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# IOM-led project Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)

Final Evaluation Report



THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

The project is implemented by  
the International Organization  
for Migration



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by the European  
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Prepared for IOM by

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# Opening statement

The purpose of this evaluation is to provide evidence of the project performance by assessing the relevance of its conception and its operational effectiveness and efficiency. This work also aims to be used for improving similar initiatives in the future, based on the measure of the project impacts and its sustainability.

The primary audience of this evaluation includes the project coordinator; the main partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) local teams; country-level staff concerned with migration and environmental changes; cluster leads of research projects on this topic, IOM Head Quarter (HQ) staff related to the project; donor entities: European Union (EU) and IOM’s Development Fund (IDF). The secondary users include IOM HQ, scholars and policymakers. The recommendations are therefore to be tailored for the different actors and stakeholders targeted by the evaluation report.

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CIES	Centro de Estudios Sociales
COP	Conference of Parties
CSWD	Commission Staff Working Document
DAC	Development Assistant Committee of the OECD
DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DG CLIMA	Directorate-General for Climate Action
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EACH-FOR	Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EPSAIO	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy in Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean
EU	European Union
FLACSO	Faculty of Latin American Social Sciences Institute
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Center
HLR	Household Level Report
HLS	Household Level Survey
HQ	Head Quarter
IDF	IOM Development Fund
IDMC	International Monitoring Displacement Center
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MECC	Migration Environment and Climate Change
MECLEP	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy
MGEC	Migration and Global Environmental Change
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NC	National Contribution
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NLA	National Level Assessment
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievements
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nation High Refugee Council
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNU-EHS	United Nation University Institute for Environment and Human Security
UVSQ	University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines

## 1. Introduction

The MECLEP Project (January 2014 - March 2017), funded by the EU and the IDF, embodies IOM's and EU's commitment to environmental and climate migration. It looks ahead to foster global knowledge on the related topics by testing the potential of migration as an adaptation strategy and to provide evidences for policymakers to then formulate comprehensive policy options, which include migration in an adaptive approach. The project activities have been tested in Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, the Republic of Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. This initiative is grounded on research highlighting the environment climate migration nexus, as well as the early-on policy dialogue addressing this challenge.

### 1.1 Project Background

#### 1.1.1 Environmental migration last developments at a glance

##### *From an emerging issue...*

Environmental changes and climate evolutions have always been historically acknowledged as a driver of human mobility. However, in the last decades, the opening of international discussions on global warming have led to the highlighting and further questioning of this assumption as it started to be considered as one of the greatest impact of climate change (IPCC1990:10). Widely relayed at the international level, this statement has given rise to a proliferation of evaluations and scenarios converging to roughly estimate the total number of future environmental migrants between 200 million<sup>1</sup> and 1 billion by 2050<sup>2</sup>.

Scientific and institutional dialogues designed to cope with this emerging issue were then based on the assumption of a linear effect of environmental and climate changes on human mobility. Hence, policymakers first tended to consider cogently that migration was the result of a failure to adaptation with almost unpredictable consequences, such as mass human displacements, notably cross-country. As a result, most of the debates on environmental migration tended to be polarized in a wider security issue.

In the absence of a global agreement to tackle the possible effect of climate change, the International Community - including the UN, IOM and the EU – started to work on policy frameworks aiming to prevent a possibly global humanitarian upheaval such as the most emblematic one, the endeavour to develop an “Environmental Refugee” status. Following this track the EU first endorsed the terminology of “Climate Refugees” in the 1999 resolution on “Environment, Security and Foreign Policy” without reaching a regional agreement.

Later on, the difficulties faced to legally define environmental migrants and/or refugees and to develop a policy framework grounded on the 1951 Refugee Convention, has straitened policy dialogue towards the design of measures for legal protection and enhanced irreconcilable scenarios. Therefore, this situation prevented the development of a holistic assistance towards affected populations (Morissey 2012).

##### *.... to an emerging challenge*

In the meantime, new researches about whether environmental change or stress impact on decisions

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<sup>1</sup> Stern, Nicholas. 2006: The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, Gov. UK

<sup>2</sup> Christian Aid (2006): “The climate of poverty: facts, fears and hopes”, A Christian Aid report, London: Christian Aid.

about human mobility (Döös, 1997; Adger et al., 2001; Gundersen et al., 2002), were made available and started gaining further attention.

These investigations, counter-intuitive at that time, pointed out the positive role of mobility as an adaptation process to changes in circumstances (Castle and Miller, 2003). Part of the New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) was based on the hypothesis that migration is part of a portfolio of livelihood strategies at the household level and includes environmental and climate changes in a broader range of factors driving migration.

This new approach contributed in reviewing the limited assumptions of the primary projection models and allowed investigation to further define the perimeters of migration linked to environmental and climate changes. For instance, since then, environmental migration is now supposedly considered unlikely to be cross-country (Barnett and Miller 2003) and embedded into wider migration processes such as urban-rural population movements. Besides, further precision have been made available on how migration release or increase human pressure on their environment, notably in climate-prone places (Lonergan, 1998; further develop by Gray, 2009; McLeman and Hunter, 2010). Likewise, they allow researchers to better define migration patterns depending of the level of vulnerability of the population.

These findings embedded into a wider developmentalist approach helped in defining a new scope of intervention for policymakers and opened the door to action planning at national level, notably regarding environmental and migration strategies, without undermining the potential impact of environmental and climate changes on human mobility patterns globally. It thus prompted a myriad of efforts to address this challenge and two emblematic global projects: the EU funded EACH-FOR Project and the Foresight Migration and Global Environmental Change (MGEC) implemented by the UK Government for Science Office.

Similarly, their revisions questioned the delineation of target groups and contravened to the settlement of conceivable definitions as a basis for legal remedies<sup>3</sup>. As a response, in 2012, the UNHCR further extended the Nansen Principles under the Nansen Initiative with the funding and expertise of the Governments of Switzerland, Norway and later with the EU as well as the support of the IMDC/DRC.

This new theoretical framework, widely acknowledged by the international community, constitutes a guiding tool for policymakers in the formulation of a renewed policy framework notably considering the recent evolution of the Global Agenda for Climate Change and its adaptation measures. However, empirically the adaptation-migration nexus has not been tested, nor the policy responses able to deliver its potential have been developed and assessed (Adger 1999; Barnett and Webber 2010; McLeman and Smit 2006).

By providing research inputs to answer the key research question: **'How does migration, displacement and relocation benefit or pose challenges for adaptation to environmental and climate change?'**, and **testing innovative policy options** the MECLEP project looks to be able to play its part in this momentum.

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<sup>3</sup> Andrew Geddes and Will Somerville, 'Migration and environmental changes : Assessing the European Approach', Brussels, 2013

### Box 1: Presentation of the EACH-FOR and MGEC Project

<i>Environmental Changes and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR) Project</i>	<i>The Foresight Migration and Global Environmental Change Project</i>
<p>The EACH-FOR project was funded by the European Commission in 2006 and implemented by a consortium of 8 research partners aiming to provide a better understanding of the role of environmental change in causing forced migration and of its societal consequences. The ambition of this original project was to undertake multidisciplinary empirical research through a set of 23 comparable studies in 7 major regions of the world using a unified methodological research approach supported by desk studies and statistical information.</p>	<p>The Foresight Migration and Global Environmental Change (MGEC) implemented and funded by the UK Government for Science Office was guided by a lead group of experts and involved around 350 experts and stakeholders from 30 countries across the world, including IOM. More than 70 papers and other reviews were commissioned to inform the analysis.</p>
<p>This project mainly aimed to empirically verify the research hypothesis of a “discernible environmental signal in human migration patterns today” (Warner <i>et al.</i> 2011:192) and proposed conceivable scenarios. Besides confirming this assumption, as well as enhancing previous research highlighting the role of migration as part of a portfolio of coping mechanisms, one of the main recommendations of the EACH FOR project was to promote an adaptive policy framework supported by local empirical studies without undermining the need for coherence in the collection of these data.</p>	<p>The conceptual framework of this project, consider the influence of environmental changes on 5 ‘drivers’ of migration as well as a spectrum of vulnerabilities to environmental changes impacting populations according to their socio-economic characteristics. It notably underlines the risk for vulnerable populations to be trapped in places where they are exposed to natural hazards.</p>
	<p>As results, initiative first argued on the necessity for policy makers to develop a more holistic approach towards policy development including actors from DRR, to development and planning. The project also proposed avenues for reflexion to foster existing coping capacities within countries, depending of their level of development regarding the inclusion of migration as an adaptation strategy migration as an adaptation strategy.</p>

## 1.1.2 Developments of policy dialogues at a glance

### *At the global level*

In 2010, for the first time in climate negotiations, the Cancun Adaptation Framework<sup>4</sup> identified environmental and climate induced migration as a form of adaptation strategy, allowing it to be considered eligible by the UNFCCC and consequently permitted it to get climate funding support such as financing from the Green Fund. Since then, participants of the Human Mobility Forum of the UNFCCC have been advocating for this claim. IOM played an active role in accompanying this debate, by participating in the coordination of high-level joint conferences and expert meetings, fostering partnerships with academics and supporting the production of reflexion works<sup>5</sup>.

4 Paragraph 14(f) Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels;

5 UNFPA-IOM Expert Seminar on Migration and the Environment, Bangkok 2007, IOM, UNU-EHS, UNEP and Munich Re Foundation Research Workshop on Migration and the Environment, Munich 2008 and 2009; Environment, Forced Migration and Social Vulnerability (EFMSV) conference, Bonn 2008

However, the consideration of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change has not followed a linear progression in the international debate on climate change. More recently, and considering the period of implementation of the MECLEP project, the developments of the Paris Agreement at COP21 further enhanced the dialogue on the related topic with the creation of the UNFCCC Taskforce on climate-related displacements including IOM and the UNHRC, under the leadership of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM). Conversely, even if the Paris Agreement mentions the vulnerability towards environmental changes of migrants and recommends an *“integrated approach to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”*<sup>6</sup>, it does not clearly refer to migration as a strategic coping mechanism.

Regarding the member states post-2020 commitments of UN members-States towards global climate objectives and their adaptation strategies referring to the Paris Agreement expressed in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), on 162 INDCs submitted, only 34 refer to human mobility<sup>7</sup>. The study of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)<sup>8</sup> will also be of great interest to see how this challenge has been addressed following the Paris Agreement and the COP22.

Regarding the MECLEP targeted countries and further reference documents (NAPs, NAPAs and NCs), four out of six countries featured migration under adaptation paces. However, only Haiti and Kenya consider it as a probable adaptation strategy which can be managed through relocation or resettlement while for Mauritius and Papua New Guinea it tended to be seen as a “hazard area” and thus a failure to adapt, as it is implicitly the case for Haiti and Dominican Republic. Viet Nam only considers relocation in its adaptation plan without naming migration as a coping mechanism as such.

Environmental migration is also at a standstill regarding the Post-2015 Agenda. Indeed, no mention of migration or displacement induced by climate change is made in the definition of the Sustainable Development Goal and more specifically in the SDG13 relative to climate action. Even if it is well understood that migration has the potential to affect on the realization of this specific goal, the lack of understanding surrounding the environmental migration process as well as a deficit of data permitting the design of possible projections makes this phenomena hard to anticipate and thus it fits with the measurable requirements of the agenda.

However, the SENDAI framework supported by the UNISDR and signed in 2015 is a key milestone regarding the post-2015 Development Agenda. Indeed, by recognizing population movements as a key global risk dynamic linked to climate change it further promotes policy solutions to strengthen the resilience of people and communities on the move due to environmental changes and disasters. Besides, it goes further by advising adapted land use policy, urban planning to demographic change, relocations management systems to reduce disaster risk, enhancing measures towards sustainably in addressing disaster-induced human mobility.

Considering the MECLEP targeted countries, all have developed DRR policies even if for Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Haiti, more visibility is given to displacements as a consequence of sudden environmental and climatic onset. However, if they mentioned policy options such as relocation and/or resettlement, they did not reference more specific actions than emergency evacuation.

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6 COP Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49

7 Reference to “Human Mobility in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)”, IOM, August 2016

8 At the time of this evaluation, 120 NDCs were submitted on 197 expected.

In the light of this global picture, the policy framework addressing the challenge of climate change still globally lacks a solid basis and coherence. However, for the policymakers involved in international coordination response to climate change and migration, all these developments represent an important opportunity to go forward, to promote the role of migration as a proactive approach to building resilience, reducing vulnerability and representing a transformational and strategic approach to adaptation<sup>9</sup>.

### *At the European level*

Since the 1999 resolution on the “Environment, Security and Foreign Policy” mentioned in sub-section 1.1.1, parliamentary discussions mostly reflected the conflicting agenda of the Union on Security vs. Human Rights and tended to elude the debate on adaptation. Moreover, despite the European Union holding substantial regulatory powers over the environmental and migration policies, few developments have been undertaken.

As an illustration, the EU first commitment on environmental migration - avoiding the debates on “Environmental refugees” - almost coincided with the launch of the prospective EACH-FOR project, with the submission to the European Parliament and the EESC in 2007 of a Green Paper on Adaptation to forestall “*climate change risks such as forced migration [induced by] conflicts like border disputes and tensions over access to natural resources [and/or due to] natural disasters*”. Responding to these concerns, the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy and the European Commission presented to the European Council a Working Paper on “Climate Change and International Security” assessing the risks of climate change for the EU and recommending a set of policy options encompassing measures towards environmental migration<sup>10</sup>, covering environmental, developmental, humanitarian and migration policies included in the Global Approach on Migration and Mobility. Since then, several security assessments have been conducted. However, neither foreign policy security actors nor home affairs have taken the policy agenda forward.

While a comprehensive security policy framework on adaptation struggled to emerge, the European policy response towards environmental migration has been back on track in the recent years considering a more developmentalist approach. Boosted by the recommendations of the Stockholm programme (2010 – 2014) recommending further investigations on the topic, the development of the “Commission Staff Working Document” (CSWD) on Climate change, environmental degradation, and migration”, led the European Commission to further advance on this agenda. By doing so, even if the European Commission tends to confirm a lower level of priority for this topic - by devolving the writing of the CWSD to DEVCO assisted by DG CLIMA instead of DG HOME - it therefore opened a renewed possibility to address the issue holistically and at the global level.

As a result, this new approach, tied to the EU Adaptation Strategy, strengthened partnerships, and released funding for the co-financing of two research policy oriented projects investigating the environmental climate migration nexus and supportive of policy options: A UNHCR project caring the Nansen Initiative and the MELCEP Project. However, despite these developments, these led initiatives are still scattered even if they respond to the Global Approach and could be extended to more thorough supports.

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<sup>9</sup> Climate change, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Emily Wilkinson, Lisa Schipper, Catherine Simonet and Zaneta Kubik, 2016

<sup>10</sup> This document preconized, inter alia, to undertake actions to address knowledge gaps on the related topic and assess the EU's own capacities to respond; fostering EU multilateral leadership to promote global climate security by enhancing international cooperation and include environmental induced migration into a comprehensive European migration policy; increase cooperation with third countries on climate change notably reinforcing political dialogue instruments.

Furthermore, in May 2013, the EU has launched the Emergency Crisis Coordination Centre which strongly reinforced its action in the field of disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance to sudden environmental or climatic hazards. Further coordination mechanisms, notably towards building resilience, linked its activities to the Global Agenda for Migration and represent an opportunity to improve policy coherence in accompanying population movements.

The emergence of a global response to tackle climate change combined with the last developments of the EU initiatives in developing innovative policy responses drag along the Union to be at the forefront in enhancing policy dialogue and cooperation in this field.

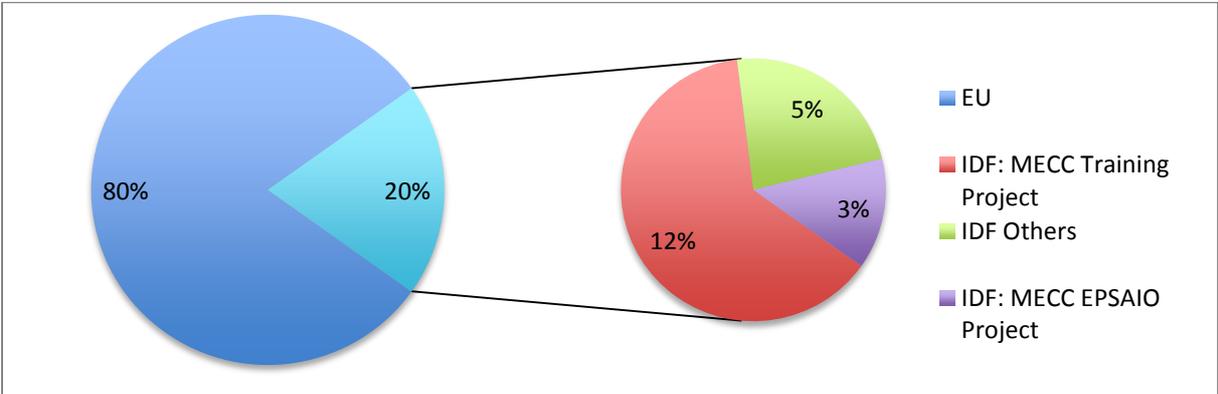
**1.2 Project description**

**1.2.1 Characteristics of the project**

The MECLEP project is a research policy-oriented programme implemented in six pilot-countries: Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam, and involves local policymakers and researchers. It is coordinated by the IOM with the participation of a consortium of six global research partners, led by the University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ) and involving the Faculty of Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO), the United Nation University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), the University of Bielefeld, the University of Liège, and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.

The project started in January 2014 for a planned period of 36 months until the approval of a 3-months no-cost extension in December 2016. The total budget of the project is Euros 2.4 million co-funded by the EU and the IOM Development Fund (IDF).

Figure 1: Project Budget Breakdown by Funding Sources



The EU financially contributes to the project up to 80% (1 935 222 Euros) and the requested contribution by the EU DEVCO Grant Criteria is set to 20% (480 000 Euros) and is provided by IDF through the financing of activities conducted under the “Migration Environment and Climate Change Training” (MECC Training) project, the “Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy in Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean” (MECC EPSAIO) project, and from diverse resources from the IDF (Figure 1).

**1.2.2 Logical Framework of the project**

The overall objective of the project is ***to help policy makers better understand how migration can contribute to measures to promote adaptation to environmental change.***

To meet this goal, the project plans to reach **two specific objectives** and **four expected results** implemented through **7 activities**. For evaluation purposes, the evaluation merged the corresponding expected results and relative activities to their specific objectives, including two conditional activities (1.2.2 / 1.1.1 and 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). Thus, the project looks ahead to:

**1. Foster global knowledge and information on environmental migration and its implication for adaptation by:**

*1.1. Providing new empirical research and information sharing on the impact of environmental migration for governments and relevant stakeholders*

1.1.1. Carrying out six National Level Assessments (NLA) in the six targeted countries for the action and publishing results

1.1.2. Carrying out six representative Household Level Surveys (HLS) in migrant destination areas vulnerable to environmental change and publishing results in a Household Level Report (HLR)

1.1.3. Carrying out 1 Comparative Study based on the actions results across all 6 countries

1.1.4. Creating a Global Online Information Sharing Platform on Migration, Environment and Climate Change to globally showcase results of the action and other readily available information on migration and the environment

1.1.5. Developing six related topics maps for each of the six countries using the project data

*1.2. Developing local capacities to report on migration due to environmental change*

1.2.1. Holding local Researcher Training in all 6 countries

1.2.2. Involving local research teams to carry out the surveys mentioned in 1.1.2

**2. Sensitize governments to gaps in their current policy frameworks and the vulnerabilities of migrants due to environmental changes by:**

*2.1. Providing policymakers with tools and skills to take action on environmental migration*

2.1.1. Developing a Policy Training Manual with policy training modules for policymakers on migration, environment and climate change enriched by the conducting of activity 2.1.2

2.1.2. Conducting Training in all 6 countries

*2.2. Facilitating policy coherence nationally and across regions to address the challenge of environmental migration*

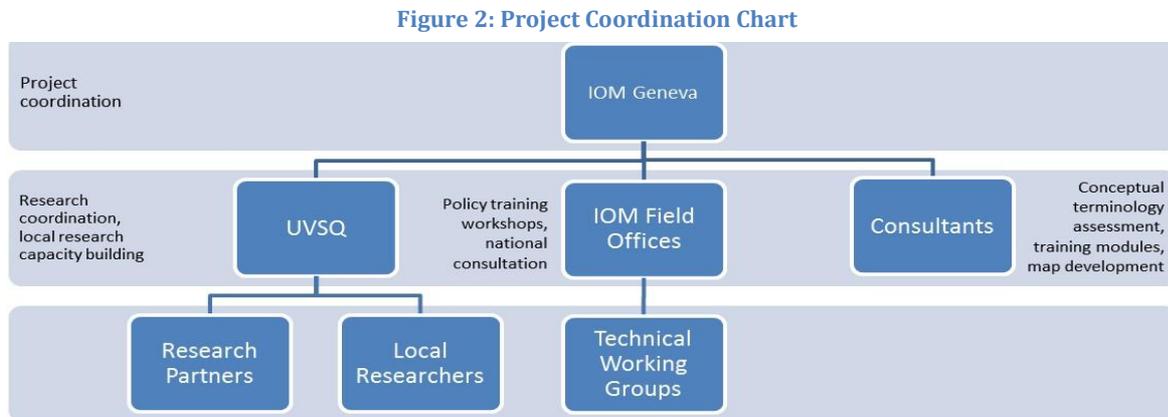
2.2.1. Establishing inter-ministerial Technical Working Groups (TWG) in each country to guide the research and implementation of the action's research and policy activities as well as organize regular meetings

2.2.2. Organize six National Level Consultations with a range of policy stakeholders in each of the six countries

*N.B. To facilitate the reading, the evaluator choose to designate the activities targeting the first specific project objective as the "Research Activities" and the one targeting the second specific objective as the "Policy Activities".*

### 1.2.3 Organizational Structure of the Project

The original project organization structure underlying the implementation of the project activities is illustrated in the figure below:



Source: Original MECLEP Project proposal

#### **Overall Project Coordination**

The project management was initially structured on two levels of coordination. The core management team composed of a Project Coordinator (80% time – 36 months) and the Assistant Project Coordinator (full-time – 24 + 5 months extension), who worked under the responsibility of one Direct Supervisor. The local management teams are composed of six Country-Level Managers (i.e. Focal Points (25%-time - ±32 months), referring to their six Line Managers.

Originally, the Project Coordinator and Project Assistant were located in Geneva and linked to the Research Unit of the Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships (ICP), while the Focal Points were hosted in the IOM office in the targeted countries. Considering the latest IOM organizational chart updated in mid-2015, the Project Coordinator, the Project Assistant and their Supervisors are now respectfully linked to the GMDAC - still part of ICP - in Berlin and in the MECC division in the Department of Migration Management (DMM) in Geneva. The project administration was led by an IOM Administrative Project Assistant based in the Philippines (50%-time – 33 months).

The theoretical but not restrictive division of roles at coordination level forecasted that the Project Coordinator would be in charge of the global research activities jointly with the UVSQ and the help of the Research Consortium Partners. She supervised the project activities in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Kenya. On the other hand, the Assistant Project Coordinator was in charge of supervising global policy-oriented activities, such as the development of the training manual, the platform and broader project communication as well as supervising the project implementation in Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.

#### **Coordination of the Research Activities**

Preparatory tasks for research activities were attributed to the different project actors as follows: the Research Consortium under the lead of UVSQ and IOM developed the qualitative and quantitative HLS questionnaires; the UNU-EHS took the lead in developing the survey site selection criteria and with the help of the University of Bielefeld designed the Sampling Strategy; the University of Liège elaborated the National Level Assessment Outline and the Assistant Project Coordinator developed the Online Sharing Platform. In addition, the UVSQ advised on the development of the Maps.

Led by the IOM Coordination Team and local offices and assisted by the Research Coordinator (UQSV), each Research Partner was in charge of overseeing the project research activities in one-pilot country distributed as follows: FLACSO for Dominican Republic, UNU-EHS for Haiti, University of Bielefeld for Kenya, University of Liège for Mauritius, UVSQ for Papua New Guinea, and Erasmus University Rotterdam for Viet Nam. The recruitment of local researchers was led by IOM HQ in close coordination with the IOM focal points and research partners. The research partners were in charge of ensuring the quality of the NLA and the HLS.

### ***Coordination of the Policy Activities***

Supported by the project coordinators and their respective Line Managers, the Focal Points were mandated to establish the six TWGs after identifying a relevant Chair among national officials. They were also in charge of monitoring the research activities (NLA, HLS) conducted by the local researchers and consultants involved in the project as well as the organization of the National Consultations.

Besides, two consultants were hired to develop the Policy Training Manual. One was in charge of designing the Manual and writing its content and another to develop the Training Activities. The process was conducted under the guidance of a Steering Committee and an Advisory Committee including experts and policymakers from the pilot countries.

## **2. Evaluation Methodology**

### **2.1 Approach**

This evaluation was developed in accordance with the proposal submitted to the IOM on 18 October 2016, replying to the expression of interest that was communicated to the evaluator on 10 October 2016 and contractually approved by both parties on the 24 October 2016. The final Evaluation Report was submitted the 6 March 2017.

As requested in the ToR, the evaluation covered the whole project cycle period, from the design phase (January 2014) to the originally planned end of the project implementation (December 2016). Considering the remaining activities in the EU, it was granted a 3-months extension period until March 2017. Its geographical scope included the 6-targeted countries.

Furthermore, the evaluation refers to the 5 OCDE/DAC Criteria and their respective evaluative questions developed in the ToR which were reviewed during the Evaluation Launching Meeting held the 27 October 2016 and validated in the Evaluation Matrix submitted within the first deliverable (See Annexe 1). Accordingly, the current evaluation document looks ahead to:

- 1) Evaluate the overall design of the project in relation to its objectives. More specifically, the evaluators focused on the design of the research activities assessing their scientific quality (analysing sampling technics, research methodology, and the quality of deliverables), while ensuring to also assess the design of the policy activities.
- 2) Carefully analyse the project effectiveness and define if the results produced were originally planned or due to unexpected side effects
- 3) Examine the implementation of the project regarding its operational efficiency
- 4) Define and measure the impacts of the project
- 5) Estimate the sustainability of the project

Based on this analysis, the evaluation provides specific recommendations in line with the future objectives of the project team, donors and stakeholders. As requested, the recommendations do not consider the replication of the project but proposals by project activity separately.

## 2.3 Data Analysis

The design of a common analytical framework for a multi-context/multi-country study is a challenge, as a balance needs to be found between a framework that is 'tight enough' for the synthesis but at the same time 'loose enough' to allow the case study researchers to carry out an assessment which suits the specific context.

There is no universal solution to this challenge and the evaluation is a compromise. Nevertheless, a number of aspects were taken into consideration to ensure maximum comparability with maximum flexibility, such as the use of common formats/templates for data collection and analysis, a reporting structure and format, and the conducting of the country-visits by the team leader.

The information provided in this document relies on three sources of validation for the evaluation. First, a desk review of the project documents as well as a policy and research literature review on the related topic. Second, key informant interviews conducted with the coordination and administrative teams, 4 research partners, the EU and the IDF, the UNHCR and 3 local researchers involved in the project research activities in the 3 countries not targeted by the evaluation field visits. Third, evidence collected through country visits in Papua New Guinea, Dominican Republic and the Republic of Mauritius between the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2016 and the 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016, interviewing a total panel of 54 local project stakeholders.

Following the proposed methodology, the evaluation first establishes an understanding of the context within which the MECLEP was introduced, and how environmental migration issues were studied, advocated and handled by local, regional, and national bodies as well as by the international community, and notably by the EU. Based on this information, the evaluator settled for an overview of the 'baseline' situation, which prevailed before the MECLEP initiative started. Next, the evaluation used the logical framework (logframe) of the project and informed the originally planned results indicators. From then, the analysis was completed following the guidance of the evaluation matrix.

## 2.3 Limitations

The evaluation process faced several constraints. In many cases the time between particular interventions and this evaluation was too short to analyse their impact and thus their sustainability. Indeed, in order to assess the impact or direct benefits of improved environmental management strategies, we would notably need to observe environmental change activities that could directly reflect project inputs, and institutional evolutions which are long term processes.

Moreover, the evaluation could not assess in details such aspects as the conducting of the HLS and more specifically the data collection quality and the statistical rigor used by the researchers to exploit the data.

## 3. Relevance

### 3.1 Assessing the relevance of the MECLEP Project for the EU

The objectives of the MECLEP project were inline with the EU objectives prevailing at the time it was launched. The Project, fitted into the recommendations of the Stockholm Programme 2010-2014 asking the European Commission to carry out 'an analysis of the effects of climate change on

international migration, including its potential effects on immigration to the Union' by providing empirical inputs highlighting the link between the environmental climate and migration nexus at the global level.

Based on the experience gained from EACH-FOR methodology and results<sup>11</sup>, the MECLEP project goes further in responding to the EU demands by testing policy options as requested into the Commission Staff Working Document (CSWD) published in April 2013. As recommended by the CSWD, the MECLEP project is also inspired by the results of the UK Foresight project on Environmental migration.

The MECLEP project is a relevant request of the EU Commission to the solicitations of the international community and its released conclusions in the "2013 UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development and on broadening the development-migration nexus" calling on the EU and its Member States 'to urgently take steps to deepen knowledge and further develop policy' in this field. It was a timely response regarding the international agenda of climate change negotiations.

Besides the implementation of the country-centred activities, the material provided by the Environmental Migration Platform, was very relevant to go further in requesting to the international community needs. Moreover, through this funding, the EU contributes to foster a core partnership of researchers to address this issue at the international level and in prospecting partnerships.

In the light of the current debate on this particular issue at the EU level, summarized in the document "Sciences for Environment Policy: Migration in response to environmental change" and published in September 2015, the MECLEP project provides the necessary inputs to go further in supporting solutions to face this challenge

More broadly, the funding of the MECLEP project, as well as the supportive project of the Nansen Initiative implemented by the UNHCR, are both relevant and complementary examples of the involvement of the EU in addressing this issue holistically and impulse a renew theory of change at the regional but also at the global level.

However, while the EU-funded UNHCR project was co-financed by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland as recommended by the EU Grant Criteria and benefited from their support to communicate its results, impact and recommendations wider, it was not the case for the MECLEP project as it is co-funded by the IDF who does not stand for a full-fledged member of the international system. Due to the innovative nature of the project as well as its long start-up phase increasing donor uncertainty, and although the initiative was seen by many donors has highly relevant, IOM chose to co-finance the project internally to guarantee its sustainability.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The project fits with the Stockholm Programme 2010–2014 as well as responds to the EU demands formulated into the CSWD
- It is based on previous EU initiatives
- It provides the EU with arguments to foster global cooperation in a timely manner regarding international negotiations for Climate Change
- It is coherent with current EU on-going initiatives and notably the EU co-funded UNHCR project supporting the Nansen Initiative
- Its financial structure was not optimal regarding the EU Grant Criteria as it wasn't financed by another external donor

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<sup>11</sup> And notably the one showing the unlikely of massive scenarios of exterior massive migration inflow the MECLEP project were develop globally.

***Findings: The MECLEP project is in-line with EU objectives and is a relevant tool to provide the EU with new opportunities to foster policy dialogue and impulse a new agenda at the regional and global level. However, the project impact could have been strengthened if endorsed by EU member states.***

### **3.2 Assessing the relevance of the MECLEP project for IOM**

The MECLEP project is in line with the main strategic objectives of the IOM and provides major inputs to build more responses to the challenge of migration in the context of environmental and climate changes. It provides the IOM with an innovative and standard methodology to report empirically on environmental migration and on its implication for adaptation to local contexts.

Therefore, it is an opportunity for the IOM to become a primary reference point for migration information on this topic and consequently contributes to maximizing the benefits of migration through research. Besides, by providing expertise and assistance to its Member States and more specifically to policymakers, the project builds national capacities in its area of expertise and enhances the management of migration. Finally, the MECLEP project contributes to fostering international dialogue on the topic of environmental migration and thus generates global coordination. It is complementary of IOM activities in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and more broadly in the general approach of IOM in assisting displaced population.

More specifically, this project is a starting point to consider the implementation of wider actions to handle and support migration in the context of climate change as it provides the necessary means and supports to link evidence and operations. Thus, it represents a major input for IOM, notably in regard to its latest reorganisation with the creation of the GMDAC (September 2015) in Berlin, enlarging the basis of the DMM by contributing to the creation of the MECC division (January 2015). Indeed, the data collection system developed through the MECLEP project is an opportunity for IOM to promote its role in providing comprehensive data on global migration, fitting with the objectives and capacities of the recently formed GMDAC and further initiatives such as the Migration Profile. It has also allowed the formation of research partnerships aiming to support the expertise of the GMDAC in this field.

Also, the policy tools and technics developed during the project are a solid basis for new activities undertaken by the MECC Division in extending the DMM activities. The experience that IOM has acquired through the management of the TWG can be useful to handle new strategic initiatives. Moreover, the Environmental Migration Portal is also a prevailing communication tool to promote the work of the MECC by offering information and support to policy-makers as well as other actors having a stake in environmental migration. The input provided by the MECLEP project to the writing of the Atlas on Environmental migration as well as the development of the Glossary are also relevant examples of its contribution to the MECC Division activities.

However, although the new organizational chart increased IOM capacity to respond to the needs of assistance towards policymakers, it questioned the future coordination model of this type of policy-oriented research project.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The project is in-line with the general objectives of the IOM
- It is an innovative project for the organization
- It is complementary of IOM activities undertaken in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction but also more broadly in addressing the issue of migration holistically

- Its activities are supportive of the IOM strategy to widen its actions in addressing the challenge of environmental migration in the field of research and operation
- The project provides new tools to further assist its member states in the management of environmental migration
- The emergence of the MECC division and the GMDAC questioned the coordination of policy-oriented research project

**Findings: The MECLEP Project is fully in-line with the IOM objectives and was an opportunity for IOM to better assist its member states in the management of migrations triggered by environmental and climate changes in the long term**

### 3.3 Assessing the relevance of the project in addressing the needs of beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the MECLEP project can be identified as researchers and policymakers having a stake in addressing the challenge of environmental migration. More specifically, the project targets the international community, including the EU and the IOM as well as local researchers and policymakers of the targeted countries.

The six-targeted and studied countries present examples from around the globe and thus respond to the needs of the international community to have a global picture of the effect of environmental and climate changes on migration. More interestingly, they present a heterogeneous sample of environmental and climate events, as reported in the table below, corresponding to the physical characteristics required by the first selection criteria of the project methodology.

**Table2: Key Environmental Challenges in the six MECLEP Pilot Countries**

Country/ Environmental Challenges	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam	Dominican Republic
Storms	X		X	X	X	X
Floods	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landslides	X	X	X	X		X
Wildfires				X		X
Earthquakes	X			X		
Volcano Eruptions				X		
Sea level rise	X	X	X	X	X	X
Increasing temperatures	X	X	X	X	X	X
Salinization	X	X	X	X	X	
Droughts and Desertification	X	X	X	X	X	
Land & forest degradation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lost of biodiversity	X	X	X	X	X	X
Glacial retreat		X		X		
Coastal erosion	X		X	X	X	X

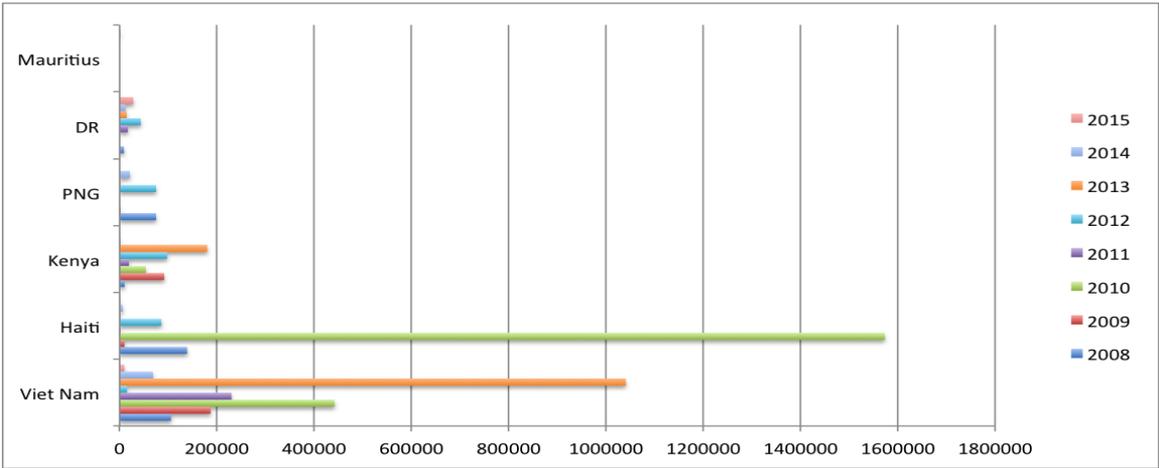
Source: IDMC 2016, CRI 2015, MECLEP National Level Assessments<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Kelsaite L. & Eva Mach (2015), Migration as adaptation? A comparative analysis of policy frameworks on the environment and development in the MECLEP countries, Migration environmental and climate change: policy brief series, IOM Publications

Additionally, four of them are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) whereas Viet Nam and Kenya are relatively large and populous countries.

The selected pilot countries also present a diversity of migration patterns which is the second prerequisite of the project methodology. Indeed, a majority of them have already faced major sudden onset hazards such as Haiti, Kenya, Viet Nam, PNG or the Dominican Republic, but are also exposed to slow onset hazards due to climate change, inducing important populations displacements following different patterns.

Figure 3: Displacement by Natural Disaster (2008-2015)



Source: IDMC, 2016 data

Apart from the diversity of migration dynamics and environmental/climate changes, all these countries present an orientated strategy background facilitating the project implementation. Indeed, many of them have already started to implement national or regional policy frameworks to cope with environmental and climate risks addressed by the MECLEP project, such as National Climate Change Policies and Plans, National Disaster Risk Reduction Policies, National Sustainable Development Plans and Regional Policies and Frameworks as reported in the section 1.1 (See Annexe B). Moreover, some of them have already implemented actions to support affected people, such as relocation, resettlement and/or internal or international migration assistance programmes. It was also implemented in a period of intense climate change negotiation at the global level enhancing the development of national strategies for adaptation such as the INDCs and NDCs to the UNFCCC.

It is to be noted that they are all IOM member states and that they are covered by a local office in each capital city and in some cases offices in the field. Moreover, all the countries were provided with the capacities needed to conduct the policy activities and expressed at least an interest in the conducting of the project.

Considering this configuration, the evaluation argues that they fit with the theoretical requirements agreed in the project design and present the characteristics allowing the implementation of the project.

However, in every selected country, environmental changes and in addition climate change consequences take multiple forms and are sometimes under estimated because they are still misunderstood by experts and thus by policymakers. Therefore, some long-term processes and/or sometimes irreversible modifications of the human habitat due to slow onset hazards or repetitive climate anomalies remain difficult to predict and a challenge for beneficiaries.

By addressing the existing gaps in knowledge of the targeted countries, the MECLEP project directly responds to a need for experts and policymakers, internationally and locally. By facilitating policy dialogue and supporting the formulation of related policies, the project also responds to the needs of local beneficiaries to enhance coherence and to strengthen their policy framework to be able to face sudden and slow onset hazards as well as cyclic climate abnormalities inducing displacements. Indirectly, the study of the project implementation in the selected countries is supposed to enrich global knowledge on the related topic and to contribute to bridge global knowledge gaps, hence facilitating international dialogue.

However, it has to be mentioned that local governments did not express a clear need to address the issue holistically, as presented in the project. Indeed, the MECLEP aims to address this challenge by considering the manifold forms of environmental migrations and the different abilities and capacities of the population and authorities to cope with these circumstances. Besides, by taking a stand on the hypothesis that migrations pose challenges or even more, benefits for adaptation to environmental and climate change, the MECLEP project advocates in a field leaned on the terminology of “migration”, which has lately been politically sensitive and has often been considered as an impediment. Nevertheless, in the light of the information collected during the evaluation, most of beneficiaries expressed their interest in the overall approach. At the policy level, it is seen as a neutral ground to speak about migration, sometimes in a complex environment - experiencing intricate migration patterns even if the related global policy framework is not fully outlined. At the research level, changing minds about seeing migration as an adaptation strategy is innovative and thus misunderstood, as research is still at a standstill on this challenge.

#### **Conclusion:**

- The sample of countries is relevant regarding their scientific interest but also considering logistical constraints in implementing global initiatives
- Knowledge gaps in the environmental climate migration nexus needed to be addressed for the beneficiaries
- The formulation of policies to address the effect of climate change on mobility patterns corresponds to a global need but also more importantly a local one notably in the context of intense climate change negotiations at the global level enhancing strategic documents on adaptation
- Embedding migration strategies in adaptation frameworks to address environmental migration challenges was an interesting response for policymakers, but remains a fragile approach depending on the political context

***Findings: The MECLEP project targets the knowledge gaps of the beneficiaries on environmental migration. However, the global approach of the project to handle the phenomena of environmental migration through the prism of adaptation was not an expressed need of policymakers but perceived as a relevant way to address this challenge.***

### **3.4 Assessing the project logical framework**

As explained in the previous subsection, the overall objective of the project appears to be in line with the needs of the beneficiaries. Its declination into two specific objectives addressing the two components of the overall objectives which are: “to contribute to global knowledge on the relation between environmental and climate migration” and “the formulation of related policies within comprehensive migration management strategies”, thus appears to be relevant. The expected results linked to those specific objectives gave the project coordinators clear expectations to the fulfilment of the project.

However, the “Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievements (OVIA)” presented in the logical framework could have been improved in order to provide a better grid for the project monitoring and effectiveness. This could have notably been done for the expected results 2.1, through the merge of the OVIA of the MECLEP with the one developed for the IDF/MECC project logical framework submitted to the IDF and for the expected result 2.2. Moreover, further OVIAs could have been developed for the TWGs sessions in order to reflect the nature of the group, such as the sector of intervention of the TWGs members as well as the type of organizations they represented.

The activities implemented to reach the expected results of the project were relevant theoretically, by enhancing the production of comprehensive knowledge outputs and undertaking activities to build capacities for all beneficiaries; researchers and policymakers; while facilitating dialogue and the formulation of policies. However, the project balance in terms of output between the research activities and the policy activities could have been improved. Indeed, while the research activities undertook the realisation of concrete outputs, the policy activities did not plan such tangible achievements, even if they were dependant of political will. This asymmetry could have been corrected without cost by boosting the level of synergy between the activities 1.1.1 (NLA) and 2.2.1 (TWG).

#### **Conclusions:**

- The specific objectives are in line with the overall objectives of this initiative
- More synergies could have been found between the conducting of the NLA and the TWGs, as this document is a keystone for further policy improvement in the field of environmental and climate migration
- The expected results displayed well the expected objectives achievement but OVIA could have been improved and completed to ensure better monitoring and effectiveness, notably for the conducting of the policy activities
- The project was relevant to ensure the attainment of the expected results, but the policy activities could have foreseen more tangible outputs such as the writing of national or local strategies or the implementation of measures towards migrants even if the realisation of such actions is highly dependent of political will

***Findings: The logical framework is globally well designed. However, the design of the activities could have been more coherent to improve the level of the outcome of the project. The indicators of results could have been better underpinned, notably regarding the policy activities.***

### **3.5 Assessing the relevance of the stakeholders involved in the projects**

#### **3.5.1 Relevance IOM Project coordination team**

First, it is important to remind that the MECLEP project is a very innovative initiative and was implemented on an ambitious scale. Besides, it was grounded on a soft international and national policy framework regarding the inclusion of environmental migration in adaptation strategies, while it was financed by the European Commission who was at the time designing its own set of actions to address this challenge. Also, it was implemented in a context where its supportive structure, the MECC Division and the GDMAC were at their early stages and constituted mid-way through the project. Thus, the evaluation argues that the project faced a challenging setting in its start-up phase with scarce resources allocated to the related topic globally.

#### ***The global level coordination***

The project coordinators' common research background and previous experience in project management and policy dialogue, combined with the experience of their supervisors and IOM

backing resources provided the project with the relevant capacities and skills. The allocation of tasks was relevant regarding the project coordinators' capacities and workload, since in the early phase of the project cooperation was enhanced by an initial joint coordination in the IOM/ICP and IOM/MDD in Geneva.

Most of the research activities were conducted under this configuration as four of the six household level surveys were conducted before August 2015 and all National Level Assessments had started.

This explaining that, even if at the middle of the period the project was managed at the global level between Geneva and Berlin and by two different bodies, it did not face major unbalances or incoherencies. However, this situation questioned the sustainability of this model.

### ***The local level coordination structure***

During the assessment of the country level management, the evaluation noted differing results depending on the countries. On average, the assessment accounted for a turnover of three Focal Points per country except for Haiti where only 2 different Focal Points succeeded one another. This situation can be explained by the fact that all of them were nationals and in some countries with a rare high-skill profile.

No specific requirements of capacities or experience – especially in terms of policy dialogue - were planned regarding their recruitment at the launch of the project and during its implementation, even if they were contributing to the policy activities. The evaluator noted that two seniors had been assigned to the project to address local delays and reinforce the local project governance compared to what was initially planned. One deployed in Kenya who was covered at 50% and one in Haiti who was covered at 18% by the project, compared to the 25% planned. Viet Nam faced the most difficulties in conducting the project activities. In order to face this issue the evaluation noted that coordinators provided the project with a new and more senior staff.

Focal Points were briefed and provided with materials made available online. However they did not receive particular preparatory training as well as their supervisors but the one conducted for policymakers. This situation combined with a high rate of turnover did not provide the project with steady capacities at the local level, allowing Focal Points to endorse further responsibilities than the one originally planned of monitoring and logistics.

### **Conclusions:**

- The global coordination team in charge of the design of the project strove to set up an accurate and relevant team which ensured the implementation of the project in a challenging environment
- The project slightly underestimated the investment of human resources allocated to the local level coordination
- The evaluation noted a lack in fostering Focal Point capacities and ensure constant capacities during the project duration

***Findings: The global coordination was relevant to design and implement the project activities. However, the local-level management structure faced disparities and was not steady in terms of capacities during the project duration. This situation was partly offset by a relevant global coordination structure***

### **3.5.2 Relevance: The Research Partner team**

Resorting to an external research partner group was very useful to the project to provide the necessary resources to develop the research methodology and support the research activities. It also

contributed to develop a research methodology rooted in the international scientific community and increase the dissemination of the research outcomes.

Moreover, the evaluation noted that 5 of the 6 research partners were also partners of the EACH FOR project, ensuring their reliability and attesting of their capacities to handle global scale research projects. Besides, the previous enrolment in the EACH FOR project allowed continuity in the research process of the EU in contributing to the global knowledge base on the related topic.

Assessing the relevance of the distribution of roles among the research group, the evaluation noted that it was accurate to define an academic team as manager, thus avoiding bias in the design of the research methodology towards policy-oriented results and widening the scope of perspectives in addressing the sensitive issue of migration. Other academics were very relevant to support the development of the different methodological tools, underlying the research activities and making use of their previous experiences on the topic to improve the reliability of the research design.

The launch meeting in February 2014 ensured coherence among them and allowed to accurately determine the project working method. Their involvement in the study trip and research training gave them the necessary information to ensure an effective follow up of the research they were monitoring. The recent integration of FLACSO, a southern partner in the writing of the HLR contributed to reinforce their capacity.

The Research Associates: the University of Neuchatel, the Can Tho University and the Centro de Estudios Sociales (CIES) took part in the project. The researcher of the University of Neuchatel participated in presenting the project results during international meetings such as the Hugo Conference in Liège. The Can Tho University was part of the conducting of the HLS and active in insuring a remote follow-up of the project in Viet Nam. The CIES was a former member of the TWG in Dominican Republic and advised on the conducting of the research activities. However, the research associates did not benefit from any project resources and thus did not ensure an active role, hence limiting their involvement. As the number of research associates was not restricted, it could have been an interesting way to involve more research partners from the southern hemisphere, notably in Africa and Oceania.

#### **Conclusion:**

- Research partners were relevant in terms of capacities and experience
- The overall management of the research consortium was accurate and promoted coherence
- The project could have integrated more partners from developing countries. They could have notably been involved under the status of Research Associate, however this status did not favour the researchers' involvement

***Finding: The research team and management structure were relevant to reach the research objectives but could have involved more partners from developing countries.***

### **3.5.3 Relevance: The Local Counterparts**

This section only assesses the relevance of local policymakers. For researchers, the evaluation will precise all along the report if they were local or international.

#### ***Researchers***

The project targeted the local researchers through different steps during the recruitment process for the conducting of the research activities by 1) benchmarking local researchers and 2) soliciting them to be involved in the project by contributing to the research activities. If they agreed and were available, the selection process 3) sorted out the best candidates.

**Table 3: Researchers involved in the targeted countries**

Country		DR	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam
Type of researchers involved in NLA and HLS	NLA	External Consultants: based at OBMICA - (Independent International Research Center)	External Consultant: Researchers hosted at the Université d'Été d'Haiti	External Consultant: Researcher based at Moi University, International research partner Bielefeld University	External Consultant: Researcher Hosted at the University of Mauritius	External Consultant: hosted at the University of Chittagong Bangladesh	External Consultant: hosted at the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences, IOM researcher
	HLS	External researchers	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Team / Researchers for Des Moines University	External consultant team: Drylands Development Company	External Consultants of EMPRETEC (Non-Profit organization)	External Consultants: Researchers hosted at the University of Sydney	Researchers for Can Tho University
Research Partners supporting country research		FLACSO Costa Rica	UNU-EHS	University of Bielefeld	University of Liège	UVSQ	University of Rotterdam

This process was relevant to assess the local capacities and led to a best-case scenario to select the most relevant local researchers or consultants of the national academic fabric. In other scenarios where capacities were missing such as in PNG, it allowed to call for international support<sup>13</sup>.

During the country visits, the evaluation did not note particular issues regarding the relevance of the local researcher that conducted the NLA and the HLS. However further interviews and documents revealed that in Viet Nam, the local researcher hired to conduct the NLA and asked to serve for political reasons, identified as the Chair of the TWGs, appeared to be the only candidate that did not comply with its commitment. In PNG, the evaluation revealed that while the researchers conducting the Survey were relevant, they were not able to conduct the fieldwork with the level of involvement required due to security issues. However, this situation could also be explained due to the shortage of resources available to manage such an adventurous initiative. In Haiti, while the national level of qualification remains low, the research team chose to involve local researchers in the project and thus contributed to foster local capacities.

**Conclusion:**

- The process of identifying local researchers was appropriate
- The project targeted beneficiaries able to carry out researches on environmental migrations in the targeted countries and supporting them
- Researcher involved in the conducting of the research activities were well qualified, except in Viet Nam

**Findings: Local researchers were well identified and relevant to reach the research objectives.**

**Policymakers**

The project gave the responsibility of identifying the relevant policymakers to the Focal Points and their Line Managers, supported by the Coordination Team, through the following process, 1)

13

To facilitate the reading, international consultants involved in the research activities are called “local researchers” in the reports.

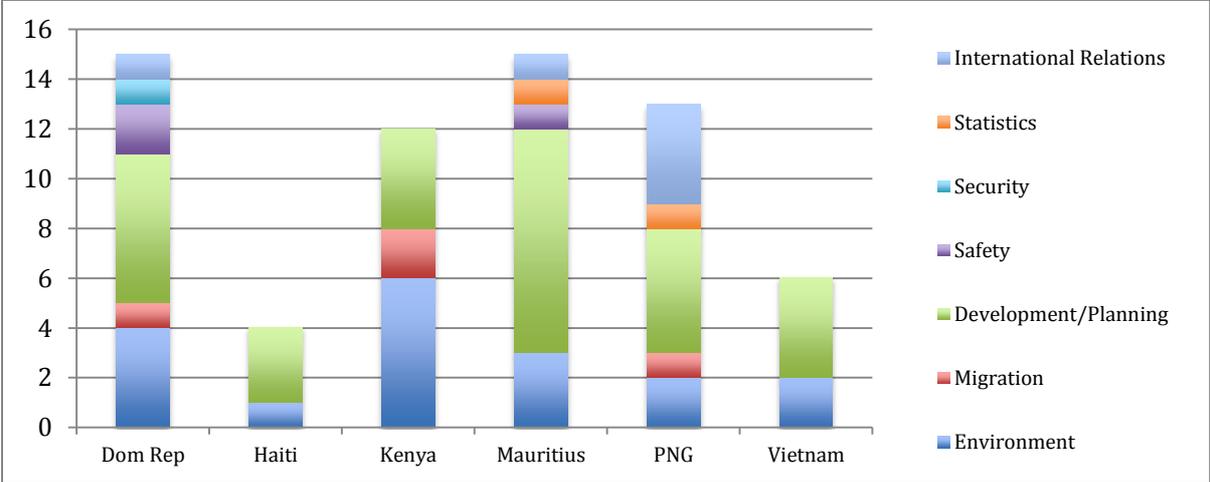
identifying the Chair of the TWG, orienting the primary research towards environmental ministries, 2) defining with the TWGs Chairs the relevant institutions able to address this issue and 3) validating this list with the Global level Coordination Team and the Chair, who in some cases referred to the political level and gained their attention. While no strategic document was produced and transmitted to the local office in order to guide the process, the evaluation undertook the assessment of the relevance of the policymakers involved, considering the recommendations of the UK Foresight on this topic, as it was one on the main project references.

The UK Foresight mentions 5 types of actors to be involved in addressing the challenge of environmental migration nationally:

- Environment Ministries and international organizations that deal with environment and climate change
- Ministries and organizations that deal with migration, and notably internal migration
- Development and planning ministries and organizations
- Organizations in charge of population safety prior to disastrous situations, such as civil defence and humanitarians
- Organizations and ministries concerned with public order and security

To assess the relevance of the policymakers involved in the project, the evaluation looked at the sectors of intervention covered by the project compared to the ones required by the UK Foresight 2011 Report. The graphic below displays this result by presenting the number of organizations referenced as members of the TWGs and acting in the previously identified sectors of intervention. To be more exhaustive, we added two sectors: International Relations and Statistics.

Figure 2: Type of sectors represented in the TWGs



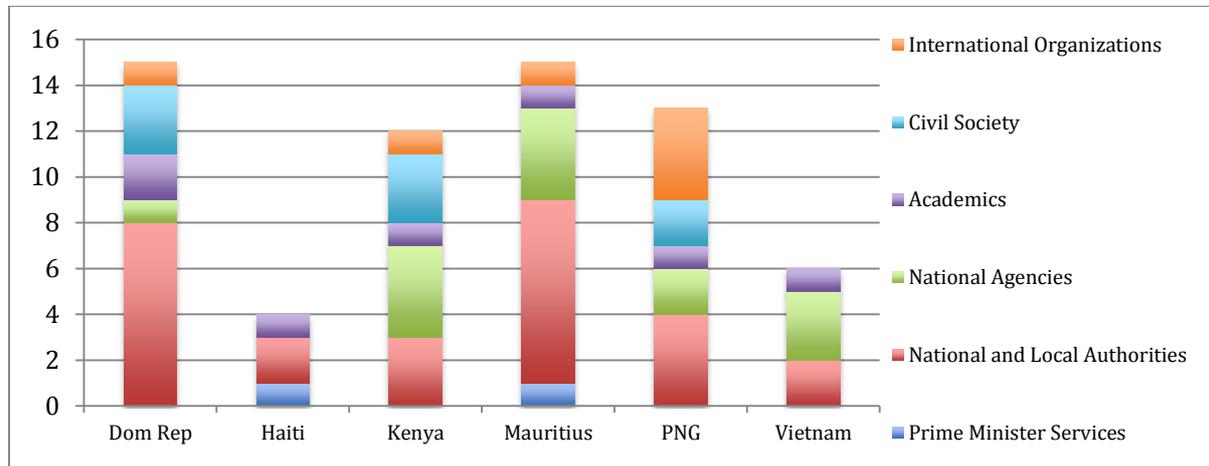
By compiling this information, the evaluation shows common trends. Globally, the project succeeded to mobilize Environmental and Development/Planning organizations. It also gathered actors in the field of international relations but did not reach a significant number of organizations in charge of migration even if, in many cases, they have no mandate on internal migration. However, the project did not manage to involve a significant number of organizations operating in the field of Security and Safety. Statistics Institutes are also relatively underrepresented.

Hence, the project strove to gather a wide range of actors aiming to support policy dialogue on adaptation as Climate Change Frameworks, National Development Policies and Strategic Plans. Though, it less rallied organizations in charge of developing DRR policies that are relevant for

prevention, response and mitigation of risks faced by populations exposed to environmental and climate changes.

Regarding the nature of the organizations involved in the project, the evaluation highlight also differences across the targeted countries.

Figure 3: Type of organization represented in the TWG



Compiling the types of organizations involved shows that the project first targeted National and Local Authorities, but also National Agencies. Local Authorities were few represented even if they were very relevant as in PNG with the participation of the Director of the Manam Restoration authorities. The Civil Society was scarcely represented, as well as International Organizations except donors as the EU. In the cases of Haiti and the Republic of Mauritius, the project included Political Level Agents, offering an opportunity to push policy dialogue and foster.

This configuration depicts a basis for cooperation by targeting authorities in charge of defining strategies and plans but also policy frameworks. Besides, the project also involved national agencies in charge of policy implementation. Regarding international agencies, they were mostly represented by national or international donors including the EU in Papua New Guinea and Mauritius.

### Conclusion:

- The project did not provide a clear methodology to benchmark local policymakers, notably regarding the specific needs of the countries and beneficiaries<sup>14</sup>
- The project targeted a wide range of relevant actors but especially achieved to involved environment and development planning organizations, which constituted a basis for facilitating policy dialogue and enhance cooperation. However, the project should have gone further in targeting key local authorities in vulnerable areas
- The project mainly involved actors having a stake in the design and implementation of national adaptation strategies, such as Environmental and climate change frameworks as well as National Development Policies
- The project well targeted actors that are in charge of the management of long-term displacements such as reallocation plans
- The project did not reach many actors in charge of designing and implementing DRR strategies and plans such as organizations in the field of safety and security
- The project did not reach to mobilize the civil society in every country.
- Except the participation of EU in two selected countries, the TWGs did not reach close

14 This methodology could take into account the turn over in ministries

partners

- Due to the importance of targeting these actors correctly for the outlook of the project, the heterogeneity and relevance of the policymakers could have been considered as an expected result of the project

***Findings: The project did not develop a planned methodology to identify all the policymakers required. TWGs gathered a significant number of institutions having a stake in the related topic and notably actors in charge of the development and implementation of long-term strategies in relevant sectors and belonging to various types of organizations. However, actors in charge of Disaster Risk Reduction were not particularly represented and notably actors from the safety and security sectors. NGOs were not represented in all the selected country.***

### 3.6 Assessing the relevance of the research activities

#### 3.6.1 Assessing the methodology of the National Level Assessment

The design of the NLA was based on the experience of the IOM in carrying out a similar activity in Bangladesh in 2010. The “Migration, the Environment and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Assessing the Evidence” project proved to be successful when coupled with a national level consultation as will be described in component three.

The implementation of the NLA under the MECLEP Project differs somehow from this initiative. Indeed in Bangladesh, the conducting of this assessment included the process of a national consultation. As a result; the Ministry of environment of Bangladesh fully endorsed the report. Besides, an IOM researcher was in charge of writing this assessment with the support of external actors.

The NLAs were designed by IOM with the full support of the University of Liège. They were conducted by local researchers identified following the process described in the previous subsection.

The instructions provided by IOM and the Research Partner to the consultants were gathered in two documents: the ToR of the consultation and the NLA Outline developed by the project research team. The Glossary on Environmental Migration was also delivered to local researchers to ensure consistency in the terminology used. Remote support and monitoring were provided to the local researchers/consultants in charge of its writing. This framework provided the authors with a relevant methodology and backing to achieve their task.

While the NLA Outline was clear and well designed, the ToR was ambiguous regarding the suggested data collection process. Indeed, they mentioned that the NLA was based on a desk review, but also advised the author to consult the members of the TWGs. Hence, no particular key interviews were planned, whereas the report not only demanded descriptive information but also to provide policy options. It would have been relevant to find synergies between the consultations conducted by international researchers during the study trips to provide them with a better understanding of the topic at the policy level. This would have led the consultants to conduct some further interviews to reinforce the data collection process.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The design of the NLA methodology was grounded
- There were no requirements regarding the endorsement of the report by the local policy makers
- The support to the consultants by the Global Research Team was appropriate

- The data collection process remains incomplete and could have been associated with the other investigation activities of the project

***Findings: The NLAs are grounded and reach the required level of quality expected. Its development was well underpinned but lacks a clear data collection process.***

### 3.6.2 Assessing the methodology of the HLS

The methodology of the HLS was widely influenced by the EACH-FOR project methodology and was part of a continuous research process. It was also inspired by more recent initiatives such as the so-called “rainfalls” project (2011-2013) as well as past and present literature mentioned in the introduction.

The evaluation chose to assess seven specific components to report on methodology conducted in the field: 1) the site selection methodology 2) the research training 3) the qualitative components addressing community-wide effects with the conducting of structured local key informant interviews 4) the overall sampling strategy of the quantitative components of the HLS, 5) the quantitative questionnaire 6) the data collection process and the reporting of the data collected in the HLR 7) the HLR.

1) The site selection methodology was designed by the UNU University and the University of Bielefeld. It was based on two selection matrixes: one for the communities of origin and one for the community of destination. They were both based on 6 criteria insuring that the community was facing environmental and climate change onsets, and the survey covered a diversity of environmental and climate events, livelihoods, mobility patterns linked to the related changes, and national or local policy background in addressing the observed displacement, notably through reallocation plans. Besides, practical criteria were added to improve the feasibility of the study. Based on these criteria, the global and local research teams proceeded to the identification of a sample of 4 sites and discussed them with national authorities and notably the Chair of the TWGs and got the approval of the local bodies.

This methodology was discussed but in the end validated by the Research Consortium before being confronted in the field. It appeared to research partners and the local researchers as a relevant tool to identify the study sites. It was applied in the field during the study tour by the project coordinators and international consortium partners in charge of research in the respective country, with the support of the Focal Points and the care of the Chairs of the TWGs.

2) Regarding the Agenda of the RT, the evaluation noted that it was oriented to provide the necessary tools to conduct and adapt the HLS to the local context. Therefore, the undertaken activities looked to refine the sampling methodology, the translation of the questionnaire, and the data collection tools. The IOM Coordinators Team and the Research Partners facilitated the sessions. The degree of tailoring of the training was high in order to adapt it to the specificities of the field, but also to the capacities of the research team.

However, local researcher were not trained in order to analyse the collected data but provide the global research partners with the collected data.

3) The conducting of the qualitative interview of the key actors was achieved under the guidance of the GRID, a semi structure interview guide developed by the University of Liège to study *community-wide characteristics, shocks, and features influencing individual households’ adaptation to*

*environment- and climate-related stressors*<sup>15</sup>. The targeted informants were officials, community leaders, elders, civil society actors, and youth leaders with consideration for age and gender balance.

This qualitative questionnaire was also discussed in the Research Consortium and approved, as well as the informant profile characteristics.

First Key informant interviews were conducted by the project coordinators and international partners in the first study trips to learn more about potential survey sites and a second round of interviews was conducted by the local research teams prior to the launch of the quantitative survey and in most countries with the attendance of a member of the Coordination Team.

4) The sampling strategy, which was based on the principle that it had to be representative of the migrant and non-migrant population in a first step, attributed a representative sample of migrant and non-migrant households in the study sites, based on the proportional allocation rule using random sampling. In a second step, each site was divided into sub-regions, and the region-based sample size was further allocated to sub-regions according to their population density of migrants and non-migrants as provided by the census base.

The evaluation noted two minimum requirements: the guarantee of a 95 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent margin of error in all case study sites<sup>16</sup>, as well as the condition that between 30 per cent and 70 per cent of the interviewed households included a member who had migrated within the last ten years.

This sampling strategy was developed by the UNU-EHS and approved by all research partners and the IOM research team.

Due to some shortage in the representativeness of household migrants, the evaluation noted that over-sampling was carried out to complete the share of migrant households. This strategy did not impact the strength of the sample and was also approved by researchers.

To ensure the good application and the adjustment of the sampling methodology in the field, local researchers had to provide a local sampling strategy to the research partners in charge of the follow up of the survey and the IOM team.

The empowerment of the sampling strategy by local researchers was enhanced by the conducting of the research training.

5) The quantitative questionnaire, including its three sections as well as the survey of destination developed by the University of Liège was also approved by the research consortium and planned to be translated in the languages of the targeted communities. It was noted that no control questions were included in the survey.

6) The requirements of the data collection process were not clearly defined in the survey methodology. The local researcher's tools and methods to administrate were not a requirement in the ToR spread to the local research community. Furthermore, no inconsistency programme was developed to increase data quality control. Therefore, the quality of the data collection process fully relied on the local researchers and their teams.

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However, due to resource constraints a minimum of 90 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent margin of error were deemed acceptable.

7) In addition, the evaluation noticed that the outline provided to the local survey teams in order to write the HLR was not including further specific requirements on data analysis. But, a correspondence between local researchers and their respective research partners was planned to ensure the follow up of the writing.

Different configurations of actors in charge of the writing of the reports were planned. In some countries, the local research teams were in charge of collecting the data and of writing the reports, while in some cases, the wording of the report was achieved by the research partners as shown in table 3.

**Table 4: Distribution of task between researchers in charge of the MECLEP Survey**

Country	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam
HLS	Local Researchers	Local research Team	Local Researchers	Local Researchers	Local Researchers
HLR	Research Partners (FLACSO)	IOM country office + Research Partner (UNU-EHS)	Local Researchers	Local Researchers	Research Partner (University of Rotterdam)

Interestingly, a test of the conducting of the HLS was planned in Haiti. In this specific case, the survey was conducted by an IOM research team relying on a trustful partner already working on investigation projects and disposing of a reliable team of managers and enumerators. This specific configuration guaranteed a close monitoring of the survey and hence was useful to improve the sampling techniques as well as the questionnaire, therefore enhancing the reliability of the overall research activity. It also gave researchers the possibility to first analyse the collected data and assess the statistical methodology developed to test the hypothesis of the research project. By doing so, the pre-test ensured that the data provided through the activity 1.1.2 was valuable for researchers and policymakers and able to reach its expected result.

**Conclusions:**

- The methodology used for the selection of the research site were relevant to ensure the requirement of the overall research activities
- The Key informant questionnaire and its sampling strategy were seen as relevant by all the researchers involved in the project
- The sampling strategy of the Qualitative Survey was approved by all research partners and planned to be adapted in a relevant manner in the field
- The research training was planned to foster local research capacity to apply the sampling methodology on the field but not to foster capacities to analyse the collected data as these skills were consider as a prerequisite to conduct the writing of the report
- The design and contents of the questionnaire complied with the expectancies of the research partners and the IOM research team
- The requirements regarding the data collection process in the field as well as measures to better check their reliability could have been improved
- The data analysis could have been more coherent
- The pilot-testing of the HLS in a familiar environment was very relevant to enhance the overall process quality

**Findings: The HLS methodology was relevant and well designed. The identification of the informants for the qualitative Interviews could have been strengthened. Besides, the control over the data collection process could have been reinforced and the analysis of the data be made more coherent.**

### 3.7 Assessing the Relevance of the Policy Activities

#### 3.7.1 Relevance of the TWGs

The TWGs were led by Chairs in charge of facilitating and coordinating the inter-ministerial group (Table) Meanwhile, IOM local Focal Points provided logistical support in liaison with the IOM Chief of Mission and the IOM Coordination Team. Local researchers also took part in several meetings. As reported in the table below, for four countries, the designated Chairs were representatives of the Ministry of Environment or an Organization under its responsibility, while in Haiti the group was led at the Prime Ministry Level, which also was the case for the first TWG in Mauritius.

Table 5: Chairs of the TWGs by countries

Country	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam
TWGs Chairs	Pedro GARCIA BRITO, Ministerio de Medioambiente y Recursos Nacionales	Pierre-Louis RICOT, Primature, Conseil de Développement Economique et Social	Bernard OPAA Ministry of Environment Management Authority	Jogeeswar SEEWOOBADUT H, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management	Emmajil ROWANNA, Office of Climate Change and Development	Dr. Dang NGUYEN ANH, Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences

In the specific case of Viet Nam, the group was led by the consultant in charge of the conducting of the NLA, a well-known local researcher designated by local authorities. However, as reported above, the low level of satisfaction regarding his contribution to the NLA compromised his role in the project and impacted negatively on the agenda of the Viet Nameese TWG activity.

The composition of the TWGs varies from one country to another as reported in the previous section assessing the relevance of the policymakers involved in the project.

Besides, the evaluation noted that the methodology underlying the planning of those sessions was the presentation of the research progress and findings as listed below:

- ✓ Presentation of the project and the methodology
- ✓ Presentation of the consultant/local researcher recruited by the IOM
- ✓ TWGs consensus on the HLSs sites
- ✓ Comments and Validation of the NLAs
- ✓ Presentation of the HLSs results
- ✓ Comments and Validation of the Household Level Reports

Thus no other activity was planned except the Policy Training to enhance policy dialogue and the TWGs members’ cooperation. No meeting notes report on discussions regarding the INDCs elaborated during the project period as well as few conversations emerged on policies and projects currently under developments.

**Conclusion:**

- Chairs of the TWGs were relevant to lead the TWGs
- The evaluation showed the mixed results of the project in identifying relevant local counterparts
- The TWGs proved to be a reliable process to ensure the transmission of the research outputs to the TWGs members and thus increase knowledge of policymakers

- Except for the consultation of the TWGs on the results of the research activities the project did not plan tangible outputs

**Findings: The IOM team globally identified relevant Chairs to conduct the TWGs. However, the planned contents of the sessions did not include further policy-oriented activities to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation with the realization of tangible outputs.**

### 3.7.2 Evaluating the relevance of the Policy Training

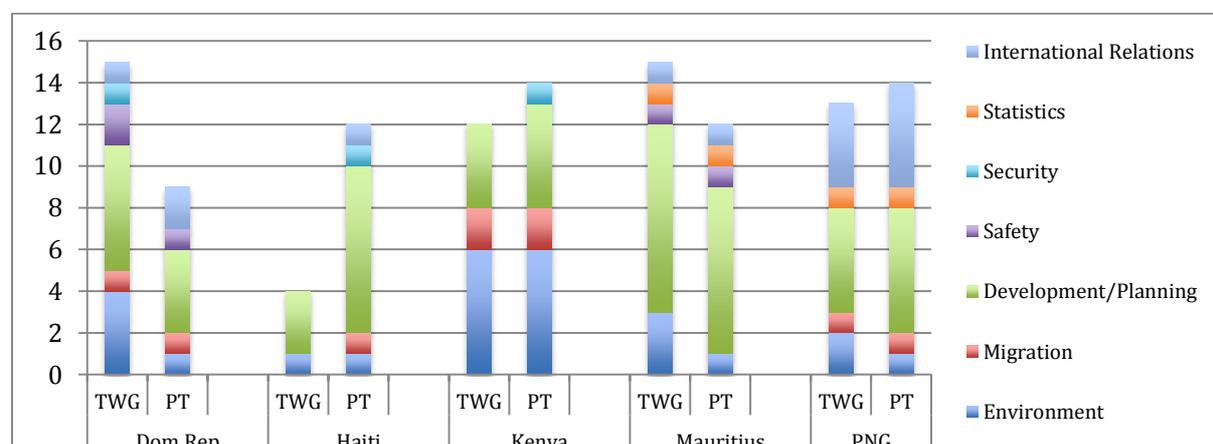
The Policy Training was seen by all project stakeholders as a relevant training including the covering of the whole environmental changes faced by targeted countries and the different migration patterns observed, the data and methodological issues report on this phenomena, its legal perspectives and regional focus, and a toolkit to integrate human mobility in national policies. To meet with the local context of the targeted countries, the Training manual was translated into three languages French, English and Spanish.

The numerous presentations and activities were acknowledged by most participants as deeply interesting, innovative and interactive.

The conducting of the training by project coordinators, focal points, research partners and local experts was unanimously very much appreciated. However, the duration of the training was questioned as well as, interestingly, the fact that the module was not spread between the different sessions of the TWGs.

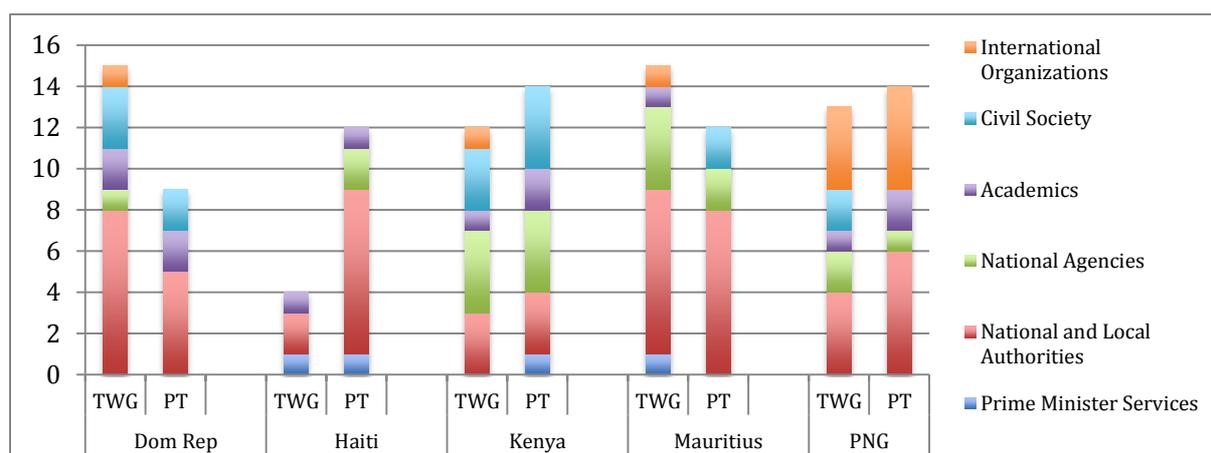
The assessment of the relevance of the audience to this training compared to the panel of the TWGs members show interesting results.

Figure 4: Sector of activity represented during the policy training vs. TWG



As presented in the figure above, the Policy Training reached an average of twelve organizations per country. The training targeted more organizations than in the TWGs in Haiti, Kenya and PNG. The most important gap is for Haiti, where the training reached three times more organizations than in the TWG and involved new sectors such as Migration, Security and International Relations. In Dominican Republic, nine organizations were trained, compared to the fifteen members of the TWG but with a proportional representation of the sectors between those two activities, except for Security. In Kenya Mauritius and PNG the sample of policymakers by sector corresponded with the one registered in the TWGs.

Figure 5: Type of organization represented during the policy training vs. TWG



Regarding the type of organizations represented in the Policy Training compared to the ones in the TWG sessions, we noted that they generally respected the same distribution. However, in Dominican Republic, International Organizations and National Agencies were not represented, and in the Republic of Mauritius, International Organizations and academics neither. Interestingly, we noted that one staff member of the Haitian Prime Ministry and one agent of the National Presidency of Kenya were trained.

The financing of the Policy Training by IDF was packaged with providing training sessions to two additional countries, Morocco and Azerbaijan, in order to meet with the global grant criteria of the IDF. Therefore, the training manual was also translated into Russian for Azerbaijan, while in Morocco the session was conducted in French. A short review of the Training reports in those two additional countries showed that they targeted similar participants to the ones involved in the MECLEP targeted countries.

### Conclusions:

- The Policy Training was perceived as highly relevant by beneficiaries in terms of content and activities
- The Policy Manual was translated from English into 4 languages: Azerbaijani, French, Russian and Spanish
- The facilitating of the training was perceived as highly relevant
- The Training session targeted relevant beneficiaries
- The Policy Training was delivered to a significant number of policymakers and was extend to further policymakers in the targeted countries, even the core group was composed by the TWGs member
- The Policy Training was a success in terms of satisfying the expectations of the participants
- Participants seemed to gain a better understanding of the environmental migration nexus in general
- Participants showed abilities to apply their new skills in defining their local context

**Findings: The Policy Training session was considered relevant by beneficiaries, its facilitating widely appreciated and targeted pertinent beneficiaries. The training was a useful tool to sensitize policymakers on the environmental climate migration nexus and to give them an overview of the policy tool they may need to address this challenge.**

### 3.7.3 National Consultations

Originally, National Consultations were designed to gather TWGs members as well as every actors having a stake in environmental and/or migration, such as broader ministries, the civil society, international organizations. However, project coordinators did not further precise the format of this events and mainly delegated its organization to local coordination partners. They planned to first present the results of the NLA and the survey followed by open discussions on national policies, hence they were highly dependent of the publication of the research results during the first year of the project.

#### Conclusions:

- National Consultations were relevant to disseminate the NLA and HLS results and enhance policy dialogue and cooperation
- The format and organization of the event was not further precised and delegated to the Focal point and Line Managers.

***Findings: National Consultations were design to be flexible and adaptive to the local context but highly dependent of the NLA and survey outputs as they were initially design to enhance policy dialogue through the presentation of further policy options.***

### 3.7.4 Relevance of the Online Global Sharing Platform

The development of the platform started in April 2014 and the launch happened during the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties 20, which took place in Lima, Peru in December 2014.

This online platform built on the experience IOM has gained with another online platform developed in partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the Asia-Pacific Migration and Environment Network (APMEN, [www.apmen.iom.int](http://www.apmen.iom.int)).

It has been seen by evaluators as a relevant tool to gather the project information and spread the data globally in order to reach international beneficiaries of the project at a low cost. Its potential to become a reference for this innovative topic is high and offers an added value to the project.

#### Conclusion:

- The platform was designed on lessons learnt from previous platforms
- The platform is a very useful tool to gather the project information and make it available for direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project.
- Its potential to widen the outputs and outcomes of the project is high.

***Findings: The design of the platform was a relevant for the project. It allowed to centralize the project information but also to spread its outputs and outcomes. Its potential is high to value the project globally and a basis for communicating further activities in the field of environmental migration.***

## 4. Effectiveness

This section discusses the findings related to the effectiveness of the project. Firstly, it presents the expected results of each type of activity of the project linked to its specific objectives as presented in the Completed Logical Framework of the project in Annexe C.

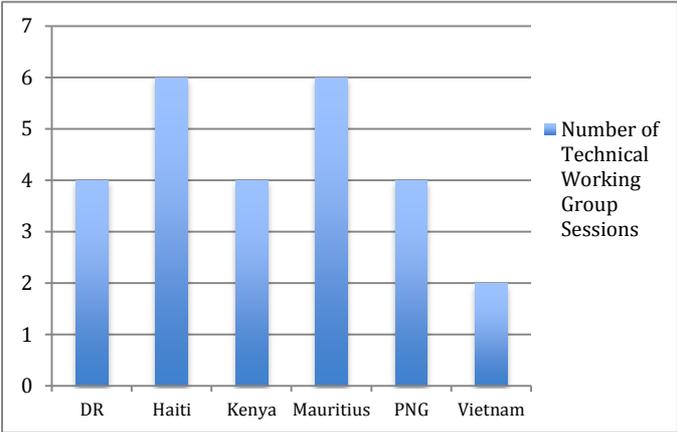
## 4.1 Effectiveness of the Research Activities

### 4.1.1 Evaluating the National Level Assessment effectiveness

As planned in the project activities, six National Level Assessments were conducted, written, edited and published. The evaluation did not reveal any particular issue in the conducting of the NLA, except for Viet Nam, where the consultant did not deliver the report with the expected level of quality and thus lead IOM and USQV to rewrite the entire document. For all other NLAs, the division of role between the 3 research groups involved, IOM, the international research partners and Local Consultant functioned effectively.

Assessing the data collection process to inform on the reliability of the NLA, the evaluation noted that all the reports collected data using desk reviews. The exchange between the TWG members and the consultants were limited to the TWG Sessions and in some cases, the reporters only got some specific comments on their work by the TWG members at the end of the process once they submitted the draft version for approval. Hence, the consultants did not benefit from inputs of the TWGs members on their specific sector of intervention at the stage of data collection.

Figure 6: Number of references by National Level Assessment



By assessing the number of references mentioned in the NLA Bibliography (see Table), the evaluation argues that all country reports are grounded but that the NLA of Kenya and Dominican Republic are the two most reliable assessments and reports also provide the largest amount of legislative references. Globally all the reports were well grounded and sourced.

Comparing the methodology developed by the University of Liège with the one used by the consultants to present and provide the expected information, the evaluation showed that, for all countries except Haiti, the reports comply with the requirements for sections 1 and 2 contributing to address knowledge gaps in the diversity of environmental and climate risks as well as the different mobility patterns of the country. In the case of Haiti, the presenting shows that the two first parts differ from the NLA Outline but provide the required information.

Besides, the evaluation notes differences in the treatment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> section<sup>17</sup>, presenting policy gaps analysis in the related fields and proposing new policy options. Only the Mauritius NLA complies in presenting the information in three subsections as recommended in the guiding plan of the Outline, while for the other countries, only two subsections are registered. In Viet Nam and Kenya, consultants chose to regroup the first two subsections, while in Dominican Republic and PNG, they consolidated the last two. By doing so, the third section of these four reports resemble the presenting of the pilot NLA conducted in Bangladesh. Haiti dealt with the third section singularly by reporting on how the issue of migration is treated in the political framework of environment and climate change. Interestingly, it was noted that the reports of Kenya, Dominican Republic and PNG

17 The third section of the NLA Outline is entitled in the Outline: “Toolkit for Policy Makers” that include three subsections: 1) “Existing policy framework”, 2) “Policies in the process of being elaborated” and 3) “Policy options and research priorities: Some initials suggestions”.

have the characteristics to present their policy guidelines through a list of priorities by sectors of intervention. By doing so, these three last reports provide clear insights in the formulation of policies and the research carried out nationally.

The conducting of these assessments also provided materials for the Global Atlas on Environmental Migration.

**Conclusions:**

- More data could have been collected through individual interviews at the beginning of the Assessment
- The NLAs of Kenya and Dominican Republic provide the most references, notably regarding the legislative framework and thus are more effective tools for policymakers
- All the NLAs provide the expected level of information in Sections 1 and 2
- The Outline Section 3 did not provide an effective frame to present NLAs findings
- The NLAs of Kenya, Dominican Republic and PNG present a framed policy toolkit which identifies priority sectors and thus are most likely to be useful for policymakers to address the issue of environmental migration
- The NLA provided insights for the conducting of the Atlas for Environmental Migration

**Findings: While the NLAs successfully report on the environmental and climate migration nexus at the national level, they showed mixed results in providing meaningful policy options for policymakers.**

**4.1.2 Evaluating Household Level Survey effectiveness**

The evaluation registered that 5 HLS were conducted in Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius and Viet Nam, and that one qualitative survey was carried out in PNG, leading to the production of 6 case studies reports.

The evaluation assessed 3 specific components of the application of the methodology in the field: 1) the site selection 2) the research training 3) qualitative component: addressing community-wide effects with the conducting of the key interviews 4) the sampling characteristics of each HLS based on the requirements of the overall sampling strategy, 5 the Quantitative Questionnaire 6) the data collection process and 7) the reporting of the data collected into the HLR.

1) The site selection required a minimum of two sites. As presented above, the conducting of the HLS respected this requirement in each of the selected countries.

**Table 6: Sites of the MECLEP quantitative surveys by country**

Country / Requirement	Objectives	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam
Number of Sites	Min. 2 sites	Jimani Batey Estrella	Port-au-Prince Gonaïves La Marmelade	Kisumu Kitui Nairobi	Port-Louis Bambou/Flic en Flac/Tamarin Rodrigues	Ho Chi Minh City Long An Ca Mau

The evaluation also noted that according to the requirements, two to four individual research sites were selected in each case study for survey.

2) The evaluation noted that six RT were conducted. Except in the specific case of PNG, the training audience was composed of the researchers and enumerator teams involved in the conducting of the HLS ensuring that a core local research team was trained to carry out the fieldwork. In the specific

case of PNG the training reached a wider and more heterogeneous audience and thus sensitized local authorities and the research community on the related topic. In Kenya, the training also reached a wider audience than originally planned.

3) The collection of data through local key informant interviews was a pledge to enhance the level of information collected but also confronted the Household Survey findings with another source of information. The evaluation noted that all the local researchers conducted structured local key informant interviews as reported in the table below.

**Tableau 7: Structure of the Key Local Information Interviews sample by country**

Country	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam	PNG
N. of interviews	18 key informant interviews at the national level	12 key informant interviews at the national and local level	7 focus group discussions were conducted in each selected county	Key informant interviews at the national and local level	36 key interviews at the national and local level	18 key interviews at the national and local level

The evaluation revealed many disparities in the size of the sample and the format of the interviews. However, the variety of actors needed to collect the required information was reliable.

4) Two minimum requirements of the overall sampling strategy were taken into account to report on the level of compliance of the local researcher in applying the planned sampling strategy:

- The guarantee of a 95 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent margin of error in all case study sites<sup>18</sup>
- The condition that between 30 per cent and 70 per cent of interviewed households included a member who migrated within the last ten years.

**Tableau 8: Requirements of the sample strategy by country**

Country / Requirement	Objectives	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam
Baseline	Update census	National Census	Drone mapping, as the local census was out-dated	National Census	National Census	National Census
Sample size calculated based on a 95% level of confidence, 5% margin of error / Local Population	Representative sample of the population required	1,037	1,871	1,581	1,130	1,232
Migrant household share	Minimum required 30-70%	12.3% with migrants	37% with migrants	40.2 % of migrants	50.3% with Migrants	65% with migrants

The table above illustrates that all the surveys comply with the requirements except the one conducted in the Dominican Republic.

The evaluation points out further observations regarding the applied sampling techniques:

- Some surveys were over-sampled to reach the expected share of migrants in the sample (Kenya, Mauritius, Dominican Republic)

<sup>18</sup> However, due to resource constraints a minimum of 90 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent margin of error was deemed acceptable.

- Important disparities in the quality of the Field Sampling Strategy submitted before the launch of the survey, even if most of them were refined once submitted and during the Research Training

However, no particular issue was raised in the light of these observations.

5) As reported in the Table below, all the questionnaires were translated in local languages. Some of them were translated into different languages in Kenya respecting the different local languages represented in the sample.

**Table 9: Translation of the questionnaire by country**

Data collection process	Recommendation	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam
Translation of the questionnaire	Local languages	2 translated questionnaires	2 translated questionnaires	3 translated questionnaires	1 translated questionnaire	1 translated questionnaire

Besides, the country-visits revealed that these translations had been tested before fieldwork and translated back into English to make sure the translation were reliable.

6) In order to assess the reliability of the data collection process, the evaluation looked at the means deployed by local researchers to ensure effective data collection technics.

Most of the local research teams administrated the questionnaire using electronic devices thus improving the reliability of data collection process. However, the country visits revealed many variations in the level of development of the data collection programme used, notably regarding the use of data control options that could impact on the quality of the data collected.

**Table 10: Data collection process for the quantitative survey by country**

Data collection process	Recommendation	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	Viet Nam
Technics used to administrate the survey	Electronic data entry devices preferred	Electronic device (lent by IOM Haiti research team to the local researcher)	Electronic device (bought by IOM Haiti research team, with programme developed by IOM Haiti research team)	Electronic device (bought by local research team, with programme developed by the local researchers)	Electronic device (programme developed by local researchers)	Printed questionnaire

Additionally, the evaluation noted the absence of a Data Inconsistency Programme for better data quality control, even if the research partners also checked its reliability.

7) Assessing the HLRs, the evaluation noted important variations in their presenting, content and methodology. This situation can notably be explained by the fact that the requirements formulated to the local researchers did not constrain them with a report outline or a particular methodology.

However, although these differences impacted on the overall effectiveness of this activity, it also demonstrated the adaptability of the project in prioritizing the local context and the policy orientation of the presentation of the research findings.

Assessing the methodological approach of these reports, the evaluation also noted differences. Indeed, while in the pre-test conducted in Haiti, the HLR referred to vulnerability using the ICVS approach, the other reports were mostly descriptive and did not look to test the hypothesis of the

overall research project as it was planned in the writing of the Comparative Report. Furthermore, the diversity in reporting on migration as an adaptation strategy provided by those different approaches enriched the research findings.

**Conclusions:**

- The selection of the survey site was effectively conducted
- The trainings were effective in providing the local research team and in some countries other stakeholders with the useful tools to conduct the HLS. However, they did not provide researchers with the technics used to analyse the data collected, even if most of the reports were written by the international research partners
- Key local informant interviews could have been conducted following a more coherent process, even if they gathered reliable information
- Sampling design could have been better outlined, including in the early stages a defined oversampling methodology in case of a lack of migrant household respondents
- Data quality control could have been improved by using a unique programme of data collection, and the development of a data inconsistency programme as well as control questions

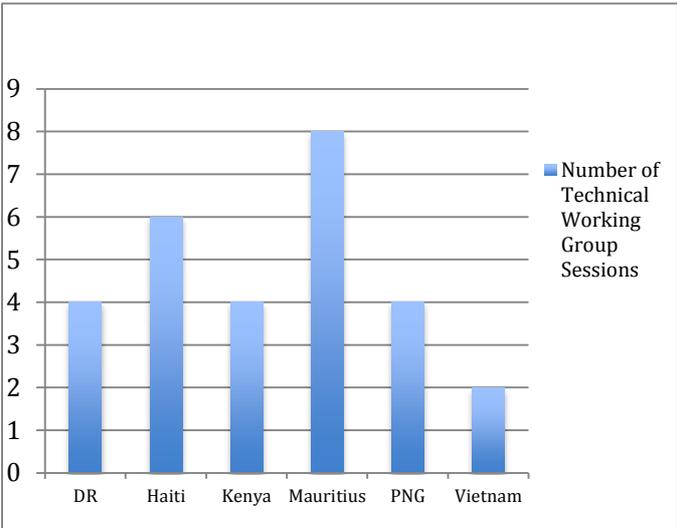
**Findings: Facing the major challenge of conducting an empirical cross-country study, the HLS were effectively conducted in 5 countries. However, the diversity of the data collection processes, notably regarding the data quality control, could only ensure an acceptable level of reliability of the information collected.**

**4.2 Effectiveness of the policy activities**

**4.2.1 Evaluation of the Technical Working Groups effectiveness**

TWGs were set in each of the targeted countries. The evaluation tends to show how effective the organization of technical working groups was in order to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation regarding the number of sessions held by countries, the participation of TWGs members, as well as the content of the meetings.

**Figure 8: Number of TWG sessions hold by countries**



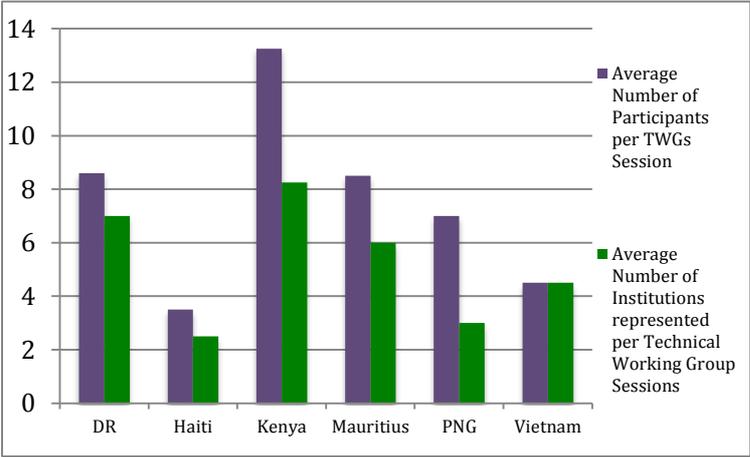
The number of TWGs held during the project period varies from 2 in Viet Nam to 8 in Mauritius, while the primary objective was to hold 8 TWGs during the project period. The main reason for the low number of TWG sessions in the targeted countries is the slow progress of the consultant in delivering the NLA.

The organisation of the TWGs was impacted by the fact that the Local Researcher, who had benefited from political preferences, was also in charge of conducting the NLAs and had faced difficulties in reaching the expected level of quality for this task as explained in section 4.1.1.

In PNG, the low number of TWGs sessions is mainly due to the low level of capacities and the differing timelines in conducting the Policy Training. In Dominican Republic, many members of the

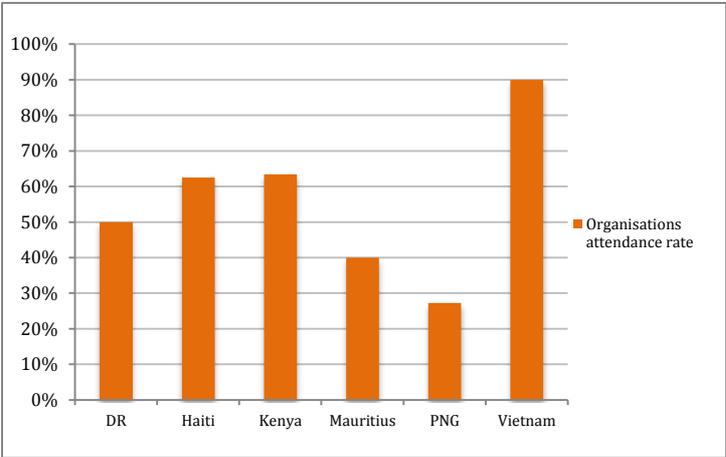
TWG remarked that the sessions were interesting and provided them with innovative information on the topic, but did not enhance further interest, as they were not followed at a higher policy level, notably due to political unwillingness. In the Republic of Mauritius and Haiti, as the TWGs session included Prime Ministry Services, the following of the project got wider favourable responses, and thus attention.

**Figure 9: Average number of participants and organization per TWG session per country**



The evaluation noted that the average number of participants to the TWGs per country ranged from a maximum of 13,25 in Kenya to 3,5 in Haiti, while the average number of different institutions represented in the total of the TGWs held in targeted countries went from 3 in Haiti to 8 in Kenya, as presented in the graph.

**Figure 10: Organizations attending rate to TWGs**



Regarding the participation rate by comparing the average number of institutions attending the TWGs with the number of institutions represented in the TWGs, the evaluation revealed that the highest level of average attendance, excluding Viet Nam where only two sessions were held, is of 48% in Kenya (see Figure 10). Haiti also had a high level of attendance but did not have many organisations involved. However, Dominican Republic can be considered as the country with the highest level of national bodies attending the TWGs session.

Generally, the attendance rate by sectors and type of organization tend to reinforce the global trends observed in section 3.5.3 on relevance and exclude local authorities and minimize the participation of Disaster Risk Reduction actors.

Having explored the content of the minutes of the TWGs, the evaluation shows that the sessions were driven by the progress of the research conducted at the local level. The main elements of the discussions were collected and are presented below:

- Presentation of the project and the methodology
- Presentation of the consultant/local researcher recruited by IOM
- TWGs consensus on the HLSs sites

- Comments and Validation of the NLAs
- Presentation of the HLSs results
- Comments and Validation of the Household Level Reports

Consequently, the agenda of the TWGs widely varied from one country to another, driven by the timing of the outputs of the research activities. This situation led the TWGs member to lose momentum.

Moreover, the limited resources allocated to the Focal Points and their high turnover – estimated at 2,6 Focal Points on the duration of the project by country - combined with the absence of planned activities did not enhance the groups' cohesion. Interestingly, some of them asked why the project did not give them the opportunity to discuss more about the NLA, and also why they had not been more involved in the conducting of this activity.

#### Conclusions:

- Except Mauritius, no country reached the objective of organizing 8 TWGs during the evaluation period. The evaluation revealed strong disparities between the targeted countries: Mauritius held 8 TWGs, Haiti 6, Dominican Republic 4, Kenya 4 and Viet Nam 2
- Focal Points did not have the appropriate tools, and their high turn-over prevented them from developing further activities in order to stimulate policy dialogue and thus animate the TWGs session while the research activities were delayed
- The attendance of the TWGs members was sufficient to ensure policy dialogue but slightly insufficient to really impact on cooperation
- The attendance rate tend to exacerbate the low participation of local authorities and disaster risk reduction actors
- Synergies between the activities 1.1.1(NLA) and 2.2.1(TWG) could have been found

**Findings: the project achieved mixed results in organizing effective TWGs sessions and thus enhance policy dialogue and, by extension, cooperation. However, this activity ensured that an acceptable number of policymakers contributed to address knowledge gaps and informed TWGs members of the availability of the information produced by the research activities.**

#### 4.2.2 National Consultations Effectiveness

The national consultations were initially planned to take place in 2014. In coordination with the Research Partners, the project coordinators and after informing the donor, it was decided that it would make more sense to hold them once all the research outputs were available.

The evaluation reports that only three National Consultations were held, in Haiti, Mauritius and PNG, as presented in the table below.

**Table 11: National Consultation held by countries**

Country	Dom. Rep.	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam
National Consultations	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Their formats widely differed from the preliminary requirements. In Haiti and PNG, National Consultations were included in the agenda of a wider Technical Working Group working on the development of their migration and environmental strategies (see below in the section on Impact). In Mauritius, the National Consultation is planned to be integrated in an inter-ministerial meeting that

will be held in March 2017 (see below in the section on Impact). In the three other targeted countries, they have been cancelled. As an explanation, Focal Points pointed out the lack of cohesion of the TWGs at the end of the project, which did not lead to much enthusiasm in organizing such an event.

**Conclusions:**

- National Consultations did not take place as originally planned due to the delays of the research activities
- Only 3 National Consultations took place but not in the planned format in Mauritius, Haiti and PNG
- The issues faced to organize these events reflect the TWGs members' and the Focal Points' fatigue due to the delays of the project, notably regarding the research activities

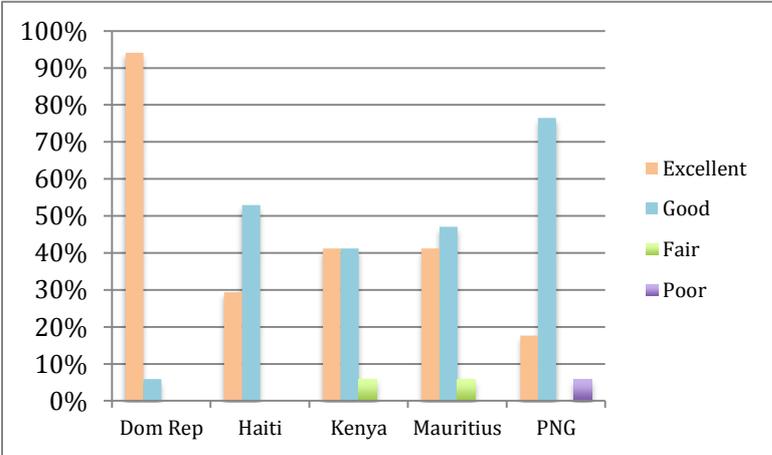
**Findings: National Consultations did not reach their expected results and did not relay the project outputs and outcomes as planned.**

**4.2.3 Policy Training effectiveness**

As mentioned in the previous section, the Training was conducted in every targeted country except Viet Nam. For this five countries, all the Training activities were successfully implemented and no particular difficulty was noted.

The assessment of the effectiveness of the Policy Training is based on the study of the data provided by the reporting material available in the Policy Training Evaluations, but also the Policy Training Reports written by the Focal Points. However, as no final written test was conducted, the evaluation only provides elements of the perception and level of involvement of the participants in this activity.

**Figure 11: Policy evaluation training measures**



From compiling the opinion of the participants of the targeted countries results show that the level of satisfaction regarding the first question of the Evaluation Training where the MECC training took place revealed that most participants were satisfied, as shown in the graph below.

Regarding the data provided by the Training Evaluations, the comments that were most reported by participants to answer question 8<sup>19</sup> give us an overview of the training

effectiveness. By asking them to « describe in one sentence the benefits [they] gained from this training and what new idea, skill or attitude [they] intend to implement when you return to the office» the most common answers were:

- ✓ The better understanding of the links between the Environmental Climate and Migration Nexus (DR, H, K, M, PNG)
- ✓ The need to address the issue at the policy level (DR, H, K, M, PNG)
- ✓ The cross-cutting approach needed to address the issue of environmental migration (DR, K, M, PNG)
- ✓ The networking opportunities provided by the training (DR, H, K)

19 Based on the Outline Evaluation Training Form

Through the Evaluation Reports, it appeared that, as planned by the training design, many discussions emerged from the modules and more specifically from the participatory activities. Interestingly, the participants' reactions recorded during the implementation of Module 1A, 2, 3 and 6 led to general remarks on environmental migration phenomena slightly oriented towards a local context. However, activities of Module 1B, 4, 5 and 7 led to discussions almost only centred on the country specificities. Policy issues on the topic were debated and the necessity to act clearly formulated in every country. The limits of the training can be deduced regarding the answers to Question 9 of the Training Evaluation, which asks participants "further comments and suggestions". Most participants mentioned:

- ✓ The necessity to enlarge the scope of policymakers trained (DR, H, K, PNG)
- ✓ Activities to help in the design of a policy framework (H, K, PNG)

As mentioned above, IOM also provided training to policymakers in two other MECC Training targeted countries, Morocco and Azerbaijan. Assessing the Training Reports of those additional trainings show similar results than for the ones conducted in the six MECLEP targeted countries. Additionally, during the project duration, IOM also trained regional policymakers in Chile, Colombia and Tanzania and prepared several actors on the topic before the COP21 and COP22.

The MECC Training shows interesting results in the other MECC targeted countries: Morocco and Azerbaijan, but also in additional countries where it was provided: Chile, Colombia and Tanzania.

***Findings: The training was a useful tool to sensitize policymakers on the environmental climate migration nexus and to give them an overview of the policy tools they may need to address the related challenge. The scope of the targeted countries was widened during the project duration to 6 additional countries.***

#### **4.2.4 The Global Online Sharing Platform Effectiveness**

The evaluation shows that the platform has effectively ensured the sharing of the documents produced through the project activities (NLA, HLR, Maps and visuals, Policy (MECC) Training Manual and related materials) and enables the dissemination of its results through regularly updated Social Media (Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn).

It also appropriately streamlines available information on migration and environment and notably the results of unplanned activities of the project (new researches, policy development through Policy Briefs, projects on environmental migration or related, maps and visuals, current news and events on the topic) and makes them available to the wider public.

As planned, the platform hosts an interactive and dynamic Map Section, providing maps and visuals produced during the project activities and completed by other works. The website also hosts a useful and user-friendly searchable research database.

However, it has to be noted that the platform has not yet developed a repository for the raw data collected in the field for the scholar community and policy-makers.

Since its launch in June 2014, the number of page views of the Environmental Migration Portal have come close to 137 500 for almost 33 000 users with 38.5% returning visitors. Most users of the platform are based in United States (13%), Switzerland (11%), Germany (9%), France (6%), UK (5%), Italy (4%), and India (3%). Regarding social media, almost 600 individuals follow the Facebook page and 1 500 follow the Twitter account and the LinkedIn page counts 560 members.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The platform clearly streamlines the project documents as well as relevant additional research and policy material

- The platform is echoed by updated social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)
- The repository for raw data needs to be developed

**Finding: The platform exceeds its expected results on communicating the project outputs and was useful to echo the project outcomes, notably enlarging its audience through Social Media.**

### 4.3 Unplanned activities

The project also implemented a series of unplanned activities. As mentioned above, IOM organized MECC Training sessions in 6 additional countries: Azerbaijan, Chile, Colombia, Morocco and Tanzania. It notably contributed to sensitize a wide range of policymakers in preparation of the COP21 and COP22.

Moreover, the MECC Division, in collaboration with GMDAC and external researchers, produced a series of 21 Policy Briefs, available on the Environmental Migration Portal, presenting research and policy findings. The majority of them are based on the project results even if they are part of the new MECC Division activities. Finally, IOM also developed the “Glossary: Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy” which is planned to be completed and updated in a long-term perspective.

#### Conclusions:

- The Policy Training was delivered in 6 additional Countries
- The project contributed to the production of a series of policy briefs reinforcing knowledge and policy options on the topic
- The project also enhance the writing of a glossary

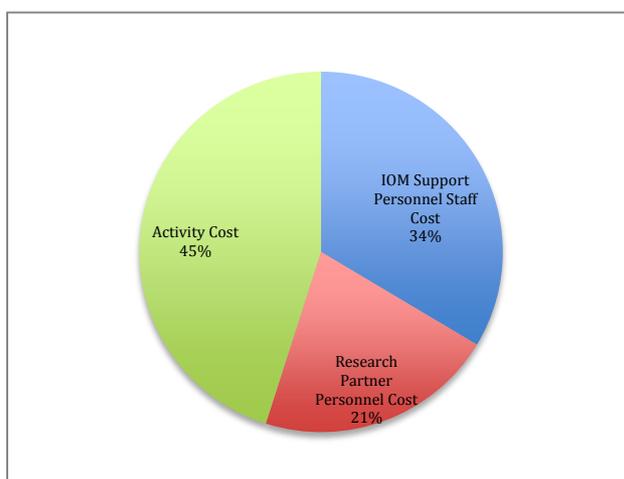
**Findings: The project contributed to unplanned activities at the global level by delivering policy trainings in additional countries and contributing to the writing and/or publication of policy briefs as well as a relevant glossary.**

## 5. Efficiency

### 5.1 Budget Efficiency

The evaluation argues that the project budget was slightly overvalued regarding the nature of the project and compared to similar initiatives. Therefore, the planned budget ensured that the project coordinators had the necessary means to undertake the planned activities and even develop further actions.

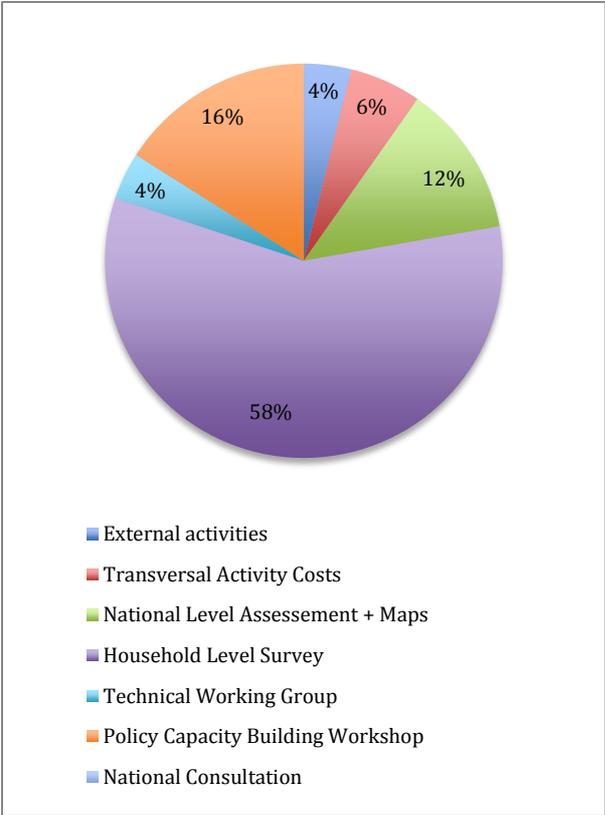
**Figure 4: Overall Budget Cost Category**



The cost structure of the project breaks down to 53 % of the overall budget spent on the IOM Support Personnel Costs programme (i.e. IOM Support Personnel Staff + Research Partner Support Personnel). Activities Support Costs are estimated at 47 %. The cost-efficiency regarding the overall budget breakdown is difficult to appraise as it depends on the points of comparison, and none were identified in the ToR. Some projects are more labour intensive, while other projects with large infrastructure components may have a higher programme support cost ratio. However, the evaluation

argues that Personnel Staff is high compared to the cost activities but not abnormal due to the research and policy nature of the project, which demands a significant involvement of human resources in terms of coordination and support to ensure reliable results.

**Figure 5: Activities Budget Breakdown**



Regarding the budget breakdown by activities, excluding the National Consultations that did not consume the anticipated cost, the evaluation noted that 58% of the project budget was allocated to the conducting of the Household Level Survey, including the Research Training as it supported this activity. Therefore, the Cost-effectiveness of one Household Level Survey published is estimated at 1/93,694 Euros. Compiling the Survey with the National Level Assessment, the research activities consumed 70% of the overall budget. The cost effectiveness of the NLA published is estimated at 1/20,233 Euros. Thus, we argue that the project was mostly supportive of the research activities that contributed to the mixed results of the policy activities in enhancing policy dialogue and cooperation. However, the innovative character of these activities needs to be reminded, as well as their contribution to the content of the conducting of the policy activities and notably the TWGs.

**Conclusions:**

- The project budget was slightly overvalued
- Activity costs were slightly undervalued compared to the personnel cost
- Most financial resources were supportive of the research activities that were cost effective
- Unplanned activities were at no cost
- Policy activities were also cost effective as the planned budget for their implementation was short, even in the light of their mixed results

**Findings: The project budget was marginally over proportionate cost but produced unplanned outcomes with no cost. Activity costs were slightly under-evaluated compared to the personnel. The project cost efficiency was acceptable.**

**5.2. Timeline Efficiency**

All the activities faced delays in every country apart from the first TWG, some Study Trips and the development of the Environmental Platform.

The delays mainly concern the conducting of the research activities and notably the delivery of the NLA that impacted negatively on the agenda of the policy activities. These lags could have been anticipated and questioned the timeline of further policy oriented research projects, as the time for research activities widely differs from policy building. For instance, the NLA was produced after the study trip and the definition of the survey site, and did not contribute in providing the required

information. Moreover, these delays also impacted on the planning of the TWGs and the conducting of the National Consultation. However the Policy Training was delivered in four countries before the COP21 and thus ensured a better understanding of the challenge of environmental migration prior to crucial negotiations on the topic.

Table 12: Activity Project Timeline

Country	Planned activities	DR	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam	Global Activities
S1								
S2	TWG1 EMP	TWG1	TWG1/2/3/4	TWG1	TWG1			SM
S3	NLA, RT, ST, TWG2	TWG2, ST		TWG2, ST	TWG2, ST	TWG1/2, ST		EMP
S4	TM		ST	TWG3			TWG1	
S5	CS, TWG3	TWG3	RT, CS			TWG3	ST	
S6	CS, PT	RT, CS, NLA			TWG3	RT, CS, NLA	RT, NLA	
S7	(P)NC TWG4	PT	PT, NLA	PT	PT		CS	
S8	TWG5					PT	CS	TM
S9	TWG6				NLA			
S10	TWG7		TWG5	TWG4, RT, CS, NLA	TWG4, RT, CS		NLA	
S11	FCR, TWG8		TWG6		TWG5		TWG2	
S12	NC	TWG4			TWG6/7	NC		
S13					NC			
S14								FCR
S15								

TWG: Technical Working Group; ST: Study Trip; CS: Conducting Survey; RT: Research Training; PT: Policy Training; NC: National Consultation; NLA: National Level Assessment; FCR: Final Comparative Report; (P)NC: (Preparation) National Consultation; EMP: Environmental Migration Portal; SM: Survey Methodology  
TM: Training Manual

### Conclusions:

- The project faced major difficulty in implementing the project activities and conciliate research and policy agendas
- The delays in validating the NLA report impacted on the overall project timeline and thus conducted to review the project planning of the policy activities

**Finding:** *The existing conflicting agendas between research and policy activities made the conducting of the policy activities difficult as they were rooted on the research activities timeline that has been delayed. These delays therefore impacted on the overall quality of the expected results and their potential positive impact on facilitating policy dialogue and being a basis for policy formulation.*

### 5.3 Monitoring efficiency

The evaluation argues that the monitoring of the project activities was efficient. At the global level, the project coordinators in line with Focal Points ensured a tight follow-up of all the activities.

Monitoring documents were gathered in remote file hosting services to ensure continuity and the communication between the project stakeholders was permanent and qualitative. Focal Points also guaranteed a reliable monitoring of the project in the field as, for instance, the evaluation could gather roughly 90% all the minutes of all the meetings held, as well as the activity reports planned. Moreover, the project coordinators communicated reliable information on the project progress to the donor through the Interim Reports to the EU and the IDF and during presentation meetings. The evaluation work was highly facilitated, as the monitoring documents were reliable and easily accessible.

Regarding the financial monitoring of the project, the evaluation found that at the local level the compensations of local researchers differed from one country to another, and was sometimes managed by the local office and sometimes by the coordination team. For instance in Viet Nam, the financing of the consultant in charge of the NLA was ensured by the local Focal Point and was slightly delayed. Consequently, financial monitoring at the local level could have been improved. At the global level, and notably regarding the management of the IDF, the coordination team could have communicated with the fund managers better in order to ensure more visibility on the project spending.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The monitoring of the project activities was efficient at the global and local level
- The financial monitoring of the project could have been improved at the local level
- The financial monitoring of the project could have been improved regarding the activities financed by the IDF

***Findings: The monitoring of the project activities was well administrated during all the project duration. The financial monitoring of the project at the local level and at the global level regarding IDF could have been improved.***

## **6. Impact**

By assessing the impact of the project at the local and global level, the evaluation references 1) outputs evidencing an increase in knowledge and information sharing through the research activities, as well as 2) outputs revealing facilitation in policy dialogue and/or cooperation through the policy activities. This section also looks at highlighting the internal and external factors burdening the project impacts.

In order to ensure the reliability of these findings at the local level, the evaluation will report on the project impact only for the three visited countries: Dominican Republic, Mauritius and Papua New Guinea.

Those findings are mainly based on the perception of the project beneficiaries as well as observations made during the country visits.

### **6.1 Impact of the Research Activities**

#### **6.1.1 At the Global Level**

Although all the results of the project research activities were not available at the time of this evaluation, and notably the full Comparative Report, the preliminary research findings of the project were relayed by IOM presentations in international research seminars and meetings on the topics, but also through the research works of the project research consortium. Globally the initiative is welcome and its results expected by many experts and policymakers working on the topic at the global level. The project research outcomes were also spread through the distribution of its

unplanned outcomes documents framing research on the topic such as the Policy Briefs, the Global Atlas on Environmental Migration relaying the project Maps and the Glossary. Numerous authors, ranging from academics and independent experts to institutional researchers, have already cited this initiative as a major contribution in providing innovative insights able to strengthen the emerging research framework on environmental migration. Moreover, apart from presentations and citations, the recorded traffic on the Environmental Migration Portal shows that the project research results are getting attention globally.

### 6.1.2 At the Local Level

The evaluation shows that the research activities raised interest in the topic among the local academic fabric. Researchers in charge of the conducting of the NLA are provided with necessary skill to further value the data collected and the possibility to conduct additional macro-policy oriented investigations. Local researchers in charge of the HLS gain capacities in collecting household's data on the migration adaptation nexus and are able to further implement such initiatives. However, this activity did not provide local researchers with capacities required to analyse the data, especially in low-skilled countries where the data analysis was outsourced and assisted by global research partners.

Interestingly, the evaluation noted that only in Dominican Republic the NLA and HLS had a tangible impact by contributing to disseminate knowledge within the local research community during a seminar on migration organized by the researchers in charge of the writing of the NLA, in association with the ones in charge of conducting the HLS, and gathering academics from Haiti and Dominican Republic. In Mauritius, the belated validation of the NLA and the HLR did not allow the evaluation to measure any particular impact. In PNG, while the research activities contributed to foster knowledge on the topic, the recourse to international expertise did not enhance further impact in this field nationally.

#### Conclusions:

- The project research activities raised interest in the topic in the local academic fabric at the global and local level notably on the adaptation-migration nexus
- It provides the EU but also IOM with a core research group of partners
- The project preliminary research results were disseminate during international research seminars and meetings, but also the research partners works
- The Online Sharing Platform contributed to spread the impact of the findings and give local and global researchers the opportunity to produce further knowledge on the topic using the available data
- It provided researchers in charge of the conducting of the NLA with the necessary tools to further conduct macro oriented research
- It provided local researchers in charge of the HLS with the necessary skills to collect data on the migration adaptation nexus however, it did this activity did not empower them with the necessary skill to analyse the data

***Findings: The project has increased interest in environmental migration among the researchers involved and beyond. It reinforces the capacities of a core research group able to report on environmental migration and proposes evidence-based policy options. Preliminary findings of the project were widely spread, welcomed and already cited by external actors. Besides, the project fostered research capacities in countries with a pre-existing research background. The global platform ensured the dissemination of the research results of the project and wider its impact at the global level.***

## 6.2 Impact of the Policy activities

### 6.2.1 At the Global Level

The MECLEP project participated in the incremental process of producing evidence to allow EU policymakers to further include this topic in the strategies of cooperation, development (DEVCO), humanitarian aid (ECHO) and climate change (DG CLIMA). The new insights produced led to evaluate policy options and/or develop predictions for migration in the context of environmental and climate changes.

The policy tools and technics developed during the project represent a solid basis for new activities undertaken by the IOM and notably the MECC Division. The development of the Policy Training and its Training of Trainers brought additional value to IOM MECC Division and Regional Offices by increasing its capacity to sensitize its member states and the international community on the environmental climate migration nexus and advocate for human mobility as an adaptation strategy to environment and climate changes. As a result, the Training was delivered in 5 additional countries.

The experience acquired in building and coordinating TWGs strengthened the capability of the IOM to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation of its member states on the related topic and to guide policymakers towards solutions to integrate environmental migration in their National Climate Changes Policies and Plans, National Risk Reduction Policies, National Sustainable Development Plans and Regional Policy Frameworks. By combining this new tool with IOM existing capacities in Emergency and Disaster Management, the organization is now better equipped to handle the challenge of environmental migration holistically.

The Environmental Migration Portal is also a major innovative tool to promote the work of the MECC Division by offering information and support to policy-makers as well as other actors having a stake in environmental migration.

### 6.2.2 At the Local Level

In the three visited countries, the evaluation noted common trends. First, a wide majority of beneficiaries saluted the positive impact of the project in addressing knowledge gaps on the environment climate migration nexus through the presentation of the findings of the NLAs and HLSs, as well as the policy training. Second, the project contributed to facilitate policy dialogue between the TWG members who were most represented and active during the group sessions. Thus, organizations acting in the field of environment, development/planning perceived that the project contributed to enhance discussions on environmental and climate change and its impact on long-term human mobility. However, the impact of the project on policymakers acting in the other targeted sectors shows mixed results. Third, the evaluation noted some first signs of cooperation depending of the socio-economic and political context of the targeted countries regarding environment, climate change and migration.

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#### *The example of Dominican Republic*

Representatives of national authorities acting in the field of environment and development perceived that the project provided them with useful evidence-based inputs to promote environmental migration as an adaptation strategy at the national level. Hence, the project was supportive of the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy Framework, which considers migration as a coping mechanism to tackle the effect of environmental and climate change. Besides, the enrolment of the National Civilian Defence Organization and the Ministry of Interior in the policy activities led to the sensitization of national bodies responsible for the definition of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, which did not mention the management of environmental displacements,

although they are key actors in prevention, response and mitigation of environmental and climate risk inducing migration.

By gathering heterogeneous and complementary actors having a stake in the management of environmental migration, the project enlarged and enriched policy dialogue on environmental internal displacements. However, due to the difficulties faced to mobilize TWGs members, as illustrated by the low number of TWG sessions registered, the project did not strive in enhancing cooperation nationally. Besides, the project showed a limited impact on facilitating dialogue and inter-organizational collaboration regarding the recent Haitian Immigration in Dominican Republic following the 2010 earthquake and the 2016 Hurricane Mathew, although it represented the largest inflow of environmental migrants in the country. Indeed, the difficulty for Dominican authorities to design and implement a fair and effective national legal framework in the absence of a political consensus contributed to burden the impact of the project. However, interestingly, the interviews conducted revealed that the project provided new insights in the discussion on Haitian migrations by re-centring the debate on migration towards the existing common framework of environmental and climate adaptation currently developed for the whole Hispaniola Island.

### ***The example of PNG***

Given that in PNG environmental and climate migration were already identified by researchers and policymakers as a major concern before the project started, these activities were mostly perceived by beneficiaries as providing meaningful information and material to assist them in their willingness to address this challenge. As an illustration, Gwen Sissiou, Acting Executive Director of the OCCD said in October 2015: “The training workshop comes at a timely moment before the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) [...] taking place in December. PNG needs to increase its ability to anticipate and manage the effects of climate change, while integrating the associated migration risks”. Since then, the project has been supporting the implementation of different national policy frameworks which already considered migration as adaptation steps, such as PNG Climate Change Plans including NAPA, NC and INDCs, but also National Development Policies and Strategic Plans.

Moreover, even if a low number of TWGs were held, the project spread its outcomes by combining the project activities with other IOM Local Office actions already undertaken to assist national and local authorities in Emergencies and Disaster Management in order to facilitate policy dialogue and enhance cooperation. As an illustration, in 2016, most of the TWG members were integrated in the Technical Working Group on Adaptation (TWGA) led by the Adaptation Division of the OCCD supported by IOM Emergencies and Disaster Management Division, which gathers on a regularly basis national and international actors having a stake in PNG's adaptation strategy. As a result, the National Consultation of the MECLEP project was integrated in the Agenda of the third Session of the ATWG, thus widening the impact of the project.

Interestingly, as the survey targeted the specific case of the relocation of the Manam people, the coordinators decided to involve the Director of the Manam Restoration Authorities, responsible of developing the relocation plan of the Manam people displaced after the Manan island volcanic eruptions, in the policy activities. By doing so, the project contributed to facilitate policy dialogue on this specific case, which was under discussion since 2005. Even if it is too early to make sure the discussions will effectively lead to sustainably relocate the Manam people, it shows how the project can contribute to enhance policy dialogue and propose remedies to displacement of vulnerable population.

### ***The example of Mauritius***

In the case of Mauritius, the project largely contributed to sensitize national authorities on the environmental migration phenomenon and to raise interest in the topic at the highest level by involving the Prime Minister's Office in the discussions of the TWGs. Moreover, the heterogeneity

and complementarity of the policymakers involved in the project activities and their assiduity in endorsing the NLA and HLR revealed the success of the project to enhance policy dialogue.

The evaluation also noted that the project could significantly influence cooperation as TWG members chose to include the National Consultation in the Agenda High Level Dialogue (HLD) lead by the Prime Minister's Office. The project presentation, which is planned to be held in March, should follow policy and programmatic recommendations from the TWGs, HLSs and NLAs mainstreamed in a Policy Paper to be endorsed by the Prime Minister Cabinet and finally contribute to integrate measures to promote migration as an adaptation strategy in the national policy framework.

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These examples illustrate how the MECLEP project contributed to address knowledge gaps and promote information sharing but also facilitated policy dialogue on environmental migration and built a basis for cooperation, notably by targeting environmental and development organizations, and thus create synergies between authorities to prevent or manage and, in best case scenarios, promote population movements following environmental and climate hazards. However, the evaluation also revealed that the project had a limited impact when facing difficulties to organize TWGs on a regularly basis and when the political sensitivity on migration at the local, national and regional level hinders a suitable legal framework to implement further actions.

#### **Conclusion:**

- The MECLEP project participated in the incremental process of producing policy options to foster EU cooperation on the topic
- The policy tools and technics developed during the project represent a solid basis for new activities undertaken by the IOM and notably the MECC Division
- The Environmental Migration Portal is also a major innovative tool to promote the work of the MECC Division
- The project raised interest in every country but depended on political willingness to address environmental and climate change issues as well as migration
- The project targeted appropriate organizations capable of making a difference in integrating migration in their adaptation strategy
- The project targeted appropriate actors in charge of the management of long-term displacements such as relocation plans and enhance policy coherence but face more difficulties in reaching actors in charge of DRR
- As in PNG, by associating local authorities acting in sensitive areas to the TWGs, the project could contribute to more tangible solutions

***Findings: At the global level, the project provided IOM with a meaningful experience and policy tools and techniques to further enhance policy dialogue and cooperation at the global level and notably the MECC division. It also participated in fostering the EU cooperation on the topic. At the local level, the project, in the case of PNG and Mauritius, shows having a potential impact in advocating for migration to be included in adaptation strategies and thus foster the management of displaced populations and migrants, but depended on the political context. Associating local authorities to these activities could enhance the project impact. However, the evaluation shows that the policy activities seem to have more impact on organizations in charge of managing displacements/migration in the long term than the one responding to the challenge of displacement/migration in the short term.***

## **7. Sustainability**

In order to report on the sustainability of the project, the evaluation looks at the anchor points of the project outputs in long-term research and policy process at the global and local level.

## 7.1 Research activities

### 7.1.1 At the Global Level

At the global level, regarding the research activities, the IOM as well as the EU planned to use the project research results provided in a long-term perspective exceeding the project period and at the global scale.

On the one hand, IOM scheduled to further ensure visibility on the project results by planning to promote them among its research network, notably through the dissemination of the project reports and guidelines. On the longer term, the sustainability of the project research activities is ensured by the willingness of IOM to expand and improve the methodology used and replicate the conducting of NLA and HLS in further IOM member states. As an example, IOM published a NLA for Morocco in 2016 and planned to produce further NLAs notably through the EPSAIO Project. The conducting of new HLS will be planned once the Comparative Report is published and the data collected are planned to featured in the Global Migration Data Portal by GMDAC, in collaboration with the Platform on Disaster Displacement develop under the phase 2 of the Nansen Initiative on cross-border displacement.

The maintenance of research components of the Environmental Migration Portal and notably the research database and the incoming repository for the raw data collected will contribute to ensure the continuity of the investigations. The Global Atlas for Environmental Migration also ensures the sustainability of the project at the global level by providing a user-friendly document to communicate on this challenge.

On the other hand, the EU has already scheduled to make use of the data and the information provided by the project to address its knowledge gaps on the related topics and allow it to further precise possible consequences of climate change on human mobility scenarios. It also provides the EU with a core European research capacity able to conduct further investigations in the field of Environmental Migration in order to precise its migratory policy.

### 7.1.2 Local Level

At the local level, no particular exit strategies were put in place following the research activities conducted in the evaluation-visited countries apart from Mauritius, where research activities are planned to be financed by IOM through the EPSAIO Project. In some case as in Dominican Republic, the Migration Profile developed by IOM includes a section on the environment based on the MECLEP findings. Furthermore, no observation tends to confirm the development of new investigations or willingness to finance research projects on the related topics at this stage. However, in all the visited countries, local researchers were showing interest in participating in other research activities in that field, and found that it was valuable information for policymakers.

#### Conclusions:

- The IOM research strategy on environmental migration to further address knowledge gaps on the environmental climate migration nexus through the activities of the GMDAC encompasses the research activities of the project, hence ensuring the sustainability of the project research activities at the global level by:
  - Guaranteeing the dissemination and communication of the research findings in a long-term strategy, notably through the dissemination of the Comparative Report
  - Promoting the conducting of further NLA and HLS in other countries/regions

- As the EU strategy is also to address knowledge gaps and design possible long term European and global scenarios, the activities of DG CLIMA and DEVCO ensure the promotion of the research findings supported by a relevant and trained core European research team
- At the local level, except for the Republic of Mauritius which will benefit from the EPSAIO project, even if the research activities raised interest on the topic among local researchers and contributed to foster capacities, no further initiative was planned in order to sustain the project research activities except the dissemination of the produced reports

***Findings: The sustainability of the research activities are ensured by the global IOM research strategy as well as the European Commitment to address knowledge gaps on the topic and communicate on the project findings. At the local level except in Mauritius, the sustainability of the research activities will depend on local interest in the topic.***

## 7.2 Policy activities

### 7.2.1 At Global Level

The MECC Division ensures the sustainability of the Policy Trainings through a global strategy to deploy further agents on the field able to train policymakers of IOM member states as well as IOM partners. This strategy is notably supported by the delivery of Training of Trainers for IOM agents at the global level.

Moreover, the project unplanned outcomes such as policy briefs and other policy guidance tools produced by IOM and its partners on the basis of the project experience are scheduled to be further disseminated through the Environmental Migration Portal in a long-term perspective and became part of a wider set of policy tools currently developed and disseminated by the IOM and notably the MECC Division.

The EPSAIO project reveals the possibility for the IOM to continue enhancing policy dialogue and cooperation based on its previous experience of conducting TWGs on the topic and notably use at the regional level, the capacities developed through the project at the local level. Furthermore, policy training has been delivered in Madagascar in February 2017 and are planned to be conducted in Namibia and Mozambique.

### 7.2.2 At the Local Level

Focusing on the targeted countries, no particular exit strategies were planned originally. However, in Haiti, Mauritius and Papua New Guinea, the project strives to ensure the continuity of policy dialogue on environmental migration. For Haiti and Papua New Guinea, members of the TWG were integrated in consultative inter-ministerial groups contributed to the design of migration or environmental policy. In Haiti, members of the TWGs integrated the Migration Policy Task Force providing inputs on the design of the Haitian migration policy. In Papua New Guinea, as reported above, the extension of policy dialogue started during the TWG is being pursued in the session of the TWGA supported by IOM. In Mauritius, the implementation of the EPSAIO Project, financed by IDF and led by Mauritian Authorities, ensures the continuity of policy dialogue and cooperation on the related topic nationally. In Viet Nam, the research are planned to be used into another project on relocation. For the two other targeted countries, the Focal Points ensured the dissemination of the NLA and HLR to the members of the TWGs, the cancellation of the National Consultation could not further ensure the full promotion of the project results but are currently under discussions to find synergies with other existing IOM projects.

## Conclusions:

- At the global level, the long term strategy of the IOM to address the challenge of Environmental Migration ensures:
  - The dissemination of the policy training globally
  - The development of further policy tools built on behalf of the project
  - The financing, through the IDF, of new projects to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation such as the EPSAIO Project
- At the local level, the continuity of activities enhancing policy dialogue and cooperation by including the agenda of TWGs in wider inter-ministerial discussion groups on adaptation and migration at the national level ensure the sustainability of these activities in Haiti, Mauritius and PNG. However, it remains dependant of local political willingness
- The sustainability of the project could have been enhanced by effectively conducting the National Consultations in all targeted countries
- The financing of new activities in the field of environmental migration by the EU could contribute to foster the sustainability of the project

***Findings: The global sustainability of the global project activities is ensured by the long-term strategy of the IOM through the empowerment of the MECC. The sustainability of the policy activities at the local level shows mixed results, notably depending on the project effectiveness and impact but also on the local political willingness in addressing this issue.***

### **7.3 The sustainability of the Financing of the Project**

The following of the financing of further activities is currently being discussed between the IOM and the European Union in association with the UNHCR. The EU could also be able to enhance the funding of “Basket Funds” similarly to the model of the “Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa”.

Moreover, considering the latest developments on climate negotiations, the perspective of a full integration of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change at the regional and global levels, could allow such initiative to be eligible to climate funds such as the Green Fund.

As the MECC Division is still in development, the IDF is also a supportive source of funding to ensure the sustainability of IOM initiatives in this field as the financing of regional activities like the EPSAIO Project. At the international level, IDF could also ensure the conducting of Policy Training worldwide as the ones conducted in Chile, Colombia or Morocco.

At the local level, the project could look for national and regional support to ensure the continuity of the action undertaken by the project.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Similar activities could be supported by:
  - The financing by DEVCO of grant project
  - EU baskets funds for emergency actions
  - International and regional Climate funds
  - The IDF and other IOM Funding

***Findings: The financing of research and policy initiative are being discussed at the EU and UN level and could ensure the sustainability of the global activities undertaken by the MECLEP Project. Internally, IOM could also provide financial support to ensure their sustainability***

## 8. Recommendations

As discussed with the project coordinator, the evaluation did not provide recommendations on the replication of the project but suggestions to improve the performance of the different activities undertaken. These recommendations are presented in the light of four out of the five evaluation criteria used to assess the project: Relevance & Effectiveness and Impact & Sustainability.

<b>General Recommendations</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Push forward the agenda on migration as an adaptation strategy to environmental and climate changes at the global level with the assistance of the EU (DEVCO, DG CLIMA, ECHO, ECCC) and in collaboration with the UNHCR</li> <li>➤ Advocate for political and financial support from Major Donor Countries, notably EU Donor countries</li> <li>➤ Advocate for political and financial support from the international community, notably through climate funding</li> <li>➤ Redefine IOM governance of research policy oriented projects on Environmental Migration regarding the new IOM organizational chart (MECC and GMDAC)</li> <li>➤ Enlarge the research consortium with renown investigation centers from the developing countries</li> <li>➤ Foster IOM local office capacities to be able to continuously promote policy dialogue and enhance cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>Relevance &amp; Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Research Activities</b>	<b>National Level Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Anchor the report in the National Agenda for Adaptation</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the data collection process by planning key interviews of policymakers to ensure report on the latest policy developments</li> <li>➤ Reinforce the Report Outline and notably Section 3 to effectively present NLA findings and meaningful policy options</li> </ul>
	<b>Household Level Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop a clear data collection process for the Qualitative interviews</li> <li>➤ Harmonize the data collection process of the Quantitative Survey</li> <li>➤ Plan a clear methodology for the data analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Activities</b>	<b>Technical Working Group</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop a standardized and replicable methodology to identify local policymakers</li> <li>➤ Involved more actors in charge of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The management of DRR notably when the IOM plays a pro-active role in this field at the national level</li> <li>- Local authorities dealing with population movements linked to climate change, specifically the one acting in vulnerable areas</li> <li>- International cooperation actors having a stake in adaptation</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Look for political support to strengthen policy dialogue and enhance cooperation between actors</li> <li>➤ Link the TWG content to the international regional and national Agenda for adaptation</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Activities</b>	<b>Policy Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the promotion of the National Consultation since the early-on development of the project</li> <li>➤ Look for partnerships of international organizations in addition of valuable local policymakers Linked the Training Activities with on-going policy dialogue on adaptation</li> </ul>

	<b>National Consultations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the promotion of the National Consultation since the early-on development of the project</li> <li>➤ Look for partnerships of international organizations in addition of valuable local policymakers</li> </ul>
	<b>Global Online Sharing Platform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop a raw data base</li> </ul>
<b>Impact &amp; Sustainability</b>		
<b>Research Activities</b>	<b>National Level Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the National Level Assessment in further other geographies</li> <li>➤ Involve policymakers in the early stage of development of the report</li> <li>➤ Endorse the report by local authorities</li> </ul>
	<b>Household Level Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the conducting of HLS in further other geographies</li> <li>➤ Harmonize the data collection process in order to foster data reliability</li> <li>➤ The policy training could further enhance researcher capacities in analysing data on the migration-adaptation nexus depending of local capacities</li> <li>➤ Reinforce the coherence of the Household level report to improve comparativeness between the different surveys conducted</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Activities</b>	<b>Technical Working Group</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Look for political support to endorse the policies emerging from TWGs dialogue</li> <li>➤ Anchor TWG dialogue into the National Agenda on Adaptation</li> <li>➤ Strength Focal Point capacities to better assist the Chairs and members of the TWG</li> <li>➤ Develop an exit strategy to ensure the continuity of policy dialogue and cooperation at the national level as in Haiti and PNG or at the Regional Level with international support as in Mauritius</li> <li>➤ Look for synergies with national, regional and international on-going initiatives in the field of adaptation</li> </ul>
	<b>Policy Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide training of trainers to IOM local office staff</li> <li>➤ Deployed training session worldwide</li> <li>➤ Anchor the conducting of the Training into the National Regional or International Agenda for Adaptation</li> </ul>
	<b>National Consultation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure political visibility to the consultation</li> <li>➤ Integrate international cooperation partners</li> <li>➤ Anchor the Consultation in the national Agenda for Adaptation</li> </ul>
	<b>Global Online Sharing Platform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the promotion of the of the project results</li> <li>➤ Keep the portal updated on a long-term basis</li> </ul>

## 9. Annexes

### Annex A: References

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## Annex B: National and Regional Policies and Frameworks

Country	National or regional policies and frameworks	Types of mobility covered
<b>National Climate Change Policies and Plans</b>		
Dominican Republic	NC to the UNFCCC (2003, 2009) National Adaptation Plan for Action (2008) Strategic Plan for Climate Change (PECC) 2011–2030	Rural–urban
Haiti	NC to UNFCCC (2002, 2013) National Adaptation Plan for Action (2006) Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Haiti (2013)	Rural–urban
Kenya	NC to UNFCCC (2002) National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) National Climate Change Action Plan (2012)	Rural–urban
Mauritius	NC to UNFCCC (1999, 2011) Climate Change Action Plan (1998) Climate Change Division (2010)	–
Papua New Guinea	National Communication (NC) to UNFCCC (2000) National Action Plan (2005) Interim Action Plan for Climate-Compatible Development (2010) Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) (2012)	Relocation/ resettlement
Viet Nam	NC to UNFCCC (2003, 2010) National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (2008) National Climate Change Strategy (2011) National Action Plan to Climate Change 2012–2020 (2012)	Relocation/ resettlement
<b>National Disaster Risk Reduction Policies</b>		
Haiti	National Plan for Disaster Risk Management (2001)	Emergency evacuation
Kenya	The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act (2012)	–
Papua New Guinea	The Disaster Management Act (1987) Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management National Framework for Action 2005–2015 (2005)	Emergency evacuation
Viet Nam	The National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 (2007)	Emergency evacuation
<b>National Sustainable Development Plans</b>		
Dominican Republic	Plan for Economic Development Compatible with the Climate Change (DECCC) 2011–2030	–
Haiti	National Action Plan for the Environment (PAE, 1999)	–
Kenya	National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Arid and Semi-arid Lands, Vision 2030 National Environmental Policy (2013)	Rural–urban
Papua New Guinea	Medium Term Development Plan 2011–2015 (MTDP)	Resettlement/ relocation, rural–urban
<b>Regional Policies and Frameworks</b>		
Haiti	Caribbean Regional Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) (2013)	International migration
Kenya	East African Community Climate Change Policy (2009)	Rural–urban
Papua New Guinea	Pacific Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015 (Madang Framework) Pacific Islands Framework for Action and Climate Change 2006–2015 Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (2013)	–

Source: Kelsaite L. and Mach E.: Policy Brief Series Volume 1: Migration as Adaptation?, IOM

## Annex C: Completed Project Logical Framework

Expected results	Activities	Logical Framework Indicators	Achievements	
New empirical research is made available on the impacts of the environment on migration to governments and relevant stakeholders	Carry out 6 national assessments in the 6 target countries for the action and publish results	6 new national assessments are published (baseline=0)	6 National Assessment were published in every targeted country	
	Carry out 6 representative household surveys in migrant destination areas vulnerable to environmental change and publish results	6 new household level survey analyses are published (baseline=0)	5 Household Level Surveys has been conducted analysed and published in Mauritius, Vietnam, Kenya, Haiti, Dominican Republic  1 Qualitative Survey has been conducted, analysed and published in PNG	
	Carry out 1 comparative study based on the actions results across all 6 countries	1 comparative study is published (baseline=0),	1 comparative study has been published	
	Create a Global Online Information Sharing Platform on Migration, Environment and Climate Change to showcase results of the action and other readily available information on migration and the environment globally	1 new website/information sharing platform is created	1 website has been created and is working	
Local researchers have the additional skills to collect information on migration due to environmental change locally	Hold local researcher capacity building workshops in all 6 countries	At least 90 local researchers participate in local researcher training (baseline=0)	Participants of local researcher in the training:	
			Dominican Republic: 5 Haiti: 22 Kenya: 5	Mauritius: 13 PNG: 24 Vietnam: 8
			Total: 42/90	
	Local research teams carry out the surveys mentioned in 1a	At least half of those trained are involved in the action's field research	% of local researchers trained involve in the fieldwork:	
		Dominican Republic: 100% Haiti: 100% Kenya: 100%	Mauritius: 100% PNG: 70% Vietnam: 100%	

Expected results	Logical Framework Indicators	Achievements	
Policy coherence and cooperation is facilitated on environmental migration nationally and across regions	1 technical working group is set up in each of 6 countries (baseline=0)	6 Technical working Group has been set up.	
	The TWGs meet at least 8 times during the implementation	Number of TWG held: Dominican Republic: 4 Haiti: 6 Kenya: 4	PNG: 4 Mauritius: 8 Vietnam: 2
Government actors have the skills and tools to take action on environmental migration is enhanced	At least 120 policymakers are trained during capacity building workshops (baseline =0)  20 per country	Number of person trained:	
	At least 80% score about 70% in final evaluation	Dominican Republic: 21 Haiti: 22 Kenya: 16	Mauritius: 19 PNG: 24 Viet Nam: 0
	Estimates of participants impressions of the training equal or up to 3 on a scale of 4 based on training evaluation:  Dominican Republic: 100% Haiti: 100% Kenya: 94%	Mauritius: 93% PNG: 100% Viet Nam: None	

## Annex D: Data on policy activities

### Technical working group members by country

<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Haiti</b>
Ministerio del medio ambiente	Ministère de l'environnement
Federación Dominicana de Municipios	Ministère de l'intérieur et des collectivités territoriales
Fundación Naturaleza Ambiente y Desarrollo	Université d'Haiti / Consultant
Consejo Nacional De Cambio Climático	Primature / CDES
Ministerio Economía Planificación y Desarrollo	
Vice Ministro Economía, Planificación, y Desarrollo	
INTEC – Grupo Jaragua	
Comisión Nacional De Emergencias	
CIES / UNIBE	
Consortio Ambiental Dominicano	
Ministerio de Agricultura	
Instituto Nacional de las migraciones	
Defensa Civil	
Vice Ministro Interior y Policía	
European Union	
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Mauritius</b>
National Environment Management Authority	Prime Minister Office
Kenya Meteorological Department	Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development
African Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	Commission for Environment
Department of Immigration Services	Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development & Family Welfare
Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Centre
African Migration and Development Policy Centre	The Mauritius Council of Social Services
University of Nairobi	Oceanographic Institute
National Drought Management Authority	National Council for sustainable development
International Centre for Research in Sustainable Development	Ministry of Land and Housing
National Environment Management	Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ministry of Energy & Public Utilities
Kenya Climate Innovation Centre	Food and Agricultural Research & Extension Institute
	Ministry of Ocean Economy, MR, Fisheries, Shipping & Outer Island
	University of Mauritius
	European Union
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>Viet Nam</b>
Office of Climate Change and Development	Committee for Social Affairs, National Assembly of Viet Nam
International Union for the conservation of Nature	Institute of Sustainable Development and Regional Linkages
Papua New Guinea Immigration	Central Association for Gardening
University of Papua Guinea	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Department of National Planning	Institute of Human Geography
National Statistical Office	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
Department of Provincial and Local Governments Affairs	
UN Habitat	
New Zealand High Commission	
French Ambassador	
Manam Restoration Authority	
Transparency International	
European Union	

### Data on participants to the TWG Sessions:

TWG						
Type of organizations	Dom Rep	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam
Prime Minister Services	0	1	0	1	0	0
National and Local Authorities	8	2	3	8	4	2
National Agencies	1	0	4	4	2	3
Academics	2	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Society	3	0	3	0	2	0
International Organizations	1	0	1	1	4	0
Total	15	4	12	15	13	6
Field of Expertise	Dom Rep	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG	Viet Nam
Environment	4	1	6	3	2	2
Migration	1	0	2	0	1	0
Development/Planning	6	3	4	9	5	4
Safety	2	0	0	1	0	0
Security	1	0	0	0	0	0
Statistics	0	0	0	1	1	0
International Relations	1	0	0	1	4	0
Total	15	4	12	15	13	6

	DR	Haiti	Kenya	Maur.	PNG	Viet.
Number of Technical Working Group Sessions	4	6	4	6	4	2
Average Number of Participants per TWGs Session	8,6	3,5	13,25	8,5	7	4,5
Average Number of Institutions represented per Technical Working Group Sessions	7	2,5	8,25	6	3	4,5

### Data on the participants to the Policy Training:

Policy Training					
Type of organizations	Dom Rep	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG
Prime Minister Services	0	1	1	0	0
National and Local Authorities	5	8	3	8	6
National Agencies	0	2	4	2	1
Academics	2	1	2	0	2
Civil Society	2	0	4	1	0
International Organizations	0	0	0	0	5
Total	9	12	14	11	14
Field of Expertise	Dom Rep	Haiti	Kenya	Mauritius	PNG
Environment	1	1	6	1	1
Migration	1	1	2	0	1
Development/Planning	4	8	5	7	6
Safety	1	0	0	1	0
Security	0	1	1	0	0
Statistics	0	0	0	1	1
International Relations	2	1	0	1	5
Total	9	12	14	11	14

## Annex E: List of the interviews conducted

	Organization	Function	First Name	Last Name
IOM MECLEP Project coordination	IOM, GMDAC	Research and Policy Officer	Susanne	Melde
	IOM, GMDAC	GMDAC Director	Frank	Laczko
	IOM, DMM	Head of MECC Division	Dina	Ionesco
	IOM, DMM	Project Assistant	Sieun	Lee
	IOM, Manila	MECLEP Administrative and Finance Assistant	Rose Ann	Lozano
	IOM MECLEP Focal Point and Manager Pilot Countries	IOM, Mauritius	Project Officer	Reshma
Head of Office			Daniel	Silva
IOM, Dom. Rep.		Chief of Mission	Jorge	Baca
		Project Officer	Alicia	Sangro
IOM, PNG		Chief of Mission	George	Gigauri
		M&E Officer	Carol	Sasa
		Emergency Disaster Coordinator	Wonesai	Sithole
		Field Officer Madang	Abraham	Sange
IOM, Kenya		Project Officer	Paul	Gitonga
IOM, Vietnam		Project Officer	Paul	Priest
IOM, Viet Nam		Project Assistant	Thi Ngoc Thu	Tran
IOM, Haiti		Chief of Mission	Gregoire	Goodstein
IOM, Haiti	Project Officer	Elisabeth	Labranche	
Donors	IOM, Dev. Fund	Fund Administrator	Alessia	Castelfranco
	European Commission	International Aid/Cooperation Officer	Sami	Zeidan
Global Research Partners	UVSQ	Head of Research	François	Gemenne
	(CEDEM), University of Liège	Researcher	Sara	Vigil
	(UNU-EHS), UN University, Bonn	Researcher	Andrea	Milan
	FLACSO (FLACSO Costa Rica)	Head of Research	Allen	Cordero
	FLACSO (FLACSO Costa Rica)	Head of Research	Guillermo	Lathrop
Local Research Partners	National Assessment, Mauritius	Consultant	Sanjeev	Sobhee
	Survey, Mauritius	University of Mauritius, Lead researcher	Riad	Sultan
	Survey, Mauritius	EMPRETEC, Researcher	Ishram	Bhodheea
	National Assessment, Dom. Rep.	UNIBE, Head of Research, consultant	Bridget	Wooding
	National Assessment, Dom. Rep.	UNIBE, Consultant	Marco	Morales
	Survey, Dom. Rep.	IDIAF, Head of Research	Pedro Juan	del Rosario
	Survey, Dom. Rep.	IDIAF, Project Manager	Julio	Morobel
	Survey, Dom. Rep.	IDIAF, Project Manager	Amadeo	Escaraman
	Survey, PNG	Consultant, Head of Research	John	Cornell
	National Assessment, Kenya	Consultant, Head of Research	Dulo	Nyaoro
	Survey, Kenya	Drylands Development Company, Head of Research	George	Odipo

	National Assessment, Haiti	Consultant, Head of Research	Hancy	Pierre
	Survey, Haiti	Head of Research	Peter	Kioy
Local policymakers	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	Ministry of Environment	Joogeesvar Shiv	Seewoobadth
	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	Ministry of Environment	David	Lan Ng
	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre	R.	Booneeady
	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	Food and Agricultural Research & Extension Institute	D.	Ramma
	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	Statistics Mauritius	L.K.	Dindoyal
	TWG Member Republic of Mauritius	Ministry of Energy & Public Utilities	D.	Itoosingh
	TWG Member Dom. Rep.	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Director	Pedro	Garcia Brito
	TWG Member Dom. Rep.	Defensa Civil, Project Manager	Ramon	Franco
	TWG Member Dom. Rep.	Defensa Civil, Vice Director de la Dirección Técnica	Delphine	Rodriguez
	TWG Member Dom. Rep.	Consortium Ambiental Dominicano	Sesar	Rodriguez
	TWG Member Dom. Rep.	FEDOMU	Beatriz	Alcantare
	TWG Member PNG	Senior Adaptation Officer / OCCD	Jonah	Auka
	TWG Member PNG	Adaptation Manager / OCCD	Emmajil	Rowanna
	TWG Member PNG	Deputy Chief Migration Officer / PNG Immigration	Solomon	Kantha
	TWG Member PNG	Provincial Administration	Christopher	Katie
	TWG Member PNG	Ministry of Planning	Gertrude	Kilepak
	TWG Member PNG	University of PNG	Alfred	Faitielli
	TWG Member PNG	Manam Restoration Authorities	Boga	Figa
	Other Policymakers PNG	Disaster Officer / MPA Madang	Rudolph	Mogaller
	Other Policymakers PNG	Project Officer / MPA Madang	David	Tulrik
Other Policymakers PNG	Madang Leader Host Community	Martin	Ururu	
Other Policymakers PNG	Director of the Provincial Aids Programme	Conrad	Waduna	
Other Policymakers PNG	VSO Staff Manager	Marshall	Jauk	

## Annex F: Evaluative Questions

Criteria
<b>Relevance</b>
- Were activities, outputs and outcomes tailored to local needs and respond to the needs of the target beneficiaries (policymakers and research practitioners)?
- Were the partners and local counterparts involved in the project relevant for the project objectives?
- Was the project aligned to or supportive of national and regional strategies of the countries involved?
- Was the project consistent with IOM and EU objectives? A particular attention will be pay to the gender sensitivity specificity of the project.
- What the project designed and based on lessons learned and good practices, especially those previously identified internally prior to the project launch?
- Was the methodology appropriate to target the research objectives? In particular, were the countries sampled relevant for the research topic?
- How was the project coherent with current/on-going initiatives?
- Was the project well supported by the local institutions and well integrated with the local social and cultural conditions?
- Do the expected outcomes and outputs of the project remain valid and pertinent as originally planned?

Effectiveness
- Were the Research Capacity Building Workshop materials and activities delivered with the expected level of quality?
- Did local researchers develop new skills through the Research Capacity Building Workshop as expected?
- Were the Assessment Reports effectively delivered?
- Did the Level Household Studies was effectively delivered?
- Were any unplanned research outputs and outcomes reached through this project?
- Did the platform make the project materials and permits available to gather the knowledge base and information sharing about migration and environmental changes and the implications for adaptation?
- Were the Capacity Policy Training materials and activities delivered with the expected level of quality?
- Did local policy makers develop new skills through the Capacity Policy Training as expected?
- Were any unplanned capacity on environmental migration output and outcomes developed through this project?
- Were the Final Comparative Report effectively delivered?
- Were the National Consultations effectively conducted?
- What are some of the results and indicators in the projects that could be used as reference?

Efficiency
- Was the budget proportionate to the outputs achieved?
- Have the available means been optimally utilized? Could this utilization have been improved?
- Were unplanned outputs achieved with additional cost? Was the investment worth it?
- Were the project activities undertaken and were outputs delivered on time?
- Were the research teams (Partners and Local Researcher) robust enough to conduct field research?
- Were the consultants robust enough to conduct national assessment?
- Were the consultants and project team robust enough to develop trainings materials and activities?
- Was the platform developed in an efficient manner?
- How was the project monitored throughout its development?
- Was the donor fully notified of project updates/changes?
- What is the level of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid response to changes in circumstances?

### Impact

- Were the whole target beneficiaries reached as expected? Did the activities reach more beneficiaries than expected?
- Did the research activities contribute to the development of new research activities dealing with environmental migration?
- Did the activities contribute to the development of policies on environmental migration, either on a local or national level?
- Did the project activities enhance policy coherence and cooperation on environmental migration?
- Did the impact come from the project activities, from external factors or from both?
- What did the target groups and other stakeholders perceive on themselves to be the impact of the project?
- Did the platform development activity and the communication of project findings on environmental reach the targeted audience?
- To what extent did the livelihood of the population administrated by the final beneficiaries improve owing to the final policy recommendations?

### Sustainability

- Did the project coordinators - implemented a coherent exit strategy and was well communicated to the target beneficiaries and integrated?
- Was the environmental migration issue formulation of national strategies integrated into long-term strategic orientations and viewed as an adaptation strategy?
- Was other funding allocated to support actions towards migrants impacted by environmental changes?
- Were other local actors interested in being trained on Environmental Migration nexus in the countries of intervention and in the region?