materials in local languages, training and capacity building.

¹⁵ The SIMEX will be run in the format of a blended type or a combination of: 1) Tabletop exercise (TTX); 2) Drill; 3) Functional Exercise; and/or 4) Field Exercise. The SIMEX provides opportunities for testing of procedures in place and raising awareness of the importance of preparedness and what would be required in terms of improving operational readiness for an adequate response, including having procedures and established standards for access or entry to territory, entry and reception, humanitarian assistance and protection and transition to solutions. From experience in other regions, the SIMEX will highlight gaps and areas for improvement including protection gaps and areas for improvement of policy and institutional development. The action will use the evaluation and finalization of SOPs to provide follow-up and additional training for emergency preparedness and operational readiness

¹⁶ The North Wollo region is one of the most drought-sensitive area in Ethiopia with more than 10.2 million people affected and government safety nets facing difficulties to cope during the 2015/16 drought. While that drought is not that recent, North Wollo is an area that has been affected by periods of drought for many years, e.g. from late 1990s to the mid-2000s. The effect of drought on livelihood and employment was severe since livelihoods are largely dependent on agriculture and livestock activities. In addition, while some families stayed behind, some migrated both internally to big cities and commercial farming fields in the lowlands and internationally mainly to the Middle East in search of better employment opportunities. Those who migrated to the commercial farms in the lowlands, particularly Metema and Humera, further migrated to Sudan to continue to work on commercial farms. While some of them returned to their homes, others stayed in Metema, Humera or Sudan and further migrated to the north to Europe.



The study which UNHCR will conduct on regularization and accessibility of migration pathways and international protection will be regional in nature¹⁷. The study will have a particular focus on the implications for women and girls and assessing if practices are affecting them disproportionately. The study is primarily aimed at analysing the rights of migrants and displaced persons in view of the existing legal frameworks and assessing how their rights are protected. Particular attention will be given to the Rights of Children per the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The previous and other studies are independent and have not had a formal follow-up mechanism from Governments. In this scenario, a follow-up study will enable UNHCR and other partners to advocate with Governments and other relevant stakeholders. Follow-up activities of this study could include capacity-building, development of SOPs, training and SIMEXs for Migration or Border Officials to enhance their skills to apply these tools, in partnership with the PDD and IGAD, under pillar III.

All activities in the project will be based on international human rights standards and ultimately seek to promote and protect the human rights of all people on the move or at risk of being displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, regardless of their migration and legal status. The activities in the project will be implemented with attention to specific protection needs related to age, gender and diversity (AGD) in all project activities to ensure that all engaged in the project enjoy their rights on an equal footing. Specifically, ILO in collaboration with the other PUNOs and local government partners will conduct information campaigns on the rights of migrant workers and on fair recruitment principles and practices¹⁸. The interventions will raise awareness and take actions against child labour as part of promotion of decent work and respect of fundamental principles and rights at work. Livelihoods interventions will seek to promote migrants' rights according to international law and decent work grounded in international labour standards.

The project acknowledges that displacement in the context of climate change has the potential to exacerbate existing gender inequalities, with women and girls displaced or left behind as so-called 'trapped populations' on the frontlines of its impacts, and therefore the joint programme will mainstream gender considerations into the development of interventions. Partners will ensure that all the data collected by and for the project will be gender- and age-sensitive and disaggregated by gender, age and diversity always when possible. All activities under the programme will be gender-sensitive, taking into account the different needs and protection of the rights of women, men, girls and boys and ensuring equal participation of women, men and youth in the activities to the extent possible by encouraging partners to

¹⁷ The study will also focus on development of guidance tools, and awareness-raising materials and activities to strengthen responses and application of relevant instruments in the IGAD region, including: 1) guidance to inform Member States, practitioners, decision-makers and UNHCR personnel regarding the relevance and application of the Refugee Convention and regional refugee instruments to international protection in the context of climate change, disasters and mobility situations in the IGAD region, and to strengthen their application in practice based on UNHCR legal considerations, guidelines and analysis and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR, notably paragraph 63); 2) refugee status determination (RSD), as all persons are entitled to seek asylum, access and technical support, also in the context of climate change; 3) 'toolbox' of international protection measures to ensure refugee law frameworks are consistently considered and remain available and accessible; 4) data, knowledge gaps, and communication by documenting practices at points in time when refugee law frameworks have underpinned international protection for persons fleeing in the context of climate change. Follow-up activities of this study could include capacity-building, development of SOPs, training and SIMEXs for Migration or Border Officials to enhance their skills to apply these tools, in partnership with the PDD and IGAD, under Pillar III.

¹⁸ E.g. IOM works with governments and social partners in the region on ethical recruitment and protection through International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and could enhance migrants' rights through synergies with that programme.



nominate participants accordingly. Facilitators will be trained to encourage communities to explore the gendered implications during conceptualization, planning and project implementation. The project will encourage gender balance in project staff. Some activities, like the UNHCR study under pillar IV will particularly focus on women and girls. PDD will include a component of gender in the SIMEX and PDD and UNHCR will also include a component of gender in capacity enhancement activities, particularly a section on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). ILO will focus on women and youth entrepreneurship under pillar IV on just transition towards environmentally and socially sustainable economies. IOM will have a focus on gender, ensuring that the perspectives of women and children are captured and clearly articulated in the validation exercises with community members under pillars II and IV and brought to the policy development and dialogue.

4. Partnerships

The joint programme builds on strong partnerships and synergies with PUNOs, and IGAD including ICPAC and IGAD Member States and their existing programmes and projects in the region. The proposed action builds on ongoing engagement by partners with IGAD through complementing its continental joint program with the African Union Commission, 'Enhanced protection of displaced populations by promoting the use of effective policies and practices'. It complements the objectives of the Regional Migration and Climate Change Inter-Agency working group, co-chaired by IOM and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It also builds on engagement with the ICPAC through IOM's participation at the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOF) and existing initiatives with the IOM Regional Data Hub. It will also build on and complement ongoing programs implemented in partnership with and supporting IGAD Member States such as IGAD's programs related to migration governance and disaster displacement, PDD's work on cross-border disaster-displacement, ILO's work on regional labour migration governance, IOM's programs on migration, environment and climate change and UNHCR's work on protection in forced displacement.

The project aims at partnering with all IGAD Member States, in a coordinated effort facilitated by IGAD, ICPAC, and PUNOs through established partnerships with national and local authorities through existing presence and programmes, and taking into consideration the particular situation and context of each Member State at the time of implementation. IGAD Member States are uneven in their development and their institutional/operational landscapes when it comes to policies and coordination of issues related to human mobility, disasters and climate change. Collaboration will be based on expressed political will, available resources and the importance of migration and displacement in this context. IGAD will have an important role in facilitating cooperation and coordination with national and subnational focal points from each Member State as per their capacities, needs and interests. The action will also be embedded in the IGAD structures such as the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM) and the Regional Consultative Process (RCP), ensuring ownership of the process. It is one of the main goals of this joint endeavor to ensure ownership rests with national authorities and stakeholders.

The intervention is built on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach thus the implementation will be based on a multi-partner and multi-stakeholder approach through the close



interaction with migrants and local communities, national and local Governments, social partners, and relevant partners in the region (please see annex for stakeholder mapping and engagement). Since human mobility, decent work for migrants, and climate change are cross-cutting issues, the action will strive to enhance the collaboration both within Governments and at the regional level between the different line ministries and organisations working on different aspects such as human rights, migration, displacement, DRR, labour, environment, adaptation, early warning etc. The action not only brings together national and local Governments, UN and non-UN entities, but also works across policy silos within and beyond the UN system. The implementation of the project will be facilitated through partnerships between a variety of stakeholders including: migrants and their organizations; trade unions as representative of workers' voices; diaspora; local communities; civil society; the private sector (including employers' organisations); the media; and faith-based organizations, as relevant (please see annex for stakeholder mapping).

Throughout the project and particularly under pillars II and IV, IOM will enhance a people-centered and whole-of-society approach by engaging national and local governments and community-led organisations (CSOs) and/or migrant communities in dialogue about policy formulation and policy implementation. IOM will engage migrants, migrant communities and CSOs with the national mechanisms for policy development through validating research recommendations and piloting projects with communities on resilience-building, preventing displacement and migration due to climate change and climate-induced disasters. IOM will facilitate the communities to bring the findings to national Government and national coordination mechanisms to be utilized in National Implementation Plans for the GCM. ILO will engage migrants and local communities, particularly in the market assessment, to identify intervention models to promote green employment and employability as well as in the implementation of such activities while promoting migrant workers' rights. ILO seeks to promote employment with dignity within identified local communities affected by climate change and disaster, leading to increased number of migrant workers and host community members with enhanced livelihoods and/or employment through the design of intervention models that support implementation of youth and/or women employment, skills programmes, and employment services, for the integration of migrant workers in the local labour markets, thus emphasizing a people-centered approach. Information campaigns will also target potential migrants directly and will be implemented with local partners, including local Government and social partners to ensure a coherent and holistic approach. Partners include: Tripartite constituents at local level in particular, local representatives of ministries of labour, workers' and employer' organisations, as well as municipalities; Local authorities representing relevant line ministries; other stakeholders such as business development service providers, local business communities, social solidarity associations, and other relevant private enablers, as well as representatives at local level of enterprises and workers in different sectors. Relevant partners will be mapped out in more details during the first activities of the joint programme and their role assessed and agreed upon in the delivery of the interventions. As the project follows a participatory approach through social dialogue and wider consultation to reach consensus on areas of interventions, results of studies, models of interventions, partners will be invited to form the project steering committee at localized level.



5. Innovation and Sustainability

This action is innovative as it brings together a range of stakeholders across different policy areas, promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in the context of disaster risk and climate change in the IGAD region. It is innovative throughout all the four pillars. Under pillar I, IOM and PDD, in collaboration with IGAD and ICPAC will work with experts in the field of predictive modelling to bring the necessary tools, expertise and capacity to the region. ICPAC will be capacitated to develop, use and adapt predictive modelling and decision-making tools that allow the authorities in the region make important migration and climate change policy decisions based on innovative, predictive scenarios. Under pillar II, the project will address an important gap; ensuring that those who are impacted by policies are engaged in developing them. Using an innovative bottom-up approach, IOM will engage with migrant populations to validate policy research findings and feed the validated recommendations into national and regional policy discussions. Under pillar III, the project will improve transboundary co-operation, coordination and preparedness for responding to cross-border disaster-displacement in the context of disasters and climate change. Simulation exercises and SOPs on cross-border disaster-displacement have only been piloted to a limited extent so far and have large potential for intra- and inter-regional learning, transfer of effective practices and piloting of innovative multi-stakeholder tools for operationalization of guidance on the ground. Another innovation component is the operationalisation of innovative Article 16 in the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, which addresses cross-border disaster-displacement – no other Free Movement Protocol speaks to disaster displacement specifically. Also, under pillar IV, the project will pilot interventions at the community level which will further engage migrants and affected communities in policy development, sustainable livelihoods, green job and entrepreneurship creation and contribute to the development of national GCM implementation/action plans. When assessing the potential for strengthened local labour markets in the area of interventions, the ILO seeks to foster the sense of innovation (thinking “out of the box”) among partners and beneficiaries to come up with different ways of doing things (different models, bolder approaches towards local development).

Sustainability has been integrated into the Joint Programme from the start. IGAD and ICPAC are engaged throughout the project development ensuring anchorage of the project objectives and tools proposed and employed, at the regional and national level, for follow up beyond the project’s lifetime and particularly in the proposed capacity development of IGAD and ICPAC on data and modelling which is expected to generate sustainability returns, enabling IGAD and ICPAC to guide and orient national governments. There is a large need for better data and understanding on the issue at hand and high potential to follow up on this project with other partners or inspire cross-regional exchange and learning. At national levels, sustainability is strengthened through IGAD’s as well as PUNO’s engagement with the IGAD Member States, particularly in support of the proposed work on policy analysis and development. At local levels, PUNOs will be working directly with communities through local authorities and most interventions are designed to ‘test’ approaches with local authorities and communities and develop guidelines and best practices with them, whilst simultaneously building their capacities. For example, the SIMEX exercises to be implemented by PDD are designed to support national and local governments to develop SOPs, to trial the operationalisation of the SOPs with them and with communities, and to refine



them through a learning process. Simulation exercises and the development of SOPs contribute to generating a sense of national ownership that is likely to inspire and inform follow-up action beyond the project. Similarly, IOM's interventions are designed to develop national-level analyses of policy documents together with national governments, to validate them with local authorities and communities and to develop bottom-up recommendations through pilot (trial) operationalisation of policy recommendations and the lessons learnt. By bringing together communities with local, national and regional governments in policy development, sustainability is further strengthened. ILO chooses to test an intervention model (in one country of the region) to promote local markets that promote decent employment as a mitigating strategy to irregular migration and /or lost livelihood due to climate change related actions. The lessons learnt from the demonstration will be assessed and shared with the view to promote similar interventions in the other districts, and countries in the IGAD region. The right-based approach to migrant worker protection anchored in international human and labour rights conventions (with materials developed in local languages and channels), the highly participatory approach involving all potential and relevant partners throughout the process for decision making and implementation; and the market based interventions, are all elements of sustainability of the intervention.

Regular monitoring activities will be complemented by regular collection, documentation and analyses of lessons learnt for the purpose of understanding and improving the performance and sustainability of the project. It is also expected that the lessons learnt will be guiding future interventions, which are expected as the action suggested can strengthen and lead to scaling up of other ongoing initiatives in the IGAD region by, for example, leveraging climate change mitigation and adaptation funding from climate and adaptation financial mechanisms. The learnings and outcomes of this action also have the potential to inform and be replicated in other regions and sub-regions.

The action will support the implementation of global policies and frameworks related to human mobility, disasters and climate change at the regional and national level. It will facilitate greater ownership amongst governments and regional and local stakeholders of the GCM, Sendai Framework, and development priorities related to human mobility in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. It will use existing mechanisms and platforms for exchange at IGAD such as the NCM and RCPs. IOM will actively identify opportunities to implement activities through the existing UN Migration Networks (UNMN).

6. Project Management and Coordination

The joint programme was designed and will be implemented in close partnership between PUNOs: IOM, ILO, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (PDD) and UNHCR and their implementing partners IGAD and ICPAC. IOM will discharge the function of being the convening UN Organization, coordinating the joint programme while IOM and ILO will be technical co-leads.

IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and will leverage its close relationships with IGAD Member States and other governmental, intergovernmental and non-



governmental partners to advance the understanding of migration challenges in the IGAD region and improve the economic development of migrants through innovation and policy coherence that addresses the links between migration, environment and climate change. IOM has active projects in the IGAD region which are implemented in collaboration with the relevant IGAD Member States and their coordination structures like NCMs.

ILO is the UN specialized agency for the world of work. Its unique tripartite structure, bringing together governments, employers' organizations, and workers' organizations, provides it with the legitimacy and participatory mechanisms needed to advance decent work. The ILO has both the normative framework and the technical expertise to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues, all necessary to enhancing the development benefits of labour migration in the IGAD region. The ILO's Labour Migration programme has active projects in the IGAD region as well as at national Member State level. The ILO's Green Jobs programme has delivered research, policy advice and capacity building on the linkages between environmental issues and the world of work.

The PDD is a State-led initiative working towards better protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change. The Platform works by promoting measures to help people stay in their homes, help people move out of harm's way and to better protect those forced to leave their homes. Its Secretariat is hosted by UNOPS. IGAD being a strong partner of the Nansen Initiative since the Regional Consultation on Disaster, Climate Change and cross-border displacement in the Greater Horn of Africa in 2014, and IGAD as PDD Advisory Committee Member, PDD supported notably the 9th and 10th meetings of the IGAD RCPs and the recent inclusion of disaster displacement in the Free Movement Protocol.

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is an organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting human rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. UNHCR has been working to deliver protection and durable solutions to persons of concern in the IGAD region for decades. UNHCR works closely with IGAD on political and humanitarian issues in the region and collaborate increasingly on numerous durable solutions aspects; most recently at the first Global Refugee Forum on the Global Compact for Refugees, IGAD launched their regional support platform¹⁹. UNHCR as the lead agency on protection in forced displacement, has an interest in the upholding of human rights, in relation to movement of people.

IGAD is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities of the African Union with the vision to achieve peace and sustainable development in the region. IGAD comprises of the Member States of Djibouti, Eritrea (suspended), Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. IGAD's Climate Prediction

¹⁹ The support platform is designed to motivate and aggregate support from the international community, civil society and the private sector. The IGAD support platform will facilitate and coordinate the delivery of technical and financial support for refugees, returnees and host communities. Ultimately, the IGAD support platform will strengthen the implementation of long-term solutions to the refugee situation in the East and Horn of Africa.



and Applications Center (ICPAC), a specialized institution by IGAD, is a Climate Center accredited by the World Meteorological Organization that provides Climate Services to 11 East African Countries. Their services aim at creating resilience in a region deeply affected by climate change and extreme weather.

The coordination of the project will be organized through a Technical Working Group (TWG) and a Steering Committee (SC). Representatives from all PUNOs: IOM, ILO, UNOPS (PDD) and UNHCR, and IGAD, ICPAC and the risk modelling agency will be part of the technical working group. The TWG will meet once every two months for the purpose of assessing the project performance and risks. A Programme Steering Committee will consist of senior management representatives of all PUNOs, IGAD and ICPAC. Possibility of adding IGAD Member State representatives from project implementation countries will be considered in consultation with IGAD. The SC will meet every sixth months for the purpose of providing oversight in monitoring the progress and impact of the project. The SC's main responsibilities will include: ensuring accountability; providing direction; and reviewing and approving key outputs.

Existing mechanisms at the level of IGAD will be utilised and extended to coordinate and monitor implementation of the joint program. National ownership and coordination will be secured through programme activities with the regional and national governmental structures related to human mobility in the IGAD region such as the UN migration networks in the region, the NCMs and the regular RCPs organized by IGAD. Building on existing interest communicated to PUNOs by national authorities through existing projects (e.g. ILO's FMPT Programme and IOM's IDF funded Migration, Environment and Climate Change projects), the Joint Programme will secure national engagement and ownership with support from IGAD and through pre-existing, established relationships with the relevant line ministries and coordination structures. IOM and ILO for example engages closely with the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM) and IOM coordinates the UN Migration Networks. All PUNOs work in close collaboration with the national authorities and therefore all the project activities will be coordinated through relevant government counterparts. IGAD Member States directly involved with the project and their appointed focal points at the relevant Ministries and NCMs for the project will be consulted, collaborated with and kept informed on a regular basis. Local steering committees will be established where relevant.

PUNOs have in place monitoring systems and processes to ensure delivery of expected results. The project will be monitored throughout the project cycle against the project logic and theory of change, work plan, and financial plan to ensure that activities are relevant, timely and will lead to the intended results and success. The project will develop a monitoring, evaluation and learning plan that will consolidate indicators, tools, processes, responsibilities and data collection, analysis and reporting arrangements. Data collection tools will build on existing tools used by PUNOs. Examples of tools for data collection will include among others: service delivery checklists; participation/beneficiary registers; questionnaire templates; stakeholder meeting templates; and lessons learnt templates. Reports of the different meetings and conferences will be created. The budget will also be monitored regularly, ensuring efficient use of the funds. The project's budget and expenditure against activity schedule will be compared to determine if the project is on track, and to plan for the next period of implementation. A risk register will be established and regularly monitored and reviewed.



Each PUNO will be responsible of the day-to-day monitoring of the programme activities and performance it is implementing. Implementing partners will be responsible for routine collection of monitoring data and report to the respective PUNO. IOM as the convening agency will consolidate the monitoring data for narrative reports to be shared with the donor. IOM will have a dedicated project coordinator who will be responsible for coordinating the project TWG and SC meetings in collaboration with ILO as technical co-lead, collating data for the narrative report and initiating a project final evaluation development through the SC and together with different stakeholders.

The joint programme will conduct an external final evaluation. The joint programme sets aside 4% of the budget for the evaluation. The evaluation will utilize the criteria used by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD/DAC): relevance; coherence; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability and impact to assess accountability of the joint programme; best practices; and lessons learnt. The final evaluation will assess to what extent intermediate results (outcomes) were achieved and how effective and sustainable they are towards realizing the overall project objective. It will highlight lessons learnt and good practices, and provide recommendations for future programming.

7. Project Budget and Workplan

The project proposes a total budget of 2 150 000 USD. It is divided between PUNOs as follows: IOM 900 000 USD; ILO 650 000 USD; UNOPS 500 000 USD and UNHCR 100 000 USD. Budget breakdowns are provided in Annex D3.

PUNOs collaborate with each other under several pillars and different results between pillars facilitate work in others. In order to facilitate some common elements, all PUNOs will contribute to an activity 1.3.3. “Recruit a ‘mobility expert’ to be embedded within ICPAC to support capacity enhancement of ICPAC and act as liaison for this joint programme from ICPAC’s side” and all PUNOs have set 4% of the total budget for an external final evaluation. In addition, although PUNOs collaborate in several other activities, there is not necessarily a costed element indicated, particularly if the funding is facilitated by complementing projects as mentioned in the narrative.

The project has particular components which either mainstream gender or focus on gender under each pillar. The project recognizes that its participating agencies are yet to indicate particular gender budgeting, and budget allocation on gender equality is not stated in the budget but will be facilitated through regular budget lines.

In order to facilitate the project coordination, IOM will have a dedicated project coordinator who will be responsible for coordinating the IOM project activities and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), coordinate common project TWG and SC meetings, collating data for the narrative report and initiating a project final evaluation development through the SC and together with different stakeholders. The project coordinator will also conduct activity 5.1.1 on “Review and analysis of mobility references in national and regional green economy and green transition policies and development of recommendations to Member States to harness the potential of labour mobility.” National consultants will be hired for the assessments under



outputs 2.1 and 5.1. Pilot validation exercises will be implemented through IOM existing staff in the particular country to be chosen. IOM's support to ICPAC will be a co-funded arrangement using partly IOM's existing funding, assets and resources. To enhance project visibility, IOM has put aside a budget component for communications and visibility of the project.

UNOPS/PDD will not charge personnel or operational costs for its part of the budget (only indirect support costs). Coordination and Program Management (e.g. management in Steering Committee) and travel costs for UNOPS/PDD will be provided as in-kind support to the project. Two Grant Agreements will be signed, one with a risk modelling agency and another with IGAD, to include project-related costs related to the implementation of activities under pillars I and III respectively. For the former, budget lines cover staff costs, model development and travel costs. For the latter, budget lines cover consultancies (tool-development), staff costs, and events costs for SIMEXs and training (venue, travel, catering, material and consultancies).

ILO budget will be used to hire a national project officer (full-time) and a finance officer (half-time) to implement the activities under 4.1 and 5.2 and 5.3. The choice has been made to rationalize the staff and operation costs for the benefit of concrete interventions to promote employment and employability for migrant workers and their communities. The project team will however get full support from ILO specialists (green jobs, labour migration, International labour standards) in Addis Ababa, Pretoria and Geneva offices. The project will seek complementarity with the FMPT implemented by ILO in collaboration with IGAD and which focuses on improving opportunities for regulated labour mobility and migration in the IGAD region.

UNHCR's budget will be used to hire a consultant to undertake the main activity under pillar IV, the comprehensive study on international protection and cross-border movements. The consultant will be supported by UNHCR staff. It is foreseen that both UNHCR and other partners will be using this study as a baseline when advocating for the rights of forcibly displaced persons and migrants in the IGAD region. UNHCR will also conduct awareness raising and training activities in the region and share the study results which will be covered by the remaining budget lines under output 4.2.

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Annex D1a: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: This project will 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 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).					
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	Outcome Indicator 1a 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	Key informant interviews with IGAD, ICPAC, National Government representatives & other relevant stakeholders Evaluation report	No	Key stakeholders demonstrate satisfaction on the scenarios availed by the project on drivers and risks of human mobility and displacement in the context of climate variability and change	National governments utilize models in decision- and policy-making and implementation National governments and other relevant stakeholders accept the use of the models
	Outcome Indicator 1b # 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	GHACOF report and statements Evaluation report	a) 0 b) 0	a) 4 (1 on 1 st year and 3 on the second) b) 4 (1 on 1 st year and 3 on the second)	
Output 1.1 Methodologies and models to assess disaster displacement risk are available for IGAD, ICPAC, Member State Governments and other relevant stakeholders	Output Indicator 1.1a Disaster displacement risk model for different types of hazards available (to be utilized in early warning systems/operational/policy decision-making), disaggregated by hazard (slow onset/rapid onset)	Project reports	No	Yes	ICPAC utilizes their newly acquired capacities in GHACOF and in coordination with MS IGAD, ICPAC and other stakeholders can identify future policies and responses before collaboration and after the project



List activities under Output 1.1

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

1.1.2 Generate and validate displacement risk estimates

1.1.3 Present initial results of the displacement risk estimates in relevant forums like GHACOFs (NO BUDGET IMPLICATION)

Output 1.2 A decision-making model and relevant data collected in the IGAD Region are available and interoperable	Output Indicator 1.2a Decision-support tool available for ICPAC	Project reports	No	Yes	ICPAC staff continue to utilize and improve the models ICPAC staff has motivation to advocate the use of the models
	Output Indicator 1.2b # of policies, investments and responses incorporated in the model	Project reports	0	5	
	Output Indicator 1.2c Presentations demonstrating the impact of different policies, investments and responses to targeted audiences (in policy forums)	Project reports	0	Yes (5 policy discussions)	

List activities under Output 1.2

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

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

1.2.3 Present results of the different policies, investments and responses in relevant forums like GHACOFs (NO BUDGET IMPLICATION)

Output 1.3 IGAD and ICPAC have enhanced capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation	Output indicator 1.3a 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	Plan of action & Project reports	No	Yes	ICPAC will utilize enhanced knowledge in preparedness planning and emergency response Human mobility elements will be brought to GHACOF, led by ICPAC
	Output indicator 1.3b # of training sessions for ICPAC on human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in	Project reports	0	4	



	the use of data in emergency response and preparedness				
	Output indicator 1.3c % of trained ICPAC staff report improved knowledge on human mobility data in the humanitarian context, disaggregated by gender, age	Training evaluation	0%	75%	
List activities under Output 1.3					
1.3.1 Establish and implement a DTM coaching programme with ICPAC					
1.3.2 Recruit a 'mobility expert' to be embedded within ICPAC to support capacity enhancement of ICPAC and act as liaison for this joint programme					
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	Outcome Indicator 2a # of national policies (legislation, policy, strategy) amended or developed to become migrant-inclusive and/or address disaster displacement	Government reports Evaluation report	0	1 per country supported by the project on policy	There is continues political will to include considerations of human mobility in policy development and implementation related to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation
	Outcome Indicator 2b # of Governments who demonstrate plans to include disaster displacement and human mobility considerations in GCM National Implementation plans	GCM reports, project reports Evaluation report	0	1 per country supported by the project	
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	Output Indicator 2.1a # 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	Project reports	0	10 (5 male, 5 female) government officers	National governments demonstrate willingness to collaborate with different project stakeholders in policy development
	Output Indicator 2.1b Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO/migrants available	Assessment/validation report	0	2	
	Output Indicator 2.1c	Project reports	0	2	National governments demonstrate willingness to utilize newly acquired evidence and



action plans that pertain to migration, climate change and disaster	# of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum				knowledge in policy development
<p>List activities under Output 2.1</p> <p>2.1.1 Assess the comprehensiveness of existing policy responses in relation to human mobility, environment and climate change</p> <p>2.1.2 Conduct a pilot validation exercise, inclusive of a consultation phase to collect local evidence of ‘good practices’ of climate adaptation and/or DRR strategies that build community resilience, at the community level of the recommendations resulting from the review of existing policies and frameworks</p> <p>2.1.3 Conduct discussions at different levels: national, regional policy dialogues, global policy forums</p>					
Outcome 3 National Governments in the IGAD region and IGAD have enhanced their preparedness and operational readiness to respond to cross-border disaster-displacement	Outcome Indicator 3a Perceptions from Key Stakeholders on improved coordination for better preparedness and responses regarding disaster displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency	Key informant interviews with IGAD, ICPAC, National Government representatives & other relevant stakeholders Evaluation report	No	Perceptions from Key Stakeholders validate improved coordination for better preparedness and responses regarding disaster displacement	National Governments in the IGAD region and IGAD continue to utilize and promote the SOPs through improved coordination mechanisms
	Outcome Indicator 3b 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	Key informant interviews with MS & other relevant stakeholders Evaluation report	n/a	Most of the key informants report ability to use SOPs	
Output 3.1 National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have skills, tools and capacity to prepare for cross-border disaster-displacement	Output Indicator 3.1a # of people consulted and trained on the SOP drafting, disaggregated by gender, age, agency/Institution	Project report, participant lists	0	At least 3 participants from each IGAD member country participated in workshops	National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have continued intention and possibility to utilize the newly acquired skills, tools and capacities
	Output Indicator 3.1b # of countries consulted	Project report	0	7 IGAD Countries Consulted	
	Output Indicator 3.1c	Project report	No	Yes	



	Draft SOP developed as basis for the simulation exercise (s)				
	Output Indicator 3.1d # of SOPs (Country-specific and Regional), inclusive of gender and protection concerns, available and disseminated for National Governments in the IGAD region	SOPs	0	At least 3	
List activities under Output 3.1					
3.1.1 Collect and collate examples from law, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay in disaster contexts and prepare and design a tailored training/workshop for IGAD member countries.					
3.1.2 Conduct trainings and organize workshops on admission and stay and on drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in disaster contexts.					
3.1.3 Support drafting, consultation and validation of SOPs at the national and regional level (Regional Consultation)					
Output 3.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay have been put to practice and tested in simulation exercises	Output Indicator 3.2a # of people participated in simulation exercise, disaggregated by gender, age, agency, type	Participant lists, Project report	0	At least 30 participants from two countries	Stakeholders who participate in simulation exercise support the SOP creation
	Output Indicator 3.2b # of agencies/institutions from each country participated in simulation exercise	Participant lists, Project report	0	At least 7 agencies/entities from each country	
	Output Indicator 3.2c Policy recommendations on gap areas and areas for improvement to prepare for cross-border disaster- displacement	Simulation exercise report	No	Yes	
List activities under Output 3.2					
3.2.1 Conduct 2 simulation exercises (SIMEX)					
3.2.2 Formulation, development and dissemination of policy recommendations for improvement regarding gap areas and preparedness capacity.					
3.2.3 Technical support offered and provided upon requests for institutional and policy development for IGAD Member Countries (National and local level)					
Outcome 4 Migrants affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate	Outcome Indicator 4a % of beneficiaries reporting that the information campaigns influenced their	Questionnaire	0	50%	National stakeholders have willingness to support protection for all people on the move
		Evaluation report			



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change in the IGAD region have enhanced pathways for regular migration and access to protection services in accordance with international, regional and domestic law	migration decisions, disaggregated by gender, age				Migrants choose to utilize their knowledge to choose regular migration pathways
	Outcome Indicator 4b % of key stakeholders who demonstrate understanding of the interrelationship between protection and displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency	Questionnaire Evaluation report	0	75%	
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	Output Indicator 4.1a # of campaigns implemented, disaggregated by type of a campaign	Project reports	0	3 campaigns (as direct delivery of the project + spontaneous campaigns by PUNOs & local partners using the materials)	Stakeholder continue to cascade information to others
	Output Indicator 4.1b # of people reached through campaigns, disaggregated by gender, age and type of a campaign	Project reports	0	Number of direct beneficiaries reach 300- indirect beneficiaries - extended audience on a 1 to 5 basis – 1500. Sensitization materials in local languages Mixed types of campaigns and channels (radio, affiche, brochures)	
List activities under Output 4.1 4.1.1 Produce awareness raising products for migrant workers and communities in the selected localities 4.1.2. Organize dedicated campaigns using different channels to enhance knowledge of migrants and potential migrants on their rights and obligations; this could include vulgarization of the use of modern IT technologies like development of apps for monitoring and reporting of MW situations, migration path to enhance protection for migrant workers 4.1.3 Organize local forum with tripartite plus communities to discuss and disseminate key messages on MW rights					
Output 4.2 National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region have strengthened guidance, tools and capacities on	Output Indicator 4.2a Study report available	Study report and project reports	No	Yes	Key stakeholders are committed to promoting the study results
	Output Indicator 4.2b	Project reports	No	Yes	



the application of International and Regional Refugee law and other protection instruments in the context of disasters and issues of climate change and mobility in the IGAD Region	Concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholders documented and shared				
<p>List activities under Output 4.2</p> <p>4.2.1 Commission a study following up on gaps identified by previous studies in the IGAD region, specifically on the Somali border crossings, regarding regularization and accessibility of migration pathways and international protection</p> <p>4.2.2 Share concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholder</p> <p>4.2.3 Conduct trainings and capacity enhancement</p>					
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	Outcome Indicator 5a 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	Key informant interviews with project stakeholders Evaluation report	n/a	Most perceptions support	Key stakeholders are willing to enhance employment opportunities in green economy sectors Key stakeholders continue having finance opportunities
	Outcome Indicator 5b % 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	Survey Evaluation report	n/a	60%	
Output 5.1 Migrant communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in the IGAD	Output Indicator 5.1a Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO /migrants available	Assessment/validation report	0	2	National governments demonstrate willingness to collaborate with different project



region contribute to green economy policy development	Output Indicator 5.1b # of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum	Project reports	0	2	stakeholders in policy development
					National governments demonstrate willingness to utilize newly acquired evidence and knowledge in policy development
List activities under Output 5.1					
5.1.1 Review and analysis of mobility references in national and regional green economy and green transition policies and development of recommendations to Member States to harness the potential of labour mobility.					
5.1.2 Pilot one or more of the recommendations at the community level (in cooperation with ILO to ensure complementarity with initiatives on value chain creation and skills development) to capture lessons learned and best practices for the purposes of informing policy from the migrant’s perspectives, in particular the GCM National Implementation Plans and the national implementation of the UNFCCC Task Force in Displacement recommendation.					
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	Output Indicator 5.2a Rapid assessment report available	Assessment report	No	Yes	Evidence on labor market and green entrepreneurship support will be utilized for green job creation
	Output Indicator 5.2b # of persons sensitized on on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices, disaggregated by gender, age, agency	Project reports, certificate of achievement	0	250 direct beneficiaries	
	Output Indicator 5.2c # of agreements signed, demonstrating level of consensus reached on intervention models to be implemented	Tripartite plus agreements signed	0	3 (sectoral) agreements signed	
List activities under Output 5.2					
5.2.1 Conduct a Rapid market assessment and validation of results building on the results from the field work on the relationship between climate change, labor migration and employment (complementary with FMPT IGAD/ILO Project)					
5.2.2 Conduct stakeholder workshops and consultations to identify priority areas of focus and inform the development of intervention models.					
5.2.3 Conduct trainings at regional level targeting government and the social partners stakeholders and other key partners on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices.					



5.2.4 Develop intervention models, for example on green entrepreneurship, value chain development, skills development, and access to finance and climate insurance for selected sectors and validated (social agreements) through local social dialogue platforms (to be set or reinforced).					
Output 5.3 Green jobs, enterprises and value-chain intervention models for employment generation and skills development designed and implemented in the IGAD region	Output Indicator 5.3a Value-chain intervention models available and agreed with key stakeholders	Project reports	No	Yes	Migrant workers continue to be willing to engage in green employment/entrepreneurship creation
	Output Indicator 5.3b # of workers and entrepreneurs trained, disaggregated by gender, age, type of training	Participant lists, project reports	0	120 (40 per training)	
	Output Indicator 5.3b % of workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises, disaggregated by gender, age	Project reports	0	65%	
<i>List activities under Output 5.3</i> 5.3.1 Provide entrepreneurship and life skills development trainings for migrant workers (entrepreneurship, financial literacy) using ILOs tools (SIYB, financial education, Women entrepreneurship Development, green enterprises, labour-intensive methodologies) to support income generation and capabilities of migrant workers and job seekers in the targeted communities; 5.3.2 Promote Green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship and access to finance to address root causes of out-migration (pilot interventions). 5.3.3 Share results - Results from pilot interventions are documented to be presented at national and international sharing events. This includes national knowledge sharing events and local channels to showcase the results of the pilots. This contributes to increase knowledge of constituents about the linkages between sustainable development, sustainable enterprises and decent work and to identify opportunities for scaling up and replication					



Annex D2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
i) Security conditions in the project area change	6	2	3	Share risk with other party: Close collaboration with UNDSS (UN Department of Safety and Security) and Government officials and other partners	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR
ii) Political stability in the project area changes (e.g. Somalia elections)	6	2	3	Tolerate the risk	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR
iii) Stakeholders are reluctant to collaborate, stakeholders' priorities or engagement towards the project change (e.g. local communities are not interested to participate; IGAD Road Map on FMP not endorsed within the timeframe of the project or climate change action and disaster risk management not included as a priority)	6	2	3	Careful sensitization and planning of activities together with key stakeholders; Active engagement in workshop type of activities combined with capacity enhancement (if reluctance due to lack of knowledge)	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR
iv) COVID-19 second wave will hinder project implementation and timelines	6	2	3	Prepare contingency plan and consider alternative implementation methods, based on learnings from the on-going pandemic	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR
v) Project production costs change, related to economic situation due to COVID-19	4	2	2	Active follow up and supervision of the planning and procurement of agreed actions	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM
vi) Competing activities with other government or non-government agencies	4	2	2	The project areas are chosen carefully not to overlap the	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR



				existing/similar interventions	
vii) Sudden disasters hit some project areas	6	2	3	Active follow up and supervision of the implementation of agreed actions; and timeliness of actions	UNOPS/PDD, ILO, IOM, UNHCR

LIKELIHOOD	Occurrence	Frequency
5: Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
4: Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
3: Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
2: Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
1: Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Over every seven years or more frequently

IMPACT	Result
5: Essential	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
4: Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
3: Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
2: Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
1: Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very Likely ((5)	Medium (5)	High (19)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of Risk	Results
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.



Annex D3: Budget

See attached Excel



Annex D4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe											
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 1.1.1	UNOPS/PDD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.1.2	UNOPS/PDD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.1.3	PUNOs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.2.1	UNOPS/PDD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.2.2	UNOPS/PDD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.2.3	PUNOs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 1.3.1	IOM			x	x	x	x						
Activity 1.3.2	PUNOs		x										
Activity 2.1.1	IOM		x										
Activity 2.1.2	IOM		x	x	x	x	x						
Activity 2.1.3	IOM						x	x	x				
Activity 3.1.1	UNOPS/PDD	x	x										
Activity 3.1.2	UNOPS/PDD			x	x								
Activity 3.1.3	UNOPS/PDD							x	x				
Activity 3.2.1	UNOPS/PDD/U NHCR					x	x						
Activity 3.2.2	UNOPS/PDD						x	x	x				
Activity 3.2.3	UNOPS/PDD						x	x	x				
Activity 4.1.1	ILO		x										
Activity 4.1.2	ILO/PUNOs			x		x		x					
Activity 4.1.3	ILO	x			x			x					
Activity 4.2.1	UNHCR	x	x										
Activity 4.2.2	UNHCR			x	x								
Activity 4.2.3	UNHCR							x	x				
Activity 5.1.1	IOM		x										
Activity 5.1.2	IOM			x	x	x	x						
Activity 5.2.1	ILO	x	x										









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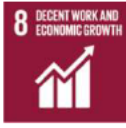


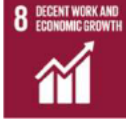

Activity 5.2.2	ILO			x									
Activity 5.2.3	ILO		x										
Activity 5.2.4	ILO		x										
Activity 5.3.1	ILO			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 5.3.2	ILO			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Activity 5.3.3	ILO			x	x	x	x	x	x				
EVALUATION	PUNOs							x	x				



Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets

Global Compact Objective	Linkages to Key Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	
Cross-Cutting – Applicable to all Thematic Areas:		
Obj 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration <i>Note: Objective 23 on international cooperation is incorporated in each thematic area to signify that all thematic areas can also support regional and global projects.</i>	 	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning		
Obj 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	 	16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration		
Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration	 	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



<p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives</p>	  	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>
<p>Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime</p>		
<p>Obj 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Obj 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration</p> <p>Obj 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner</p> <p>Obj 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle</p> <p>Obj 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>	  	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>



Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility		
<p>Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p> <p>Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work</p> <p>Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences</p> <p>Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries</p> <p>Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants</p>		<p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
		<p>3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>
		<p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>
		<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>
		<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>
		<p>10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>
		<p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>



Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants		
<p>Obj 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation</p> <p>Obj 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants</p> <p>Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion</p> <p>Obj 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits</p>		<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
		<p>3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>
		<p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>
		<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>
		<p>10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>
		<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>
		<p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>