Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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MARCH 2023

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE NATIONAL AND COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FRAMEWORKS IN KENYA

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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 meeting the 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.

The study is framed under a joint programme "Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region". The Joint Programme is a partnership between IOM, the International Organization for Migration; ILO, the International Labour Organization; PDD, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (hosted under United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)); UNHCR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; IGAD Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development; ICPAC, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre; and the IGAD Member states Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

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

This study was commissioned by IOM Kenya.
This publication was produced with the financial support of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Dr Nicodemus Nyandiko – consultant and the author of this report.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the programme partners nor the views of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust fund.

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This publication was issued without formal editing by IOM.
This publication was issued without IOM Publications Unit (PUB) approval.
This publication was issued without IOM Research Unit (RES) approval.

Required citation: International Organization for Migration Kenya Country Office, 2023. *Analysis of Human Mobility in the National and County Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks in Kenya.* IOM, Kenya.

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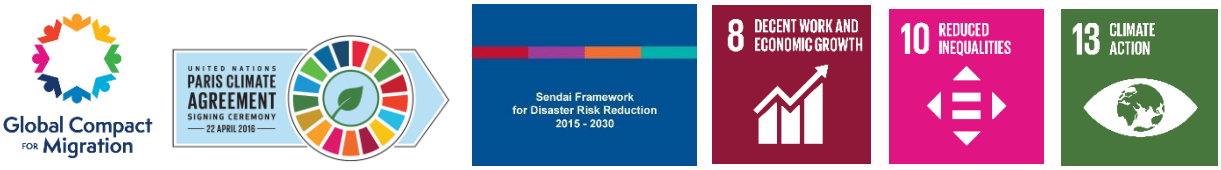

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Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi- Arid Land
AU/C	African Union/Commission
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCFP	Climate Change Framework Policy
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Country Office
CCRMF	Climate Change Risk Management Framework
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSAS	Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
DM	Disaster Management
DRR/M	Disaster Risk Reduction/Management
EAC	East Africa Community
EHOA RO	Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Green Economy
GES	Green Economy Strategy
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy & Implementation Plan
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GHGs	Green House Gases
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INDC	Initially Determined Contributions
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRCCS	IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy
KCSAS	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KII	Key Informant Interview
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MECC	Migration, Environment and Climate Change
MPTF	Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCA	National Climate Change Adaptation
NCCA	National Climate Change Act
NCCAP	National Climate Action Plan
NCCPF	National Climate Change Policy Framework
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDMU	National Disaster Management Unit
NDOC	National Disaster Operation Centre
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
NPCF	National Policy on Climate Finance
NPDRM	National Platform for Disaster Risk Management
OEIWG	Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PoA	Programme of Action
SoPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
TCCCAAP	Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan
TCCCF	Turkana County Climate Change Fund
TCCCP	Turkana County Climate Change Policy
TCEDMA	Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOPS	United Nation Office for Project Services
USD	United States Dollar
WiA	Words into Action
WRA	Water Resources Authority

Terminologies

Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. *Directly* affected are those who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, or relocated; or who have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets. *Indirectly* affected are people who have suffered consequences other than or in addition to direct effects over time due to disruption or changes in the economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce, work, or social, health, and psychological consequences.[1]

Cross-border disaster displacement: In the context of disasters and the effects of climate change refers to situations where people flee or are displaced across borders due to a sudden- or slow-onset disasters, or as a result of the adverse effects of climate change.[2]

Disaster Displacement: The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard.[3]

Environmental Migration: The movement of persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence.[4]

Human mobility: Refers to three forms of population movement: (a) displacement, understood as the primarily forced movement of persons; (b) migration, the primarily voluntary movement of persons; and (c) planned relocation, the planned process of settling persons or groups of persons in a new location. (Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework).

Internally Displaced Persons: Are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).

Protection: Refers to any positive action, whether or not based on legal obligations, undertaken by States on behalf of disaster displaced persons or persons at risk of being displaced that aim at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of applicable bodies of law, namely human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law (Protection Agenda).

Planned relocation: In the context of disasters or environmental degradation, including when due to the effects of climate change, a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are

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[1] UNDRR. *Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction*, pp. 1–41 (2016).
[2] UNHCR. *The Nansen Initiative Definitions.* Retrieved from *https://www.unhcr.org/5448c7939.pdf*.
[3] IOM. *Glossary on Migration: N 34*, (2019).
[4] Ibid.

assisted to move away from their homes or place of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives.[5]

Migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.[6] In this regard, migration may also be internal or cross-border.

[5] IOM. *Glossary on Migration: N 34*, (2019).
[6] Ibid.

Executive summary

Located in the greater Horn of Africa, Kenya is one of the highly vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, with drought cycles becoming shorter, unpredictable, and prolonged, and on the contrary, compounded with more erratic rainfall patterns. Approximately 89 per cent of the country's land mass is considered arid and semi-arid land (ASAL). In addition, 70 per cent of Kenya's rural population is dependent on agriculture which is heavily reliant on rainfalls. Among the ASAL counties, Turkana County is one of the most exposed and susceptible regions to climate change due to environmental, social, and economic factors. Since September 2021, Kenya has been experiencing a historic drought with a high possibility of five consecutive failing rainy seasons. With the March-May 2022 rainy season recording the driest in the last 70 years, the prolonged situation affects people reliant on rain-fed livelihoods such as pastoralism and farming. In terms of its impact on livelihoods, changing climate is affecting the patterns of human mobility in Kenya, with pastoral communities migrating internally and cross-border in search of water, pasture and alternative livelihoods. According to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix, the number of pastoralist dropouts recorded is over 65,000 households in Turkana County. Since many of the pastoralists have lost their livelihoods, there has been a trend of pastoralists migrating to locations both internally and internationally where they can find better access to water, food and sometimes aid. In addition, women and children are often left behind in the village, with limited access to resources such as water and money, while men go out to seek a more suitable environment for their livestock. A gender-sensitive lens is necessary to respond to the unique needs of people at risk of displacement, people on the move and people staying in a new destination. The findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix data collection carried out in Turkana show that 89 per cent of the sublocations in the county reported absentees who have left the area due to drought. Although there are many climate change-associated movements in Kenya, the inclusion of the human mobility aspect in existing policies and frameworks at national and county level has not been given enough attention.

The IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Unit in Kenya engages in policy support and advocacy, research, capacity strengthening, and operational activities around migration, environment, and climate change in collaboration with the Government of Kenya. Under the MECC portfolio, this report was developed from the results of the study on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change, Research, and Policy in the IGAD region with a focus on the national and Turkana County climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks.

The study was commissioned by IOM and is an output from the joint programme "*Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region*", a partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) secretariat, including its Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC). The joint programme supports the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The GCM indicates that slow onset environmental degradation, disasters, and climate change

impacts are drivers of contemporary migration. The GCM outlines the necessity to address climate change and environmental root causes of migration through comprehensive measures at the national level as well as investment in climate adaptation and mitigation.

The study attempted to find the needs and opportunities for stronger integration of human mobility at the national and local level of climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR), green economy, and related policies and plans in Kenya.

The study's findings show increased recognition of human mobility in the frameworks since the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) was developed in Kenya in 2010. There are instances where the frameworks make significant – direct and extensive – mentions of human mobility, particularly at the national level. NCCRS and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) particularly mention displacement and migration in the context of climate change.

Furthermore, at the county level, pastoral mobility was extensively covered in the county policies reflecting the mobility trend of Turkana County. For example, Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP) acknowledges human mobility as an important coping strategy for pastoralists during drought. However, there are spaces for these analysed policy documents to integrate human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) aspects comprehensively, including diaspora, and recognizing them as resources that can be utilized in climate change actions.

From the gender and human rights lens, six national and four county climate change policy documents recognized the vulnerabilities faced by women in disaster and climate change contexts, however, those documents still need to enrich the aspects of gender and human rights. For example, while NCCRS acknowledges that vulnerabilities caused by climate change differ by gender, it makes no reference to the human rights of people affected by climate change. At county level, Turkana County Climate Change Policy partly contributes to safeguarding the rights of men and women although there is no direct reference to protecting human rights by addressing the impacts of climate change. Further enhancement on gender and human rights angle in the climate change and DRR/M policy documents are necessary to address the root causes of climate change that force people to move.

The study concludes that all policy documents reviewed indicate the adverse impacts of climate change, increasing the vulnerabilities of populations in the ASALs. Consequently, human mobility is projected to increase, partly triggered by inadequate water, food insecurity, extreme weather and climate events, and environmental degradation. Furthermore, the study concludes that the idea of human mobility in climate change is relatively new in Kenya and still needs an effort for it to be thoroughly understood at both national and county level and incorporated into the existing and future frameworks. There is a need to increase understanding towards the concept of human mobility in the context of climate change among stakeholders at the national and county level and build capacity to contribute to policy design and implementation.

From the findings, the study suggests the following recommendations for the Government of Kenya, the IGAD Secretariat, and relevant stakeholders in line with implementing the Global Compact for Migration and Agenda 2030.

Recommendations

1. ***National and County Governments in Kenya to fully incorporate human mobility in the relevant climate change and DRM policies and plans***

To achieve this objective, the following recommendations are suggested (*see Table 2 for details*):

Recommendation 1.1: To inform the creation of risk-informed, gender-sensitive, and human rights-based policies and legislation that can help prevent new risks and reduce existing ones as envisioned in the Sendai Framework, the Turkana County Government should carry out a thorough risk and vulnerability assessment that includes displacement risk and irregular movements;

Recommendation 1.2: To strengthen national and county-level capacities of stakeholders and their role in achieving the sustainable development agenda in Kenya, IOM and other stakeholders, such as IGAD and ICPAC, should consider organizing awareness-raising events on climate change and disasters in the context of human mobility;

Recommendation 1.3: Given the effects of climate change, the National Government, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and in collaboration with the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration, should examine the possibility of creating an extensive guideline to assist sectors and stakeholders in better integrating gender and human mobility into their frameworks;

Recommendation 1.4: The Turkana County Government and the National Government should work with IOM and other stakeholders to revise the Climate Change Action Plan, which expires in 2022, and ensure it effectively incorporates human mobility, is gender-responsive, and recognizes human rights. Further, the role that migrants play in combating climate change should be acknowledged**;**

Recommendation 1.5: IOM and other stakeholders should support Turkana County in strengthening or establishing climate change coordination and monitoring systems, with a focus on the ward climate change committees and their ability to carry out their duties as outlined in the climate change frameworks;

Recommendation 1.6: The Turkana County Government, with support from IOM, should prioritize mapping the potential of migrants and the diaspora and creating an enabling environment for advancing climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. ***Turkana County Government should accelerate efforts to finalize policies that reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) to tackle human mobility triggers***

The Turkana County Government, with the support of the national government and other stakeholders, may decide to pursue the following policy and programmatic measures to contribute to the climate mitigation goal and tackle the human mobility triggers:

Recommendation 2.1: To strengthen the restoration of rangeland ecosystems, increase the resilience of livelihoods, and support carbon sequestration, the Turkana County Government, with the support of IOM and other stakeholders, should support the finalization/review of the Natural Resource Management Policy, Environmental Action Plan, and Rangeland Strategy;

Recommendation 2.2: The Turkana County Government, with the support of stakeholders, should implement a greening the county initiative to increase tree cover to ten per cent from the current estimate of two per cent;

Recommendation 2.3: The Turkana County should design measures to promote sustainable land management practices to enhance the productivity of the ecosystems and livelihoods;

Recommendation 2.4: IOM, in collaboration with other stakeholders, should support the Turkana County Government in cascading the implementation of the climate-smart agriculture strategy and the sustainable land management strategy to enable agriculture/pastoralists to contribute to the twin objectives of curbing GHG emissions and enhancing their resilience, as envisioned in the CSA Strategy.

3. ***The Turkana County Government should develop policies and plans to restore rangeland degradation and enhance its productivity to achieve safe, orderly, and regular pastoral mobility along the transhumance corridors***

Recommendation 3.1: The Turkana County Government, with support from UN Agencies, should support the development of the rangeland plan, the natural resource management plan, and the implementation of the Transition Implementation Plan for Turkana County to enhance the resilience of the environment;

Recommendation 3.2: The Turkana County Government, in collaboration with migrants, should develop and implement a sustainable Prosopis management strategy;

Recommendation 3.3: The Turkana County Government should consider regulating artisanal mining and sand harvesting through a policy or legislation;

Recommendation 3.4: The Turkana County Government should initiate dialogue with local communities and stakeholders on developing guidelines for sustainable charcoal burning;

Recommendation 3.5: To improve pastoralists' access to seasonal pasture and water, IOM should work with development partners to support the county government in investing in resources and services along transhumance corridors, such as watering points, educational facilities, animal and human health facilities, and so on;

4. ***The Turkana County Government should, in collaboration with stakeholders and the diaspora, integrate human mobility into disaster preparedness plans, early warning systems, and early action measures.***

Recommendation 4.1: IGAD should support the Turkana County government in developing a gender- and disability-responsive multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS) with adequate technical and financial resources for early action. This should be linked to an effective Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) or Situation Room modelled on the recently established ICPAC Situation Room. It should be linked to the National Disaster Operation Centre, with the capability to monitor and respond to all hazards or emergencies as they evolve;

Recommendation 4.2: IOM and other stakeholders should support the Turkana County Government in promoting a climate and weather information system that is well packaged, accurate, timely, and reliable for all farmers and pastoralists, including women, for improved decision-making that integrates indigenous knowledge;

Recommendation 4.3: The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), with support from IOM and other stakeholders, should update the Turkana County Drought Contingency to cover multiple hazards;

Recommendation 4.4: The Turkana County Government should undertake a comprehensive mapping, zonation, and gazettement of hazardous areas in the county using geospatial technology to support orderly movements, relocations, or evacuations in the event of a threat;

Recommendation 4.5: The Turkana County Government should provide adequate financial resources, including leveraging on the diaspora's resources, to support early warning and early action;

Recommendation 4.6: The Turkana County Government, with support from IOM, should prioritize the creation of an enabling environment to tap into the migrant's resources, such as diaspora skills transfers and technology to advance the disaster resilience-building interventions, including their mapping to understand their potential role.

Recommendation 4.7: The National Government should include the migration, environment and climate change nexus in their upcoming National Action Plan for the GCM.

Introduction

Background and context

This study was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and it focuses on Kenya's Turkana County as a case study under a joint programme titled, *"Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region."* The programme is jointly implemented by IOM, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), with generous support from the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) hosted under the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

This joint programme facilitates pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizes displacement risks in the face of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters. It is in line with the vision and guiding principles of the GCM, particularly: Objective one, collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies; Objective two, minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin; and objective five, enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration.

This is to be achieved by addressing needs and gaps in the four pillars of the programme;

I) Data and Knowledge;
II) National and Regional Policy Frameworks;
III) Disaster Displacement Preparedness; and
IV) Regular Migration Pathways.

The study focused on pillar II: National and Regional Policy Frameworks, which aims to strengthen Kenya's policy frameworks to respond to human mobility challenges in the context of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation by assessing the comprehensiveness of existing national and Turkana County policy responses to these challenges. Recommendations on how mobility could be better integrated and strengthened in the identified documents have been drawn, considering migrants' rights and gender perspectives.

For this research, the focus was on Turkana County, which acted as the case study. It is located in the northwest of the Republic of Kenya, and is the second largest county, straddling an area of 71,597.6 km^2. Turkana County borders Uganda to the west and Ethiopia and South Sudan to the north.

According to the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018–2022, the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) county is rich in minerals and has a large population of livestock, which is the main source of livelihood. The county hosts thousands of refugees, who are majorly from South Sudan, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Refugees reside in two areas within Turkana County: Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement. The CIDP indicates that pastoralism has come under intense pressure due to interrelated issues, including population growth, the impacts of climate change, increased drought, and continued environmental degradation. Subsequently, natural resources are limited and often prompt

conflict among neighbouring countries and counties. Addressing food security, provision of safe and adequate water, poverty, malnutrition, education, gender inequalities, and ecosystem degradation form key priorities in the current CIDP in terms of its development ambitions and economic, social, environmental, and political potential.[7]

According to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), there was strong evidence presented that global surface temperatures have continued to increase by 1.09°C in 2011–2020 above 1850–1900.[8] Across Africa, the surface temperature had risen by 0.5–2°C over the past 100 years, and from 1950 on, climate change had altered the magnitude and frequency of extreme climate events.[9] The CIDP points out that the frequency of cold days, cold nights, and frost has decreased while the frequency of hot days, hot nights, and heat waves has increased. A temperature rise has been observed across all seasons in Kenya, indicating that Kenya's climate is dramatically changing.

The Turkana County CIDP 2018–2022 further reiterates that:

"The minimum and maximum air temperatures in Turkana rose by 2°C and 3°C between 1967 and 2012. Increased temperatures result in increased levels of evapotranspiration, which negatively impacts water availability and plant growth. Precipitation patterns have also changed, with the long rainy season becoming shorter and drier and the short rainy season becoming longer and wetter, affecting the ability of pasture to grow effectively. The annual precipitation average is 250 mm."[10]

The changing climate has contributed to adverse impacts, including land degradation, increased frequency and intensity of droughts, famine, loss of livestock, an increase in vector-borne diseases, and pastoral mobility. This calls for increased investment to reduce exposure and vulnerability and enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of the community.

[7] Turkana County Government. *Turkana County Integrated Plan (CIDP) 2018–2022, (2022).*

[8] Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change Report. *Sixth Assessment Report* (Geneva, 2022).

[9] Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Action Plan, 2018–2022* (Nairobi, 2018).

[10] See note 1 above.

Objectives and Methodology

Objective of the study

Drawing on the IGAD study on "*Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Development Policies and their Consideration of Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility in the IGAD Region"*[11], the study sought to achieve two objectives:

i. To conduct the study on migration, environment, and climate change, research, and policy in the IGAD region with a focus on Kenya and Turkana County specifically, and
ii. To design pilot project(s) together with relevant governments and local communities to "*validate and test"* the practicality and usefulness of the recommendations from this study.

Overall, the study sought to answer the question, "What are the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in national and local level climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR), green economy, and related policies and plans, considering current and predicted future climate impacts in the region?"

Methodology

The non-experimental descriptive case study design incorporated an in-depth desk review of existing policy documents and interviews with key stakeholders.

The documents used were obtained from online sources as well as national and local focal persons. A list of these documents was initially developed and agreed upon with IOM before embarking on the study (see details in Annex 1). A thorough review of existing climate change and DRR/M policies was conducted to achieve the study objectives and identify the gaps and opportunities. Strategies and plans were implemented at the national and county level using a guide shown in Annex 4. A rating of *nil*, *some,* or *significant* was applied depending on how migration, displacement, and planned relocation were considered in relation to the environment, disasters, and climate change trends, while also assessing to what extent gender and human rights approaches are incorporated in the documents.

Thirty stakeholders from the National and County Governments, IOM, and local NGOs were interviewed for their insights on human mobility in relation to climate change. A semi-structured interview protocol was also created. The list of the key informants consulted is presented in Annex 2.

The analysis of the desk review was supported by the rating demonstrated in Table 1 below on the strength of integration of human mobility, gender, and human rights in the frameworks.

[11] https://igad.int/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Report-on-Disaster-Displacement-and-Human-Mobility-in-DRR-Climate-Change-Adaptation-and-development-policies.pdf.

Table 1: Rating of the level of integration of human mobility in the frameworks

Dimension	Description of the element	Rating
Integration of human mobility	The document does not refer to human mobility at all.	nil
	The document only recognizes one element of human mobility, namely, migration, displacement, or relocation.	some
	The document makes extensive reference to all elements of human mobility, including the recognition of mobility as an adaptation measure in different climate trends.	significant
Integration of gender and vulnerable persons in the frameworks	The document does not recognize all vulnerabilities because of climate change, such as those of women, older persons, children, and older persons with disabilities.	nil
	The document does not recognize all the vulnerabilities, such as those of women, older persons, children, and persons with disabilities, and does not include adaptation measures.	Some
	The document does not recognize all vulnerabilities, such as those of women, older persons, children, and persons with disabilities, but includes them in adaptation and resilience building.	Significant
Human rights approach to climate action	The document does not refer to the nexus between climate change and human rights.	nil
	The document refers to human rights only in relation to climate change impacts.	some
	The document makes extensive reference to human rights in the context of climate and disasters in the design of policies, including participation of affected persons in climate action, protection of vulnerable persons, and the right to access climate information, among others.	significant

Furthermore, both positive and negative aspects of migration were considered, such as the utilization of skills and resources by migrants, including diaspora, to support climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in their communities. Migrants are recognized as individuals with knowledge, skills and resources that could strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

The analysis of human mobility in the frameworks has been discussed and further summarized in a table format for national and county frameworks. Section 3 includes a descriptive analysis of the extent to which human mobility is integrated into policies and legislation. Conclusions and recommendations are given in sections four and five, respectively.

Where gaps or opportunities in policy frameworks were identified, the study provides avenues to tackle them to ensure human mobility is comprehensively addressed, the needs of migrants and local communities are met, and long-term solutions are provided.

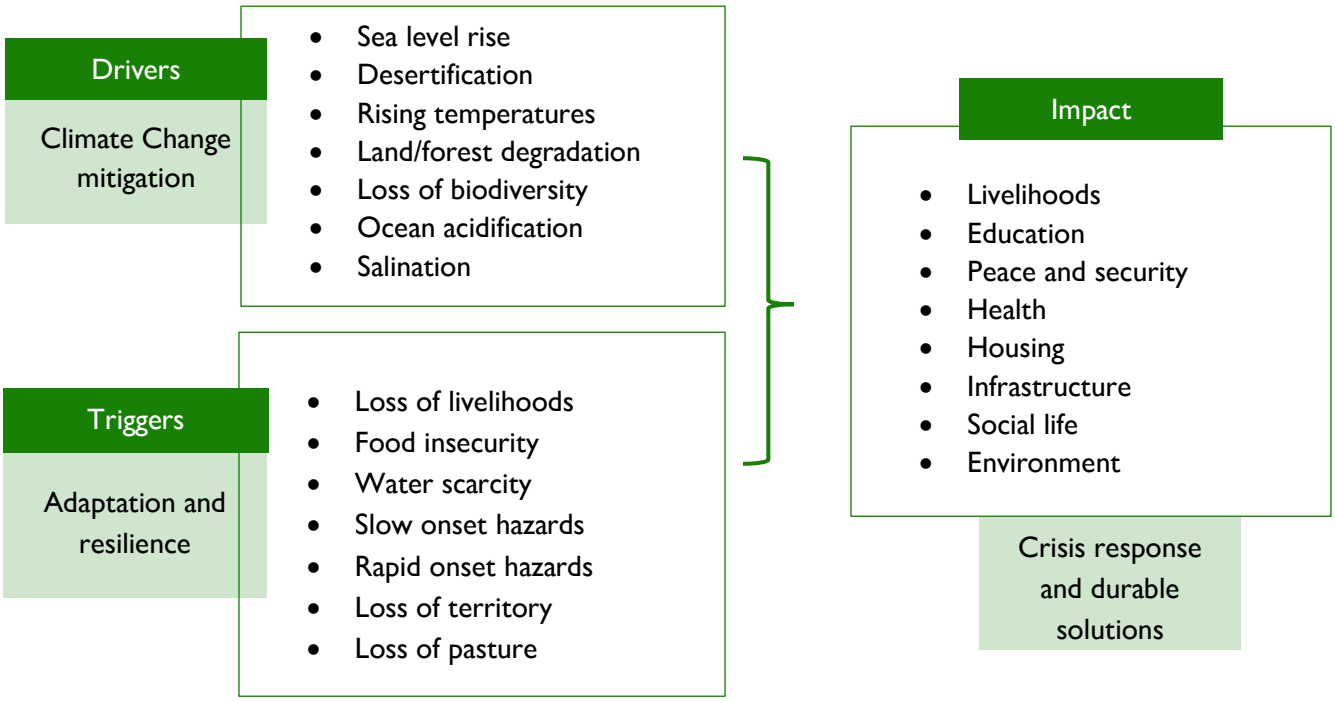
The report has benefited from extensive input and feedback from the IOM Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC) Unit and a validation workshop organized by the IOM MECC Unit in Turkana County on 5 May 2022. Two officers from the National Coordination Mechanisms for Migration and a national government officer from the Ministry of Environment attended the validation workshop, among others.

Conceptual framing of the study

This study utilized an analytical framework to enhance the understanding of human mobility in the context of climate change and to bring out the conceptual issues underpinning the research. The framework considers environmental migration as being influenced by drivers, triggers, and impacts, as shown in Figure 1. The drivers of migration include the slow-onset effects of climate change such as desertification, rising temperatures, sea level rise, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity, and salination that cause people to move from their homes and are projected to have an increasing impact in the future.[12] The triggers of migration in the context of climate change are loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, water scarcity and loss of biodiversity, and rapid-onset hazards such as floods and landslides. The impacts of current and future climate change are on livelihoods, education, peace and security, housing and infrastructure, the environment, and human mobility dynamics. However, the slow-onset nature of climate change effects poses a challenge to monitoring all the incidences of migration, particularly at the local level. This stands in stark contrast to the clearly visible and well-documented movements caused by sudden onset climatic events such as flooding, which cause displacement or forced migration.

[12] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. *Addressing Internal Displacement in the Context of Climate Change* (2017).

Figure 1: Conceptual Framing Underpinning the Study



Adopted from: IDMC, 2017

This framework supported the analysis of the policy documents to identify gaps and understand how the movements are framed, whether from drivers, triggers, or impacts. Based on this understanding , climate change and disaster-related policies, programmes, and projects can be designed to prevent irregular migration and the risk of displacement, as well as to integrate labour mobility and the diaspora by developing and harnessing migrants' resources and skills for climate change action.

However, if policy interventions to address irregular migration are insufficient, people's lives could be negatively impacted in terms of economies, peace, and stability. For this reason, it's crucial to develop inclusive and all-encompassing adaptation strategies. Investing in socioeconomic development is another way to address migration through livelihood interventions. These include interventions for vulnerable groups of people, as well as their human capital, to strengthen their ability to cope with changes in their environment or, where appropriate, migrate safely while ensuring their human rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled.[13] From this framework, climate change mitigation can address the drivers of migration, while adaptation and resilience building can address the triggers, and crisis response can address the impacts.

[13] Government of Kenya. *The Kenya Constitution 2010*, *Articles 21, 26, 41, 42 and 43* (Nairobi, 2010).

Summary of the policy landscape

Three global frameworks were critical in informing this study: The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration; the Paris Agreement; and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. All three are relevant in facilitating pathways for regular migration and minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in Kenya.

The summaries of the three global frameworks and summaries of 11 national and six county-level climate change frameworks are presented in Annex 6. The summarized policies served as inputs for the analysis presented in the subsequent chapters.

List of Frameworks Reviewed in the Study

Global Frameworks

- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), 2018
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), 2015–2030
- Paris Agreement, 2015

Kenya's National Climate Change Frameworks

- National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), 2010
- National Climate Change Act (NCCA), 2016
- National Policy on Climate Finance (NPCF), 2016
- Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations (PFMR), 2018
- National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2018–2022
- Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2015–2030
- Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), 2016–2030
- Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS), 2017–2026
- Climate Change Risk Management Framework (CCRM), 2016
- National Climate Change Framework Policy (NCCF), 2016
- National Disaster Risk Management Policy (NDRM), 2017

Turkana County climate change policy frameworks

- Turkana County Climate Change Policy (TCCCP), 2021
- Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021
- Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP), 2018–2022
- Turkana County Disaster Risk Management Policy (TCDRMP)
- Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, (TCEDMA) no. 14 of 2016
- Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation, 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021

Human mobility in national and county climate change frameworks

Overview

This section presents an analysis of the extent to which human mobility (migration, displacement, or planned relocation) in the context of climate change and disasters is integrated in national and county climate change policies, plans, and legislation. It draws on the framing of human mobility from the GCM, the SFDRR, and the Paris Agreement and is informed by the study's conceptual framework, as discussed in Section 1. In addition, it builds on the insights from the key informant interviews. A comparison has also been made to the IGAD study on *"Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Development Policies and their consideration of Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility in the IGAD Region"*.

Annexes 1 and 2 show the results of an analysis of 11 national and six county climate change and DRR/M frameworks. The extent to which the frameworks include protection, respect, and fulfilment of the rights of migrants in the context of climate change is highlighted in the annexes.

The findings show there has been increasing recognition of human mobility, starting from 2010, when the first document was developed in Kenya, despite the concept being relatively little known. There are instances where the documents make direct and extensive references to "human mobility". These are the NCCRS, NAP Kenya, and NCCAP. However, all fail to consider all elements of human mobility: migration, displacement, and planned relocation. Most of the references mentioned result from sea level rise, extreme weather and climate events such as droughts and floods, conflicts and cattle raids, environmental changes, and transhumance as a coping strategy to drought and rural-urban migration. Fewer references are in the county documents, reflecting a lack of coherence across the frameworks.

The review shows there is mostly "no" and "some" mention of human mobility, such as "migration," "displacement," or "planned relocation" in both national and county-level climate change frameworks. Six national documents make some reference to human mobility, and five do not refer to human mobility. Three of the six county frameworks make some reference to human mobility, though in uneven contexts. None of the documents reviewed mention the use of skills of migrants, such as diaspora, for climate actions.

Human mobility in the national climate change frameworks

The NCCRS 2010, the country's first climate change document, provides the first recognition of human mobility, particularly displacement and migration, in the context of climate change. Specifically, the document mentions that "population displacement and migration from climate-sensitive and disaster-prone areas (such as drought-prone northern Kenya and sea-level rise in the coastal region) are expected to increase." Most of those on the move are expected to be from rural areas, heading towards urban agglomerations where assistance, income opportunities, and infrastructure may be perceived as more accessible and readily available. This move will create an enormous social, health, infrastructural, and management challenge for cities, subjecting them to unplanned population growth.[14] However, the

[14] Government of Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, *NCCRS*, p.11.

planned relocation of populations at risk of displacement and the role of human mobility as an adaptation strategy are not mentioned.

The NCCRS (2010) recognizes that environmental degradation, as witnessed through deforestation, overgrazing, and land degradation, will severely compound the adverse impacts of climate change in the country. It points out that the forest cover had dropped from 12 per cent at independence in 1963 to a mere two per cent in 2010, reducing significant amounts of water from Kenya's five water towers that drain to Lake Victoria.

The strategy recognizes that women, children, and other vulnerable groups are more affected by the adverse impacts of climate change in Kenya. This requires the protection of such vulnerable individuals in order to realize their rights and achieve sustainable development.

Despite the reference to displacement and migration as a result of climate change impacts, the strategy fails to provide concrete measures to ensure human mobility in all its forms is comprehensively addressed. Thus, the framework makes no provision for the protection of climate migrants nor utilizing migrants' skills and resources for climate actions.

The NCCAP (2018–2022) refers to both displacement and migration. The NCCAP notes that "the floods experienced in early 2018 claimed over 183 lives, displaced more than 225,000 people, including over 145,000 children, and led to the closure of over 700 schools."[15] Between 1990 and 2015, a total of 43 flood disasters happened in Kenya. This is equivalent to an average of 1.65 flood disasters per year. Each flood disaster affected 68,000 people on average. Estimates show that "267,000 Kenyans will be at risk from coastal flooding by 2030 because of sea level rise."[16]

The NCCAP recognizes that vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly and marginalized communities are the most affected. This may provide an opportunity for their engagement and to explore options for their protection. However, the data on impacts from these extreme events is not disaggregated to inform the differentiated impact of such extreme weather events on men and women.

Furthermore, the NCCAP indicates "on average, droughts in Kenya affect about 4.8 million people." It indirectly refers to human mobility by stressing that "droughts have destroyed livelihoods, triggered local conflicts over scarce resources, and eroded the ability of communities to cope,"[17] providing an avenue for securing the rights of those affected by climate change and disasters. In addition, the plan notes that the 2018 drought that seriously affected most ASAL counties left more than 3.4 million Kenyans severely food insecure, an estimated 500,000 people without access to water, and nearly 500,000 children acutely malnourished. Lack of water and even livelihood failure, often associated with droughts, trigger the movement of populations and intercommunal conflicts over scarce resources and are well documented in the various legal and policy frameworks reviewed.

The NCCAP mentions that ASAL counties, such as Turkana, are the most vulnerable to climate change and have the highest incidence of poverty and inequality with women mainly being affected. Food

[15] NCCAP p.13
[16] Ibid, p.12
[17] Ibid, p.13

insecurity, the plan notes, has led to the mushrooming of temporary settlements along the Lodwar-Kakuma road. The key informants emphasized the temporary expansion of communities along highways as a means of facilitating access to relief aid from the government and other stakeholders. The NCCAP further highlights that the ASAL areas have been experiencing rapid population growth and in-migration from densely populated highlands, which is likely to stress the already fragile ecosystem. The plan opines that climate change is likely to exacerbate cross-county and cross-country resource-based conflicts, particularly on pasture and water, which are projected to diminish as temperatures rise and rainfall becomes unpredictable and variable. The plan also mentions vulnerable people such as hunters and gatherers, pastoralists, and farmers, whose reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods is likely to trigger rural-urban migration, where they will live in high-risk disaster-prone settlements and informal settlements.[18]

The plan stresses "Floods, droughts, and landslides also contribute to movement of people, which affects effective planning. The most vulnerable include remote and pastoralist communities, hunters and gatherers, and fisher communities. They are affected by climate change because of environmental degradation and growing competition for land and water. Persons with disabilities, children, and the elderly are also vulnerable because of the potential impacts of climate change on their health, which is often related to their limited mobility."[19]

The NCCAP also expounds that at the household level, the impacts of climate change-related disasters are felt through crop failure, food and nutrition insecurity, lack of water for domestic use, and increased disease burden, among others. The NCCAP stresses that these impacts are heavier on women, children, and the elderly.[20] Floods are identified in the plan as having an immediate impact as compared to drought, such as the flooding witnessed in early 2018 that claimed over 183 lives and displaced more than 225,000 people.[21] These impacts are projected to escalate because of climate change and changes in other socio-economic characteristics of the country, hence fuelling more migration and displacement.

Therefore, the NCCAP recognizes that climate change and extreme weather and climate events, together with environmental degradation, are key drivers of human mobility. However, the plan fails to acknowledge the potential role the migrants can play in enhancing the county's resilience to climate change as there is no mention of utilizing migrants' skills, resources, and knowledge. Together with the SFDRR Priority 1, which seeks to understand and reduce the disaster risks, including the displacement risk, it can play a role in reducing the risk of displacement in the country.

The NAP Kenya (2015–2030) makes some reference to human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters. It recognizes droughts as the primary recurrent natural disaster in Kenya that has caused population displacements, emphasizing that "increased temperatures in the future are likely to exacerbate the drought conditions and may have a significant impact on water availability and general well-being." This suggests that future climate will increase the frequency and intensity of drought, potentially

[18] NCCAP p.13
[19] Ibid, p.13
[20] Ibid, p.50
[21] Ibid, p.51

increasing the risk of displacement, particularly in the ASAL Counties, unless drastic measures to reduce emissions are taken immediately.

The NAP Kenya further recognizes human mobility as a result of slow-onset sea level rise, indicating the potential for inundating low-lying areas in the coastal regions, which could drive migration and displacement of populations. As a medium-term sub-action to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups (women, orphans, vulnerable children, the elderly, and persons with disability), it is planned to promote their livelihood diversification to reduce rural-urban migration and reduce the structural drivers that force people to move.

The NAP Kenya has a section on climatic hazards and vulnerability which documents past drought impacts from 1983 to 2011/2012 that has resulted in devastating socioeconomic consequences, including the diversion of scarce budget resources to respond to emergencies, and advocates for improving the conditions of the most vulnerable people, including women and children.

However, similar to the NCCRS, the plan pays no attention to leveraging diaspora skills and resources for climate change actions.

The GESIP (2016–2030) makes some reference to human mobility, albeit on a much smaller scale compared to the NCRS and NCAAP, focusing mainly on movements in the context of urbanization in Kenya. GESIP notes that Kenya's rapidly growing population is a serious challenge, and the country is fast urbanizing, with nearly 50 per cent of Kenyans projected to live in urban areas by 2050. This will likely put more pressure on the already struggling education, water and sanitation, waste management, and health infrastructure in urban areas. GESIP further strives to engage all segments of the Kenyan society, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to accelerate opportunities to create decent jobs.[22]

The NCCF (2016) makes some reference of human mobility with regard to pastoralism. It mentions that pastoralism and livestock rearing are climate-sensitive ventures and that climate change, characterized by changes in rainfall variability and increased frequency of drought, is likely to increase "livestock mobility" due to "reduced availability of forage" and increased disease incidences.

"Pastoral mobility" was extensively raised during the validation workshop, where some participants stated that it should be recognized in addition to "human mobility" in the context of climate change and disasters in the ASAL counties as it is a main form of livelihood and it is highly affected by the adverse effects of climate change.

The NDRM 2017 Policy makes some reference to disaster displacement, documenting the extensive impacts of various hazards between the 1990s and 2006, which include 11 major droughts and 17 flood events that affected an average of 1,482,964 and 70,795 people, respectively. Although not explicitly stated, this data includes those who have been displaced internally or across borders. The policy highlights that the frequency and intensity of these hazards have increased, partly fuelled by climate change. "The

[22] Ibid., GESIP p.27.

economic cost of floods and droughts is estimated to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to about 2.0 per cent to 2.4 per cent of GDP each year, or approximately USD 500 million per year,"[23] stresses the policy.

The NDRM 2017 Policy highlights the need for strengthening contingency planning, early warning systems and evacuation measures, as well as risk and vulnerability assessment. All these measures, when implemented, will promote orderly migration, ensure the safety of the populations, and reduce the risk of displacement in the country, including Turkana County. However, key informants emphasized that implementing the policy is a challenge due to inadequate finances, weak early warning and early action mechanisms, and the limited capacity of the County Situation Room to monitor hazards 24/7, which will need enhanced prioritization in future investments to reduce disaster displacement and support more efficient and effective evacuations during emergencies.

The NCCPF 2016 Policy makes reference to the vulnerability of the ASALs due to low investments, desertification, and degradation which could drive migration, displacement, and relocation but does not address human mobility directly. "The ASALs are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially in the absence of sufficient investments in mechanisms to build resilience,"[24] asserts the NDRM 2017 policy. According to the policy, the ASALs are currently threatened by land degradation and desertification caused by climatic variations and human impacts such as overgrazing, smallholder farming on poor soils, and the establishment of small cities or towns. Consequences include loss of biodiversity, threats to animal and plant species, change in vegetation composition and structure, decrease in forest coverage, rapid deterioration of land cover, and depletion of water quality and quantity through the destruction of catchments and underground aquifers. [25]

The NCCA (2016) National Climate Fund Regulations (2018), and National Climate Finance Policy (2018) do not make any reference to human mobility nor leverage migrants, such as diaspora skills and resources for climate change actions. Furthermore, these frameworks have made little attempt to identify vulnerable persons who may be disproportionately affected by climate change and disasters in the country. However, migrants and the displaced are not only vulnerable groups but also have skills and resources that can contribute to building resilient societies and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Annex 7 presents a summary of the analysis of human mobility in climate change and disaster-related frameworks.

Human mobility in the Turkana County climate change frameworks

At the county level, the following documents have been analysed to determine the extent to which human mobility is integrated:

[23] Government of Kenya, *NDRM Policy*, p.20.
[24] Government of Kenya, *NDRM Policy*, p.10.
[25] Ibid, p.10.

- Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021;
- Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP), 2018–2022;
- Turkana County Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy (Undated);
- Turkana County Climate Change Policy(TCCCP), 2021;
- Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act (TCEDMA), no. 14 of 2016; and,
- Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation, 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021.

Three of the six county frameworks – the TCCCAAP, the DRM policy and the TCEDMA – make some reference to human mobility. However, none of the frameworks indicate that migrants, including diaspora, could contribute to climate action through their skills, knowledge, resources, investment.

Box 1: Forms of movements mentioned by Key Informants from Turkana County

1. Pastoral cross-county migration during drought period
2. Pastoral cross-country mobility during drought
3. Flood displacement/movement especially along the river lines
4. Movements from Lake Turkana due to swelling of the Lake
5. Movements as a result of urban floods in Turkana
6. Displacement from Turkwel Dam
7. Migrants on transit from other countries (Ethiopia and South Sudan)
8. Rural - Urban Migration
9. Migration along the Lake when the floods swept the Beach Management Units
10. Migration into the Lake by pastoral drop outs
11. Migration from polluted areas such as Kalokor
12. Migration to roadsides and highways
13. Migrants from Ethiopia to Kenya due to change in land policy
14. Migration due to conflicts and cattle raids
15. Migrants from Ethiopia en route to other countries via Turkana
16. Migrants from other countries to Kakuma Refugee Camp

Turkana county dominated by pastoralism. However, according to the key informants, different types of movements have been documented, such as rural-urban migration. These movements have been exacerbated by loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, and recurring droughts that have become more severe, forcing some pastoralists to leave. As shown in Box 1, discussions with the Turkana County informants revealed a wide range of internal and cross-border movements that are prevalent in the community, but only a few are reflected in the documents reviewed. The majority of the mobility discussed focused on human mobility in the context of pastoralism.

The TCCCAAP[26] frames movement in the context of rangeland degradation. The TCCCAAP mentions some of the triggers for human and pastoral mobility:

> "Impacts of climate change on rangeland include changes in water availability, pasture productivity, frequent droughts leading to massive livestock and wildlife deaths, increased human-wildlife conflict due to changes in migration patterns and or dispersal corridors, and incidences of vector-borne diseases on the tourism industry; increased resource-based conflicts between pastoralists as a result of livestock migration and the convergence in drought pastures; loss of biological diversity (plants, animal species, bees migration / die out) and reduced aesthetics of landscape as a result of degradation; invasive species (encroachment) and over-stocking as result of poor grazing plans leading to pasture depletion."

The TCCCAAP acknowledges that human mobility is an important pastoralist coping strategy and is critical to household survival during drought. The increase in livestock and human mobility has led to strains in providing social, economic, and relief services.[27] Increasing tree cover and sustainable management of forests[28] are some of the ways to protect the displaced.

This suggests that rangeland degradation in the context of climate change intersecting with intense droughts and overstocking is contributing to pasture depletion, increasing pastoral mobility, and further triggering intercommunal conflicts over scarce resources.[29]

The stakeholders mentioned a range of policy responses to curb land degradation and enhance rangeland ecosystems. These supporting frameworks, which are in different stages of development and implementation, include, but are not limited to, the Turkana County Natural Resource Management Policy, the Turkana County Environment Action Plan, the *Prosopis Spp*. Management Strategy, the Turkana County Artisanal Mining Policy, the Turkana County Rangeland Strategy, the Livestock Policy, and the Transhumance Corridor Plan, among others. All these instruments are in one way or another attempting to ensure the rangeland ecosystem is productive and can sufficiently support livelihoods and human life. Rangeland degradation is part of the rising problem of environmental degradation occurring worldwide due to increased human activities that may contribute to displacement risk and irregular migration in an increasingly interconnected world.[30] These plans may require careful examination to ensure they synergize and complement each other to limit duplication and wastage of scarce resources in their implementation.

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[26] Turkana County Government, TCCCAAP, p.34-42.
[27] Ibid, Section 7.4, p.20.
[28] Ibid, Section 10.5, p.39.
[29] This observation was pointed out several times during the consultations with the key informants and the participants during the validation workshop.
[30] United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), *Words into Action; Nature-Based Solutions for DRR (Geneva, 2Words into Action (WiA), Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience: A companion for implementing the Sendai Framework Target*, (Geneva, 2019).

The Turkana County DRM Policy (undated) acknowledges that the county experiences numerous complex disasters such as drought, floods, human and livestock diseases, food insecurity, conflicts and raids, and accidents. The policy makes some mentions of mobility in relation to the relocation of persons from disaster-prone and high-risk areas. It mentions raids, conflicts, floods, and droughts as some trigger factors for displacement and forced evacuations. The other climate change impacts that are likely to trigger movements in the county are food insecurity, separation, and loss of family among the displaced. However, no mention is made of using migrants' contributions, such as diaspora remittances, to advance disaster risk reduction efforts in the county.

The DRM policy also acknowledges that most of the disasters in the county are transboundary in nature, such as livestock and human epidemics, and thus calls for both internal and external coordination and collaboration with neighbouring counties and countries, working closely with private and public entities, local and international NGOs, and UN agencies in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response.

The DRM policy states that reduction of disaster risk and vulnerabilities requires undertaking systematic identification and assessment of disaster risks and enhancing early warning systems.[31] It equally mentions multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral planning as key to resilience building.

The DRM policy makes some reference to the protection of those displaced by disasters, and further reference to the protection of refugees is emphasized. The document highlights its aim to ensure effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation that provide protection both physically and in terms of human dignity.[32]

The disasters in Turkana often result in food insecurity and family separation. The policy thus proposes strategies for risk reduction such as peacebuilding and conflict resolution, community policing, disarmament, teaching skills to reformed warriors, community-based peace and security committees, conflict early warning systems, and adherence to international treaties.

The Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act (TCEDMA), No. 14 of 2016 provides some reference towards the protection of the displaced and facilitation of their durable solutions, emphasizing the need to have an integrated approach to disaster management at all levels in the county. The TCEDMA provides guidelines for evacuations, mandating the County Governor to cause the "evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property and make arrangements for their adequate care and protection; control or prevent the movement of people and the removal of livestock from disaster-prone areas."[33]

The TCEDMA mentions an integrated and coordinated approach with an emphasis on prevention, information sharing and dissemination, and early warnings to vulnerable populations; disaster management

[31] Ibid, Section 2.4, p.18.
[32] Ibid, Section 2.4, p.19.
[33] Ibid, Article 16.

drills; education training in schools; as well as analysis and assessments of early warning systems, measures that can be used to reduce the risk of displacement and regular movements within the county.[34]

The TCEDMA acknowledges that climatic changes are likely to disproportionately affect poor and underprivileged regions, communities, and people, as they are more vulnerable and have the least resources to adapt. Gender mainstreaming is one of the key strategies the county government is progressively adopting in its response to climate change. This involves assessing the impact of climate change on both women and men and enacting legislation, adopting policies, or developing programmes that address the impact while achieving gender equality. It is also critical that any laws, policies, or responses to climate change take into account the youth, as they represent a crossover between the present and future generations and are major players in socio-economic development, as highlighted in Chapter 4.[35]

The TCEDMA reveals a myriad of actions, projects, and strategies towards the protection of mobile populations that the county government has adapted for pastoralists to cope with the vagaries of climate change, with more programmes that strive to get more information to understand the current trends and mobility dynamics of pastoralist communities affected by persistent droughts.

A summary of the analysis of human mobility in Turkana County frameworks is shown in Annex 7.

Gender and human rights in the national and county climate change frameworks

The study examined the extent to which gender and human rights are reflected in the national and county-level climate change and DRR/M frameworks. The GCM requires states to develop climate change and DRR/M policies, plans, and legislation that are gender-sensitive, gender-responsive, and human rights-based. It also calls for the need to mainstream gender and promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as recognition of their leadership skills in climate change actions.

According to the study, six of the 11 national climate change frameworks make some mention of gender and vulnerable groups. The documents that make some reference to gender and recognize the vulnerabilities that women face in disaster and climate change contexts are the NCCRS, NCCAP, the National Climate Change Policy Framework and NAP Kenya.

The NCCRS (2010) articulates the need to "alleviate the condition of vulnerable persons having equitable opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities," and emphasizes women's vulnerability to climate change. The NCCRS makes no reference to human rights in relation to climate change.

The NCCAP (2018 – 2022) presents evidence that people are migrating because of their overreliance on resource-based livelihood. Reduced agricultural productivity as a result of climate change triggers rural-

[34] Ibid, Section 11, p.12-15.
[35] Ibid, Section 4.16, p22.

urban migration and a majority of these migrants settle in informal settlements and other high-risk areas.[36] These movements from rural to precarious urban settlements suggest the possibility of migrants being displaced twice, a situation that is likely to deepen their vulnerability. Women are identified as being among the vulnerable populations, with the NCCAP pointing out that their role as primary caregivers and providers of food and fuel makes them more vulnerable when flooding and droughts occur. "Drought compromises hygiene for women and girls, as the little water available is used for drinking and cooking, which negatively affects women's time management in the household." When nearby wells and water sources run dry, women travel long distances to search for water.[37] The NCCAP points out that "longer dry seasons mean women have to work harder to feed and care for their families."[38] It concludes that "Women are more likely to experience poverty, are less likely to own land, and have less socioeconomic power compared to men, making it difficult for them to recover from climate disasters that affect infrastructure, jobs, and housing."[39]

The NAP Kenya (2015 – 2030) recognizes orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, internally and externally displaced persons, marginalized persons, and pastoralists living in ASALs as the most vulnerable and entreats governments to ensure they have equitable opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities.[40] It underlines that these groups are particularly vulnerable to climate change and often have the least access to and control of resources, such as capital, credit, and land. They also tend to live in areas exposed to a variable and changing climates, such as arid lands and informal urban settlements, and are less able to cope with climate shocks and stresses.

In an effort to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable persons, the NAP Kenya provides for a range of measures to be implemented by the ministry(ies) responsible for gender, vulnerable groups, and youth; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); county governments; research institutions and academia; civil society; and the private sector to enhance the resilience of the vulnerable populations.[41] These include:

- Enhance access to the youth and women's enterprise funds.
- Strengthen and expand social protection and insurance mechanisms against major climate hazards.
- Establish affordable and accessible credit lines for the urban and rural poor, youth and other vulnerable groups.
- Create awareness for climate opportunities that women and youth can access.
- Promote livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups in order to reduce rural-urban migration.
- Promote and support climate-resilient, sustainable livelihoods.

[36] NCCAP p.14.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Ibid.
[39] Ibid.
[40] NCCAP P.34.
[41] Government of Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, *NAP 2015-203,* p. 35.

The NCCF (2016) focuses on mainstreaming gender, youth, and persons with special needs, with special mentions of the gender-diverse impacts of climate change being highlighted. The policy emphasizes that climate change exacerbates the social and economic inequality between men and women, hindering them from realizing their rights. Besides, the policy recognizes the potential role of women in addressing the impacts of climate change and building resilience through their skills and resources, which governments and partners should capitalize on.

Gender and vulnerable groups are also reflected in the Turkana County DRM policy, the TCCCAAP, and the Climate Change Policy. Most frameworks effectively articulate how men, women, and youth are vulnerable to catastrophes and climate change and how gender inequality continues to expand.

The TCCCAAP (2018 – 2022) mentions that, among the vulnerable groups, the poor, women, elderly, youth, and persons living with disabilities bear the brunt of climate change and variability. Given that climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events such as droughts and floods in the coming years, it is likely to pose a serious barrier to Kenya's Vision 2030 development agenda due to many people being left behind, including migrants and disaster-displaced persons.[42]

The Turkana County DRM policy commits to integrating gender considerations into all DRM mechanisms and processes. Gender mainstreaming has been given vital importance in the DRM policy through strengthening gender integration in the county to have adequate capacity to develop gender-responsive disaster preparedness and response plans. This can be achieved through women's economic empowerment, strengthening local women's networks, awareness campaigns, including both men and women in disaster response and management plans, and increasing justice and protection for women.

The DRM policy makes extensive reference to gender and human rights considerations in the context of disasters and risk reduction. It indicates that promoting and protecting the rights of all residents of Turkana County is part of the DRM policy, stressing that "DRR/M planning shall embrace a gender-sensitive, multi-disciplinary, and multi-sectoral approach."[43] The document recognizes the valuable leadership skills and knowledge of all genders in the design and implementation of DRR/M measures. This includes the migrants, displaced persons, other vulnerable groups, and those in the diaspora, further committing the whole of Turkana County Government and stakeholders to gender-responsive disaster preparedness and response plans.

Among the concrete gender-responsive measures for risk reduction that are postulated in the DRM policy include:

- Facilitate county capacity for sex-disaggregated data collection by gender and age through information management systems and capacity building of disaster management officers and/or focal points to improve targeting of programs and assistance;

[42] Turkana County Government, *TCCCAAP,* p.15.
[43] Turkana County Government, *DRM Policy*, p.42.

- Utilize gender-sensitive budgeting in risk communication programs to track outreach and benefits;
- Consult gender and communication experts in designing awareness campaigns for disaster preparedness and response;
- Increase women's leadership and participation in disaster governance from the community to county level;
- Strengthen women's economic empowerment through resilient livelihood systems;
- Include gender outreach and inclusivity in monitoring and evaluation of risk communication systems;
- Prioritize the use of non-traditional community-based media and partner with local women's networks as gender differences are evident in women's and men's uses of preferred and trusted media;
- Relate all risk communications to specific cultural groups based on sex- and age specific data in risk assessments;
- Ensure that disaster response teams in the county, sub-county, ward community, both men and women are equally represented;
- Increased protection of women & access to justice for women at risk and in need of protection;
- Promote gender awareness among local media professionals through networking and resource exchange with different media.

With the exception of Turkana County DRM policy, the leadership skills and resources that women have are not recognized at all in the other frameworks.

The TCCCP (2021) has some reference to gender and women's empowerment in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Women, people with disabilities, children, the elderly, and marginalized groups are identified as the most vulnerable. The document emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming. It proposes the need to assess the impact of climate change on both men and women, enact policies and laws to address the impacts to achieve gender equality, and empower women in the context of climate change. Although there is no explicit mention of protecting human rights by tackling the effects of climate change, this strategy, in part, helps to defend men's and women's rights.

The study finds that the national and county climate change and DRM instruments do not specifically reference how to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights in the context of changing climate. International human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), obligate states to assist migrants with dignity and address specific human rights protection needs.[44] Protection also includes those who migrate as a result of climate change or natural disasters.

[44] UN Human Rights Commission. *Human Rights, Climate Change and Migration (2022).*

Displacement Tracking Matrix Findings in Turkana

IOM has deployed Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Mobility Tracking and Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment in Turkana County in the last quarter of 2022 to assess the mobility dynamics and needs of mobile and host communities.

The findings indicated that 89 per cent of the sub-locations reported to have absentees.[45] The sub-locations who reported absentees cited drought as the main reason for movement in 150 sub-locations. While resource-based conflict has forced communities to leave their places of origin in 60 sub-locations and in the Turkana East sub-county, most sub-locations reported ethnic clashes among other issues. Furthermore, 11 sub-locations in Turkana East Sub-County were inaccessible to enumerators due to insecurities. The statistic under absentees gives clues about the situation on the ground and, therefore, can be utilized as an indicator to assess the resilience of the communities.

Moreover, the assessment sites have also cited the presence of arrivals in 87 sub-locations. 81 per cent of the arrival households have left their places of origin after 2020 during the dry spell. It was found that most people have moved within the same sub-county from one sub-location to another. These findings indicate that people move in close proximity to their places of origin for support and assistance.

Furthermore, 138 sub-locations with recorded absentees have also reported arrival households accounting for 19,850 homes. This means that the sub-locations already struggling with drought, resource-based conflict and/or ethnic clashes have now received new arrivals who might be subject to the already existing issues on the ground and are therefore most likely to move again.

During the assessment, "Lack of Food and Water" was cited as a challenge in 163 sub-locations (94 per cent) faced by the community between 2021 and 2022, followed by environmental changes in 105 sub-locations. Majority of the communities (80 per cent) have reported that when faced with environmental changes, they choose to migrate internally (individual/family) as a coping mechanism.

These findings prove that human mobility is dynamic and present in Turkana County. While individual migration may result in vulnerabilities for members of households who are left behind (usually the elderly, women, and children), when the safe and orderly migration is not incorporated into policies, it also creates vulnerabilities for the moving families as well as separated heads of households whether man or woman. It is also clear that each sub-location that produces absentees faces several issues, while other communities continue to move into those areas in search of support and assistance.

Therefore, from the human security perspective, human mobility should be incorporated into climate change policies both at the national and local levels to omit the insecurities that may arise from the negligence of it. Although etymological inconsistencies in migration, lack of migrant rights, and local

[45] Absentees are residents of their place of residence who have left their settlement because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflict, and flash floods or seasonal floods.

political agendas arising from the definition of displaced persons may seem as plausible limitations to be exploited as justifications for not addressing human mobility in a broader perspective, it is evident that if not tackled, climate change and cross-cutting issues may turn into insecurity traps.

Climate change adherence in Global Compact for Migration

Kenya was amongst the 152 member states who adopted the GCM at an intergovernmental conference on migration in Marrakesh, Morocco on 10 December 2018, followed by a Resolution (A/RES/73/195) adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December. The GCM represents a strategic and significant opportunity for Kenya, and member states, to progress in terms of overall international migration governance and management through inter-governmental dialogue, identification of existing migration policy, good practices and state commitments on migration. The GCM offers a space to fully acknowledge the importance of climatic and environmental drivers, the multi-causality of migration and the impacts of migration on the environment.

The Compact acknowledges the multi-causality of migration as environmental drivers interact with political, economic and demographic drivers. Through the Objective 2, "minimizing the adverse drivers of migration", States commit to creating conducive political, economic, social and environmental conditions for people to lead peaceful, productive and sustainable lives in their own country and to fulfil their aspirations while ensuring that deteriorating environments do not compel them to seek a livelihood elsewhere through irregular migration.

Furthermore, the GCM identifies slow onset environmental degradation, disasters, and climate change impacts as drivers of contemporary migration. Actionable commitments of the GCM outline the necessity to address climate change and environmental root causes of migration through comprehensive measures at the national level as well as investment in climate adaptation and mitigation. The GCM acknowledges that disaster preparedness measures need to better anticipate forced migration movements linked to disasters and calls for states to develop adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation taking into account the potential implications for migration, while recognizing that adaptation in the country of origin is a priority.

The text also acknowledges that adaptation in situ or the return of migrants might not be possible in some cases and that strengthening regular migration pathways needs to be part of migration management tools. Member States commit to cooperate to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave owing to slow-onset disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation and visa options, in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible.

The GCM recognizes the need for more investments in evidence, data, and research to address environmental migration challenges, by calling to strengthen joint analysis and sharing of information to

better map, understand, predict and address migration movements, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation.

In Kenya, a three-year Implementation Action Plan of the GCM 2020–2022 was developed in December 2020 in response to the urgent need to implement the Government's commitments encapsulated in the GCM. The Action Plan also aims to mainstream migration into national development by aligning it with global, regional, and Kenya's Vision 2030 aspirations. The Action Plan had an overall goal to set a road map for the implementation of the GCM, mainstream the role of migration in national security, and to strengthen the migration and development nexus. Specific objectives of the Action Plan included to:

a. Promote interagency and interstate cooperation and coordination on implementing the GCM for enhanced migration management.
b. Mainstream the role of migration in development by incorporating objects of the GCM in national policymaking processes, promoting strategic actions for implementing the GCM in the country.
c. Address the challenges of migration and forced displacements by strengthening national response to their impacts.
d. Establish mechanisms for collecting and collating data on the implementation of the GCM in a coherent manner for improved policymaking.
e. To enhance migration governance in the country through creating coherent, fact-based, planned policies, laws, regulations and institutions.

The Action Plan divided the objectives into five thematic areas. Each thematic area targeted specific GCM objectives and outlined activities, sub-activities, targets, key deliverables, key indicators, resources, timelines, budget (Kshs), and implementing agency. The GCM Objective two was included in thematic Area 2: Protecting Safety and Well-Being of Migrants, including through addressing the drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration. Although Objective two was targeted in thematic area two, the Action Plan did not make any reference to climate change and/or environmental degradation. Activities from this thematic area focused on developing information campaigns, developing media guidelines, implementing frameworks for migration management and creating a migration profile.

Even though climate change was mentioned as one of the national priorities in migration governance in the Plan, there was no other specific reference to climate change across the document. Reference to disasters, environmental degradation, and displacement due to climate change was also dismissed as part of the activities, sub-activities and indicators of the Plan. Although there is no specific reference to the MECC nexus, issues related to this nexus could be included in some of the activities outlined in the Plan, including:

- Conduct comprehensive migration data needs survey;
- Develop targeted information campaigns and create awareness at national and county levels to sensitize counties and citizens on the benefits of migration;
- Advocate for and enhance accessible channels of regular migration;
- Promote community-based and cross-border initiatives through partnerships to enhance information sharing for effective border management;

- Support initiatives and programs that promote regular migration to foster decent work in all sectors of the economy;
- Support initiatives and programs that address drivers of migration of particular groups such as the youth and women at county and national levels;
- Support the establishment and implementation of laws, policies and guidelines that empower all migrants and that promote mutual respect and coexistence between migrants and host societies in all sectors of life;
- Support county and national government authorities in establishing conducive policies and regulatory frameworks that promote inclusion of migration in national development.

In addition to including the MECC nexus in the activities above, this link needs to be mainstreamed and enhanced across the Action Plan. Issues related to MECC touch upon different sectors including but not limited to health, education, data, protection, border management, and human trafficking.

As the national government prepares to develop an action plan for 2023–2027, county governments, including the Turkana County Government and other county governments from ASALS, must be represented in the consultations. This will result in the creation of a new GCM action plan that will incorporate sub-local dimensions, such as those on climate change. A revamped action plan must also make a special mention of the humanitarian, peace, and development aspects of the MECC nexus.

Conclusions

This study analysed 11 national and six Turkana County climate change policies, plans, and legislations for climate change and DRR/M to determine the extent to which human mobility has been integrated into these documents and the coherence of the references therein.

Nearly all the documents indicated that the temperatures are rising, with adverse impacts of climate change being felt more in the ASALs due to their vulnerability, reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods, and poverty, among other factors. Consequently, human mobility is projected to increase, partly triggered by inadequate water, food insecurity, extreme weather and climate events, and environmental degradation. This is in congruence with recent studies that suggest climate change will amplify and intensify in-migration, out-migration and displacement trends as we accelerate towards 2030 and beyond due to our planet's unabated warming, making Turkana County a hot spot.

There is some but uneven integration of human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) and coherence of these references in the policies reviewed. Human mobility is mostly referenced in six national and four county frameworks. At the national level, the NCCRS, the NCCAP, the NAP Kenya, and the national DRM policy make quite extensive references to human mobility. However, these documents do not mention human mobility as a means of adapting to climate change .

At the county level, the DRM policy, TCCCAAP, TCCCP, and the TCEDMA make some mentions of human mobility. However, they do not fully recognize the contribution of migrants to climate change actions.

Although gender and vulnerabilities are recognized in most of the documents reviewed in this study (except in the legislative frameworks), the human rights approach to climate change and disasters is not captured. The Turkana County DRM policy was found to make the most extensive reference to gender.

Conversations with key informants confirm that the concept of human mobility in climate change is new and must be thoroughly understood and incorporated into the documents. There is an opportunity to integrate human mobility into documents due for review and development in the near future. These include the Rangeland Strategy, the Livestock Policy, the Natural Resource Management Plan, and the Country CCAP, which is due for review this year (2022). There is a need to build technical capacity among stakeholders at the national and county level on human mobility in the context of climate change to effectively and meaningfully contribute to policy design and implementation.

Recommendations

Recommendations are made to encourage coordinated action to address the drivers of migration and disaster displacement by reducing GHG emissions and incorporating human mobility into climate change frameworks and disaster preparedness plans. Specific steps to better integrate human mobility into the existing climate change frameworks have been made in Table 2.

1. ***Kenya's National and County Governments to fully incorporate human mobility in the relevant climate change and DRM policies and plans***

At the national level, there is potential to address migration resulting from climate change. Three documents, namely the NCCRS, NCCAP, and the NAP Kenya, include extensive human mobility inclusion in line with the GCM's aspirations and can inform policy responses in addressing drivers and structural factors that force people to move and are adequately addressed if properly implemented. However, despite making significant references to human mobility, these frameworks do not recognize diaspora resources in climate change actions, which may necessitate developing an accompanying Annex to ensure their inclusion.

The Turkana CCAAP will expire this year (2022), and the NCCAP and other sectoral policies under development present a strategic opportunity for the county government and stakeholders to ensure adequate and comprehensive integration of human mobility and diaspora engagement in the documents during the review process. At the county level, discussions with the stakeholders indicated that the coordination mechanisms for climate change actions have yet to be operationalized as envisaged in the climate change frameworks and that they require support to be operationalized. Specific recommendations on how to better integrate human mobility, gender, and human rights into national and county policy and legislation instruments are provided in Annex 9

Table 2: Recommendations on how to better incorporate human mobility in the Turkana County Policy Frameworks

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
The Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021	• Incentivise the diaspora to contribute resources for climate action. • Include women and other disadvantaged groups in all climate change coordination mechanisms. • Involve vulnerable people in raising awareness about climate change.	• Adjust the policy during the review to reflect human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change. • structures for coordination should include climate-affected persons. • Ensure access to funds for the relocation of people displaced because of climate change.	• Mainstream the concept of "leaving no one behind" in climate action. • Expand the concept of "leave no one behind" in strengthening the adaptive capacity of migrants. • Make provisions for relocation and evacuation. • Integrate climate information and evacuation planning in adaptation plans.	• Adjust policy to create a conducive environment for the engagement of the diaspora in climate action. • Consider diaspora investments and knowledge transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Ensure the climate-affected populations are involved in climate actions. • Include diaspora in the climate change coordination mechanisms.	• Expand climate change platforms to include and engage youth and women in climate action, such as awareness raising. • Support livelihood diversification for vulnerable persons. • Allocate resources to address gender equity in all climate change responses. • Ensure vulnerable groups participate in public consultations and decision-making on climate actions.
Turkana County Climate	• Ensure county climate change adaptation plans	• Engage migrants in policy objectives such	• Ensure sector plan include	• Map and analyse the diaspora for	• Include women and disadvantaged groups in all coordination

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP) 2018-2022	consider human mobility and gender in all climate action. • Include migration, displacement, and relocation in the climate change awareness-raising activities. • Incorporate the principle of "leave no one behind" in the context of migration as a guiding principle in climate action.	as improving the enabling environment for climate actions, strengthening resilience to the impact of climate change, catalyzing a low-carbon development pathway, supporting resource mobilization for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and raising awareness on climate change.	human mobility. • Invest in climate information services to address irregular movements. • Provide reliable and accurate weather information services to farmers and pastoralists.	climate action. • Incentivise the diaspora as well as the private sector to invest in climate action. • Involve the climate-affected populations in greening the county. • Identify and use indigenous and local community resources • Ensure migrants participate in all coordination mechanisms.	mechanisms, such as the ward committees. • Ensure women and disadvantaged groups are fully involved in all climate actions. • Provide for gender-sensitive and disaggregated data for monitoring inclusivity in climate actions.
Turkana County Disaster Risk Management Policy	• Include human mobility in the DRM policy. • Integrate disaster displacement into preparedness, contingency planning, and EWSs.	• Integrate migration and population displacements into DRR measures, including recovery and reconstruction. • Conduct a risk assessment to	• Strengthen the county ESWs and EOCs to support effective evacuations and regular movements.	• Incorporate displaced persons into county disaster platforms. • Link the platforms horizontally and vertically with migration	• Women and other vulnerable people should be included in Turkana County DRM policy. • Consider disability and vulnerability aspects in relocation and evacuation procedures.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
	• Strengthen coordination mechanisms and linkages with migration coordination structures for synergy and collaboration. • Create awareness about DRR/M. • Include displacement in recovery and rehabilitation to strengthen the resilience of human settlements and reduce exposure and vulnerability to displacement.	identify the risk of displacement. • Develop tools for predicting the risk of disaster displacement in the context of climate change. • In the context of changing climate, map and analyse displacement hotspots.		coordination mechanisms to enhance synergy. • Engage migrants and disaster-affected populations in drought contingency planning, disaster preparedness, and EWSs.	• Provide gender- and disability-sensitive EWS information.
Turkana County Climate Change Policy, 2021	• Include human mobility in the policy. • Mainstream CC, including migration into all sectors and plans, including Vision 2030, MTP, sector plans, CIDPs, and programs. • Provide an overarching county guidance system for integrating migration, such	• Ensure all sectors integrate human mobility into their climate change adaptation plans.	• Recognize migrants' and displaced persons' potential in resilience building.	• Ensure the policy recognizes the skills and resources of migrants in all sectoral adaptation activities. • Ensure the integration operates horizontally across sectors. • Vertical requires all sectors and	• Provide for measures to protect vulnerable people from the negative effects of climate change. • Involve vulnerable people in raising awareness and participating in climate change actions.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
	as through this policy and county climate change legislation.			levels of county government to implement climate change responses in their core functions.	
The Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, no. 14 of 2016	• Include human mobility in emergency planning and evacuation plans. • Mapping and analysis of emergencies and disaster hot spots. • Develop SOPs for evacuation and relocation. • Integrate gender, disability, and vulnerability considerations into emergency and evacuation plans. • Strengthen disaster response mechanisms and	• Include disaster displacement in emergency plans. • Develop standard operating procedures for evacuation and relocation. • Provide for evacuation and relocation in the Act. • Integrate displacement into disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response mechanisms.	• Strengthen EWSs and climate information services to address irregular movements and reduce the risk of displacement. • Provide for planned relocation in emergency plans. • Strengthen the EOC to operate 24/7. • Raise awareness about disaster hot spots.	• Engage disaster-displaced persons in developing risk reduction measures. • Engage disaster displaced population in evacuations and relocation. • Provide an enabling environment for the full participation of people affected by disasters to enhance resilience. • Involve disaster affected persons in raising awareness.	• Include measures to protect vulnerable groups during emergencies. • Provide gender and disability-sensitive risk information and communication during emergencies. • Include women and people with disabilities in evacuation and drills • Recognize human rights in the protection of people affected by disasters.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
	evacuation procedures to ensure rapid disaster response and displacement reduction.				
Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation, 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2021	• Incorporate human mobility into climate finance. • Include migration, displacement, and relocation among the climate response projects as part of the fund's objectives and purpose. • Allocate funds for green job creation, skills, and entrepreneurial development. • Include resources for the protection and fulfilment of human rights that can be threatened by climate change and disasters.	• Include investing in the root causes and structural factors that cause climate change and disasters.	• Allocate funds for green job creation and entrepreneurial development among migrants.	• Involve migrants and the diaspora in climate action. • Map and analyse the diaspora and private sector in investing in adaptation and mitigation interventions. • Create an enabling environment for engaging the diaspora's resources.	• Provide funds for livelihood diversification for women, youth, and people with special needs. • Support women, youth, and persons with disabilities in accessing green jobs and the creation of enterprises.

To address the gaps identified in the national and county policy frameworks, the following recommendations should be considered:

Recommendation 1.1: The Turkana County Government should undertake comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment to inform policy development, including displacement risk and irregular movements, to support the development of policies as a critical step toward designing risk-informed measures and to prevent the creation of new risk as envisaged in the Sendai Framework.

Recommendation 1.2: IOM and other stakeholders should consider organizing civic awareness-raising events on human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters to enhance the national and county-level capacities of stakeholders, local communities, and migrants and their role in achieving the sustainable development agenda in Kenya.

Recommendation 1.3: The National Government's Ministry of Environment and Forestry should consider developing a comprehensive guideline to support sectors and stakeholders in integrating human mobility into their frameworks given the adverse climate change impacts.

Recommendation 1.4: IOM and other stakeholders should support Turkana County and the National Government in updating the Climate Change Action Plan that expired in 2020 while ensuring it integrates human mobility, is gender-responsive and is human rights-based. It should acknowledge migrants' contributions to combating climate change.

Recommendation 1.5: IOM and other stakeholders should support Turkana County in strengthening or establishing a climate change coordination and monitoring system, paying particular focus to the ward climate change committees to fulfil their functions as spelled out in the frameworks.

Recommendation 1.6: The Turkana County Government should develop guidelines for engaging migrants, displaced populations, and the diaspora for climate action.

- Several strategic issues regarding human mobility and climate change need to be strongly embedded in the Rangeland Strategy, the Livestock Policy, the Natural Resource Management Plan, and the Country CCAP, which are due for review this year (2022). These include ensuring there is a strong gender inclusion and human rights approach in the document. The differentiated impacts of climate change on both women and men, as well as their potential contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation, are well-known and should be clearly articulated. The current and future impacts of CC on women's vulnerability and their potential role as caregivers in terms of providing food security, energy, water, natural resource management, and so on, should be recognized.
- Undertake mapping and analysis of relevant skills, resources, and technologies among migrants and the diaspora that can be utilized for climate change adaptation at national and county levels.
- The utilization of migrant skills and resources, including those in the diaspora, should be specified. Besides, participation by migrant populations in the design and implementation of policies that affect them should be realized through public participation guidelines.
- Improve the operationalization and capacity building of the various CC coordinating mechanisms, particularly the ward committees, to enable them to carry out their duties better.

A coordination mechanism may be established at the national and county levels to provide technical advice regarding human mobility in the context of climate change.

2. *Turkana County government to develop policies that tackle drivers of human mobility*

Literature shows that the rising temperatures, increased rainfall variability, and increased evapotranspiration associated with climate change are exerting pressure on the rangeland ecosystem, making it unproductive. A significant reduction in GHG emissions can tackle global warming and reduce the scale of human mobility by minimizing pressure on fragile drylands and climate-sensitive livelihoods. This is intended to allow people to stay in their usual places or to move in a more orderly and regular manner, which is facilitated by local and national frameworks as well as regional instruments such as the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. The goal of reducing GHGs is consistent with the Paris Agreement, which limits future temperature increases to less than 20 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.

The Turkana County government, with the support of the national government and other stakeholders, may decide to pursue the following policy and programmatic measures to contribute to the climate mitigation objective:

Recommendation 2.1: The Turkana County government, with the support of IOM and other stakeholders, should support the finalization or review of the Natural Resource Management Policy, Environmental Action Plan, and Rangeland Strategy to strengthen the restoration of rangeland ecosystems, enhance the resilience of livelihoods, and support carbon sequestration.

Recommendation 2.2: The Turkana County government, with the support of stakeholders, should implement greening in the county to increase tree cover to 10 per cent from the current estimate of two per cent.

Recommendation 2.3: IOM should consider, together with other stakeholders, supporting the development of a natural resource-based conflict management plan for Turkana County.

Recommendation 2.4: IOM, in collaboration with other stakeholders, should support the Turkana County government in cascading the implementation of a climate-smart agriculture strategy and a sustainable land management strategy to enable agriculture and pastoralists to contribute to the twin objectives of curbing GHG emissions and enhancing their resilience as envisioned in the CSA Strategy.

3. *Turkana County government should develop policies and plans to restore rangeland degradation and enhance its productivity to achieve a safe, orderly, and regular pastoral mobility and along the transhumance corridors*

Environmental degradation is one of the most prominent drivers of migration and is well documented in various policies and laws related to climate change and DRR/M, as well as in the GCM. These frameworks, as well as stakeholder consultations, have all recognised that the environment is under serious threat from various pressures exacerbated by climate change. Desertification, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, artisanal

mining, overgrazing, invasive weeds such as Prosopis spp., pollution, sand harvesting, deforestation, and charcoal burning are just a few examples. This has made the rangeland quite unproductive, undermined crop production, and reduced forage and water for the livestock, thereby triggering irregular cross-border and cross-country movements and conflicts over the dwindling resources. As a potential option for minimizing movements, this necessitates immediate action to restore degradation and build resilience per sector policies.

Besides, GIZ, together with IGAD, the Turkana County government, and other stakeholders, have mapped the transhumance routes for pastoralists and identified many gaps and opportunities that IOM and partners can invest in to permit regular pathways for the herders to access seasonal forage, water, markets, and other services.

To achieve this, the following measures are suggested, some of which overlap with recommendation number 1 above. They include:

Recommendation 3.1: The Turkana County Government, with assistance from UN agencies, should support the development of a rangeland plan, a natural resource management plan, and the implementation of Turkana County's Transition Implementation Plan to improve environmental resilience.

Recommendation 3.2: The Turkana County Government, in collaboration with migrants, should develop and implement a sustainable Prosopis management strategy.

Recommendation 3.3: The Turkana County Government should consider regulating artisanal mining and sand harvesting through a policy or legislation.

Recommendation 3.4: The Turkana County Government should initiate dialogue with the community and stakeholders on developing sustainable charcoal-burning guidelines.

Recommendation 3.5 IOM, in collaboration with development partners, should support the county government's investment in resources and services along the transhumance corridors where necessary, such as watering points, education facilities, animal and human health facilities, and so on, to enhance pastoralists' access to seasonal pasture and water.

4. ***Turkana County Government should, in collaboration with stakeholders and the diaspora, integrate human mobility into disaster preparedness plans, early warning systems and early action measures***

It is widely recognized that practical, people-centred Early Warning Systems (EWSs) linked to early action arrangements can save lives and support orderly and regular movements. They ensure that people and communities at risk are prepared and ready to act, including moving out of harm's way in the event of a disaster. These are some of the effective measures governments can implement to achieve the SFDRR's target of substantial reductions in disaster losses. However, most early warning systems fail due to weak

linkages to early response to trigger evacuations, limited integration of the communities at risk[46] and a lack of response capacity. Disaster-displaced persons and migrants need to be integrated into such EWSs as they are the most at risk and vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events. National and county DRM policies, the Green Economy Plan and Strategy, and NCCAP have recognized the critical role that EWSs can play in reducing losses and, to a lesser extent, displacement, thereby supporting regular movements in the face of increasing frequency of climate-induced hazards.

This is in coherence with the GCM Par. 18c, which requires states to;

> "establish or strengthen mechanisms to monitor and anticipate the development of risks and threats that might trigger or affect migration movements, strengthen early warning systems, develop emergency procedures and toolkits, launch emergency operations, and support post-emergency recovery, in close cooperation with and in support of other States, relevant national and local authorities, national human rights institutions, and civil society."

This is further reflected in the SFDRR under priority 4, which requires governments to focus on "enhancing disaster preparedness for an effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction."

To support strengthening the county's disaster preparedness and early action capacity, as well as integrating displacement into disaster preparedness and contingency plans, the following suggestions are made:

Recommendation 4.1: IOM and other stakeholders should support the Turkana County Government in developing gender- and disability-responsive multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) with adequate technical and financial resources for early action. This should be linked to an effective Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) or Situation Room modelled on the recently established Inter-Governmental Authority on Development/IGAD Climate Perdition and Application Centre's (IGAD/ICPAC) Situation Room. It should be linked to the National Disaster Operation Center and be able to monitor and respond to all hazards and emergencies as they develop around the clock.

Recommendation 4.2: IOM and other stakeholders should support the Turkana County Government in promoting climate and weather information systems that are well packaged, accurate, timely, and reliable to all farmers and pastoralists, including women, for improved decision-making that integrates indigenous knowledge.

Recommendation 4.3: The NDMA, with support from IOM and other stakeholders, should update the Turkana County Drought Contingency Plan with the possibility of including all hazards so that it covers multi-hazards.

[46] At-risk communities, as documented in the CC frameworks, include the most vulnerable such as people with disabilities, children, the elderly, marginalized groups, pregnant women and indigenous people, among others.

Recommendation 4.4: The Turkana County government should undertake a comprehensive mapping and zonation of hazard-prone and risky areas in the county using geospatial technology and their gazettement to support orderly movements or relocation/evacuations in the event of a threat.

Recommendation 4.5: Provide adequate financial resources, including leveraging the diaspora's resources, to support early warning and action.

Recommendation 4.6: The Turkana County government, with support from IOM, should prioritize the creation of an enabling environment to tap into the migrant's resources, such as diaspora skills transfers and technology to advance the disaster resilience-building interventions, including their mapping to better understand their potential role.

Recommendation 4.7: The National Government should include the migration, environment and climate change nexus in their upcoming National Action Plan for the GCM.

Annexes

Annex 1: Documents consulted

Documents Consulted

Annex 2: Key stakeholders consulted

Key Stakeholders consulted

Annex 3: Some project ideas relevant to the ToR

Relevant project ideas from consulta

Annex 4: Parameters analyzed in the climate change documents

The parameters to be analyzed in the documents will include the following:

(a) Defines concepts of migration, mobility, displacement, and/or evacuation.
(b) Scope of climate change impacts.
(c) The scope of the hazards and their impact on human mobility/ migration/movements
(d) Disasters and climate change are linked to shortage of pasture, food, water and escalation of conflict.
(e) Provides disaggregated data and information by gender and region on the impact of previous disasters on the population.
(f) Reference to disasters as a challenge to development agenda.
(g) Reference to risk assessment and high-risk areas in the policy documents.
(h) Identifying the effects of climate hazards on vulnerable populations.
(i) There is mention of "displacement", "human mobility," "migration," "evacuation," or "relocation" in the frameworks.
(j) Extent of inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in evacuation and relocation plans.
(k) Extent there is recognition of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, monitories, refugees, and so on, and measures for their protection are provided for in the frameworks.
(l) Reference to cross-border "migration", "movement", and "mobility" by pastoralists. The documents identify the causes and consequences of this migration.
(m) Availability of coordination mechanisms for displacement/refugees/migrants in the documents
(n) Provision is made in the documents for contingency planning.

(o) Provision for the meaningful engagement of the affected communities and populations at risk of climatic hazards.
(p) Early warning systems identify displacement risk and how to minimize the risk.
(q) Inclusion of migrants in climate actions, disaster planning, and response strategies.

(r) Mention of migrants' vulnerabilities
(s) The documents provide for the protection of various migrants/IDPs/refugees in the context of climate change or disasters.
(t) Reference to the use of migrant's skills and resources.

Annex 5: Key Informant Guiding Questions

Table 3: Key Informant Guiding Questions

Aspect	Guiding points
Avoiding disaster displacement and strengthen resilience.	• In the context of climate change and disasters, how would you define migration, displacement, or relocation? • What is the trend and pattern of climate change in the county? • Is there data on previous movements of populations in the county (area, data, origin, projections, and so on?) • What are the consequences of movements due to climate change or disasters in the county? • Who are vulnerable and at-risk populations for migration or displacement as a result of climate change or climate-related disasters (men, women, children?) • Why are the factors driving people to move? • Where do they move from and where do they go? • Are current policies and plans adequate to reduce exposure, enhance vulnerability, and enhance resilience for people affected by climate-linked disasters? • Are there any plans for relocation or migration in the county?
Preparing for an avoidable displacement or migration	• What are the displacement focal points in the county? • Are warning systems capable of detecting displaced populations or migration? • Are resources available for local authorities to assist migrant and displaced populations? • Are migrants considered in preparedness plans? • Is there a plan in place to house or shelter displaced people? • Are there plans to provide service for the displaced persons in the event they move?
Respond to displacement and protection of migrants and displaced populations	• Do you conduct evacuations? • How do you identify displaced people and their needs? • Are there procedures to protect human rights, including safety from gender-based violence and trafficking? • How do you consult and inform the displaced populations? • How do you ensure access to basic services? • How do you facilitate the replacement of lost documents?

	• Do you monitor and address needs over time? • Do you support integration into local labour markets? • Do you support the return to school?
Develop durable solutions for the displaced and migrants	• Do you have strategies for durable solutions for migrants and host communities? • Do you have adequate budgetary allocations targeting migrants and displaced populations? • Do displaced people participate in recovery and reconstruction efforts?
Assess, monitor, and report over time	• Do you regularly assess whether displaced persons have found long-term solutions? • How can you ensure the frameworks have addressed human mobility, including supporting them to enhance food security, water security, health, and livelihood opportunities? • How can human mobility be better integrated into the Rangeland Strategy, the Livestock Policy, the Natural Resource Management Plan, and the Country CCAP, which are due for review this year (2022), taking into account migrants' rights and gender perspectives, to enhance policy coherence and ensure that migration in all its forms is factored into these key documents in recognition of the current and future impacts of climate change?

Annex 6: Summary of Relevant Frameworks

Relevant Global Frameworks

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, 2018

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), grounded on international human rights law and relevant conventions, enumerates 23 objectives for state action bolstered by specific commitments that seek to address challenges related to today's migration. The GCM commitments and actions are a useful guide for states to meet their human rights obligations when designing migration governance measures that reduce the risks and vulnerabilities migrants face at different stages of migration and create conducive conditions that empower all migrants to become active members of society. The GCM can help guarantee the safety of life, protection of people, safeguarding of human rights, sharing of rights and duties among the states, and the reinforcement of migration governance in the context of climate change. Furthermore, the GCM permits states to translate abstract commitments into practical, cooperative action on specific migration issues. Several objectives of the GCM address the adverse impacts of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation, including objectives 2, 3, and 5.

By encouraging the need to strengthen joint analysis and sharing of risk information to better map, understand, predict, and address migration movements, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow-onset hazards, the GCM fosters coherence with the Sendai Framework priorities and principles as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Compact, in particular, considers the negative

effects of climate change and emphasises the need to develop adaptation and resilience strategies, including cross-border strategies that take into account the potential implications for migration.

The Compact also encourages governments to lead its implementation to ensure effective respect for, protection of, and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle.

Addressing the drivers of migration in a systematic and comprehensive manner is critical to the achievement of Goal 10 of the SDGs, which makes a strong call to "leave no one behind" as we make progress towards 2030.[47] The Agenda's strong focus on the disadvantaged and marginalized populations, who are often ignored, is a paradigmatic and revolutionary shift in the development approach.

Objectives 2 and 5 of the GCM and SDG 10.7 lay a firm foundation for the measures to be taken to address the vulnerabilities migrants face and to strengthen their resilience. Reducing risk is central to enhancing the resilience and adaptation of migrants and further contributes to achieving the SDGs by ensuring "no one is left behind." The GCM stresses the need for risk reduction through the following actions:

a) Enhancing data on migration linked with disasters (18.h);
b) Adaptation, DRR, and resilience measures that take account of migration (18.b);
c) Integrating displacement in preparedness and transboundary cooperation; and
d) Developing regional and subregional mechanisms linked to humanitarian assistance that is connected to disasters and strengthening collaboration between humanitarian and development partners to better address disaster-induced movements.

Thus, human rights-based and gender-responsive policy measures can be designed and implemented to facilitate people who may need to move (internally or across borders) from unavoidable stressors, including disasters and climate risks, by facilitating mobility through conducive environments for planned and orderly migration into areas of low risk and high opportunity.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030 was adopted by 187 UN member states at the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in 2015. It commits governments to develop and implement their strategies, policies, and plans to reduce disaster risks. With 38 indicators to monitor its progress, implementing the Sendai Framework is expected to mutually reinforce the implementation of the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, and the GCM.

[47] UN. *Sustainable Development Goals 2015–2030; Goal 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies* (New York, 2015).

The overall goal of the Sendai Framework is "substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities, and countries."[48]

Furthermore, the expected outcome is to "prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazards, exposure, and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience."[49]

The Framework outlines four priorities of action (Box 1) and seven targets (Box 2) to reduce and prevent disaster risks, including governance, investment in resilience, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation.

Box 2: The SFDRR four priorities for action

The SFDRR four priorities for action

(a) Understanding disaster risk
(b) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
(c) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
(d) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Displacement of persons is one of the most severe manifestations of disasters, forcing people to flee their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or to avoid the effects of a disaster. Therefore, displacement is an undesirable outcome of a disaster event. Several agencies have come up with statistical methods to determine the risk of displacement from disaster(s) and predict the number of people likely to be displaced per event and over a specific return period.

[48] UNDRR. *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR),* (Geneva, 2015).
[49] Ibid.

Box 3: The SFDRR seven targets

The SFDRR seven targets include;

Substantial reduction in:

(a) Disaster mortality
(b) The number of people affected by disasters
(c) Direct economic loss
(d) Damage to critical infrastructure and disruption to basic services (comparing average losses between the period 2005–2015 and 2020–2030, relative to the size of a country's population or economy)

Increase in:

(a) The number of countries with national and local DRR strategies
(b) International cooperation to developing countries
(c) The availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.

The worst impacts of disasters are felt when people are displaced, forcing them to flee their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of a disaster. Therefore, displacement is an undesirable outcome of a disaster event.

Displacement risk is a function of hazard exposure and vulnerability and is expressed as:

Risk = Exposure X Hazard X Vulnerability

In particular, paragraph 7 of the Sendai Framework states that "governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including migrants, in the design and implementation of policies, plans, and standards." Paragraph 27(h) further encourages governments to "empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with migrants in disaster risk management at the local level." Paragraph 36(a)(vi) also stresses that "migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills, and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction."

The major disasters that force people to move in Kenya are flooding, land degradation, locust invasion, drought, violence, and conflict. These interact with other forces and compel people to move. Such factors interact to deepen vulnerability, highlighting the increasingly complex and interconnected drivers of mobility that require an inclusive, holistic, and anticipatory approach to managing the risks. For instance, the current global COVID-19 pandemic may have compounded the vulnerability of people at risk of displacement, but the extent is unclear.

Irregular migration and displacements associated with rapid onset events have profound impacts on populations, particularly children, women, older people, and those with disabilities. These include social

and psychological impacts, a heightened requirement for protection, disruption of family life, and exclusion from recovery and development initiatives. Migrant populations are left behind in development when they lack choices, opportunities, and capabilities to earn adequate and consistent income.

Besides the term "displacement" or "displaced," the Sendai Framework also makes reference to "human mobility" to describe different types of movements that may occur as a result of slow-onset or rapid-onset events. This is perhaps due to the thin line between the concepts of "displacement" and "migration," which is occasioned by what triggers the movement. Generally, rapid-onset disasters such as floods might force people to speedily flee (displacement), while slow-onset disasters such as drought, environmental degradation, and climate change allow people to move out of harm's way voluntarily (migration). Follow-up work on the SFDRR through the Report of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Indicators (OEIWG) for DRR has attempted to bring clarity to the meaning of the disaster-affected people as "people who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event." "Directly affected are those who have suffered an injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, or relocated; or who have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets."

Planned relocation and orderly migration of vulnerable communities in disaster-prone areas can be organized by developing anticipatory measures through disaster preparedness and early warning systems that focus on the local at-risk populations. This requires governments to work in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to reduce the risk of displacement and support migrants to participate in social and economic activities, build their resilience, and further enjoy their human rights, particularly the women and youth who are often the most vulnerable. It requires whole-of-society engagement under the leadership of the government, with strong coordination and institutional mechanisms within and across sectors.

In line with the SFDRR, SDG 10.7 reinforces the commitment to leave no one behind and can supplement the Sendai Framework by laying a solid foundation for the measures to be taken to reduce the risk faced by migrants and strengthen their resilience to the effects of climate change and disasters. Agenda 2030's strong focus on the disadvantaged and marginalized populations, who are often ignored, can be regarded as a paradigmatic and revolutionary shift in the development approach. Thus, addressing the drivers of displacement and migration in a systematic and comprehensive manner is critical to the achievement of SDG Goal 10 by 2030.

The Paris Agreement, 2015

The historic Paris Agreement was signed in 2015 in Paris to limit global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. Article eight of the agreement established a number of specific areas of cooperation and facilitation to support damage and losses. These areas include:

(a) Early Warning Systems and Emergency Preparedness
(b) Slow-onset events
(c) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage
(d) Comprehensive risk assessment and management
(e) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling, and other insurance facilities

(f) Non-economic losses.

The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC also explicitly acknowledges the rights of all persons in vulnerable situations, including migrants, and calls on states to respect, promote, and consider human rights when tackling climate action. Accordingly, state measures to address climate change must protect the rights of those most vulnerable to its impacts. This includes those whose vulnerabilities may render them unable to move. Some of the rights that states are obligated to uphold in international human rights frameworks include the provision of food and clean water, access to adequate housing, health care, social security, education, and decent work opportunities, as well as the principles of non-refoulement and the prohibition of collective expulsion, as well as the rights to liberty, personal integrity, and family unity.[50]

Human mobility in the context of climate change and extreme weather and climate events falls under the category of damage and loss assessment. A task force for displacement was established courtesy of the Paris Agreement that has been spearheading the implementation of the damage and loss assessment agenda.

Relevant Regional Frameworks

In the last two decades, the African Union and Regional Economic Communities have started to demonstrate a strong commitment to safe, orderly, and regular migration on the continent through the design and implementation of a number of frameworks such as the climate change strategy, disaster risk reduction, and migration on the continent. The African Union's (AU) Draft Climate Change Strategy acknowledges climate change as a driver of displacement and migration on the continent and urges the development of a mechanism to address loss and damage resulting from the adverse effects of climate change.[51] In the IGAD region, the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS) identifies migration, internally displaced populations (IDPs), refugees, and climate change as cross-cutting priorities and calls on Member States of the IGAD region to discourage irregular migration, promote migration for development, and address the root cause of migration, such as vulnerability to climate change.[52] The African Union Commission (AUC) has also developed the Programme of Action (PoA) for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which further contributes to the achievement of Agenda 2063 on the continent. Implementing DRR/M and climate change strategies in Africa is expected to shape migration in the context of disasters. Together with regional frameworks for the free movement of people, these could provide a solid foundation for protecting people displaced internally or across borders because of disasters and climate change. These frameworks impose obligations on African Member States to prevent irregular migration, address it, protect those displaced, promote safe return conditions, and find long-term solutions based on human rights and gender-responsive approaches.

IGAD has also developed the 2020 *Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region.* The Protocol on Free Movement of Persons was adopted in June 2021 by the IGAD Council of Ministers. It paved the

[50] United Nations Convention on Climate Change. *UNFCCC Paris Agreement* (2015).
[51] African Union. *Draft Africa Climate Change Strategy (2020–2030)*, pp 27, 61, (Addis Ababa, 2020).
[52] ICPAC. *IGAD's Regional Climate Change Strategy*, 58-9, (Djibouti, 2016).

way for a more innovative role for free movement agreements by incorporating specific provisions ensuring entry and stay for people moving in the context of disasters and climate change.[53] It specifically provides for citizens of IGAD Member States to cross borders in anticipation of, during, or in the aftermath of a disaster. It allows disaster-affected people to remain in another country as long as returning to their country of origin remains not possible or reasonable. This will permit pastoralists and their livestock to move across borders along designated transhumance corridors to access pasture and water during droughts.[54] This, however, will depend on the extent to which these corridors have adequate infrastructure to support pastoral livelihoods and governance systems from governments and partners in the IGAD region's designed pastoral clusters.

While regional free movement agreements provide a promising mechanism for addressing displacement and migration in the context of disasters and climate change, their success depends on their implementation in practice at the national level.[55] For instance, restrictive national migration policies pose significant hurdles to accessing free movement in practice. In addition, specific groups or populations, such as pastoralists, may face risks or challenges when utilising free movement arrangements.

Kenya's National Climate Change Frameworks

This section summarizes Kenya's national climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks. It presents 11 national frameworks that guide climate change actions in Kenya.

National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2010

Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), the first national policy document on climate change, has continued to shape a range of climate actions in the country. It seeks to advance the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting, and development objectives. The document provides evidence of a changing climate through rising temperatures, erratic and irregular rainfall, and the shifting of seasons. The report indicates that the minimum temperature has generally risen by 0.7–2.0 °C and the maximum by 0.2–1.3 °C, depending on the season and the region.[56]

Among the nine objectives of the NCCRS that are relevant to the study include: *assessing the evidence and impacts of climate change in Kenya, recommending robust adaptation and mitigation measures needed to minimize risks associated with climate change while maximizing opportunities, enhancing understanding of climate change and its impac*t.[57]

The document indicates that there has been a profound impact of climate change on Kenya that is compounded by population growth and environmental degradation. Major disasters include droughts,

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[53] IGAD. *2020 Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region*, Article 16 (2022).
[54] Ibid.
[55] Nyandiko, N. and Freeman, R. *Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Development Policies and their consideration of human mobility and displacement in the IGAD Region* (Geneva, 2020).
[56] Government of Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)*, Section 2.1, P.9, (Nairobi, 2010).
[57] Ibid. Section 3.2, P.12.

epidemics such as malaria, dengue fever, and cholera, human versus wildlife conflicts, and floods that have occurred in the recent past. These are documented in the strategy as likely impacts of the changing climate patterns.[58] The impacts, though not explicitly referenced, include those on migration and displacement, often associated with floods, droughts, and human versus wildlife conflicts.

In response to the challenges posed by climate change to Kenya, the NCCRS has proposed several sector-based measures meant to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Targeted sectors include health, water, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, livestock, infrastructure and social amenities, and human settlements. Furthermore, measures are developed to reduce atmospheric Green House Gas (GHG) concentrations by limiting current and future emissions and improving potential GHG sinks.[59] In Kenya, the sectors associated with high emissions include forestry (due to forest logging and land use change), energy, agriculture, and transport.

To design effective adaptation measures, the strategy lays out concrete steps to undertake comprehensive impact and vulnerability assessments due to climate change. Furthermore, Kenya had no existing policy or legal instrument for climate change at the time, and the strategy proposed undertaking an extensive analysis of relevant policy and legal frameworks to guide climate change activities in Kenya.

Having noted that the existing frameworks were ineffective to address the growing challenge of climate change, the NCCRS identified the need to formulate comprehensive policies and governance structures in response to the growing problem of climate change. A National Climate Change Steering Committee was proposed under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to help coordinate information gathering from stakeholders on climate change activities in the country.[60] An elaborate coordination mechanism, a resource mobilization plan, and an implementation framework are outlined in Chapter 9 of the strategy.

Many of the proposed climate change frameworks have been developed since the NCCRS was formulated in 2010, most of which are discussed here. The document makes significant reference to human mobility but does not frame the extent to which migrants' skills and resources, such as those in the diaspora, can be utilized in climate change actions. The NCCRS articulates the need to "alleviate the condition of vulnerable persons having equitable opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities," While it emphasizes women's vulnerability to climate change, The NCCRS does not refer to human rights in relation to climate change.

National Climate Change Act, 2016

Established in 2016, the National Climate Change Act (NCCA) offers a legislative framework to increase climate change resilience and low-carbon development for sustainable development in Kenya. The Act spells out several climate change actions that include mainstreaming it into development planning,

[58] Ibid. Section 2.2.
[59] Ibid. Section 4.2.
[60] Ibid. P. 22.

decision-making, and the implementation of programmes and activities.[61] The guiding principle and value that binds all government organs and individuals in this endeavour is low-carbon climate development.[62]

To fund the various climate change actions, the Act provides for the following sources of funds:[63]

(a) Money appropriated by the County Assembly, which shall be not less than two per cent of the annual appropriated development budget of the affected County;
(b) Money received from the National Climate Change Fund;
(c) International Climate Financing received by the County directly or through the National Designated Authority, National Implementing Entity or other agencies;
(d) Donations, endowments, bequests, grants and gifts from individuals, public and private entities, local or foreign;
(e) Funds raised by stakeholders and supporters; and
(f) Charges, fees, levies or fines received by the County Government in connection with activities that adversely impact climate in the County.

The Act prioritizes the following climate change activities:

(a) Climate resilience assessments;
(b) Administration of committees established by the Fund;
(c) Implementation of climate change response projects proposed by Ward Planning Committees and communities and approved by the County Planning Committee;
(d) Priority county-level climate change response projects approved by the County Planning Committee;
(e) Climate change research and knowledge management in the County;
(f) Public education, sensitization and awareness of climate change and its impacts;
(g) Capacity building for staff of the County and other stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change;
(h) Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning on climate change response in the County; and
(i) Any other projects, activities and interventions recommended by the County Planning Committee and approved by the Steering Committee.

Though the Act's purpose is to provide regulations for improved climate change response in Kenya, it makes no mention of gender and women's empowerment, nor does it mention leveraging migrants and displaced populations in climate change actions or funding priorities to improve climate change resilience and low-carbon development for sustainable development.

National Policy on Climate Finance, 2016

The National Policy on Climate Finance, developed and implemented by the ministry responsible for the treasury, is organized into six chapters and seeks to streamline the management of climate finance.

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[61] Government of Kenya, *National Climate Change Act (NCCA) 2016*, Article 3, (Nairobi, 2016).
[62] Ibid. Article 4.
[63] Ibid. Article 51.

The objectives of the policy are to:[64]

(a) Enhance and streamline the implementation of public finance management in relation to climate financing;
(b) Establish mechanisms for mobilizing internal and external climate finance;
(c) Track, monitor, account for, evaluate and report on sources, applications and impacts of climate finance;
(d) Enhance the capacity of the country to mobilize climate change finance to support sustainable development; and
(e) Encourage and facilitate private sector participation in climate-relevant financing opportunities.

The document indicates that climate finance includes domestic budget allocations, public grants, and loans from bilateral and multilateral agencies, including from specialized climate change funds. It also includes all private sector investments that support the transition to a low-carbon economy and help build the resilience of communities, ecosystems, and economies to climate change risks.

According to the policy, the mobilization of climate finance is guided by Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, where developed countries reiterated their commitment to providing financial support to developing countries as per their obligations under the Convention. These climate finance commitments aim to support developing countries like Kenya in realizing their mitigation and adaptation goals. According to the agreement, "Parties to the Paris Agreement shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account developing countries' needs and priorities."

According to the policy, Kenya has continued to strengthen its capacity for climate finance and is looking at opportunities to secure external funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The National Treasury now acts as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF. Furthermore, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has been accredited as a GCF National Implementing Entity (NIE). This will enable the country to access the funds from the GCF through direct access and regional and international implementing entities.[65]

In addition to international and private sector climate finance, the country intends to set aside an annual budget from the national treasury for climate action. This is expected to be replicated in all 47 counties to address strategic interventions. It includes establishing a national climate finance platform (a Climate Change Fund) that can support the mobilization, coordination, tracking, and use of climate finances in Kenya, including domestic and international resources.

Under the policy, adequate and predictable climate finance is required to support the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient pathway through investment in key sectors such as agriculture, water, energy,

[64] Government of Kenya National Treasury, *National Policy on Climate Finance*, P.2-3, (Nairobi, 2016)
[65] Ibid. P.16.

transport, trade, tourism, and disaster risk management. To deliver the policy goal and objectives, the following strategic interventions are elaborated:

(a) Establish a national climate finance mechanism (a Climate Change Fund) within the legal framework established in the Climate Change Act, 2016 to support the funding of activities;
(b) Augment the mandate of the National Climate Change Council to provide an overarching national climate change coordination mechanism through the development and setting up of an integrated platform to support the mobilization, coordination, access to, and tracking of climate finance in Kenya, including both domestic and international sources;
(c) Work with the National Climate Change Council and the ministry responsible for climate change affairs to develop regulations for duties relating to climate change within the legal framework established in the Climate Change Act 2016;
(d) Foster strong national and county financial systems for climate finance building upon principles of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (as amended 2014) while identifying and coding climate change expenditure within the national budget to aid in transparency and accountability of climate finance; and;
(e) Develop laws and regulations for tracking climate finance mobilization and application in line with guidelines to comply with reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support received by developing countries.
(f) Develop new legislative instruments to govern the terms and type of involvement of entities in GHG emission reduction and carbon market initiatives. New instruments will be designed to facilitate GHG emission reduction initiatives and carbon market engagement.

This policy does not refer to the contribution of migrants, nor does it mention diaspora investment or remittances as a means of financing climate action in the country, despite the policy providing strong guidance on climate change financing in the country.

Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2018

The Government of Kenya, through the then National Treasury and Planning, developed the Climate Change Fund Regulations to provide financing mechanisms for priority climate change actions and interventions. [66] It sources funds from parliamentary appropriations, international climate funds, development grants, and fees and interest from investments and loans, among others. Article 6 provides guidelines for the expenditure of the Fund.

Article 8 provides for the oversight functions of the council, while Article 9 establishes the office of the administrator of the Fund. The role of the administrator is to operate a bank account for the fund and

[66] Turkana County Government. *Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations*, Article 6 (2021).

supervise the administration of the Fund, including preparing annual work plans and procurement plans and keeping proper accounts of the Fund, among others.[67]

The specific interventions for which the Fund will be used are (a) research and innovation, (b) loans or grants to implementing agencies for the development of innovations, (c) loans or grants for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, (d) technical assistance to county governments, and (e) capacity building and training on climate change.[68]

Part III of the regulations provides an elaborate plan and functions of the various organs managing the Fund. The roles of the Fund's Council, Administrator, and Secretariat include international and local mobilisation of climate change funds from multilateral climate finance organizations, as envisaged by the Paris Agreement. The National Government and the Secretariat of the Fund are required to formulate policies, norms, and standards to guide climate change interventions by counties, departments, and the private sector.[69]

Articles 16, 17, and 18 detail the procedures for applying for the Fund, evaluating and approving applications and disbursement plans. A project monitoring plan for funded projects is also provided for in the Act, which emphasizes that existing government regulations and procedures shall apply in the administration of the Fund. For an activity or programme to be eligible for funding, it has to:

(a) Align to the objects of the Fund;
(b) Align to the Government policies on climate change;
(c) Be able to sustain benefits after the lifetime of the activity, project or programme;
(d) Be efficient and effective; and
(e) Conform to existing legislation.[70]

This Act does not refer to the contribution of migrants, nor does it mention diaspora investment or remittances to address climate change adaptation and mitigation in the country.

National Climate Change Action Plan, 2018–2022

The ambitious National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) Kenya (2018–2022) is a five-year action-packed plan that seeks to steer the implementation of climate change actions in the country. The plan is in line with Section 13 of the National Climate Change Act 2016 which requires the government to develop five-year plans with measures to mainstream climate change into national and county governments' policies and programmes .[71] It recognizes that the climate is fast changing, as evidenced by sea level rise, rising temperatures, and erratic rainfall, and points out that climate change actions are a

[67] Ibid. Article 9.
[68] Ibid. Article 6.
[69] Ibid. Article 13.
[70] Ibid. Article 16.
[71] NCCAP, P.5.

shared responsibility between national and county governments with defined roles in the context of a devolved government system.[72]

The goal of NCCAP is to further Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms to achieve low-carbon, climate-resilient development in a manner that prioritizes adaptation and mitigation and recognizes the essence of enhancing climate resilience through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach. Among the guiding principles of the plan is to address the needs of "vulnerable groups within society, including those of children, women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, youth, and members of minority or marginalized communities, through an inclusive approach to climate change action."[73]

Regarding mitigation, NCCAP identifies six priority short-term action areas for emission reductions that would trigger the process of meeting the long-term goals. These short-term actions include developing funding proposals and improving the measurement of GHG emissions and sinks. Moreover, the plan seeks to limit GHG emissions to ensure that the country achieves its NDC under the Paris Agreement of reducing GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2030, relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 143 MtCO2e. Achieving these goals requires an enabling environment, including a regulatory regime for climate change actions, which has already been achieved through the Climate Change Act 2016.[74]

In order to address the impacts of climate change and protect the vulnerable, including children, women, and people with special needs, a number of prioritized adaptation measures are outlined in the NCCAP. These measures that align with the ambitions of the country's Big Four Agenda[75] and Vision 2030 include: disaster risk management, food and nutrition security, water and the blue economy, forestry, wildlife, and tourism, health, sanitation, and human settlements, manufacturing and energy, and transport.[76]

With regard to disaster risk management, NCCAP recognizes that the impacts of climate-related disasters such as drought and flooding are felt not only at the national level but also at the household level and are likely to derail the achievement of the Big Four Agenda and Vision 2030. At the national level, the impacts are felt in the decline of GDP and the diversion of the budget to emergency response at the expense of social and economic programmes such as education, health, water, and infrastructure development.

Tackling these climate-related disasters requires a multi-pronged approach with several priorities. Priority number one entails the synergizing actions of various sectoral and development plans, including the Big Four Agenda, the NCCAP, and the sectoral plans.[77] Here, the identified strategies include:

1. Increasing the number of households benefitting from devolved adaptive services;

[72] Ibid. p.12.
[73] Ibid. p.7.
[74] Ibid. p.46.
[75] Kenya Private Sector Alliance, *Highlights of The Big Four Agenda of H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta*, (Nairobi, 2017)
[76] NCCAP P.47
[77] Ibid. p.52-53.

2. Improve the ability of people to cope with drought;
3. Improve the ability of the people to cope and withstand floods; and
4. Improve the coordination and delivery of DRM.

Priority 2 of the plan focuses on increasing food and nutrition security by enhancing the productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector in a low-carbon development manner, and priority 3 is on enhancing the resilience of the Blue Economy and water sector by ensuring adequate access to and efficient use of water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic consumption, wildlife, and other uses. The fourth priority is on increasing forest/tree cover to 10 per cent of the total land area, rehabilitating degraded lands, including rangelands, and increasing the resilience of wildlife, while the fifth priority is on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the health sector as well as increasing the resilience of human settlements, including through improved solid waste management in urban areas.[78]

To realize these strategies requires a robust coordination mechanism, an enabling regulatory environment, technology, and adequate financial resources.[79] A strong stakeholder engagement bringing together national and county government sectors, UN agencies, NGOs, and the affected community is elaborated in the action plan. A detailed implementation matrix for the period is also provided.

To monitor risk reduction, the number of deaths, missing persons, and those directly affected by disasters; the number of local governments that adopt and implement DRR/M strategies; and the number of households that receive food aid are used to benchmark progress in reducing disaster risks.[80]

Among the plan's key recommendations are comprehensive institutional reforms, including establishing a National Climate Change Council domiciled in the Office of the President, a Climate Change Directorate under the ministry responsible for climate affairs, and a Technical Advisory Committee within the proposed Directorate.[81] The NCCAP also recommends the establishment of a Kenya climate fund domiciled in the National Treasury (which is already operational) for addressing climate risks and enhancing adaptive capacity, which can similarly be utilized to address migration.

There are significant references to displacement and migration in the document, but it does not mention the use of migrants, including diaspora investment, remittances, and knowledge and skill transfers for climate change actions. Despite the document's extensive mention of displacement and the disproportionate effects of climate change on vulnerable people and livelihoods, which have the potential to trigger movements, there is no direct mention of migrants' potential benefits. As a result, NCCAP fails to identify and implement the skills required to address the diverse climate change challenges.

In addition, this policy expires in the year 2022, it is not clear whether it has been reviewed, and its replacement approved.

[78] Ibid. P.54-95.
[79] Ibid. P.96-121.
[80] Ibid. P. 52.
[81] Ibid. p. 38.

The Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2015–2030

Aligned with Kenya's five-year Medium-Term Plan (MTP) and Vision 2030, NAP Kenya aims to build adaptive capacity and enhance long-term resilience to climate change in all social and economic sectors. It aligns with Kenya's Climate Change Act, 2016 and contributes to Initially Determined Contributions (INDC). The sectors that are prioritized in the plan are drought risk management, agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.

NAP Kenya recognizes the important role of the NDMA that was established in 2011, with a mandate to establish mechanisms to ensure that drought does not become famine and that the impacts of climate change are minimized. The NAP proposes macro-level adaptation actions and sub-actions in 20 planning sectors, categorizing them into short-, medium-, and long-term time frames. For each sector, the NAP identifies gaps, estimates the costs of the macro-level actions projected for 2030, and identifies the key institutions required for their implementation. The NAP proposes adaptation indicators at county, sectoral, and national levels for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).[82]

Like other national climate change frameworks, NAP Kenya analyses the institutional landscape for climate change actions in Kenya. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is given the overall coordination of climate change actions and is the climate change focal point for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Ministry of Devolution and Planning is recognized as critical to ensuring climate change integration in planning frameworks and sectoral activities.[83] A coordination mechanism for climate change is proposed in the plan that includes the National Climate Change Council, the Cabinet, and the Climate Change Directorate, with roles provided to national government ministries and agencies, county governments, the NDMA, academia and research organizations and the media, among others.[84]

NAP Kenya's section on climatic hazards and vulnerability documents the past drought impacts from 1983 to 2011/2012 that led to devastating socioeconomic consequences, including disaster displacements.[85] All the ASAL counties, which constitute 80 per cent of Kenya's land mass, are listed as high-risk or drought-prone areas and thus at risk of experiencing irregular and disorderly migration. The existence of droughts also means that women are pressured to work harder to feed and take care of their families and take on roles that used to be the preserve of men, who often migrate to take up paid work in urban areas.

Flooding is another hazard recognized in NAP Kenya, with the Tana River, Western Kenya, Kano Plains, urban areas, and some ASAL counties most at risk, with fatalities constituting about 60 per cent of disaster victims and triggering perennial losses of about 5.5 per cent of GDP.[86] The floods are reported to damage

[82] Government of Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, *National Adaption Plan 2015-2030 (NAP)*; *Enhanced Climate Resilience towards attainment of Vision 2030 and beyond,* p. 2, (Nairobi, 2016).
[83] Ibid. p. 8.
[84] Ibid. p. 13.
[85] Ibid. p. 20.
[86] Ibid. p.17.

critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water pipes, housing, and power lines, all of which can trigger the displacement of populations, though it is not explicitly referred to.

NAP Kenya identifies sea level rise as posing a displacement risk, with five coastal counties' populations most at risk. Coastal erosion is likely to put additional pressure on ecosystems and communities and intensify displacement. The plan emphasises that this could result in permanent inundation of low-lying areas, rendering them uninhabitable and potentially leading to population migration and the emergence of more migrants displaced by climate change.

The document also frequently highlights the vulnerabilities, exposures, and drivers of risk that need to be addressed to reduce vulnerability to climate change. On the gender, vulnerable groups, and youth section, there is a mention of "alleviating the condition of vulnerable persons (including orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities, the aged, widows, widowers, internally and externally displaced persons, marginalized persons, and pastoralists living in ASALs) and enabling the vulnerable to have equitable opportunities to participate in socioeconomic activities."[87] The plan emphasises the increasing intensity and frequency of slow and rapid onset events.

There is some inference to human mobility in the document on the requirement to have indicators on the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance and measurement of the resilience of the most vulnerable, which often includes migrants and displaced populations and can be useful in monitoring the protection of people affected by climate change and disasters. There is, however, no mention of how migrants can contribute to climate change actions in the country.

Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016–2030

Spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Green Economy Strategy (GES) is geared toward enabling Kenya to realize higher economic growth consistent with Vision 2030 aspirations and the principles of sustainable development. It is designed to support a globally competitive low-carbon economic development pathway by promoting economic resilience and resource efficiency, sustainable management of natural resources, and social inclusion. It seeks to guide the national and county governments, the private sector, and other actors toward adopting pathways toward a low-carbon development trajectory.[88]

According to UNEP (2014), analysis of the green economy has shown positive dividends if there is an economy-wide paradigm shift from the existing development model (business as the usual model) to a green economy pathway with eco-friendly characteristics in the next 7–10 years. Investments in the green economy have the potential to simultaneously stimulate growth and reduce emissions in the medium to long term in economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, manufacturing, and transport.[89] By 2030, Kenya's economy is projected to grow by 12 per cent under the paradigm shift toward an eco-friendly development pathway compared to the business-as-usual scenario, despite slow growth in the first five

[87] Ibid. p.35.
[88] Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), Section 1.3, p.6 (2016).
[89] Ibid. Section 2.3, p. 11.

years. Ultimately, the GES will positively impact poverty reduction by 2 per cent compared to the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.

However, a number of challenges are confronting the implementation of the GES to realize its benefits. These are: weak enforcement of laws and regulations across sectors; inadequate information and awareness about the green economy, thereby stifling technology transfer; and limited funds where significant amounts are required in the transformation, such as in the energy sector. This necessitates facilitating access to financial resources in order to increase the adoption of greener technologies, particularly in capital-intensive sub-sectors such as energy and transportation, as well as raising awareness about the cost and performance of available technologies.[90] Another critical challenge facing the strategy is significant gaps in human capacities.[91] Addressing these challenges is likely to propel Kenya toward a renewed economic trajectory characterized by low emissions, resource efficiency, higher economic growth, and enhanced resilience in the key development priorities of agriculture and food security, energy, transportation, and infrastructure development.

An enabling environmental policy environment for the success of the GES is elaborated in Section 3 of the document.[92] The enablers require a vertical and horizontal coordination mechanism, integration of the green economy at the county and national levels, a legal framework, and a robust monitoring and evaluation system that is linked to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). These enablers include:

1. Maintenance of macroeconomic stability for green growth, human development, and capacity building;
2. Prioritization of the green economy in the County Integrated Development Plan;
3. Good governance and structural transformation;
4. Deepening financial inclusion to support investments in the green economy;
5. Removing barriers to reduce the cost of doing business; and
6. Creating one million jobs annually.

The GES prioritizes four strategic areas of intervention developed through an extensive consultation process with various stakeholders. The strategic areas are:

- Building sustainable infrastructure;
- Building resilience;
- Ensuring sustainable natural resource management;
- Promoting resource efficiency and social inclusion; and
- Ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

[90] Ibid. Section 2.4, P.13.
[91] Ibid. Section 2.4, P.14.
[92] Ibid. Section 2.5, p. 15 -18.

Chapter four of the GES provides a detailed analysis of each of the five thematic areas and outlines objectives and a menu of strategies to guide Kenya's journey to a green economy. The implementation matrix in Annex 1 summarizes the key performance indicators.[93]

Section 4 outlines the resource requirements for the effective implementation of GES in Kenya. Generally, the analysis reveals that investing in GE results in higher economic growth than the business-as-usual scenario, with an estimated investment capital of 1.2 trillion between 2012 and 2030.[94]

The strategy acknowledges that Kenya is rapidly urbanizing, with 24 per cent of Kenyans living in urban areas, mostly in informal settlements, and projects that nearly 50 per cent of Kenyans will have moved to urban areas by 2050, the majority of whom are low-skilled youths. Besides, the strategy recognizes droughts and other shocks as deterrents to socioeconomic growth. Thus, the document refers to migration from rural to urban areas.

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, 2017–2026

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) documents that climate variability and change are expected to affect agriculture and undermine food and nutrition security through extreme events such as flooding, drought, landslides, land degradation, seasonal weather variations, increased temperatures, and gradual changes in precipitation. These events cause acute and chronic threats to agro-based livelihoods and lead to encroachment into fragile ecosystems. Climate change leads to land degradation and a decrease in agricultural productivity; increased incidences of pests and diseases affecting crops, livestock, fish, and trees; as well as the destruction of physical and social infrastructure. This leads to reduced yields and loss of income in the agriculture sector; food shortages and malnutrition; reduced quality of produce and earnings; as well as increased postharvest losses.[95]

The ASAL counties, such as Turkana County, are most vulnerable to climate change due to widespread poverty and deprivation and thus are expected to suffer disproportionate impacts, often leading to lack of pasture, limited access to water, and degradation of ecosystems.[96] This state of affairs is similar in most of East Africa and on the continent, requiring a harmonized whole-society approach and a regional approach to address these challenges.[97]

[93] Ibid. Section 4.2, p. 21.
[94] Ibid. Section 5.4, p. 33.
[95] Government of Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, *Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026,* P.26, (Nairobi, 2017).
[96] Ibid. *Turkana CIDP 2018-2022*.
[97] East African Community Climate Change Master Plan 2011–2031.

Box 4: Drought in Turkana CIDP 2018–2022[a]

"Where drought was a relatively predictable phenomenon that occurred once every 5-10 years, providing adequate time for households and communities to recover their assets and livelihoods, drought now occurs every 1 to 3 years. Climate change has also been associated with disasters such as floods capable of causing loss of life and property, drought and famine, loss of livestock, and increased vector borne diseases." Turkana County Integrated Development Plan 2018–2022.

[a]Ibid. *Turkana CIDP 2018–2022*, p.42.

In light of the above, there is a need to advance climate-smart agriculture (CSA), which will address both mitigation and adaptation through strategies that maximize agricultural productivity while increasing the resilience of agricultural systems in the face of climate change. This current strategy seeks to build resilience and minimize emissions from agricultural systems, including fisheries, livestock, and pastoralism, for enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods. By so doing, it is expected to reduce the triggers for irregular movements and displacements because of a changing climate and extreme weather events.

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) aims to adapt to climate change, strengthen agricultural systems while reducing emissions for improved food and nutritional security, and improve livelihoods. The specific objectives of the KCSAS are to

1. Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk to the adverse impacts of climate change;
2. Develop mechanisms that minimize greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production systems;
3. Create an enabling regulatory and institutional framework; and
4. Address cross-cutting issues that adversely impact climate-smart agriculture.

The strategy identifies four actions that can enhance adaptation and build resilience in the agriculture sector :[98]

1. Adaptation and resilience building by addressing vulnerability due to changes in rainfall and temperature, extreme weather events, and unsustainable land and water management and utilization;

[98] Government of Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, *Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026*, P.64- 67, (Nairobi, 2017).

2. Mitigation of GHG emissions from key and minor sources in the agriculture sector;
3. establishment of an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework for effective CSA implementation; and
4. Minimizing effects of underlying cross-cutting issues such as human resource capacity and finance which would potentially constrain realization of CSA objectives.

Furthermore, the strategy has three strategic areas. These are:

(a) Enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk to the varying temperature regimes and precipitation;
(b) Reducing vulnerabilities of farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk to extreme weather and climate events;
(c) Reducing vulnerabilities due to unsustainable natural resource management by mainstreaming natural resources into development to enhance the resilience of farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk.

The analysis reveals that KCSAS strategies do not explicitly account for the specific needs and priorities of women and men in the design and application of CSA strategies. The analysis shows there is some nexus between climate change-induced agricultural risks and human mobility, including labour migration and rural-urban or urban-rural or rural-rural migration, displacement, or relocation, underscoring strong evidence that agriculture, including livestock keeping and fisheries, is climate sensitive and quite vulnerable to the changing climate.

The impact of climate change on increasing pastoral mobility and farmer displacement in flood- or drought-prone areas has received insufficient attention in the strategy. Thus, future programming should factor in CSA to ensure triggers of mobility are addressed while at the same time ensuring the CSA strategies contribute to the reduction of GHGs.

Climate Change Risk Management (CRM) Framework, 2016

The CRM framework aims to bring together three communities—the DRR/DRM, the climate change adaptation, and the development planning communities—to work collaboratively to develop synergies for building resilience. The framework indicates that both DRR/M and the Climate Change Agreement (CCA) seek to reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability associated with extreme weather and climate phenomena and strengthen resilience to shocks through anticipatory approaches. Combining the two domains in development planning avoids duplication and synergies are exploited to enhance climate risk management.

The document further highlights that CCA deals with climate-related hazards, while DRR/M goes beyond to cover other hazards.

The Framework identifies floods, heat waves, and storms as the major hazards that have more intense repercussions in areas that have not experienced them before.[99] These hydrometeorological hazards have increased in frequency and intensity, affecting nearly four million Kenyans annually and undermining economic progress through financial losses that are estimated to amount to 2.0–2.4 per cent of the GDP.[100] According to the document, the lack of a coordination mechanism for coordinating stakeholders is partly to blame for the increased impacts of these disasters on the Kenyan people and the economy. The role played by the NDMA is acknowledged, though it focuses on drought management. The coordinating role played by the National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC) is also noted, despite the agency being confined to Nairobi.

The development and implementation of DRR/M and CCA policies in silos, competition among institutions that operate in parallel to each other, and inadequate budgetary allocations for the two domains are identified as barriers to advancing effective climate risk management (CRM). Despite these challenges, the framework promotes several opportunities that can be tapped to ensure coherence in DRR/M and CCA planning and implementation.[101] These include improved risk awareness, early warning systems, the existence of a critical mass of institutions that would drive CRM, potential resources available from global financial mechanisms, and County-level Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) would help shape the convergence of the two approaches.

Despite the strong conceptual understanding of the concept of risk, the problems both DRR/M and CCA seek to solve, and the common goal of enhancing resilience, the document fails to link disaster and climate change impacts and adaptation to migration and displacement of people. Consequently, there are no protection measures provided for those likely to be displaced by climate change and related disasters. A gender and human rights approach to CRM is also lacking. However, if data on the number of people affected were disaggregated by gender and type of impact, some of which are internal displacements, mobility could be easily implied.

National Climate Change Framework Policy (2016)

Guided by relevant national and international climate change frameworks, the Climate Change Framework Policy (CCFP) seeks to facilitate a coordinated, coherent, and effective response to the local, national, and global challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. An overarching mainstreaming approach has been adopted to ensure the integration of climate change considerations into development planning, budgeting, and implementation in all sectors and at all levels of government. This policy, therefore, aims to enhance adaptive capacity, build resilience to climate variability, and change while promoting a low-carbon development pathway.[102]

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[99] Government of Kenya Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *Climate Change Risk Management (CRM) Framework-2016*, p. 1, (Nairobi, 2017).
[100] Ibid. p.3.
[101] Ibid. p.21.
[102] Government of Kenya, Ministry of Environment, *National Climate Change Framework Policy 2016*, Section 1.3, p.8 (2016).

The international guiding mechanisms include the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), whose reports have consistently indicated that Africa is vulnerable to the effects of climate change manifested via climate variability and change and the occurrence of extreme weather and climate events expected to have far-reaching consequences.[103] Significant declines in crop yields, environmental and ecosystem degradation, declines in livestock productivity, increased water scarcity, and increases in diseases and pests are some of the projected impacts of climate change documented in the Framework that have the potential to trigger movements. Kenya's vulnerability to these risks and impacts stems from her overreliance on rain-fed agriculture and the sensitivity of the vast arid and semi-arid (ASAL) regions as well as the coastal and marine ecosystems to the changing climate.

Section three of the Framework outlines the goal and the objectives of the Framework, which include, among others, establishing an efficient institutional framework to guide mainstreaming climate change into sectors, reducing vulnerability to climate change, transitioning to a greener economy, facilitating public participation and awareness on climate change, and enhancing research and use of science and technology in climate change policy.[104]

Eight policy statements are elaborated in the document to drive the country's resilience and adaptive capacity. According to the policy log frame, building climate resilience requires Kenyan governance systems, ecosystems, and society to have the capability to maintain competent function in the face of climate change and to return to some normal range of function even when faced with adverse impacts of climate change, which is a cornerstone of risk governance. The adaptive capacity of the country depends on its ability to enhance the resilience of its systems. Protecting vulnerable communities from increased food insecurity and threats from diseases are some of the ways recommended for strengthening the adaptive capacities of poor households against the devastating impacts of climate change in Kenya.[105]

Despite Kenya contributing very little GHG emissions, the Framework elaborates on measures needed to transform Kenya's economy toward low carbon growth. It emphasizes a drastic shift from depending on fossil fuels to clean energy to drive the country's economy. Agriculture is identified as the largest GHG emitter, while energy is prioritized with low-carbon considerations.[106] Among the policy, measures suggested to enhance the transition to low-carbon growth are mainstreaming low-carbon into the planning processes, promoting clean technologies, and creating green jobs through an enabling policy environment.[107]

Mainstreaming climate change into sectors and the development process at national, sector, and county levels is regarded as the most strategic approach toward attaining the policy goal of low-carbon climate-resilient development. For example, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for budget making is a critical process for translating policies and plans into expenditure and action. It encourages

[103] Ibid. Section 1.1, p.1.
[104] Ibid. Section 3, p.15.
[105] Ibid. Section 4.1, p.17.
[106] Ibid. Section 4.2, p.18.
[107] Ibid. Section 4.2, p.19.

cooperation across government departments in long-term planning rather than fragmented, short-term, and reactive budgeting. Vision 2030, the development master plan for Kenya, and its MTP framework also present opportunities to mainstream climate change into national planning. County governments are required by law to prepare and implement county-integrated development plans, through which climate change actions can be mainstreamed for subsequent implementation by relevant units in counties.[108]

Research and technology are recognized as playing a key role in enhancing our understanding and prediction of climate-related changes and the identification of optimal and cost-effective remedial measures. Technological innovation, which involves expanding and adapting existing technologies to the national or local context, is an imperative component of Kenya's climate change interventions. It requires not only strong capabilities from the various actors but a strategy to build, enhance, and maintain the requisite human resource capacity.[109] It places emphasis on identifying research and technology needs and promoting strategic and systematic climate change-related research, impact and vulnerability assessments, and technology development and diffusion in collaboration with the private sector, academia, civil society, and the public.

There is a mention of the impact of climate change on pastoralism, thereby increasing "livestock mobility" because of the reduced availability of forage. There is also an indication of mobility in the document when it states, "changes in precipitation may increase the risk of coastal flooding, and sea-level rise will gradually inundate coastal lands.[110]

National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017

The Kenyan government developed and endorsed a DRM policy in 2017, while the accompanying legislation is due for debate in the National Assembly. The objectives and strategies of the policy are to:[111]

(a) Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities for Disaster Risk Management.
(b) Reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities at County and National levels.
(c) Mainstream Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into sustainable development policies, strategies and plans at all levels and within and across all sectors.
(d) Enhance resilience at the County and National levels to the impacts of disaster risks and climate change.
(e) Enhance effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery

The policy documents various disasters that lead to socioeconomic losses that would trigger disaster displacement and migration. These include droughts, floods, landslides, sandstorms, thunderstorms, windstorms, and epidemics. In addition, resources for DRR and the allocation of roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders, including the county governments, are addressed in the policy.[112] The illustrated

[108] Ibid. Section 5.1.4, p.20.
[109] Ibid. Section 6.1.1, p.21.
[110] Ibid. P.13.
[111] Government of Kenya, *National Disaster Risk Management Policy*, P.5, (2017).
[112] Ibid. P.6.

previous impacts of these disasters include 11 major droughts and 17 flood events, which affected an average of 1,482,964 and 70,795 people, respectively, from the 1990s to 2006. During the same period, 165 Kenyans were killed by drought and 524 by floods, respectively. The combined economic cost of floods and droughts is estimated to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to about 2.0 per cent to 2.4 per cent of Kenya's GDP each year, or approximately USD 500 million per year, while droughts cost an estimated 8.0 per cent of Kenya's GDP every five years.

The policy states that disasters in Kenya affect an estimated three to four million Kenyans annually by causing human casualties, damaging their environment and assets, and disrupting livelihoods. Funds initially set aside for development are often diverted to address the impacts of disasters.

The policy requires key sectors to mainstream DRR/M, thereby addressing the triggers of human mobility. It provides mechanisms for the proactive management of risk through mitigation, preparedness, and early response to crises. The policy pursues five policy objectives to realize a disaster-resilient nation. These are:

(a) Establishing and strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacities for Disaster Risk Management;
(b) Reducing disaster risk and vulnerabilities at local, county and national levels;
(c) Mainstream Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into sustainable development policies, strategies and plans at all levels and within and across all sectors;
(d) Enhancing resilience at the local, county, and national levels to the impacts of disaster risk and climate change; and
(e) Enhancing effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery.

To streamline the implementation of DRM in the country, an elaborate institutional setup is emphasized under Section 4.0 [113] that includes the following:

(a) The National Disaster Operations Centre, established as a Department within the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the President. This was done in 1998 after the El Nino rains and in the wake of the US Embassy bomb blast in Nairobi.
(b) The National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU), an inter-agency Unit that plays a lead role in managing emergencies and disasters in Kenya was established in 2014.
(c) The National Drought Management Authority Act 2016 established the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), a public body. It previously operated under the State Corporations Act (Cap 446) of the Laws of Kenya, by Legal Notice Number 171 of 24 November 2011.
(d) The National Platform for Disaster Risk Management (NPDRM) as an informal team that brings together both State Actors and non-State Actors interested in disaster risk management.

[113] Ibid. P.21.

In addition, resources for DRM, a coordination mechanism, and the allocation of roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders, including the county governments, are provided in the policy, which includes addressing specific migration challenges as well as the needs of displaced populations.

There is an indirect reference to climate change-induced migration in the document because the policy provides data on the number of people affected by disasters over the period. This data on the affected population often includes women and children, though it is not disaggregated to provide evidence of the gendered impact of such events in the country. Furthermore, the document's five policy objectives fail to show how such people will be protected.

Turkana County Climate Change Frameworks

This section presents a summary of six Turkana County climate change policy frameworks, including:

(a) Turkana County Climate Change Policy (TCCCP), 2021
(b) Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021
(c) Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP) 2018–2022
(d) Turkana County Disaster Risk Management Policy (TCDRMP)
(e) Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act (TCEDMA), no. 14 of 2016
(f) Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation (TCSL), 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2021

The Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021

This is an Act of the County Assembly of Turkana gazetted on 12 November 2021 to provide a legal and institutional framework for adaptive and mitigating climate change interventions, to provide for mechanisms and measures to achieve a low-carbon development pathway, and to establish the county climate change fund and related purposes. The regulations aim to provide a framework for the development, management, implementation, and monitoring of adaptive and mitigation climate change interventions and ensure these functions are mainstreamed in all sectors of the economy.

The objective and purpose of the fund are to provide resources for climate change activities identified in the county climate change policy, action plan, and other climate-related frameworks enacted within the county and for connected purposes. The Planning Committee shall thus use the fund to specifically finance climate resilience assessments, the administration of committees established by the fund, and the implementation of climate change response projects proposed by ward planning committees and communities and approved. The fund will also support public education, sensitization, and awareness creation on climate change and its impacts, as well as capacity building for staff of the county and other stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change.[114]

[114] Turkana County Government, *Public Finance Management; Turkana County Climate Change Fund (TCCCF)*, Section 3, 4 and 5, p5-7, (Turkana, 2021).

The principles governing the operation of the Fund include following communities' priorities by following a community-driven participatory planning process, strengthening the role of communities, community structures, and indigenous knowledge systems in the planning of climate change response interventions, as well as investing in public goods and structures to strengthen adaptation efforts.[115]

The regulations require the county government to develop a county climate change action plan that will be aligned with the national climate change action plan and respond to the specific needs and circumstances of the county. The plan shall also contain a climate change needs and response assessment for the county, articulate a climate change response implementation plan informed by the climate change needs and response assessment and specify measures and mechanisms for guiding the county toward the achievement of low-carbon, climate-resilient, sustainable development. Also, mainstreaming climate change into county development plans, programmes, strategies, and projects, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, enhancing research, capacity building, and knowledge management, enhancing public awareness for effective participation in climate change response and ensuring monitoring and evaluation to integrate learning and best practice shall be done in the implementation of the County Climate Change Action Plan. Duties relating to the climate change directorate are provided in the Act, and this includes the duties of public and private entities. This section also discusses climate change regulations, monitoring, and compliance.[116]

Coordination of climate change in the county is done through the County Executive Committee, in consultation with the relevant sectors, and through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders. A County Integrated Development Plan must be formulated within one year of this Act coming into force. The County Integrated Development Plan shall address climate change interventions, mitigation, and adaptation in all development sectors in the County.[117]

Through the County Climate Change Directorate, the regulations propose carrying out climate risk assessments and studying human systems to identify options for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This includes providing technical and financial support to vulnerable communities, gender mainstreaming, and social inclusion. The regulations provide criteria for disbursing the fund that include gender and community cohesion while prioritizing the wards that are prone to climate change and disasters. It proposes an inclusive and effective management of climate change actions by enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. This will serve to provide durable solutions to issues of displacement.[118]

The Regulations indirectly address the prevention of displacement through a proposal to collaborate with the national government, neighbouring counties, public involvement, and other stakeholders to address the adverse impacts of climate change. The regulations aim to promote, support, and facilitate community-based and community-initiated adaptation and mitigation activities. The Act engenders the creation of a

[115] Ibid. Part 1: Preliminary.
[116] Ibid. Article 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, P.24-26.
[117] Ibid. Section 36, p 24.
[118] Ibid. Section 13 (1), p.12.

hub at the County Knowledge and Information Management Centre for collating, verifying, refining, and disseminating knowledge and information on climate change.[119]

However, there is no mention of the use of remittances from the diaspora for climate change actions.

Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP) 2018–2022

The plan is housed under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It is complementary to and consistent with existing strategies of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), as well as development and economic plans, principally the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The TCCCAAP's primary focus is ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures are integrated into the county's development plan objectives. The plan identifies sectoral adaptation needs and details specific sectoral action plans, key implementing partners, and indicative costs. This plan is also informed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 2015 Paris Agreement, the African Climate Change Strategy (2011), the East African Community Climate Strategy and Master Plan (2011), Kenya's Vision 2030, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the National Disaster Contingency Fund, and the Council for Pastoralists Education.[120]

The vision of TCCCAAP is to achieve a prosperous and climate change-resilient county, while the mission is anchored on strengthening countywide-focused actions towards adapting to and mitigating changing climate. It ensures the commitment and engagement of all stakeholders while taking into account the vulnerable nature of the county's resources and society as a whole. This is to be achieved through specifically assessing the evidence and impact of climate change in the county, recommending robust adaptation measures in all priority vulnerable sectors to minimize risks associated with climate change while maximizing opportunities, and enhancing understanding of climate change and its impact to stakeholders, relevant climate-related departments, non-state actors, and local communities. It also seeks to recommend research and technological needs and avenues for transferring existing technologies; provide a conducive and enabling policy; a legal and institutional framework for combating climate change; and provide a concerted action plan, a resource mobilization plan, and a monitoring and evaluation plan.[121]

Evidence and projections of climate change are highlighted, including the adoption of several approaches that can be used to analyse climate change, including statistical techniques. Modelling is mentioned as one technique used to simulate climatic variables to generate projections of climatic conditions in the future. These projections are based on assumptions and have high uncertainties. They are intended to inform responses and address current and future climate-related impacts.

On policy coherence with other frameworks, the successful implementation of TCCCAAP will depend on strengthening partnerships between the lead department and other development actors, including

[119] Ibid. Section 3 (1 & 2), p. 6 – 7.
[120] Turkana County Government, *Turkana County Climate Change Adaption Action Plan 2018–2022 (TCCCAAP)*, Section 11.3, p.45, (2018).
[121] Ibid. P.32-33.

relevant sectors such as the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Kenya Forest Services (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). Ministries of Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries, Energy, Lands, Housing and Urban Area Management, Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs, Health and Sanitation, Finance and Economic Planning, among others, are also recognized to play a role in climate change actions in Turkana County. The ministry also collaborates with the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and other actors such as UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, NGOs, Friends of Lake Turkana, and the Diocese of Lodwar.[122]

The proposed priority actions in agriculture and food security, fisheries, livestock production, water services, environment and mineral resources, tourism, forestry and wildlife, energy, and disaster management are presented in Annex 3 of the plan. The plan also highlights a disaster management plan and priorities that include strengthening the EWS through gathering, analysis, and dissemination; community sensitization on the EWS; mitigation and prevention programmes (training, sensitization, vulnerability analysis, building codes, zoning, and land use management); and preventive health care and exposures. The other measures elaborated in the plan are: response and emergency relief initiatives; relief food and non-food items (NFIs) assistance; disaster assessments; Emergency Medical Services (EMS); shelter materials; search and rescue; recovery and rehabilitation; and DRM sector plans, policies, and legislation to guide effective DRM programming.[123]

The TCCCAAP provides a detailed outline of the functions and mandates of various stakeholders, including parastatals, international organizations, public benefit organizations, financial institutions, and the private sector. On the aspect of coordination, the policy mentions that influence on county government departments should emanate from the respective national offices. However, in order to scale up interventions in climate change risk management, more financial and technical support is required for sectors that play various roles in climate change adaptation and mitigation.[124]

The TCCCAAP recognizes that the county is extremely susceptible to the adverse impacts of climate change. It mentions human settlement being affected directly or indirectly through high winds, heavy rains and flash floods, heat stress, landslides, and droughts associated with water scarcity; and thus, population displacement and migration are expected to increase in climate change disasters. The impacts of climate change are mentioned in the plan, and those enduring the most of climate change and variability are listed as the vulnerable groups, including the poor, women, elderly, youth, and physically challenged persons.

The policy proposes resilience measures such as creating climate-resilient assets and transferring knowledge and skills to promote resilience to shocks and improve nutrition. The policy plans

[122] Ibid. Section 12.2, p.50.
[123] Ibid. Section 10.10, p 41-42.
[124] Ibid. Section 12.8, p.54.

preparedness and EWS through preparation programmes such as training, vulnerability analysis, flood control structures, water and soil conservation, and community awareness.[125]

The plan recommends a number of adaptation strategies, including EWSs, disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, forestation, and community sensitization on adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The TCCCAAP's primary focus is ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures are consolidated into the county's integrated development plan objectives. This calls for collaborative and joint action with all stakeholders in dealing with the impacts of climate change.[126]

The policy recommends a number of adaptation strategies, including EWSs, disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, forestation, and community sensitization on adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This policy is soon expiring in 2022, necessitating the need to prepare for the next edition that will adequately include a comprehensive range of climate change considerations.

Turkana County Disaster Risk Management Policy

Coordinated by the Public Service, Administration, and Disaster Management (DM), the undated County DRM policy aims to put in place a systematic and holistic DRM framework and ensure linkages between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, poverty reduction, and the integration of gender and the SDGs into all county government processes, plans, and programmes at all levels. The policy is founded on the principles of:

- Rights to citizens;
- Gender sensitivity;
- Community participation;
- Collaboration and coordination;
- Integrating climate change into disaster risk management;
- Promoting public-private partnerships; and
- Comprehensive risk management.

According to the policy, it is in line with county, national, regional, and international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, the African Continental 2063 Agenda (The Africa We Want - 2063), and the SDGs, among others.[127]

The policy's objectives are to:

(a) reduce disaster risk and vulnerabilities;
(b) develop gender-inclusive institutional mechanisms and capacities for disaster risk reduction;
(c) mainstream DRM into sustainable development plans, policies, and strategies;

[125] Ibid. Section 10.10, p.35-41.
[126] Ibid. Section 12.8, p. 54.
[127] Turkana County Government, *Turkana County DRM Policy*, Section 1.5, p.6 (2019).

(d) improve county resilience to disaster impacts; (e) ensure an effective and coordinated disaster response;
(e) promote recovery and rehabilitation; and (g) promote public-private partnerships in disaster risk reduction.[128]

The policy acknowledges that Turkana County is susceptible to natural and human-induced hazards such as conflicts, starvation, floods, droughts, landslides, epidemics, and environmental degradation. The policy is thus an effort to put in place a systematic disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and mitigation framework for the county. It also provides elaborate policy interventions and responsible institutions.[129]

The policy lays out the institutional framework for DRM in Turkana County. It acknowledges that disaster management is a multidisciplinary process that requires the efforts of both public and private partners. The policy offers institutional mechanisms for integrating disaster management into the socio-economic and environmental processes at all levels of county administration. The county disaster management structure is highlighted by elaborate coordination mechanisms and committees. The strategies proposed by the policy include:

- Risk, vulnerability, and resilience assessments;
- A county disaster response and management plan;
- A county emergency fund; early warning systems;
- Physical planning; gazetting disaster-prone areas; and
- Gender commitment and participation, among others.

Cattle raids, violent conflicts, landslides, floods, drought, and internal and external conflicts are mentioned[130] as some of the trigger factors that often cause displacement and forced evacuations. The policy also mentions resettlement programmes for those living in disaster-prone areas and the provision of relief support. The document does not recognize the diaspora's skills, knowledge, and technologies in disaster risk reduction initiatives in Turkana County.

Turkana County Climate Change Policy 2021

Turkana County Climate Change Policy 2021 has been developed to facilitate a coordinated, coherent, and effective response to the local, national, and global challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. This policy provides a framework for addressing climate change issues in the county. It recognizes that climate change is directly affecting the social, economic, and human development of countries. The policy adheres to international agreements, particularly the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, as well as the National Climate Change Act 2016 and the constitutional governance framework.[131]

[128] Ibid. Section 2.4, p.9.
[129] Ibid. Section 3.0-3.18, p 10-27.
[130] Ibid. Section 3.4 -3.5, P. 36.
[131] Turkana County Government, *Turkana County Climate Change Policy (TCCCP)*, Section 3.2.4, p 11, (2021).

The policy is anchored on the following objectives:

2. Improving the enabling environment for efficient implementation of climate change actions in Turkana County;
3. Strengthening the climate resilience of communities in Turkana County;
4. Catalysing Turkana County's transition towards a low carbon development pathway;
5. Facilitating the effective mobilization and utilization of financial resources in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies; and
6. Enhancing the awareness, skills, and institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders in implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The guiding principles are inclusivity, public participation, sustainability, equitable benefits, and flexibility.[132]

Comprehensively, the interventions traversed in this policy target harnessing innovation and research and investing in environmentally sound technologies and infrastructure, creating or empowering effective governance, sustainable livelihoods for the county residents, as well as behavioural, cultural, and lifestyle changes. The policy also aims to provide mitigation and adaptation interventions for climate change and its potential consequences. Studies have shown that migrants and displaced populations, including those in the diaspora, have skills, knowledge, entrepreneurship, and resources that can be used to advance climate action.[133] However, this may require states to create a conducive environment through policies, laws, and coordination mechanisms to enable them to tap their potential.

The policy highlights climate change intervention areas with specific policy actions. It defines climate change interventions as specific, purposeful actions to be taken to produce a targeted climatic change. They are classified into two approaches: Mitigation (identifying and addressing the causes of climate change within the county) and Adaptation (actions designed to assist communities and the county in dealing with the effects of climate change). The policy also provides for the elements of effective policy by discussing the implementation strategies, relevant stakeholders, and key implementation indicators.[134]

The county government is also keen on the collaborative power between the public and private sectors that can be harnessed to achieve high results from this policy. The policy recognizes that these stakeholders cannot work in isolation as climate change cuts across many sectors and affects almost every aspect of life. They shall, therefore, work in partnership with other institutions, especially the county ministries, research institutions, meteorological departments, and disaster management teams within the county. The policy advocates for mainstreaming the climate change response into all sectors' core functions, in that integration operates horizontally by providing an overarching county guidance system, such as through this policy and county climate change legislation, and vertically by requiring all sectors and levels of county government to implement climate change responses in their core functions. Worth noting

[132] Ibid. Section 3.4.3-3.5, p. 13.
[133] European Union Global Diaspora Facility: *Implementation of the Talent Partnerships. What Potential Role for the Diaspora?* (2021).
[134] Turkana County Government, *TCCCP*, Section 5.1-5.3 p 42-47.

is that the policy provides clear and elaborate policy options for each category of disasters experienced in Turkana County as well as neighbouring counties and countries.[135]

This policy reveals a myriad of actions, projects, and strategies towards protecting mobile populations that the county government has adapted for pastoralists to cope with the vagaries of climate change, with more programmes that strive to get more information to understand the current trends and mobility dynamics of pastoralist communities affected by persistent droughts.

Regarding displacement, the policy mentions conflicts and episodes of drought, which have resulted in massive casualties in the past decade, including internal displacement of persons and refugees. The policy advances the need to undertake preventive measures to identify and tackle the causes of climate change within the county. This is anchored on the policy guiding principle that mitigation is a more preventive approach that seeks to address the root causes of climate change by either stopping them completely or offering more climate-friendly alternatives for adoption.[136] The policy mentions that rapid population growth, a youthful population, and recurrent droughts have had repercussions on urbanization. There is, however, no mention of diaspora remittances for climate change actions.

The Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, no. 14 of 2016

Complementing the Turkana County DRM Policy is the The Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act that was assented to on 21 October 2016, which aims to establish disaster management structures, enhance county capacity to minimize or prevent threats, and have mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to disaster and emergency situations.

The objectives of the act are to establish an efficient structure for the management of disasters and emergencies, enhance the capacity of the county government to effectively manage the impacts of disasters and emergencies, take all necessary action to prevent or minimize threats to life, health, and the environment from natural disasters and other emergencies, and implement mechanisms to reduce risks and hazards that may cause, contribute to, or exacerbate disaster or emergency situations in the county.[137]

In line with the policy, the act outlines the disaster management coordination structures and committees at all county levels. These are the county DM Committee, sub-county DM committee, ward DM committee, and village DM committees. The structure, functions, and duties of each category are well highlighted in the plan. The plan also includes information on the vulnerability of different parts of the county to different forms of disasters; the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters; how the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects; the capacity building and preparedness measures to be taken; and the roles and responsibilities of each

[135] Ibid. Section 4.1- 4.44, p 15-41.
[136] Ibid. Section 2.3, p.8-9.
[137] Ibid. Section 3, p.4-5.

department of the County Government in relation to the measures specified and the roles and responsibilities of different departments of the County Government in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.[138]

The Act outlines financial provisions for DRM to include disaster funds appropriated by the County Assembly for management of the fund, emergency response through the Turkana County Emergency Fund Act, and any other monies appropriated by the County Assembly. The purpose of the Fund is for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, relief, and reconstruction in the county and any gifts, grants, donations, or endowments received for disaster management.

Some of the key intervention measures in the plan are: coordination of actions of the departments and divisions of the county government and NGOs in relation to disaster management; cooperation and assistance to any other person, as requested by them or otherwise considered appropriate by them; and the establishment of institutions for research, training, and developmental programmes in the field of disaster management.

On the prevention of displacement, the Act mentions an integrated and coordinated approach with an emphasis on prevention, information sharing and dissemination, and early warnings to vulnerable populations; disaster management drills; education training in schools; and analyses and assessments of early warning systems.[139]

The Act proposes approaches such as validating and verifying disaster occurrences, coordinating disaster response, integrating disaster management into development plans, and assigning roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders and government institutions in charge of disaster management.[140]

To protect the displaced and facilitate the development of durable solutions, the act stresses the need for an integrated approach to disaster management at all levels in the county. The Act requires the county governor to order the evacuation of people and the removal of livestock and personal property, as well as to arrange for their adequate care and protection; and to control or prevent the movement of people and livestock from disaster-prone areas.

There is, however, no mention of leveraging the diaspora and migrants' skills and resources to advance climate change action in the county.

Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation, 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as *Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2021*

The objective and purpose of the fund are to provide funding arrangements for climate change actions identified in the county climate change policy, action plan, and other climate-related frameworks enacted

[138] Ibid. Section 4, p.5-12.
[139] Turkana County Government, *TCCCF*, Section 11, p.12-15.
[140] Ibid. Section 16, p.13-14.

within the county for various purposes. The regulations are aimed at defining the procedures for management, operation, and winding up of the fund and the planning of climate change response interventions to be funded by the fund.[141]

The legislation recognizes climate change as a threat in the county. The plan gives a general overview of the financial support to be provided in addressing climate change, suggesting measures to be used to address the impacts of climate change, such as research and development; financing climate-related projects and programmes; public education, sensitization, and awareness creation on climate change and its impacts; and monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning on climate change response in the county.[142]

These regulations aim to define the procedures for the management, operation, and winding up of the fund and the planning of climate change response interventions to be funded by the fund. The Principles are giving effect to priorities set by communities following a community-driven participatory planning process; strengthening the role of communities, community structures, and indigenous knowledge systems in the planning of climate change response interventions; investing in public goods and structures to strengthen adaptation to climate change; and the principles of public finance set out in Chapter 12 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.[143]

Part II of the regulations provides for the establishment and management of the county climate change fund, which aims to provide funding for climate change identified in the county climate change policy, action plan, and other climate-related frameworks. Some of the activities for funding are climate resilience assessments; implementation of climate change response projects proposed by ward planning committees and communities and approved by the Planning Committee; priority county-level climate change response projects approved by the Planning Committee; climate change research and knowledge management in the county; public education, sensitization and awareness creation on climate change and its impacts; and capacity building for staff of the county and other stakeholders to effectively respond to climate change. The fund will be managed by the county climate change management board.[144]

The plan provides for provisions for consultative community meetings before project approvals, aimed at creating public awareness about climate change response projects within the county, providing information about the nature of county projects eligible for funding through the fund, and enabling communities to identify priority climate change response projects to be handled by the county planning committee. The projects are approved based on a proper situation analysis with a clear problem statement and clarity on the level and urgency of vulnerability and risk arising from delayed intervention, relevance, magnitude, and the possibility of risk occurrence, promotion of gender and community cohesion with due regard to vulnerable groups, support for the strengthening of livelihoods, including through income generation, and promotion of resilience in the locality through adaptation and mitigation, among others.[145]

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[141] Ibid. section 9, p.3-4.
[142] Ibid. 2021 Section 6, p.2.
[143] Ibid. Section 3-4, p.2.
[144] Turkana County Government, *Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation (TCSL)*, Section 6, p.2-3, (2021).
[145] Ibid. Section 28, p.9.

The document does not make reference to human mobility or displacement, nor does it mention the utilization of diaspora skills and resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

Annex 7: Summary of analysis of Human mobility in National Climate Change Frameworks

Table 4: Summary of analysis of Human mobility in National Climate Change Frameworks

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
Climate change Response Strategy (2010)	• Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy was the first national policy document on climate change. • It seeks to advance the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting, and development objectives.	• Yes, some reference has been made to human mobility/migration, and displacement. • There is mention of diaspora engagement and utilization of their skills and resources for climate action.	• The strategy makes some reference to migration and displacement but does not mention relocations. • It mentions sea level rise as posing a displacement risk. • Although the impact of climate change on migration is well documented, migration is not regarded as an adaptation strategy. • Specifically, the document mentions that "population displacement and migration from climate disaster-prone areas" (e.g. drought prone northern Kenya and sea-level rise in the coastal region) are expected to increase.	• Gender and vulnerable groups are mentioned "to improve the situation of vulnerable persons having equitable opportunities to participate in socioeconomic activities." • Mentions of gender and women among the vulnerable populations, • There are no references to human rights aspects in relation to climate change.

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
			• It is expected that most of those on the move will be from rural areas, heading towards urban agglomerations where assistance, income opportunities, and infrastructure may be as being more accessible and readily available. "This will create an enormous social, health, infrastructural, and management challenge for cities, subjecting them to unplanned population growth'."	
Climate Change Act (2016)	• The objective of the Climate Change Act is to "enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for sustainable development in Kenya." • The Act establishes the mechanisms for climate change coordination.	• There is no reference to human mobility.	• The Act does not make reference to migration, displacement, or relocation. • There is no mention of how mobile populations or diasporas might contribute to climate action.	• The Act not include gender and women's empowerment in funding priorities, nor does it use funds to protect people affected by climate change.
National Climate Change Policy Framework (2018)	• The National Climate Change Policy Framework aims to ensure	• No reference to human mobility.	• The policy does not make reference to migration, displacement, or relocation.	• The policy makes reference to ensuring that the climate change

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
	the integration of climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation, and decision-making at the national and county levels and across all sectors.		• It is crucial to place an emphasis on vulnerability assessments as a component of developing climate resilience in order to better understand migration and the threat of displacement due to climate change, prevent erratic movements, and offer protection measures if they do occur. There is a mention of the impact of climate change on pastoralism, thereby increasing "livestock mobility" because of the reduced availability of forage. There is also an indication of mobility in the document when it states, "changes in precipitation may increase the risk of coastal flooding, and sea-level rise will gradually inundate coastal lands.	responses observe gender equality as envisaged in the Kenya Constitution of 2010. • Stresses the need for climate change laws, policies, programming and interventions consider youth "because they represent a crossover between the current and future generations and are active in socio economic development of the country. • There is no reference to human rights aspects of climate action.
National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) (2018)	• Kenya's second five-year NCCAP was adopted in 2018 in fulfilment of the Climate Change	• Some reference has been made to human mobility.	• There is some reference to migration and displacement. • Despite the document making extensive reference	• Yes, there is reference to gender. • Women are identified as being among the vulnerable

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
	Act, which requires the country to periodically develop action plans to support the mainstreaming of climate change actions into development pathways. • The NCCAP seeks to advance Kenya's development by providing mechanisms to achieve low-carbon, climate-resilient development in key priority sectors.		to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable persons and livelihoods that have the potential to trigger movements, there is no direct reference to migration as an adaptation strategy. • There is no mention of how mobile populations or Diasporas might contribute to climate action.	populations, with NCCAP pointing out that "their role as primary caregivers and providers of food and fuel makes them more vulnerable when flooding and droughts occur." • Drought compromises hygiene for women and girls, as the little water available is used for drinking and cooking. It also negatively affects women's time management in the household. When nearby wells and water sources run dry, women travel long distances to search for water. • There is no reference to human rights aspects of climate action.
National Adaptation Plan (2015)	• Kenya's National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility	• The plan makes some reference to the risk of displacement and migration as a result	• The plan makes a reference to gender, women and youth.

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
	(NAP) was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017. • The NAP provides a climate hazard Mentions alleviating the conditions of the vulnerable persons including women and children and vulnerability assessment, and sets out priority adaptation actions in the 21 planning sectors in MTP II. • It adopts the institutional structures set out in the Climate Change Act.		of sea level rise and drought. • It recognizes droughts as the primary recurrent natural disaster in Kenya that has caused population displacements, and it is expected that: "Increased temperatures in the future are likely to exacerbate the drought conditions and may have a significant impact on water availability and general well-being." • Inundation of low-lying areas along the coastline because of rising sea levels has been identified as a climate hazard for Kenya's coastal areas and could lead to the possible emergence of environmental refugees and migration of the population. • NAP Kenya's section on climatic hazards and vulnerability documents the past drought impacts from 1983 to 2011/2012 that have led to devastating socio-economic	• NAP Kenya seeks to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, orphans, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. • As a medium-term sub-action to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups (women, orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities), it is planned to promote livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups in order to reduce rural-urban migration.

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
			consequences, including disaster displacements.	
National Climate Fund Regulations (2018)	• The National Climate Finance Regulations (2018) promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks for access to, and management of, climate finance. • The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low-carbon climate resilient development goals.	• The fund makes no mention of human mobility.	• There are no clear provisions for funding to reduce the risk of displacement and enhance regular and orderly movements of people affected by climate change, as stipulated in various climate-related frameworks.	• The fund does not refer to gender, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. • The fund does not prioritize funding for migrants or use the funds to protect people affected by climate change.
National Climate Finance Policy (2018)	• The National Climate Finance Policy promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks to access and	• There is no reference to human mobility in the policy.	• The policy makes no reference to migration, displacement, or relocations. • It provides mechanisms for mobilizing adequate and predictable climate finance to support the	• The policy makes no mention of gender or the human rights of migrants.

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
	manage climate finance. • The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low-carbon climate resilient development goals via mitigation and adaptation.		transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient pathway through investment in key sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, transport, trade, tourism, and disaster risk management. • There is no mention of remittances or investment from migrants, including the diaspora.	
Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (2016)	• Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) launched in July 2017, aimed at providing guidance to all development actors in adopting pathways with higher green growth, a cleaner environment, and higher productivity relative to the business as usual growth scenario.	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility.	• The Plan makes some reference to migration but does not mention displacement or relocations. • It mentions that climate change will drive the majority of young people to urban areas, primarily to informal settlements and sectors. • It indicates that this is likely to put more pressure on the already struggling education, water and sanitation, waste management, and health	• Some reference to gender is made in the plan. • It mentions that GESIP strives to engage all segments of Kenyan society in the transition to green growth, including youth, women, and people with special needs. (p. 27). • Green growth seeks the creation of enterprises that will accelerate opportunities for decent jobs through sound waste

Policy/Strategy	Synopsis of the policy or strategy	References, and their extent to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to human mobility	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and human rights
			infrastructure in urban areas.	management practices, cleaner production, a safe working and living environment, and clean rural and urban areas. • This has potential to reduce GHGs and enhance adaptation.
Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)	• The Policy requires that key sectors mainstream DRM into their policies. • It also provides mechanisms for proactive management of risks through mitigation, preparedness, and early response to crises.	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility	• There is some mention of displacement, but no mention of migration or relocations; disaster affected and disaster mortalities are mentioned, but not explicitly. • The Policy documents the impacts of disasters between1990 and 2006, including 11 major droughts and 17 flood events that affected an average of 1,482,964 and 70,795 people, respectively (indirectly, this includes those displaced).	• The policy makes some reference to vulnerabilities but fails to specify the categories that are at risk from impact of disasters.

Annex 8: Summary of the Analysis of Turkana County Climate Change Frameworks

Table 5: Summary of the Analysis of Turkana County Climate Change Frameworks

Framework	Summary	Reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and rights
The Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2021	• This is a framework for legal and institutional engagement in adaptive and mitigative climate change interventions. • It was gazetted in 2021 and aims to regulate funding for climate change interventions at all levels of the county administration. • It further stipulates how the county climate change action plan will be aligned with the national climate change action plan.	• There is no reference to human mobility.	• There is no reference to human mobility. • However, under section 13 of the Act, human mobility is inferred through addressing the impacts of climate change to include adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability, which can then improve the adaptive capacity of migrants and displaced persons.	• There is no specific reference to gender in the document. • The Act makes mention of vulnerable communities including displaced populations.

Framework	Summary	Reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and rights
Turkana County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (TCCCAAP) 2018-2022	• Housed in the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources. The Plan compliments existing plans and strategies in the county. • The plan's main focus is to ensure integration of adaptation and mitigation measures into county development objectives. • The plan, which is anchored on various regional, national, and international frameworks, provides for sectoral adaptation needs as well as detailed sectoral plans at the county level. • An outline of the functions and mandates of different stakeholders is	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility.	• The Plan makes some reference to migration as a coping strategy for pastoralists and is critical during drought. • It notes that mobility greatly affects the provision of social, economic, and relief services.	• There is some reference to gender in the document. • It mentions that women, the elderly, youth, and physically challenged people bear the brunt of climate change and variability. • It states that in recent decades, there has been an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, which pose a challenge to the attainment of Kenya's development agenda under Vision 2030 due to many populations being left behind, including the migrants.

Framework	Summary	Reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and rights
	well elaborated in the plan.			
Turkana County Disaster Risk Management Policy	• The framework's mandate is systematic and holistic DRM. • The policy aims at disaster prevention, preparedness, and response, highlighting the integration of climate change adaptation and DRM into sectors. • The policy acknowledges DRM as being multidisciplinary and thus requiring both public and private stakeholder partnerships.	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility.	• The policy makes some reference to relocations and displacement. • It mentions of voluntary resettlement of communities living in high-risk and hazard-prone areas of the county. • Raids, conflicts, floods, and droughts are mentioned as some of the trigger factors for displacement and forced evacuations. The impacts include food insecurity, separation, and loss of family among the displaced. • There are mentions of human dignity in terms of protecting disaster affected communities. • The DRM policy also makes some reference to the protection of those displaced by disasters, and further reference to the protection of refugees is emphasized.	• There is some reference to gender and human rights considerations in the context of DRR/M. • The DRM Policy mentions that promoting and protecting the rights of all residents of Turkana County is part of the policy. • It indicates that DRR/M planning shall embrace a gender-sensitive, multi-disciplinary, and multi-sectoral approach. • It recognizes the valuable skills and knowledge of all genders in the design and implementation of DRR/M measures. • This may provide an opportunity to include migrants, displaced persons, those in the diaspora, and other vulnerable groups. • It commits the whole of Turkana County government and stakeholders to undertake gender-responsive disaster preparedness and response plans.
Turkana County Climate	• It is a framework to address all	• Yes, there is some reference to	• The policy makes some reference to displacement.	• Yes, the document makes some mention of

Framework	Summary	Reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and rights
Change Policy, 2021	climate change issues in the county. • It is anchored on international, regional and national policies and frameworks.	human mobility.	• Massive casualties because of internal displacement and refugee crises caused by weather- and climate-induced hazards, as well as associated resource conflicts, are mentioned as impacts of climate change. • There is no references to migration as a climate change adaptation strategy. • There is no mention of how migrants, including those in the diaspora, can help with climate change mitigation and adaptation.	gender and other vulnerable groups. • Reference is made to the underprivileged, regions, communities, and people who are most vulnerable. • Women, people with disabilities, children, the elderly, and marginalized groups are identified as the most vulnerable. • It emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming throughout government, assessing the impact of climate change on both men and women, and enacting policy and legislation to address the impacts, achieve gender equality, and empower women in the context of climate change.
The Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, 2016 No. 14 Of 2016	• The Act provides for mechanisms for efficient structure for emergencies and disaster management. • Disaster management	• Yes, there is some reference to human mobility.	• Some references to human mobility in terms of displacement. • The Act mandates the County Governor to "evacuate persons and remove livestock and personal property and make arrangements for their adequate care and	• There is no specific reference to gender, women, persons with disabilities, or older persons, among others, in the document. • Reference is only made to vulnerable populations with regard to evacuation drills.

Framework	Summary	Reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the reference to human mobility-migration, displacement	Notes on the references or inferences to Gender and rights
	committees and duties, as well as plans at all administrative levels within the county, are outlined in the policy. • Financial provisions are also incorporated in the policy.		protection; control or prevent the movement of people and removal of livestock from disaster-prone areas."	• The Act proposes adequate care and protection for people in disaster-prone areas.
Turkana County Subsidiary Legislation, 2021 (Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 9) cited as Public Finance Management (Turkana County Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2021	• Gazetted in 2021, its purpose is to provide funding for addressing climate change. • The main activities for funding are climate resilience assessments, climate response projects, climate change research, sensitization and awareness raising, and capacity building.	• There is no reference to human mobility.	• No mention of human mobility or reference to engaging migrants in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.	• There is no reference to gender in the document. • The Act mentions the involvement of vulnerable groups during project implementations.

Annex 9: Recommendations on how to better incorporate human mobility in the national policy frameworks

Table 6: Recommendations on how to better incorporate human mobility in the national policy documents

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
Climate Change Response Strategy, 2010	• Strengthen coordination mechanism to include migrants and affected populations. • Strengthen mechanism to engage vulnerable persons in climate action and participation.	• Integrate all elements of human mobility into the strategy. • Tackle the drivers of human mobility in the context of climate change through well-designed projects that reinforce the resilience of people affected by climate impacts. • Map and analyse the various drivers and structural factors for migration and displacement.	• Plan for labour mobility to access decent jobs. • Train migrant workers on entrepreneurship skills. • Consider migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.	• Map the diaspora's role in climate action. • Create an enabling environment for engaging migrants and the diaspora in climate action. • Recognize and utilize the skills and resources of migrants and displaced persons in resilience building.	• The strategy should consider the vulnerabilities of women to climate change. • Ensure that women, youth, and the elderly are involved in climate actions. • Recognize the skills and knowledge of all genders—men, women, and youth—for climate action.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
National Climate Change Act, 2016	• Incentivize the diaspora and the private sector to contribute resources for climate action. • Allocate funds to vulnerable groups for climate action. • Involve vulnerable people in raising awareness about climate change.	• Adjust the policy to reflect human mobility in context of disasters and climate change. • Map and analyse current and future migration and displacement trends to project required funds.	• Include the displaced in the concept of "leaving no one behind" in climate action. • Integrate the contribution of migrants into sectoral plans and strategies. • Allocate adequate resources for climate information services and EWSs.	• Adjust policy to create a conducive environment for engagement of the diaspora in climate action. • Consider diaspora investments and knowledge transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Ensure the climate-affected populations are involved in climate change actions. • Include the diaspora in the climate change coordination mechanisms.	• Expand climate change platforms to include and engage youth and women in climate action, such as awareness raising. • Support the collection for gender- and disability-sensitive data on migration and displacement. • Allocate resources to address gender equity in all climate change responses. • Ensure vulnerable groups participate in public consultations and decision-making on climate change actions.
National Policy on Climate Finance, 2016	• Increase the scope of climate finance mechanisms to	• Adjust the funding scope of activities to provide resources to	• Include investing along the pastoral migratory	• Determine the potential for diaspora involvement	• Allow women, youths, the elderly, and other marginalised

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
	include the diaspora. • Ensure that all women, youths, the elderly, and marginalised groups have equal access to climate finance.	tackle the drivers and structural factors of human mobility.	corridors to improve social services for mobile pastoral communities. • Support livelihood diversification to reduce pressure on rural-urban migration. • Create an enabling environment for migrants and the diaspora to engage in climate action.	in climate finance. • Ensure mechanisms for the diaspora to engage in climate financing and investment.	groups to access climate finance
Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2018	• Ensure that migrants and the diaspora have access to funds and technologies for climate action. • Incentivize the private sector and diaspora to tap their resources for climate change action.	• Recognize human mobility as one of the impacts of climate change. • Integrate migration, displacement, and relocation into budgeting and planning processes.	• Include investments along the pastoral migratory corridors for mobile communities to access social services. • Map and analyse the capacities, skills, and technology of migrants.	• Determine the potential for diaspora involvement in climate finance. • Provide incentives for the diaspora to engage in climate financing and investment. • Recognize the diaspora's resources for climate	• Ensure vulnerable groups are included in climate change actions such as awareness raising. • Include women in all climate change coordination mechanisms.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
			• Provide resources for climate information services to strengthen adaptation and regular movements.	change mitigation and adaptation.	

National Climate Change Action Plan, 2018-2022	• Human mobility should be incorporated into sectors and development plans, including the BIG4 agenda.
	  • Include migrants and displaced persons in updating the Action plan
	  • Strengthen climate change coordination mechanisms
		• Include actions to tackle the drivers of human mobility in the context of climate change in the plan.
		• Create guidelines for incorporating human mobility into climate change frameworks.
			• Include migration as an adaptation strategy in the document.
			• Create awareness about the role of the diaspora in climate investment.
			• Establish cross-country coordination structures for pastoral mobility during transhumance.
				• Utilize the knowledge and skills of migrants in climate action.
				• Consider diaspora investments and knowledge transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
				• Ensure the climate-affected populations are involved in climate change actions.
				• Map the skills, resources, technologies, and so on, among migrants.
					• Support livelihood diversification for youths to reduce pressure for migration.
					• Support entrepreneurship for women in informal settlements.
					• Ensure women and marginalized groups are involved in climate action.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
				• Include migrants in all climate change coordination mechanisms. • Include the diaspora in the climate change coordination mechanisms.	
The Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2015 – 2030	• Ensure county climate change adaptation plans take human mobility and gender into consideration. • Include migration in the efforts to raise awareness about climate change. • Recognize human mobility as an adaptation strategy.	• Include actions to tackle the drivers of human mobility in the context of climate change adaptation in the plan. • Increase investment to enhance access to water and forage for pastoralists.	• Include livelihood diversification as an adaptation strategy for affected populations. • Provide for skill development, transfer, and entrepreneurship development among migrants. • Map migrants in urban areas and support them to invest in green microenterprises. • Strengthen cross-country	• Create an environment that encourages migrants and the diaspora to engage and participate. • Utilize the knowledge and skills of migrants for enhanced climate resilience. • Consider diaspora investments and knowledge transfers for climate change adaptation. • Map and consider the use of	• Support the adaptive capacity and resilience of women, older persons, children, and people with disabilities as envisioned in NAP Kenya. • Support livelihood diversification for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. • Provide for the protection of vulnerable groups from the impacts of climate change so they can enjoy their human right.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
			coordination for pastoral mobility's free movement during transhumance.	indigenous knowledge for climate action.	
Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016 – 2030	• Invest in resilience building to reduce vulnerability, strengthen governance, promote a stable macro-economic environment, and support social protection. • Include green job opportunities in international labour migration schemes.	• Integrate migration and inequality in development plans and strategies to accelerate efforts to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development • Include measures to tackle the causes of rural-urban migration in the context of climate change • Invest in technologies for improving the efficiency of irrigation and access to water.	• Collect data on human mobility to better understand the migration dynamics from rural-urban, urban-rural or rural-rural. • Map and analyse green job opportunities in urban areas to identify gaps and opportunities. • Map skills, resources, knowledge, and technologies among migrants. • Support agricultural workers who move across borders to	• Invest in and engage migrants in green jobs and entrepreneurship skills development and transfer programmes. • Provide an enabling environment for migrant-owned private sector companies to establish or invest in green business. • Create mechanisms for diaspora engagement in green economy sectors.	• Include women, youth, and people with special needs in the development of skills, the harnessing of innovation, and the creation of enterprises that will accelerate opportunities for green and decent jobs for all. • Involve women, youth, and people with special needs in resilience-building efforts. • Adopt a gender-sensitive approach in the mapping and analysis of migration dynamics and in promoting green job opportunities.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
			access seasonal jobs. • Ensure all migrants have access funds to invest in green jobs.		
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, 2017 – 2026		• Recognize all dimensions of human mobility in context of disasters and climate change in the plan. • Include measures to tackle the causes of rural-urban migration in context of climate change.	• Engage migrants and their skills and knowledge in the five actions that can enhance adaptation and build resilience of the agriculture sector. • Enhance livelihood diversification of Pastoralists through CSA. • Integrate the indigenous knowledge of pastoralists in climate and weather information services. • Ensure pastoralists and farmers have to access accurate and reliable	• Consider diaspora investments and knowledge transfers for CSA. • Map indigenous knowledge among migrants and its role in the CSA.	• Adoption of CSA technology presents both challenges and opportunities for vulnerable people. • Include vulnerable people in CSA coordination mechanisms. • Ensure access to technology, funds, and information for all persons with disabilities, women farmers, youth, and older persons.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
			climate information.		
Climate Change Risk Management Framework, 2016	• Research on the nexus between climate change and DRR/M in the context of migration and displacement. • Create a joint DRM and climate change coordination mechanism for migration and displacement. • Involve migrants and displaced persons in assessing exposure, vulnerability, and risks from climate change and DRM.	• Aid in the comprehensive assessment of risk and vulnerability in order to inform joint risk reduction and adaptation measures. • Encourage collaboration among the DRM and climate change domains for harmonized action on migration and displacement in the context of disasters and climate change.	• Map the coherence of the DRR/M and climate change frameworks to enhance synergy and resource efficiency in addressing human mobility. • Support joint planning and implementation of climate change and DRM activities.	• Engage at-risk and affected populations in risk management, including preparedness, contingency planning, and EWSs. • Utilize indigenous knowledge of mobile populations in EWS and resilience building.	• Foster synergy and coherence in the understanding and protection of vulnerable person in DRR/M and climate change frameworks. • Consider how different genders and marginalized groups are disproportionately vulnerable in climate risk management. • Collect gender-sensitive data on affected people for reporting and monitoring. • Provide protection to disaster-affected persons (women, children, and persons with disabilities) to realize their rights.

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
Climate Change Framework Policy (2016)	• Engage migrants in the coordination and research mechanisms. • Facilitate policy discussions with the National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration. • Enhance policy coherence by including climate change considerations in the migration policies and GCM implementation plans, and human mobility considerations in relevant climate change and green economy policies.	• Mainstream migration and displacement into the framework, Vision 2030, MTPs, and sectors.	• Engage at-risk or affected communities in skills development activities to enhance their resilience to climate change and contribution to the green economy. • Promote livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups in order to reduce rural-urban migration. • Involve migrants and the diaspora to better understand exposure, vulnerability, and capacity in the context of climate change and DRR/M.	• Involve migrants and the diaspora in technological advancement, innovation, skill development, and transfer. • Include the diaspora in migration coordination mechanisms. • Include affected communities in resilience and adaptation planning. • Strengthen coordination mechanisms for engaging mobile communities in climate change actions.	• Ensure women and other vulnerable groups are included in the coordination mechanisms. • Recognize the skills, knowledge, and resources women and other vulnerable persons have for climate action. • Utilize indigenous knowledge in climate action. • Create a gender- and disability-sensitive monitoring framework for migrants and displaced persons.
National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017	• Integrate displacement into disaster preparedness and	• Integrate human mobility considerations into EWS, contingency	• Strengthen EWSs, disaster preparedness, and contingency	• Include migrants and displaced persons in	• Provide measures for protection of vulnerable persons, such as women,

Policy	Policy components	Mobility as a results of disasters/climate change	Migration as an adaptation to climate change	Mobile populations contributing to climate action	Recommendations on how to better incorporate gender and human rights
	contingency planning. • Consider mapping disaster hot spots • Include planned relocation in DRM policy. • Map human mobility dynamics in the context of disasters in the country. • Evaluate human mobility dynamics under current and future climate change scenarios. • Include disaster-affected populations in DRM activities. • integration of migrations and displacement in the DRM Policy, plans, and programmes.	planning and preparedness measures. • Incorporate displacement and relocation into the mechanisms of recovery and rehabilitation.	to enhance regular migration • Integrate human mobility in climate information services.	DRM platforms. • Develop guidelines for tapping the diaspora's resources and skills for resilience for action • Involve disaster-displaced persons in disaster preparedness, contingency planning, and EWSs mechanisms and processes. • Involve the diaspora in relocation and evacuation drills.	older persons, children, and persons with disabilities, to enjoy their human rights. • Engage displaced women, youth and people with special needs in building resilience to disasters • Ensure that vulnerable people and people with special needs are evacuated during emergencies • Create a gender and disability-sensitive risk reduction and awareness raising plan.

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Funded by Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund under Joint Programme *"Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region"*

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This publication was produced with the financial support of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the consultant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Fund.