



Action and support to avert, minimise and address
displacement related with the adverse impacts
of climate change in Kenya (PAMAD)

Project by the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) with funding of the
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

NATIONAL PROJECT PLAN 2022-2024

Background

On November 8, 2021, at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) signed an agreement on a joint project to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

Losses and damages induced by climate impacts are being felt across regions, and highly exposed countries with limited capacities for adaptation, response and recovery are being specifically affected. Climate models show that these impacts will only grow more intense and widespread over the coming decades, especially in the absence of immediate, decisive climate action.

Climate change-related loss and damage experienced by people, households and communities will profoundly affect human mobility. Rising sea levels, water scarcity, declining crop productivity (among other environmental trends) will compel millions to move out of their homes. Displacement, especially if not effectively anticipated, managed and addressed, has devastating effects on people across the world, particularly for communities and in countries already vulnerable to climate change. Mass population movements also have the potential to create a diversity of secondary, cascading social and environmental impacts that extend and multiply the adverse effects of climate change for those on the move and other affected persons.

To attempt to address these challenges, Norad and the PDD have therefore embarked on a 3-year project aiming to develop a better understanding of displacement in the context of climate change as loss and damage, and to enhance action and support for measures aimed at averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.¹

The project is embedded within the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2015 Paris Agreement, but adopts an integrated approach, operating across areas such as disaster risk reduction, human mobility, humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, and development. The project is to be implemented in countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including Bangladesh, Fiji, Guatemala and Kenya.

In order to explore and address the different elements of the complex nexus between loss and damage and displacement, the project adopts a multi-tiered approach, articulated around 5 operational pillars, namely: 1) knowledge and data, 2) risk assessment, 3) preparedness, 4) integrated planning and 5) access to finance. In each partner country, the needs and types of action and support to prioritize are identified through extensive

¹ https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/07092022_PAMAD_fact_sheet.pdf

consultations with key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and formalized through the development of a national project plan.

The present document lists the interventions the project will support in Bangladesh, as identified in collaboration with relevant Ministries, international actors, research partners and civil society organizations.

National context

Climate change compounds a broad array of natural and man-made hazards to pose significant threats to Kenya's communities and society. While the largest economy in East Africa, and the region's hub for commercial and communications hub, Kenya is largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture and tourism. Both these sectors are highly vulnerable to weather patterns and climate variability, and will be heavily impacted by climate change. Agricultural production in the country has already been affected by increasing variability of precipitation patterns, in particular through declining rainfalls in the main rainy season. Increased variability has also translated into more frequent drought and floods, a trend that is expected to be exacerbated as temperatures continue to rise.

Both inter-annual variability and weather extremes have led to significant damages to productive assets (especially in the agricultural sector). Models estimate that by 2030 they will lead to losses equivalent to 2.6 percent of GDP annually. These impacts also result in cascading effects, contributing to famine and displacement. While broad macro-economic indicators are largely trending up for the country, areas more at risk due to climate hazards (including arid and semi-arid regions in the country's North) still see high prevalence of poverty and scarce access to basic services and opportunities. Other areas, including coastal plains and river estuaries (where significant shares of the country's wealth and population concentrates) are directly threatened by flooding, storms and sea-level rise. Climate change is also contributing to other localized phenomena (such as the swelling of lakes in the Rift Valley and landslides in mountainous areas), as well as increasing the frequency of heat waves.

All these sudden and slow onset hazards have significant mobility impacts, as people are displaced to find safety from harm or cope with scarcity and insecurity. Displacement is contributing to rapid urbanization, which is leading to the rapid expansion of informal settlements and the concentration of a variety of risks to people's well-being and security (including increased occurrence of floods and heat waves in urban areas, water and food scarcity). Climate change is also contributing to shifting mobility and livelihood patterns of pastoralist communities, threatening traditional cultural and social systems and leading to pressures over natural resources and often tensions/conflicts over their control. Lastly, by undermining livelihood, food and water security, climate change is also shaping material conditions that facilitate radicalization and the spread of violent extremism, in particular in border areas that experience movements from neighboring countries where strongholds of terrorist organizations are located.

Objectives, results and activities of the national project plan

The PAMAD project overall objectives include: 1) developing a better understanding of displacement in the context of losses and damages associated with climate change and 2) supporting measures aimed at averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and its impacts for vulnerable people and communities.

In Kenya this will translate in support to a diversity of measures and activities around 4 main pillars. The below sections articulate these priorities, as they have been identified through consultations with relevant actors and validated by key governmental counterparts.

The below workplan will guide relevant action over the period January 2023-December 2024, subject to revision to reflect changing policy priorities, partner engagement and operational context and limitation.

I. KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

Global objectives of this pillar

Conceptual and empirical knowledge of displacement in the context of climate change as loss and damage has improved

- a) Studies, analyses and recommendations on displacement in the context of climate change as loss and damage and on key areas for averting, minimizing and addressing it are developed
- b) Pilot countries have a better understanding of displacement in the context of climate change as loss and damage and of key areas for averting, minimizing and addressing it within their country contexts

Key areas of work in Kenya

I.1) Improve evidence on loss and damage and displacement

Current data collection efforts in Kenya are not fully capturing the impacts of climate change, nor their mobility implications. Several relevant efforts have however been carried out by local and international actors, improving coverage of relevant evidence and standardization of data is essential to understand the linkage between climate impacts and mobility patterns. For instance, IOM is progressively increasing its implementation of mobility tracking efforts in areas affected by droughts, as well as other arid and semi-arid land. UNDRR has carried out national-level analyses on economic losses due to climate change. Integration and systematization of these efforts will be important to paint a full picture of the human mobility implications of climate change in the country.

I.1.1) Take stock of displacement data collection and analysis efforts in Kenya

In partnership with key actors working at local, national and regional levels (e.g. NDMA, NDOC, ICPAC, Statistics, IOM, UNHCR etc), take stock of actors, initiatives, resources and databases that are supporting data collection efforts on (climate and weather-related) disasters and displacement in Kenya.

I.1.2) Case studies on displacement and loss and damage

Building on component I.1.1, and taking into account ongoing data collection and research efforts, the project will support local-level data collection on displacement and L&D in areas exposed to different hazards and facing their mobility implications. These case studies will allow to explore county or local-level impacts of climate change that are not fully captured by existing, higher-level, data systems in Kenya, by focusing on:

- Impacts of climate change on people, their livelihoods and security
- People's perception of ongoing and future hazards
- Non-economic losses incurred due to climate impacts and through displacement
- Conflict dynamics interlinked with climate change, especially if mediated through mobility patterns and related changes to customary practices – and related options and dynamics for inter-communal dialogue
- Gender and age dynamics.

Case studies will cover areas of origin, transit and destination of population flows in the context of climate change, with a focus on ASAL counties, flood affected areas along the River Nyando, and urban settlements.

I.1.3) Identification of good practices and experience sharing

The project will support the Government of Kenya, its local institutions, as well as community-based organizations in identifying good practices elaborated at local level to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, with a specific focus on activities, projects and initiatives targeting areas affected by displacement. Activities will include the definition of criteria characterizing “effective practices”, their selection and documentation, including in collaboration with climate scientists, as well as community-based experience sharing and learning (e.g through field visits, workshops and other live and virtual peer-to-peer interactions among community members).

II. DISASTER DISPLACEMENT PREPAREDNESS

Global objectives of this pillar

Pilot countries have enhanced their preparedness to address displacement and other forms of human mobility in the context of climate change-related emergencies and disasters.

- a) Early warning systems and contingency and evacuation plans have been revised and tested with regard to disaster displacement;
- b) Pilot countries have been supported to develop national policies, guidelines, strategies, and/or Standard Operating Procedures, etc., on planned relocation.

Key areas of work in Kenya

II.1) Improve preparedness for disaster displacement

While disaster preparedness systems are being strengthened all over the world through the improvement of early warning and evacuation systems, preparedness for disaster displacement can be much improved. Enhancing capacities to manage (long-lasting) population displacement following disasters is a key gap to further advance disaster management systems and to mitigate disaster losses for people and communities moving forward.

II.1.1) Develop a baseline on displacement preparedness

In coordination with relevant institutions at national level (e.g. MinEnv, NDMA, NDOC) as well as at local level (e.g. counties), the study will support a capacity assessment on displacement preparedness as part of broader DRM capacities. This work will be carried out complementing existing efforts (e.g. through the CADRI partnership), in order to set the stage for any further capacity building effort on disaster displacement preparedness.

II.1.2) Develop guidance for displacement preparedness

Based on existing and newly developed training tools, and in collaboration with humanitarian actors active on the management of displacement flows, the project will produce a set of guidance materials for disaster management institutions and personnel at community level, focusing specifically on preparedness and management of disaster displacement. The activity, while focused primarily on internal displacement, will also account for ongoing work aiming to develop SOPs on cross-border displacement (e.g. between Kenya and Uganda/Ethiopia).

II.1.3) Build capacities on displacement preparedness

In collaboration with relevant governmental authorities and practitioners, the project will support training and capacity building activities on displacement preparedness, with the aim to support local capacities in areas that are acutely affected by the phenomenon. The targeting and roll-out of this activity will build upon existing and upcoming capacity assessments on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, including as supported by the CADRI partnership, and will be integrated with other institutional developments and capacity building efforts on DRR/DRM currently progressing in the country.

The project will work through different administrative levels, focusing on counties and communities that are at high risk of disaster and that show acute needs for capacity development – as per assessment in component II.1.1. This activity shall also leverage materials developed under component II.1.2.

III. INTEGRATED PLANNING

Global objectives of this pillar

Climate change-related human mobility challenges are integrated into national development planning processes in pilot countries

- a) National development plans and policies address climate change-related human mobility challenges
- b) NAPs and/or JNAPs include climate change-related human mobility challenges
- c) NDCs of pilot countries include climate change-related human mobility challenges
- d) National DRR/DRM strategies are revised to include climate change-related human mobility challenges

Key areas of work in Kenya

III.1) Improving recognition of displacement and mobility impacts in climate policy

Much progress has been recorded in Kenya, and more broadly in the Horn region, in the recognition and consideration of the issue of human mobility in the context of climate change impacts. Mainstreaming relevant concerns throughout all relevant sectoral policies and strategies is now a priority to support all-of-society engagement and progress.

III.1.1) Supporting the inclusion of human mobility topics in key policies

Building on past/ongoing analyses and efforts, this activity will support the revision of key policy documents on climate change, development, disaster risk management and human mobility to ensure they adequately reflect knowledge and approaches on displacement and human mobility in the context of climate impacts.

Relevant policies and plans might include:

- Risk management plans and contingency plans
- Integrated economic plans
- Specific sections of national development plans
- Common programming frameworks at national level, as they relate to peace & security, sustainable livelihoods, and climate-proofing investments.

III.2) Building local awareness and capacities for integration of L&D and displacement in planning and governance

Local level awareness of, and capacities on, loss and damage and displacement are still limited. In order to operationalize existing and future policy frameworks, however, institutional strengthening at the level of local urban, land-use and development planning is essential

III.2.1) Strengthening coordination mechanisms on L&D and displacement

The project will support a desk review on frameworks and actors relevant to addressing L&D and related displacement. Upon identification of relevant actors engaged on the issue at national and county-level, it will support activities to improve coordination around these issues, including meetings, capacity building workshops and dialogues.

III.2.2) Building local capacities towards integrated planning

The project will work to strengthen understanding and technical capacities on loss and damage related to displacement at local level (i.e. county/ward). This will allow to add a facet to the work of relevant institutions and organization, and will support

mainstreaming of the topic in local planning processes (e.g. county integrated development plans). This might be realized through a ToT process, so as to generate local ownership and extend outreach to a diversity of locations in need.

IV. ACCESS TO FINANCE

Global objectives of this pillar

Pilot countries have been provided with technical guidance on access to funding and innovative financing mechanisms to address climate change-related human mobility challenges

Key areas of work in Kenya

IV.1) Building awareness and capacities on climate finance

Improving access to climate finance is a precondition to reducing climate-related loss and damage and achieving sustainable development for vulnerable countries. Existing funding streams are however not always effectively advertised, uncoordinated and difficult to access. Building awareness and capacities of national actors is key in this regard.

IV.1.1) Capacity building of local actors to access climate (and other related) funding streams

The project will support capacities of Kenyan actors to access existing (and upcoming) climate finance streams can help support improved interventions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including as they relate to displacement. A specific focus will be put on increasing the ability of local, non-governmental actors to access relevant funding. This will be pursued, as per the indications of relevant partners, through:

- awareness programmes,
- mapping of relevant funding opportunities,
- technical trainings on key elements of project development and management,
- strengthening their institutional and governance systems,
- coordination of fundraising efforts with other actors.

IV.1.2) Supporting Kenya's frameworks for funding CCA and DRR efforts

Kenya is working to develop its DRM bill and fund. The project will support activities to promote the operationalization of the bill through improved funding, by:

- developing a set of model documents to guide the establishment of the fund at county level;
- identifying and documenting existing practices around the establishment and operationalization of the fund, and disseminating relevant evidence across all relevant regions and institutions.

Project Governance

Consistent with Government requirements, the national components of PAMAD in Kenya will be governed through a Project Coordination Committee. Its composition will be finalized following the approval of the national plan of action.

In its initial stage, it will include high-level technical representatives from:

- Ministry of Environment (Climate Change Directorate)
- National Drought Management Authority
- National Disaster Operation Centre
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- NORAD/Norwegian Representation in Kenya (tbc)
- International Organization for Migration
- PDD Secretariat

The Project Coordination Committee will meet regularly (at least once every 3 months, and as frequently as dictated by the project's need, to:

- Provide strategic guidance to the implementation of the project, including by:
 - o Identifying thematic priorities for work on climate change and displacement in Kenya,
 - o Contributing to the development and review of the project's national implementation plan and budget.
- Provide operational guidance on the implementation of the project activities, including by:
 - o Defining priorities for implementation, and relevant timelines,
 - o Identifying specific areas of concern for the geographic targeting of project activities,
 - o Advising on operational modalities for the different operational components,
 - o Advising on how to address any operational obstacle that might present itself during the implementation period,
 - o Supporting with the monitoring and evaluation of relevant work.
- Identify potential partners that might be relevant to the implementation of the different project components.
- Regularly engage and inform other relevant entities, including the political level of relevant governmental institutions, other national authorities and regional bodies, and all the project stakeholders not directly involved in the Committee.
- Support visibility efforts on the project within relevant local, national, regional and global fora.