



STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IN SOMALIA



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JOINT PROGRAMME: Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region

The study is framed under a joint programme “Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Context 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 Predictions 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 disaster in line with the vision and guiding principles of the GCM. The programme supports the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (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.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DINA	Drought Impact Needs Assessment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GCM	Global Compact on Migration
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HOA	Horn of Africa
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD-RS	IGAD Regional Strategy
MAP	Migration Action Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP-9	The 9th National Development Plan
NDSS	National Durable Solutions Strategy
PRMN	Protection and Return Monitoring Network
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change-induced, slow and sudden-onset weather events, have been worsening and increasing over the last few decades in Somalia and, as a result, human mobility has been on the rise. Changing climates are forcing people to leave their homes in search of better economic opportunities, slower environmental changes, such as deforestation, erratic rainfall and water scarcity are making certain areas of the country uninhabitable, disasters are destroying livelihoods and causing displacement forcing entire communities to relocate to urban areas.

The adoption of policies and strategies aimed at addressing the effects of climate change are essential and Somalia developed an array of policies and strategies in the last few years. This study presents an analysis of these policies and strategies and examines whether they address human mobility adequately.

The study starts by discussing the general context of Somalia, climate trends, vulnerability and impacts of climate change. The general overview is crucial for policy makers and actors who plan to design interventions related to environment and/or climate change issues. Somalia is a fragile state as well as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. The fragility of the state and vulnerability of the country stem from decades of conflicts and the reliance on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources, respectively.

Policy initiatives in the context of migration and displacement are discussed including the main global initiatives and their application in Somalia. The report analysed seven (7) main documents: National Development Plan (NDP-9), National Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Policy, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation

Plan of Action, National Disaster Management Policy and National Durable Solutions Strategy. The documents were selected based on the national importance of the documents, relevance to climate and/or environmental issues as well as relevance to human mobility.

The analysis of the documents reveal that all aspects of human mobility are not addressed adequately. All the documents mainly focus on displacement as a result of climate emergencies and thus Internally Displaced People (IDPs). NDP-9 is the only main national document that makes comprehensive reference to human mobility. However, since it is a national development plan, the commitments and references under the plan could be benefited from by incorporating them into the other climate and/or environment specific policies, strategies and plans.

The analysis of the policies, strategies and plans resulted in recommendations intended for future interventions. Two types of recommendations have been provided: A general recommendation (policy recommendations) that emphasize how the existing policies can be enhanced to better address human mobility and Project Ideas which focus on sectors or areas of interventions that can mitigate human mobility and build the resilience of the communities.

The main recommendation drawn from the study is that given the multifaceted nature of climate related challenges, there is a need for comprehensive approaches to strengthen protection, reduce risks and foster community resilience. This requires the mainstreaming of mobility considerations in the context of climate change and natural disasters across national policies, strategies and programming.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Climate change is one of the most important environmental and developmental issues of this century. The impacts of climate change have already increased the physical insecurity of vulnerable communities. This is particularly true in fragile and conflict-affected settings¹, such as Somalia, which are highly vulnerable to climate change. The effects of climate change could adversely affect political stability, food security, economic growth, and human mobility. Climate change aggravates fragile situations and may hinder reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts. Somalia faces the dual threats of conflict and climate disasters and when these factors interact, risks emerge that can overburden the nascent state institutions.

Climate change continues to be a challenge that exerts constraints on the livelihoods that Somalis depend on. In Somalia, rain-fed agriculture and livestock herding are the mainstay of the economy. Rain-fed agriculture depends on a stable climatic pattern; thus, it is vulnerable to extreme weather events. These livelihoods are at stake and the impact of climate change and variability may hinder the country from meeting the developmental targets identified in the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In terms of governance, Somalia ushered in a federal governance system in 2012 after years of civil conflict². The new governance system was intended to work towards maintaining peace, accelerating economic development, providing social services and decentralizing authority from the Federal Government (FGS) to Federal Member States (FMS). The 2012 provisional constitution of Somalia is the foundation of the federal system which divides power between the FGS and FMS. A permanent constitution is yet to be agreed upon and finalized.

Despite some progress since 2012, the security situation remains fragile. Somalia topped the 'Fragile State Index' for six years in a row (2008-2013) and in 2020 ranked second in the world³. According to NDP-9, political fragility, conflict, insecurity and lawlessness, are exacerbated by climate emergencies.

Therefore, given the fragility of the state and the level of vulnerability, it is acknowledged that climate change poses a serious threat to the main livelihoods of the Somali communities. Drought episodes and flash floods have forced entire communities to move to urban and IDP settlements. Informal urban settlements and displacement sites are creating new pressures on infrastructure and services, with evictions identified as a cause for secondary displacement⁴. Similarly, riverine flooding continues to displace people and inundate farmland in rural areas mainly along the Shabelle river valley. With floods in 2018, 2019, 2020 displacing 281,000, 416,000 and nearly 500,000 persons respectively, the flood-based displacement figures demonstrate a rising year-to-year trend⁵.

Displacement in Somalia has many interlinked drivers but in recent decades recurrent natural hazards have caused major population displacements. In the last five years, droughts and floods have displaced more people than armed conflicts. Floods and droughts have become the major drivers of displacement in the country. UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) data shows that 72 percent of new displacements in Somalia were either drought- or flood-related between 2016 and 2020⁶.

1. Rüttinger, Lukas; Gerald Stang, Dan Smith, Dennis Tänzler, Janani Vivekananda et al. (2015). A New Climate for Peace – Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks. Adelphi. <https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/new-climate-peace-%E2%80%93-taking-action-climate-and-fragility-risks>

2. National Adaptation Programme of Action. 2013

3. Funds for Peace. Fragile States Index Annual Report 2020. <https://fragilestatesindex.org/>

4. UNDP. Human Development Report. (2020). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>

5. UNOCHA & UNHCR. Somalia: Flash Floods - Apr 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/ff-2020-000055-som>

6. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/identifying-climate-adaptive-solutions-displacement-somalia-assessment-report>

The displaced people end up in IDP camps, urban areas or migrate to other countries. The urban youth are the main group that migrate to other countries as urban areas in Somalia are fragile and overstretched in terms of service provision and job opportunities. Tensions between IDPs and host communities also flare up and secondary displacements happen⁷. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview, HNO (2019) competition over limited resources causes communal tensions between IDPs and host communities⁸. IDPs with a different clan profile from host communities and IDPs from minority groups are also more vulnerable to social exclusion, marginalization, eviction, arbitrary arrest, sexual violence and discriminatory or denied access to humanitarian assistance and services⁹. Political actors, armed non-state actors and other actors involved in illicit activities can take advantage of these displaced people.

Further to the impacts of climate change, Somalia's environment has experienced heavy degradation and stress due to but not limited to unsustainable exploitation, charcoal trade and poor governance which exacerbate the adverse impacts of climate change. In a context of slow and sudden-onset natural hazards and environmental degradation, households and entire communities may have no other choice but to leave their place of origin in search of a more inhabitable areas¹⁰.

1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY AND METHODOLOGY

Commissioned by the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change at the Office of the Prime Minister, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, the aim of this report is to assess the extent to which climate related policies in Somalia address human mobility. The study provides information and analysis on human mobility references in climate change policies, development plans, disaster risk management and durable solutions strategy. Human mobility includes several forms of mobility, such as forced displacement, migration and relocation. The departure point of this study is to analyse the way it is addressed in climate related policies

and strategies and focuses on the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in the said policies and strategies and their implementation.

To achieve this goal, the consultants developed a checklist of documents needed for review as the first step in mapping climate and development related policies, strategies, and plans. These documents were gathered from the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change as well as from online sources. Considering this, the study analysed seven (7) main documents: National Development Plan (NDP-9), National Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Policy, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plan of Action, National Disaster Management Policy, and National Durable Solutions Strategy. The documents were selected based on the following criteria: national importance of the documents, relevance to climate and/or environmental issues and relevance to human mobility.

In addition to reviewing documents, interviews were conducted with the key stakeholders from UN agencies, officials in relevant government officials such as (Environment, Humanitarian and Disaster Management, Planning, Water) both at Federal and State levels. The list of the interviewees and interview questions can be found under Annex 1. The key informants were selected based on their knowledge of the subject matter as well as involvement in displacement and migration work. Most of the interviews were done virtually.

The report subsequently identifies points of entry where human mobility related concerns can be integrated into existing policy, and where new policy can be created so as to better protect those who are displaced in disaster contexts, prevent future displacement, provide durable solutions for those who have been displaced and how migrants can contribute to climate change action. In addition, the report provides project ideas that can be designed and implemented to address human mobility. The recommendations in the report are not intended to be comprehensive, but instead give key priority ideas that can be turned into projects to be implemented at the community level.

7. UNDP project on Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia (2015 – 2022).

8. Somalia 2019 HNO. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_2019_HNO.PDF

9. Ibid

10. DOECC/IOM: Identifying Climate Adaptive Solutions to Displacement in Somalia, 2021. Available on: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/resources/identifying-climate-adaptive-solutions-displacement-somalia>

2. CONTEXT OF SOMALIA

Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa and is Africa's easternmost country and covers a land area of 637,540 square kilometres¹¹. Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa of over 3,333 km, which ranges from the Gulf of Aden in the north to the Indian Ocean in the east and south¹². As can be seen from Figure 1 below, Somalia has land boundaries with three countries: Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian ocean to the east and south, and Kenya to the southwest. The location of the country affects the climate context.



Fig 1. Map of Somalia

11. National Environmental Policy, 2020

12. Ibid

In 2020, Somalia's population was estimated at 15.9¹³ million. In addition, the Somali diaspora is estimated to be around two million¹⁴. Slightly over 50 percent of the Somali population are women and girls, and the population is predominantly young with 75 percent of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50 percent under the age of 15¹⁵. More than half of the country's population lack access to basic social services and there is a high level of unemployment.

Somalia is also rapidly urbanizing and according to the 2017-2018 Somalia High Frequency Survey, 40 percent of the population reside in urban areas, including Mogadishu with 10 percent, while nomadic pastoralists make up 26 percent and agro-pastoralist communities 23 percent. Internal displacement affects approximately 20 percent¹⁶ of the Somali population which is equal to the number of Somalis who require food assistance. This may indicate to a significant extent an intersection between displacement and food insecurity.

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan 2021, approximately 2.6 million people were displaced within Somalia due to conflict and climate-related conditions¹⁷. In addition, some 651,452 Somali refugees live in neighbouring countries, making them one of the largest refugee populations in the world¹⁸.

The return of refugees to Somalia increased from 2016-2018, in part due to discussions around the future of the Dadaab Refugee Camp, but the numbers decreased in recent years "from over 7,500 in 2018 to less than 200 in 2020"¹⁹

Despite the civil conflict and the devastating impacts of climate change, the Somali economy was estimated to have grown at 2.5 percent in 2017, while in 2018, Somalia's GDP growth was estimated at 2.8 percent²⁰. The economy is largely dependent on livestock, diaspora remittances, informal sector, money transfer companies, and telecommunications. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Somalia was 4.92 billion US dollars in 2020²¹.

Despite the relative economic growth, most Somalis live in poverty (69 percent live under the international poverty line of USD1.90 a day) with 6 million people living on the margins of food insecurity.²² IDPs and the rural population (both agro-pastoralists and nomads) have severe levels of poverty. An additional 10 percent of the population live within 20 percent of the poverty line, making almost 80 percent of the entire Somali population vulnerable to external shocks such as natural hazards, conflict and economic disruption.²³

13. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SO>

14. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/global-connections-somali-diaspora-practices-and-their-effects>

15. MoPIED. National Development Plan (NDP-9). 2019.

16. UN Common Country Analysis. (2020). <https://somalia.un.org/en/91993-un-common-country-analysis-somalia-2020>

17. Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan. 2020. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HRP_2021-Somalia.pdf

18. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn>

19. <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/latest/kenya-urgent-solutions-needed-refugees-dadaab-camps-close>

20. Ibid

21. <https://tradingeconomics.com/somalia/gdp>

22. <https://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia>

23. National Development Plan 2020-2024

3. CLIMATE CONTEXT

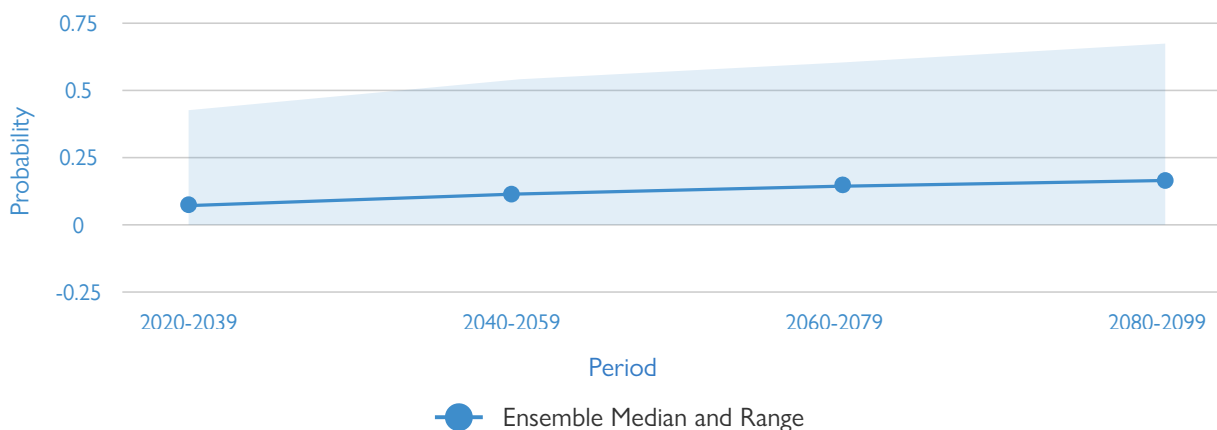
3.1. TRENDS IN CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOMALIA

Climatically, Somalia is hot, arid to semi-arid and two rainy seasons prevail over much of the country, the “Gu” rains (April to June) and the “Deyr” rains (October to December). Rainfall is low and erratic. The driest areas are the northern coast and the north-east. On the other hand, the rainiest areas are the north-west and the south-west of the country. The country has an average annual rainfall of about 250 mm²⁴. In the South-West regions of the country rainfall exceeds the annual average. Rainfall in the south is higher at approximately 400 mm and highest in the southwest with around 600 mm rainfall on an annual average²⁵. Annual mean temperature is close to 30°C throughout the country²⁶. Droughts occur every 2-3 years and are often followed by devastating floods, particularly in the south where the Shabelle and Jubba rivers are vulnerable to heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands²⁷. Droughts and floods are the major drivers of mass population displacement, loss of livelihoods and recurrent humanitarian crises.

The projected climate of Somalia is based on global and Regional Climate Models (RCMs). Changes in extreme

temperatures across the Greater Horn of Africa region have been observed over the last 50 years. An analysis of global data from 1901-2005²⁸ shows temperature has increased 1.0°C in a century. Inter-annual analyses of national data for Somalia shows that mean air temperatures remain high throughout the year²⁹. Mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somalia by the end of the century³⁰.

Precipitation projections indicate a general increase in annual rainfall by the end of the century. However, it is projected that the climate in Somalia will become drier, warmer, more erratic, and more extreme than in recent decades and thus less favourable to crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry-based livelihood systems³¹. Figure 2 shows that the probability of droughts happening will increase by 2100 and with increasing temperatures water availability will decrease causing additional water stress³². In a context of slow and sudden onset of natural hazards, households and entire communities may have no other choice but to leave their place of origin in search of a more inhabitable area³³.



Projected Change in Annual Severe Drought Likelihood for Somalia

24. Ibid

25. World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

26. Ibid

27. FGS. The Initial National Communication for Somalia. (2018)

28. Ibid

29. Ibid

30. World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

31. DOECC/IOM: Identifying Climate Adaptive Solutions to Displacement in Somalia, 2021. Available on: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/resources/identifying-climate-adaptive-solutions-displacement-somalia>

32. Ibid

33. DOECC/IOM: Identifying Climate Adaptive Solutions to Displacement in Somalia, 2021. Available on: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/resources/identifying-climate-adaptive-solutions-displacement-somalia>

3.2. VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE

The impacts of global climate change and variability in Somalia are becoming more evident with increased incidences of droughts, floods, cyclones, and temperature increase. These climate hazards are becoming more common. Between 1990-2019, Somalia has experienced 30 climate-related hazards; 12 droughts and 18 floods—tripling the number of climate-related hazards experienced between 1970 and 1990³⁴. The country is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its low adaptive capacity and their impacts are being felt across the country. Somalia is indeed rated as among the most vulnerable to climate change³⁵ as a result of its low adaptive capacity, high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism which are very sensitive to climate variability and change.

In farming and livestock dependent communities, climate change induced extreme events are limiting the ability of communities to meet their basic requirements for food due to a reduction in the amount of rainfall, lack of access to clean water, among other things. The disruption to the agricultural system (farming and livestock herding) resulting from climate change have displaced tens of thousands of people. For instance, in the first three months of 2022 alone, more than 500,000 people have been displaced due to drought³⁶. Because of erratic rainfall, many local people, particularly the farming communities, have witnessed shifts in rainy seasons, affecting agricultural practice and livelihood. The Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) conducted in 2018 estimated the

damages from droughts at more than 3 billion USD, equivalent to 77 percent of Somalia's Gross Domestic Product³⁷. These impacts have been particularly felt by the poorest and most vulnerable. It has been recognized that vulnerable communities and people mainly bear the brunt of climate change. The country's vulnerability is exacerbated by decades of civil unrest. As a result, Somalia suffers from food insecurity. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 6 million people suffer from acute food insecurity and 2.7 million cannot meet their daily food requirements³⁸. The situation is exacerbated by recurring severe droughts and floods³⁹.

The impacts of climate change in Somalia are likely to stall the country's development, reconciliation, peace building and state building. It is vital to understand the extent of climate security risks and put in place specific actions to manage potential impacts. Somalia's vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change makes adaptation a national priority issue, demanding policy direction at the highest level, with full commitment attached. For the people and FGS recognizing the importance of addressing climate change in development planning and peace building are essential in order to ensure that climate change adaptation issues are mainstreamed at policy level and in key sectorial and cross-sectorial development efforts. To be sustainable and avoid unintended consequences on conflict dynamics, climate change mitigation strategies should as well be informed by climate-related security risks analysis.

34. World Bank. Somalia 2019 Flood Impact and Needs Assessment. (2019). <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/764681585029507635/pdf/Somalia-2019-Floods-Impact-and-Needs-Assessment.pdf>

35. ND-GAIN. Country Index. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (2021). Available at <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/> (Accessed 22 March 2021).

36. <https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency>

37. FGS. Drought Impact and Needs Assessment. (2018) and <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?end=2018&locations=SO&start=1960>

38. <https://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia>

39. World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

3.3. PLANNED RELOCATIONS

Nomadic lifestyle of Somalis is a centuries old climate adaptation strategy. It is estimated that almost half of the Somali people follow a mobile way of life, pursuing nomadic pastoralism or Agro-pastoralism⁴⁰. However, the idea behind migration as adaptation is that people move from high risk places, to locations where they are safer from the impacts of climate change⁴¹. In this regard, some form of assistance is provided to the people to migrate. A well-known example in this regard is the severe drought that happened in Somalia in 1974-75. The drought devastated the livelihoods of the Somali people and many people lost their livestock. Apart from the humanitarian assistance provided to the affected people, the government initiated a program of relocating people from northern regions to southern regions and to coastal areas⁴². They were also supported in learning farming techniques and fishing.

The relocation program was the first and last. It has never been implemented again. Many people express in different forums a program like the one of 1974-75 should be reinitiated to address the impacts of climate change. Discussions with key persons who were involved or present during the 1974-75 relocation program indicated that the program had positive benefits. The relocated people permanently settled in new regions that were more fertile than their previous areas and other became fishermen or coastal communities. Therefore, the program had positive benefits in terms of adaptation and building resilience.

On the other hand, given the current political and security situation in the country, implementing a relocation program aiming to prevent climate-induced displacement may not be feasible. After the collapse of the state in 1991, the central authority disappeared and the clan system became dominant in terms of protection, among others. During the war, there was population movement and people went back to regions and areas where their clans are dominant. Therefore, planned relocations of people would not be possible unless the government authority is fully restored and a genuine reconciliation between clans is conducted.

However, positive examples on planned relocation for the purposes of the resolution of displacement exist. In 2019, the Government of Somalia together with IOM, initiated a program aiming to support displaced communities in the city of Baidoa. Considering that most of the internally displaced persons in Baidoa are living on private land, secondary displacement because of eviction is common.

IOM together with durable solutions partners and the government partners, constructed infrastructure providing basic services and housing on public land, and provided vulnerable IDPs with the opportunity to relocate to the site in the outskirts of Baidoa. To date, nearly 15,000 individuals have relocated to the site. The relocation project in Baidoa has the potential to be expanded to other areas of Somalia and is a good example of close cooperation contributing to planned and well-managed urban expansion.

40. Population Estimation Survey, 2014, Government of Somalia and United Nations

41. <https://climatemigration.org.uk/climate-adaptation-strategies-migration/>

42. <https://wardheernews.com/abaartii-dabadheer-1974-1975-xeryihii-gargaarka-beer-iyoo-caynabo-iyoo-kaalintii-takhaatiirtii-xooggii-dalka-soomaaliyeed/>

3.4 MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

For Somalis, particularly pastoralists, moving from one place to another in search of water and pasture has been practiced for centuries. However, large scale displacements and population movements including rural-urban migration and cross-border movements started during the civil war. Since the 1980s, Somalis have been fleeing into other countries, although this has decreased in recent years.

Youth have been particularly affected by cross-border migration. A study published by the Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (2018) found that the main causes of youth migration include seeking better economic opportunities, insecurity, peer pressure (prior family or friends' migration), lack of access to quality education and lack of hope⁴³. In addition, the report indicated that human trafficking networks are strong in Somalia. This means, a combination of factors including the protracted conflict in the country, poverty, loss of livelihoods in rural areas, and lack of economic opportunities particularly for the youth, fuel both outward and internal migration. In terms of gender, reports indicate that around 70 percent of migrants from Somalia crossing the border are males⁴⁴.

Internal migration is also propelled by rural to urban migration. Somalia has one of the highest rates of urbanization in the world and this is fuelled by rural to urban migration⁴⁵.

Recurring drought, floods, and food insecurity have continued to devastate the lives of millions of Somalis. As an example, the main cause of displacement in 2020 was floods, rendering over 900,000 persons displaced. In 2021, it was conflict, with nearly 550,000 persons newly displaced. Due to the failure of seasonal rains, Somalia is currently experiencing one of its worst drought periods in recent years, with almost 700,000 persons newly displaced in the first half of 2022. These cyclical humanitarian crises have created a high dependence on humanitarian support for the country's displaced and vulnerable persons.

The pull factors are the prospect of better access to basic social services and employment opportunities while the push factors are climate emergencies (droughts, floods), poverty and insecurity⁴⁶. The World Bank indicates that if the growing cities in Somalia are managed well, they can be centers of innovation and economic development. However, if they are poorly managed Somalia's fragile stability could be affected⁴⁷. The increasing rural migration to cities and towns is putting pressure on the limited services and infrastructure. Competition over limited social services and opportunities in urban areas could create tensions between the host communities and new arrivals.

43. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/youth-migration-somalia-causes-consequences-and-possible-remedies>

44. <https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/somalia/>

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46. World Bank. SOMALIA URBANIZATION REVIEW OVERVIEW Fostering Cities as Anchors of Development, 2020.

47. Ibid

4. POLICY INITIATIVES IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

4.1. INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES AND INSTRUMENTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTERS, MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Environmental migration and displacement have become an increasingly visible topic in international policy discussions and initiatives. Efforts to address the issue can be seen in frameworks, guidance and other action in the fields of migration and displacement, climate change and disaster and humanitarian and development assistance. Preventing and responding to environmentally induced displacement has been part of broader global discussions on climate change and disasters, notably through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Climate Agreement as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

As international and regional initiatives have gained momentum, they have enhanced ways in which policymakers and other stakeholders think about and respond to the issue of environmental migration and displacement, including through information sharing, the development of practical recommendations and capacity-building efforts. The following are some of the main international initiatives.

4.1.1. Global Compact for Migration (GCM)

The Global Compact is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner⁴⁸. It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration⁴⁹.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration aims to manage migration at local, national, regional and global levels. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) adopted the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions on 25 March 2017 by the seven IGAD Member States including Somalia⁵⁰. This was meant to operationalize the 2016 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migration and the GCM at regional and national levels. In light of this further steps were taken by the Somali government in terms of enacting policies and legislations. These include: The National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) of 2020-2024, the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, and the Refugee Act 2019. These policies and legislations remain the main framework for the implementation of both the GCM and Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in Somalia.

Finding durable solution to forced displacement requires the engagement of various institutions. In recognition of this, an important coordination mechanism was established in line with the GCM and national policies called the National Durable Solutions Secretariat which was launched in October 2019 to serve as the coordinator for all durable solutions initiatives in the country⁵¹. The Secretariat was established by the Ministry of Planning in coordination with relevant line ministries and Office of the Prime Minister⁵². It is an Inter-ministerial platform tasked to lead, coordinate and provide sustainable long-term solutions for displacement in Somalia. The secretariat brings together 14 government institutions.

48. <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

49. <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

50. <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/somalia>

51. <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/somalia>

52. NDSS (2020-2024)

4.1.2. Paris Climate Agreement

The most fundamental action that countries can take to protect the rights of people at risk of being displaced by the impacts of climate change is to limit the impacts of climate change by working to limit warming to 1.5 °C thereby reducing the threat to the most vulnerable populations. This is the responsibility of all countries, and was affirmed in the Paris Agreement's commitment to keeping temperatures well below 2°C preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C⁵³.

Climate Change and climate-related disasters have been recognized as globally significant drivers of displacement and migration in a number of international policy agreements and fora, including those under the UNFCCC system, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The nature of climate change calls for extensive cooperation, coordination and international response. By ratifying the Paris Climate Agreement, UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, Somalia

shows dedication and obligation to the implementation of strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change and adapt to its impact. Somalia has taken a number of steps to implement UNFCCC in the country. In 2013, Somalia developed the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to identify priority activities that respond to its urgent and immediate needs of the country in order to adapt to climate change. Similarly, in 2015, the country developed its Initial Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and submitted the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to UNFCCC in mid-2021. Finally, the country adopted the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2020 to guide the countries adaptation and mitigation efforts at national and sub-national levels.

With adaptation to climate change recognized as a crucial part of climate action in NAPA, NDC and NCCP minimizing the human impacts of climate change presents a significant challenge to the government of Somalia to due to capacity constraints. This in turn affects the country's ability to fulfill its obligations under the Paris Agreement.

53. Discussion Paper Human rights, migration, and displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change

4.2. FACILITATING CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENT IN THE IGAD REGION

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional organization of states in the Horn of Africa and has seven-member states, namely, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan. Most of these countries are simultaneously countries of origin, transit and reception of migrants and displaced people⁵⁴.

Migration in IGAD region is addressed by the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) which was adopted in 2012. It is the primary policy reference on migration in the IGAD region. The overall objective of RMPF is to realize the well-being and protection of migrants including IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) and refugees in all IGAD member states. In addition, IGAD Migration Action Plan (MAP) 2015-2020 was developed to operationalize the RMPF. Recognizing the need to address displacements and migration, IGAD pursues a holistic approach that builds the capacity of governance structures at the national, sub-national, and local levels for improved development⁵⁵.

In addition to the RMPF, the IGAD Regional Strategy (IGAD-RS) is also relevant to migration and displacement. According to the IGAD-RS of 2020, migration and displacement in and from the IGAD region is driven by various political, socio-economic, and environmental factors. The Strategy defines migration flows and states that *“Migration flows includes persons with different profiles and levels of vulnerabilities. Migrant workers (both regular and irregular), refugees, smuggled migrants, trafficked persons, unaccompanied children, disaster displaced people, stranded migrants, and victims of exploitation and abuse. Some use irregular channels to flee political unrest, persecution, and conflict, while others seek to escape situations of extreme resource scarcity, including drought, crop failure, food insecurity, and severe poverty”*.⁵⁶

In addition, the IGAD region is also one of the most vulnerable regions to extreme climate and weather events, mainly droughts and floods and the region had over 12 million displaced persons comprising of IDPs (8 million) and refugees (4 million)⁵⁷. To address challenges of migration, the IGAD

region has prioritized the promotion of free movement of persons, including transhumance, youth skilling and employment and provision of basic services such health and education in order to harness the full potential of migration as a force for development⁵⁸. In 2021, IGAD member states endorsed the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region. The objective of the Protocol is to progressively realize the objective of free movement of persons in the IGAD region. Article 4 of the Protocol outlines the four steps of implementation, which ultimately shall provide the right of entry, stay, work, and study for persons in the IGAD member states. The Protocol explicitly states that the realisation of free movement for persons in the IGAD region may have a positive impact on mitigating drivers of displacement caused by the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Article 16 of the Protocol calls on Member States to facilitate entry and stay for people who are moving in anticipation of, during or in the aftermath of a disaster. This is the first time a Free Movement Protocol specifically addresses the needs of people affected by disasters. It not only facilitates the entry and stay for those who are moving during or after a disaster but also allows those at risk of displacement to move pre-emptively. In addition, their stay will be extended as long as return to the country of origin is not possible or reasonable.

In the last few years, Somalia made efforts to align its policies and strategies with those of IGAD as well as international frameworks. As stated in the preceding section (section 4.1.1), the country has several policies, strategies and legislations including the National Durable Solutions Strategy of 2020-2024, the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, and the Refugee Act 2019. These policies and legislations are aligned with the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework as well as the IGAD Regional Strategy.

54. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/97073.html>

55. <https://ecdpm.org/great-insights/migration-moving-backward-moving-forward/displacement-migration-igad/>

56. <https://igad.int/download/igad-regional-strategy-the-framework/>

57. <https://igad.int/download/igad-regional-strategy-the-framework/>

58. Ibid

5. NATIONAL POLICIES, PLAN AND STRATEGIES

The government of Somalia is prioritizing its efforts towards mitigating the effects of climate change by developing plans, policies and strategies. This section discusses the key policies, plans and strategies developed in relation to climate change, development, disaster management and durable solutions. These documents are relevant to migration and displacement in Somalia.

Table 1. Key Policies, Strategies and Plan relevant to human mobility

KEY MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES, STRATEGIES & PLANS	REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)
<p>National Development Plan NDP-9</p>	<p>References to human mobility are extensively discussed under the National Development Plan – NDP-9. The Plan recognizes that ‘climate disasters have led to substantial population displacement, creating pressures within IDP camps and their host communities.’</p> <p>The Plan also notes that previously the main driver of displacement patterns was conflict related. Since 2017, droughts and floods have become the dominant drivers of displacement.</p> <p>It notes that there is a large scale of rural-urban migration/displacement and special attention on finding durable solutions to existing displacement.</p> <p>It notes that displaced people and pastoralists are particularly vulnerable.</p> <p>The Plan treats gender as a cross-cutting issue and calls for its integration in the four pillars (Inclusive and Accountable Politics; Improved Security and the Rule of Law; Inclusive Economic Growth (including increased employment) and Improved Social Development).</p> <p>It acknowledges that one of the causes of poverty in Somalia is gender and social exclusion. The Plan calls for enhancing gender and social equity.</p> <p>Land issues are a major challenge and the Plan describes how, “The displaced are often without legal proof on land claims and home ownership or, indeed, even for legal identification.”</p> <p>The plan also refers to remittances and diaspora engagement. Remittances are a life-line for many Somali families. Diaspora can also support in skills transfers.</p> <p>The plan also discusses rural-urban migration. Somalia’s urban centres are not equipped to cope with the increasing urbanization fuelled by rural-urban migration.</p> <p>The Plan concludes that there is a need to collect data related to disasters and displacement.</p>

KEY MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

**National Environmental
Policy 2020**

No reference to disaster displacements, limited reference to migration and planned relocations.

The Policy is a response to the national commitments to a clean environment, mandated in the Provisional Constitution in Article 25 and The National Development Plans

The policy also seeks to stimulate partnerships of different stakeholders but migrants and IDPs are not explicitly mentioned as stakeholders.

The policy addresses sectoral as well as cross-sectoral issues but there is no clear intervention in the policy that mentions the issue of displacement and environmental migration. However, the policy acknowledges that the rapid urbanization in the country is fuelled by rural-urban migration.

The NEP makes reference to relocation under chapter 4.7 on fisheries:

“a) Given the effects of climate change and the recurrent droughts in the country, attach high priority to the fishing sector by encouraging nomadic communities settle along the coast and train them as fishermen;”. This is based on the planned relocation of the 1970s but operationalization of this now would not be possible without further reconciliation of the clans.

The Policy particularly stresses the fact that “gender plays an important role in the management of the environment, (and that) different social groups and demographics are impacted differently by environmental challenges”.

KEY MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES, STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

National Climate Change Policy 2020

The policy states that the drivers of migration, among other things, are: economic, social, insecurity and environmental challenges and climate change is expected to exacerbate these drivers of migration with the potential to increase the volume of out-migration in particular from rural to urban areas.

The policy acknowledges the adverse effects of climate change on the livelihoods of the Somali population, resulting in increased forced and voluntary environmental migration.

It notes that frequent recurring drought and floods and limited adaptive capacity, have already impacted on population movements in Somalia, contributing to both internal- and cross-border displacement.

Section 5.4.3. of the Policy deal with Gender Issues in Climate Change. The Policy states that “gender equality is an important precondition for successful climate change adaptation and mitigation responses and equitable social development.” Equal participation of all (men, women, youth etc) to climate change responses are vital.

Predicted sea level rise as a result of climate change, is likely to further impact on population movements in coastal areas. If not mitigated, natural resource competition caused by depletion of the Somali natural resource base, may further exacerbate tensions between communities and result in conflict-induced displacement.

To address the climate change migration/displacement nexus, the policy outlines five areas:

1. Promote vocational training, especially for youth, in places with high likelihood of receiving in-migration;
2. Invest in agriculture in vulnerable areas, such as developing crops and livestock that are pest and drought resistant, early yielding and promote irrigation, to help curb rural-urban migration;
3. Facilitate movement between source and destination areas through improved transport systems;
4. Promote alternative livelihood programs to develop skills among rural dwellers;
5. Mainstream migration into national development frameworks.

KEY MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

**National Disaster
Management Policy
(NDMP) 2017**

The Policy notes that the biggest challenge facing the country is the recurrent displacement. It states that “Given the recurrent pattern of displacement that the country has witnessed over the past twenty-five years... preventing further displacement and dealing with those already displaced is the biggest challenge in rebuilding Somalia.”

The Policy also notes that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to ensure that adequate capacities exist within the Member State governments, districts and local authorities to provide effective leadership in preventing displacements.

Notes that pastoralists move as adaptation to disasters and are particularly susceptible to displacement because of drought.

For “all IDPs, it is essential for the State to provide them access to, and replacement of, personal and other documentation, and effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.”

The Policy contains a single reference to gender in the disaster management framework. It states that “gendered aspects of disaster management reflected across the board.”

Makes provision for evacuation planning. Requires planning for durable solutions following disaster.

Notes disaster preparedness activity include early warning system; cyclone shelters and evacuation plan in the event of cyclones and floods; pre-positioning of food stocks, health, and essential supplies, etc.

States that finding durable solutions for internally displaced persons focuses on restoring their rights, thereby ensuring that they no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are directly linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.

KEY MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

**National Determined
Contributions (NDC)**

Initial Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC 2015)

Notes that the impacts of climate change in the country include increases in injuries and death as a result of drought, conflict over diminishing natural resources such as water and grazing land, significant migration and displacement of people, and loss of primary assets such as livestock.

Notes increase of rural to urban migration of pastoralists and farmers as a result of climate variability. Proposes an increase of investment into sustainable agriculture and farming practices.

Mentions evacuation as one of the responses to disasters.

NDC 2021

Stipulates that the destruction of local communities' main livelihood bases continues to increase the number of internally displaced persons and resultant humanitarian crises.

Recognizes the impacts of climate change on coastal and pastoral communities.

The proposed adaptation actions in the NDC include strengthening the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly persons and IDP communities through social safety nets and livelihood support.

In terms of human settlements, the document proposes the provision of, and access to adequate, affordable and climate sensitive shelter to vulnerable groups including IDPS.

The NDC recognizes IDPs as vulnerable group who are often forced to move because of a direct climate risk, such as drought, floods or conflict and can no longer be able to continue farming and as a result, their lives change.

Addressing these needs and challenges requires huge investment (billions of USD as stated in the NDC).

KEY MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

**National Adaptation Plan of
Action (NAPA) 2013**

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in development.

NAPA recognizes 'internal displacement and overpopulation of IDP camps' as one of the outcomes of increased drought related to climate change in the country.

Recognizes IDPs as vulnerable people who are forced to move as either a direct result of a climatic hazard, such as drought, or to flee conflict

Notes that about 60 percent of all Somalis are nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists and Somalia is home to the greatest national proportion of pastoralists in Africa.

Rural-urban migration is recognized in the policy as an impact of drought, .

Recognizes conflict between settled farmers and livestock herders over competing resource uses as a consequence of drought.

Recognizes conflicts between nomadic groups on rights to access diminishing pasturelands as an impact of drought.

NAPA also underlines climate related security risks. Similar to INDC 2015, NAPA states that the potential for increases in injury and death as a result of drought, increase in incidence of conflict over diminishing natural resources such as water and grazing land, significant migration and displacement of people, and loss of primary assets such as livestock.

It notes that specific measures are required to development and implement an early warning system and put in place a combination of planning engineering and design measures to reduce risk.

The NAPA emphasizes the greater impact droughts and floods have on rural women in nomadic regions given that their livelihoods are generally dependent upon livestock and other natural resources.

KEY MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES,
STRATEGIES & PLANS

REFERENCES TO HUMAN MOBILITY (KEY SECTIONS)

**National Durable Solutions
Strategy (NDSS) 2020-2024**

Acknowledges that there is a demographic shift created by displacement. From a once predominantly nomadic and agro-pastoralist rural population, Somalia is currently projected to be over 50 percent urbanized within the next six years – an issue that poses considerable challenges.

Notes economic migration as a survival strategy in the face of precarious livelihoods is also a driver of displacement.

Mentions that protracted displacement issues that undermine peacebuilding and state reconstruction, are drivers of fragility not only for Somalia, but for the whole of the Horn of Africa region.

The strategy's longer-term intent is to reduce and mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement created by recurrent natural disasters and related links with conflicts and governance.

The strategy treats gender as a cross-cutting issue. Gender “needs to be streamlined across all the strategic objectives put forth in the NDSS.”

Acknowledges that rural livelihood systems are exposed to seasonal climatic risks, which are increasing in frequency and severity. Such risks contribute to seasonal food insecurity with the risk of destitution.

Notes that sedentary agriculturalists in southern Somalia were amongst the worst affected by famines in the last two decades, and they make up the majority of the IDP population. Pastoralists face different sources of vulnerability, including climate change, shortage of water and pastures, livestock diseases, and resource conflicts, which contribute to their poverty.

Proposes that climate smart and climate adaptation measures must become an integral part of durable solutions interventions targeting poor rural and nomadic populations that are at risk of being displaced by climate related disasters.

Strategic Priorities include:

- To increase the resilience of displacement affected communities by ensuring equitable access to public services, housing with security of tenure, and social safety nets through a rights and needs based approach.
- To increase accountability of authorities towards displacement affected communities by ensuring participation in peace and state building processes through guaranteeing their safe and security and access to legal identity.
- To increase access to sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities by displacement affected communities by creating conditions conducive to the achievement of their self-reliance.

Notes that by investing in durable solutions to displacement, we are investing in building a better future for the people of Somalia.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The national policies, strategies and plans discussed under table 1 above, address human mobility in one form or the other. The inclusion of human mobility references in the documents are not adequate as the main focus seems to be people displaced as a result of climate emergencies. In other words, all aspects of movement of people have not been included adequately in the documents.

The recommendations below (policy and project ideas) have been formulated using the desk review and information gained from the interviews with key informants.

6.1 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The National Climate Change Policy and National Environmental Policy indicate that the policies need to be reviewed periodically and updated, if needed. So, it would be an opportunity to integrate human mobility in the policy when they are being reviewed and updated. The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change under the Office of the Prime Minister is responsible to monitor and evaluate the policies. IOM and other stakeholders, aligned with whole-of-government and -society approaches, should closely work with the Directorate to initiate the process of reviewing and updating the policies. The policies were adopted in 2020. The review process can start any time the Directorate deems necessary.
- NDP-9 and NDSS are for specific periods (until 2024). IOM and other stakeholders, aligned with whole-of-government and -society approaches, should work with relevant line Ministries to adequately integrate human mobility in the plans and strategies (e.g. upcoming NDP-10).
- Building on the commitments of NDC 2015 & 2021 as well as NAPA 2013, Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) could better incorporate reference to disaster displacement and migration as adaptation. NAP is currently being formulated the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP Somalia) in collaboration with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change. It is a good opportunity for IOM and other stakeholders, aligned with whole-of-government and -society approaches, to engage both institutions so that human mobility is adequately covered by the NAP.
- Contribution of migrants (particularly Somali diaspora) to climate action could be in the form of skills transfers. Diaspora could support in skills transfers and experience sharing across different programs and projects should be included in the national policies and strategies. However, remittances cannot be considered as a financing mechanism since the recipients are individuals (families) who mainly use to cover their basic necessities.
- Promote the mainstreaming of mobility considerations in the context of climate change and natural disasters across national policies, strategies and programming to reflect the multifaceted nature of related challenges and the need for comprehensive approaches to strengthen protection of people on the move, reduce vulnerabilities and foster community resilience.
- To achieve durable solutions for displaced populations and migrants, they should be engaged in policy development as well as implementation. Land is a major issue and secondary displacement of IDPs occurs frequently. Implement the existing policies which set out equitable access to public services, land and housing with security of tenure (E.g. the NDSS).
- Promote the gathering of evidence on migration, displacement and mobility issues in the context of climate change and environmental degradation. In line with the commitment in Somalia's National Development Plan to collect better data so as to prepare for and respond to disasters, Somalia's yet to be formulated National Adaptation Plan (NAP) might benefit from the inclusion of provisions requiring the collecting of data on populations at risk of displacement, migration and displacement patterns, and the development of projects and trends for possible future displacement. This could be used to inform predictions for future displacement, and to formulate better responses.
- In collaboration with neighboring countries, support the development and implementation of free movement agreements in the IGAD region to provide regular migration pathways for those facing displacement as a result of slow and sudden-onset disasters.

6.2 PROJECT IDEAS

The common denominator of all the documents analysed is that they prioritize finding durable solutions for IDPs and migrants by pursuing integrated or holistic approaches that mitigate the economic, social, and environmental impacts of climate change. This means, interventions at national and local levels must be gender-sensitive and support a range of sectors. In light of this, the suggested recommendations below are cross-sectoral, mainly focusing on agriculture, job creation and enhancement of water availability.

Cross-cutting ideas

- Initiate a transboundary project connecting the key sectors below with other countries in the neighborhood to address human mobility. This could be in the water sector (transboundary management of water resources and livestock).
- Diaspora could support in skills transfers and experience sharing across different programs and projects (cross-sectoral support) (stated above under policy recommendations).

SECTORS/AREAS OF INTERVENTION	KEY PRIORITIES
<p>Agriculture (for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists & farmers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in agriculture in vulnerable areas, such as developing crops and livestock that are pest and drought resistant, early yielding and promote irrigation, to help curb rural-urban migration; • Invest in climate smart agriculture and develop ways of adapting to the changing climate. • Enhance the productivity of small-holder farmers and pastoralists through the provision of modern inputs and services like climate-resilient improved seeds and sustainable water catchment, storage, and efficient utilization in rain-fed or groundwater-dependent areas. • Build community capacity in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries by focusing on gender and social inclusion. • Develop an insurance system to help vulnerable populations such as women, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and IDPs recover from floods and droughts. • Assess opportunities for early warning in the context of sudden-onset disasters. • Develop existing food insecurity warning mechanisms to allow for rapid mobilization of resources in the context of drought.

SECTORS/AREAS OF INTERVENTION	KEY PRIORITIES
Job Opportunities and Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote vocational training and skills development in green economy development and climate change adaptation, especially for youth. This will enhance employment opportunities for the youth and prevent cross-border migration. • Promote the creation of green jobs (in the green sector areas) to enhance climate action. • Promote alternative livelihood programs to develop skills among rural population to adapt to the changing climate. This could be diversification of income, for instance, poultry farming in addition to crop farming and livestock.
Fishing (for coastal communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a value chain approach, to provide an analytical framework for constructing cohesive and inclusive strategies to guide the orderly development of the industry such that it benefits the environment and local business development. • Create investment opportunities in marine resource processing, marine skill development centers, and marine equipment and supplies. • Expanding Sector Capacity by providing quality control-related knowledge and skills for fishers, processors, and consumers to improve domestic and international demand for Somali fish. • Improve Health and hygiene knowledge and control.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalize integrated water resources management by planning, monitoring, and implementing water demand management. • Improve the provision of water by enhancing ecosystem and plan and develop water sector infrastructure. • Enhance access to water for rural communities to address rural-urban migration. This could be construction/rehabilitation of water points. • Rehabilitate the water infrastructure along the Juba and Shabelle rivers which have collapsed during the civil war. This will enhance the utilization of the water resources, management as well as prevention of floodings which leads to displacement and loss of livelihoods.

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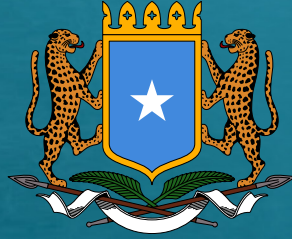
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7. National Environmental Policy 2020

ANNEX 1. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & KEY INFORMANTS

1. What are the main drivers of displacement and migration in Somalia?
2. Explain the links between climate disasters, displacement and migration?
3. What are the challenges faced by displaced people and migrants?
4. Does the country's policies, strategies and plans address displacement and migration? If yes, are they adequately addressed? Think of the National Climate Change Policy, NDP-9, National Environmental Policy, National Disaster Management, Durable Solutions Strategy etc.
5. Who are the key stakeholders needed to address displacement and environmental migration?
6. What needs to be done to address environmental displacement?
7. What policy recommendation would you propose in relation to environmental migration and displacement?
8. Explain projects and programmes that can be implemented at community level to address displacement and migration?
9. In what areas should assistance be provided to vulnerable people affected by sudden and slow-onset events

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