Papua New Guinea © IOM 2016 / Muse Mohammed

THINK OF TOMORROW - ACT TODAY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in alignment with its Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, 2021-2030, has committed to supporting people, communities, governments and regions to make choices and take decisive action regarding the adverse impacts of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation. It is critical to mobilize all stakeholders to contribute to safeguarding our collective future in a solidary way.

Budget Allocations to IOM Projects

Migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction are cross-cutting issues with significant exposure in the IOM global portfolio. Presently IOM has more than **245** active projects in the areas of climate change action, disaster prevention, emergency response and reconstruction all over the world. Among these projects, over **44%** of the funds are allocated towards *Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations (DP),* meaning projects that provide multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in support of communities affected by displacement and humanitarian crises. At the same time, *Community Stabilization (CS)* and *Durable Solutions (DS)* account for over **20%** of the budget. CS projects work in areas impacted by crisis and fragility and focus on the long-term impacts of protracted crises and displacement, including communities-hosting capacities and service provision. DR project types aim to support the design and provision of solutions to displacement through support to the safe and dignified return and repatriation, linked to sustainable reintegration processes. To note that *Disaster Risk Reduction (DR), Health Promotion and Assistance to Migrants (MA), and Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations (MP)* account for approximately ***15%*** of the total budget. *Protection (PX) and Environment* and *Climate Change (NC)* come next, having an allocation of around **7%** of the total budget, while followed by other types of projects. Other programmatic areas are still being mapped.
In terms of regional focus, over 52% of the portfolio is implemented in **Africa and the Middle East,** followed by **Asia-Pacific** (22%), **The Americas and the Caribbean** (15%), and **Europe and Central Asia** (11%). The following case studies demonstrate part of the diversity of implemented, active and proposed projects by IOM within the nexus of migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction, and across more than 20 thematic areas.

Projects With Impacts at the Global Level

CASE STUDY 1

Developing Indicators on Displacement for Disaster Risk Reduction Timeline: June 2022 - December 2023

South Sudan © IOM 2020

While Displacement is increasingly recognized as one of the key consequences of disasters – a concern for all countries across the development spectrum and in all regions, and one that is only expected to grow in relevance – more support to States to better understand displacement impacts is required. Given the scale of the climate emergency, reliable data on displacement is vital for not only Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts but for adaptation to the worst impacts of climate change. Having an accurate overview of how many people have been displaced, their characteristics, the reasons and patterns of their movement and the duration and impacts of their displacement is essential to fully understand communities' vulnerability and exposure to risk and to design and implement preparedness, response and recovery efforts targeted at averting, minimizing and addressing disaster displacement. At the same time, gathering data on displacement can also help countries evaluate the effectiveness of their DRR practices, and monitor their progress against the targets of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda.

In light of this reality, IOM and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) have developed a set of standard displacement-related metrics and indicators that will strengthen the ability of States to integrate displacement within public policy formulation and local development programming through enhanced collection, reporting and analysis of impacts. The effort is advancing in two phases: the first one including the publication of a "state of the art" report and of an "indicators" synthesis report which is now completed, and the second consisting of the initial pilot implementation of the indicators in Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Mozambique leading to a scale up to other countries over time. Reporting is also informing a new disaster loss accounting and tracking system being developed by UNDRR-WMO-UNDP to be launched in November 2023.

CASE STUDY 2

Developing GCM Indicators on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Timeline: September 2021 - February 2024

Under the United Nations Migration Network (UNMN) Workplan 2022-2024, IOM and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) are working together to develop a baseline analysis report under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to review the implementation of the commitments related to addressing human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. This tool consists of an indicators-based analytical framework, a global database of national and regional policies and legislation, and an analysis report containing a detailed review for a selection of 21 countries with a set of recommendations under GCM Objectives 2 and 5, as well as a shorter document containing ten key insights from the GCM baseline mapping report.

Project Phase II improves and broadens the results of Phase I with a capacity building component to support Member States in applying a limited set of indicators. These results feed into different policy processes, including discussions and events on climate change and human mobility in the framework of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), support for the implementation of recommendations developed by the Task Force on Displacement (TFD), and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This activity is part of an effort to Implement the IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030.

Bangladesh © IOM/Amanda Nero

Projects With a Regional Focus

AFRICA

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

CASE STUDY 3

Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change Timeline: December 2022 - February 2024

Uganda © IOM 2022

The Government of the Republic of Uganda, supported by IOM, organized a High-level, regional, Inter-Ministerial Conference on "Migration, Environment and Climate Change in the East and Horn of Africa."

The Conference was geared towards developing an integrated approach to climate-induced mobility across the region and to raise the urgency of addressing the impacts of climate change on human mobility in Africa and at the global level, and to highlight both its positive and adverse implications on the future of African development. 15 African Member States signed the 'Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment & Climate change', which is the first regional policy framework that addresses human mobility in the context of climate change, aimed at bringing nations across the East and Horn of Africa region together to prioritize, respond to and galvanize global support to deal with the harsh impact of climate change on human mobility. The commitments enshrined in it include to build and strengthen climate resilience and adaptive interventions; to develop comprehensive urban plans to address population surges in urban areas arising from adverse impacts of climate change; to address knowledge gaps by understanding and applying indigenous knowledge and practices in the development of appropriate adaptation responses; to establish an IGAD-EAC and States of the East and Horn of Africa, Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change, Environment and Migration, among other commitments. In 2023, IOM, UNFCCC RCC EAS Africa and the Governments of the Republics of Uganda and Kenya organized a high-level technical conference for the discussion and finalization of the Continental Addendum to the KDMECC (KDMECC-AFRICA), which was signed by Ministers from 32 African Union Member States during the Africa Climate Summit in Kenya.

CASE STUDY 4

Transforming Life-saving Infrastructures and Services into Durable WASH Solutions in South Sudan

Multiprojects timelines average 12 months

In South Sudan, IOM is taking action to address the water and sanitation crisis by focusing its efforts on the continuous provision of life-saving infrastructure and services for the most vulnerable people who continue to be affected by conflict and floods. Since 2013, IOM has been the main WASH actor in the country's two largest camps for internally displaced people (IDP): Bentiu and Malakal. As such, IOM supplies safe and dignified access to both water supplies (around 120,000 individuals) and sanitation, including the collection, disposal and treatment of fecal matter (200,000 IDPs) in the two camps. IOM is also accelerating further change and catalyzing appropriate and cost-efficient action in Bentiu and Malakal by leading the transition from strict emergency response to durable infrastructure and services that integrate the humanitarian and development needs of the displaced individuals and host community. One of the core axes of IOM engagement is the effective integration and capacitation of public authorities. For example, IOM supports public authorities in the construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of high-impact water and sanitation infrastructure by providing high quality materials, joint implementation of infrastructure designs and physical assessments that ensure the adequate use of natural resources and minimize any environmental impact. This strategy lies in the firm belief that by empowering, capacitating and encouraging public authorities to provide water and sanitation infrastructure and services effectively, change will not only be accelerated in Bentiu and Malakal but replicated elsewhere in South Sudan.

South Sudan © IOM 2018/Ashley McLaughlin

CASE STUDY 5

Reducing Climate-Induced Displacement Through Infrastructure and Innovations for Water Capture in the Agro-pastoral Sector in Somalia Multiprojects timelines average 18 months

Somalia © IOM 2020/Tobin Jones

In Somalia, competition over access to land and water is the structural driver of most violent conflicts. Through multi-sectoral and cross-expertise collaboration, IOM, UNEP and SIPRI are implementing and advancing policy to reduce environmentally induced displacement and conflict in target locations in Galmudug State through tangible investments in physical water infrastructure and pragmatic innovations for water and energy capture in the agropastoral sector, bolstered by sustained dialogue and enhanced natural resource management. In one of the target locations called Bilil, IDPs that had been displaced by drought and lack of services have started to return to Bilil upon hearing about the planned support of integrated packages. The package consists of construction of a solar-powered borehole, agro-pastoral livelihood opportunities for women, and infrastructure support. In addition, new small-scale businesses have been popping up in the location, which also signals a rejuvenation of economic activity.

A similar project is also being expanded under the same donor fund (EU FPI) to another state (Hirshabelle) in Somalia, demonstrating expected and ongoing impacts on recipient communities, particularly in contexts of fragility, conflict and violence, as well as the innate replicability of the model used. The project will also include the solarization of boreholes, construction of a livestock market, mapping and training of women's groups and women champions, among other activities.

CASE STUDY 6

Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region Timeline: February 2021 - August 2023

In the African continent, the IGAD region is considered one of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change, and two thirds of the region are arid or semi-arid. In light of the projected population growth, with continued environmental change and degradation, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters associated with climate change, it is anticipated that the number of people migrating and of people at risk of displacement will increase. The potential positive role that labour migration can play in climate change adaptation and risk mitigation is at times weakened by the lack of linkages and coherence between migration and labour market policies and practices, including labour market information and jobs and skills matching of nationals and migrants.

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

Kenya © IOM 2011/Brandan Bannon

in line with the vision and guiding principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). This action is innovative as it brings together a range of stakeholders across different policy areas, promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in the context of disaster risk and climate change in the IGAD region.

CASE STUDY 7

Emergency Response for Populations Affected by Floods in Burundi Timeline: March 2022 - March 2023

Burundi © IOM 2021/Triffin Ntore

Continued heavy rainfalls from November 2020 until June 2021 caused the water level of Lake Tanganyika in Burundi to be at an all-time high. This unprecedented rise led to the destruction of numerous homes, while rendering the agricultural lands unusable for the rest of the year. Agriculture and small trade from harvest ensured livelihoods for most of the populations, however following displacement and the lack of livelihood options, high levels of food insecurity now exist amongst the population. The objective of this project is to provide a comprehensive approach to address urgent shelter, nonfood items (NFI), WASH, and protection needs in order to improve the living conditions of displaced flood-affected households in the provinces recently impacted along the Lake Tanganyika. To respond to the urgent needs identified, IOM proposes two Outcomes: 1) Improved living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities impacted by floods and; 2) Enhanced protection support and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) of IDPs impacted by floods.

CASE STUDY 8

Gender and Vulnerability-Sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience in Kenya Timeline: October 2021 – September 2023

Despite the efforts of the Government of Kenya at the national level to strengthen preparedness for the potential risks caused by climate-induced disasters, county governments, such as in Turkana and Tana River counties, are still struggling to raise awareness of the community members, especially those living in disaster-prone areas. This project was designed to support the national government's migration-related capacities in disaster risk preparedness, response, and recovery in the context of climate-induced disasters. This is being done through supporting the development of a draft National Shelter Strategy and through assisting County Governments in strengthening their coordination mechanisms and DRM frameworks, in the context of inclusive, gender- and vulnerability-sensitive emergency preparedness,

Kenya © IOM 2022/Alexander Bee

response, recovery, return and reintegration for persons internally displaced by climate-induced disasters. The project also strengthens the active and inclusive coordination mechanisms between the national and county government key agencies, including key humanitarian and development actors.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

CASE STUDY 9

Delivering Comprehensive WASH Support in Yemen Multiprojects timelines average 19 months

Yemen © IOM 2018

Even before the war, Yemen was considered a water-scarce country. After seven years of conflict, the situation has worsened. The destruction of water systems, fuel shortages and lack of maintenance have affected 40% of the country's hydraulic assets. In response to severe water scarcity during 2020 and 2021, IOM carried out the construction and rehabilitation of groundwater extraction systems that have benefited more than 350,000 people affected by the conflict. Most of these projects have included implementing pumping systems powered by solar energy to provide reliable and affordable access to clean water for communities affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis in areas where fuel and electricity supply is either nonexistent, erratic, or too expensive. A central point of the IOM WASH strategy in Yemen is to consider and minimize all potential environmental impacts of the interventions carried out. In this sense, IOM provided technical training to beneficiaries to give them the capacity to responsibly self-manage water production systems, as well as training WASH actors through the IOM-lead Global Solar and Water Initiative project. Similarly, IOM has worked with specialized groundwater partners to improve the management of the water systems through the implementation of remote monitoring systems of groundwater abstraction and to enhance the administration, operation and maintenance of systems.

CASE STUDY 10

Providing Technical and Capacity Building Support to the Government of Sudan and Local Communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness Timeline: April 2021 - April 2023

Sudan © IOM 2021/Muse Mohammed

Protracted and new displacements continue to occur in Sudan due to decades of conflict and recurring disasters related to various natural hazards, mainly floods and droughts. Climate change and intensification of desertification, cyclical drought and flooding severely contribute to the deteriorating socio-economic situation and decreased resilience of communities.

IOM has been implementing a project to contribute to minimizing vulnerability to floods and droughts, and the adverse impacts of disasters among most vulnerable communities in Sudan by developing the capacity of the government counterparts in the management of storage facilities and emergency relief supplies for preparedness and response, whilst contributing to the development of local capacities through community-based solutions and risk reduction mechanisms. As part of the activity, IOM has conducted community participatory DRR capacity and vulnerability assessments and designed an action plan with mitigation measures to decrease the impact of the hazards within the community.

CASE STUDY 11

Increasing the Knowledge Base on Community Cohesion and Mobility Dynamics in the Context of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation within the MENA Region

Timeline: March 2022 - February 2023

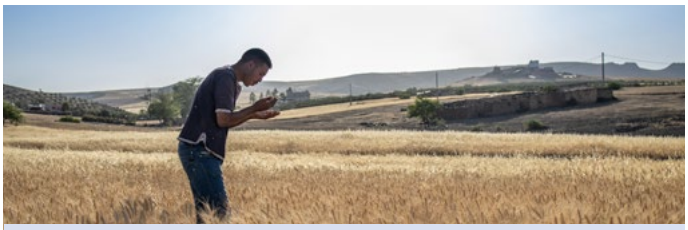
Extreme climatic events are expected to increase in both scale and frequency across the MENA region. Concurrently, MENA is one of the most fragile and conflict-affected regions in the world. In these settings, climate-change can act as a threat multiplier for already vulnerable communities, and therefore, understanding the nexus between climate change and environmental degradation, human security, and the impact of this nexus on mobility dynamics is of critical concern.

To support efforts to better understand this nexus, IOM has carried out a project to enhance the evidence base on how climate change and environmental degradation has impacted social relationships at the community level and mobility decisions. As the main outcome of the project, IOM has produced a comprehensive research report and a policy brief on the Climate Change, Conflict and Migration nexus with Libya and Sudan as the focused countries based on the desk review and primary research. It is envisaged that these products be used by key actors to support improved policy and programming related to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on community cohesion and mobility.

Libya © IOM 2011/Nicole Tung

CASE STUDY 12

Diaspora Engagement in Agroecology Development in Morocco Timeline: November 2018 - September 2022



Morocco © IOM 2022/Beyond Borders Media

This project aimed at helping strengthen the role of the Moroccan diaspora (estimated to be 14% of its national population) in promoting sustainable rural development in Morocco. The project specifically focused on "Agroecology" and facilitated Moroccan diaspora members' investments in agroecology, with three areas of intervention: i) knowledge production, analyzing the factors that motivate Moroccan diaspora members to return to Morocco to invest in agroecological projects as well as the economic potential and social impact of such initiatives; ii) training and capacity building, identifying and providing training on agroecological projects for diaspora members and other main stakeholders; and, iii) exchange and advocacy, organizing a conference and seminar to disseminate best practices from the project that were identified for decision-makers, diaspora associations and other stakeholders.

The project identified some recommendations for supporting the diaspora's investment in agroecology, which includes: facilitating access to land for diaspora members wishing to invest in agroecology under the public-private partnership and collective land; and, promoting communication about the available funding and make accessibility to grants, credits, and the administration easier for diaspora members.

CASE STUDY 13

Yemeni Women-Lead Communities Fight Against Climate Change Timeline: January 2018 - June 2019

Yemen © IOM 2022

Water scarcity in Yemen has been exacerbated by climate change impacts, and disputes over water resources have become prevalent. Against this backdrop and through a joint project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IOM supported the formation of Women Water User Groups in the communities affected by climate-exacerbated water scarcity, conflicts and displacement to address increased competition over natural resources and promote social cohesion and peaceful solutions to conflicts. IOM trained the Women Water User Groups on conflict resolution, gender responsive actions, and water rights, and supported the implementation of solutions in the form of water infrastructure rehabilitation to increase sustainable access to water, enable fair distribution and prevent future conflict. Following the intervention, Water User Associations reported reduced conflict, increased access to irrigation water and an expected increase in local agricultural production. The project is regarded as one of the best practices of women empowerment while building communities' climate resilience. In addition to improved local solutions for resource management, the project enhanced the confidence of women in leading action for community cohesion and conflict resolution.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

CASE STUDY 14

Towards Mainstreaming the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Nexus in Policies in Niger Timeline: November 2020 - April 2022

While more efforts are devoted to a better understanding of the interdependence between migration, environment and climate change in Niger, the existence and availability of qualitative and quantitative data on this nexus remains limited, which prevents key stakeholders and relevant ministries to base their strategic intervention on evidence.

In the context of climate change and increasing climate risks, the main objective of this project is to contribute to the development of public policies that address the issues related to migration, environment and climate change in the country, equipping key stakeholders and institutions with knowledge and tools. This is being done through: 1) the development of a national study on the interrelation of Migration, Environment and Climate Change, to be used by all actors working on the nexus; 2) through capacity-building of key actors; and 3) through the organization of a high-level national workshop where the results of the study and experiences of relevant actors (from Niger but also from the sub-region) will be discussed. This will lead to the formulation of recommendations, formalized in an inter-ministerial political note in order to promote and guide further integration of the nexus into public policies in Niger.

Niger © IOM 2016/Amanda Nero

CASE STUDY 15

Protection and Integration of Labour Migrants and Environment in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire (MITSA) Timeline: January 2022 - December 2023

Cote d'Ivoire © IOM 2023/Kennouche Fazia

As a result of rampant urbanisation, urban and peri-urban agriculture (PUA) in West African cities, which used to flourish, is now disappearing. Yet, several studies show the importance of PUA in terms of resilience of urban communities. By linking the protection of migrant workers and the environment, this project contributes to the recognition of the positive role of agricultural labor migration in the resilience of urban and peri-urban areas in Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. Funded by France, the project is articulated around 3 pillars: (1) Knowledge production, for a better understanding of the climate vulnerability of labor migrants and the value chain in urban and peri-urban agriculture ; (2) Pilot

projects in support of nature-based solutions with and for labour migrants; and (3) Facilitation of solution-oriented policy dialogue on sustainable development and concrete solutions for migrant workers in agriculture.

In order to increase the resilience of migrant and local communities to water stress and climate change, and to strengthen the confidence of communities in local authorities and state structures, this project provides training and capacity activities to strengthen the resilience of those involved in urban and peri-urban agriculture to the consequences of climate change. The project also enables migrant workers to integrate into the local community through agriculture, with apprenticeships based on the model of companionship and peer exchanges with local communities.

CASE STUDY 16

Strengthening the Resilience and Adaptation of Local Communities to Climate Change in Order to Reduce the Risks of Fragility in the Northern and Central Northern Regions of Burkina Faso

Timeline: 36 months

Burkina Faso © IOM 2018/Alexander Bee

In the two regions of the North and Centre North of Burkina Faso, which are areas weakened by the current conflict situation, the impact of climate shocks on access to the population's means of subsistence is significantly exacerbating existing conflict dynamics as well as situations of forced population displacement, with severe consequences on social cohesion and discrimination against women and youth. This situation also contributes to the emergence of new tensions, particularly in transhumance areas, often triggered by competition for access to scarce resources (farmers and herders or displaced persons and host communities), creating a vicious cycle of climate shocks and instability.

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience and adaptation to climate change of national and local actors and target communities by reducing the negative impacts of climate shocks on existing conflict and migration dynamics as well as discrimination against women and youth. Through this initiative, SP CNDD (Burkina Faso's Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development) and IOM seek to advance different levels of resilience in localities through integrated and joint programming that also involves stakeholders at multiple levels, including women, youth, traditional chieftainship, and local and national authorities.

CASE STUDY 17

Humanitarian assistance to populations affected by flooding in N'Djamena and the Lac province, Chad

Timeline: November 2022 - May 2023

While Chad habitually faces seasonal flooding due to severe rains, the flooding in 2022 has been the worst flooding since 1961, causing massive displacement within the city of N'Djamena and throughout the country. During the initial months of July – August 2022, flooding as a result of excessive rainfall led to over 440,000 individuals being affected across the country. By October 2022 over 80,000 individuals were impacted by flooding in N'Djamena alone. To provide lifesaving assistance and humanitarian support to this region, this project uses a three-fold response: (1) Strengthening of displacement data management to support decision-making, planification and direct assistance; (2) Shelters and Non-Food Items (NFI) procurement and distribution for most vulnerable displaced people; and (3) Supporting affected population with psychosocial support in the displaced sites in N'Djamena.

Through this project, by May 2023 1,734 NFIs were distributed, reaching a total of 11,701 individuals, and 1,100 shelters were built assisting 1,100 individuals.

Chad © IOM 2020 Andrea Ruffini

CASE STUDY 18

Peacebuilding in the North-Eastern Border Area of Côte d'Ivoire Through Participatory and Planned Management of Natural Resources Timeline: October 2020 - October 2023

Côte D-Ivoire © IOM 2022/Mohamed Aly Diabate

In Côte d'Ivoire, conflicts between herders and farmers are very frequent due to the lack of access to land for grazing, to water and due to changes in transhumance calendars as a result of the environmental and security degradation in the Sahel. This project is addressing the root causes of conflicts related to the competition for access, appropriation and use of natural resources through an inclusive dialogue, oriented to a consensual planning and use on the long term of the territory that supports the resources and the populations that benefit from them.

The systems and methodologies used to achieve this project's objectives are innovative in the zone, which has neither much investment nor public attention. The innovations will come from the popularization of sustainable and adapted production technologies, consensual and inclusive territorial planning processes with a vocation to be applied and respected, the empowerment of young people and women as guarantors of the monitoring and extension of achievements, and the provision of objectives of common interest for harmonious and resilient development in the face of climate and security threats.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

CASE STUDY 19

Multisectoral Emergency Response to Conflict and Climate Shock in Northern Mozambique Timeline: 12 months

There is an urgent need to scale up response in northern Mozambique to ensure adequate response to the needs of those affected by the conflict while also ensuring capacity to respond to sudden onset climatic shocks, which commonly occur during Mozambique's annual cyclone season, and preparing for Durable Solutions in the future.

IOM is implementing a large multi-sector emergency response programme in line with the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan for Mozambique, with the objective of providing lifesaving response and mitigation assistance for displaced people and host communities in Northern Mozambique. This multisectoral response operates across six sectors, namely Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), (Emergency) Health, Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) and WASH.

Mozambique © IOM 2022

CASE STUDY 20

Combating Desertification and Promoting Climate Resilience of Migrant Populations Affected by Climate Change in Madagascar Timeline: 24 months

Madagascar © IOM 2017/Natalie Oren

This project aims to help host communities and migrant populations from the South of Madagascar to be more resilient in the face of environmental degradation due to climate change. The objectives of the project are therefore: (1) to promote the restoration of degraded lands while raising awareness among migrant populations and host communities on the need to preserve the environment and therefore protected areas; and (2) to contribute to the fight against deforestation caused by bush fires to avoid conflicts related to access to land with a view to strengthening social cohesion between migrant populations and host communities living around or in farmland/protected areas.

The project is supporting the Government's ongoing actions through the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development for the restoration of degraded lands by supporting reforestation activities in affected areas and raising awareness among host communities and migrant populations. In addition, it supports actors and all stakeholders' capacity building on efficient management of bushfires and conflicts relating to access to cultivable land/protected areas. This action is being carried out through training activities on management adapted to local ecosystems.

CASE STUDY 21

Mainstreaming Environmental Dimensions into (Re)Integration Support to Reduce the Impacts of Climate Change on Migration in Lesotho and Mauritius Timeline: March 2021 - February 2023

The overall objective of this research project was to contribute to the sustainability of integration, reintegration and planned relocation programmes as adaptation strategies to climate change in Lesotho and Mauritius. It sought to identify possible interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation and migration, showing that these are factors that can drive communities in Lesotho and Mauritius to migrate. Having revealed certain gaps in policy frameworks, the project will ultimately inform policymakers in the two countries in designing and adapting policies and programmes on integration, reintegration and planned relocation, to more sustainably support internal and international migrants, returnees and populations who may be vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change. This project collected evidence on migration, environment, climate change and risk reduction for policy formulation, guidance and integration of migration into the climate change policy and strategies in both countries, culminating in the production of two research reports focusing on each country.

Lesotho © IOM 2021

CASE STUDY 22

Supporting Climate Adaptive Solutions in Lesotho Through Policy and a Community-based Green Economy Pilot Timeline: January 2023 - December 2024

Lesotho © IOM 2023

Lesotho is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and in recent years has witnessed an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events such as droughts, floods, and extensive dry periods and heavy snowfall. In 2021, it was found that some smallholder farmers who were unable to afford or did not have access to irrigation systems even had to abandon their farms and relocate to the Republic of South Africa due to droughts. Reintegration of returnees also remains a challenge to facilitating climate adaptation, resilience, and inclusive growth in the country, given the long history of Basotho labour migration to South Africa and other neighbouring countries.

To address these challenges, and building on the findings of the research mentioned in the previous case study and interviews conducted in its context, this project aims to contribute to reducing the climate change impacts on human mobility and promoting the green economy through sustainable livelihood opportunities. This is done through two main outcomes: (1) The Government of Lesotho develops and commits to implementing climate adaptive solutions, guided by a national Strategy and Action Plan on migration, environment and climate change; and (2) Communities adopt climate resilient practices, while also contributing to sustainable livelihood opportunities through the recycling cooperatives.

ASIA PACIFIC

CASE STUDY 23

Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia Timeline: November 2014 - January 2017

Climate change and environmental degradation have severely affected South Asian countries over the last few decades. Bangladesh, the Maldives and Nepal have been recognized as highly vulnerable to these impacts. To assess the climate change, environmental degradation and migration nexus in South Asia, IOM has undertaken research, including an assessment study, field research and national consultations in Bangladesh, the Maldives and Nepal to establish the evidence base and raise awareness on the subject. To ensure that climate migration is comprehensively addressed, the study also contains model plans of action – developed after a consultative process at the national level – that can be implemented. IOM has contributed to national and regional policies to address the expected impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on migration and displacement.

Nepal © IOM 2016/Amanda Nero

CASE STUDY 24

Enhancing Protection and Empowerment of Migrants and Communities Affected by Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific Region Timeline: January 2023 - August 2025

Papua New Guinea © IOM 2016/Muse Mohammed

Climate change projections suggest that Pacific Island Countries are facing several critical human security threats that are likely to intensify the drivers of migration, displacement and planned relocations. The overarching objective of this programme is to contribute to strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity of Pacific Islanders in the context of climate change and disasters. The underlying principle is to ensure that migration is a choice rather than a necessity and that everyone who moves in the context of climate change is able to enjoy their human rights. The programme is also supporting communities that choose to stay and adapt in-situ.

Through creating an enabling policy environment; contributing to the availability of relevant data and evidence; increasing knowledge and skills of diverse stakeholders; and improving access to services, this project achieves 3 main outcomes: (1) Governments cooperate at the (Pacific) regional and sub-regional level to manage climate mobility; (2) Pacific Governments develop and implement national policies to address climate mobility; and (3) Pacific civil society actors, worker and employer organizations, and communities actively engage in national, regional and global processes to manage climate mobility. A major element of the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme is the development of a regional, rights-based framework on climate mobility, the first of its kind anywhere in the world.

CASE STUDY 25

Health and Gender Support Project for Cox's Bazar Timeline: February 2021 - June 2023

Bangladesh is very prone to natural hazards, with some regions being heavily dependent on humanitarian support, requiring extensive assistance and access to life-saving services, which places a significant load on an already resource-constrained delivery system.

In order to strengthen the integration of Health Nutrition Population (HNP) services for host communities and the Displaced Rohingya Population, IOM's operational activities under the Health and Gender Support Project investments focus on improving the infrastructure at Community Clinics and the District Sadar Hospital and strengthening Government capacity to provide quality health care by providing qualified health staff for these facilities. This includes constructing 100 community clinics in all sub-districts of Cox's Bazar district. In addition, IOM is operationalizing a systematic referral system to support referrals from community clinics to higher-level facilities and strengthen community groups (CGs) for community mobilization to increase access to and utilization of HNP and Gender-Based Violence response services.

Bangladesh © IOM

CASE STUDY 26

Enhancing Rapid Disaster Response for Flooding in Timor-Leste Timeline: April 2021 - February 2022

Timor-Leste © IOM 2021

Timor-Leste, a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is vulnerable to cyclical climate events, including La Niña episodes resulting in flooding and landslides due to heavy seasonal monsoon rains with higher intensity and a prolonged wet season. On 4 April 2021, severe flooding following a torrential downpour caused widespread flooding in Timor-Leste, severely impacting livelihoods, infrastructure and essential services.

The overall aim of this project is to contribute to the national response and meet the immediate needs of flood affected populations in Timor-Leste. The project is achieving this through enhancing national capacity for immediate assistance to respond to the flooding in Timor-Leste. To do this, the project addresses the immediate needs of the affected populations who have lost critical household items and whose homes were destroyed or damaged, creates a conductive environment for Camp Coordination and Camp Management/Shelter coordination and interventions, and ensures that stakeholders have access to timely information on living conditions, and on the needs of the affected populations dealing with displacement and return trends. The project is also monitoring the needs and return trends of displaced families by rolling out the Displacement Tracking Matrix.

CASE STUDY 27

Community Vulnerability Mapping in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia Timeline: May 2017 - October 2019

The IOM finalized activities of an Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) – European Union (EU) Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) project in Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands, aimed to enhance the resilience of communities to disaster risk and to climate change. The scope of project activities included risk mapping and planning of community investments to facilitate increased community resilience to meet adversities posed by climate change.

Technical data collection and consultations with local authorities and civil society organizations in both countries facilitated the design of an effective regional and national early warning system as well as an evaluation of public buildings. Capacity building sessions on early warning systems and community-based disaster risk management (DRM) trained nearly 550 people, including over 270 women. Lessons learned from the project highlight that communities are clearly recognizing the importance of communicating during the early signs of a disaster event, and that there is a need for strong systems to alert the entire community and hard-to-reach populations.

In the Republic of Marshall Islands, hazard community vulnerability mapping exercises were undertaken in 18 targeted communities. The outcomes have been captured in a report which can be used by the communities to help implement local DRM Plans. In addition, a survey was also conducted in 82 communities which informed the national discourse and government plans for capacity building for community early warning systems. These activities have helped ensure community participatory methods to better prepare for disasters and take action during disaster events, while also supporting the production of community maps that can be updated and used during emergencies.

Marshall Islands © IOM 2013/Joe Lowry

CASE STUDY 28

Climate Migration in Urban Areas: Challenges, Representations and Inclusion Timeline: January 2022 - March 2023

Cities are at the forefront of two of the most pressing issues the world is facing today: climate change and migration. Therefore, cities need to prepare and adapt to the impacts of climate change, but also to additional flows induced by it.

The objective of this project is to assist cities in their efforts to better understand how climate and environmental change will affect migration and urbanization trends and to include these considerations in urban planning and key sectoral policies. It will contribute to guide and accelerate local, national, regional and global responses to climate change and to migration in cities as well as to support local governments in designing inclusive urban policies. The implementation of the pilot project is managed by the IOM, in partnership with the Hugo Observatory of the University of Liege, and is being developed in collaboration with the City of Paris.

CASE STUDY 29

Integrating Rural Development for IDP Communities Through Water Supply System Revitalization in Azerbaijan

Timeline: June 2018 - December 2023

According to Azerbaijan's Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the average annual temperature is projected to increase by 1-1.5°C while precipitation is projected to decrease by 10-20% between 2020 and 2040 under the RCP4.5. Azerbaijan also has one of the highest concentrations of forced migrants in the world. These people were forced to move as a result of the Azerbaijan–Armenia war in the 1990s. The majority has been settled in and around the capital Baku, as well as in Sumgayit. IOM provided safe and consistent water supplies for people in the region by renovating kahrizes. A kahriz is a hydraulic structure that is fed by subterranean water. Kahrizes have played a vital role in accessing underground water since ancient times in the arid zones of Azerbaijan. IOM has rehabilitated 189 kahrizes in Azerbaijan, which have directly benefited around 25,000 households in rural areas, including people displaced by the conflict. IOM also conserved traditional knowledge by training a new generation of technicians in rehabilitating kahrizes. The project continues implementing a community-driven approach, paying specific attention to cross-cutting issues such as gender, governance, and environmental sustainability.

Azerbaijan © IOM 2010/Mila Teshaieva

CASE STUDY 30

Green Financing Facility to Improve Air Quality and Combat Climate Change in North Macedonia

Timeline: 38 months

North Macedonia © IOM 2021

North Macedonia experiences high levels of air pollution. The pollution does not stem only from electricity generation but also quite significantly from heating commercial buildings and private houses which are also highly energy inefficient. This project intends to reduce air pollution levels and carbon emissions in North Macedonia by catalyzing small and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) and households' investments into renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) solutions that will support the country in advancing the implementation of the SDGs. It proposes developing a green financing facility that provides loans, performance-based payments, and technical assistance to trigger SMEs' and households' investments into RE and EE solutions. The green financing facility specifically targets marketable but underserved clients such as the female-headed households, single-parents, households that have persons with disabilities, Roma, employees affected by COVID-19, remittance recipients and returning migrants. In collaboration with three private banks, a new green loans scheme has been designed for catalyzing household investments in clean energy. The potential clients would receive technical assistance to apply for the loans and a performance-based payment of up to 30%. Remittances comprise a significant portion of household income in North Macedonia. Special attention is given to women, in particular the most vulnerable such as female-headed households and single-female parents that will also be targeted with incentives for investment in clean energy.

CASE STUDY 31

Tajikistan: Understanding the Nexus of Migration, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture

Timeline: September 2019 - March 2023

Tajikistan © IOM 2022/LLC Tahlil va Mashvarat

Tajikistan's southern Khatlon region is a predominantly rural society vulnerable to slow-onset hazards, particularly droughts and severe water shortages. Recognizing the gendered impacts of climate change and that women staying behind are powerful agents of change and leaders in their families and communities, this project developed a multi-year action research to explore whether women staying behind can benefit from capacity building interventions to strengthen their household-level climate change adaptation and livelihood outcomes. The project's interventions aimed to enable women staying behind, i.e., mother or spouse of international and internal migrants, to plan for household-level adaptation requirements by improving their financial literacy, increasing their understanding of climate change adaptation, especially related to drought preparedness, and supporting the beneficiaries to better manage financial resources.

IOM, in collaboration with national partners, including relevant sectoral government entities, organized a series of financial literacy and climate change adaptation training sessions in the project communities, as well as having provided in-person and phone text message-based advisory services to reinforce lessons learned. The findings from an endline study indicate an increase in knowledge about bank and bank products among the female beneficiaries, especially about savings account and loans; percentage of beneficiary households that save increased by 15-20% among the two intervention groups; households that save to address emergencies other than health-related ones (i.e. targeted savings) have increased by 10% among beneficiary households that had access to in-person advisory services; 70% of beneficiary households reported preparing a household-level financing plan; and 50% of beneficiary households reported preparing a household-level adaptation plan.

THE AMERICAS

CASE STUDY 32

Scaling Up 'Build Back Safer' and Upcycling Plastic Waste in Haiti Multiprojects timelines average 24 months

The devastation of communities in Grand Sud impacted by the 2021 earthquake reflects Haiti's chronic poverty, lack of effective governance, and exposure to natural hazards. IOM trains local construction workers and homeowners in affected communities on resilient construction techniques. In parallel, it implements a large-scale communication campaign aimed at communities and homeowners designed to increase awareness of the importance of building resilient homes. IOM is also building government capacity at the local and regional levels to accompany and monitor homeowner-led reconstruction efforts. At the same time, utilizing state-of-the-art upcycling approaches, another IOM project is prototyping methods to turn plastic waste into durable, sustainable, and resilient construction materials. In a country which regularly faces hurricanes, earthquakes, and other destructive natural hazards, these materials could be an innovative, inexpensive, and locally produced option for reconstruction. It can also provide greater protection than traditional building materials, while also helping to clean the natural environment and provide jobs for local engineers and builders.

Haiti © IOM 2022/Wendy Desert

CASE STUDY 33

A National Plan of Action on Migration and Climate Change in Peru Timeline: November 2020 - October 2022

Peru © IOM 2017

The Peruvian Government has committed to the development of a dedicated National Plan of Action on Migration and Climate Change in the framework of its climate change law of 2018. IOM is supporting this effort through the provision of dedicated technical assistance and support. As part of this process, participatory workshops with Afro-Peruvian and indigenous communities are taking place, to ensure their inputs are heard in the preparation of the Plan of Action. Once approved, the Plan of Action will be a key strategy to ensure coherence between the different entities working on climate change and migration, setting a new standard in government leadership on these issues.

CASE STUDY 34

Building Climate Change Resilience and Social Integration of Displaced People in Settlements of Western Belize Timeline: January 2022 - December 2023

Belize © Government of Belize 2022

Mass displacement flows into Belize initiated in the 1980s when varying degrees of civil unrest and conflict engulfed the Central American region, principally Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The lack of proper integration into the Belizean society, lack of basic services such as education, water, health, and exposure to the impacts of climate including flood, drought and fire, make them susceptible to continued displacement.

The general objective of this project is to support displaced persons in migrant settlements to become productive members of their host communities and participate in furthering their common resilience, socio-economic growth and sustainable development, thereby preventing the need for further displacement. This project proposes the construction of approximately four miles of drains and placement of 12 culverts across two different settlements; equipping four settlements with firefighting equipment; establishing emergency response teams and firefighting brigades in six settlements and building their capacity through training on disaster risk management; upgrading one primary school in a settlement used as hurricane shelter and building four hurricane shelters in four other settlements; upgrading the water systems to meet WASH standards for approximately 3,350 residents of three different settlements; and establishing a policlinic to service one settlement and four neighboring communities.

CASE STUDY 35

Strengthening Government Capacities to Address Human Mobility of Indigenous Communities in Contexts of Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Deforestation in Paraguay

Timeline: October 2021 - September 2023

Paraguay is a culturally very diverse country with 20 indigenous ethnic groups belonging to five linguistic families. Indigenous communities are particularly impacted by climate change, environmental degradation, and deforestation, which translates into the exposure of these communities to constant emergency situations. In this context, and at the request of the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI in Spanish), this project supports the Government of Paraguay in preventing forced migration of indigenous communities due to climate change, environmental degradation, and deforestation, while taking gender aspects into consideration and following protocols of prior, free, and informed consent. The project includes a pioneer study to better understand the relationship between human mobility of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and deforestation, and the piloting of adaptation initiatives defined under the leadership of affected communities. This project enables IOM and partners to have timely and updated evidence for better planning and response towards indigenous communities in this context.

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