

Environmental Migration, Disaster Displacement, and Planned Relocation in West Africa



The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This publication was made possible through the generous support provided to IOM by the Government of the French Republic in the context of their Chairmanship of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) for the IOM project “Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa.” The information presented is updated as of September 2020.

Publisher:

International Organization for Migration

17 route des Morillons

P.O. Box 17

1211 Geneva 19

Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 717 9111

Fax: +41 22 798 6150

Email: hq@iom.int

Website: www.iom.int

Cover photo: Woman in agriculture in the village of Kothiary, Tambacounda, South of Senegal
© IOM 2018 / Alioune Ndiaye.

© 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Suggested citation: International Organization for Migration (2020). Environmental Migration, Disaster Displacement, and Planned Relocation in West Africa. IOM, Geneva.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Christina Daszkiewicz, consultant with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), under the supervision of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Division of IOM and in partnership with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).

International Organization for Migration (IOM): The overall production and revision of this report was conducted and managed by Ileana Sînziana Pușcaș, Project Officer in the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division; and under the overall direction of Dina Ionesco, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division. Other IOM MECC colleagues provided invaluable inputs and review, including Alice Baillat, MECC Associate Expert and Liaison Officer for the Platform on Disaster Displacement; Hind Aïssaoui Bennani, MECC Regional Thematic Specialist for West and Central Africa, and Anna-Gaëlle Chesnier-Piña, MECC Consultant for West and Central Africa. Other colleagues from the IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa, Dakar, Senegal also provided valuable inputs and review, including Sophie Nonnenmacher, Senior Regional Policy and Liaison Officer; Damien Jusselme, Regional Information Management Officer; Sarah Carl, Regional Policy and Liaison Officer; and Nassima Clerin, Senior Regional Migrant Assistant Specialist. Colleagues from the IOM Country Office of Nigeria also provided valuable inputs and review, including Farah Mohamed, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and Prestage Murima, Programme Development Coordinator.

Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD): This report was produced with the support of Sarah Koeltzow, Policy Officer at the PDD Secretariat, and Atle Solberg, Head of the PDD Secretariat.

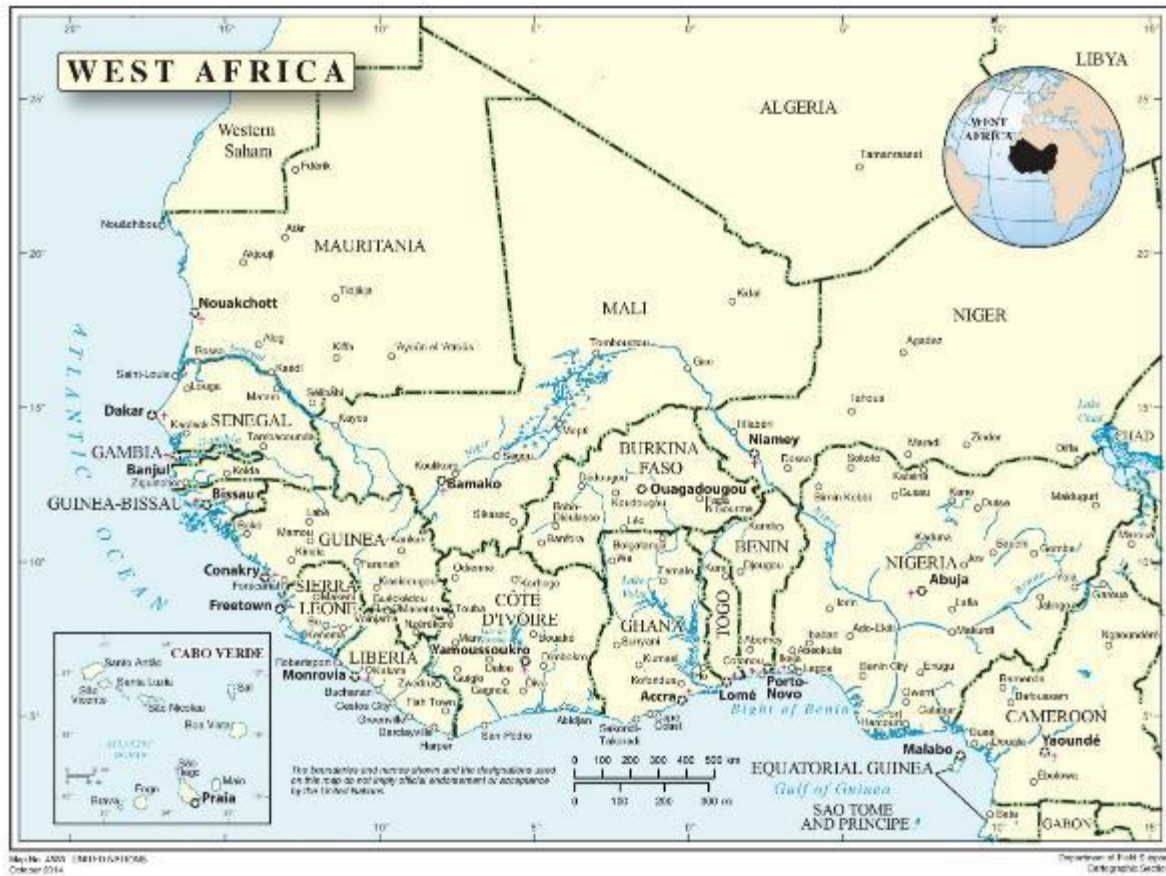
This report has also benefited from review and inputs of Ibrahim Peghouma and Florence Geoffroy at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Kanta Kumari Rigaud and David Maleki at the World Bank; Patrick Auffret, at the French Permanent Mission to the United Nations Organisations in Geneva; and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	3
INTRODUCTION	5
I. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN WEST AFRICA IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTERS, THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION.....	8
Concepts.....	8
TRENDS IN WEST AFRICA.....	9
ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION IN WEST AFRICA	11
Circular migration, agriculture and drought.....	11
Changes in pastoralism and natural resources-related tensions	12
Migration, environment, climate change and conflict	12
DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN WEST AFRICA	13
Floods, heavy rains and tidal surges.....	13
PLANNED RELOCATION IN WEST AFRICA	14
Planned relocation, coastal erosion and fishing communities.....	14
DATA CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS	15
SUMMARY	16
II. POLICY HORIZONS FOR WEST AFRICA	16
GLOBAL.....	17
REGIONAL: the African Union.....	20
The African Union and human mobility policy.....	20
The African Union and climate change policy	22
The African Union and disaster management policy	23
SUB-REGIONAL: The Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States.....	24
The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	24
The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	28
OTHER INITIATIVES	28
SUMMARY	29
III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD	30
Annexes	34
Annex A: West African Countries and their Characteristics	34
Annex B: Figures on New Internal Displacement due to Disasters in West Africa	35
Bibliography.....	36



INTRODUCTION



The West Africa region comprises 16 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo (see Annex A). All 16 countries are part of the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). Only 15 are Members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), since Mauritania, a founding member, has withdrawn in 2000. All 16 countries are Member States of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 9 of them are also Members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo), and Senegal is also a member of the Steering Group of the state-led Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). Twelve of these countries are also part of the Sahel geographical area: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo, as defined by the United Nations (UN) Office for West Africa and Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel n.d.; Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel n.d.). Finally, the region includes 12 coastal countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo), 3 landlocked countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) and 1 island country (Cabo Verde). Out of these countries, 9 are francophone (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo), 5 are anglophone (The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone), and 2 are lusophone (Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau).

With 12 out of 16 countries, the West African region has a high number of Least Developed Countries (LDCs; Benin, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo). Only four countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Ghana)



are not LDCs. Three States are also Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs; Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) and two are part of the small island developing States (SIDS; Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau). Some States in the region are also among the States most vulnerable to climate change; Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali are part of the 10 most vulnerable countries, while Nigeria is also part of the 10 least ready to adapt (University of Notre Dame, 2019).¹ The 2011-2020 Programme of Action for LDCs, the Vienna Programme of Action for LLDCs, and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway acknowledge the vulnerability of these States to the adverse effects of climate change. In particular, the 2011-2020 Programme of Action for LDCs called the international community to “help least developed countries address the challenges of livelihood and food security and health of the people affected by the adverse impact of climate change and respond to the needs of the people displaced as a result of extreme weather events, where appropriate, at national, regional and international levels” (UN OHRLSS, 2011: 82).

West Africa has a long history of human mobility. The sub-region has the highest number of international migrant stock of the continent, with some 7.4 million migrants in 2019 (UNDESA, 2019). While the majority of human mobility in the region is motivated by economic drivers, other drivers intervene such as conflict or disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Over the last decades, the sub-region has been facing floods and droughts with regularity. Coastal erosion, land degradation and water scarcity are among the biggest environmental trends affecting the 16 countries.

In 2019, approximately 328,000 people were displaced within their countries in the context of disasters in West Africa (IDMC, 2020a: 102-104). Projections also put West Africa among those most strongly affected by environmental changes in the future (Brüning and Pigué, 2018: 16). The World Bank also projects that 54.4 million people could become internal migrants by 2050 due to climate change in West Africa, if no climate action is taken (Rigaud et al., 2018: 109). In coastal areas, several examples of planned relocation have also been mapped out. The West Africa region also needs specific attention due to the prevalence of agriculture in its economy and the majority of its rural population depending on rain-fed agriculture and land, which are affected by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation (de Longueville et al., 2020: 1).

Several global policy frameworks, in particular related to migration management, climate change, and disaster risk reduction, address the links between population movements and environmental drivers, including the protection needs of people on the move in this context, including the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. A multitude of frameworks also exist at the African regional level and at the West African sub-regional level, in addition to the national adopted frameworks, including the ones developed in the context of the African Union and ECOWAS.

The implementation of these global policies at the regional, sub-regional, national, and local levels combined with the operationalization of the existing frameworks at these levels could provide the needed action, assistance and protection for people moving in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

Political and strategic responses developed at regional and sub-regional level are key to finding solutions for people to stay, for people on the move, and for people to move in the context of disasters,

¹ Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure. Readiness measures a country's ability to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions. ND-GAIN measures overall readiness by considering three components – economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness (University of Notre Dame, 2019).

climate change and environmental degradation (IOM, 2007). Strong regional dialogue and governance can facilitate policy coherence at regional and national levels, in that States can identify their shared interests taking into consideration the specific factors unique to their region (PDD, 2018; Dick and Shraven, 2018: 7). As most movements driven by the environment take place within the region, States can also converge towards specific priorities more easily at the regional level. The importance of the regional and sub-regional levels to address and manage human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation is also emphasized throughout the GCM.²

The present desk review aims to inform policymakers and decision makers as well as practitioners from the local to the global level about the interplay between migration, displacement, planned relocation and disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in West Africa and the policy framework to address it. As such, the paper provides firstly an overview of human mobility in West Africa in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. It then presents policy horizons, including relevant global, regional and sub-regional policies. Finally, the paper concludes with recommendations for States, the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society to address human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in West Africa.

This desk review is part of the IOM project “Implementing global policies on environmental migration and disaster displacement in West Africa” (IOM, 2020a). IOM is implementing the project together with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and with the generous support of the Government of the French Republic, Chair of PDD for 2019-2020 and Vice-Chair of PDD for 2021. The objective of this project is to support States in West Africa in their efforts to minimize displacement and facilitate regular migration pathways in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. The project promotes policy development and seeks to foster coherence among policies related to environmental migration and disaster displacement in West Africa. The project supports States in the region to implement their commitments as set out in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the African Union 3 Year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa 2020-2022 (AU 2019a). It is also aligned with commitments made in the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015) together with the Task Force on Displacement Plan of Action 2019-2021 (UNFCCC, 2019) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNGA, 2015) together with its Programme of Action for the Implementation in Africa (AU, 2017). To achieve this, the project is focused on four pillars, in line with relevant global policy priorities of States i) data and evidence, ii) policy dialogue, iii) community action and iv) communication. This desk review was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the first pillar of the project on data and evidence.

IOM has been working on the migration, environment and climate change nexus since the 1990s, pursuing three broad objectives: 1) solutions for people to stay: minimize forced migration; 2) solutions for people on the move: assist and protect people when forced migration does occur; and 3) solutions for people to move: facilitate migration to adapt to a changing climate (IOM, 2014: 12). IOM focuses on conducting research on the migration, environment and climate change nexus, building the capacity of policymakers, supporting policy coherence and development, and operational response in disaster situations and with migrant communities. IOM acts at the local, national, sub-regional, regional, and global levels, through its 174 Member States and 8 Observer States, and more than 430 offices in over 150 countries, including in the 16 West African States. IOM is also engaged in a number of State-led partnerships, including the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, and the PDD.

² See Objective 2 paragraph 18.k, and Objective 5 paragraph 21.g of the GCM (UNGA, 2018).

The PDD is a State-led initiative established in 2016 to follow-up on the work of the Nansen Initiative, supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda), endorsed by 109 States in October 2015 (Nansen Initiative, 2015: 7). Its overall objective is to “support States and other stakeholders to strengthen the protection of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, and to prevent or reduce disaster displacement risks in countries of origin” (PDD, 2019: 2). IOM is, together with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a member of the PDD Steering Group and a key partner of PDD, and plays a key role in supporting States’ efforts to implement the Protection Agenda and the priorities identified by the PDD Member States, which are directly in line with IOM’s vision and action on addressing migration associated with disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

I. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN WEST AFRICA IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTERS, THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Reliable evidence and a better understanding of the complexity of human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation remain central in order to identify adequate solutions for people and governments. Despite persistent data gaps in the region, several countries in West Africa have attracted a lot of research on the migration, environment and climate change nexus (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 11). The following sections will give a brief overview of environmental migration, disaster displacement, and planned relocation dynamics in West Africa. To structure this overview, the conceptual framework is first presented.

Concepts

Human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation can take various forms; it can be temporary or permanent, forced or voluntary, of proximity or longer-distance, internal or international (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017). Mobility for many people can mean resilience and adaptation to the environmental surroundings, while for others it can mean danger and vulnerability due to the environment, making movement both a solution and a problem. While this paper focuses on mobility, many people are also trapped in a context where disasters, natural hazards, the adverse effects of climate change or environmental degradation put them in danger (IOM, 2014: 7); some have the opportunity to move, but do not want to leave their homes behind, while others do not have the means nor the opportunity to move.

The understanding of human mobility in this desk review is in line with the 2010 Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework, which identified in its paragraph 14(f) three types of human mobility for the purposes of climate change adaptation: “climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation” (UNFCCC, 2010: 4). Displacement refers to predominantly forced movements, migration to predominantly voluntary movements (IOM, 2019b), and planned relocation to moving or assisting to move people to protect them from risks and impacts related to disasters and environmental change (Georgetown University, UNHCR and Brookings Institution, 2017; IOM, 2019b). Displacement is usually temporary, but it can be protracted or repeated; migration can be both temporary and permanent; and planned relocation is usually permanent (IOM, 2019b). While displacement and migration can be both internal and international, planned relocation is usually internal (IOM, 2019b).

Although theoretically these distinctions are appropriate, they are not always representative of the reality, where population movements can be traced on a continuum from forced to voluntary, and from temporary to permanent (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017). The distinction between

forced and voluntary movement is particularly difficult to determine, especially in the context of slow-onset processes, and would be better described as a spectrum rather than a strict dichotomy (Hugo, 1996). It is also challenging to categorize the geographic scope of people's movements, with some people moving in proximity of their homes, but in a different country, and others moving within their country, but covering a large distance. The difficulties to classify movement notwithstanding, it is nevertheless important as the type of movement reveals the rights and obligations they have, the actors interacting with them, and sometimes, the levels of acceptance in the host community.

When it comes to the drivers of population movements, the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in its Objective 2 identifies adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave as follows: “sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation” (UNGA, 2018: 10). Sudden-onset events happen quickly or unexpectedly, while slow-onset events and process are developing gradually and can have effects over a long period of time. Sudden-onset events can be linked to hydrometeorological hazards, including tropical cyclones, floods, drought, heatwaves, cold spells, and coastal storm surges; geophysical hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions; or environmental drivers of hazards and risk, including soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization, and sea-level rise (UNDRR, 2020). Slow onset events and processes can be linked to sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification (UNFCCC, 2010). Climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate such events and processes.

While there are distinctions between sudden-onset and slow-onset hazards, these are often intertwined. The impacts of slow-onset events can translate into sudden-onset disasters, as in the example of sea-level rise turning into flooding. Multiple hazards can also happen at the time, such as earthquake, landslides and floods, or coastal erosion and salinization. At the same time, it is never just the environmental drivers that will determine people to move; there are multiple context-specific drivers combining to shape mobility decisions (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 37). In the complexity of this multi-causality, it is not possible to identify one single or main driver, nor is it possible to always isolate one driver from the other. A combination of social, political, economic, environmental and demographic factors is often at the root of migratory decision-making (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 37). On top of these considerations, it is also essential to account for people's perceptions of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, as they influence decision-making (de Longueville et al., 2020: 15). Responses to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, at both policy and operational levels, reflect this complexity, with some 28 domains addressing this nexus only at the international level (IOM, 2018a).

TRENDS IN WEST AFRICA

West Africa has a long history of human mobility. Political and economic structures imposed by colonial regimes in the sub-region, such as tax regimes and territorial boundaries that cut ethnic lines, altered the traditional free movement of people (Adepoju, 2005: 1). However, West Africa is still one of the most mobile regions in the world, with around 7.4 million international migrants for 2019 (UNDESA). Intra-regional mobility represents the main type of migration and mixed migration routes³ in West Africa: in 2019, 70 per cent of West African migrants migrated to another West African country and 96

³ Mixed migration flows can be identified by “the irregular nature of and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved. Complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants, unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others, may also form part of a mixed flow” (IOM, 2008: 2).

per cent of all migrants in the region are from another West African country (UNDESA, 2020). For 2019 and 2020, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix informs that while a total of 96 per cent of all migration flows in the region headed to another country in West Africa, nearly 4 per cent headed to North African Countries. Movements to Europe are an even smaller proportion of flow observed in the region.

Labour migration within West Africa attracts every year millions of people: they mostly head towards large and dynamic economic areas requiring an important manpower such as mining, farming, fishing, or forestry. Transhumance movement also brings millions of herders and their cattle on the route of the region every year. Seasonal intra-regional migration has been a response to rainfall variability and periodic droughts in the sub-region for a long time (de Longueville et al., 2020: 1). This strong intraregional migration can be explained by the visa-free movement regime among ECOWAS Members, but also the relatively small size of many States, across which ethnic groups have spun an extended network in the sub-region (IOM, 2019a: 64).

Internal and international migration dynamics are shaped by environmental and climatic changes in West Africa (Zickgraf et al., 2016: 1). Like in most regions of the world, sudden and slow onset events and processes combine in West Africa, creating environmental drivers of migration. The sub-region has been subject to strong changes related to rainfall variability, increasing temperatures, and much more frequent and severe events and processes like sea-level rise, floods and droughts. Coastal erosion, land degradation and water scarcity are also among the biggest environmental trends affecting the 16 countries. These hazards can also be accelerated and enhanced by the adverse effects of climate change.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), already from its first assessment report, considered West Africa to be one of the world's most vulnerable regions in relation to the impacts of climate change on its agriculture (IPCC, 1990: 93). Indeed, the frequency and intensity of disasters has increased in the region over the last decades, and the trend is expected to continue (IPCC, 2012: 143, 147, 171). Besides being projected to be among those most highly affected by environmental changes in the future (Brüning and Piguët, 2018: 16), the West Africa region needs specific attention due to the prevalence of agriculture in its economy and the majority of its rural population depending on these resources (de Longueville et al., 2020: 1). This is even more important given the prediction that hazards will continue to increase and a global warming of 1.5° will accentuate the adverse effects of climate change (IPCC, 2018: 178).

The World Bank projects on average 54.4 million people moving internally by 2050 due to climate change in West Africa if no climate action is taken. According to these projections, 38.5 million people would move in a more inclusive development scenario, and 17.9 million in a more climate-friendly scenario (Rigaud et al., 2018: 109). To put this in context, in 2020 West Africa had a population of 401 million (UNDESA, 2020).

What is more, the impacts of climate change are not fenced by country borders and thus, contribute to cross-border population movements. There are approximately 32,000 km of land borders in West Africa (OECD, 2017: 7), and over half of the urban population lives less than 100 km from a border (as of 2015; OECD, 2019: 13). Many conflicts and terrorist activities displace persons across borders. Conflict combines with climate change impacts in so called 'hot spots' located mainly in the Sahel (UNEP, 2011: 50-51), and together shape mobility trends in West Africa that are unique to that region (Gemenne et al., 2017: 318).

In 2019, approximately 328,000 new displacements happened in the context of disasters in the West Africa region (IDMC, 2020a: 102-104). This estimate represents internal displacement only. Even if cross-border displacement in West Africa is well recognised, recorded data and case studies of people

crossing borders in the context of disasters are lacking, partly because of the free movement regime in place among ECOWAS countries (ECOWAS, 1979). The estimate above also does not include either the many more people moving in the context of slow-onset events and processes linked to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

In 2019, 1.15 million people were also newly internally displaced in the context of conflicts (IDMC, 2020: 102-104), while there were 348,166 refugees in the region (UNHCR, 2019). As of 31 December 2019, around 3.9 million people in West Africa remained in a situation of internal displacement due to conflicts (IDMC, 2020: 102-104). Differentiating between conflict and disasters as triggers though, is not representative of the reality; the relationship between the drivers of population movements is far more complex (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 34-69). As explained above, the factors that lead people to move constitute a complex web, and this is true for West Africa too, where at the roots of any displacement and decision to migrate, several drivers converge, including social, political, economic, environmental and demographic factors (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 37).

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION IN WEST AFRICA

As explained above, West Africa has the highest stock numbers of migrants in the continent, some 7.4 million (UNDESA, 2019). While the majority of migration is intra-regional and mostly between neighbouring countries, the predominant movement in the region is from North to South, meaning from the landlocked countries of the Sahel (like Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad) to the coast (such as Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and The Gambia; AU, 2016: 17); and from rural areas to urban centres (Brüning and Piguët, 2018: 16).

Circular migration, agriculture and drought

Agriculture is an important pillar of the region's economy. Agriculture represents 43.5 per cent of the employment in West Africa and 25.5 per cent of its GDP (calculated from the World Development Indicators, 2020). However, the West African region is considered one of the world's most vulnerable regions in relation to the impacts of climate change. Forecasters agree that the frequency and intensity of flooding or droughts, which will have an impact on agricultural production and food security, will increase (ECOWAS, 2015a: 30). In rural areas where agriculture is the main source of revenue, migration can become an adaptation strategy when farming is no longer an option and if local adaptation strategies are limited. Intra-regional migration in West Africa has been one of the responses to rainfall variability for a long time (van der Land et al., 2018: 174). Several countries in West Africa suffering from periodic droughts, such as Mali and Ghana, see seasonal migration being used as a strategy for households and communities to diversify income during drought periods (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 44, 65). Research also shows that in Senegal excessive precipitation contributes to international migration, while in Burkina Faso heat waves decrease the probability of international migration, which might lead to people being trapped (Nawrotzki and Bakhtsiyarava, 2018: 11).

Afifi et al.'s research on rainfall variability in Ghana showed that "traditional migration in response to temporary food shortages during dry season has increasingly shifted towards the rainy season" (2016, 268). As migration in this case happens during the time of main farm activities, it is difficult for people left behind to handle these farming activities in absence of the needed labour. These households face the risk of a higher level of vulnerability and of food insecurity, especially if migrants are not able to contribute with remittances (Afifi et al., 2016, 263).

This form of migration usually lasts a short period of time and takes place over short distances, from rural areas to cities mainly, or sometimes as international seasonal work (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 44). However, while circular and short distance migration might increase in times of

drought, several studies showed that long-distance migration to destinations such as cities, including abroad, tends to decrease, as people lack the capital to embark on long distance migration (Vigil, 2017: 59; IOM and UNCCD, 2019). Zickgraf highlights that in addition to limitations due to financial and social resources, “generally speaking, poor(er) groups, the low-skilled, women, the elderly and children are less likely to migrate, and in the event of displacement, they are more likely to become trapped in transit” (2018a).

While less likely to move, women left behind are also negatively affected by access to land rights particularly in rural areas (ECOWAS, 2020: 30). As rules governing property and the transfer of land are less favourable to women (Chimhowu, 2019: 900), when a man leaves or dies, women and other family are often left without land (ECOWAS, 2020: 30). Securing land rights is therefore critical to decrease displacement by providing options to adapt and stay in places of origin (IOM and UNCCD, 2019: 23).

However, it is important to note that these trends with negative impacts on women and children are progressively changing as women in rural households increasingly migrate, often taking turns between migrating and staying home with other family members (van der Land et al., 2018: 173). While male migration is mainly motivated by economic reasons, women seem to also migrate more and more for the same reasons. Van der Land et al. highlights that it is unclear whether this change is due to deteriorating environmental conditions or due to an increasing acceptance of women migrating for economic reasons (2018: 170).

Changes in pastoralism and natural resources-related tensions

Environmental changes can also affect other mobility patterns in West Africa (Brüning and Etienne Piguet, 2018: 16). In the context of pastoralism, there is a long tradition of internal and international mobility related to seasonal variability in the Sahel region (Vigil, 2017: 56-57). African pastoralism has been defined as “a high reliance on livestock as a source of economic and social wellbeing, and various types of strategic mobility to access water and grazing resources in areas of high rainfall variability” (AU, 2010: 6). Pastoralism relies on an agreement between farmers and herders to give the latter free access to fields after the harvest season. But structural changes in the agricultural system, together with coastal countries’ determination to decrease their dependency on Sahelian import of meat and the adverse effects of climate change are now challenging pastoralism (ECOWAS, 2015a: 15) and contributing to growing tension on sharing natural resources. Traditional transhumance corridors are affected by disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. The instability and lack of rainfall leading to drought, pushes, for example, many Nigerian and Malian pastoralists in search of grazeland to drive their herds, usually further South or towards neighbouring coastal countries during the wet season (IOM 2019b: 27, 47). In northern Benin, tensions have been reported between local populations and Nigerian pastoralists over grazing land for herds (Zickgraf, 2019: 357). These tensions also need to be understood in the context of long-standing ethnic conflicts. In Nigeria for example, such conflicts between Fulani pastoralists and Hausa farmers in north-western Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States led to new displacements in 2019, with approximately 178,000 people still displaced across the three States as of the end of the year (IDMC, 2020a, 18).

Migration, environment, climate change and conflict

The disproportionate impact of climate change can result in increasing local competition for natural resources, in particular food and water. However, such climate change impact should be considered as linked to other factors including political choices in the allocation of access to natural resources and it can be one of the root causes of conflict, (International Crisis Group, 2020: 7). The combined effects of climate change, including extreme weather episodes with droughts and floods, and armed conflicts are among the lead causes of displacements across the Sahel. In addition, the loss of livelihoods means that non-State armed groups are finding space and momentum to expand their influence.

Environmental causes can also act as threat multiplier for conflict and instability, hence fuelling further humanitarian crises and displacement. With competition for scarce resources increasing and the social cohesion and leadership structures changing, the traditional mediation and coping mechanisms are also at risk of collapsing. For instance, many local leaders have left their traditional place of residence, which renders local agreements between pastoralists, herders and farmers on water, husbandry, grazing areas more difficult to achieve. This has led to the emergence of many self-defence community-based armed groups.

A known example of human mobility in the context of both the environment and conflict is the Lake Chad region. The Lake Chad has been dramatically affected by prolonged droughts that together with the overuse of water resulted in the lake drastically shrinking in the 1980s (Pham-Duc et al., 2020: 1). The resulting competition for resources combined with a lack of investment in access to health and education services along with widespread poverty, inequality and political marginalisation, led to intercommunal violence in the region. This situation has been one of the backbones for the emergence of insurgent groups such as Boko Haram (Nett and Rüttinger, 2016: 14). Such a convergence of drivers forces communities to flee and can lead to protracted displacement (UNHRC, 2018).

DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN WEST AFRICA

There were around 328,000 new internal displacements in the context of disasters in 2019 in West Africa (IDMC, 2020a: 102-104). The past twelve years however, have witnessed a high fluctuation across the past 12 years (2008-2019): in 2018, the number of people newly displaced was more than double compared to 2017, with some 787,000 new displacements recorded in the region mainly due to floods in Nigeria,⁴ while the year before, in 2017 there were some 370,000 (IDMC, 2019a: 118-120; see Annex B). The highest number estimated was in 2012, with some 4.48 million people newly displaced in the context of disasters, also mainly due to the floods in Nigeria, which displaced some 3.9 million people. Some of this variation is also explained by methodological issues and the lack of data, as explained below.

Floods, heavy rains and tidal surges

In 2018, 80 per cent of Nigeria was affected by floods and had 613,000 new displacements due to floods (IDMC, 2019a: 119). This represents around 78 per cent of the total number of displacements by disasters in West Africa and put Nigeria among the 10 most affected countries in the world. Nigeria is the most highly populated country in West Africa, and on the African continent (IDMC, 2019b: 22). It is highly exposed to disasters, mainly floods, partly due to major rivers, such as the Niger and the Benue, overflowing during the rainy season and it has the highest flood displacement risk of the continent (IDMC, 2019b:22).

Comparably, in 2019, Nigeria had 157,000 people newly displaced by disasters (IDMC, 2020a: 119). Nigeria has also been the scene of secondary displacement when in August 2019, inland floods destroyed shelters in Maiduguri, Nigeria. The 6,800 people living in it, who had previously been displaced by conflict, were displaced for a second time (IDMC, 2019b: 20). In north-east Nigeria in 2020, at least 19 displacement camps were in areas at high risk of flooding (IDMC, 2019c). In September 2020, torrential rains led to the displacement of around 215,833 people in Nigeria (IDMC, 2020b).

Flooding also led to the new displacements in other countries in 2018, with some 56,000 people in Ghana, 15,000 people in Liberia and 3,000 people in Côte d'Ivoire. The September 2020 torrential rains have led to the displacement of some 298 families in Guinea (Guineematin.com, 2020), and 3,300

⁴ As of 2019, Nigeria has a population of around 201 million inhabitants (UNDESA, 2020). This is approximately half of the population of the West Africa region.

people in Senegal (IFRC, 2020). The Senegalese Water Minister, Serigne Mbaye Thiam, stated that the equivalent of three months of the cumulative rain during the rainy season fell in just seven hours (Aljazeera, 2020).

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, floods and a landslide led to 11,800 new displacements in 2017 (IDMC, 2019b: 20). In August 2019, 5,300 new displacements were triggered by torrential rain and floods, mostly in precarious neighbourhoods. Both events were intensified by informal urban settlements together with deforestation on the slopes around the city (IDMC, 2019b: 20).

In Ghana in 2020, the Volta region has been subject to small scale displacement due to heavy rains. In June 2020, 30 houses were destroyed, and 70 people were displaced following a rainstorm in the South Dayi District of the Volta Region in Ghana (Ghanaweb, 2020). Displaced people were lodging with relatives and friends. In July 2020, heavy rains hit again and led to the displacement of 70 people and destroying 10 houses in the Akatsi South District of the Volta region (Ghanaweb, 2020a). Many road infrastructures were also destroyed, cutting off the community.

PLANNED RELOCATION IN WEST AFRICA⁵

Initiatives and discussions in West Africa are underway to conduct planned relocation in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. These concern primarily the coastal countries of West Africa and are supported by international partners. As per the basic principles of planned relocation, “planned relocation should be used as a measure of last resort, after other risk reduction and/or adaptation options have been considered in a timely manner and reasonably exhausted” (IOM, Georgetown University, UNHCR, 2017: 6).

Planned relocation, coastal erosion and fishing communities

Approximately 105 million people live in the coastal areas of West Africa. A combination of slow-onset processes, such as coastal erosion, land degradation and sea-level rise, and sudden-onset hazards such as floods, storms and tidal surges, are threatening local populations’ livelihoods and pressuring them to find other locations. In Côte d’Ivoire, the rapid urbanisation, the construction of infrastructures on coastal areas, mining activities, mangrove deforestation and unregulated waste disposal are participating to the receding of its coastline. However, this phenomenon is not recent, and planned relocation has been used in the past to respond to it. In 1975, the city of Grand-Lahou, on the coast of Côte d’Ivoire, was relocated 15km inland. The city was built on a sandy barrier beach at the mouth of the Bandama River and had suffered damages since the 1920s (Alves, 2020, 13). Nevertheless, not all the inhabitants of Grand-Lahou accepted to relocate, and some of these fishing communities preferred to remain by the coast to maintain their traditional livelihood. Despite this voluntary decision to remain immobile, these communities who now live in these at-risk areas are regularly forced to move their homes (JeuneAfrique, 2018). The West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) of the World Bank has selected Grand-Lahou as the first pilot community to participate to it (WACA, n.d.).

The Keta basin located by the Volta river estuary in Ghana presents another example of planned relocation related to coastal erosion. While erosion in the Keta started between 1870 and 1880 (UNESCO-IOC, 2012: 13), the construction of a dam on the river in 1965 that interfered with the sedimentation process of the coast increased the erosion. Since then, protection methods to stabilise

⁵ For an indepth analysis of planned relocation in West Africa please refer to the forthcoming publications: Bower, E. and S. Weerasinghe/Platform on Disaster Displacement. *Leaving Place, Restoring Home: Enhancing the evidence base on planned relocation cases in the context of hazards, disasters and climate change*. And Mokhnacheva, D./IOM. *Leaving Place, Restoring Home II: A Review of French and Spanish Literature on Planned Relocation in the Context of Hazards, Disasters, and Climate Change*.

the coast were mostly unsuccessful and the construction of the Keta sea defence wall with combined breakwaters also resulted in an increase of the coastal erosion. Successive governments considered and attempted resettling highly vulnerable communities from Keta but failed due to the communities' attachment to the land and traditional livelihood (Codjoe et al., 2020: 92). However, a first resettlement of three communities from the Keta area – Adzido, Vodza, and Kedzi – started in 1999 in the context of the construction of the sea defence wall against coastal erosion. The resettlement was completed in 2004. The resettled communities considered the “project had not achieved its set target,” as they were dissatisfied with the lack of incorporation of cultural and family considerations in the process (Danquah et al., 2014: 30).

In Senegal, the coastline is home to around 70 per cent of the population, who are witnessing the erosion of the coastline. Coastal erosion, together with socio-economic status, dependence on natural resources and demographic characteristics is affecting internal and international mobility patterns, especially among fishermen in Saint Louis. As a response to depletion of fish stocks, most Guet Ndarian⁶ fishermen are able to cross borders for labor to carry on their activity (to Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, The Gambia, Sierra Leone or Liberia), and when doing so, usually do it seasonally (Zickgraf, 2018: 12). Only the most successful Guet Ndarian fishermen who are already part of the richest households are able to relocate with their families in Senegal (Zickgraf, 2018: 19). Often, the elderly but also those who are retired, those whose occupations are land-based, and women are left behind as they are less able to use migration as an adaptation strategy (Zickgraf, 2018: 19). The Senegalese Government together with the World Bank are working towards the relocation of nearly 10,000 people from high-risk areas of the coastal city of Saint Louis (IDMC, 2019b: 21). Yet, some families have been resettled temporarily in camps in areas vulnerable to flooding, putting them at risk of repeated displacement (IDMC, 2019b: 21).

In the coastal area of Cotonou in Benin, fishermen prefer to stay near the coast for their economic activities. However, precarious populations who fear being displaced by the sea, want to move. Zickgraf et al. distinguish two groups of precarious populations: those who lost their homes to the sea and fell into poverty, and those who moved into the risk zone because it was the only rent they could afford in the city (2016, 16). Due to insufficient financial capital and social network and lack of alternatives, these “trapped” populations pursue the adaptation strategy to continually move within the risk zone (Zickgraf et al., 2016, 16).

DATA CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Important data gaps and methodological challenges hinder the in-depth understanding of the extent of environmental migration, disaster displacement, and planned relocations in West Africa (IOM, 2020c). Firstly, it is challenging to isolate the environment from the other drivers of human mobility, making mobility data collection difficult. This means that the overall number of people moving in West Africa in the context of slow-onset events and processes is not known. It also means that disaster and conflict related movements records sometimes overlap. Secondly, the destination and trajectories of people's movements is not always recorded in the estimates provided. For example, despite the recognition of cross-border displacement in the region, reported data and examples of people crossing borders in the context of disasters are hard to identify. This is partly because of the free movement regime in place and a lack of systematic monitoring (Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017: 12-15). Thirdly, the duration of disaster displacement needs to be better understood, as protracted displacement enhances the vulnerability of people affected and permanent migration or relocation implies different risks and solutions. The scarcity of time-series data also makes it challenging to fully understand the scale and nature of protracted displacement in the context of disasters (IDMC, 2019b: 19). Fourthly, comprehensive datasets do not yet exist at the global level, but several initiatives have

⁶ Guet Ndar is a district of Saint Louis, in Senegal.

started to collect information across several countries (IOM, 2020c). Fifthly, little data and evidence is available about the future, predicting and projecting future movements due to environmental drivers, and a stronger multidisciplinary approach between environmental scientists and social science communities could help. Finally, the simple lack of data and underreporting on population movements still represent an issue, affecting the quality and availability of trends.

SUMMARY

The region has always been a centre of mobility, with a number of international migrant stock of 7.4 million in 2019 (UNDESA). Most of this movement is internal and intra-regional, and less recorded than in other regions or continents, mainly due to the ECOWAS free movement protocol. Mobility can be mainly traced between neighbouring States, from rural to urban centres, and from landlocked countries to coastal ones. These traditional internal and international migration dynamics are shaped by several drivers, including disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Rainfall variability, increasing temperatures, and much more frequent and severe events and processes like floods, droughts, but also sea-level rise, coastal erosion, land degradation, and water scarcity are some of the trends affecting the 16 countries. West Africa is also among the world's most vulnerable regions in relation to the impacts of climate change on its agriculture (IPCC, 1990: 93).

Environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation are a reality in West Africa. Circular migration is frequent in West Africa, in the context of agricultural activities and depending on the availability of water and drought. Environmental drivers are also affecting pastoralism in West Africa. They are also shaping tensions over natural resources, as conflict interlinks with the consequences of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Free movement and mixed migration flows, although challenging to track, are also prevailing in the region, including in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Displacement in the context of sudden-onset disasters is also happening in West Africa, with some 370,000 new internally displaced persons in 2019. While this estimate varies from year to year, the main cause remains mostly floods, heavy rains and tidal surges, with the impacts in Nigeria causing the highest yearly fluctuations. Finally, planned relocations are already being conducted by governments in West Africa mainly to prepare for or in response to coastal erosion. The fishing communities along the coast of West Africa are highly impacted by this, with several of them being part of the planned relocations projects.

While many facts and numbers are known about human mobility in West Africa in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, there are still many unknowns. The overall number of people moving in the context of slow-onset events and processes, the destination and duration of disaster displacement, among others, are still missing. Methodological issues and the lack of data are the main limits to the knowledge available.

It is also essential to understand these movements beyond the environmental factors and also in the context of social, political, economic and demographic factors, especially as conflict situations are strongly present in the sub-region. These factors are also fundamental to take into account in the making and implementation of policies and plans, as the next section will show.

II. POLICY HORIZONS FOR WEST AFRICA

A multitude of policy frameworks and strategies exist at global, regional, sub-regional and national levels to address human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. These policy frameworks and strategies mainly look at three types of solutions: i) solutions for people to stay; ii) solutions for people to move, and iii) solutions for people on the move; as put by IOM (2007), or i) to avert displacement; ii) to minimize displacement, and iii) to address

displacement, as put by the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement (UNFCCC, 2018). IOM (2018a: 6 and 2018b: 6) proposes the following definitions for these solutions:

Solutions for people to stay or to avert displacement are understood “as measures to reduce or avoid the risk of forced and unmanaged migration as much as possible. Measures may include: disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience building and community stabilization.”

Solutions for people to move or to minimize displacement are understood “as measures to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration as part of adaption strategies to climate change and thus, curb the number of people forced to move by providing alternative livelihoods. Measures may include: ensuring migration pathways via free movement protocols, labor schemes or transhumance agreements; or, as a last resort, planning relocations of people living in high risk areas.”

Solutions for people on the move or to address displacement are understood “as measures to prepare for and respond to displacement when it happens, including through ensuring assistance and protection for those on the move due to climate change, and seeking lasting solutions. Measures may include: contingency planning, humanitarian relief aid, granting, expediting or waiving visas, non-return policies or reintegration strategies.”

Protection and a human rights-based approach are central to these solutions. Protection needs vary depending on a range of factors, including whether the movement is internal or international, forced or voluntary, temporary or permanent. In the more specific case of cross-border mobility in West Africa, Gemenne et al. identified seven key protection areas in West Africa: i. prevention and reduction, ii. entry, iii. stay, iv. housing, land and property restitutions, v. protection during the displacement, vi. access to humanitarian assistance, and vii. durable solutions (2017: 327). States have the obligation to respect, protect, and fulfil the human rights of individuals. These include the right to life, the right to adequate access to food, water, health, housing, the right to nationality, the collective right to self-determination, but also the right to non-discrimination, participation and information sharing for affected persons – for ensuring accountability and redress for abuse and violations (OHCHR and PDD 2018: 48; IOM 2014: 30). It is essential that any legal provision or policy instruments that can apply to these human mobility situations be interpreted in light of a human rights-based approach.

This section of the paper provides an overview of policy frameworks and strategies at global, regional, and sub-regional levels as well as the actors and mechanisms involved in dealing with human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Some key national policies are also reviewed, mostly as examples of the sub-regional policy extension. The review and assessment of the implementation of these policies is outside of the scope of this desk review, as are bilateral agreements and transnational cooperation. The section takes the key West African mobility trends presented in the previous section to zoom in on the relevant policy areas of migration management, climate change, disaster management, while also touching on the key areas for West Africa, pastoralism, agriculture, and humanitarian action.

GLOBAL

There are several international policy frameworks addressing migration management, climate change action, and disaster management that are relevant for the West Africa region, including the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Overarching all these is the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, which establishes the principle to leave no one behind. The links between mobility and disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation are not directly

addressed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, several SDGs are relevant to the topic: SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and more specifically SDG 10.7 on facilitating orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, SDG 13 on climate action, and SDG 17 on partnership for the goals; although SDG 13 does not mention migration or displacement, nor do SDGs 8, 10 and 17 link to climate change (IOM, 2017: 23-38).

In migration management policy, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants paved the way for the development and adoption in 2018 of the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** and the **Global Compact on Refugees**. These two global frameworks overarch the management of international population movements. The GCM is the first-ever negotiated international framework on migration where States recognize disasters, climate change and environmental degradation as drivers of migration. In the GCM, especially Objectives 2 and 5, States have agreed on a comprehensive understanding of the challenges linked to movements in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change. They also called for policy coherence to address the drivers of migration, including with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD; Traore Chazalnoël, M. and D. Ionesco, 2018). To complement, the GCR is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing in finding solutions for refugee situations. The GCR recognizes that climate, environmental degradation, and disasters interact with the root causes of refugee movements and proposes actions to address these links, including via joint UNHCR-IOM work.

Moreover and especially relevant to the West Africa region, both Compacts emphasize the need to work at the regional level to address and manage the multi-causality of human mobility at all steps of the migration cycle (UNGA, 2018: 10), and due to the significant regional dimension of refugee movements (UNGA, 2018a: 11). This commitment reiterates the importance of regional cooperation to achieve safe, orderly and regular population movements, including in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation (UNGA, 2018: 9). For the implementation, follow-up, and review of the GCM, a regional **United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) for West and Central Africa**, co-chaired by IOM and regional United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) directors, was established to capitalize on States' efforts throughout (UN Migration Network, 2019: 1). At country level, Networks on Migration have also been established in Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal. More networks on Migration in other countries in the region are currently under development. In addition, the Governments of Senegal and of Guinea Bissau are so called champion countries for the GCM implementation. The document "**Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders**" suggests a six-step process to support States with GCM implementation, including through the development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs; UNNM, 2020). Based on this Guidance, IOM is also preparing a document explaining the linkages between the GCM and the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Agenda to specifically guide states and practitioners on integrating these considerations in their NIPs (IOM, n.d.b). In parallel, the GCR is being implemented by States with the support of UNHCR via various mechanisms, including the Asylum Capacity Support Group, which is expected to help States adapt their asylum systems to major changes in the world, including climate change (UNHCR, 2020: 38). Further, the Opportunities/Issue Based Coalition 7 (O/IBC) on Forced Displacement and Migration in Africa has been established. The O/IBC 7 is co-led by UNHCR and IOM. It aims to offer coordinated UN system-wide support to Member States on the implementation of mobility-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 and to strengthen the coordination across GCR and GCM networks and mechanisms.

Within climate change action policy, the first milestone was set by the 2010 Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework, where UNFCCC Parties recognized migration, displacement and planned relocation as consequences of climate change. In 2015, States agreed in the **Paris Agreement** to strengthen action on climate change adaptation, by undertaking “measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation” with regard to human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change (UNFCCC, 2010: 5). The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), during which the Paris Agreement was adopted, also mandated the creation of a **Task Force on Displacement** to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. The Task Force delivered its mandate at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, where the parties welcomed its recommendations and renewed its mandate. The recommendations included a call “to support and enhance regional, sub-regional and transboundary cooperation” (UNFCCC, 2018: 5).

In the field of slow-onset events, the **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification** is the first intergovernmental environmental agreement to explicitly link migration with environmental change (IOM and UNCCD, 2019, 3). Its preamble acknowledges the interrelationships between desertification, drought, sustainable development and important social problems, including those arising from migration and displacement of persons (UNCCD, 1994: 2). Furthermore, the UNCCD encourages the “establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of early warning systems, including local and national facilities and joint systems at the sub-regional and regional levels, and mechanisms for assisting environmentally displaced persons” in its article 10.3(a) (UNCCD: 1994, 10). In addition, the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework sets the substantial reduction of migration forced by desertification and land degradation as an expected impact under its strategic objective 2 “to improve the living conditions of affected populations” (UNCCD, 2017: 4). In 2019, IOM and UNCCD worked together to further clarify the role of the UNCCD in relation to its strategic objective 2 and asked UNCCD Parties to i) prioritize community-focused sustainable land management and restoration efforts, ii) harness migration policy and practice, and iii) maximize synergies across policy areas (IOM and UNCCD, 2019: 33-34).

In the disaster management policy field, States recognized in the **2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** displacement as one of the impacts of disasters. Key targets relevant to disaster displacement are target (B): aiming at reducing the number of people affected by disasters; and target (E): aiming to substantially increase the number of national and local DRR strategies adopted and implemented by 2020. To support States in their implementation of the Sendai Framework, the **Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement** was released in 2019 to provide guidance for governments on how to include disaster displacement-related provisions in their national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (UNDRR, 2019). Focusing on a broader scope, the **Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integrated Human Mobility Assessment Tool** of IOM, also provides assessment-based guidance, in line with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) process (IOM, 2020d).

Finally, two UN initiatives are also relevant. Firstly, the **Agenda for Humanity** specifically includes addressing migration and displacement in the strategic and normative transformations it aims at. To address displacement, the agenda set a target to reduce new and protracted internal displacement by at least 50 per cent by 2030. It also invites States and the international community to prepare for cross-border displacement owing to disasters and climate change. Secondly, the United Nations Security Council adopted the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) framework in 2013 to address the root causes of the Sahel crisis (UN, 2013). While the strategy does not address any aspect of human mobility, the **United Nations Support Plan for the Sahel (UNSP)** resulting from it, does. The UNSP is an instrument to foster coherence and coordination for greater efficiency and results delivery under UNISS (UN, 2017). The UNSP focuses UN interventions in the Sahel along six priorities: cross-

border cooperation, climate action, crisis prevention, women and youth empowerment, economic revitalization and renewable energy. Under the priority for cross-border and regional cooperation for stability and development, the two following sub-objectives present an opportunity to address disaster displacement, environmental migration and planned relocation under this Strategy: “support governments and regional entities with information systems and capacities, for risk informed policy decision-making, to mitigate and address impacts of disasters and hazards and recovery planning” and “facilitate the implementation of safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility programme including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies in the 10 UNISS countries” (UN, 2018, 13-14). The Support Plan also recognises the link between climate change and migration, stating that “climate change is driving food insecurity, malnutrition, internal migration and conflicts in the Sahel” (UN, 2018, 9). However, there is little public information available on the current status of the UNSP.

REGIONAL: the African Union

At the regional level, the African Union is the main body to foster and lead regional cooperation and integration of African States, including on migration management, climate change action and disaster management. It consists of 55 Member States that make up the countries of the African Continent and it was officially launched in 2002 as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU, 1963-1999). The AU has eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) representing the sub-regional groups of the continent, among which the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD).

The African Union and human mobility policy

The **AU Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) and Plan of Action (2018-2027)** is the main migration management policy on the continent. It was adopted in 2018, following AU Member States’ and Regional Economic Communities’ recommendations to update the previous framework dating from 2006. The 2018 MPFA reflects the current migration dynamics in Africa and provides comprehensive policy guidelines and principles to assist Member States and Regional Economic Communities in formulating and implementing their own national and regional migration policies, including via the Plan of Action (AU, 2018: 28). What is more, the MPFA states that “environmental degradation and poverty are a significant root cause of mass migration and forced displacement in Africa” (AU, 2018: 1) and recommends specific strategies to States in a dedicated key pillar 9.7 on the migration and environment nexus (AU, 2018: 76-77), including strategies to address migration in the context of the environment, protect the environment and take climate change action. The recommended strategies of the AU Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2027) are:

- “i. Incorporate environmental considerations in the formulation of national and regional migration management policies to better address environment related causes of migratory movements, as well as the impact migratory movements have on the environment - increase collaboration with relevant international agencies to this end, including by strengthening research and data gathering and exchange on the relationship between migration and the environment.
- ii. Counter environmental degradation caused by the large protracted presence of displaced persons, for example by means of implementing relevant and targeted environmental protection programmes, including periodic review of ecosystem impacts and remedial measures to mitigate such impacts; in the case of protracted refugee situations, calling upon UNHCR and countries of first asylum to identify priority areas for resettlement based on the degree of potential environmental degradation and the need to protect ecosystems in a given area.

iii. Implement the Common African Position on Climate Change” (AU 2018: 77).

In addition, the document also highlights the intersection between migration and environment as a cross-cutting issue. Forced displacement is a key pillar of the MPFA (AU, 2018: 10), and the Framework recommends addressing the effects of conflict and of large population movements, especially protracted ones, on the environment (AU, 2018: 61, 63). As part of its recommended strategies to address the migration, poverty and conflict nexus, the MPFA suggests to “draw up reliable policies for the protection of the environment in order to avoid natural disasters, the encroachment of the desert and soil degradation which are major sources of displacement of people from their natural environment” (AU, 2018: 74). Furthermore, in the overarching migration governance recommendations, States put an emphasis in the MPFA on the need to develop accurate data on migration trends in relation to environmental degradation and climate change (AU, 2018: 30). The MPFA also promotes the regional consultative processes on migration, such as MIDWA (see the section below for more details on MIDWA), as a vehicle to share “best practices on migration governance, and current migration trends and realities (to ensure that migration frameworks and processes are in tune with current realities)” (AU, 2018: 31). Finally, it encourages a whole-of-government approach to migration management via national apparatuses to “engage all ministries related to migration issues in migration policy development and implementation through national coordinating mechanisms on migration” (AU, 2018: 31).

In line with the MPFA and to implement the GCM at the regional level, the AU Member States and RECs developed in 2019 a **3-Year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa (2020-2022), pending for approval as of end of 2020**. Priority 7 of the Plan aligns with GCM Objective 2, as it calls for “[m]inimizing the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation that compel people to leave their country of origin” (AU, 2019a: 34). Its priority activities focus on more and better evidence, policy coherence and development, and migrants’ protection and assistance (AU, 2019a: 34-37). This paper cannot assess the implementation of the MPFA and the AU GCM Plan of Action, but the GCM Regional Reviews foreseen for 2020-2021 could provide first insights regarding the achievement of the objectives in the region .

The **OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa**, also called the OAU Refugee Convention, was adopted in 1969 and entered into force in 1974. Article 1.2 of this binding Convention provides an expanded definition of a ‘refugee’. This definition allows for an interpretation covering cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, if the event is severe enough to constitute a ‘serious disruption of public order’ (OAU 1969: 3). This interpretation is debated (Wood, 2019a: 19-20), but several African States have used this interpretation (UNHCR, 2018: 28-29; Wood, 2015: 23-29). All 16 West African States have ratified the Convention (AU, 2019e): 11 of them (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo) have domesticated the expanded the refugee definition into national refugee-related law, and four (Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania and Senegal) admit the direct application of treaty law at the domestic level (Wood, 2018: 44-45). While Benin and Burkina Faso have applied the expanded refugee definition (Wood, 2018: 49), the author has not found an application of the specific interpretation mentioned above.

Adopted in 2009, the **AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa** (AU, 2009), also known as the **Kampala Convention**, entered into force in 2012. It is the first regional agreement worldwide that establishes a legally binding obligation on States to prevent displacement and protect people displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Article 5, paragraph 4 of the Kampala Convention states that “States Parties shall take measures to protect and assist persons who have been internally displaced due to natural or human made disasters, including climate change” (AU, 2009: 8). In 2017, the Harare Plan of Action was

adopted to support the implementation of the Convention, setting priorities and activities for the African Union, States Parties, Regional Economic Communities, and partners (AU, 2017a). Following the challenges Member States faced in the domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention (ICRC, 2019: 60-61), the African Union created a model law on internal displacement in 2018 to guide national authorities when drafting domestic legislation. This model law includes a chapter on internal displacement caused by disasters, providing protection during the entire displacement cycle (AU, 2018b, 4-7). As of October 2019, most of the West African States ratified the Kampala Convention, but four: Ghana, Guinea and Senegal, who signed but did not ratify the Convention, and Cabo Verde, who did not sign it (AU, 2019). While ratification of the Convention makes progress, there is a general lack of domestication, and therefore implementation, of the Convention in Africa. Beyani identified two main difficulties: “[o]ne lies in the difficulty faced by African States in applying the Kampala Convention and its modern aspects that combine State responsibility, the responsibility of international organisations, including the African Union, and those of non-State actors, particularly armed groups, in constitutionalised legal systems. Another relates to the complexity of both the process and the technical expertise required to prepare appropriate substantive legislation to incorporate or domesticate the Kampala Convention” (2020, 14). Out of all the AU Member States, Niger is the only State to have domesticated the Kampala Convention and although the related law has been promulgated, it lacks an implementing decree (ICRC, 2019: 61). Mali adopted terms of reference for the elaboration of a national legislative framework on internal displacement in 2018 (Scott 2019, 470).

The **free movement of persons** constitutes a strong structural aspiration within the African Union, as emphasized with the adoption in 2015 of the Agenda 2063, Africa’s 50-year strategic framework (AU, 2015a: 5) and is a central goal of the African Economic Communities (AEC; Wood, 2019: 20). In 2018, the **AEC Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment** was adopted (AU, 2018s). Although there is no specific reference to environmental drivers, free movement protocols generally have the potential to allow for regular migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, while also reducing the protection gap in situations of cross-border disaster-displacement (Wood, 2019: 41). Protection is addressed in the Protocol (Wood, 2019: 34), as the article 4(4) states that citizens “shall enjoy the protection of the law of the host Member State, in accordance with the relevant national policies and laws, of the host Member State.” The Protocol has not yet entered into force, as it needs 15 States to ratify it. Most of the West African States signed the Protocol as of July 2019, except for Benin, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Nigeria. Only Mali and Niger have ratified it (AU, 2019a). However, West Africa has a more advanced free movement agreement at sub-regional level through ECOWAS, as the section below shows.

Among other relevant African Union policy frameworks addressing human mobility, the **2010 AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa** is another key human mobility instrument. Pastoralism is a long-standing practice in Africa, including West Africa and the Sahel, with people moving internally and internationally with their livestock. This Framework acknowledges the impact of climate change and its negative consequences on pastoralists’ areas and their livelihoods. The Policy Framework is the first one to aim to secure and improve the livelihoods and rights of pastoralists in Africa at the regional level (AU, 2010: i). It calls for the recognition of “the considerable adaptability of pastoralism if pastoralists are enabled to practice mobile livestock production” (AU, 2010: 21).

The African Union and climate change policy

To answer the need for a common response to climate change, several pathways were designed by the AU. Firstly, the AU established in 2003 the **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme** (CAADP) as a strategy aiming to achieve economic growth through agriculture development on the continent. The **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and**

Coordinating Agency, a technical body of the African Union Commission, has been mandated to coordinate the implementation of CAADP. In the context of preparedness and response capacity to emergencies, the CAADP acknowledges displacement within or outside borders in the context of conflicts and the impact of flooding and drought on productive lands as the main emergencies to keep in mind (CAADP, 2003: 48). For regions affected by flooding, the programme highlights the importance of long-term prevention and immediate assistance in relocation (and reactivation) of farming in affected areas (CAADP, 2003: 50).

Secondly, the **African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)** prepared in 2011 a **Guidebook on Addressing Climate Change Challenges in Africa: A Practical Guide towards Sustainable Development** (AMCEN 2011), rich in references of environmental migration and disaster displacement, including in the context of security challenges.

Thirdly and still as a part of this continental response, the **AU Climate Change and Desertification Unit was established within** the AU Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in 2009 (AU, 2014: 13). The same year, the African Union Commission (AUC) was tasked to facilitate the development of an 'African Strategy' for climate change. In 2014, the AUC elaborated a comprehensive draft for an African strategy on climate change, which was integrated into the CAADP. The **Draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change** carries several references to human mobility, particularly on migration and displacement as impacted by climate change (AU, 2014: 10, 44, 46, 54) and forced migration in the context of resource-based conflicts (AU, 2014: 55). While these links show a great awareness at the AU level of the effects of climate change on population movements, concrete proposals for action are lacking in these frameworks.

The African Union and disaster management policy

In disaster risk reduction policy, the **Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR)** was adopted by the African Union Member States in 2004 and is the key DRR framework in Africa (AU et al., 2004: 2). In the strategy, States address human mobility only as it relates to conflict and frame it as a contributing factor to disaster risk (Yonetani, 2019: 39), agreeing to "address disasters caused by natural hazards induced by mass population movement resulting from conflicts" (AU et al., 2004: 4). Similarly, in the **2017 AU Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa**, aligned with the 2004 Strategy, States frame human mobility only as migration linked to conflict being a driver of disaster risk (AU, 2017: 7). The Programme of Action calls nevertheless for national and local DRR agencies to support evacuations, thus acknowledging the displacement consequences of disasters in its proposed actions (AU, 2017: 26).

In addition, African States also recognized and discussed the mobility implications of disasters at the regional and global DRR platforms. The Tunis Declaration on Accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted at the **Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction** in October 2018 called for the recognition of "the ever-increasing risk of disasters and their devastating effects, including forced displacement" (AU and League of Arab States, 2018: 2). The importance of human mobility was further emphasized in the **Africa Common Position to the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**, in which States referred to displacement mainly as a consequence of disasters and an exacerbating factor of differentiated impacts. Furthermore, the common position also presents 10 priority actions to accelerate the implementation of the 2017 Programme of Action. Among them, Priority Action 2 aligns with target (E) of the Sendai Framework and puts an emphasis on the need to increase understanding of the interlinkages between climate change, disasters, displacement, conflict and development, as well as finding durable solutions to forced displacement and to build resilience in hazard prone countries, including Small Island States (AU, 2019c: 3).

The development and implementation of disaster risk reduction frameworks are guided by the African Union Commission (Orago, 2019: 326). Moreover, its Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture has a disaster risk reduction unit whose work is to enhance regional coordination (African Development Bank et al., 2018: 4). However, the RECs carry the responsibility to provide strategic guidance to their Member States, and were designated as the main implementation mechanism of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by the African Union.

At the humanitarian level, the Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (HARDP) Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the AU has a mandate to provide durable solutions to humanitarian crises in the context of humanitarian response and relief, including disasters. The **AU 2015 Humanitarian Policy Framework** spearheaded by the HARDP proposes a comprehensive strategy to address humanitarian situations, including by considering the mobility effects of crises and calling for protection and assistance in mixed-migration settings, and assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, stateless persons and internally displaced persons (AU, 2015: 3).

SUB-REGIONAL: The Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States

Two Regional Economic Communities of the African Union are of geographical relevance in the West African region: the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, and the **Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)**.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS was established in 1975, with the treaty of Lagos. It is a 15-member regional group with a mandate of promoting economic cooperation and regional integration. It has three arms of governance: the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary; and its headquarters are based in Abuja, Nigeria. Member States are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. In 2000, Mauritania withdrew its membership and Morocco applied to join ECOWAS in 2017. The ECOWAS Vision is “the creation of a borderless region where the population has access to its abundant resources and is able to exploit the same through the creation of opportunities under a sustainable environment” (ECOWAS, 2010b: 2).

ECOWAS and human mobility related policy

In 2000, ECOWAS, together with IOM and supported by the Government of Switzerland, established a Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration (IOM, 2020b) for West Africa, namely the **Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**. MIDWA aims at “accelerating the regional integration process and addressing problematic migration issues in a regional forum” (IOM, n.d.a: 1). Since 2017, the ECOWAS Commission serves as the MIDWA Secretariat and oversees the coordination of the MIDWA Thematic Working Groups and the programmatic interests of sectors pertinent to migration and the creation of synergies between those sectors. In the context of a survey on migration policies in West Africa led by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and IOM between 2012 and 2014, Niger indicated the effects of climate change on migration as a priority area for MIDWA’s agenda (ICMPD and IOM, 2015: 65). Other West African States jointly expressed interest in engaging in a regional dialogue on migration, climate change and environmental issues in 2015. The Ministry of Environment of Benin, the Office of the Secretary of State of Guinea-Bissau, and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Land Use of Togo requested the support of the initiative Migration EU

eXpertise (MIEUX)⁷ on this topic (MIEUX, 2019: 24). The migration-environment nexus is part of MIDWA's current thematic focus of discussion, with a dedicated Technical Working Group on "Climate change, land degradation, desertification, environment and migration" chaired by Burkina Faso (IOM, n.d.). The Group has not been active in light of other MIDWA priorities, but there are current discussions between States, ECOWAS and IOM in the region to strengthen this engagement. This represents an opportunity to form a shared understanding of the main issues around migration and displacement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental migration at the regional level and to identify solutions. MIDWA also contributed to several regional initiatives, including the creation of the Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative addressing migration and instability caused by land degradation, and the development of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, both described below.

The **ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration** was adopted in 2008 (ECOWAS, 2008) as the overarching framework on migration with its main objective of establishing a link between migration and development (ECOWAS, 2008: 3). Its six principles include the free movement of persons as a priority, legal migration towards other regions of the world, moral imperatives of combating human trafficking and humanitarian assistance, harmonising policies, the protection of the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and recognising the gender dimension of migration policies (ECOWAS, 2008: 4-6). No specific mention is made of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change or environmental degradation; yet there is a strong protection component that includes humanitarian assistance and rights protection which could be used to address major protection gaps of persons moving in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. The Common Approach is currently being revised, and an **ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy** is being envisioned, which is meant to have a dedicated focus on migration and climate change (ECOWAS, 2018). The RMP also builds on the recent GCM and tries to address the main limits of the Common Approach, including "scant strategic vision, lack of comprehensiveness in the action plans, lack of coordination and cooperation mechanisms for its implementation, and the absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms" (ECOWAS, 2018). At the national level, good practices have been identified in **Ghana's (2016) and Nigeria's (2015) migration policies**, in that they have dedicated sections to the migration and environment nexus (IOM, 2018b: 8) focusing on pastoralism, forced movement, and diasporas; as well as action on data, capacity building, communication, and migration policy coherence among climate change, environment, DRR, urban, and development policy.

ECOWAS has a long tradition of free movement of people, and its Free Movement Protocol has been highlighted by the AU as one of ECOWAS's important achievements (AU, 2019b: 7). **The Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment**, and its four supplementary protocols, establish the right for ECOWAS citizens to travel with valid documents and stay in all countries of the community for a 90-day period (ECOWAS, 1979; ECOWAS, 1981; ECOWAS, 1986; ECOWAS, 1989; ECOWAS, 1990). In addition, a common ECOWAS passport was introduced in 2000 (ICMPD and IOM, 2015: 38). However, the right of entry has limits as Member States have the right to refuse admission into their territory to anyone that qualifies under national inadmissibility laws (Article 4, ECOWAS Protocol). This in return can limit the effectiveness of the protocols in facilitating mobility (ICMPD and IOM, 2015: 38), including in the context of disaster, climate change and environmental degradation,

⁷ MIEUX is a joint initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) that supports partner countries and regional organizations to better manage migration and mobility through. MIEUX crafted an action to "contribute to the development of dialogue and consultation to enhance action and cooperation both at the national levels and among West African countries on migration, climate change, and environmental issues", which it carried between 2014 and 2018. For more information: <https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/>

such as when people have to flee disasters across borders, when people seek livelihood opportunities abroad or when relocation is the last resort (Wood, 2019: 28).

In its 2015 report, the ECOWAS Commission considered the free movement of persons to be a significant success, due to the introduction of the legal basis for the right of residence and right of establishment. In several cases, these rights have already been enforced through laws (ECOWAS, 2015b: 122). Nevertheless, the Commission also recognizes that significant obstacles to the free movement of persons remain, more specifically, “i. the selective implementation of the Protocol on free movement and related relevant texts, ii. the proliferation of unauthorized roadblocks, iii. harassment at border crossings, and iv. the Community citizens and security agents not properly informed on the rights set out in the Protocol on free movement” (ECOWAS, 2015b: 122). To find solutions to these obstacles, the ECOWAS Commission is establishing National Steering Committees as part of a Regional Monitoring Mechanism for the Free Movement of Inter-State Passenger Vehicles, Persons and Goods in selected pilot countries (Ghana, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, the Cote d’Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo) (Wood, 2019: 24). The European Union externalisation of migration policies and border control in West African countries, such as in Niger or Mali, also undermines the implementation of free movement within ECOWAS. In Niger, restrictive migration practices have been witnessed, including the deportation of ECOWAS citizens, contravening the free movement protocol (Bisong, 2020).

The Protocol does not specifically identify or address assistance and protection needs of displaced persons (PDD, 2020: 8). The adoption of an additional protocol to address the application of free movement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation has not yet been considered at the regional level (PDD, 2020: 20). While national law and policy frameworks are fundamental to enhance the role of free movement agreements in addressing human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation (PDD, 2020: 8), the lack of further evidence makes it difficult to assess the extent of the use of the Protocol and how it influenced domestic policy-making.

The **ECOWAS Director for Free Movement of Persons** and its team under the ECOWAS Commissioner of Tourism, Trade, Customs and Free Movement follow the implementation of all these ECOWAS frameworks on migration management. To support the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocol and the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, the ECOWAS Commission established the Free Movement and Migration (FMM) West Africa project together with an IOM-led consortium and funded by the European Union. The FMM supports ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania in migration data management, border management, labour migration and combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling at policy and research levels, including through MIDWA (FMM West Africa, n.d.). Together with the **ECOWAS Director for Free Movement of Persons**, the ECOWAS Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs and the ECOWAS Directorate of Research and Statistics have been the main partners of the FMM

On the topic of pastoralism, ECOWAS is the only African REC to have passed legislation to specifically facilitate regional livestock and human mobility (IOM, 2019: 21). ECOWAS adopted in **1998 the ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol** and in 2003 the Regulation relating to its implementation. The 1998 ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol acknowledges in its preamble both the climatic constraints that livestock breeding faces and how it can also constitute a source of environmental problems (ECOWAS, 1998: 3). The Protocol aims at the promotion of peaceful management of pastoralism and the prevention and management of conflict linked to it. In addition, the ECOWAS International Transhumance Certificates (ITC) allowing for cross-border movements of herders and their livestock were also created (IOM et al., 2019: 15). However, none of the ECOWAS Member States has developed operational guidelines for the implementation of the Protocol, leaving its institutional set-up unclear (IOM et al., 2019: 22).

ECOWAS and climate change and environmental policy

In 2010, ECOWAS adopted a **Regional Action Program to Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change in West Africa**. Its objective is to “develop and strengthen the resilience and adaptability of the sub-region to climate change and extreme weather events” (ECOWAS, 2010). The objective is divided into three priorities, i) strengthen the scientific and technical capacity of the sub region to reduce vulnerability to climate change, ii) promote the integration of climate change aspects into development policies, strategies, programmes and projects at sub-regional and national levels, and iii) support, develop and implement sub-regional and national programmes and projects on adaptation to climate change. ECOWAS also addresses climate change through several policies on the topics of water management, energy and agriculture.

While the regional action program does not address human mobility, at the national level, human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change is recognized in two National Adaptation Plans⁸ (NAPs; Gemenne et al., 2017: 327; IOM, 2018b). For instance, the **Togo NAP** acknowledges displacement in the context of coastal erosion (Togo, 2018: 10). Togo has also integrated human mobility considerations in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and its National Communications (NCs; IOM, 2018b: 13). The **Burkina Faso NAP** also recognizes forced migration in its vulnerability assessment as it “may disrupt physical planning and local governance” (Burkina Faso, 2015: 29). The relocation of populations from low-lying or flood zones to suitable areas is established as an adaptation measure (Burkina Faso, 2015: 15,64, 66). Its NAP also sets an objective “to protect persons and goods from extreme climate events and natural disasters” (Burkina Faso, 2015: 10). What is more, the **Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan Action Programmes for Implementation: 2015–2020** has decided for one of its policy focus area to ‘Address Climate Change and Migration’ (Ghana, 2015: 234). The Programme frames migration as an adaptation option: “Carefully planned and proactive migration can represent a significant and effective adaptation to potentially difficult conditions” (Ghana, 2015: 234). It plans to “support relocation of settlements and economic activities to nonflood areas” (Ghana, 2015: 39) and also to have “access routes for evacuation, supply and distribution of relief items” (Ghana, 2014: 84) in the context of disasters.

ECOWAS and disaster management policy

ECOWAS adopted a **Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction** in 2006, based on the 2004 Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its 2006-2015 Plan of Action (Orago, 2019: 329). It contains one reference to evacuation in the context of preparedness and response planning. However, its Program of Action for implementation (2010-2014) only refers to emergency safe shelters (Yonetani, 2019: 40).

Nonetheless, some ECOWAS Member States’ national DRR strategies have more explicit references to human mobility. **Côte d’Ivoire’s National DRR Strategy** (*Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques de catastrophes et plan d’action*, 2011) mentions the preparation of a Displacement and Relocation Plan for people living in precarious areas of Abidjan vulnerable to floods (Yonetani, 2019: 36). Côte d’Ivoire’s National Action Plan for Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Reduction (*Plan d’action national pour le renforcement des capacités en matière de RRC en Côte d’Ivoire 2016-2020*, 2016) also refers to displacement due to “the worsening, multiple impacts of increasing coastal erosion” (Yonetani, 2019: 29). **Cabo Verde’s National DRR Strategy** (2017) also carries several mentions of human mobility, including rural exodus and forced migration as result of drought that happened before 1975 (Cabo Verde, 2017: 19, 21). Most importantly, the Strategy refers to the 2016 Brava Island Contingency Plan, which defines measures for a potential complete evacuation of the island in case of volcanic activity (Cabo Verde, 2017: 87). A majority of States of the region developed a DRR strategy, but they remain

⁸ Togo and Burkina Faso are the two only States in West Africa to have submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC. All the other States are at different stages in the process of formulation and implementation of their NAPs. Benin is expected to submit its NAP in 2020 (UNDP, 2019).

rarely implemented in the region (Gemenne et al., 2017: 319). ECOWAS's role is central in tackling this challenge. Indeed, during a data collection workshop organized in 2019 by researchers from the North-West University with ECOWAS Member States, Burkina Faso highlighted the role and support by ECOWAS in capacity development for DRR (van Niekerk et al., 2020: 185-186).

There are several institutional structures within ECOWAS for disaster risk reduction such as the ECOWAS Disaster Management Technical Committee, the Ministerial Disaster Management Steering Committee, the Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee, and a Disaster Management Unit. Similar to the AU's institutional structure, the ECOWAS Humanitarian and Social Affairs Directorate and the **ECOWAS Humanitarian Policy** play a central role in disaster risk reduction at sub-regional level (Gemenne et al., 2017: 325). The Policy focuses on four priority areas: conflict, natural disaster, human-made disaster, and mixed-migration and refugee protection, and it recognizes and addresses disasters as a cause of displacement (ECOWAS, 2012: 10).

The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

CEN-SAD was established in 1998 and recognized as a REC by the African Union in 2006. It counts 29 Member States, including all 15 ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania. While the focus of CEN-SAD is on peace and security among its Member States, it has given increasing attention to environmental protection and management (AU, 2019: 56). The adoption of the **Great Green Wall** initiative in 2007, based on a CEN-SAD decision from 2005, is an example of it. Combating the impacts of desertification, it is an objective of this initiative to plant trees across the entire width of Africa. It participates to land restoration and aims at addressing notably "climate change, drought, famine, conflict and migration" (Great Green Wall, n.d.). As of 2020, 20 States are involved in this initiative, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Cabo Verde and the The Gambia.

What is more, free movement of individuals is amongst the objectives established by article 1 of the Treaty Establishing the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD 1998). Based on the ECOWAS protocols, CEN-SAD drafted its own protocol on **Free Movement and Establishment of Persons within the territory of Member States of the Community of Sahel Saharan States** (ECA, 2012: 70 in Wood, 2019: 25). As of 2020, this text has not yet been adopted. However, due to its overlap with the ECOWAS region, part of the region already benefits from the implementation of free movement (Wood, 2019: 25).

OTHER INITIATIVES

Another important mechanism in the region is the Club du Sahel, founded in 1976 between Sahelian countries and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Member Countries, with the aim of raising international support and awareness of the drought crises in the Sahel. Since 2001, it includes all West African countries and was renamed as the **Sahel and West Africa Club** (SWAC). ECOWAS, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS, for its French acronym) became members in 2011. SWAC supported the development of several regional strategies and policies, including the 2005 ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy, the 2010 ECOWAS Commission Strategic Vision for 2020, or the 2008 ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration (SWAC, n.d.).

The **Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative** is an inter-governmental initiative supported by UNCCD, participating to the debate on drivers of migration and instability in Africa (IOM and UNCCD, 2019: 32). It was established at the MIDWA meeting in 2016 following the request of the ECOWAS Ministers of Interior to address migration and instability caused by land degradation. Launched by Morocco and Senegal and endorsed by the African Heads of States and Government at the African

Action Summit in 2016, its task force is composed of 14 States. Out of the 14, eight of them are West African countries, namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, the The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. The 3S Initiative has three objectives, i. creating two million green jobs for vulnerable groups, including migrants and displaced populations through the investment in restoration and sustainable land management, ii. strengthening access to land and tenure rights to increase the sense of belonging to a specific community, and iii. prevention of forced displacement by improving preparedness and early warning systems for drought and other disasters (3S Initiative, 2019).

The **Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)** was established by Governments of Niger and Nigeria together with Cameroon and Chad in 1964. The Central African Republic and Libya have joined the Commission as Member States, and Sudan, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Republic of Congo have joined as Observer States (LCBC, 2016). The Commission's mandate is to sustainably and equitably manage Lake Chad and its water resources, to preserve the ecosystems of the Conventional Basin and to promote cross-border integration, peace and security. The Lake Chad Basin Commission also has a specific focus on climate change adaptation (GIZ and LCBC, 2015) as well as on agro-pastoralism (LCBC, 2016a). The LCBC developed the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan (PADLT) for 2016-2025, aiming to contribute to food security, employment, social inclusion and improved living conditions. The LCBC countries recognized the migration implications of the Lake's shrinkage and of climate change in the PADLT (LCBC, 2015: 10-22). The Plan also states as an example for a short-term objective: "Providing assistance to displaced persons" (LCBC, 2015: 26).

SUMMARY

This section has counted some 50 policy frameworks, strategies, actors and mechanisms working on addressing human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change, environmental degradation that are relevant to West Africa, and many more exist. This is a diverse set of initiatives, putting different parts of the human mobility and environment nexus at the centre of their approach, including migration management, climate change, disaster risk reduction, pastoralism, agriculture, humanitarian action as well as different ways of working, regional cooperation, sub-regional dialogue, and international consensus. While they could benefit from more stringent implementation and coordination among themselves, these global, regional and sub-regional policy instruments set a framework to manage human mobility in West Africa in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

At the global level, the GCM, GCR, Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction provide the international community with the key international standards for addressing human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation at the regional, sub-regional, national, and local levels. Within this diverse multitude of initiatives, the GCM, which trickled down to the continental and sub-regional level in West Africa, is the key framework for addressing these movements. The implementation of these frameworks is now necessary, and regional cooperation is fundamental.

At the regional level, the policy frameworks of the African Union, including the revised MPFA, the Kampala Convention, and the Humanitarian Policy Framework already address these movements. An important entry point within the African Union is the 3-Year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa since its priority 7 aligns with Objective 2 of the GCM. Concerning disaster risk reduction, in the 2018 Tunis Declaration, the African Union has also made a priority action to understand the interlinkages between climate change, disasters, displacement, conflict and development, as well as finding durable solutions to forced displacement.

At the sub-regional level, the efforts of ECOWAS stand out as the most relevant for West Africa. ECOWAS catalyses the international and regional commitments and directions to apply them at the

sub-regional and national level, and also brings up the national and local efforts of States to form a sub-regional approach relevant to the implementation of regional and global frameworks. ECOWAS adopted various policies on human mobility, including a Common Approach on Migration and a Transhumance Protocol. The ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement is also a key pathway for people to move as a climate change adaptation strategy. The potential of the forthcoming ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy is also high, as it is set to focus specifically on migration and climate change. Dialogue processes and initiatives such as MIDWA, the Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative or the Sahel and West Africa Club should be considered as another initiative to engage with. In particular, the MIDWA process under ECOWAS, is a key State forum putting mobility at the centre of a proposed approach to find solutions for environmental migration, disaster displacement, and planned relocation.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

Taking into account the evidence presented and the policy overview introduced by this desk review, West African governments, governmental partners outside of Africa and donors, relevant stakeholders of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society could consider the following recommendations to address human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in the region. These recommendations are aligned with the commitments expressed in the Global Compact for Safe Orderly and Regular Migration (UNGA, 2018), the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement recommendations (UNFCCC, 2018), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNGA, 2015) commitments, and the recommendations developed by IOM and UNCCD on the migration-land degradation nexus (2019).

- **Advance the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), especially Objectives 2 and 5, at the regional, sub-regional and national levels through the 3-Year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa (2020-2022), the ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy and the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA).**
 - **Create synergies among the AU Regional Economic Commissions, such as ECOWAS and CEN-SAD, as well as the Regional Consultative Processes on migration, such as MIDWA, to facilitate the development of safe, orderly and regular migration pathways in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, to address disaster displacement, and to share effective practices on planned relocation.**
 - **Enhance collaboration between ECOWAS and IOM, UNHCR, and PDD, to provide support for an integrated implementation of the GCM with:**
 - The Global Compact on Refugees, including via the Asylum Capacity Support Group.
 - The Paris Agreement, in line with the activities in the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement's Plan of Action.
 - The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among others by promoting and piloting the Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement, and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integrated Human Mobility Assessment Tool.



- **Contribute to and support the GCM regional reviews for Africa and the International Migration Review Forum with a focus on environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation:**
 - Contribute to ECOWAS regional consultations on the GCM implementation, including by organizing sessions dedicated to the GCM Objectives 2 and 5, including via MIDWA; sharing information within and across UN Migration Networks on the work addressing environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation; encouraging relevant CSO's participation from and working in the region, with a specific focus on diasporas; contribute to knowledge sharing via the UN migration Knowledge Platform, especially by providing relevant information, data and knowledge, and sharing research, publications, policy guidance, and good practices on environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation.
- **Advance the implementation of free movement protocols at regional and sub-regional levels to allow for safe, orderly and regular population movements in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.**
- **Share and implement good practices stemming from regional State-led initiatives, such as the Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative and the Migration Dialogue for West Africa.**
- **Strengthen the consideration of environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation in relevant regional State-led initiatives, including the Migration Dialogue for West Africa via the existing MIDWA Technical Working Group (TWG) on "Climate change, land degradation, desertification, environment and migration," including:**
 - Organise regional MIDWA meetings to facilitate a common understanding between policy and decision makers and planners from different countries and to identify gaps and challenges, and good practices and opportunities to address human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.
 - Contribute to the GCM regional reviews and the International Migration Review Forum with a focus on environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation.
 - Develop Terms of Reference, and a Workplan for the MIDWA Technical Working Group on "Climate change, land degradation, desertification, environment and migration" to identify the priorities of the TWG, and to establish the purpose, scope, authority, membership, meeting arrangements and reporting mechanism, among others, of the TWG.
 - Fundraise for and implement the potential Workplan of the MIDWA Technical Working Group on "Climate change, land degradation, desertification, environment and migration."
 - Communicate and advocate for a better understanding of the links between migration, displacement, planned relocation and disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.



- Create synergies with other Regional Consultative Processes on migration already addressing the links between migration, displacement, planned relocation and disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, including from Africa, the Americas, and the Pacific.
- **Develop National Implementation Plans for the GCM, in line with the Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders.**
- **Strengthen and cross-fertilize existing national policies, strategies and laws on migration management, climate change, disaster risk reduction, relevant to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation to find solutions for people to stay, solutions for people to move, and solutions for people on the move:**
 - To allow for the free movement of people, including pastoralists, in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.
 - To allow for the planned relocation of populations to safe areas, as a last resort, in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.
 - To strengthen and monitor the effective protection of people on the move within and across borders in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.
 - To review or develop national land-use, development and agricultural policies that include issues related to migration, displacement and planned relocation.
 - To foster partnership across the relevant ministries and with the relevant local, regional and international actors in the fields of human mobility, climate change, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian, development and peace building.
- **Enhance evidence, data collection and analysis as well as methodology development to reduce the limitations of the knowledge on environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation:**
 - Assess the implementation levels in West Africa of regional, sub-regional and national policies addressing human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.
 - Explore the potential of existing bilateral agreements and transnational cooperation in West Africa to address and manage human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.
 - Explore the need of an additional protocol to address the application of free movement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.
 - Develop an overview for West Africa of the existing data, data sources, and methodologies on human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse



effects of climate change and environmental degradation to identify gaps, challenges, good practices, and opportunities.

- Enhance existing data monitoring and analysis on environmental migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation in West Africa, including by linking environmental data with migration data.
- Develop an understanding for West Africa of the links between i) slow-onset events and processes and human mobility; ii) coastal erosion and human mobility; iii) environmental and conflict drivers in relation to human mobility; vi) changes in pastoralism due to environmental drivers; v) urbanization, the environment and human mobility; vi) health, human mobility and the environment.



Annexes

Annex A: West African Countries and their Characteristics

West African Countries and Their Characteristics												
Country	AU Member	ECOWAS Member	CEN-SAD Member	MDWA Member	IOM Member and Office	UNHCR Member	UNHCR Office	PDD Member	Sahel Country	Vulnerable Country	Geography	Language
Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Francophone
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	LDC, LLDC	Landlocked	Francophone
Cabo Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	SIDS	Island	Lusophone
Cote d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Coastal	Francophone
Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Anglophone
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal	Anglophone
Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Francophone
Guinea Bissau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Lusophone
Liberia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	LDC, SIDS	Coastal	Anglophone
Mali	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	LDC, LLDC	Landlocked	Francophone
Mauritania	Yes	No	Yes	Observer	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Francophone
Niger	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	LDC, LLDC	Landlocked	Francophone
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal	Anglophone
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Francophone
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	LDC	Coastal	Anglophone
Togo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	LDC	Coastal	Francophone
Total	16	15	16	16	16	9	9	1	12	12	12, 3, 1	8, 5, 2

Source: Own analysis, © IOM 2020.





Annex B: Figures on New Internal Displacement due to Disasters in West Africa

Country	New Internal Displacements in the Context of Disaster Per Year in West Africa												
	Year												
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Benin	150,000	40,000	275,000		10,000	15,000			960	3,500	23,000	5,000	
Burkina Faso	28,000	150,000	20,000			1,800		3,700	18,000	8,200	5,100		
Cabo Verde							2,500	190	300				
Côte d'Ivoire		10,000				78	4,500				3,200	720	
Gambia	400		25,000		7,700	400			4,600	880		4,000	
Ghana	14,000	52,000		49,000		31,000		9,300	7,900	23,000	61,000	16,000	
Guinea				4,500		300		34,000	490	710	3,900	18	
Guinea Bissau	750		2,000									410	
Liberia	1,000						650		10,000	970	15,000	600	
Mali	2,500		5,800	18,000	9,000	24,000		400	8,000	6,800	19,000	6,600	
Mauritania			5,000			4,600				2,900	450	6,600	
Niger	4,300	5,600	205,000	28,000	540,000	201,000	47,000	38,000	45,000	189,000	40,000	121,000	
Nigeria		140,000	560,000	6,300	3,894,000	117,000	3,000	100,000	78,000	122,000	613,000	157,000	
Senegal		264,000	7,800	1,600	20,000	13,000			24,000	630	2	4,400	
Sierra Leone						8,400				12,000		5,300	
Togo	2,000		50,000			120		5,000		50			
Total for West Africa	202,950	661,600	1,155,600	107,400	4,480,700	416,698	57,650	190,590	198,250	370,640	787,352	327,648	

Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2020 Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD). Available from <https://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>. Some figures might differ from the annual IDMC Global Reports on Internal Displacement (GRID), as these are the figures that have been able to be validated through internal quality assurance and external peer review. © IOM 2020.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Bibliography

- Adepoju, A.
2005 Migration in West Africa. A paper prepared for the Policy Analysis and Research Programme of the Global Commission on International Migration. Lagos. September.
- Afifi, T., A. Milan, B. Etzold, B. Schraven, C. Rademacher-Schulz, P. Sakdapolrak, A. Reif, K. van der Geest and K. Warner, Koko
2016 Human mobility in response to rainfall variability: opportunities for migration as a successful adaptation strategy in eight case studies. *Migration and Development*, 5: 254-274.
- African Development Bank, African Union, Global facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Bank
2018 *Annual Report 2018: Building disaster resilience to natural hazards in Sub Saharan African regions, countries and communities*. Available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/68073_buildingdisasterresiliencetonatural.pdf
- African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)
2011 *Addressing Climate Change Challenges in Africa: A Practical Guide Towards Sustainable Development*. Available at <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Guide%20Book%20-%20Addressing%20Climate%20Change%20Challenges%20in%20Africa.pdf>
- African Union (AU)
2003 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). NEPAD, Midrand. Available at <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sirte2008/NEPAD-CAADP%202003.pdf>.
2009 Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted 23 October. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36846-treaty-kampala_convention.pdf.
2010 Framework for Pastoralism in Africa: Securing, Protecting and Improving the Lives, Livelihoods and Rights of Pastoralist Communities. Addis Ababa, adopted January 2011. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/30240-doc-policy_framework_for_pastoralism.pdf.
2014 Draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change. Available at https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/cap_draft_auclimatestrategy_2015.pdf.
2015 African Union Humanitarian Policy Framework, adopted January 2016.
2015a Agenda 2063. African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, adopted January 2015. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf
2016 Evaluation of the African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/32718-wd-english_report_evaluation_of_the_migration_policy_framework_for_africa.pdf.
2017 Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa. November. Addis Ababa. Available at [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/67054_poaimplementationofthesendaiframewo\[1\].pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/67054_poaimplementationofthesendaiframewo[1].pdf)



- 2017a Harare Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Kampala Convention 2017–2025, African Union, Addis Ababa.
- 2018 Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 – 2030). May 2018. African Union Commission, AU Department for Social Affairs, Addis Ababa. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/35956-doc-2018_mpfa_english_version.pdf.
- 2018a Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment, adopted 29 January. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36403-treaty-protocol_on_free_movement_of_persons_in_africa_e.pdf.
- 2018b African Union Model Law for the Implementation of the African Union Convention for the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted January 2018. Available at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5afc3a494.html>.
- 2019 *2019 African Regional Integration Report: Towards an integrated and prosperous and peaceful Africa*. African Union Commission, Addis Ababa. Available at <https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/african-union/3163-2019-african-regional-integration-report-voices-of-the-recs-auc/file.html>.
- 2019a 3 Year Implementation Plan of Action for the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in Africa. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/37472-wd-3_year_implementation_plan_of_action-english.pdf
- 2019b *Rapport sur l'état de l'intégration régionale en Afrique: résumé analytique*. February 2019. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/35970-wd-2.2._new_resume_executif_-_rapport_sur_letat_de_lintegration-_fr.pdf
- 2019c Africa Common Position to the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 13-17 May, Geneva, Switzerland. African Union Commission, AU Department of Economic Affairs, Addis Ababa. Available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/67051_africacommonpositiontothe2019global.pdf.
- 2019d List of countries which have signed, ratified/acceded to the protocol to the treaty establishing the african economic community relating to free movement of persons, right of residence and right of establishment. July 2019. African Union, Addis Ababa. Available at <https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36403-sl-PROTOCOL%20TO%20THE%20TREATY%20ESTABLISHING%20THE%20AFRICAN%20ECONOMIC%20COMMUNITY%20RELAT....pdf>.
- 2019e List of Countries Which Have Signed, Ratified/acceded to the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. African Union, Addis Ababa. May 2019. Available at <https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36400-sl-OAU%20Convention%20Governing%20the%20Specific%20Aspects%20of%20Refugee%20Problems%20in%20Africa.pdf>
- 2019f List of countries which have signed, ratified/acceded to the African Union convention for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons in Africa (Kampala convention). June 2020. African Union, Addis Ababa. Available at <https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36846-sl-AFRICAN%20UNION%20CONVENTION%20FOR%20THE%20PROTECTION%20AND%20ASSISTANCE%20OF%20INTERNALLY%20DISPLACED%20PERSONS%20IN%20AFRICA%20%28KAMPALA%20CONVENTION%29.pdf>

African Union (AU) and League of Arab States



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

- 2018 Tunis Declaration on Accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. October 13. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/pressreleases/35189-pr-final-adopted-draft_tunis_declaration-13_october_2018-1.pdf

African Union (AU), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency, African Development Bank (ADB) and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) - Regional Office for Africa

- 2004 Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. July. Available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/7603_AFRICAREGIONALDRRSTRATEGYfullPDF.pdf.

African Economic Community (AEC)

- 2018 Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment, adopted 29 January. Addis Ababa. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36403-treaty-protocol_on_free_movement_of_persons_in_africa_e.pdf.

Aljazeera

- 2020 In Pictures: Flash floods in Senegal. 7 September. Available at <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/inpictures/pictures-flash-floods-senegal-200907070117675.html>

Alves, B., D.B. Angnuureng, P. Morand and R. Almar

- 2020 A review on coastal erosion and flooding risks and best management practices in West Africa: what has been done and should be done. *Journal of Coastal Conservation*, 24(38).

Beyani, C.

- 2020 A view from inside the kitchen of the Kampala Convention: the modernisation of the international legal regime for the protection of internally displaced persons. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* (forthcoming).

Bisong A.

- 2020 Migration Partnership Framework and the Externalization of European Union's (EU) Migration Policy in West Africa: The Case of Mali and Niger. In: *Regional Integration and Migration Governance in the Global South* (G. Rayp, I. Ruysen and K. Marchand, eds.). United Nations University Series on Regionalism, 20. Springer, Cham.

Brüning L. and E. Piguet

- 2018 Changements environnementaux et migration en Afrique de l'Ouest. Une revue des études de cas. *Belgeo*, 1. Available at <http://journals.openedition.org/belgeo/28836>.

Burkina Faso, Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources

- 2015 Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. May 2015. Available at https://un-page.org/files/public/pna_version_version_finalettransmission.pdf.

Chimhowu, A.



PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANGEN INITIATIVE



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

- 2019 The 'new' African customary land tenure. Characteristic, features and policy implications of a new paradigm. *Land Use Policy*, 81: 897-903. Available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837717310207>.

Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

- 1998 Treaty on Establishment of Community of Sahel-Saharan States, adopted 4 February 1998.

Codjoe S.N.A. et al.

- 2020 The Volta Delta, Ghana: Challenges in an African Setting. In: *Deltas in the Anthropocene* (R. Nicholls, W. Adger, C. Hutton, S. Hanson, eds.). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

Côte d'Ivoire, Government

- 2011 Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques de catastrophes et plan d'action. Octobre 2011. Available at <http://www.environnement.gouv.ci/pollutec/CTS3%20LD/CTS%203.16.pdf>.
- 2016 Plan d'action national pour le renforcement des capacités en matière de RRC en Côte d'Ivoire 2016-2020. Available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/63064_63064cotedivoireplandactionnational.pdf.

Danquah J.A., J. Attippoe A., J. S. Ankrah

- 2014 Assessment of Residential Satisfaction in the Resettlement Towns of the Keta Basin in Ghana. *International Journal Civil Engineering, Construction and Estate Management*, 2(3): 26-45.

De Longueville, F., P. Ozer, F. Gemenne, S. Henry, O. Mertz and J. Ø. Nielsen

- 2020 Comparing climate change perceptions and meteorological data in rural West Africa to improve the understanding of household decisions to migrate. *Climatic Change*, 160: 123–141.

Dick, E. and B. Schraven

- 2018 Regional migration governance in Africa and beyond: A framework of analysis. Discussion paper. Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, Bonn.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- n.d. Governance Structure. Available at <https://www.ecowas.int/about-ecowas/governance-structure/>.
- 1979 ECOWAS Protocol A/P.1/5/79 relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment, adopted on 29 May.
- 1985 ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/85 on the Code of Conduct for the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment, adopted 29 May.
- 1986 ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/86 on the Second Phase (Right of Residence) of the Protocol on Free Movement of persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment, adopted 1 July.
- 1989 ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/6/89 amending and complementing the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment, adopted 13 June.



- 1990 ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/5/90 on the Implementation of the Third Phase (Right to Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement of persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment, adopted 29 May.
- 1998 Decision A/DEC.5/10/98. Relating to the regulations on transhumance between ECOWAS Member States, adopted 31 October. Abuja.
- 2003 Regulation C/REG.3/01/03 Relating to the implementation of the regulations on Transhumance between the ECOWAS Member States. Dakar.
- 2008 ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, adopted January 2008. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/49e47c8f11.pdf>.
- 2010 Programme of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2014.
- 2010a ECOWAS Vision 2020. ECOWAS Commission, Abuja. Available at http://araa.org/sites/default/files/media/ECOWAS-VISION-2020_0.pdf.
- 2010b Regional Action Program to Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change in West Africa.
- 2012 ECOWAS Humanitarian Policy, adopted March 2012. Available at <http://ecowasmigration.ug.edu.gh/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ECOWAS-2012-ECOWAS-Humanitarian-Policy.pdf>
- 2015a *Agriculture and Food in West Africa: Trends, Performances and Agricultural Policies*. ECOWAS, Abuja. Available at <http://cncafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Agriculture-and-Food-Ecowap2014.pdf>.
- 2015b *2015 Annual Report: Ecowas at 40: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects*. November 2015. Abuja. Available at https://www.ecowas.int/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Annual-Report-2015_English.pdf.
- 2018 ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy June 2018 – June 2028, Consolidated Version VII: 16/06/2018. Courtesy of IOM.
- 2020 ECOWAS Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030. 18 April. Available at https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/ECOWAS%20GSAP_EN_Final.pdf.

Free Movement of Persons and Migration (FMM) in West Africa
n.d. About us. Available at <https://fmmwestafrica.org/about-us/>.

Gemenne, F., J. Blocher, F. De Longueville, S. Vigil, C. Zickgraf, D. Gharbaoui and P. Ozer
2017 Climate change, natural disasters and population displacements in West Africa. *Geo-Eco-Trop*, 41: 317-337.

Georgetown University, UNHCR and Brookings Institution
2017 Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation. Available at <https://georgetown.app.box.com/s/6uhtgnyynbsafos68dt7e8b94rjl2tef>

Ghana, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
2015 Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan Action Programmes for Implementation: 2015–2020. Accra. Available at https://www.weadapt.org/sites/weadapt.org/files/2017/ghana_national_climate_change_master_plan_2015_2020.pdf

Ghana, Ministry of Interior



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

- 2016 National Migration Policy for Ghana. April 2016, Accra. Available at <http://www.migratingoutofpoverty.org/files/file.php?name=national-migration-policy-for-ghana.pdf&site=354>.
- Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
2015 *Etude Sur Le Changement Climatique: Adaptation au changement climatique du bassin du lac Tchad*. GIZ, Bonn. Available at www.cblt.org/sites/default/files/download_documents/etude_sur_le_changement_climatique_2015.pdf
- Great Green Wall
n.d. About the Great Green Wall. Available at <https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall>.
- Guineematin.com
2020 Forte pluie à Siguiri : 172 maisons et cases détruites, plus de 298 familles sans abris. 7 September. Available at <https://guineematin.com/2020/09/07/forte-pluie-a-siguiri-172-maisons-et-cases-detruites-plus-de-298-familles-sans-abris/>.
- Cabo Verde, Government
2017 Estratégia nacional de redução de riscos de desastres (ENRRD). 20 June 2020. Available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/64563_enrrdestrategianacionaldereducaoder.pdf
- Hugo, G.J.
1996 Environmental Concerns and International Migration. *International Migration Review*, 30(1): 105-131.
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
2019 *The Kampala Convention: Key Recommendations Ten Years On*. ICRC, Geneva.
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2015 *A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa*. ICMPD and IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/survey_west_africa_en.pdf.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
2019a *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019*. Geneva, Switzerland. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/2019-IDMC-GRID.pdf>.
2019b *African Report on Internal Displacement 2019*. Geneva, Switzerland. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/201912-Africa-report.pdf>.
2019c North-east Nigeria: A massive internal displacement crisis. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/features/nigeria-internal-displacement-crisis-conflict-floods>.
2019d Sex Matters: A gender perspective on internal displacement. Briefing paper. Geneva, Switzerland. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org>



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

- displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/201902-gender-dimension.pdf
- 2020a *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2020*. Geneva, Switzerland. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/2020-IDMC-GRID.pdf>.
- 2020b Nigeria. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/nigeria>.
- 2020c *Beyond drought: adding life to the numbers*. Geneva, Switzerland. Available at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/features/beyond-drought-niger-ethiopia-somalia-iraq-displacement>.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

- 2020 Sénégal: Régions Ouest Inondation 2020. Available at <https://go.ifrc.org/reports/13293>.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2007 IOM Council 94th Session Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment, MC/INF/288. Available at https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/en/council/94/MC_INF_288.pdf.
- 2008 International Dialogue on Migration 2008 - Challenges of Irregular Migration: Addressing Mixed Migration Flows. Discussion Note. MC/INF/294. Available at https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/worksh_ops/return_migration_challenges_120208/mixed_migration_flows.pdf
- 2014 *IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mecc_outlook.pdf.
- 2017 *Migration in the 2030 Agenda*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_in_the_2030_agenda.pdf.
- 2018a *Mapping Human Mobility (Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks*. IOM, Geneva. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM%20TFD%20II.2%20Output.pdf>.
- 2018b *Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks*. IOM, Geneva. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20180917%20WIM%20TFD%20I.1%20Output%20final.pdf>.
- 2019a *World Migration Report 2020*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf.
- 2019b International Migration Law N°34 - Glossary on Migration. Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration>.
- 2020a Project profile: Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa. IOM, Geneva. Available at <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/West%20Africa%20Project%20Flyers%20EN%20%20FR.pdf>.
- 2020b Regional Consultative Processes on Migration. Available at <https://www.iom.int/regional-consultative-processes-migration>.
- 2020c Migration Data Portal – Environmental Migration. Available at https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/environmental_migration.
- 2020d Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integrated Human Mobility Assessment Tool – Fact Sheet. Courtesy of IOM.

- n.d. Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). Available at <https://www.iom.int/midwa>.
- n.d.a Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Available at https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/rcp/MIDWA/MIDWA_Overview_EN.pdf.
- n.d.b Draft document - The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and Its Relevance to the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Agenda (GCM and MECC Linkages). Courtesy of IOM.

International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)

- 2019 *Regional Policies and Response to Manage Pastoral Movements within the ECOWAS Region*. IOM, Abuja. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom_ecowas_pastoralism.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

- 2019 *Addressing the Land Degradation – Migration Nexus: The Role of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://www.weadapt.org/sites/weadapt.org/files/iom_unccd_desertification_2019_c.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- 2011 *Protecting Refugees and Other Persons on the Move in the ECOWAS Space*. IOM, Dakar. IOM and UNHCR, Dakar. Available at <https://publications.iom.int/fr/books/protecting-refugees-and-other-persons-move-ecowas-space>.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS)

- 2019 *Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries - A Snapshot in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/climate_change_and_migration_in_vulnerable_countries.pdf

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- 1990 *Climate Change: The IPCC 1990 and 1992 Assessments*. Geneva. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/climate-change-the-ipcc-1990-and-1992-assessments/>.
- 2012 *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (C.B. Field, V. Barros, T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, D.J. Dokken, K.L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S.K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P.M. Midgley eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York, USA. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/SREX_Full_Report-1.pdf.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

- 2018 *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* (V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield eds.). Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>.

International Crisis Group

- 2020 *The Central Sahel: Scene of New Climate Wars?* Crisis Group Africa Briefing N°154. Dakar/Niamey/Brussels.

Ionesco, D., D. Mokhnacheva and F. Gemenne

- 2017 *The Atlas of Environmental Migration*. Routledge, Abingdon.

Ionesco, D. and M. Traore Chazalnoël

- 2018 *The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) - Perspectives on Environmental Migration*. Available at www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/environment-and-climate-change-gcm.

Jeuneafrique

- 2018 Côte d'Ivoire : Lahou, cité engloutie. 20 December. Available at <https://www.jeuneafrique.com/mag/685476/societe/cote-divoire-lahou-cite-engloutie/>.

Kaelin W. and H. Entwisle Chapuisat

- 2017 *Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome*. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, New York. Available at <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Breaking-the-impasse.pdf>.

Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)

- 2015 *The Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan*. Lake Chad Basin Commission, Dubai. Available at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23793/Main0report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllow>.
- 2016 The Lake Chad Basin Commission. Available at www.cblt.org/en/lake-chad-basin-commission.
- 2016a Ecosystem and biodiversity of the Lake Chad Basin. Available at www.cblt.org/fr/themes/ecosysteme-et-biodiversite-du-bassin-du-lac-tchad.

Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX)

- 2019 *Annual Report 2018*. June 2019. ICMPD, Brussels. Available at https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/files/MIEUX_ANNUAL_REPORT_EN_FINAL.pdf.

Nansen Initiative

- 2015 *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change: Volume I*. Nansen Initiative, Geneva. Available at <https://nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDA-VOLUME-1.pdf>.

Nett K. and L. Rüttinger

- 2016 *Insurgency, Terrorism and Organised Crime in a Warming Climate Analysing the Links Between Climate Change and Non-State Armed Groups*. Adelphi, Berlin. Available at <https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/insurgency-terrorism-and-organised-crime-warming-climate>.

Nigeria, Federal Republic of

- 2015 National Migration Policy 2015, adopted 14 May. IOM, Abuja. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/national_migration_policy_2015.pdf.

Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

- 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted 10 September. United Nations, Treaty Series No. 14691. Available at https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36400-treaty-oau_convention_1963.pdf.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

- 2018 *The slow onset effects of Climate Change and Human Rights Protection for cross-border migrants*. OHCHR, Geneva. Available at https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/D18050_OHCHR_slow-onset-of-Climate-Change_EN-web.pdf.

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel

- n.d. Map. Available at <https://oses.unmissions.org/map>.

Orago, N.W.

- 2019 Africa and MENA Region 2018. *Yearbook of International Disaster Law Online*, 1(1): 326–335.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- 2017 Les réseaux de la coopération transfrontalière en Afrique de l'Ouest. Notes ouest-africaines, 6. Éditions OCDE, Paris. Available at http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/fileadmin/ressources/ficheBonnePratiqueData_11_31/2017_Juin_n6_Notes_ouest_africaines.pdf.
- 2019 Population et morphologies des villes frontalières. Notes ouest-africaines, 21. Éditions OCDE, Paris. Available at <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/deliver/866dfe5a-fr.pdf?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fpaper%2F866dfe5a-fr&mimeType=pdf>.

Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)

- n.d. Présentation du CILSS. Available at <https://www.cilss.int/index.php/640-2/>.

Pham-Duc, B., F. Sylvestre, F. Papa, F. Frappart, C. Bouchez, and J. Cretaux

- 2020 The Lake Chad hydrology under current climate change. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1):5498.

Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

- 2018 State-led, regional, consultative processes: opportunities to develop legal frameworks on disaster displacement. In: 'Climate Refugees': Beyond the Legal Impasse (S. Behrman and A. Kent, eds.). Routledge, London, pp.126–154. Available at www.routledge.com/Climate-RefugeesBeyond-the-Legal-Impasse/Behrman-Kent/p/book/9781138088825.



- 2019 Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) Strategy 2019-2022. Platform on Disaster Displacement, Geneva. Available at https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/26062019-PDD-Strategy-2019-2022-FINAL_to_post_on_website.pdf.
- 2020 *Stakeholder Workshop Report: The role of free movement of persons agreements in addressing disaster displacement in Africa with focus on ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC regions*. Platform on Disaster Displacement, Geneva. Available at <https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/PDD-Free-Movement-Stakeholder-Workshop-Report-2019.pdf>.
- Rigaud, K., A. de Sherbinin, B. Jones, J. Bergmann, V. Clement, K. Ober, J. Schewe, S. Adamo, B. McCusker, S. Heuser and A. Midgley.
- 2018 *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*. World Bank, Washington. Available at <https://www.worldbank.org/climate>.
- Scott, M.
- 2019 Migration/Refugee Law (2018). *Yearbook of International Disaster Law Online*, 1(1): 462-472. Available at https://brill.com/view/journals/yido/1/1/article-p462_462.xml?language=en.
- Sustainability Stability and Security (3S) Initiative
- 2019 Sustainability Stability and Security (3S) Initiative website. Available at <https://3s-initiative.org/en/home/>.
- Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC)
- n.d. About us. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/swac/aboutus/>.
- Togo, Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources
- 2018 Plan National d'Adaption aux Changements Climatiques du Togo (PNACC). May 2017. GIZ, Lomé. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Togo%20NAP.pdf>
- United Nations
- 2013 Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region, adopted on 14 June (S/2013/354).
- 2017 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2391 on peace and security in Africa, adopted 8 December (S/RES/2391). Available at <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2391>.
- 2018 UN Support Plan for the Sahel: Working Together for a Prosperous and Peaceful Sahel. May 2018. Available at https://www.un.org/africarenewal/sites/www.un.org.africarenewal/files/English%20Summary%20Report_0.pdf
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Available at http://catalogue.unccd.int/936_UNCCD_Convention_ENG.pdf
- 2017 The UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework. In: Decision 7/COP.13 The future strategic framework of the Convention ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1. Available at www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2018-08/cop21add1_SF_EN.pdf.

- 2017a The positive role that measures taken under the Convention can play to address desertification/land degradation and drought as one of the drivers that causes migration. Decision 28/COP.13

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

- 2019 International Migrant Stock 2019 (accessed 12 August 2020). Available at <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>.
- 2020 World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition. Rev. 1. Available at <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 2019 Benin scales up preparations for climate change, advancing its National Adaptation Plan. July 2019. Available at <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/benin-scales-preparations-climate-change-advancing-its-national-adaptation-plan>.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC)

- 2012 *A Guide on adaptation options for local decision-makers: guidance for decision making to cope with coastal changes in West Africa*. IOC Manual and Guide N° 62, ICAM Dossier N°7. UNESCO-IOC, Paris. Available at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000216603>.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

- 2019 *Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement*. UNDRR, Geneva. Available at https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/WiA_report_English-Web.pdf.
- 2020 Terminology - Disaster (accessed 2 October 2020). Available at <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster>.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

- 2011 *Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel*. UNEP, Nairobi. Available at https://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_Sahel_EN.pdf.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- 2010 Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework Decision, adopted on 11 December (1.CP/16). Available at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>.
- 2015 Paris Agreement, adopted on 12 December (1/CP.21).
- 2018 *Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*. Decision 10/CP.24. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp24_auv_ec%20wim.pdf.
- 2019 Task Force on Displacement's new Plan of Action (2019 – 2021). Available at <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD#eq-3>.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

- 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva. Available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf.
- 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Available at https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf.

- 2018a Global Compact on Refugees. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4.pdf>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- 2018 *In Harm's Way: International Protection in the Context of Nexus Dynamics Between Conflict or Violence and Disaster or Climate Change*. PPLA/2018/05. UNHCR, Geneva. Available at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5c2f54fe4.html>.
- 2019 West Africa, Global Focus (accessed 12 August 2020). Available at <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/32?y=2019>.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Georgetown University, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- 2017 A Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change. Available at https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/publications/PLANNING%20RELOCATIONS_TOOLBOX_SPLIT%20VERSION.pdf
- United Nations Network on Migration
- 2019 Terms of Reference for the Regional United Nations Migration Network for West and Central Africa. Available at https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/docs/tor_wca_11_feb_2020.pdf.
- 2020 Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders. Courtesy of IOM.
- United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN OHRLSS)
- 2011 Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted in May 2011. United Nations, New York. Available at http://unohrlls.org/UserFiles/File/A-CONF_219-7%20report%20of%20the%20conference.pdf.
- University of Notre Dame
- 2019 ND-GAIN country index. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. Available at <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>
- Van der Land, V., C. Romankiewicz and K. van der Geest
- 2018 Environmental change and migration: A review of West African case studies. In: *Routledge Handbook of Environmental Displacement and Migration* (R. McLeman and F. Gemenne, eds.). Routledge, New York.
- Van Niekerk, D., C. Coetzee, and L. Nema-konde
- 2020 Implementing the Sendai Framework in Africa: Progress Against the Targets (2015–2018). *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science volume*, 11: 179–189
- Vigil, S.
- 2017 Climate Change and Migration. Insights from the Sahel. In: *Out of Africa. Why People Migrate* (G. Carbone eds.). Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale (ISPI). Ledi Publishing, Milan.
- West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA)
- n.d. Cote d'Ivoire. Available at <https://www.wacaprogram.org/country/cote-divoire>.

World Bank

- 2011 Global Bilateral Migration Database (accessed 24 June 2020). Available at <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/global-bilateral-migration-database>.
- n.d. World Development Indicators (accessed 24 June 2020). Available at <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/themes/economy.html>.

Wood, T.

- 2015 Protection and Disasters in the Horn of Africa: Norms and Practice for Addressing Cross-Border Displacement in Disaster Contexts. Technical Paper for the Nansen Initiative Greater Horn of Africa Regional Consultation, Nariobi, Kenya, 21-23 May 2014. Available at http://www.nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/190215_Technical_Paper_Tamara_Wood.pdf.
- 2018 In search of the African refugee: A principled interpretation of Africa's expanded refugee definition [PhD Thesis]. University of New South Wales. Available at <http://unsworks.unsw.edu.au/fapi/datastream/unsworks:58943/SOURCE02?view=true>.
- 2019 *The Role of Free Movement of Persons Agreements in Addressing Disaster Displacement – A Study of Africa*. Platform on Disaster Displacement. Geneva. Available at <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/free-movement-of-persons-africa>
- 2019a The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In: *Research Handbook on International Refugee Law* (S.S. Juss ed.). Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham.

Yonetani, M.

- 2019 *Mapping the Baseline – To What Extent Are Displacement and Other Forms of Human Mobility Integrated in National and Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies?* Platform on Disaster Displacement. Geneva. Available at <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/drrmapping>

Zickgraf, C.

- 2018 The Fish Migrate and so Must We': the Relationship between International and Internal Environmental Mobility in a Senegalese Fishing Community. *Journal of International Relations*, 16(1): 5-21.
- 2018a Immobility. In: *Routledge Handbook of Environmental Displacement and Migration* (R. McLeman and F. Gemenne eds.). Routledge, New York.
- 2019 Climate change and migration crisis in Africa. In: *The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises* (C. Menjívar, M. Ruiz and I. Nes, eds.). OUP, Oxford.

Zickgraf, C., F.de Longueville, P. Ozer, F. Gemenne and S. Vigil Diaz Telenti

- 2016 *The Impact of Vulnerability and Resilience to Environmental Changes on Mobility Patterns in West Africa*. World Bank, Washington DC. Available at www.knomad.org/docs/working_papers/KNOMAD%20WP%20The%20Impact%20of%20Vulnerability%20and%20Resilience%20to%20Environmental%20Change%20and%20Migration.pdf.