

Migration MPTF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

| PROJECT INFORMATION | |
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| Programme Title: | Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region |
| Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative): | The region comprising of Member States of the IGAD Region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) |
| Project Identification Number: | 00126022 |
| Convening UN Organization: | International Organization for Migration -IOM convenor with International Labor Organization- ILO as technical co-lead |
| PUNO(s) (PUNOs): | IOM, ILO, United Nations Office for project services (UNOPS) (Platform on Disaster Displacement - PDD) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). |
| Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i> | Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) |
| Project Period (Start – End Dates): | 18 Feb 2021 - 16 Feb 2023 |
| Reporting Period: | 18 Feb 2021 – 31 Dec 2021 |
| Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO) | <i>PUNO 1: IOM 900 000 USD PUNO 2: ILO 650 000 USD PUNO 3: UNOPS 500 000 USD PUNO 4: UNHCR 100 000 USD Total: 2 150 000 USD</i> |
| Total Funds Received To Date: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i> | <i>PUNO 1: IOM 630 000 USD PUNO 2: ILO 450 000 USD PUNO 3: UNOPS 350 000 USD PUNO 4: UNHCR 100 000 USD Total: 1 530 000 USD</i> |
| Report Submission Date: | 1 March 2022 |
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Executive Summary

This regional Joint Programme “[Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development \(IGAD\) Region](#)”, briefly called Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC) contributes to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. It supports regional, multi-stakeholder approaches to preparedness, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and acts to minimise the structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin in the context of disasters linked to climate change. It consists of four main results areas (Pillars) which are interlinked and built for addressing needs and gaps identified in DATA AND KNOWLEDGE; NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS; DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS and REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS. The MDCC builds on strong partnerships and synergies with Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), and IGAD, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and their Member States, building on their existing programmes and projects in the region, and it constantly seeks synergies with other relevant stakeholders and their initiatives. The MDCC actively engages stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global level, including migrants (both women and men) and communities that have been affected or are at-risk of being affected by disasters, environmental degradation and climate change.

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

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

"Understanding risks and broadening the evidence on the interconnection between climate change, disasters and human mobility provides an opportunity for a well informed preparedness and response policy-formulation and decision-making process (...) we very much look forward to the outcomes of this partnership in terms of building ICPAC and regional capacity and the results of the modelling work in order to give more explanation on the climate change, disasters and human mobility nexus." - G. A. Artan, Director, ICPAC

PILLAR I: DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

Progress towards enhancing access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility were made through initiating the process of addressing the gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in the context of climate variability and change recurring disasters to establish new innovative tools to be made available for different stakeholders, particularly IGAD Member states, to prevent, mitigate and respond to disaster displacement.

Following the launch and administrative set up of the programme, a first milestone under Pillar I was achieved when the technical partner, Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale (CIMA) Research Foundation, was contracted in September 2021 to support the implementation of relevant activities. CIMA, United Nations Office for Project Services/ Platform for Disaster Displacement (UNOPS/PDD) and ICPAC have since worked closely together to implement and coordinate the data collection and



development of an innovative disaster displacement risk model methodology as well as the development of a methodology for the decision-making model.

The initial technical work focused on developing innovative methodologies to assess disaster displacement risk and related vulnerabilities, and to assessing the policy landscape in the IGAD region for addressing disaster displacement challenges. Through consultations with various experts and stakeholders, including in the form of regular coordination meetings with key partners such as Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), bilateral consultations with external experts, and a dedicated risk modelling workshop on 1 December 2021 with a range of participants, partners were able to progress on these planned activities in an inclusive and transparent manner. This resulted in defining the most effective risk modelling approach and elaborating options for developing the decision-making model that will be used to test the effectiveness of policies and programmatic responses to ensure high impact solutions in reducing displacement risk.

To enhance capacities of IGAD and ICPAC and the sustainability of the programme results, ICPAC finalised the recruitment process of a Mobility Analyst on disaster displacement in December 2021. The Mobility Analyst is in the process of finalizing an Action plan which defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD Member States and community of practice. The Mobility Analyst is actively engaged in the joint program's different discussions, including the MDCC monthly technical working group meetings and Pillar I discussions. The Mobility Analyst also closely coordinates with CIMA foundation and PDD for finalising the disaster displacement risk profiles and the decision-making models.

Capacity-enhancement has also commenced through coaching programmes facilitated by IOM and CIMA to support IGAD and ICPAC in strengthening their institutional capacities on the links between human mobility, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation. In addition, ICPAC started engaging IGAD units, including the migration unit, to advance the coaching program's inclusion to Member States. This will also increase ICPAC's efforts to engage the regional platforms relevant to mobility, such as the IGAD Regional Consultative Platforms (RCPs) and the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOFs) to present the different policies, investments, and responses. Further engagements are already planned for 2022, including capacity support missions as well as a presentation during the GHACOF in February 2022.

PILLAR II: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The process of addressing challenges and opportunities of human mobility across different policy and action areas in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change started through preparatory activities. Indispensable was to identify partnering IGAD Member States and the relevant Ministries who would be interested in responding to human mobility opportunities and challenges in the context of climate change and disasters by strengthening their policy frameworks, under this programme (Pillars II and IV). However, liaison was challenged by the prevalent COVID-19 situation in the region and related restrictions to organize physical meetings.

The interventions under this Pillar build on the results of different mapping and review exercises. One of them was a study by [Nyandiko & Freeman \(2021\)](#) *[“Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Development Policies, and their Consideration of Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility in the](#)*



*IGAD Region*¹ commissioned by IGAD secretariat, which analysed displacement and migration references in the regional frameworks and national development, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies. The study was finalized, a validation meeting with Member States was organized virtually and once the COVID-19 restrictions were eased, IGAD Secretariat organized a regional dialogue forum with IGAD Member States on 16-17 September 2021 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to review the results of the review and to identify those interested Members States taking part of the programme with interest to address the challenges and opportunities of Human mobility in this context. In addition, individual meetings were held with interested Members States. Thus, the Government of Somalia and the Government of Kenya demonstrated their interest and were selected as programme partners.

IOM's Better Migration Management (BMM) programme² commenced a study that identifies policies in the IGAD region that reference migration. In line with efforts to create synergies and complementarity across different programmes of work, IOM adjusted the tools under this programme to also identify climate change references in the policies being analysed and participated in the multi-stakeholder workshop in Mombasa, Kenya on 27-28 October 2021 for validating and collecting further inputs for the initial study results. This study is expected to be finalized in March 2022 and IOM will utilize the results for the interventions under Pillar II.

IOM further liaised with partners and the relevant government counterparts, particularly with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya, to define the detailed implementation strategies. As originally envisioned, building from the findings of the Nyandiko & Freeman (2021) study, national and local climate and disasters related policy reviews would be conducted first. However, the implementation strategies were revised, and IOM will conduct the policy review in partnership with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia which is expected to enhance the ownership of the results. In Kenya, a local consultant will be recruited to undertake the policy review, and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) would be engaged to implement some of the recommendations from these reviews, to enhance the whole-of-society and the people-centered approaches that the programme builds on. These decisions however required a budget revision to be taken to the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) steering committee on 14 December 2021. Following the approval of the revision on 14 December 2021, partners were able to proceed with the implementation and the workplan was adjusted to cover the experienced delays in the inception of the programme. The reviews of national and local policies will commence in February 2022, once the official administrative processes are finalized and the discussions and

¹ A regional review by Nyandiko & Freeman "Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Development Policies, and their Consideration of Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility in the IGAD Region" of existing relevant regional frameworks and national policies on Disaster Risk Reduction/Management (DRR/M), National Adaptation Plans/Programmes of Action (NAP/As), and Intended/Nationally Determined Contributions (I/NDCs), which was commissioned through complementary funding, by IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), PDD and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

² IOM. The Better Migration Management (BMM) programme is a regional, multi-year, multi-partner programme co-funded by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and coordinated by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is one of the main implementing partners along with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), CIVIPOL and the British Council. Expertise France and the Italian Department of Public Security were also implementing partners in phase I (2016-2019). It was designed and is being implemented in close collaboration with the African Union Commission and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The overall objective of the programme is to enable national authorities and institutions to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and effectively address and reduce trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa region by applying a human rights-based approach. <https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/better-migration-management>



implementation will then continue at the local levels in Kenya and Somalia to ensure that the recommendations from the studies are practical, community-owned and support policymaking.

PILLAR III: DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

Support in addressing gaps in capacities and regional/bilateral coordination for better preparedness and responses regarding disaster displacement and making operational tools available focused on setting up the necessary administrative frameworks and governing documents to commence the planned activities.

This first required identifying the best way forward in channelling funds to the IGAD Secretariat via UNOPS, and more specifically, the development of a Term of Reference (ToR) to guide the work under Pillar III and subsequently the development of a Grant Support Agreement (GSA) between UNOPS and the IGAD Secretariat. The signing of the GSA took place on 2 November 2021, which provided the basis for implementing activities under Pillar III.

In parallel to the abovementioned administrative steps, and to mitigate implementation delays, the IGAD Secretariat and UNOPS/PDD already met and started planning with colleagues who had previous experience in developing draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in disaster contexts and in testing these SOPs through simulation exercises. This enabled advance planning on how to launch activities once the administrative steps would be in place. Moreover, the IGAD Secretariat launched a call for applications for the consultant(s) recruitment in support of implementing the planned activities under this component. The consultant(s) are expected to start their activities in March 2022.

PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

To enhance the evidence base of facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, the programme partners have already commenced two studies: 1) on the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national green economy and related policies and plans, considering current and predicted future climate impacts on human mobility in the region 2) on what protection frameworks and coordination mechanisms for implementation exist to respond to human mobility related to climate change and disasters in the IGAD region. The first study is expected to be finalized in April 2022 and the recommendations will guide the pilot activities to be implemented at the community level in Kenya and Somalia. The second study is expected to be ready in May 2022 and will guide the capacity enhancement activities planned under this component.

Ethiopia was selected as target implementation area for outputs 4.1 and 5.2 and 5.3. However, the conflict in northern Ethiopia has significantly affected implementation of project activities. Preparatory activities commenced despite the challenges. These included initial briefings and consultation meetings with various stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels; identifying potential implementing partners; preparing terms of references to undertake; rapid market assessment, migrant workers awareness raising campaigns, and deliver entrepreneurship and life skill development training. A project site assessment was conducted in February 2022 which guided the selection of the final project location in Ethiopia and the start of the implementation process.

PARTNERHIPS

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

The programme partners have established effective collaboration and monitoring mechanisms, including through ongoing exchanges, monthly meetings at technical level, and workshops convening a range of different stakeholders. It has shown the positive impact of sharing expertise and capacities among a broad range of stakeholders, including IGAD as a regional organization and its Member States, and ICPAC as a specialized IGAD institution. All the interventions are embedded in the IGAD structures such as the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM). Partners have liaised with the UN Network on Migration (UNNM) focal points in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia to also engage with the network. Together with the UNNM Kenya, partners created key messages which demonstrate how GCM also offers an opportunity to anchor the environmental and climatic dimensions in the international migration governance agenda. Partners are encouraged to utilize these key messages when engaging with different stakeholders.

Applying the learnings from such efforts will support the achievement of the intended goals in enhancing availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration and to minimize displacement risk in the context of climate change and disasters.

Furthermore, partnerships for the MDCC implementation were established with CIMA research foundation; the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala; IGAD Member States: Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

Partners have organized workshops and visibility events (see annex) engaging different stakeholders such as the GCM Africa review 2021 side event organized by IGAD Secretariat and PDD together with the UN Development Programme (UNDP); and the Africa Climate week 2021 organized by IOM, ILO and PDD together with World Bank Group. PDD, CIMA and ICPAC organized a Modelling Solution Space Workshop with the GIZ, which took place in December 2021. IOM, ILO, UNHCR, IGAD Secretariat and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala organized consultative forums on Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways in the IGAD region in February 2022 which directly engaged Migration MPTF, UN Network on Migration, different UN agencies from the region (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), Kenya, Private Sector (Bio Jigsaw Limited; Mandulis Energy), non-governmental organizations (Somali Greenpeace Association), diaspora (Kenya Diaspora Association, diaspora representatives), and academia (University of Nairobi). These were public forums for practitioners in the IGAD region in the field of human mobility, climate change action, disaster risk reduction and protection; representatives of international organizations, Member States, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, and investors/financing institutions participated the sessions.

MAIN CHALLENGES

PUNOs received a letter of notification from the MPTF Steering Committee on 5 February 2021 stating that the programme was approved for funding, which was a decision very positively received by PUNOs. However, PUNOs were not adequately prepared for the funding decision as the information from the Steering Committee meeting in December 2020 was not to approve programmes for funding, and the next Steering Committee meeting for further funding approvals was expected only in June 2021. Thus, the programme started officially on 18 February 2021, and the first tranche of funds was received by all PUNOs by 4 March 2021. PUNOs had not identified focal points for the programme implementation but commenced planning and preparatory activities immediately to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the programme. The preparatory activities included recruiting and setting up project teams and programme governance structures such as technical working group and a steering committee; liaising with different stakeholders; setting up a monitoring mechanism through creating a detailed workplan; monitoring, evaluation and learning plan; and organizing regular meetings; creating a communication and visibility plan and relevant materials; recruitment and administrative processes and establishment of detailed, contextualized implementing strategies and implementing partner/grant agreements with selected partners.

Despite all the preparatory efforts, some context and process related challenges were encountered in the inception of the programme which influenced the effective start of implementation of the planned activities. These challenges contributed to lengthy liaison and administrative processes in selecting IGAD Members states as partners, contextualizing detailed implementing strategies and implementing partner/grant agreements with selected technical partners. At a technical level, an early challenge was to define and agree on the methodology for implementing activities under Pillar I and limited data availability. Under Pillars II and IV, the revised implementation strategies required a budget revision to be taken to the MPTF Steering Committee on 14 December 2021. The positive decision from the Steering Committee then allowed partners to proceed with the respective elements under Pillars II and IV.

Furthermore, implementation of activities was influenced by the COVID-19 restrictions in the region, and the political and security situation in Ethiopia. The COVID-19 restrictions influenced the liaison process with government stakeholders and delays organizing physical meetings, and travel to some project sites. The proposed intervention areas (for outputs 4.1 and 5.2 and 5.3.) in Ethiopia namely North Wollo, South Wollo and parts of Oromia special zone of the Amara national regional state were active conflict areas since July 2021. In addition, the declaration of state of emergency by the federal government of Ethiopia and full suspension of regular government activities by the Amhara regional government completely halted implementation of project activities on the ground. Moreover, the study commissioned by UNHCR for Pillar IV had tentatively foreseen to have a case study on climate related movement from Somalia into Ethiopia. However, the dynamic conflicts meant that it was decided to not have travel to Ethiopia. This decision was also based on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region. For the methodology of the study, it was however crucial to conduct a field study, but the volatility of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions have meant that travel had to be minimized, also within the region. In the end, the focus will be primarily on the drought situation in Somalia and the impact on movement to different parts of Kenya. In addition, the COVID-19 situation delayed the research consultants to travel to the new identified location. Nonetheless, the study is currently ongoing. Partners have adjusted the workplan to cover the experienced delays in the inception of the programme and are constantly working towards effective and timely implementation.

Annual Progress

1. Summary and Context

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union, comprising the Member States of Djibouti, 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.

In the African continent, the IGAD region is considered one of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change and more than two thirds of the region are arid or semi-arid. It regularly faces a wide range of natural hazards leading to various forms of human mobility (displacement, migration and planned relocation), most commonly floods, but also landslides, and tropical cyclones, as well as slow-onset climate change effects, such as severe droughts, water level changes, environmental degradation, and changing rainfall variability.

In the IGAD Region, the adverse effects of climate change are particularly acute. Communities are already struggling with poverty, the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and conflict, and now also face unprecedented floods or hotter and drier conditions that impact their livelihoods and force them to move. In 2021, the region experienced prolonged droughts (Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia), rising water levels (Lake Victoria; the Great Rift Valley lakes of Kenya); unpredictable rains, landslides (Uganda), floods (Sudan, worst floods in decades in South Sudan) which continue influencing lives and livelihoods of millions of people and together with the COVID-19 and the political instability having major socio-economic impacts.

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

The 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. It supports regional, multi-stakeholder approaches to preparedness, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and acts to minimise the structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin in the context of disasters linked to climate change.

The programme started officially on 18 February 2021, and the first tranche of funds was received by all Partnering UN Organizations (PUNOs) by 4 March 2021. PUNOs and partners commenced planning and preparatory activities immediately to ensure effective and efficient implementation for the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) implementation. The preparatory activities included recruiting and setting up project teams and programme governance structures such as technical working group and a steering committee; liaison with different stakeholders; setting up a monitoring mechanisms through creating a

detailed workplan; monitoring, evaluation and learning plan; and regular meetings; creating a communications and visibility plan and relevant materials; recruitment and administrative processes and establishment of detailed, contextualized implementing strategies and implementing partner/grant agreements with selected partners.

Some context and process related challenges were encountered in the inception of the programme which influenced the effective start of implementation of the planned activities. These challenges were contributed to lengthy liaison and administrative processes in selecting IGAD Members states and their respective Ministries as partners and establishing implementing partner/grant agreements with selected partners; the COVID-19 restrictions in the region, the conflict in Ethiopia and revision of implementation strategies which resulted in a budget revision. Partners have now adjusted the implementation strategies and workplans, and the implementation is mostly on track and partners are constantly working towards effective and timely implementation, while analysing potential risks. The situation in the region is dynamic, for example Ethiopia is still affected by insecurity and might influence the effective implementation of activities.

2. Results

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

PILLAR I: DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

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

Partners started the process towards enhancing the access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and on other forms of human mobility. Progress was made through initiating the process of addressing the gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in the context of climate variability and change and establishing new innovative tools to be made available for different stakeholders to prevent and respond to disaster displacement.

These processes were initiated through partnering with Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale (CIMA) Research Foundation in creation of and collection of data for disaster displacement risk models; and enhancing capacities of IGAD including the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) on the links between human mobility, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation through supporting recruitment of Mobility Analyst for ICPAC.

CIMA, the UN Office for Project Services/Platform on Disaster Displacement (UNOPS/PDD) and ICPAC have worked closely together on a range of activities, in particular with regard to collecting data on flooding and tropical cyclone events, developing innovative methodologies to assess disaster displacement risk and related vulnerabilities, and to assessing the policy landscape in the IGAD region for addressing disaster displacement challenges. Throughout the initial data collection and model development phase, consultations with various experts and stakeholders took place, including in the form of regular coordination meetings with key partners such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), bilateral consultations with external experts, and a dedicated risk modelling workshop on 1 December 2021 with a range of participants. Two consultants were recruited to support the cyclone data collection component and the future development of a decision-making model. Together with the Mobility Analyst,



the team has also started to plan trainings and capacity support missions for 2022 to support IGAD and ICPAC in enhancing their capacities on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation.

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

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

CIMA developed methodologies to assess disaster displacement risk and their feasibility and usability confirmed in close coordination with ICPAC, PDD and external experts. The methodologies include innovative approaches to assessing vulnerability in the context of disaster displacement. Data collection that will be fed into the disaster displacement risk models has started both with regard to floods as well as cyclones in the IGAD region. Virtual coordination meetings between the different partners of the programme have been ongoing, and a first virtual training workshop with ICPAC staff has taken place on 1 February 2022.

Activities conducted:

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

- Following bilateral discussions with different stakeholders (IDMC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), University of Oxford, INGENIAR, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact research (PIK), Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) Zurich, Berkley University, London Global University), a new approach to assessing vulnerability within the scope of customizing displacement risk models was discussed and developed. The approach considers not only the physical aspects linked to the housing sector, but also the socio-economic elements of vulnerability.
- In November 2021, a joint meeting took place virtually with different technical experts to conclude the consultation process on the vulnerability and risk metrics to be adopted in the models. The joint meeting confirmed the proposed methodology for developing the disaster displacement risk models.

1.1.2 Generate and validate displacement risk estimates

- A conceptual map for the determination of socioeconomic and environmental factors to be considered in the displacement risk estimates was designed.
- Conflict and security conditions were considered as triggering factors for long-term displacement. A first concept note for the cooperation with the ICPAC, IOM, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Climate Security Mechanism was prepared.
- A local consultant was recruited for disaster data gathering. The consultant will support processing already collected data for the risk profile implementation, help in selecting countries for data collection, engage in additional data collection on cyclones and related impacts, and provide overall risk modelling support in coordination with key partners and stakeholders.
- The consultant together with CIMA developed a presentation to highlight progress made towards developing a database on cyclone events in the IGAD region, which will ultimately support the development of displacement risk estimates. The presentation includes information on the databases



consulted and an exhaustive list of cyclone events/dates including their socioeconomic impacts. The presentation was shared with ICPAC for further elaboration.

1.1.3 Present initial results of the displacement risk estimates in relevant forums like Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOFs).

- On 1 February 2022, CIMA hosted a virtual coordination meeting for ICPAC staff on the methodologies and models to assess disaster displacement risk in the IGAD region.
- CIMA presented the initial results obtained under Output 1.1 at the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) in February 2022.

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

Partners have identified the methodology (agent-based modelling (ABM)) for developing the decision-making model, recruited a consultant to support data collection and the development of the decision-making model, and have engaged with partners to identify potential policies, investments, and programmatic responses to include in the model through a series of meetings as well as a virtual risk modelling workshop that took place on 1 December 2021.

Activities conducted:

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

- Partners participated in several meetings, including the ICPAC Modelling Solution Space Workshop organized within the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) project on drought (Development of a Modelling Technique for Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change and Capacity Development in the IGAD Region), which took place in October 2021.
- Following the consultations, a first draft of the Overview, Design concepts, Details (ODD) Protocol for the implementation of an ABM was prepared.
- A conceptual map was prepared for describing the methodology to be used for the implementation of the decision-making model, including the determination of socio-economic and environmental factors to be considered. The map also includes a first classification of mitigation and risk reduction options, which will be further discussed with stakeholders.
- On 1 December 2021, a virtual risk modelling stakeholder workshop took place to discuss key issues relevant for the development of a technical decision-making model for quantifying the volume of displacement in different scenarios, in which potential policies, investments and programmatic responses to include in the model as well as the proposed methodology for the model (agent-based modelling) were discussed. A stakeholder workshop report was prepared, highlighting the outcomes and the discussed mitigation policies, which will be integrated and tested in the Decision-Making Model.

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

- In January 2022, a consultant was recruited for the development of the decision-making model. The consultant supports the preparation and co-design of surveys and interviews to be conducted starting

from February 2022 to feed into the decision-making model and will provide overall technical support to developing the decision-making model and testing the effectiveness of relevant policies, interments and programmatic responses.

- A comparative report on the different policies, investments and programmatic responses identified during the consultations and risk modelling workshop will be prepared in the next reporting period.

1.2.3 Present results of the different policies, investments and responses in relevant forums like GHACOFs

- CIMA presented initial results obtained under Output 1.2 at the GHACOF in February 2022.
- The September 2022 GHACOF is a crucial milestone where the final results of this analysis will be presented to IGAD Member States.

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

With support from PUNOs and partners, ICPAC successfully recruited a Mobility Analyst and planning of coaching programmes by IOM and CIMA was commenced, which will enhance the capacities of IGAD including ICPAC on the links between migration, displacement, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation.

The purpose of this coaching programme component is to enhance ICPAC's understanding of the human mobility data and the use of it within Member States. This coaching program aims at familiarizing ICPAC with data on human mobility to enable the organization to work with different data sources that can be used with the disaster risk model, developed in collaboration with CIMA, and to collaborate with Member States and partners in the use of the analysis of the impact that climate has on human mobility. Capacity will be enhanced in priority areas identified with ICPAC in areas such as: the humanitarian architecture, how displacement data is collected, including different methodologies and approaches, definitions, what data sources are available, what are their strengths and limitations, data management, data analysis and ethical use and processing of data. The curriculum will also include IOM's Mobility, Environment and Climate Change training which may be adapted to respond to the learning needs and interest of ICPAC.

These efforts 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 and will allow ICPAC in becoming self-sufficient in the maintenance and further development of the displacement risk models and decision-support tools developed through this project. The Mobility Analyst has taken the role to lead the discussions on migration, disasters and climate change nexus, the data sources, and the use of data and evidence in policymaking withing ICPAC, and further in supporting IGAD Member States in minimizing the impact on loss and damage.

Activities conducted:

1.3.1 Establish and implement a Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) coaching programme with ICPAC

- IOM and ICPAC commenced the planning of the coaching programme in September 2021 through a virtual meeting where it was decided that the programme will start as soon as the Mobility Analyst is on-board. The final curriculum would be developed only following a Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) carried out by IOM with ICPAC key staff. This was conducted through a physical meeting between IOM and ICPAC, early February 2022. The learning needs assessment will result into a concept note, inclusive of a coaching curriculum.

- ICPAC started engaging IGAD units, including the migration unit, further, to advance the coaching program's inclusion to Member States. This will also increase ICPAC's efforts to engage the regional platforms relevant to mobility to present the different policies, investments, and responses in appropriate forums.
- A first consultation with ICPAC staff based on the initial results reported under Output 1.1 and 1.2 took place on 1 February 2022.
- Following the lessons learned from the first training with ICPAC staff, the technical partner, CIMA, will start preparing material for the coaching programme in consultation with IDMC. It is expected that a first concept for the coaching, developed in close consultation with ICPAC, will be ready by March 2022. Two fundamental milestones for the implementation of this activity have been identified: in May 2022, a first capacity support mission will take place to strengthen ICPAC's capacities on risk profiles, concerning the methodology and the use of the model designed in Output 1.1 for the determination of risk profiles. In September 2022, a second capacity support mission will take place to enhance IGAD and ICPAC's knowledge on the decision-making model, its methodology and its use to test policies and strategies.

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

- ICPAC finalised the recruitment process of the Mobility Analyst on disaster displacement in December 2021. PUNOs established an administrative modality to support the recruitment of the "Mobility Expert" (Mobility Analyst), and with partners jointly developed a ToR for the Mobility Analyst. The vacancy announcement was launched on 23 July 2021. However, the recruitment process was slightly longer than expected resulting the Mobility Analyst being recruited and on-boarded on 1 December 2021 by ICPAC.
- The Mobility Analyst is in the process of finalizing a plan of action and a workplan for institutionalizing human mobility within ICPAC. The action plan defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD Member States and community of practice and beyond this programme. This action plan is expected to be ready in March 2022.

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

IOM and IGAD Secretariat started the process of addressing challenges and opportunities of human mobility across different policy and action areas in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

First step was to identify partnering IGAD Member States and to ensure synergies with a review by Nyandiko & Freeman (2021) "Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Development Policies, and their Consideration of Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility in the IGAD Region" of existing relevant regional frameworks and national policies on Disaster Risk Reduction/Management (DRR/M), National Adaptation Plans/Programmes of Action (NAP/As), and Intended/Nationally Determined Contributions (I/NDCs), which was commissioned through complementary funding, by IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), PDD and the UN Office for Disaster



Risk Reduction (UNDRR). Once the review was finalized, partners proceeded to identify relevant IGAD Member States who would be interested in responding to human mobility challenges in the context of climate change and disasters by strengthening their policy frameworks, under this programme. However, liaison was challenged by the prevalent COVID-19 situation in the region and related restrictions to organize physical meetings. In addition, the process to identify relevant Government Ministries took longer than expected.

Once the restrictions were eased, the IGAD Secretariat organized a regional dialogue forum with IGAD Member States on 16-17 September 2021 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to review the results of the IGAD study and to identify those interested Members States taking part of the programme. In addition, individual meetings were held with interested Members States. Thus, the Government of Somalia and the Government of Kenya demonstrated their interest and were selected as programme partners. This allowed partners to further plan and progress with the interventions.

IOM further liaised with partners and the relevant government counterparts, particularly with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya, to define the detailed implementation strategies. IOM in Kenya also commenced liaison with the local government in Turkana County which is expected to be selected as the implementing region for activities under Pillars II and IV. Turkana county is arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and it is home to mostly pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who mostly depend on livestock production and rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. Climate change is a major threat to critical ecosystems where pastoral communities live. Climate change effects such as drought and unpredictable rainfall patterns, as well as flooding, resulting in animal deaths, displacements, conflicts and pastoral dropouts affect the pastoral populations. Discussion with the county government highlighted the needs for support in the implementation of their climate and disaster related policies (Pillar II) as well as green economy initiatives (Pillar IV). Liaison with DOECC in Somalia is on-going to identify the implementation locations. Following this, local communities will be identified and closely engaged with the implementation.

As originally envisioned, building from the findings of the IGAD study, national and local climate and disasters related policy reviews would be conducted first. In Somalia, the original plan was to recruit a local consultant to conduct this study. However, the implementation strategy was revised, and IOM will partner with DOECC under the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia which is expected to enhance the ownership of the results. In Kenya, a local consultant will be recruited to conduct the policy review. The reviews commence early 2022, once the formal administrative processes are finalized in February 2022. In addition, it was decided that local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) would be engaged to implement some of the recommendations from these reviews. This is expected to enhance the whole-of-society and the people-centered approaches that the programme builds on, and to ensure that the recommendations are practical, community-owned and support policymaking. These decisions however required a budget revision to be taken to the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) steering committee on 14 December 2021. Following the approval of the revision partners were able to proceed with the implementation and the workplan was adjusted to cover the experienced delays in the inception of the programme.

Through the interventions initiated under this outcome National governments in the IGAD region will be able to enhance the vertical and horizontal policy coherence in the region. The achievements under this outcome will particularly contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

OUTPUT 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

Building from the findings of the IGAD study, partners started the process of evidence-based policymaking through defining the focus of the national and local climate and disasters related policy reviews. The recruitment processes of third parties to conduct the national and local climate and disasters related policy reviews were commenced. The studies commence early 2022, once the formal administrative processes are finalized in February 2022.

The purpose of the study in Somalia is to identify and analyze how mobility can best be included in the operationalization and implementation of the existing climate change policies. An in-depth analysis of the current policies, Somali context, and policy environment integration of human mobility (migration and displacement) references and coherence of these references in the existing climate related policies in Somalia will be taken, providing clear and concrete recommendations on how these references could be strengthened as part of their operationalization and implementation in the context of Somalia, with a specific focus on gender.

In Kenya, the purpose is to carry out a detailed analysis of references to human mobility (internal, cross border, forced and voluntary, permanent and temporary), in particular human mobility taking into account gender perspectives in existing national and local policies, strategies, frameworks and plans related to Climate Change and DRR identified in the IGAD study, with particular emphasis on Turkana County in Kenya as a case study. This entails detailed analysis on policy coherence on the regional, national and county levels.

IOM's Better Migration Management (BMM) programme commenced a study that identifies all the policies in the IGAD Member States that reference migration. In line with efforts to create synergies and complementarity across different programmes of work, IOM adjusted the tools under this programme to also identify climate change references in the policies being analysed. IOM also participated in the multi-stakeholder workshop in Mombasa, Kenya on 27-28 October 2021 which validated and collected further inputs for the initial study results, which are expected to be finalized in February 2022. IOM will utilize the results of this study in the interventions under Pillar II.

Activities conducted:

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

- Partners identified the partnering IGAD Member states: Kenya and Somalia.
- Partners created concept notes to define the local implementation strategies in Kenya and Somalia.
- Partners created Terms of Reference (ToRs) to commence the national and local climate and disasters related policy reviews and the processes to recruit third parties to conduct these studies in the respective countries. Studies are expected to commence in February 2022.
- IOM supported the BMM policy review process to include climate change elements in the review process.

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 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies that build community

resilience, at the community level of the recommendations resulting from the review of existing policies and frameworks

- As part of the implementation strategy, IOM will engage local NGOs for the implementation of the pilot projects with local communities. Particular mapping of relevant agencies was commenced in Kenya and will be finalized in March 2022. Similar mapping will commence in Somalia in March 2022.
- Consultations with the government counterparts have commenced and will further continue once the local and national policy reviews commence to identify local communities and pilot project locations to pilot the recommendations from the reviews.

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

- Government liaison commenced through meetings with the government counterparts; DOECC in Somalia and Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya. Collaboration will continue throughout the implementation of the interventions. Particular meetings and workshops will be organized to validate results of the reviews and to share the lessons learnt and best practices in relevant policy and knowledge sharing forums.
- All the interventions will be embedded in the IGAD structures such as the National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM). IOM in Kenya already liaised with the NCM and two focal points for the programme were identified.
- IOM liaised with the UN Networks on Migration (UNNM) in Kenya and Somalia. IOM focal points will engage with the relevant Technical Working Groups of the country UNNMs.

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

PDD and IGAD Secretariat commenced the support in addressing gaps in capacities and regional/bilateral coordination for better preparedness and responses regarding disaster displacement and making operational tools available by focusing on setting up the necessary administrative frameworks and governing documents (also see 'Main Challenges'). This included identifying the best way forward in channelling funds to the IGAD Secretariat via UNOPS, and more specifically, the development of a project proposal to guide the work under Pillar III and subsequently the development of a Grant Support Agreement (GSA) between UNOPS and the IGAD Secretariat. In parallel to these administrative steps, the IGAD Secretariat and UNOPS/PDD also met to plan the implementation of activities in line with similar previous experiences in the Americas, where an exercise took place to support the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in disaster contexts and to test these SOPs through simulation exercises (SIMEX). In December 2021, the IGAD Secretariat launched a call for applications for the consultant(s) recruitment in support of the activities under Output 3.1 and, to a lesser extent, Output 3.2. The consultant(s) are expected to start their activities in March 2022(see further information below).

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

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

Partners developed a ToR, for the consultant(s) recruitment in support of Output 3.1, following the formal signing of the GSA between the IGAD Secretariat and UNOPS in November 2021. Through initial consultations and a two-day workshop in September 2021 with IGAD focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Human Mobility, the partners have increased awareness of the activities planned under Output 3.1. Workshops with the IGAD Member States will take place before June 2022 with the support of the consultant(s), after which the draft SOPs will be revised and validated.

The report with regard to the planned activities under Pillar II, prepared by the IGAD Secretariat together with partners including UNOPS/PDD, NRC and UNDRR, on how displacement and other forms of human mobility are included in existing regional and national DRR, climate change and development policies will also serve as a basis for the work under Pillar III.

Activities conducted:

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

- The IGAD Secretariat has launched a call for applications in December 2021 for the consultant(s) recruitment to conduct a desk review mapping on law, policies and procedures on admission and stay for people displaced across borders in disaster contexts. The mapping is expected to be finalised in April 2022.

3.1.2 Conduct trainings and organize workshops on admission and stay and on drafting of SOPs in disaster contexts.

- The same consultant(s) will support to develop guidance and procedures on admission and stay in disaster contexts in the region, support the organisation of two-day trainings/workshops with IGAD Member States on admission and stay related to cross-border disaster displacement and on drafting SOPs in disaster contexts, and to support the drafting, consultation and validation of the SOPs at the national and regional level through a regional consultation. The national workshops will take place before July 2022, with the revised and validated SOPs ready in September 2022.

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

- The 'Regional Dialogue on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction' for Member States Focal Points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Human Mobility on 16-17th September 2021 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia organized by IGAD Secretariat included a session on the programme, also in support of consulting on the different activities planned under Pillar III.
- Activity 3.1.3 will comprise a series of consultations with interested IGAD Member States following up from the workshop under Activity 3.1.2. The draft SOPs will be inclusive of protection and gender concerns. The SOPs will be made available and disseminated to IGAD Member States through the focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change and Human Mobility and other consultative foras of IGAD such as the NCM, the DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) etc. following their completion in September 2022.

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

Consultations with the Member States led to the initial identification of pilot areas for cross-border simulation exercises. They include the Mount Elgon area on the border of Uganda and Kenya as well as the Karamoja cluster that straddles the borders between South-Western Ethiopia, North-Western Kenya, South-Eastern South Sudan, and North-Eastern Uganda. The final decision on the two areas is depending on the outcome of activity 3.1. The consultant(s) recruited by March 2022 will be responsible for developing the first draft of the SOPs to be discussed with the Member States. A draft plan and timeline for implementation of the simulation exercises have been developed in the grant agreement between the IGAD Secretariat and UNOPS.

Activities conducted:

3.2.1 Conduct 2 simulation exercises (SIMEX)

- Based on interest by national government stakeholders and needs on the ground, partners have identified two potential cross-border pilot areas for the simulation exercises, which will be validated through Activity 3.1.1.
- The simulation exercises will take place in the second half of 2022.

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

- Following the simulation exercises in the second half of 2022, a report including recommendations for improvement regarding gap areas and preparedness capacity will be drafted.

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

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

PILLAR IV: REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

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

Partners commenced the process and preparatory activities for creating evidence on the interrelationships between protection and cross-border movements and enhancing the awareness and knowledge of the interrelationship between protection and displacement and rights of migrants. Interventions under this outcome were hindered by the COVID-19 restrictions in the region as well as the conflict in the proposed project area in Ethiopia. The situation has been closely monitored and mitigation measured considered, however, some delays were unavoidable.

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

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

ILO prepared communication campaign materials to raise and improve awareness and understanding of potential and current migrant workers, their families and the community at large on safe, regular, and orderly migration, climate change, migrant workers' rights and obligations, and available forms of protection services. This will support migrant workers to access protection services, and use available services.

Activities conducted:

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

- A range of awareness-raising materials were prepared and will further be developed with the support of a consultant. Messages will target a variety of actors (government and district representatives, migrant workers, their families, and communities), will be tailored to the local context, and will be shared in an entertaining and engaging way. Campaign materials will be in Amharic; whereas all correspondence and reports shall be written in English. The materials will also be used in subsequent outreach activities carried out by the programme and other ILO migration projects and partners. The following products are considered:
 - Print media: Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as visual leaflets/flyers/posters/brochures.
 - Audio visual media (Radio/TV): 20-30 min Radio and/or TV, using local channels, expert interviews/documentary.
 - Social media: e.g. Facebook/Instagram messages.
 - Interactive media: Street drama performance. A total of six performances will be staged in the selected target district during market days in every 15 days within a period of 3 consecutive months.

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

- Potential regional and local level media outlets were identified and consulted on the possibility to jointly organize media campaigns. These include Fana Broadcasting Corporate (FBC) TV and Radio, Amhara Media Agency, Dessie FM radio 96.0.
- Furthermore, responsible government office experts, selected migrant workers, social media influencers from the target area will be engaged to share the information to the community members. All such campaign activities will start by March 2022.

4.1.3 Organize local forum with tripartite and communities to discuss and disseminate key messages on MW rights

- Local forums are yet to be organized, and the activity was postponed due to the conflict in the intended project area. However, the security situation is currently improving, and therefore the plan is to initiate the forums in the local Woreda during the 2nd quarter of 2022. Both regional and local government stakeholders, migrant worker representatives, private sector actors or employers operating in the project area, and influential women and men community members will be invited to attend the forum and discuss safe, orderly, and regular migration, migrant workers' rights and available forms of protection services.

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

UNHCR commissioned a study “Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region” on cross-border movements and international protection. A consultant was recruited, and data collection commenced in November 2021. This study aims to improve insights into how climate change and disasters relate to cross-border movement and to identify legal, policy and operational challenges and opportunities for providing protection, humanitarian assistance and assistance designed to promote resilience and adaptation. The study will examine the existing protection frameworks and their application from a legal, and policy perspective and, through case studies, an operational perspective, with the intention of providing regionally specific, evidenced-based recommendations for action at both the policy and implementation level.

UNHCR had tentatively foreseen to have a case study on climate related movement from Somalia into Ethiopia. However, the dynamic conflicts that have spread all over the country since the outbreak of the conflict in Tigray, meant that it was decided to not have travel to Ethiopia. This decision was also based on the evolution of COVID-19 in the region. For the methodology of study, it was however crucial to conduct a field study, but the volatility of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions have meant that travel had to be minimized, also within the region. In the end, the focus will be primarily on the drought situation in Somalia and the impact on movement to different parts of Kenya. It is also noted that the COVID-19 situation, and the travel requirements delayed the research consultants travel in what was already a very tight schedule.

Activities conducted:

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

- Partners created a ToR to recruit a consultant in November 2021 to commence the study following up on gaps identified by previous studies in the IGAD region, specifically on cross border movements, to better understand the drivers of human mobility in the context of climate change, including protection gaps, and the responses in terms of pathways for migrants, and to inform gaps in guidance and capacity development activities. The ToR was finalized in August 2021 and the recruitment of a research consultant was facilitated. The consultant commenced the activities on 10 November 2021.
- The consultant has finalised phase 1 (research plan and desk review) of the study and has arrived in Kenya in late January 2022 to commence phase 2, which includes the data collection in Kenya as case study country selected for the study. The methodological approach consists of desk review and series



of consultations with relevant stakeholders such as Government agencies, UN agencies, international Non- Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Migrants and displaced populations.

4.2.2 Share concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholder:

- The study under 4.2.1 is expected to be finalized in May 2022
- Thereafter, actionable recommendations will be shared through the programme and partners to relevant governments and IGAD.

4.2.3 Conduct trainings and capacity enhancement:

- Following completion of the study and identification of gaps, UNHCR will plan to hold a workshop with relevant government counterparts, and trainings if deemed relevant.

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

ILO and IOM commenced preparatory activities for addressing the nexus of environmental degradation and unemployment as a driver for irregular migration and enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods and green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities. IOM started collecting evidence for a stronger integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy and related policies in collaboration with the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in Kampala. However, the effective and comprehensive implementation of the planned interventions in Ethiopia under this outcome were challenged by the conflict in the proposed project areas.

As under Pillar II, IOM and IGAD Secretariat identified partnering IGAD Member States and their relevant Ministries: Kenya and Somalia, particularly DOECC in Somalia and Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya.

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

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

IOM commissioned a study “integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region”, in collaboration with the UNFCCC RCC in Kampala, which aims to contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities to adverse effects of climate change such as through job losses and livelihood destruction, and for the development of the Green Economy including, but not limited to, green jobs and sustainable livelihood opportunities. More specifically, the objective of this study is to assess the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national Green Economy and related policies. Such policies include, but not be limited to, national development policies/plans, green transition policies/strategies, labour, employment and decent work creation policies.

In terms of geographical scope, the study is regional in nature with a specific focus on the IGAD region. The methodological approach consists of a combination of tools and techniques brought together to

assess the integration of human mobility in the existing Green Economy related policies and action plans in the IGAD region, identifying exiting references to human mobility in regional and national policies, strategies, frameworks and plans, including its gaps, barriers and opportunities. This study consists of a desk review of relevant policies, consultations and a survey with different stakeholders in the IGAD region, and a series of consultative forums, which was jointly held with partners in February 2022. Following a user-focussed methodology, the study will seek to consult a wide range of stakeholders to ensure a participatory approach and promote ownership.

IOM revised the planned implementation strategy and decided to establish a team to conduct the regional study. IOM partnered with UNFCCC RCC Kampala and recruited a consultant to support the IOM-UNFCCC team remotely with the study. The decisions to include the consultant in the team was included in the budget revision.

Activities conducted:

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

- Partners created a ToR to recruit a consultant in December 2021 to commence the study.
- Partners organized a series of consultative forums, public events for practitioners in the field of human mobility, climate change action, disaster risk reduction, protection, representatives of international organizations, national and regional partners and focal points and Member States, International organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, trade unions, employers' organizations. The first session was part of the Migration Week ahead of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), and the third session is a side event for the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022.
- The final results will be discussed with different stakeholders in different forums, such as the Africa Climate Week 2022. Furthermore, the recommendations will be discussed with the local governments and local communities in Somalia and Kenya to ensure local ownership and implementation of the pilot projects.

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's recommendations.

- This component will commence with liaison with the third parties to be recruited under Pillar II in March 2022, in close collaboration with the government counterparts in Kenya and Somalia.

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

The progress towards supporting local labour markets and green entrepreneurship in the proposed intervention areas North Wollo, South Wollo and Oromia Special Zone of Amhara National regional state was hindered by the active conflict in these areas.

However, despite the challenges brought by the conflict, the project team has conducted an initial mapping of key stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of the project as soon as the security improves. The project team conducted an initial field assessment and consulted potential implementing partners in the target areas in February 2022, following full control of the potential intervention areas by the government and resumption of government services.

Though there is variation among the local districts (Woredas) covered by the assessment, most of the potential implementing partners (Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Micro Finance institutes, etc) are slowly starting to provide their normal services. Most of the stakeholders confirmed the possibility to start the implementation of the planned project activities. The findings of the assessment were considered and discussed with the project team, the intervention location – Kalu Woreda, was identified and decision was made to commence activities.

Activities conducted:

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

- Through complementary funding by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), ILO has finalized an empirical field study on the interaction between climate change, migration and labour markets in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda. In Ethiopia, the study was conducted in the Oromia Zone (OZ) Amhara Region, neighbouring area to South Wollo, the intended implementation area. The study findings will thus inform the project's pilot intervention design, especially the rapid market assessment. The report is currently in the validation process with national partners.
- Building on the result of this study, a rapid market assessment on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities will be conducted by the end of March 2022. A ToR for this activity has been drafted and will be reviewed by programme partners.

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

- Key project stakeholders have been mapped to be actively involved in project implementation, such as the rapid market assessment on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities, identifying the local focus areas, development of the intervention models and value chains. Detailed roles identified responsibilities and engagement of each of the stakeholder group are presented in the table below.

| No. | Name of Stakeholder | Expected Role and Responsibility |
|-----|---|--|
| 1 | Ministry of Women and Social Affairs | • Safe, orderly and regular migration, focus on women and children |
| 2 | Ministry of Labor and Skills Development | • Life skill, entrepreneurship, technical and vocational training |
| 3 | Ministry of Agriculture | • Agricultural Extension Advisory Service • Climate smart agricultural technology/innovation, training and input supply |
| 4 | Ministry of irrigation and low land areas development | • Climate friendly irrigation technology/advisory service |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 5 | Amhara Credit and Saving Share company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to credit and saving |
| 6 | Technical, vocational, Educational and Training (TVET) colleges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skill, entrepreneurship, technical and vocational training |
| 7 | Enterprise Development Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post enterprise development support services (legal and Business Development Support (BDS) service) • Create linkage with the job market/employer |
| 8 | Wollo University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skill, entrepreneurship, technical and vocational training • Climate smart technology access and advisory service through its community outreach and research program |
| 9 | Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community level climate change adaptation/mitigation options/technologies |
| 10 | Local Media (Amhara TV/Radio, Fana Radio, etc) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising • Campaign, Advocacy and influencing |
| 11 | Local administration and community associations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local stakeholder selection and community demand/need identification • Participate in overall project cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) |

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.

- A region level training will be organized for key stakeholders from responsible Regional/Zonal and Woreda government offices (trade and industry), private sector actors, Business Development Support (BDS) service providers, micro finance institutions, local administration, etc by the end of June 2022.
- The aim of the training is to sensitize all the stakeholders about sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices. The training participants will acquire all required knowledge and skills to effectively support existing and newly established businesses/enterprises to become green with minimum negative effect on the environment.
- The trained experts will also provide on-the-spot training, coaching and mentorship to businesses on how to ensure sustainability of businesses following environmental-friendly business processes.

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).

- The findings of the rapid market assessment will guide the intervention models to be developed which will be validated by the key stakeholders including migrant workers and their community representatives. A consultation workshop will be held by June 2022. This will help to ensure feasibility of interventions, and support stakeholders to take ownership, and an active role and responsibility.

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

ILO commenced preparatory activities on creating green jobs, enterprises and value-chain intervention models for employment generation and skills development by identifying potential partners and preparing training materials. The results of this output are dependent on the activities under output 5.2.

Activities conducted:

5.3.1 Provide entrepreneurship and life skills development trainings for migrant workers (entrepreneurship, financial literacy) using ILOs tools (Start and Improve Your Business (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.

- A ToR to recruit a competent service provider has been prepared . Organizations specializing on entrepreneurship and life skill development training and coaching were identified, and brief discussions were held on partnering in trainings. A service provider will be selected in March 2022.

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).

- Promotion of green job opportunities will start by June 2022, pending results from output 5.2 and 5.3.1.

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

- This activity will be commenced as soon as the project implementation proceeds.
- Forums such as Africa Climate Week side event 2021 discussed the programme with a wide audience (see annex on visibility). Partners will also organize consultative forums on human mobility, regular migration pathways and green economy in 2022 (see output 5.1. and partnerships below) and wide range on stakeholders will be engaged through the forums.

| Results Reporting Framework | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|---|----|----|--------------------|--|
| RESULTS | INDICATORS | Baseline | Results achieved for the reporting period | | | Cumulative Results | Notes |
| | | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | |
| 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 | No | N/A | | | N/A | Awaiting results from Output 1.1 and Output 1.2 to develop the scenarios Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| | 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 | a) 0 b) 0 | a) 0 b) 0 | | | a) 0 b) 0 | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| 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) | No | N/A | | | N/A | Consultant for data collection recruited; data collected on floods and cyclones (incl. socioeconomic impact); vulnerability component developed Indicator is planned to be collected in April 2022 |
| 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 | No | N/A | | | N/A | Consultant to support development of decision-making tool recruited; held risk modelling workshop with focus on decision-support tool; training workshop with ICPAC Indicator is planned to be collected in June 2022 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|-----------------|--|--|--------------|---|
| | Output Indicator 1.2b # of policies, investments and responses incorporated in the model | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | A risk modelling workshop on potential policies, investments and responses was held Indicator is planned to be collected in June 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 1.2c Presentations demonstrating the impact of different policies, investments and responses to targeted audiences (in policy forums) | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | No activities towards this indicator have taken place yet Indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| 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 | No | Draft available | | | DRAFT shared | Draft shared by ICPAC Mobility Analyst The Action plan is expected to be finalized in February 2022. |
| | Output indicator 1.3b # of training sessions for ICPAC on human mobility data, the humanitarian architecture and the processes involved in the use of data in emergency response and preparedness | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Learning needs assessment will commence in February, following a learning curriculum of the training sessions. Two capacity support missions are planned for May 2022 and September 2022; further training sessions may be planned in the second half of 2022. |
| | Output indicator 1.3c % of trained ICPAC staff report improved knowledge on human mobility data in the humanitarian context, disaggregated by gender, age | 0% | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator will be measured through the implementation of the curriculum. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|--|--|-----|--|
| | | | | | | | Indicator is planned to be collected at the end of the training sessions |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | To be measured at the end of the programme |
| | Outcome Indicator 2b # of Governments who demonstrate plans to include disaster displacement and human mobility considerations in GCM National Implementation plans | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | To be measured at the end of the programme |
| 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 disaster | 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 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in Jan 2023 |
| | Output Indicator 2.1b Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO/migrants available | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 2.1c # of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| 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 | No | N/A | | | N/A | Awaiting results from Output 3.1 and Output 3.2 Indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| | Outcome Indicator 3b Key stakeholders report ability to utilize the newly | n/a | N/A | | | N/A | Awaiting results from Output 3.1 and Output 3.2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|-----|--|--|-----|---|
| | established SOPs in a disaster context at the end of the project, disaggregated by gender, age, agency | | | | | | Indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in August 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 3.1b # of countries consulted | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 3.1c Draft SOP developed as basis for the simulation exercise(s) | No | N/A | | | N/A | The IGAD Secretariat launched an application process to recruit a consultant (onboarding in February 2022) for the SOP development; this activity has not yet started Indicator is planned to be collected in May 2022 |
| | 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 | 0 | N/A | | | N/A | SOPs will be developed for two countries plus a synthesis report will be provided for the whole IGAD region; this activity has not yet started Indicator is planned to be collected in August 2022 |
| Output 3.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay | Output Indicator 3.2a # of people participated in simulation exercise, disaggregated by gender, age, agency, type | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|-----|--|--|-----|---|
| have been put to practice and tested in simulation exercises | Output Indicator 3.2b # of agencies/institutions from each country participated in simulation exercise | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 3.2c Policy recommendations on gap areas and areas for improvement to prepare for cross-border disaster-displacement | No | N/A | | | N/A | This activity has not yet started |
| 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 Indicator 4a % of beneficiaries reporting that the information campaigns influenced their migration decisions, disaggregated by gender, age | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in Jan 2023 |
| | Outcome Indicator 4b % of key stakeholders who demonstrate understanding of the interrelationship between protection and displacement, disaggregated by gender, age, agency | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in Jan 2023 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected by December 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 4.1b # of people reached through campaigns, disaggregated by gender, age and type of a campaign | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected by December 2022 |
| Output 4.2 National Governments and Local Authorities in the IGAD region | Output Indicator 4.2a Study report available | No | N/A | | | N/A | Indicator is planned to be collected by June 2022. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|--|--|-----|---|
| <p>have strengthened guidance, tools and capacities on the application of International and Regional Refugee law and other protection instruments in the context of disasters and issues of climate change and mobility in the IGAD Region</p> | <p>Output Indicator 4.2b Concrete and actionable recommendations for Governments and other stakeholders documented and shared</p> | No | N/A | | | N/A | Indicator is planned to be collected by December 2022 |
| <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</p> | <p>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</p> | n/a | N/A | | | N/A | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| | <p>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</p> | n/a | N/A | | | N/A | Information on the indicator is planned to be collected in December 2022 |
| <p>Output 5.1 Migrant communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in the IGAD region contribute to green economy policy development</p> | <p>Output Indicator 5.1a Policy/strategy assessment with recommendations validated by CSO /migrants available</p> | 0 | N/A | | | N/A | Initial study report expected in April 2022, to be further validated through pilot projects |
| | <p>Output Indicator 5.1b # of forums where validation exercise evidence is discussed, disaggregated by type of a forum</p> | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected by December 2022 |
| <p>Output 5.2 Evidence available on how to support local labour markets and</p> | <p>Output Indicator 5.2a Rapid assessment report available</p> | No | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by June 2022 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|--|--|---|--|
| green entrepreneurship in climate change and disaster-prone areas in the IGAD region | Output Indicator 5.2b # of persons sensitized on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices, disaggregated by gender, age, agency | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by June 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 5.2c # of forums where intervention models are discussed by stakeholders | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by June 2022 |
| 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 | No | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by December 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 5.3b # of workers and entrepreneurs trained, disaggregated by gender, age, type of training | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by December 2022 |
| | Output Indicator 5.3b % of workers and entrepreneurs trained report improved skills in green jobs and enterprises, disaggregated by gender, age | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Indicator is planned to be collected in by December 2022 |

3. Partnerships

The MDCC builds on strong partnerships and synergies with PUNOs, and IGAD, ICPAC and their Member States, building on their existing programmes and projects in the region, and it constantly seeks synergies with other relevant stakeholders and their initiatives. Partners actively engages partnerships at the local, national, regional and global level, involving relevant stakeholders including migrants (both women and men) and communities that have been affected or are at-risk of being affected by disasters, environmental degradation and climate change.

PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

Partners focused on cooperating and consulting with key experts and partners working on similar projects in the IGAD region. To this end, bilateral discussions took place between CIMA and different stakeholders (IDMC, IFRC, University of Oxford, INGENIAR, PIK – Potsdam, ETH Zurich, Berkley University, London Global University) to develop a new approach to assessing vulnerability for the disaster displacement risk model. Two collaboration meetings took place with the GIZ to explore synergies between Pillar I and their GIZ project on drought (Development of a Modelling Technique for Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change and Capacity Development in the IGAD Region).

ICPAC is partnering with GIZ under a project entitled “Development of a Modelling Technique for Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change and Capacity Development in the IGAD Region.” The project aims to develop a modelling technique to forecast the mobility response of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists communities to slow-onset environmental change, particularly droughts, within the context of future climate change and variability in the IGAD region. ICPAC is engaged with GIZ HMCC, GFA Consulting Group discussion on developing a modelling technique of the slow onset modelling system and provides support on contributing to the process on Data and facilitation of necessary technical supports that are required implementing partners.

UNOPS/PDD and ICPAC also met with IDMC to discuss the inclusion of the human mobility dimension under Pillar I. PUNOs, particularly UNOPS/PDD and IOM, held discussions with stakeholders from the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative to exchange on their risk modelling work. UNOPS/PDD, ICPAC, and IOM are represented in the workstream consultations under the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative. In addition, UNOPS/PDD met with stakeholders from the HABITABLE project³ to explore potential synergies between the two projects, and also informed a range of other stakeholders about the project, including through the PDD Advisory Committee and a Virtual Workshop Series on displacement and migration in the context of disasters and climate change in Africa. These two platforms also include representatives from civil society and the migrant community. Partners have further engaged with government representatives, including at the local level, through the Africa Regional Review Conference of the GCM on 26 August 2021 as well as the Focal Points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Migration/Displacement meeting on 16-17 September 2021. Similarly, the Risk Modelling Workshop that took place on 1 December 2021 included

³ HABITABLE <https://habitableproject.org/>

participants from IGAD and further workshops/trainings are planned with government representatives in March 2022.

IOM's engagement in the UN Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa's 'Conflict Prevention Strategy' has been ongoing since 2019. Under the 'environmental' pillar (4) of the conflict prevention strategy, IOM has brought the MDCC and the efforts of the Special Envoy together to synergize the different streams of work. The work under the MDCC has contributed for a small funding stream from the Climate Security Mechanism for a research on analyzing the conflict dimension of climate change and migration in the East and Horn of Africa region. The research will also contribute to providing a baseline of information, data and evidence for Pillar 1 of this Programme, particular into the expansion of the risk model to integrate conflict drivers.

PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

IOM and IGAD Secretariat identified partnering IGAD Member States and their relevant Ministries: Kenya and Somalia, particularly DOECC in Somalia and Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya. IOM in Kenya also commenced liaison with the local government in Turkana County which is expected to be selected as the implementing region for activities under Pillars II and IV.

IOM in Kenya has started mapping and liaising with potential local NGOs in Turkana County with relevant expertise in human mobility, disasters and climate change, as well as green economy. Several meetings were organized virtually, and IOM team met two potential partners in Turkana in January 2022. The official implementing partner recruitment process has commenced and will be finalized once the national consultant has initiated the local and national policy review study. As soon as the NGOs are on-board, they are also engaged with the UNNM TWG.

The UN Networks on Migration are established in Kenya and Somalia, and IOM liaised with the focal points in both countries to establish engagement with the network and relevant Technical Working Groups. Practically, the following engagement opportunities were identified: In Kenya, it was agreed that IOM focal point will take part the Technical Working Group on Migration and Development which is established to promote whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach to addressing challenges and harnessing the benefits of migration for sustainable development as well as to identify and seize opportunities for collaboration among stakeholders. The objectives of Pillars II and IV are well aligned with this technical working group. Furthermore, the GCM and the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for GCM will be incorporated across the studies/validation workshops, in a way there is always reference to and is reflected on the recommendations. Also, the study validation workshop can use the Network to extend the invitation for other UN agencies to join and the programme will be represented in the next TWG meeting which takes place in February 2022. Together with the UNNM Kenya, partners created key messages which demonstrate how GCM also offers an opportunity to anchor the environmental and climatic dimensions in the international migration governance agenda. Partners are encouraged to utilize these key messages when engaging with different stakeholders. In Somalia, IOM is also liaising with the local UNNM focal point. A relevant TWG was identified, and liaison continues seeking opportunities to engage with the (TWG and seeking synergies with the UNNM work in the country.

All the interventions will be embedded in the IGAD structures such as the NCM. IOM in Kenya already liaised with the NCM in Kenya and two focal points for the programme were identified (for Pillars II and IV).

PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

IGAD consulted with the national focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Human Mobility as part of a two-day regional dialogue forum on 16-17th September 2021. Further consultations have not yet taken place, since activities under this Pillar have mainly focused on setting up the necessary administrative steps (i.e., GSA between UNOPS and the IGAD Secretariat, ToR for the consultant(s) recruitment), with activities planned for implementation in 2022. The IGAD Secretariat together with UNOPS/PDD will closely consult with and involve civil society, government representatives and migrant communities to set up the SOPs and develop the two simulation exercises set to take place in the second half of 2022.

PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

As under Pillar II, IOM and IGAD Secretariat identified partnering IGAD Member States and their relevant Ministries: Kenya and Somalia, particularly DOECC in Somalia and Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya.

Collaboration is established with different stakeholders, such as UNFCCC RCC in Kampala. IOM and UNFCCC RCC collaborate under Pillar IV and jointly conducts the study on study “integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region”. As earlier mentioned, the methodology of the study promotes participatory approach and will consult a wide range of stakeholders through individual consultations and consultative forums inviting stakeholders from UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, think tanks, academia and government organizations. Three consultative forums on Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways will be organized in February 2022, together with partners under Pillar IV and UNFCCC. The purpose of the forums is to enhance dialogue, establish synergies and partnerships among stakeholders addressing challenges and opportunities facilitating regular migration pathways, promoting sustainable development and green economy in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change in the IGAD region. Wide range of stakeholders such as practitioners in the field of human mobility, climate change action, disaster risk reduction, protection, representatives of international organizations, national and regional partners and focal points, as well as Member States, International organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, trade unions, employers organizations were invited. The first session was a side event during [the Migration week 2022](#) hosted by UNNM, and the third session was a side event during [the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development](#) (ARFSD).

Partners are engaging and seeking synergies with the [Regional Migrant Response Plan \(MRP\)](#). The regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2021–2024 is a migrant-focused humanitarian and development response strategy for vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, specifically Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia, moving to and from Yemen. It provides an essential strategic framework to ensure a whole-of-society, whole-of-route and whole-of-government approaches to

addressing migrants' protection needs, risks and vulnerabilities. The MRP is an inter-agency framework bringing together 41 partners from governments, the IGAD, the UN, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), and NGOs. The MDCC deliverables will also benefit the partners of the MRP.

In Ethiopia, ILO has established a strong partnership with various ministries, particularly with Ministry of Labour and Skill and TVET Agency. The ministry has been providing a support to the programme by identifying specific project target district, creating linkage with responsible regional and zonal offices in the selected area. These ministries and other government stakeholders listed above will be actively engaged throughout the entire project cycle. This is expected to enhance the government ownership and sustainability of the interventions. Government stakeholders also have a key role in the provision of pre and post enterprise development services, agriculture extension input or technology supply. Strategic contributions are yet to be received from local government and civic society organizations as the actual implementation in the local levels has not commenced due to the security issue in the target area. Due to the conflict, it was difficult to get into the identified site, conduct consultations and establish partnership with local level stakeholders except informal consultations/discussions with some local (woreda) level institutions over a virtual means before the conflict took a full scale in the North and South Wollo areas. Hence, there was no direct partnership created with grass root stakeholders particularly with migrants, migration and climate change affected communities and local administrations. However, some responsible regional, zonal and district level local government offices and local administrations (food security and disaster risk reduction, enterprise development, zonal and district administrative offices) were consulted about possible project local stakeholder selection criteria. These offices will be engaged in and are responsible for identifying relevant community members, climate change affected and migrant workers. Exact local stakeholders will be identified once the specific intervention Woreda is decided as a result of the assessment conducted in February 2022.

ILO is also liaising with the local UNNM focal point seeking opportunities to engage with relevant TWGs and seeking synergies with the UNNM work in the country. Relevant NCM focal point was identified, and liaison will commence once the implementation progress.

4. Cross-Cutting Issues

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

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

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

Gender-sensitiveness and the rights-based approach were incorporated in the implementation strategies under Pillar II, and the methodologies of the reviews will particularly include gender-aspects and ensure that the recommendations cover the same. Gender considerations will be also considered in the implementation of the recommendations, and when selecting participants for the local projects. For example, women in Turkana County suffer disproportionately from the impacts of climate change. For instance, pastoralist women have been forced off their community's land due to increased competition over cattle and grazing land¹².

Activities under Pillar III are still in the initial implementation phase, but mainstreaming of human rights, gender responsiveness and child sensitivity have been incorporated in the planning of these activities: for example, the material scope of the SOPs will cover aspects such as minimum standards of treatment and access to humanitarian assistance, including age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) and referral pathways for survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) extension of stay, transitions to solutions and international and/or regional cooperation, protection, rights, etc. Partners will also engage with relevant stakeholders to ensure the draft SOPs are inclusive of protection and gender concerns. Moreover, partners will ensure a gender balance when countries nominate their national participants for the trainings/simulation exercises planned for 2022.

Under Pillar IV stakeholder identification will consider particularly gender and vulnerabilities. ILO will ensure that persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups will be identified as stakeholders, and targets will be set to ensure gender balance. All data will be gender disaggregated. The established green business models will ensure that gender aspects are incorporated, focusing on establishing equal opportunities for women. Furthermore, Human Centre Design (HCD) approach will be employed to participatory approach inclusive of migrant workers, relevant community members, and local level administration to be actively involved in planning of, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the interventions.

Gender-sensitivity and the rights-based approach is considered as particularly salient cross-cutting issues along the study on "Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region" to assess the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national Green Economy and related policies. During data collection, for instance, gender-representativeness was considered in the selection of interviewees / participants, while questions in the different instruments include a gender perspective. In particular, by developing case study analysis for two countries (Kenya and Somalia) and communities within the countries, the study aims to ensure the applicability and appropriateness of the recommendations making sure they are practical and representative enough. The final report is expected to be available in April 2022. Similar approach will be

incorporated in the local and national policy reviews in Kenya and Somalia and was demonstrated already through the ToRs.

The study, ‘Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region’ mainstreams gender and human rights from inception to the production of the final report. The literature review identifies the human rights framework applicable to displaced and migrant populations and takes account of different protection needs according to age, gender and diversity. The case studies, conducted in Kenya, include a range of stakeholders and, where more conservative populations limit access to women and girls, local NGOs and community-based organizations have been consulted to provide insights into issues of gender and diversity.

5. Innovation, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

Innovative approaches:

The programme implementation is innovative as it brings together a range of stakeholders across different policy areas, promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in the context of disaster risk and climate change in the IGAD region. It is innovative throughout all the four Pillars. However, as there were some delays in the effective start of the implementation, the innovative approaches will be elaborated in the next report. Nevertheless, some progress was already made.

A key innovative approach has been the development of a new approach to assessing vulnerability to disasters and disaster displacement which integrates not only physical (e.g., housing damage) but also socio-economic characteristics (e.g., loss of livelihood) of vulnerability. This new vulnerability component will be included in the disaster displacement risk model to better identify and develop anticipatory actions to address the different needs of affected communities and capture mobility patterns following a sudden-onset hazard. This will not only benefit risk modellers and decision-makers but also affected communities, by placing the concept of vulnerability in a local context to better account for the specific needs and challenges on the ground. The new approach in developing disaster displacement risk models is also designed to align with key international policy frameworks in the context of disaster risk reduction, climate change, human mobility, as well as humanitarian action and development more broadly.

Good Practices:

Partners have engaged with wide range of stakeholders in local, national, regional and global levels – through meetings, workshops, events, which has been considered highly beneficial in creating synergies with ongoing and future programmes and sharing knowledge and expertise for wider impact and sustainability. For example, when developing the new vulnerability component for the disaster displacement risk model, CIMA consulted with key experts, policymakers and government stakeholders in the field (see ‘Partnerships’) and had regular coordination meetings with ICPAC and PDD. In support of a decision-making model addressing the needs and challenges of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts, partners will also collect data with the help of a consultant through semi-structured interviews, with the aim to capture local people’s needs, disaster displacement experience, risk

perception, attitude towards migration, and social interactions. These exchanges strengthen the methodological robustness of the model and, most importantly, help better reflect the challenges and needs of the communities affected by the disasters. IOM partnered with UNFCCC RCC Kampala to conduct the study on “Integration of human mobility in green economy and related policies in the IGAD region”. IOM and UNHCR are conducting the studies under Pillar IV at the same time and the recruited consultants collaborate in information sharing. IGAD Secretariat and IOM in Kenya had a meeting regarding Pillar III in February as IOM is implementing a project which engage border management authorities and establishing SOP on border management coordination. Discussions will continue once the consultant(s) is recruited. Internally, the team has set up internal planning and governance systems through regular meetings and exchanges, monitoring, evaluation and learning system, and following up closely the process to ensure that activities are relevant, timely and lead to the intended results and success. Partners also frequently engage and seek opportunities to organize visibility events and opportunities, for example by presenting the programme, its interventions, best practices and lessons learnt and results (see annex on visibility).

Lessons learnt:

When working in a multi-stakeholder environment, planning and preparatory efforts take additional time and administrative and liaison processes can be lengthy. However, this can be mitigated with careful planning and by developing efficient processes.

The funding decision, although highly appreciated, was not expected before June 2021 which made partners inadequately prepared to commence the programme activities as efficient as possible. Nonetheless, all efforts were taken to ensure that implementation could be started as soon as possible but sorting out some (as described above) administrative processes took longer than anticipated and therefore delayed the effective implementation of some activities. Partners would recommend having proper time to organize as a team and commence preparatory activities from the funding decision to the disbursement of funds and the official start of the programme period.

Risk mitigation is essential in this dynamic region which is the most diverse regions in the world, including areas of economic growth and investment on the one hand, and areas prone to conflict, political instability, humanitarian crises, and disasters on the other. COVID-19 pandemic and the political situation in Ethiopia particularly influenced the effective implementation of the planned activities.

Contextualising implementation strategies after the official start of the programme required partners to seek a revision which influenced the timelines of the programme implementation. However, consultations and transparent communication with the MPTF FMU were considered beneficial in this process.

6. Challenges Encountered and Measures Taken

PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

The effective start of implementation of activities under Pillar I was partly delayed because of the need to establish implementing partner/grant agreements. For the purpose of recruiting a risk-modelling agency,

after discussions with UNOPS and the MPTF Fund Management Unit (FMU), it became clear that a direct award process would not be possible, but that a Call for Proposals (CFP) would be necessary. Although seeking clarification on this issue was relatively time-consuming, a CFP was swiftly developed based on the discussions that had taken place in parallel to clarifying this issue. As such, further delays in launching the CFP were mitigated.

At a technical level, an early challenge was to define and agree on the methodology for implementing activities under Pillar I, in particular regarding developing the probabilistic risk modelling approach and incorporating a mobility dimension in the planned activities. This challenge was resolved through a series of internal meetings between UNOPS/PDD, IGAD Secretariat, ICPAC and relevant partners/stakeholders. To this end, securing the support of IDMC was particularly important in advancing the discussion on how to incorporate a mobility dimension and, therefore, effectively benefit ICPAC through the planned activities.

Finally, a further challenge included limited data availability, particularly regarding historical data on tropical cyclone events in the IGAD region as well as migration histories relevant for developing a decision-making model. To mitigate this challenge, CIMA and UNOPS/PDD recruited two consultants in the second half of 2021 to fill the existing data gaps. Additional data will be collected with the support of the recruited consultants. CIMA will continue to exchange with external partners on available data, particularly with IDMC and the technical consultants working with GIZ on the drought project in the IGAD region.

The data collection is still in process but initial results, as presented to project partners in December 2021, suggest that the impact of this challenge on planned activities will be limited.

PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Despite all the preparatory efforts, some context and process related challenges were encountered in the inception of the programme which influenced the effective start of implementation of the planned activities. These challenges were contributed to lengthy liaison and administrative processes in selecting IGAD Members states as partners and establishing implementing partner/grant agreements with selected technical partners. Furthermore, liaison and selection process were influenced by the COVID-19 restrictions in the region.

Under Pillars II and IV, the revised implementation strategies required a budget revision to be taken to the MPTF steering committee on 14 December 2021. The positive decision from the steering committee then allowed partners to proceed with the respective elements under Pillars II and IV.

Nonetheless, any unexpected, contextual or process related risks (such as elections, and recruitment of local NGOs) could influence the efficiency of the programme. However, partners will take proactive measures to avoid any further delays where possible.

PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

At the beginning of the programme, it was unclear how the IGAD Secretariat would be able to receive the required funds for implementing activities under Pillar III from UNOPS. Options included a direct transfer of funds or alternative arrangements such as a UN-to-UN agreement that would have had to be established. This issue was resolved following clarifications with the MPTF FMU and PUNOs, after which UNOPS facilitated a direct agreement with the IGAD Secretariat. Although project partners had already developed a TOR in parallel to these administrative discussions in order to swiftly set up the GSA, the ultimate process of signing said agreement was delayed, in part due to challenges with the legal and administrative processes at the IGAD Secretariat. To mitigate further delays, the IGAD Secretariat has launched a consultancy in December 2021 to support implementation of activities under Pillar III. Following the onboarding of the consultant(s), expected towards mid-February 2022, activities can commence based on the consultations that have already taken place between the IGAD Secretariat, UNOPS/PDD and external partners on the collection of examples from law, policies, practices and tools on admission and stay in disaster contexts in the IGAD region (Output 3.1) and the development of draft SOPs (Output 3.2).

PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

As under pillar II, the challenges were the lengthy liaison and administrative processes in selecting IGAD Member states as partners and establishing implementing partner/grant agreements with selected technical partners. Furthermore, liaison and selection process were influenced by the COVID-19 restrictions in the region.

Under Pillars II and IV, the revised implementation strategies required a budget revision to be taken to the MPTF steering committee on 14 December 2021. The positive decision from the steering committee then allowed partners to proceed with the respective elements under Pillars II and IV.

The ongoing conflict in Tigray, Ethiopia, has affected ILO's intention to conduct pilot activities in North and South Wollo area. Travel to intended project locations was not feasible in 2021. In May 2021, ILO alerted the MPTF FMU to this issue, who confirmed that a new pilot location could be selected. ILO held consultations with responsible government officials and discussed changing the project location to other areas within Ethiopia. ILO readjusted the project work plan to be able to start implementing activities as soon as a new area has been identified. But in addition to the conflict, the national election followed by new ministerial reshuffle, and it was challenging to hold consultation meetings and agree with responsible government officials on a new project location that complies with programme criteria (i.e., area affected by climate change, people migrating, potential to implement green skill and entrepreneurship training) and that is relatively secure.

As mitigation measures ILO focused on preparatory which included preparation of training materials; preparation of awareness raising messages and campaign materials on migrant workers' rights and available protection services. ILO sought support to build synergies with other similar ILO migration/disaster displacement projects

Government reshuffling is almost completed now, and it is feasible to organize a consultation meeting with them. Also, the conflict situation in the initial project site calmed, and a site visit was conducted in February 2022 to discuss with government offices, assess the situation in regard to feasibility of the implementation. If the original location would not eventually be feasible, the implementation will proceed in newly identified sites in other regions of the country.

Moreover, the study commissioned by UNHCR for Pillar IV had tentatively foreseen to have a case study on climate related movement from Somalia into Ethiopia. However, the dynamic conflicts meant that it was decided to not have travel to Ethiopia. This decision was also based on the evolution of COVID-19 in the region. For the methodology of study, it was however crucial to conduct a field study, but the volatility of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions have meant that travel had to be minimized, also within the region. In the end, the focus of the field study will be primarily on the drought situation in Somalia and the impact on movement to different parts of Kenya. In addition, the COVID-19 situation delayed the research consultants travel to the new identified location.

Conclusion and Next Steps

PILLAR I DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

Overall, partners have put in place all necessary administrative steps to undertake work under Pillar I, particularly the recruitment of a risk modelling agency, and are on track in implementing the planned activities within the programme's timeline. A range of consultations with external experts and representatives from the national and local levels of government have taken place, and data collection efforts towards developing disaster displacement risk models have already produced initial results. The methodology for the models has also been devised using an innovative approach to better assess vulnerability in the context of disaster displacement, i.e., mainly by including data on socioeconomic impacts in the modelling. A methodology for developing the decision-making model has also been developed and validated through a risk modelling workshop. The recruitment of two consultants to support these efforts provides additional support in addressing data limitations and in implementing the planned activities in a timely manner.

ICPAC finalised the recruitment process of the Mobility Analyst on disaster displacement in December 2021. The Mobility Analyst is actively engaged in the programmes different discussions and closely coordinates with CIMA foundation and PDD for finalising the disaster displacement risk profiles and the decision-making model. The Mobility Analyst will finalize in February 2022, following operationalization of the Action plan that defines how ICPAC will incorporate human mobility within their programs and expand its coordination to the existing IGAD platforms, to enhance sharing the results of the joint intervention with different stakeholders, including IGAD Member States and community of practice. The operationalization of the plan will be supported by partners, particularly IOM and CIMA through the planned capacity enhancement efforts. Discussions on this effort were already commenced and will continue through a learning needs assessment in early February by IOM. Subsequently, IOM will develop the final curriculum following based on the outcome of the Learning ICPAC started engaging IGAD units,

including the migration unit, further, to advance the coaching program's inclusion to Member States. This will also increase ICPAC's efforts to engage the regional platforms relevant to mobility to present the different policies, investments, and responses in appropriate forums.

CIMA Research Foundation will finalise the disaster displacement risk profiles and the decision-making model in close consultation with ICPAC, PDD and other external partners, and increasingly engage in trainings/workshops with ICPAC and IGAD national focal points to ensure the developed models can be effectively integrated into existing products (e.g., on forecasting and early warning) and be made fit for policy purposes. Two capacity support missions are already being planned in May 2022 and September 2022 to facilitate this exchange, with further engagements planned in relevant forums such as GHACOFs. Besides continuing to implement more technical activities, these efforts will aim to bring greater visibility, transparency, and ownership to the work under Pillar I.

PILLAR II NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Partners commenced the process of addressing challenges and opportunities of human mobility across different policy and action areas in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change through preparatory activities. IGAD Member States, the Government of Somalia and the Government of Kenya and their relevant Ministries interested in responding to human mobility opportunities and challenges in the context of climate change and disasters by strengthening their policy frameworks, under this programme were identified and collaboration commenced.

The challenges that affected the effective start of the implementation were sorted and the implementation is on track based on the revised workplan. The local and national policy reviews will commence in February 2022 once the official administrative processes are finalized and the discussions will then continue at the local levels in Kenya and Somalia to ensure that the recommendations from the studies are practical, community-owned and support policymaking. The piloting of the recommendations will be conducted by NGOs to be recruited and are expected to commence in May 2022 in Kenya and latest in July 2022 in Somalia.

PILLAR III DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

Overall, partners have put in place all necessary administrative steps to undertake work under Pillar III, in particular the development of a GSA between UNOPS and the IGAD Secretariat. They have also launched the recruitment process for a consultancy to support the planned activities. Although partners have experienced implementation delays, in large part due to the obstacles in channelling funds from UNOPS to the IGAD Secretariat and setting up a Grant Support Agreement, they are still on track to finish the planned activities within the programme's timeline. Initial consultations with IGAD focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change, and Human Mobility have already taken place, and two potential pilot locations (Mount Elgon region and Karamoja cluster) for developing the SOPs in disaster and climate change contexts and conducting the two simulation exercises have been identified.

As next steps, IGAD Secretariat will onboard the consultant(s) to conduct the policy mapping under Activity 3.1.1 and support the drafting of the SOPs and as well as the organisation of the 2-day workshops to validate the SOPs with relevant stakeholders. These workshops will take place before June 2022, with the revised and validated SOPs ready in August 2022. The two simulation exercises will take place in the second half of the upcoming reporting period, after which the partners will formulate, develop and disseminate policy recommendations for improvement regarding gap areas and preparedness capacity.

PILLAR IV REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS

The programme partners have already commenced two studies: 1) on the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national green economy and related policies and plans, considering current and predicted future climate impacts on human mobility in the region 2) on what protection frameworks and coordination mechanisms for implementation exist to respond to human mobility related to climate change and disasters in the IGAD region. These studies will enhance the evidence base of facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region. The first study is expected to be finalized in April 2022 and the recommendations will guide the pilot activities to be implemented at the community level in Kenya and Somalia. IGAD Member States; the Government of Somalia and the Government of Kenya and their relevant Ministries were identified as partners also under Pillar IV and collaboration commenced. The second study is expected to be ready in May 2022 and will guide the capacity enhancement activities planned under this component.

Ethiopia was selected as target implementation area for outputs 4.1 and 5.2 and 5.3. However, the conflict in northern Ethiopia has significantly affected implementation of project activities. Despite the challenges, consecutive initial briefings and consultation meetings were held virtually with various stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels. Potential implementing partners were already identified. Furthermore, preparatory activities such as terms of reference were developed to undertake; rapid market assessment, migrant workers awareness raising campaigns, and deliver entrepreneurship and life skill development training. A site assessment was conducted in February 2022 which guided the selection of the final project location in Ethiopia. As next steps, ILO will take forward all the planned activities according to the revised workplan. However, partners need to closely follow up the situation and take all necessary extra efforts with the guidance of the programme Steering Committee which met on 24 February 2022 to ensure that the implementation of the activities can be conducted as planned.

In addition, all programme partners continue to take forward the good practices identified; and implement the visibility and communication plan through organizing events in national, regional and global forums to enhance the visibility of the programme but also to seek synergies and establish partnerships to scale up the programme implementation.

ANNEX

TESTIMONIALS

ICPAC is a key partner of the programme, and the ICPAC director provided the following statement regarding the collaboration and expected results of the programme:

"Understanding risks and broadening the evidence on the interconnection between climate change, disasters and human mobility provides an opportunity for a well informed preparedness and response policy-formulation and decision-making process (...) we very much look forward to the outcomes of this partnership in terms of building ICPAC and regional capacity and the results of the modelling work in order to give more explanation on the climate change, disasters and human mobility nexus." - G. A. Artan, Director, ICPAC

COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY PLAN

Partners jointly created a communication and visibility plan for the purpose of disseminating information and guidance on the agreed visibility activities; outlining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the visibility of the programme; and providing a framework for monitoring project visibility.

The programme has a [website](#), and an [info sheet](#). Partners started publishing a [newsletter](#) in February 2022.

Together with the UNNM Kenya, partners created key messages which demonstrate how GCM also offers an opportunity to anchor the environmental and climatic dimensions in the international migration governance agenda. Partners are encouraged to utilize these key messages when engaging with different stakeholders.

In October 2021, partners provided an article suggestion for the [next issue of Forced Migration Review on Climate crisis and displacement: From commitment to action](#). Partners suggested an article titled *"Developing partnerships in the IGAD region"*. The suggestion was positively received and is expected to be published in March 2022.

The [IOM institutional strategy on migration, environment and climate change 2021-2030](#) mentions the programme, as well as IOM MECC Headquarters Newsletters [July-September 2021](#) and [October-December 2021](#). In addition, the program is regularly raised at the highest level in IOM and presented as an example of good practice of how IOM is working on MECC. Recent example of this is the [IOM Issue brief on Building Capacity in February 2022](#).

Partners organized or were closely engaged in the following specific or related events:

SPECIFIC AND RELATED EVENTS

Launch of the Regional Joint Programme

The Joint Programme was launched on 25th May 2021. The virtual launch event was opened by the IOM Director General Antonio Vitorino following guest speakers who introduced the climate change and environmental migration trends and policy landscape to address climate change and disaster-related

migration in the IGAD region. Partners presented the programme, its objective, and how it concretely tackles the migration, environment and climate change challenges in the IGAD region.

The guest speakers were

- Antonio Vitorino, Director General, IOM & Chair of the MPTF Steering Committee
- Lena Brenn, Disaster Displacement Advisor, IGAD on behalf of Madam Fathia Alwan, Director of Health and Social Development, IGAD
- Justin MacDermott, Deputy Regional Director on behalf of Mohammed Abdiker, Regional Director, IOM East and Horn of Africa
- Mehari Taddele Maru Part-time Professor Migration Policy Centre
- Alexio Musindo, Director, Country Office for Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, & Special Representative to Africa Union, IGAD and ECA, ILO

The launch was co-moderated by IOM Monica Goracci, Director, IOM Department of Migration Management and ILO Michelle Leighton, Chief ILO Labour Migration Branch.

[Press note](#)

[Virtual Event | Launch of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Regional Joint-Programme](#)



The launch was also mentioned in the Regional Migration Response Plan [update](#) and in IOM MECC Newsletter October-November 2021.

FAO-IGAD workshop (FAO) -IGAD workshop “Enhancing the resilience and livelihoods of migrants, refugees and host communities in rural Eastern Africa”

IOM and IGAD Secretariat jointly introduced the programme in a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) -IGAD workshop “[Enhancing the resilience and livelihoods of migrants, refugees and host communities in rural Eastern Africa](#)” virtual workshop on 14.-16.7.2021.

GCM Africa reviews – IGAD, PDD and UNDP side event on Human Mobility in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in Africa

IGAD, PDD and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) jointly co-organised a side event at the margins of the GCM Africa reviews on 26 August 2021, showcasing the work under the programme to highlight how the evolving regional and country level national initiatives across Africa aim 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 and other regions in Africa. Notes from the intervention of Prof. Walter Kaelin, Envoy of the Chair of the PDD, can be found here: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/staff-member/human-mobility-in-the-contexts-of-disasters-and-climate-change-in-africa>

9th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IX) - Towards a just transition that delivers jobs, prosperity, and climate resilience in Africa: leveraging the green

The elements of the programme were discussed on 14 September by the IOM Justin MacDermott, Deputy Regional Director, IOM East and Horn of Africa. <https://twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1437833044551942145?s=20&t=XNyiKvnmpFrekQCkrxvGew>

IGAD Regional Consultation on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

During a two-day workshop in September 2021, IGAD focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change and Human Mobility came to discuss and explore good practices on how to include disaster displacement and human mobility related to climate change in their policies and strategies, building a common understanding of disaster displacement and human mobility in the IGAD region. The meeting increased awareness by IGAD focal points on DRR/M, Climate Change and Human Mobility on the programme and partners prepared social media assets to promote the event and further highlight the work under Pillar III.

Africa Climate Week 2021 (ACW)

IOM, ILO and PDD together with World Bank organized an Africa Climate Week 2021 side event "Human Mobility, Disasters and Climate Change in Africa" on 28 September 2021 with inputs from partners, IGAD Secretariat including ICPAC, and the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration Secretariat (Government of Kenya).

The virtual event was opened by the IOM Head of Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, Manuel Marques Pereira following guest speakers who updated on the latest findings on internal climate migration - applying more granular analysis and considerations - to West Africa and the Lake Victoria Basin countries; provided an introduction to the Migration and Climate-Informed Solutions (MACS) action-oriented framework; presented the Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC) Joint Programme in the IGAD region and its objective, particularly focusing on the labour market dimensions of climate change and employment. The event shared evidence, effective practices and discussed opportunities for scaling up action and support at different levels. It explored the role that governments can play in using the available data and knowledge to advance policy coherence across the areas of climate change, disaster risk reduction and human mobility, with a focus on recent efforts in the IGAD region.

The guest speakers were

- *Manuel Marques Pereira, Head of Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, IOM*
- *Kanta Kumari Rigaud, Lead Environment Specialist, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, Africa Region, World Bank Group*
- *Ndeye Coumba Diop, Regional Labour migration and mobility specialist, ILO Regional Office for Africa (ROAF)*
- *Fayçal Siddikou Boureima Technical Specialist, Green Jobs, ILO Regional Office for Africa (ROAF)*
- *Ahmed Amdihun, Programme Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, ICPAC*
- *George Mwachiro, Principal Immigration Officer, the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration Secretariat (Kenya)*

The event was co-moderated by Sinziana Ileana Puscas, Programme Officer, Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division, IOM and Atle Solberg, Head of Secretariat, PDD.

Recording

GIZ workshop on Development of a Modelling Technique for Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change and Capacity Development in the IGAD Region

In this partner workshop hosted by GIZ in October 2021 within the context of the Human mobility in the context of climate change (HMCCC) project, partners engaged in a discussion on human mobility induced by, climate change-related, slow-onset events and changes (e.g., drought, water availability) in the IGAD region. The workshop and the related work complement that of this programme under Pillar I, which is predominantly focused on disaster displacement in the context of sudden-onset hazards. Participants in the workshop exchanged ideas on developing and using different methodologies for modelling migration patterns and displacements related to these sudden- and slow-onset events and processes.

Second Consultative Forum of the MPTF

The Migration MPTF organized a consultative forum as part of the 3rd annual meeting of the UN Network on Migration. The meeting was opened by the IOM Director General, as Network Coordinator. On the agenda was a session on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, inclusive of the IOM-led Joint Programme, funded by the MPTF, which seeks to respond to and assist migrants affected by disasters and climate change, in line with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Atle Solberg, the Head of the Secretariat of the PDD represented the partners and highlighted how the PROGRAMME partners have already responded to some of the challenged identified in the region, such as:

- *the positive impact of sharing expertise and capacities among a broad range of stakeholders will support to achieve the intended goals in enhancing availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration and to minimize displacement risk in the context of climate change and disasters.*
- *provision of support to Governments in the IGAD region with enhanced access to data and evidence on disaster risk and disaster displacement risk, and on other forms of human mobility. Ongoing data collection on floods and cyclones will feed into the development of disaster displacement risk models.*
- *initiated a pilot assessment on how to support the development of local labour markets in climate change and disaster-prone areas, particularly as regards to youth and women employment, and commenced a study on how to better include human mobility in the green economy policies in the region.*

3rd Annual Meeting of the UN Network on Migration Session III, 10 December 2021



SOCIAL MEDIA

The following social media posts were published:

| Date | Event | Channel | Partner | Links |
|------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Website | IOM RO Nairobi | https://ronairobi.iom.int/news/un-agencies-igad-secretariat-launch-regional-initiative-address-migration-and-climate-change |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter/virtual event | IOM RO Nairobi | https://twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1397083620431564800?s=20 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://twitter.com/AbdikerM/status/1397164318320365574?s=20 |
| 25/5/2021 | Live Facebook event for the launch | Facebook | IOM RO Nairobi | https://fb.watch/a1dbk2ve9k/ |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | ILO | https://twitter.com/AddisIlo/status/1397136677529915399 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | ILO | https://twitter.com/AddisIlo/status/1397150042599874567 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | ILO | https://twitter.com/AddisIlo/status/1397144623081000967 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | ILO | https://twitter.com/AddisIlo/status/1397151697676513284 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1397158267210567684 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | ILO | https://twitter.com/AddisIlo/status/1397165547679371264 |
| 25/5/2021 | JP launch | Twitter | PDD | https://twitter.com/DDisplacement/status/1397166207288193030?s=20&t=H60TQ0i8FNwcdh_adog4tg |
| 26/8/2021 | GCM Africa Review | Twitter | PDD | https://twitter.com/DDisplacement/status/1430864401222049793?s=20&t=H60TQ0i8FNwcdh_adog4tg |
| 26/8/2021 | GCM Africa Review | Twitter | PDD | https://twitter.com/DDisplacement/status/1430867579774636034?s=20&t=H60TQ0i8FNwcdh_adog4tg |
| 14/9/2021 | Pre-Event on Climate Change and Displacement | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1437833044551942145 |
| 16/9/2021 | IGAD Regional Consultation | Twitter | PDD | https://twitter.com/DDisplacement/status/1438428648415977472?s=20&t=H60TQ0i8FNwcdh_adog4tg |
| 24/9/2021 | Africa Climate Week | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1441399928635363330 |
| 24/9/2021 | Africa Climate Week | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1441399933039382533 |
| 12/10/2021 | Africa Climate Week | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1447858874002903045 |
| 5/11/2021 | COP26 | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1456577668443430913 |

| | | | | |
|------------|--|---------|-------------------|---|
| 5/11/2021 | COP26 | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1456577665541054464 |
| 5/11/2021 | COP26 | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1456577678958546944 |
| 9/12/2021 | MPTF Consultative Forum | Twitter | PDD | https://twitter.com/DDisplacement/status/1468894018633445380?s=20&t=H60TQ0i8FNwcDh_adog4tg |
| 10/12/2021 | 2nd Annual meeting for the UN Network on Migration | Twitter | IOM RO Nairobi | https://mobile.twitter.com/IOMRONairobi/status/1469235161556566020 |

SDG contributions

8.8: Promote the protection of migrant workers, particularly women migrants and those in vulnerable situations

IOM 10%

ILO 13%

PDD 0%

UNHCR 10%

10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

IOM 60%

ILO 21%

PDD 45%

UNHCR 80%

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

IOM 30%

ILO 66%

PDD 55%

UNHCR 10%