IOM Development Fund

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Review of Migration, Environment and Climate Change Projects

2008 - 2015

August 2016

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND REVIEW-IDF- FUNDED MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS 2008- 2015

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Executive Summary

The following report is a review of the fifteen Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC) related projects funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF) to date. As a relatively new, yet increasingly crucial subject matter in regards to migration, it is important to examine the trends seen in these projects as well as to consider sustainability and challenges in implementation in order to improve the outcomes of future projects.

After a short introduction, this report will briefly go over the methodology and limitations of this review, then move on to the findings. The Findings section reviews the funding of MECC related projects as compared to all projects funded, project regions, project coverage type, and project thematic areas. Then the report moves on to review how well the projects align with the priorities of IDF and the MECC Division, what the key activities and outputs of these projects have been, and the sustainability of these projects. The next section examines project alignment with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), gender mainstreaming of projects, and common challenges faced by implementing missions. The report then ends with a list of recommendations for IDF and future projects funded within IDF.

I.   Introduction

According to the 'Global Estimates Report 2015: People displaced by disasters' published by the Internal Displacement and Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 19.3 million people were displaced by natural disasters in 2014; 17.5 million of those people were displaced by weather-related disasters such as floods or hurricanes.[1] Data also shows that climate change has increased both the frequency and the severity of natural hazards, becoming an increasingly acknowledged factor of human mobility, often times displacing large numbers of people. Though there are no concrete estimates on the number of future environmental migrants[2] (estimates range anywhere from 200 million to 1 billion[3]), it is clear that the effects of climate change (droughts, floods, typhoons, desertification, higher sea levels, etc.) are becoming a growing concern all over the world.

Since the most affected groups are those lacking the resources for proper planning and facing higher exposure to weather-related disasters and other climate change effects, especially in the least developed countries, the IOM Development Fund (IDF) has become an important donor for many governments seeking to increase their ability to properly manage environmental migration. Originally established in 2001 as a funding mechanism 'Support for Developing member States and Member States with Economy in Transition - the 1035 Facility', the IDF is located within the IOM's Department of Migration Management aimed at supporting developing countries in strengthening their capacity in migration management.

The IOM has been working on environmental migration issues since the 1990s, funding more than 750 projects[4], mainly related to responses to natural disasters. Due to the increased attention placed on the climate change and migration nexus in recent years, a new division was created at IOM in January 2015: Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Division. A review of IDF funded projects addressing MECC related issues and implemented since 2008 has been carried out to examine trends and common themes of IDF MECC related projects. The aim is also to compare MECC related projects with all types of IDF projects, to see how these projects currently align with IDF and MECC priorities, some common challenges these projects have faced, and the types of outputs and activities that have been carried out (Terms of Reference for this review to be found in Annex 1).

It is important to note that Migration, Environment and Climate Change project code (NC) was created and became operational in May 2016. The past projects reviewed in this report thus

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[1] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). (2015). *Global Estimates 2015: People Displaced by Disasters*. Retrieved from http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2015/20150713-global-estimates-2015-en.pdf

[2] While no internationally accepted definition for persons on the move due to environmental reasons exists to date, IOM has put forward a broad working definition which seeks to capture the complexity of the issues at stake: "persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad." Glossary on Migration (2011), 2nd Edition. International Migration Law No. 25, IOM, Geneva.

[3] GMDAC and International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2016). *Data on environmental migration: How much do we know?* Retrieved from http://iomgmdac.org/data-environmental-migration/

[4] International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2014). *IOM Perspectives on Migration, Environment and Climate Change*. Retrieved from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/meccinfosheet_climatechangeactivities.pdf

are not categorized under the new NC code. Future IDF funded MECC projects will be coded as NC projects as either first or secondary category.

II.   Methodology

This review was conducted from July to August of 2016. The goal was to provide an overview of all IDF projects focusing on MECC related issues including: alignment of priorities with both IDF and MECC, sustainability of outputs, comparisons and trends, primary activities, relevance and effectiveness.

Data collection consisted of a review of project reports (both interim and final), project proposals, and the results of a questionnaire (Annex 2) sent to each project's mission. Since this review consists of both ongoing and completed projects, final reports were not available for all projects. In the case of ongoing projects, the most recent interim report was reviewed, sometimes the two most recent. As for the few projects that had not yet submitted an interim report, the project proposal was reviewed. Questionnaires were returned by all missions. The questions sent to each mission were slightly different in order to be more relevant depending on if the project had been completed or was still in progress. All projects reviewed are listed in the table below. For a more detailed list of the projects, see Annex 3.

Table 1 – List of Projects Reviewed

Year	Project Code	Title
2008	LM.0093	Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal
2010	CE.0115	Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt
2010	CS.0222	Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province
2010	CE.0117	The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius
2011	CE.0147	Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes
2013	PR.0127	Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia
2014	PR.0144	Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia
2014	PO.0060	Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s National Climate Change Policies
2014	CE.0263	Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)
2015	PR.0152	Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)
2015	CE.0310	Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia
2015	PR.0177	The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)
2015	CS.0738	Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan
2015	CS.0702	Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan
2015	CS.0743	Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT)

In total, 15 projects were reviewed with examination of the following documents: 6 final reports, 9 interim reports, and 5 proposals. In addition to this, 15 questionnaires were reviewed – one for each project filled out by the project staff.

Figure 1 – Documents Reviewed
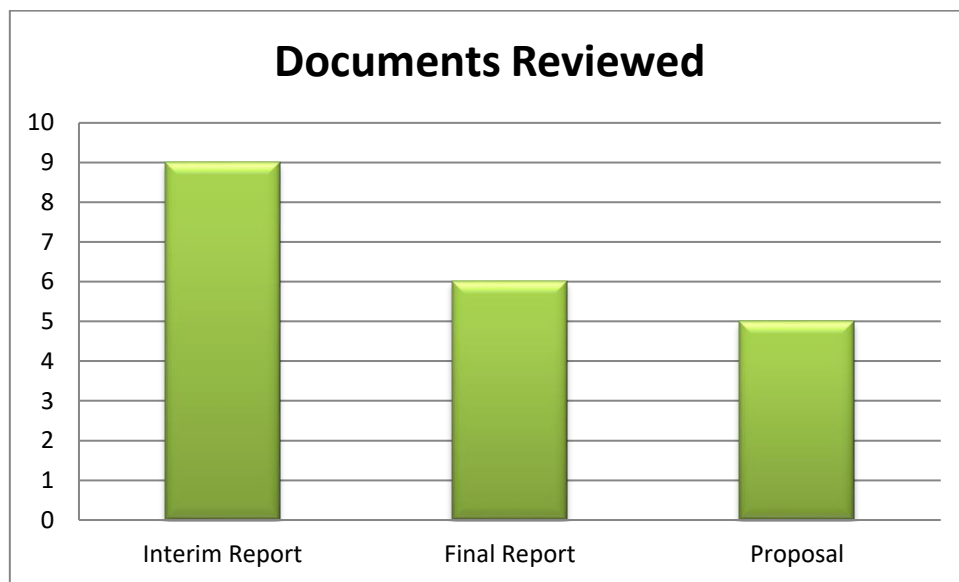
II.1 Limitations

It is important to note that this review is a rapid assessment of the projects listed above. There is no in-depth analysis of each project, nor is there a thorough cause-and-effect examination. Due to the fact that many of the projects are still ongoing, certain analyses are limited, such as the sustainability or impact of activities conducted. Furthermore, due to the small number of projects, it is difficult to determine the strength of any trends found. However, as MECC related projects continue to increase in number, future reviews will be able to further confirm some of the findings from this review.

III. Findings

III.1 Overview of MECC Related IDF Projects

IDF Funded MECC Project Figures

From 2008 to 2015, IDF funded a total of 377 projects totaling USD 54,557,306 (Figures 2 & 3). Of these projects, 15 were related to Environment and Climate Change, with a total budget of USD 2,447,015. As already specified, there is no MECC specific category in the tables below as the project code category NC is new and MECC issues can be covered in any categories.

Figure 2 – Total Number IDF Funded Projects, 2008-2015
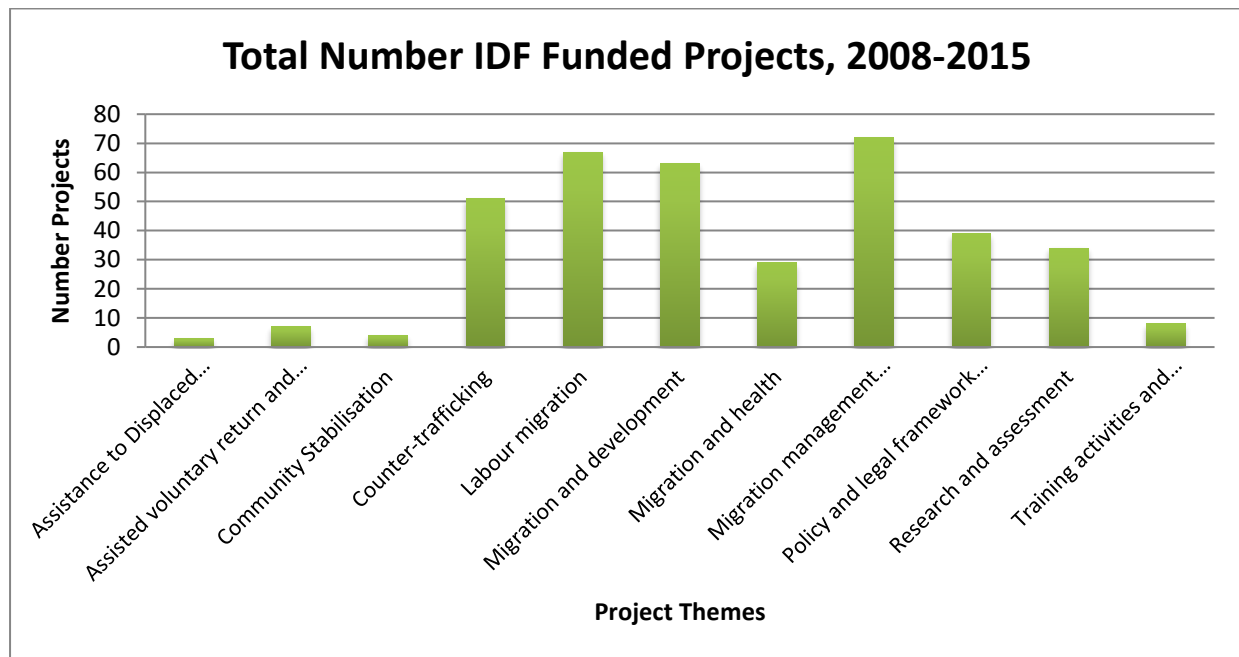
Figure 3 - Total Funding of IDF Projects, 2008-2015

Total Funding of IDF Projects, 2008-2015

Total Number of MECC Related IDF Projects, 2008-2015

Total Funding of pf MECC Related IDF Projects, 2008-2015
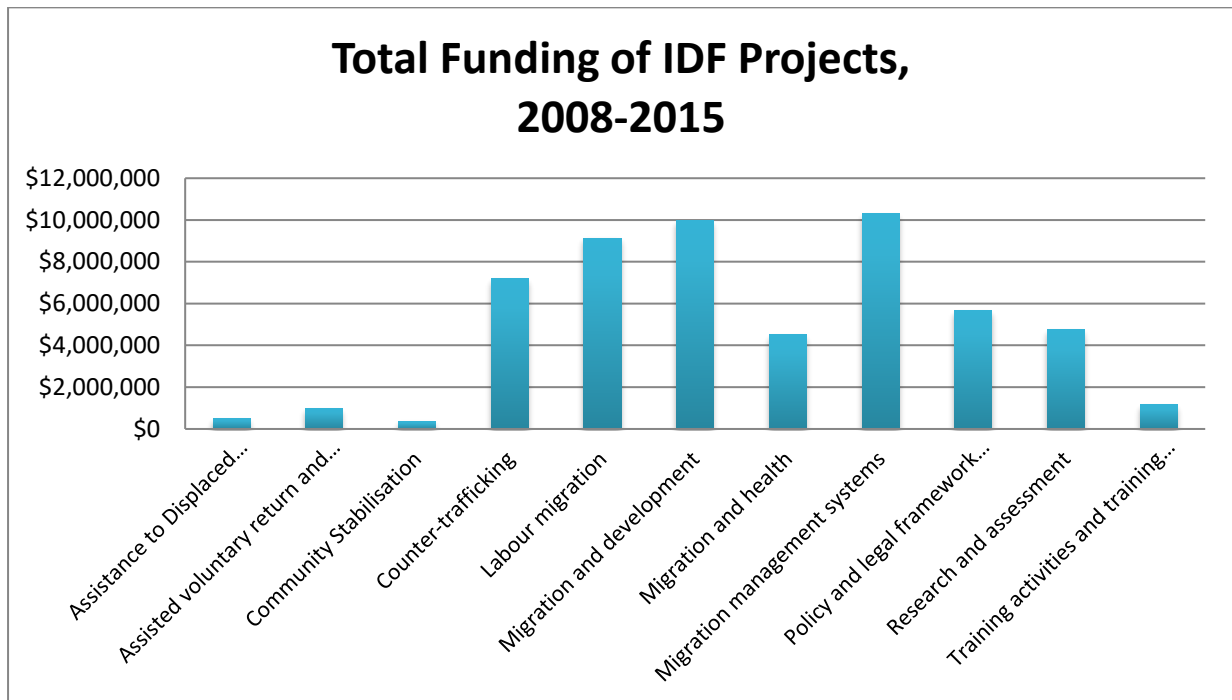
Figure 4 – Total Number of MECC Related IDF Projects and Total Funding of MECC Related Projects Funded by IDF, 2008-2015
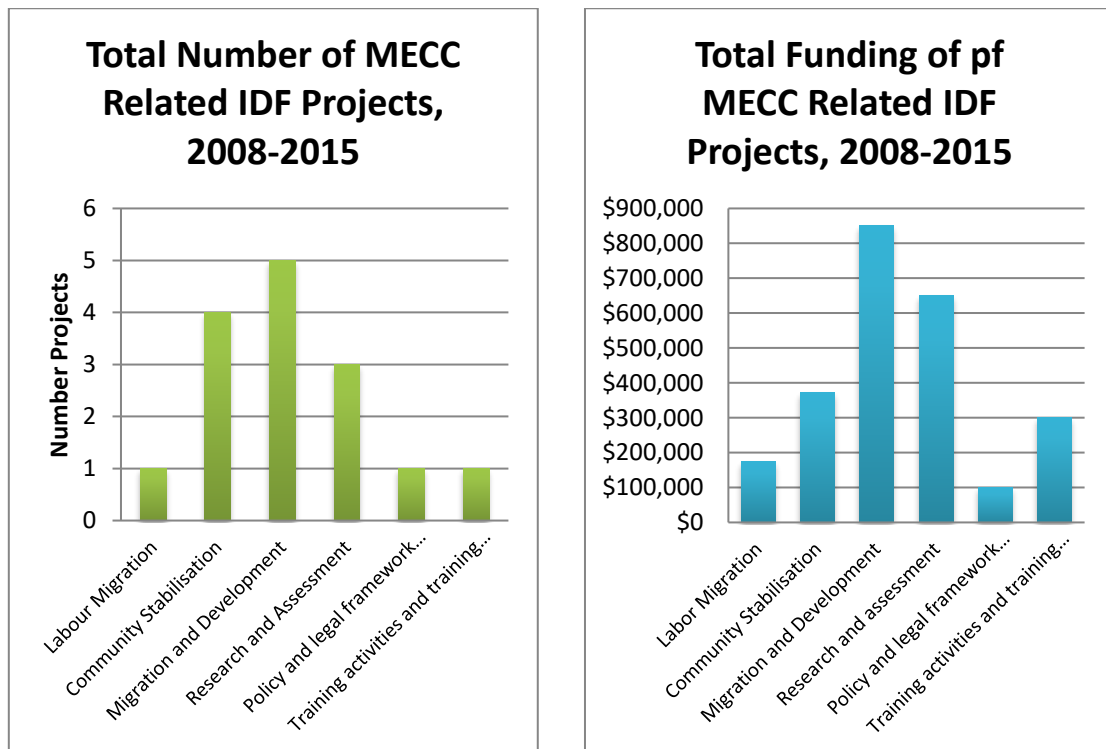
As of October 2016, MECC related projects only make up about 4% of IDF Funded projects in both number of projects and total funding amount, but as the migration and climate change nexus has become more relevant in international policy, an increase in MECC related projects is evident. Considering that climate change experts predict that the adverse impacts of climate

change will only continue to increase and with the continued interest in migration and climate change in the international arena, it can be expected that IDF will also continue to see an increase in demand for MECC related projects in the coming years.

Figure 5 – Number of MECC Related IDF Projects and IDF Funding of MECC Related Projects per Year, 2008-2015
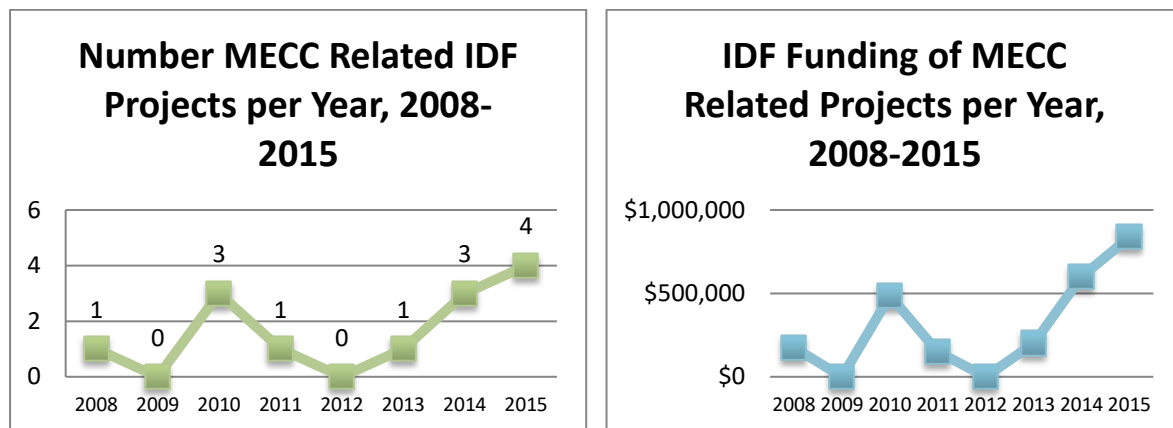
Regional Distribution of MECC-Related IDF Projects

Figure 6 – IDF Projects by Region, 2008-2015
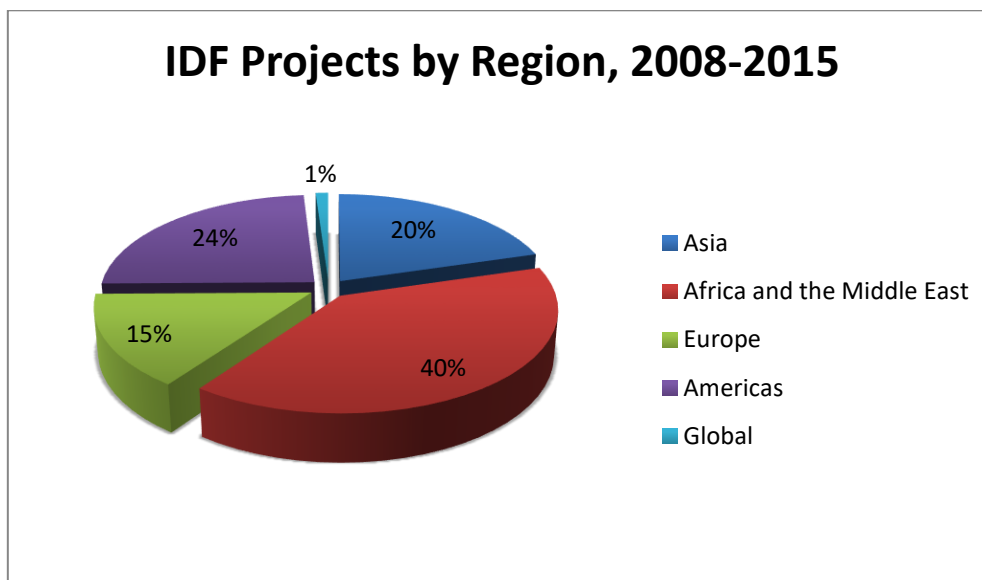
In terms of region, we can see that the majority of IDF projects (40%) were in Africa and the Middle East (Figure 6), followed by the Americas at 24% and Asia at 20%. However, the majority of MECC related projects funded by IDF (40%) actually take place in Asia, followed by Africa at 33% and the Americas at 20% (Figure 7). This is consistent with the fact that

displacement levels related to climate change events from 2008 to 2014 have been the highest in Asian and Pacific countries[5].

Figure 7 - MECC Related IDF Projects by Region, 2008-2015

MECC Related IDF Projects by Region

- Africa and the Middle East — 33%
- Asia — 40%
- Americas — 20%
- Europe — 0%
- Global — 7%

MECC Related IDF Projects by Project CoverageType, 2008-2015

Figure 8 - Related IDF Projects by Project Coverage Type, 2008-2015
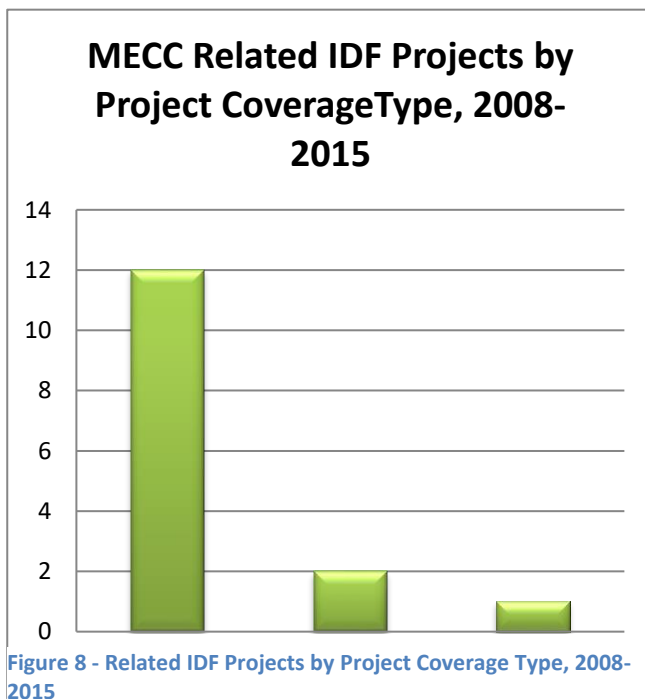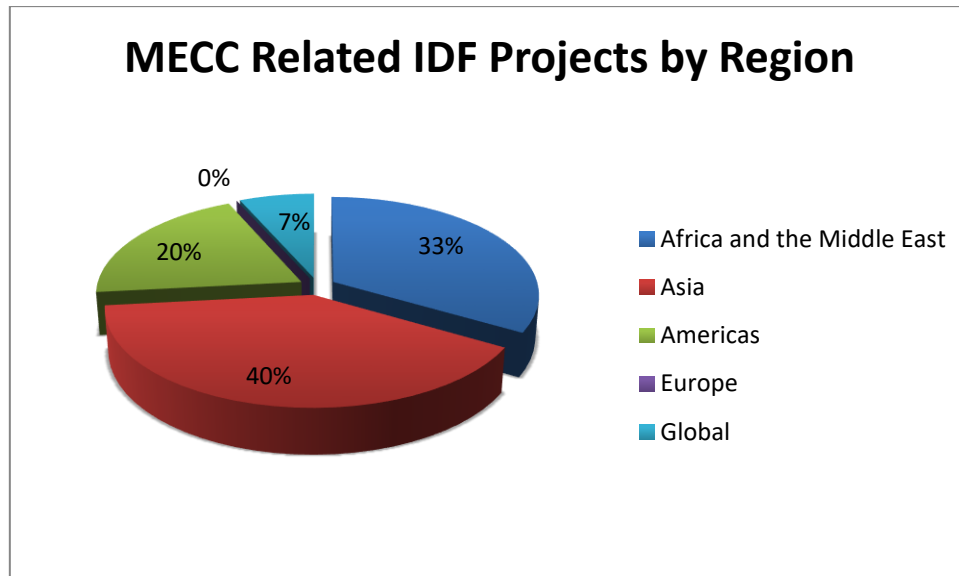
The projects funded are also categorized according to the size of the area which they cover – national, regional, or global. The amount of funding that can be granted to a specific project is partially determined by this size. National and regional projects have a maximum budget of either USD 100,000 for Budget Line 1, while Budget Line 2 countries[6] have a maximum budget of USD 200,000 for national projects and USD 300,000 for regional projects. Global projects have a maximum budget of USD 300,000.

Three out of the 15 MECC projects are either regional or global, with two regional and one global. The majority (12

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[5] Ionesco, Gemenne, and Zickgraf. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Sciences Po. (2015). *The State of Environmental Migration 2015.* Retrieved from https://www.sciencespo.fr/psia/sites/sciencespo.fr.psia/files/StateofEnvironmentalMigration2015.pdf

[6] For more information on Budget Line 1 and Budget Line 2, as well as which countries are eligible for which Budget Line, please see the Eligibility Criteria page of the IOM Development Fund website.

projects) are all national projects, accounting for 80% of the total MECC related projects funded by IDF (See Figure 8).

These results match with the distribution of all IDF projects funded, as 78% of them are national while the other 22% are either regional or global (See figure 9).

IDF Projects by Project Coverage Type, 2008-2015
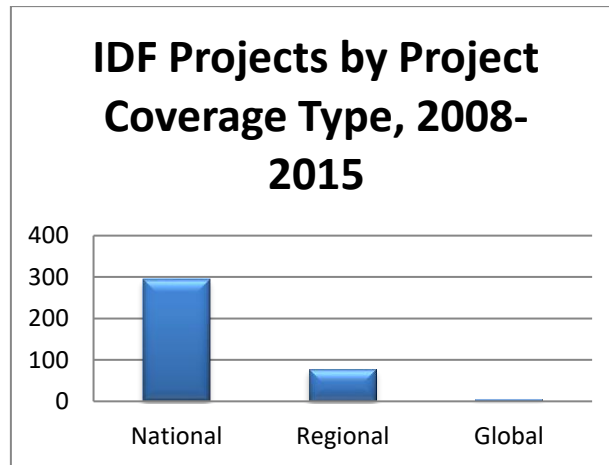
Figure 9 – IDF Projects by Project Coverage Type, 2008-2015

Project Thematic Areas

There are 11 project thematic areas currently eligible for IDF funding. They are:

- Assistance to Displaced Populations
- Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
- Community Stabilisation
- Counter-Trafficking
- Labour Migration
- Migration and Development
- Migration and Health
- Migration Management Systems
- Policy and Legal Framework Development
- Research and Assessment
- Training Activities and Training System Improvements

However, the MECC related projects that IDF has funded only fall under six of these categories (see figure 10).

Figure 10 – MECC Related IDF Projects by Thematic Areas, 2008-2015

MECC Related IDF Projects by Thematic Areas, 2008-2015

- Labour Migration
- Community Stabilisation
- Migration and Development
- Research and Assessment
- Policy and legal framework development
- Training activities and training system improvements
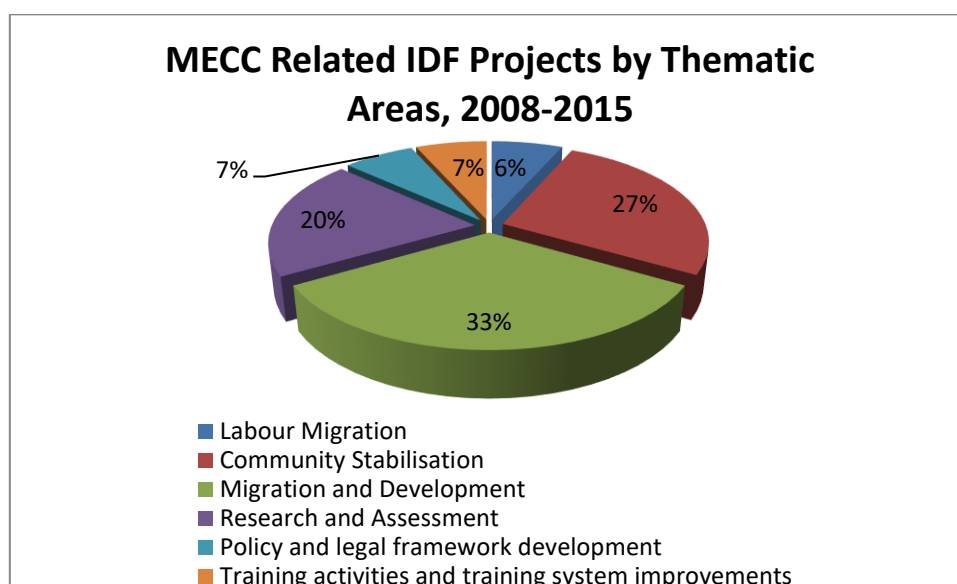
Most of the projects fall under Migration and Development (33%). Other significant areas have been Community Stabilisation (27%) and Research and Assessment (20%).

III.2 MECC and IDF Priorities

Both MECC and IDF have their own mandates and agenda, resulting in the definition of their own priorities for projects. However, there is some significant overlap between them. For instance, both MECC and IDF place capacity building as one of their priority areas and both also seek to enhance and improve government policies. For the purposes of this review, the MECC and IDF priorities have been stated separately and projects have been coded on whether or not they align with each priority. These priorities were taken from the IOM website, IDF and MECC websites, and MECC Division's Terms of Reference.

It is important to note that as a rapid assessment, it is beyond the scope of this review to gauge the level of success of these projects in accomplishing goals set forth as priorities by IDF and MECC. This review merely examines the *intent* of the project and whether or not these priorities are built into the project design.

IDF Priorities
Table 2 – IDF Priorities

IDF Priorities
Capacity building
Seed money
Harmonize policies with government development strategies

As capacity building is IDF's primary goal, all projects funded are required to provide capacity building, so all projects reviewed, naturally line up with this priority. Furthermore, each project seems to harmonize policies and government development strategies at least to some degree.

To see if a project acted as seed money, missions were asked if the project ever led to another larger project implemented by IOM or any other organization or government. The answers fell into three different types of responses – "yes", "no", or "may lead to another project". Answers of "may lead to another project" include projects in which potential implementing partners are currently being identified, projects currently under development, and projects which have been developed and are currently being proposed (but not yet accepted or funded).

Table 3 – Questionnaire response on seed money

Project Code	Project Title	Has acted as seed money	Has not acted as seed money	May act as seed money
LM.0093	Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal		X	
CE.0115	Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt		X	
CS.0222	Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province	X		
CE.0117	The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius	X		
CE.0147	Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes			X
PR.0127	Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia			X
PR.0144	Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia			X
PO.0060	Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s National Climate Change Policies			X
CE.0263	Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)	X		
PR.0152	Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)	X		
CE.0310	Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia	X		
PR.0177	The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)	X		
CS.0738	Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan		X	
CS.0702	Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan		X	
CS.0743	Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT) – Phase I	X		

MECC Priorities

Table 4 – MECC Priorities

MECC Priorities
Capacity Building
Enhance Policy Coherence
Develop Strong Partnerships
Build an Evidence Base
Inform a Wider Audience about Climate Change
Train and Facilitate Dialogue for Policy Makers and Practitioners

As previously mentioned, a project that is eligible for IDF funding must be related to capacity building, which is therefore consistent with a MECC priority as well.

Almost all of the projects reviewed aim to enhance policy coherence and to train and facilitate dialogue for policy makers and practitioners, which is logical considering that dialogue is necessary in order to enhance policy coherence. Building an evidence base was the next most commonly included priority within projects, followed by developing strong partnerships and then informing a wider audience about climate change, all of them aiming somehow to build the capacity of governments to manage MECC. Overall, although they may not include all priorities, most of the projects follow both IDF and MECC priorities closely and include at least six of the seven MECC priorities and two of the three IDF priorities in the project design as also shown in the table below.

Table 5 – MECC Priorities by Project

Project Code	Project Title	Enhance Policy Coherence	Develop Strong Partnerships	Build an Evidence Base	Inform Wider Audience	Train and Facilitate Dialogue
LM.0093	Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal		X			
CE.0115	Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
CS.0222	Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province	X	X	X		X
CE.0117	The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
CE.0147	Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes	X	X	X	X	X
PR.0127	Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia	X		X	X	X
PR.0144	Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia	X	X	X		X
PO.0060	Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s	X		X	X	X

	National Climate Change Policies					
CE.0263	Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)	X	X	X	X	X
PR.0152	Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)	X	X		X	X
CE.0310	Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia	X	X	X		X
PR.0177	The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)	X	X	X	X	X
CS.0738	Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan	X		X	X	X
CS.0702	Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
CS.0743	Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT) – Phase I	X	X	X	X	X

III.3 Outputs and Activities

Key Outputs

Each project contains various outputs and activities in order to accomplish its intended objective. Apart from the interim and final reports that each project is required to submit, some of the outputs include policy recommendations, draft laws or amendments, national action plans, assessments and studies, country reports, regional reports, training materials, workshops and meetings, awareness campaigns, community skills development, brochures and fact sheets, and other outreach materials. To view a summary of key outputs by project, please refer to Annex 4. For the purposes of this review, all outputs and activities have been categorised as follows:

- Assessment/Study and Report
- Awareness Campaign
- Beneficiary Skill Development
- Desk Review
- Draft Plans/Policies
- Infrastructure Creation
- Policy Recommendations
- Workshops/Meetings
- Other

Figure 11 – MECC-Related IDF project Outputs and Activities, 2008-2015

Number of Projects That Include Each Output/Activity, 2008-2015
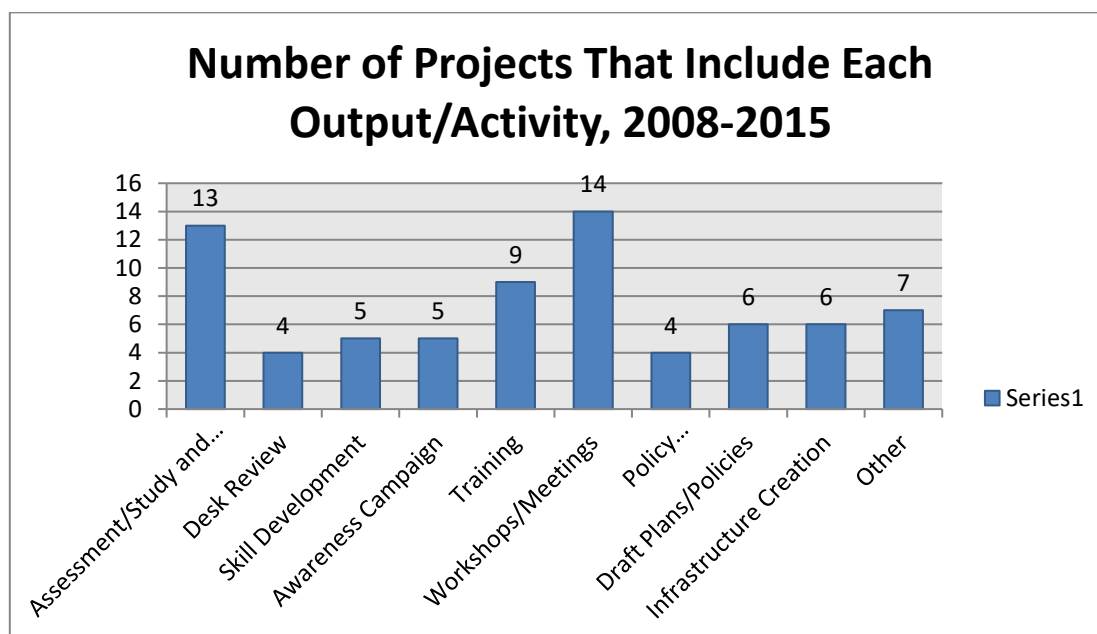
Policy Activities – Policy Recommendations and Draft Plans/Policies

Most of the projects intended to either contribute to or change government policy. This included amending current policies, creating policies in a country that previously had none on the migration-environment nexus, or developing/modifying national plans of action/national strategies. Many of the projects created policy recommendations and drafts for governments at municipal, national, and/or regional levels.

In instances where the project has already been completed, missions were asked whether or not the project helped change or form government policies around environmental migration. In instances where the project is currently ongoing, missions were asked if the project is intended to help change or form government policies around environmental migration (see Annex 2 for Project Questionnaires). The responses were split into four groups: "no policy changes;" "policy or government agency formation;" "policy adaptation or amendment;" and "national action plan/strategic plan formation;"

Figure 12 – Policy Changes
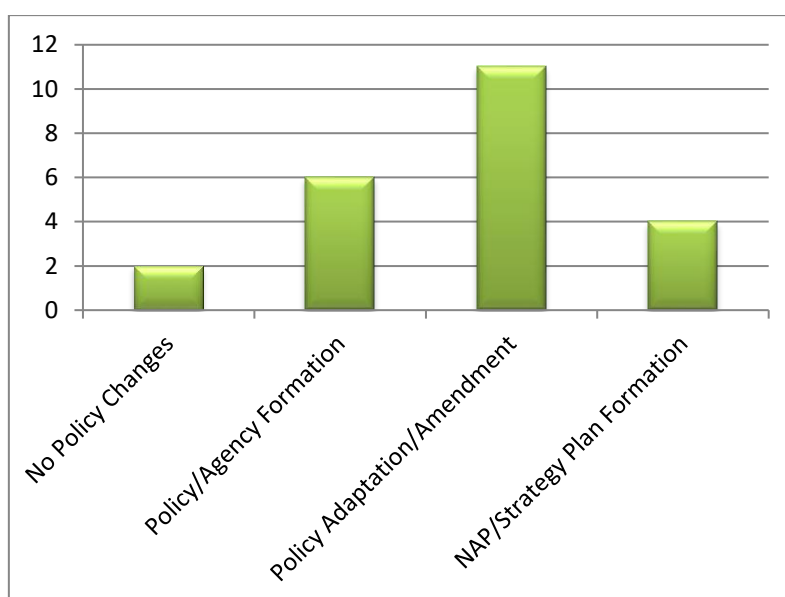
Research Activities – Assessment/Study, Reports, and Desk Reviews

Research activities conducted include desk studies with literature reviews, assessment reports, and case studies. Many led to publications of brochures, fact sheets, press articles, and reports. These have been very useful for creating the evidence base upon which policy is formed. Some publications have been used as evidence base for larger projects proposed to and implemented by other international organizations and academic institutions.

Outreach Activities – Awareness Campaigns

Outreach activities consist of awareness raising campaigns, videos, photo competitions, exhibitions, education outreach, radio and television advertisements, and marketing materials such as posters and brochures. These activities were mainly meant:

- to inform a broader audience and populations on the risks and impacts of climate change on human mobility, as well as on the relationship between climate change and migration;
- to prepare communities for possible impacts and how to plan for and adapt to them;
- to inform communities of possible adaptation strategies such as livelihood changes;
- to warn populations of the challenges related to environmental migration.

Meetings

Meetings consist of workshops, new conferences for disseminating best practices, and large-scale gatherings. Almost every project reviewed included a meeting of some type. Many of the workshops and meetings were for dissemination and sharing of information among government personnel, academic institutions, international organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. It proved to be an effective way of informing all stakeholders of study and assessment findings, as well as of future stakeholder-training workshops. Some projects also held workshops in order to formulate policy recommendations, draft policies/action plans, or create new legislation around migration and climate change.

Training Workshops

Training workshops fell under two categories. Firstly, stakeholder-training workshops were held for policy makers and practitioners with a focus on tools and methods for community planning, project implementation, etc. Many of the stakeholder-training events happened within broader workshops that were planned with other outputs. Other training events took place on a smaller scale while working with IOM staff, such as training on the use of databases. The second category is community skills development where selected populations would gain livelihood skills for future employment opportunities and income generation due to possible loss of economic opportunities because of climate change consequences. IOM also implements livelihood change projects or works to provide sustainable livelihood strategies helping affected population to adapt to climate change.

Other Activities

In some projects, database development and creation, diagnostic tool development to help governments manage migration flows and patterns, community based planning projects, or even the establishment of a relief fund for migrants were proposed. There are activities and outputs that, while significant, do not fall under a category, including, for instance, activities such as acquiring local funding for new entrepreneurial endeavours.

Sustainability

There are elements in every project that could be considered sustainable. For instance, awareness campaigns are educating populations and spreading knowledge on climate change consequences, and that knowledge doesn't disappear once acquired, especially if populations are affected. This sustainability section aims to review how many projects include sustainable elements, based on the following types: seed funding; support systems; government policy/action plan development; stakeholder training; community skills development. The review does not intend, however, to specifically measure and analyse the effective sustainability of those projects.

Seed Funding

A project that serves as seed funding is a springboard for a larger or new project that has been, or will be implemented. In the surveyed projects, seven out of fifteen served as seed funding for other projects, and four saw potential for the project to act as seed money. For further details on which seven projects are included, see Table 3 – Seed Money.

Support systems

The category is taking into account projects that have led to the establishment of lasting systems that can support assessments, data analysis or activities. Four projects have such outputs. For example in Egypt (CE.0115), a relief fund to be used by migrants and the Geographic Information System to collect and visualize information over areas affected by rising sea levels were established. In Colombia (PO.0060), a diagnostic tool was developed for governments to identify how gender, disability, age and economic vulnerability may exacerbate local adaptive capacities to climate and environmental degradation.

Government Policy/Action Plan Development

When carefully designed and implemented, policy developments can have a long-term, lasting effect on the environment-migration nexus and how it is handled within a country. The development and implementation of government policy or action plans category includes all projects that have developed or are developing:

- new legislation or government agencies (6 out of 15 projects),
- a new national strategy or action plan (3 out of 15 projects),
- activities working towards the amendment of current policies or strategies (11 out of 15 projects).

For more information, refer back to Figure 12 – Policy Changes.

Stakeholder-Training

It is important to note that in order for stakeholder-training to be considered sustainable, a certain degree of follow-up to the training and its use needs to happen. There is always some risk that this will not happen, as it requires that stakeholders maintain their commitment to the project's objective, often beyond their control. However, it has been kept as a sustainable element due to the fact that when implemented well, and with proper follow-through, increased knowledge is an element that can be easily sustained, in particular for such a new and important topic. Training was the most common sustainable element found in the projects reviewed, with 11 out of 15 of them. Stakeholder-training events are presenting and discussing among other topics tools that were developed, methods for community planning or project implementation. These training events are usually targeting non-migrant beneficiaries.

Community Skills Development

As mentioned in the Key Outputs and Activities section, community skills development are helping selected populations (migrant beneficiaries) to gain livelihood skills training for future employment opportunities or for livelihood changes. Like with the sustainability of stakeholder-training, skills development initiatives need to be carefully designed and implemented: for instance, fifty people trained in the same field in an area with low demand for that vocation is not an effective means for sustainability. It was found that 5 out of the 15 projects reviewed included community skills development into the project design.

The following figure (figure 13) is a breakdown of the number of projects that includes each sustainable activity or output in the project design.

Figure 13 – Sustainability Efforts

MDGs/SDGs

An analysis often required now is about examining the alignment of projects with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, since many of the projects considered in this review were developed and initiated prior to the creation of the SDGs (2015), it was deemed inappropriate, even if possible, to use for comparison a framework that was not in existence at the time of projects inception. In these cases, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were used instead. Due to the number of indicators involved in the SDGs, only the ones that pertained to migration, climate change, or government capacity were considered. The indicators mentioned in this report are those which aligned with the reviewed MECC. If a goal or indicator was not relevant to any of the projects, the goal or indicator was excluded from the list provided in this report.

Table 6 – MDG/SDG Project Listing

Millennium Development Goals (Projects before 2015)	Sustainable Development Goals (Projects After 2015)
LM.0093 Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal	PR.0152 Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)
CE.0115 Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt	CE.0310 Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia
CS.0222 Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province	PR.0177 The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)
CE.0117 The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius	CS.0738 Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan
CE.0147 Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes	CS.0712 Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan
PO.0060 Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s National Climate Change Policies	CS.0743 Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT) – Phase I
PR.0127 Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia	
PR.0144 Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia	
CE.0263 Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)	

Number of Projects by MDG, 2008-2014

Number of Projects by SDG, 2015

To see more details on how many projects lined up with particular indicators within the MDGs or SDGs, see Annex 5 – MDGs and SDGs: Goals and Indicators.

III.4 Gender
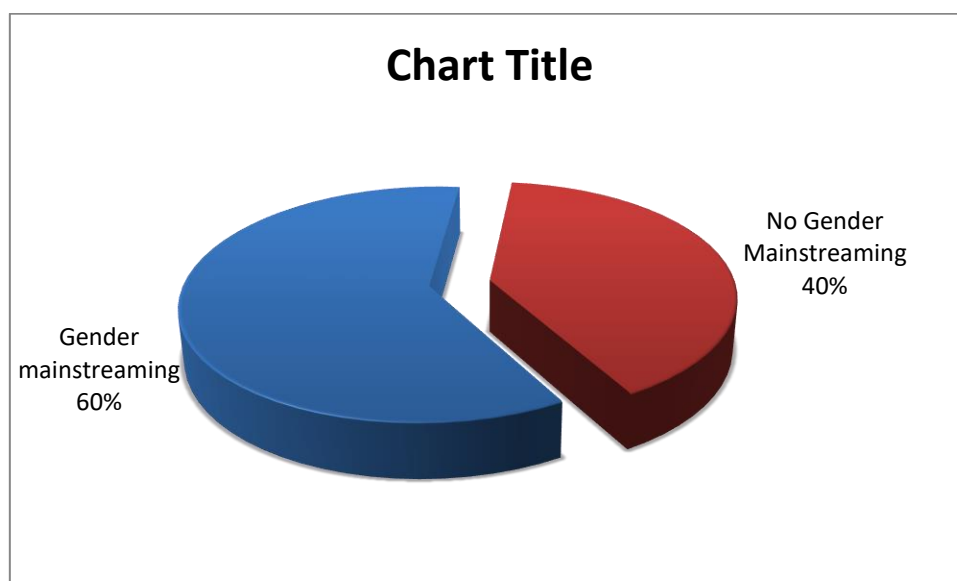
Gender mainstreaming was found in 9 out of the 15 MECC related IDF projects. With the exception of one, all of the projects that did not include gender mainstreaming are earlier projects (2008 - 2011), which is consistent with the fact that gender mainstreaming is a more recent specific requirement for IDF funding. Many of the other projects that did include the gender element only went so far as to disaggregate the data collected. However, as mentioned in the proposals of many of the more recent projects, one gender can increase one's vulnerability to the effects of climate change; implementing careful and intentional measures towards gender mainstreaming deserves to be considered in the development of MECC related projects.

III.5 Challenges

A variety of challenges were encountered in the projects reviewed: the availability of reliable data, changes in project design, difficulties in accessing services, overlapping government mandates, etc. Several types of challenges were found consistently throughout many of the projects:

- Finding qualified external personnel for IOM missions to partner with (consultants, implementing partners, etc.)
- Internal IOM delays (staff turnover, etc.)
- Time constraints (often an underestimation of project implementation period)
- Budget problems (e.g. unforeseen expenses)
- Government delays (including political instability)
- Challenges with implementing partners.

No-Cost Extensions

Due to the above challenges, no-cost extensions were often necessary in order to complete projects. Out of the seven completed projects, all seven had filed for a no-cost extension. Out

of the other eight projects that are in progress, three have already filed, or have indicated that they will be filing, a request for a No Cost Extension in the near future. Despite the small number of MECC projects reviewed, this is an accurate representation of the average of requests for no-cost extensions in the management of IDF funded projects. The figure below (figure 16) shows the percentage of all completed IDF projects during the same period (2008-2015) that required a no-cost extension versus those that were completed on time.

Figure 17 - No Cost Extensions of Completed Projects, 2008-2015

No Cost Extensions

Extended
85%

Not Extended
15%
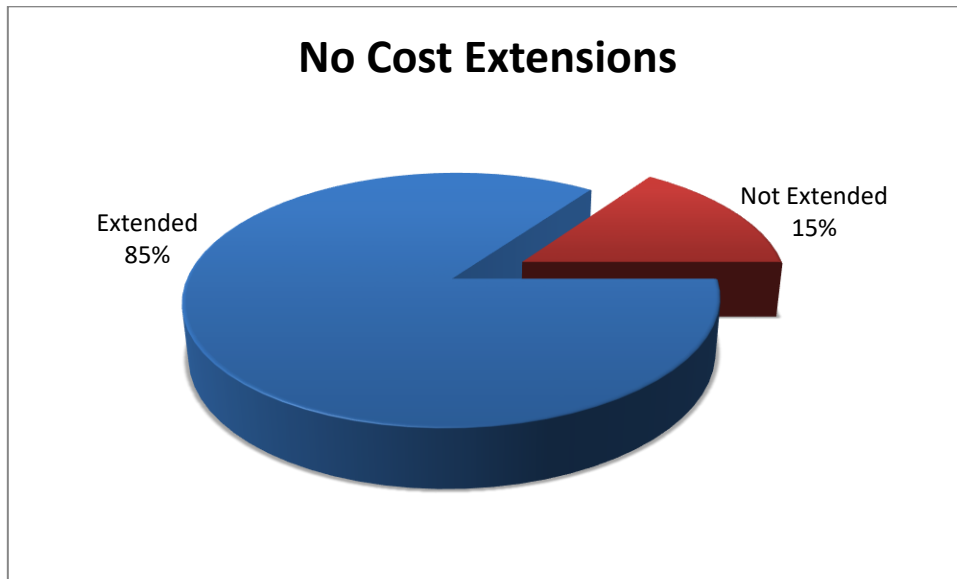
IV. Recommendations

There has been a relatively small number of MECC related projects funded by IDF during that period but it is reasonable to expect that the amount of MECC related projects will continue to increase in the coming years. As climate change increasingly affects migration, temporary or permanent, governments will need proper policy set-up and implementation, programmes development, preparation and adaptation strategies to help manage environmental migration. IDF has already helped countries to create support systems, policies, and strategies, and develop the tools necessary to assist environmental migrants across the world. The following recommendations have been developed for this review:

- Should the trend of an increasing number of MECC related projects continue, IDF should consider adding MECC as a project thematic area, at least as a secondary thematic area.

- Considering the large percentage of projects that include training events and community skills development as project activities, project managers should include proper follow up and evaluation of these activities into the project design in order to ensure the sustainability of these efforts.

- Projects involving the creation of national policies and action plans should continue to be funded by IDF. Since migration and climate change nexus is a relatively new focus in the international community, the second biggest category of outputs and key activities is linked to policy-making. In most of the countries covered by the projects, there is yet no existing national policy specifically addressing migration and climate change. Not only do these activities increase awareness among policy-makers, but they can also give them a framework to better handle environmental migration and provide better climate change adaptation strategies.

- A prominent trend identified in the review is the large number of projects that are unable to be completed on time and need to file for a No-Cost Extension. Due to the fact that one of the biggest challenges is time, it is recommended that project developers scale down projects to be more manageable given the timeframe allotted by IDF. This may mean limiting the outputs and activities planned in each project, as well as planning more time for each activity to compensate for delays.

- It can be difficult to assess the impact and sustainability of some activities upon project completion. An evaluation should be planned a year or more after a project has been completed and IDF could consider such post-closure financing systems with a set of selected projects. This could then assess not only impacts and effectiveness, but also whether or not outputs are still relevant.

- Due to the impact of environmental degradation and climatic events, missions can be encouraged to submit more MECC related proposals. As climate related hazards increase in frequency and severity, governments will require effective systems to be in place for managing the negative and sometimes dramatic effects of climate change. Climate change affects the livelihoods and living areas of vulnerable populations, governments will also experience a greater need for adaptation strategies including for migration (planned relocation) and livelihood changes.

- Continue to ensure that gender mainstreaming is taking place within all MECC related projects. This ideally would go beyond disaggregation of data, which is how gender dimension was integrated into many of the projects reviewed. Rather, it should be included throughout the design of programmes, taken into consideration in policy making, and thoroughly researched in all studies and assessments.

V.   Annexes

Annex 1 – Terms of Reference

Background

The IOM has been doing work related to environmental migrants[7] for several years (since 2000, over 500 projects have been funded in response to environmental migration). Primary objectives in managing environmental migration include the prevention of forced migration due to environmental factors, providing assistance, protection, and seeking durable solutions for those who are forced to migrate, and facilitating migration as an adaptation strategy for climate change. Within this, the promotion of policy dialogue and capacity-building is at the forefront of IOM's policies on migration due to environmental climate change.

This is where the IOM International Development Fund (IDF) comes in. The International Development Fund (IDF) is a unit of the Department of Migration Management that provides "seed funding" for innovative projects to help build the migration management capacity of eligible member states. They seek to contribute to the harmonization of member states' migration management policies and practices with their overall development strategies. Though climate change is not the only area of project activities funded, as flooding, desertification, and rising sea levels become more frequent, it is becoming a larger portion of the projects that are being funded.

Despite the fact that the nexus of climate change and migration has been a focus of IOM for several years, the Migration, Environment and Climate Change division (MECC) was only just created in January of 2015 to head up the work being done by IOM in this field of study – including developing and implementing activities surrounding environmental migration, enhancing policy coherence, creating strong partnerships addressing migration and climate change, building an evidence base, and informing wider audiences on the subject. One of MECC's main areas of activity is in capacity-building of governments and other stakeholders in both countries of origin and destination, making them a natural working partner for IDF.

Of the over 500 projects that IDF has funded since 2008, 15 of them deal with capacity building in regards to environmental migration and would fall under MECC's mandate were they to be created today. They all have different activities and objectives depending on the context of the project, but as they are funded by IDF, they all have one thing in common – they are meant to build the capacity of the member state government in some way.

Objectives

As MECC is a new division that aligns so closely with the goals of IDF in terms of capacity-building, now is an ideal time to conduct a review of all environment and climate change projects funded by IDF. This will hopefully help to guide future projects on effective, relevant, and sustainable activities to fund in future projects as well as give guidance on where MECC

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[7] IOM Working Definition of Environmental Migrant: "Persons or groups of persons, who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad."

and IDF can be most effective in project partnership. This review will examine issues of relevance, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

Relevance: This will pertain to the objectives and activities of each project and their relevancy to:

- MECC and IDF division goals and mandates
- Government policies and practices and how well the activities match up with government development strategies; furthermore examining how much they align with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and more recent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with regards to migration and climate change

Effectiveness: In reviewing the effectiveness, an examination of the activities that have been carried out will be done, keeping in mind that some projects are still ongoing and therefore certain activities will need to be exempt.

Impact: As stated above, some of these projects are currently ongoing. With these ones in particular, an examination of their impact thus far will be conducted. This is to include the IDF's goal of providing "seed funding" and if any of the projects that have been completed or are nearing completion have laid the groundwork for larger projects to take place.

Sustainability: This will be the most limited aspect of the review due to many of the projects either still being active or having just recently come to a completion. Nonetheless, there are still aspects of sustainability, or expected sustainability that can still be analyzed

RELEVANCE:

- Is the project implementation strategy consistent with IOM's IDF priorities and mandate? Is it consistent with IOM's MECC priorities and mandate?
- Is the project implementation strategy consistent with host government development strategies? Does it help in harmonizing the host government's policies and practices with their development strategies?
- Are the project objectives working towards the achievement of the MDGs or SDGs (whichever was in place at the time of implementation)
- Have gender issues been mainstreamed throughout the project and properly integrated into the design and implementation?

EFFECTIVENESS:

- Is the project effective in reaching planned outputs, results and outcomes and in bringing expected changes? If the project is ongoing, is it on track to reach the planned outputs, results and outcomes?
- Did the project results effectively reach the planned target groups and beneficiaries, and did they reach other indirect beneficiaries? If the project is ongoing, is it on track to reach the planned target groups and beneficiaries?
- Was a No-Cost Extension necessary to complete the project or expected to be necessary in completing the project? If so, was this due to external factors or internal?

Was there anything that could have been done to prevent a No-Cost Extension from being needed?

IMPACT:

- What are the impacts on capacity for environmental migration management of the host government? Can they be attributed to this project?
- What can be observed in terms of gender and outcome?
- Does the impact only concern the target population or is another population affected (positively or negatively) by the activities of the project? What can be observed in terms of gender balance and impact?
- Were there any impacts that were not foreseen by the project?
- Has this project led to the planning of or implementation of a larger, related project? Can it be attributed to the results of this project?

SUSTAINABILITY:

- Do the overall objective and project activities contain an element of sustainability?
- Is the project supported by local institutions and well integrated with local social and cultural environment?
- For projects that are ongoing or have recently been completed, are the results obtained sufficient to draw any conclusion on the sustainability before the completion of the project? Are some activities already ongoing without support from the project?

Methodology

The methodology will primarily consist of a documentation review of each projects interim reports, final reports (when available), and self-evaluations done by the project manager upon completion (when available). IDF will provide all reports and documentation available from each project. Along with the reports and self-evaluations, other documents may be reviewed, such as Memorandums of Understanding, meeting minutes, brochures produced by projects, and any other documents that may be of use currently in IDFs files. The review will also conduct surveys to be completed by those at each project's mission.

Resources and Timing

The cost of the review will be a minimum, as this review is included in the ToRs of the intern conducting it. Minimal time will be needed from those in individual missions, as the completion of the survey is all that will be needed. This will be done by email, so no material costs will be incurred. The review will be written and completed by September 2016.

Annex 2 - Questionnaires

Questionnaire for Completed Projects

1. Did this project meet its planned outputs and results?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

2. Did this project reach any indirect beneficiaries?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

   If yes, please give a brief explanation as to who these beneficiaries are:

3. Did this project receive an extension?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

   If yes, what was the primary reason for the extension?

   Do you feel this extension could have been avoided? If so, how?

4. Did this project build the government's capacity for environmental migration management?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

   If yes, please briefly explain how?

5. Did this project have an impact on the targeted populations?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

   If yes: positive or negative (such as raising fear), please briefly explain:

6. Were any of the project's positive or negative impacts unforeseen?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If yes, please give a brief description of these impacts.

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7. Did this project lead to the planning or implementation of a larger, related project (either IOM and non-IOM)?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If so, which one(s)?

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8. Is/Was this project supported by local institutions?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Has this project been well integrated with the local social/cultural environment?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

9. Did this project help change or form government policies around environmental migration management?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If so, please give a brief description of the policies and the effect the project had upon

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10. What activities/outputs have been sustained after the project's completion?

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Questionnaire for Ongoing Projects

11. Do you expect this project to meet its planned outputs and results?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If not, please briefly explain what adjustments are planned.

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12. Do you anticipate this project reaching any indirect beneficiaries?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If yes, please give a brief explanation as to who these beneficiaries are:

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13. Did you, or do you feel you may need to, extend the project?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If yes, what is/will be the primary reason for the extension?

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14. Has this project already built the government's capacity for environmental migration management? How?

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15. Have any of the project's outcomes been met so far?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If no, please give a brief description of measures you plan to take to reach them. If yes, please

give a brief explanation as to which ones.

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16. Have any of the positive or negative impacts the project has made so far been unforeseen?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If yes, please give a brief description of these impacts.

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17. Has this project led to the planning or implementation of a larger, related project (either IOM and non-IOM)?

        ☐ Yes   ☐ No

If so, which one?

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18. Is this project being supported by local institutions?

        ☐ Yes   ☐ No

Do you feel it's been well integrated with the local social/cultural environment?

        ☐ Yes   ☐ No

19. Are there any of the project activities that are already ongoing without support from the project?

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20. Is this project intended to help change or form government policies around environmental migration management?

        ☐ Yes   ☐ No

If so, please give a brief description of the policies and the effect intended for these

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Annex 3 – Reviewed Projects

Year	Project Code	Title	Total Allocation	Benefiting Missions	Region	Type	Category
2008	LM.0093	Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal	$175,000	Senegal	Africa and the Middle East	National	Labour Migration
2010	CE.0115	Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt	$200,000	Egypt	Africa and the Middle East	National	Migration and Development
2010	CS.0222	Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province	$85,600	Kenya	Africa and the Middle East	National	Community Stabilisation
2010	CE.0117	The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius	$200,000	Mauritius	Africa and the Middle East	National	Migration and Development
2011	CE.0147	Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes	$150,000	Mali	Africa and the Middle East	National	Migration and Development
2013	PR.0127	Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia	$200,000	Cambodia	Asia	National	Research and Assessment
2014	PR.0144	Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia	$300,000	Bangladesh Maldives Nepal	Asia	Regional	Research and Assessment
2014	PO.0060	Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s National Climate Change Policies	$100,000	Colombia	Americas	National	Policy and Legal Framework Development
2014	CE.0263	Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)	$200,000	Papua New Guinea	Asia	National	Migration and Development
2015	PR.0152	Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)	$300,000	Azerbaijan Dominican Republic Kenya Morocco	Global	Global	Training Activities and Training System Improvements

				Papua New Guinea			
2015	CE.0310	Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia	$300,000	Bolivia	Americas	National	Migration and Development
2015	PR.0177	The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)	$150,000	El Salvador Nicaragua Guatemala Honduras	Americas	Regional	Research and Assessment
2015	CS.0738	Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan	$100,000	Kazakhstan	Asia	National	Community Stabilisation
2015	CS.0702	Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan	$100,000	Kyrgyzstan	Asia	National	Community Stabilisation
2015	CS.0743	Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT)	$86,415	Papua New Guinea	Asia	National	Community Stabilisation

Annex 4 – Summary of Key Outputs by Project

Project Code and Title	Outputs
LM.0093 Promotion of Youth Labour in the Environmental Sector in Senegal	• Report on the opportunities for job creation in Senegal's environment sector • A workshop sharing strategies to support job creation in the environment sector was organized in Dakar • Business management and technical training to 60 youth in the project to promote employment of youth in the environment sector • Establishment of 10 pilot projects in microfinance in the environment sector
CS.0222 Assessment of Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions including North Eastern and Rift Valley Province	• Stakeholders' workshops were held to collect information at different levels • A programme designed for funding with detailed activities, indicators and outcomes to address the priority gaps • An intervention strategy and solicited for funding for 2011 projects designed for the pastoralist communities
CE.0117 The Other Migrants: Reducing Migration Pressure from Gradual Environmental Change – Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius	• Assessment report on migration and climate change in the Republic of Mauritius and on alternative means of livelihoods/green jobs • Assessment of migration trends of Rodriguan fisherman to the island of Mauritius • Feasibility study on the setting up of a leaf plate small business • Outreach and awareness campaign materials – 10 press articles, 1 DVD, 600 posters, 1 banner, 100 t-shirts • Regional photo competition on climate change adaptation and photo exhibition on 30 best photos • Project in Rivière des Galets and IOM presented on ECO TV • Pilot projects • Various regional workshops • Trainings on leadership, cooperative entrepreneurship, marketing skills, and how to make patchworks
CE.0115 Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt	• A Technical Working Group (TWG) composed by relevant governmental counterparts and representatives of CSOs, NGOS and IOs • Field assessment on the level of awareness, current impacts and possible responses posed by sea level rise in Alexandria Governorate

CE.0147 Support Malian National and Local Institutions in Managing Environmental Migration within the Framework of their Strategy for Reducing Vulnerability to Climatic Changes	• Advocacy supports for sensitive community adjustment to migration in French and local language • Documents on the vulnerability profiles and adaptability integrating environmental migration • Training on methodologies and tools for mainstreaming migration into strategies to reduce vulnerability to climate change • Pilot programme on community adjustment to climate change
PR.0127 Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia	• Comprehensive review of existing research, evidence and knowledge regarding the climate change and environment nexus in Cambodia • Two field studies assessing the links and identify patterns between climate change, environmental degradation and migration • Awareness raising materials on challenges related to environmentally-induced migration • Meeting to present findings of research and discuss core elements of draft national strategy
PO.0060 Development, Promotion and Inclusion of a Migratory Perspective in Colombia`s National Climate Change Policies	• Workshop on migration and climate change • Diagnostic tool to help specialists identify and understand link between migration, environment and climate change • Proposal for adding an immigration component to the climate change public policy • Set of guiding principles • New law developed on climate change
CE.0263 Building Capacity of Papua New Guinean Government to Respond to Climate Change and Engage Grassroots Structures in Development Planning for the Atolls (ATOLLS)	• Survey mapping vulnerability and resilience levels of climate change affected communities • Community Based Programming and Training for Transformation training • Various community based programming projects • Report on how governments can integrate community priorities into policy
PR.0144 Assessing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia	• Assessment study and field research on the nexus of climate change and environment in South Asia • Model national action plans for each of the countries • Regional strategy • One regional dissemination meeting
CE.0130 Migration and Climate Change in Indigenous and Rural Communities in a Vulnerable Situation – Bolivia	• Case studies on the relationship between migration and climate change as well as risk management in vulnerable communities

	• Strategy plan for the formulation and implementation of public policies • Training workshops • Community plans of action
PR.0177 The Effects of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Human Mobility in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Central America)	• 4 national reports • 1 regional report • Policy recommendations • Workshops to discuss climate change protection and adaptation measures and the link between climate change and migration
CS.0702 Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policy Making: Kyrgyzstan	• Policy toolkit and recommendations • Research report on current and future dynamics of environmental migration in Kyrgyzstan • Project information sheets • Research validation meeting
CS.0738 Strengthening the Capacity in Migration Management in the Regions with Trans-boundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, in Kazakhstan	• Report on linkages between water resource management and migration • Workshops for local authorities • Training materials • Training on migration, environment, climate change and DRR • Awareness campaign
CS.0743 Community Based Tribal Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Enga and Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (COMBAT-COMIT)	• Survey assessing root causes of conflict and mapping • Training on mediation and conflict management TMCM • Training of Trainers trainings on community based planning and Training for Transformation methodology training • Community based planning projects • Development, training and implementation of peace mitigation, settlement and resolution mechanisms standard operational procedure • Gender and protection training
PR.0152 Development of Training Manual and Capacity Building on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)	• Training on migration, environment and climate change • Training manual on migration, environment, and climate change translated into 3 languages

Annex 5 – MDGs and SDGs: Goals and Indicators That Align with Projects Reviewed

	MDGs	Number of Projects
1	**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**	
	Reduce by half the proportion of people living on >$1/day	5
	Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	5
7	**Ensure environmental sustainability**	
	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources	6
	Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	2
8	**Develop a global partnership for development**	
	Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States	3
	In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth	1
	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies	1

	SDGs	Number of Projects
1	**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**	
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	4
5	**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**	
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	1
6	**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**	
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	2
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	1
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	1
7	**Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**	
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	1
9	**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**	
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	1
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	1
10	**Reduce inequality within and among countries**	

10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	5
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	1
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	3
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	1
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	2
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	1
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	5
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	5
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	6
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	6
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	1
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	1

| **17.18** | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | 3 |