

Integration of human mobility in Green Economy policies

A study in the IGAD region



Agenda

- Scope and objectives of the study

- Definitions

- Methodology

- Preliminary findings

But first, a question

<https://www.menti.com/671gd8cp62>

Scope and objectives



Objective: assess the needs and opportunities for a stronger integration of human mobility in regional and national Green Economy policies, plans and frameworks.



Geographical scope: the study is regional in nature with a specific focus on the IGAD region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda)

Commissioned by:



Regional Collaboration Centre - Kampala
Promoting Climate Action in Eastern and Southern Africa

Definitions

Green economy: one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. A green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient, socially inclusive, and and protects and enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services. (UNEP,2011)

Human mobility*:

- displacement (understood as the primarily forced movement of persons),
- migration (understood as the primarily voluntary movement of persons) and
- planned relocation (planned process of settling persons or groups of persons to a new location).

Methodology: research questions

1

Environmental, climate and human mobility trends

What are the environmental and climate related trends in the region, and how do they relate to the human mobility including gender dynamics in the IGAD region?

2

Integration of human mobility in green economy policies

What are the existing relevant policies that relate to human mobility, environment and climate change and green economy in the region, and to what extent are human mobility including gender considerations being integrated into these policies?

3

Main green economy sectors

What are the main viable green economy-related sectors in the region and how can different elements of human mobility including gender leverage their development?

4

Gaps and barriers

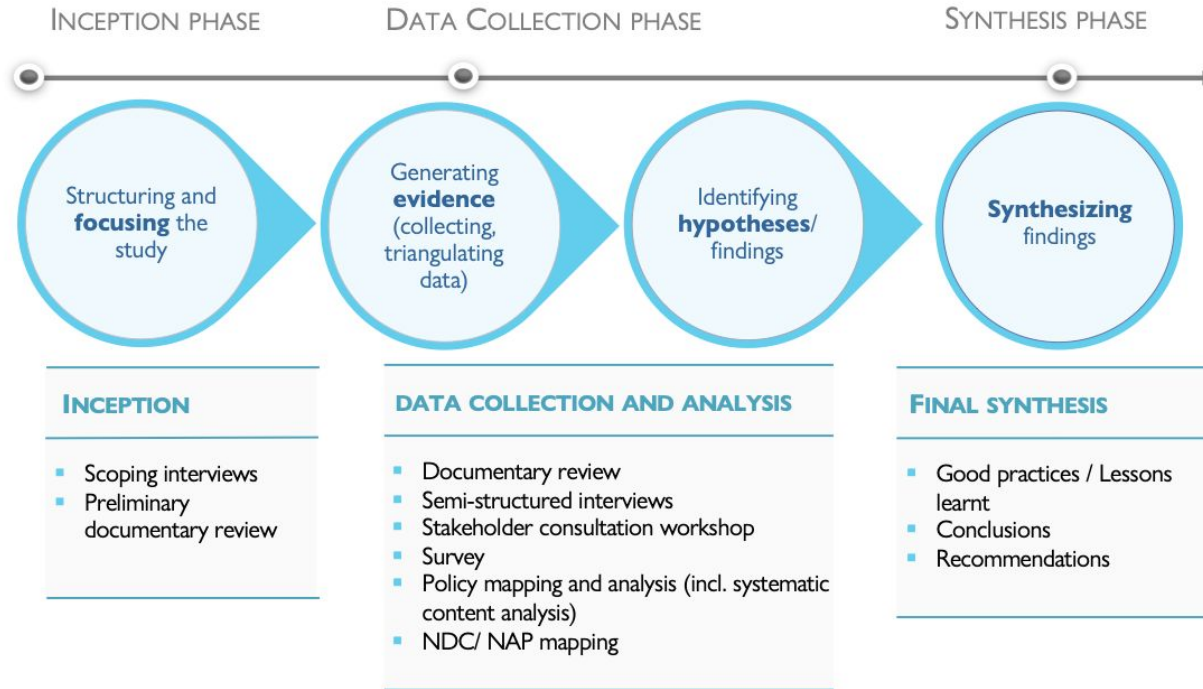
What are the main gaps and barriers (challenges) preventing elements of human mobility including gender being integrated into green economy policies?

5

Opportunities

What are the opportunities to integrate human mobility including gender in different sectors of the green economy?

Methodology: tools and phases



Preliminary findings: NDC and NAP mapping

- Clear commitment of the IGAD region countries to be on track with the commitments of the Paris Agreement, as well as showing a **strong focus on human mobility** issues. There are explicit mentions to human mobility and displaced persons are regarded as vulnerable to climate change.
- The **green economy** is also mentioned as being the most appropriate path towards working in the medium and long term changes.
- Green jobs, sustainable agriculture and renewable energies are amongst the **top sectors** mentioned in NDCs and NAPs.

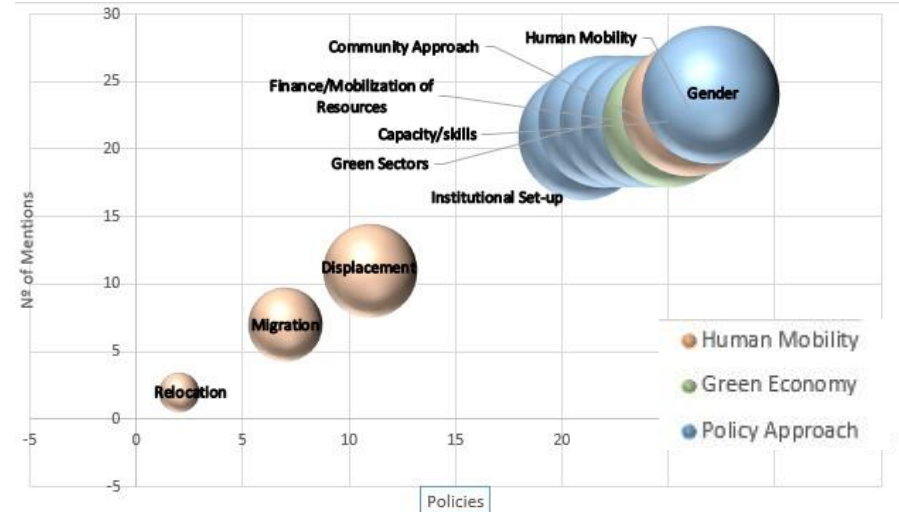
	NDC			NAP		
	Existent/ date	Human mobility	Green Economy	Existent/ date	Human Mobility	Green Economy
Djibouti	Yes (2015) ⁵⁰	No	Yes	Yes (2006) ⁵¹	Yes	No
Ethiopia	Yes (2021)	Yes	Yes	Yes (2019)	Yes	Yes
Kenya	Yes (2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes (2015)	Yes	Yes
Somalia	Yes (2021)	Yes	No	Yes (2013) ⁵²	Yes	Yes
South Sudan	Yes (2021)	Yes	Yes	Yes (2021)	Yes	Yes ⁵³
Sudan	Yes (2021) ⁵⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes (2016)	Yes	Yes
Uganda	Yes (2021) ⁵⁵	No	Yes	No	n/a	n/a

(*) These includes Intended and Interim NDC from Djibouti, Sudan and Uganda.

(**) These includes Djibouti's and Somalia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

Preliminary findings: policy mapping (i)

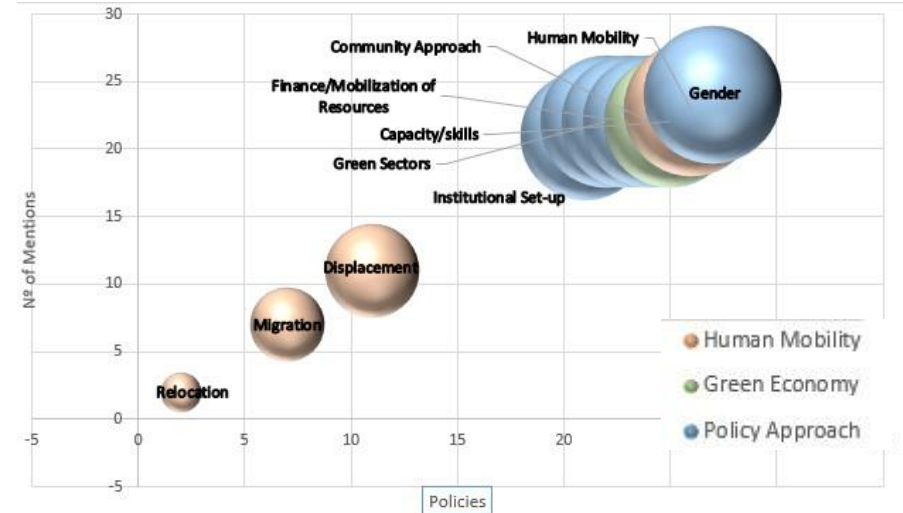
- **24 policies** assessed (21 country-level policies, and 3 regional policies)
- Policies from 2011 and 2020, with most of them having been developed **after 2015-2016** (Paris Agreement)
- All but one made some **reference to human mobility**. All of them mention women and/or vulnerable population groups, including children.
- As for the type of reference to mobility, **the majority (14) refer to displacement**, while 7 refer to migration, and only 2 mention the planned relocation of people.
- In most cases where it is mentioned, mobility is **understood as an adverse outcome** of the effects of climate change and disasters (14 policies), while 6 characterise it as resulting from other causes (e.g. conflict), 2 see it as contributing to mitigation effects, while only one sees mobility as a climate change adaptation option.



Policies were assessed based on a selected **set of criteria** including on their **1/** characterisation of human mobility, **2/** policy approach, and **3/** link to green economy

Preliminary findings: policy mapping (ii)

- **Policy Approach:** Community approach, Finance/resource mobilization, capacity/skills development and Green Economy Sectors are equally mentioned (in 22 documents).
- 3 policies recognise the role of diaspora and **diaspora investment flows** in contributing to positive change and to sustainable development in the region.
- Green economy sectors: only **3 green economy specific policies**, 22 of the 24 documents contemplate green economy related sectors.
- Many of the green economy priority sectors mentioned can be considered as **promising for migrants and displaced people**.



Preliminary findings: eSurvey (i)

Integrating human mobility into green economy policies

Challenges in policy making

91%

(strongly agree or agree)

Lack of **evidence** on the potential effects of human mobility to green economy development

90,9%

(strongly agree or agree)

Insufficient stakeholder **coordination** among policy-makers (lack of policy coherence)

100%

(strongly agree or agree)

Insufficient **coordination** among different governmental agencies/ levels of government

90,9%

(strongly agree or agree)

Regulatory barriers – such as right to work or access to labour markets

90,4%

(strongly agree or agree)

Lack of **access** (of mobile populations) to **entrepreneurship** programmes/vocational training



Strengthening evidence on the human mobility trends in the region as the **top priority**



Strengthening coordination among different governmental agencies/ levels of government as the **top priority**

Preliminary findings: eSurvey (ii)

Green economy sector most promising sectors

01

Agriculture, livestock and food sector

02

Forestry and natural resource management

Promising green economy sectors in the IGAD region

Promising approaches for migrants to advance the development of these green economy sectors

01

Engaging in sustainable livelihoods

02

Knowledge and skills development and transfer

**You can still participate in
the survey: [link](#)**

Questions?

Thank you!
