

# Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways

## Consultative Forum Session II

ILO activities on employment,  
livelihoods and climate change  
in the IGAD region

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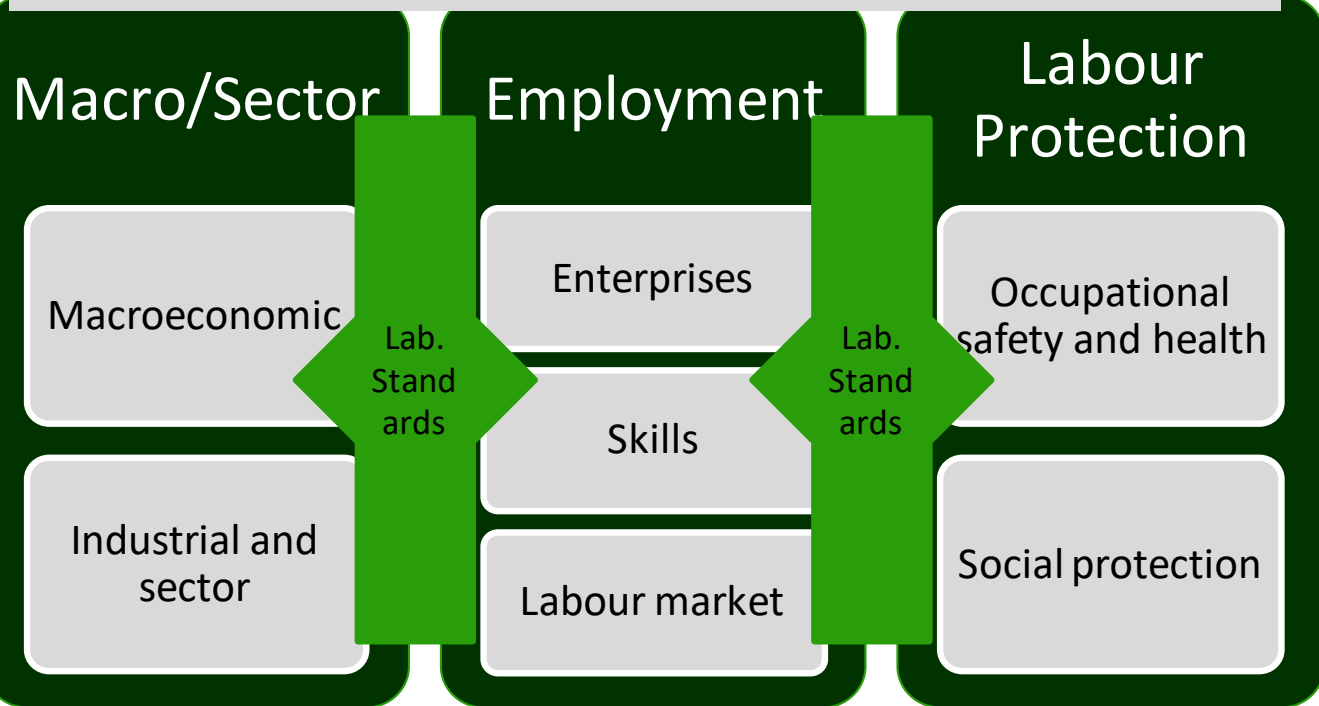
# Overview

1. The ILO Just Transition Guidelines
2. Background study: ‘The interaction between climate change, labour markets and migration in the IGAD region’
3. Piloting interventions at the local level
4. Key messages and way forward

**ILO**  
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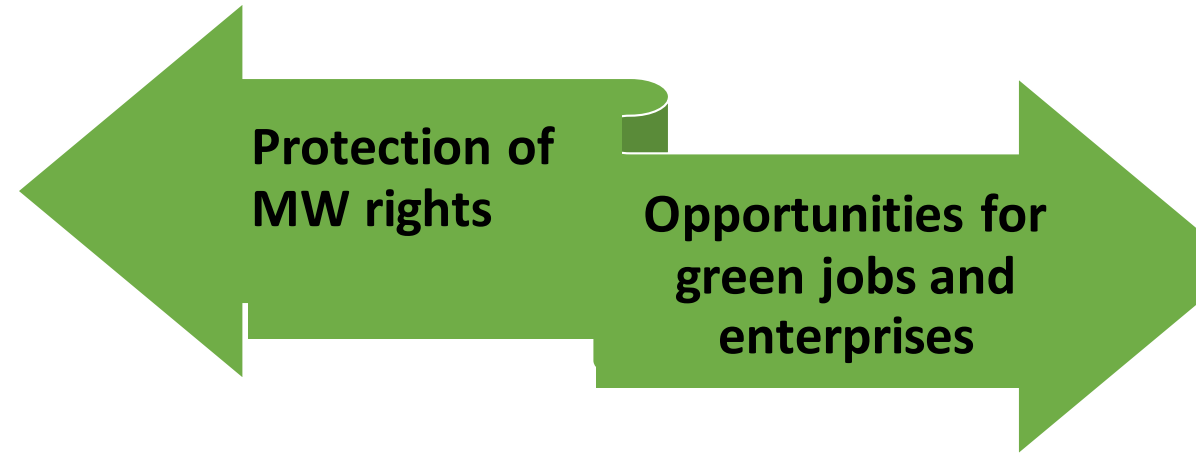
# I. The ILO 2015 Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all

9 policy areas of critical importance to a just transition:



Cross-cutting: Gender, rights and social dialogue

In the context of human mobility: pilot an *integrated framework to promote green jobs and enterprises and contribute to regular migration pathways*



## 2. Background Study 'The interaction between climate change, labour markets and migration in the IGAD region' - Desk review and empirical study in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda

### Research questions

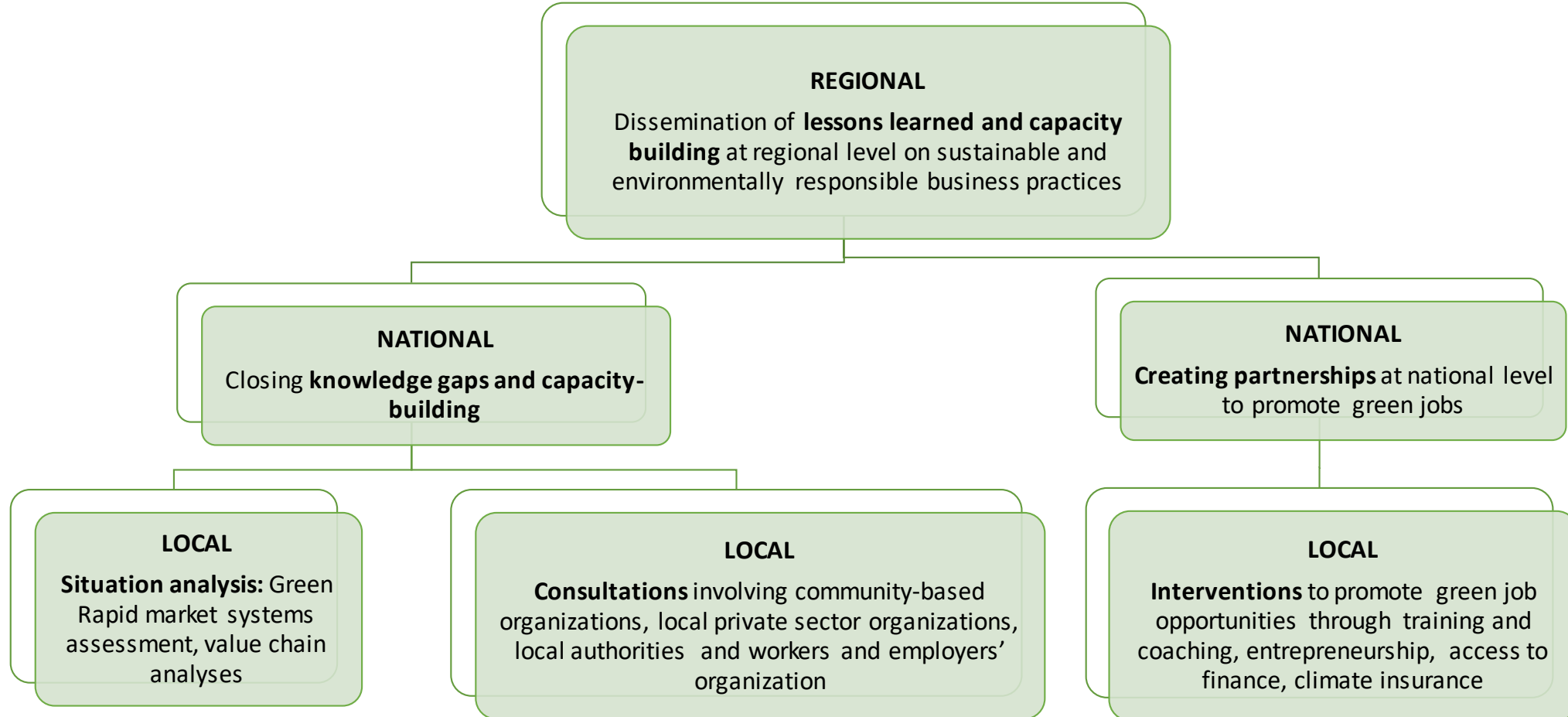
1. What are the labour market characteristics of places of origin, transit and destination?
2. How is climate change affecting employment opportunities?
3. What is the effect of climate change, in addition to economic factors, on migrants' decision to move?
4. Migration as a negative coping strategy or as an opportunity?
5. How do those not migrating adapt in climate affected areas?

### Main findings

1. Climate change poses threats to agricultural productivity – 80% of the IGAD population relies on agriculture
2. Ability to cover basic needs is affected by the consequences of climate change
3. Famine, hunger and drought as key factors driving decision to migrate
4. Migration as a positive adaptation strategy if regular labour migration routes increase
5. Diverse migration outcomes:
  - In Ethiopia: looking to migrate further, potentially to the Middle East
6. Need for stronger policies and minimum wage packages to support migrant workers and their communities of origin (access skills training, financial services and jobs), thus contributing to local development and improved resilience

### 3. Piloting interventions at the local level to build capacity at the national level and increase knowledge at the regional level

What does this mean on the ground?



## 4. Way forward and key messages

- Climate change can **destroy jobs** and the resulting job losses contribute to people's **decision to migrate**. *As an example, ILO research in 2019 has shown that if no action is taken and global warming persists, by 2030, 80 million full time equivalent jobs may be lost because it will become too hot to work!*
- Climate change **increases inequality and undermines livelihoods** in countries and communities of origin, transit and destination. In the IGAD region, climate change does contribute to irregular migration because **few regular channels are available for those displaced by climate factors**. In this regard, the inclusion of climate induced migration in the Draft IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons is an important development which needs to be widely promoted.
- When people move in order to cope with extreme weather events, they eventually **need to re-enter the labour market to support themselves** and their families. Regular labour migration pathways can allow migrant workers, particularly youth, to gain skills and knowledge that can help them engage and contribute to the economies of transit and destination countries and rebuild their communities upon return.
- The joint MPTF project supports the implementation of the **WIM** (Warsaw International Mechanism) **Task Force on Displacement** action plan, and its results and good practices will be showcased at regional and global levels.