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DEPARTMENT OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

MA RESEARCH PROJECT

ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AU AND EU

BY

WANYONYI SHIRLEY NEKESA

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SUPERVISOR: DR SHAZIA CHAUDHRY

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DECLARATION

DECLARATION

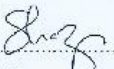
This project is my original work and has not been presented before to any university for academic award.

Signature.....

Date..... 22 NOVEMBER 2022

Wanyonyi Shirley Nekesa
R50/37450/2020

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university supervisor.

Signature.....

Date..... 22/11/2022

Dr. Shazia Chaudhry
Supervisor
Department of Diplomacy and International Studies

DEDICATION

I thank God for his blessings and seeing me through during this whole process. I dedicate this project proposal to my family and much appreciation for their support all through.

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I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to make this work a success. First, I register my gratitude to the University of Nairobi for giving me the chance to pursue my masters. Many thanks to my supervisor Dr. Shazia Chaudhry for her guidance and contribution. Once Again I thank you.

ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the trends and patterns of environmental migration, explore the role of AU and EU in development of environmental migration governance, and examine the challenges experienced by AU and EU on mitigating environmental migration. Its main focus was on examining the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance: a comparative study of AU and EU. In contrast to the long-held belief that underdevelopment, conflict, and poverty are the main causes of migration out of Africa, the study found that migration is driven by social transformation and development processes, a trend that is expected to continue. Both gradual and unexpected environmental factors can cause an environmental migration to occur. Aside from the gradual and abrupt beginning of environmental events, climate change has also produced dangerous environmental consequences that have aggravated preexisting vulnerabilities and ultimately prompted migration. The study highlighted that migration in relation to environmentally catastrophic events and climate change has increasingly been a recurrent subject in the present global agenda and has helped create worldwide standards for integration into international and national practices and policies. The study established that both AU and the EU are faced by institutional weaknesses in executing the mandate of 'environmental migration' norm setting as well as ensuring compliance to the environmentally induced migration governance. The multi-layered approach executed by both the institutions are limited by the poor cooperation and coordination of activities among the member states as well as the complexities introduced by the varying patterns and forms of migration. The study established that the development of environmental migration governance from norm setting, implementation, and norm monitoring within the policy and institutional framework of the EU and AU has showcased the need for cooperation, coordination, and partnership among the respective member states of the two regional organizations and between AU and EU. The EU has had more recognition and advocacy on environmental migration than their AU counterparts, especially the conceptualization of 'climate migrants' yet there is need for both organizations to enhance governance on environmental migration affecting both Europe and Africa. The development of environmental migration governance must take a multi-stakeholder approach from policy formulation to monitoring of compliance as an avenue of enhancing advocacy on the issue. The study recommends that there is need for both the AU and EU to develop institutional frameworks of environmental migration governance responsive to the complexities of migration contexts and patterns. The study noted that the Horn of Africa is the hardest hit by environmental migration, as result AU needs to work with IGAD and specific countries within the Horn of Africa region in order to address environmental migration within the region.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	:	Arid and Semi-Arid Locations
EA	:	East African
NACOSTI	:	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NEMA	:	National Environmental Management Authority
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNEP	:	United Nations Environment Program
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commission on Refugees

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Background to the Study

Environmental migration refers to the movement of people, either voluntary or forced, from their home region due to long-term or sudden changes in their regional or local environment.¹ These changes compromise the livelihood or well-being of individuals and communities, and include increased drought, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunami, desertification, sea level rise, flooding, among other environmental hazards. Environmental migration remains a modern era global challenge with its impact spanning the social, political, and economic spheres of life despite the diverse technicalities in its conceptualization.

According to the 2022 GRID report by Internal Displacement Migration Centre (IDMC), 23.7 million cases out of the 38 million new internal displacements across 141 territories or countries in 2021 were disaster driven.² National rankings on the basis of the counts of internally displaced people due to disasters showed that the top five countries includes; South Sudan, Ethiopia, Philippines, China, and Afghanistan, in the order of increasing frequency respectively.³ Around 2.6 million people were internally displaced in the sub-Saharan Africa region in 2021 as a result of disasters, while 11.6 million people were displaced domestically as a result of violence and conflict, making up 80% of all internal displacements worldwide as a result of violence and conflict.⁴

¹ Dun, Olivia V., and François Gemenne. "Defining 'environmental migration'." (2008): 10.

² Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. "Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022." *IDMC*, 2022.
<https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2022/>

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid, p-34.

The main causes of the significant number of internally displaced persons in the area were the conflicts in the Central African Republic (CAR), Burkina Faso, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. In 2021, there were 61,000 and 276,000 internally displaced individuals in Europe and Asia due to conflict, violence, and disaster, respectively.⁵ The most prominent included Canary island volcanic eruption in Spain, flooding and storms in Central and Western Europe and Mediterranean wildfires.

The world is currently experiencing profound climatic changes with subsequent impact on the environment. Observed climate change patterns including atmospheric warming, melting ice and rising sea levels have reached unprecedented levels in the last few decades and are predicted to continue in the millennia. As a result of mass human movement brought on by population displacement, it has been noted that the greatest effect of climate change currently being seen is this. Resettlement programs are being adopted more frequently as a climate change adaptation mechanism as a result of the rising number of people who are relocated globally due to the effects of climate change. Typically, resettlement is a government intervention programme aimed at shifting groups of people or communities to another location in order to assist them in restoring livelihoods, living standards, and facilitate access to resources and services.⁶ However, it frequently involves more than just the government and other parties, including bilateral partners, international development partners, international non-governmental organizations, charities, businesspeople, and civil society organizations.

Often, resettlement is targeted at people in highly disadvantaged areas, people with nomadic lifestyles, people in disaster affected areas, people living in protected forest areas, and areas for

⁵ Gemenne, Francois, and Pauline Brucker. "From the guiding principles on internal displacement to the Nansen Initiative: What the governance of environmental migration can learn from the governance of internal displacement." *International Journal Of Refugee Law* 27, no. 2 (2015): 245-263.

⁶ Ferris, E. (2012). *Protection and Planned Relocations in the Context of Climate Change*. UNHCR Geneva.

special development. Once resettled, environmental migrants receive strong rehabilitation and reintegration support in order to build new livelihoods and make a contribution in long-term economic development.⁷

According to Nelson, modern resettlement programs are varied and can be seen as a way to manage vulnerability and exposure to the effects of climate change.⁸ The scholar contends, however, that resettlement programs help disadvantaged individuals not just by giving them houses, land, infrastructure, and skills to manage their new surroundings, but also by encouraging them to adopt a creative mind-set that might support self-reliance. The main goal of resettlement programs is often to raise the pre-resettlement standards of the individuals who are relocated. According to Bartolome et al., relocation should be focused on improving people's access to resources, economic and social possibilities, improved livelihood methods, expanded legal entitlements, and the creation of an enabling and congenial environment before it is ever contemplated.⁹ The scholars further point out that resettlement are always planned and implemented as part of a development programme geared towards rehabilitating refugees or resettlers and enable them achieve sustainable social and economic livelihoods.

Millions of individuals have been forcibly moved worldwide as a result of the surge in environmental migrants during the past ten years. According to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), 211 million people are directly impacted by climate change each year, and the number of environmental migrants has tripled over the previous ten years to 2

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Nelson, V. (2009). *Climate Change and Migration: A Framework for Analysis*. Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich.

⁹ Bartolome, L., De Wet, C., Mander, H., and Nagraj, V., (2000). *Displacement, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reparation, and Development*, WCD Thematic Review 1.3 prepared as an input to the World Commission on Dams. Cape Town: www.dams.org.

billion people globally.¹⁰ Despite the fact that resettlement programs have been around for a while, they have only lately come to light as a result of the catastrophic effects that climate change is currently having on the world. There is no question that the severity of the situation has progressively worsened over the past several decades, and research suggests that the phenomenon of environmental migrants is a global problem that affects millions of men, women, boys, and girls worldwide. According to Teshome, if climate change is not controlled in a timely manner, it will become a long-lasting phenomenon.¹¹ It is becoming more widely accepted that the growth in the population affected by climate change is more a result of increased vulnerability to risks than of an increase in the frequency of hazards brought on by climate change. The importance of migration and resettlement as major adaptive methods has therefore been acknowledged.

According to Ossman, due of the disruption and destruction to their regular way of life, environmental migrants are typically disproportionately sensitive to the risks of climate change. However, they cannot be considered to be one homogeneous social category.¹² They are people with their own problems, concerns, and coping mechanisms. Additionally, as a social category, environmental migrants have very little voice and unclear social status within their own countries. A huge number of environmental migrants within a country raise serious human rights and humanitarian issues, as well as concerns about their living conditions, and social welfare. Additionally, it is becoming more widely recognized as a threat to national stability and security that people will continue to be displaced due to climate change. Environmental migrants usually face marginalization; suffer all types of fears, threats and insecurities. Evidently migration of

¹⁰ Ibid,p-27.

¹¹ Teshome, R., (2012). *Environmental Refugees: Myth or Reality?* In New Issues in Refugee Research, Working Paper No. 34, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva.

¹² Ossman, S., (2004). *Studies in Serial Migration*. International Migration, 42[4], 11-122.

such high magnitude requires a multilateral institutional solution or approach. However, governance on the environmental migration poses a substantial challenge, not least due to its diverse conceptualization in as far as the parameters and contents of the concept are concerned. Horizontal and vertical fragmentation on environmental migration governance is a challenge to the policy makers. The dynamics of migration, whether internal regional or global, require a comprehensive approach. Regional institutions have a critical role of enhancing coherency in the governance framework for migration induced by environmental factors. The present study is motivated in establishing the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance: A comparative study of AU and EU

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

In several places of the world, human settlement is currently uninhabitable due to the effects of climate change. More people have had to think about how to best adapt to the impacts as climate change's effects become more obvious. While some in-situ adaptation measures have been feasible in number of cases, in certain circumstances resettlement has been the only viable option in Europe. Resettlement programs, according to De Wet, have always been a smart and sustainable climate change adaptation technique that have either been a proactive or reactive approach in the event that environmental degradation is so severe that people are compelled to transfer to another site.¹³ The scholar claims that one of the main advantages of resettlement programs is that it gives environmental migrants access to a more welcoming environment.

Arnall postulates that migration linked to environmental change as an issue in both EU and AU. In both organizations, the scholar argues that there exists a legal and policy challenge in their

¹³ De Wet, C., (2004). Why do things so often go wrong in resettlement in *People, Space and the State: Migration, Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia* edited by A Pankhurst and F Pigué. Addis Ababa: ESSWA and the United Nations Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia.

role to address environmental migration. For instance, in Europe, at the initial stage, most environmental migrants, for the most part, are happy with better access to housing, water, social services and medical care. However, in Africa most resettlement schemes have been characterized by a number of shortcomings which include poor selection of resettlement sites, insufficient compensation and incentives for resettled refugees, adoption of a top-down approach in planning and implementation, security concerns in resettlement sites, and inadequate logistic resources for implementation of resettlement plans.¹⁴ Such shortcomings have therefore always casted doubts as to the role of EU and AU. It is therefore out of such shortcomings that the present study is given an impetus into establishing the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance: A comparative study of AU and EU.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the trends and patterns of environmental migration?
2. What is the role of regional organisations such as the AU and EU in development of environmental migration governance?
3. What are the challenges experienced by the AU and EU in managing environmental migration?

1.4 General objective

The general objective of the study was to establish the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance: A comparative study of AU and EU

¹⁴ Foresight. (2011). *Migration and Global Environmental Change (2011) Final Project Report*. The Government Office for Science, London.

1.4.1 Specific objectives

1. To examine the trends and patterns of environmental migration.
2. To explore the role of regional organisations such as AU and EU in development of environmental migration governance.
3. To examine the challenges experienced by AU and EU on mitigating environmental migration.

1.5 Literature Review

1.5.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The current section presents theoretical models that explain resettlement schemes for climate refugees. The literature examined offers three theoretical models that can be used as an explanatory framework for resettlement schemes for climate refugees. The theoretical models are the diffusion theory of resettlement, migration theory and sense of place approach. Below is an exploration of the models:

1.5.1.1 Diffusion Theory of Resettlement

The theory was first coined by Mengistu Woube and is widely applied and practised in natural sciences. According to Woube, population displacement or resettlement manifests itself in four stages.¹⁵ The first stage is the physical movement of re-settlers into the new settlement sites; second stage is adaptation to the new biophysical environment; third stage is the attainment of socio-economic development by re-settlers; and fourth stage is re-settlers managing the biophysical environment. The diffusion theory of resettlement attempts to explain the laws of spatial

¹⁵ Woube, M. (2005). *Effects of Resettlement Schemes on the Biophysical and Human Environments: The Case of the Gambela Region, Ethiopia*. Boca Raton, Florida: Universal Publisher.

distribution by making comparisons between human re-settlement and the process of competition that takes place in plant ecology. The theory makes the claim that different plant species have origins and agents that aid in their travel. When it comes to people, sometimes the agent that facilitates movement and resettlement in new areas is the government. Such movements sometimes takes place when the government first of all selects people for resettlement and considers resettlement areas; two, re-settlers are moved to the new settlement sites; three, re-settlers get to have sometime in order to adapt to new environments.¹⁶

1.5.1.2 Migration Theory

According to migration theory, the flow of people from one place to another has been witnessed throughout human history. Migration can be a voluntary, temporary, seasonal or a permanent process. Numerous things, such as a natural disaster, conflict, famine, or the desire for better social and economic prospects, can cause mass migration.¹⁷ Migration, according to Ghosh, requires persons who decide to move to make a difficult trade-off since they must weigh the benefits and drawbacks of their decision.¹⁸ In other words, the relationship between pull and push variables can be thought of as the mechanism that controls migration. While pull-factors like greater economic prospects serve as a less serious reason for migration, push factors like war, hunger, persecution, and environmental disaster frequently force individuals to leave. According to migration theory, when any of these variables outweigh the benefits of remaining in a specific location, movement will take place.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Carminati, D., (2013). *Climate Change and Displacement; Protecting Whom, Protecting How?* Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection.

¹⁸ Ghosh, P., (2004). *Unwanted and Uprooted; A Political Study of Migrants, Refugees, Stateless and Displaced of South Asia.*

Massey et al. stress the value of social or familial networks in limiting or facilitating migration.¹⁹ These family or social networks have a way of fostering a sense of origin, place, culture, and shared history. While these networks serve to forge solid economic, political, and community ties and hence deter migration, they can also minimize the expenses related to moves and offer a quick supply of economic and social capital for more recent migrants. However, the presence and significance of such networks tend to make relocation decisions more difficult. According to Brown, while discussing climate refugees, migration literature frequently alludes to distress migratory patterns, which are sparked by abrupt environmental changes that jeopardize resources required for existence in a specific location.²⁰

1.5.2 Empirical Literature Review

1.5.2.1 Trends and Patterns on environmental migration

In the post-colonial era, migration from, within, and toward Africa is examined by Flahaux and De Haas, as well as its causes and development.²¹ The study is based on the Global Bilateral Migration Database (GBMD) and Determinants of International Migration's visa and immigration databases (DEMIG project). Contrary to the widespread belief that Africa is a "continent on the move," the authors come to the conclusion that the intensity of intra-African migration has decreased. Flahaux and De Haas contend that these beliefs are based on generalizations rather than empirical study findings and link the trend of diminishing intra-African migration to the establishment of barriers that restrict free movement, inter-state conflicts, and the growth of nationalism. In contrast to the long-held belief that

¹⁹ Massey, D., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., Taylor, J., 1993. "Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal." *Population and Development Review* 19 (13):431-66

²⁰ Brown, D., (2015). *Chapter 2: Climate Change Refugees: Law, Human Rights and Ethics*. In *Towards a Refugee Oriented Right of Asylum*, 43-66.

²¹ Flahaux, M.L., and Hein De Haas. "African migration: trends, patterns, drivers." *Comparative Migration Studies* 4, no. 1 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-015-0015-6>

underdevelopment, conflict, and poverty are the causes of this Africa's migration, the study also points out that the migration out of Africa is driven by social transformation and development processes, a trend expected to continue.

Hoffmann et al. posit that environmental hazards influence migration albeit with variation of context.²² In order to estimate the effects of rapid-onset and slow-onset events on global migration, this study used a meta-analysis approach to gather information from 30 national-level studies. The study's findings include that most non-OECD countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America, have a strong connection between the environment and migration. Environmentally induced migration is also primarily internal, with middle- and low-income countries as its likely destinations.²³

Some African countries with privileges and who have exploited the services of other members of the African Union even turn to xenophobic attacks. Coordination of activities and harmonization of regional efforts aimed at mitigating environmental migration within the AU framework are limited by availability of funding at the disposal of the AU to implement the derived policy action. In instances where the AU or the RECs are funded by external agencies such as the EU, then it is a case of 'those who pay the piper calls the tune'.²⁴ The resultant policy frameworks governing migration are thus aligned in favors of the interests of these external actors as opposed to finding suitable and long lasting solutions to the local migration challenges facing the continent.

²² Hoffmann, Roman, Anna Dimitrova, Raya Mutarak, Jesus Crespo Cuaresma, and Jonas Peisker. "A meta-analysis of country-level studies on environmental change and migration." *Nature Climate Change* 10, no. 10 (2020): 904-912.

²³ Ibid, P-2.

²⁴ Lavanex, Sandra, and Ucarer, Emek M. "The external dimension of Europeanization: The case of immigration policies." *Cooperation and conflict* 39, no. 4 (2004): 417-443

While migration is a personal decision, its implications are global and requires regional and international cooperation and coordination to counter negative impacts as well as exploit its positive aspects.²⁵ Security concerns of individual AU members also limit the compliance of some nations to the stipulations of the AU and other regional structures of governance given the threat uncontrolled inflow of migrants can pose to the national security of an individual country.²⁶ Freedom of movement whether induced by climate change or other factors, is likely to increase the prevalence of drugs and human trafficking. It is therefore a challenge to individual AU member states to fully comply with the directives of the RECs and even the AU when their national security is threatened.

The implementation of AU policies on migration governance has been poor even though the institution has so far developed a number of policies concerning regulation of migration. Inadequate commitment of various African states towards the implementation of these policies, insufficient capacity building and inadequate funding among implementing agencies, and lack of complementarities and coherence are some of the factors that have marred and limited the regional and continental cooperation and coordination AU's activities.²⁷ According to Spillane et al. the failures of policy implementation, often arise from poor supervision of the implementation process and the formulation of poorly-defined policy outcomes.²⁸

According to De Haas, environmental variables only little influence the patterns and trends of migration in the Mediterranean region, with political and economic considerations being the

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Badewa, Adeyemi S. "Monitoring Migration Policy Frameworks, Treaties and Conventions for Development in Africa." *Journal of African Studies* 9, no. 1 (2020): 23-49

²⁸ Spillane, J, B. Reiser, and T. Reimer. "Policy Implementation and Cognition: Reframing and Refocusing Implementation Research. *Review of Educational Research* 72, no. 3 (2002): 387-431.

main drivers.²⁹ The author utilizes exploratory study to examine the region's ancient, present, and future migration drivers. This study notes that while the role of demographic and environmental factors are indirect, probabilistic, and limited, the factors will likely have an impact on internal movements rather than massive global migration. The Mediterranean region is also likely to attract Sub-Saharan migrants in the future.

There is a limited regional approach in terms of cooperation and coordination of policies to fully address migration and related challenges, despite the rising numbers of migrants driven by the effects of climate change and the complexity of migratory flows across and within different regions of the African continent. For instance, some member states of the AU, like Libya, are in support of regional governance structures but at the same time are leading in the deportation of Africans hence limiting their freedom of mobility.

1.5.2.2 The role of AU and EU in the development of environmental migration governance

Wallace et al. posit that EU has the mandate to advance legal framework, policies and strategic plan on areas such as foreign policy, migration, common market, and environmental policy.³⁰ The study further explores the link between EU's policy-making mechanisms and modes and their implementation among the member states while considering the impact of key global developments. According to Geddes and Somerville, EU is specifically a vital actor in extensive debate concerning migration and environmental change due to its prowess and superiority as a

²⁹ De Haas, Hein. "Mediterranean migration futures: Patterns, drivers and scenarios." *Global Environmental Change* 21 (2011): S59-S69.

³⁰ Wallace, Helen, Mark A. Pollack, Christilla Roederer-Rynning, and Alasdair R. Young, eds. *Policy-making in the European Union*. Oxford University Press, USA, 2020.

regionalized supranational governance structure on matters concerning migration and environmental policy.³¹

According to Adepoju, AU acts as a legislative council to develop and enforce strategic framework for the governance in migration within and out of all its member states.³² In 2001, Organization of African Unity's council of ministers met and developed a strategic framework focusing on Africa's migration policy. Adepoju posit that AU also developed African Union's Common position on migration matters through its Algiers meeting held in April 2006. He further asserts that the AU fosters inter- and intra- regional cooperation among its members on matters of migration.³³ The AU held joint meetings with EU in Libya on 22-23 November 2006, a meeting that sanctioned partnership and cooperation on migration matters between nations of destination, transit, and origin.

According to Friedrich, participatory democracy form of governance in the EU enhances cooperation and inclusion of numerous stakeholders with diverse perspectives and concerns in its policy making processes on matters of migration and environment.³⁴ The study cites the inclusion of key stakeholders such as CSOs, NGOs, and member states as a key prerequisite in the advancement of the policies of EU concerning migration and environmental issues. Zapata-Barrero posit that the EU outlines a normative map of ethical code of practice which influence

³¹ Geddes, Andrew, and William Somerville. "Migration and environmental change in international governance: the case of the European Union." *Environment and Planning C: government and policy* 30, no.6 (2012): 1015-1028.

³² Adepoju, Aderanti. *Migration in sub-Saharan Africa*. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Friedrich, Dawid. "Participatory Democracy in the European Union? European Governance and the Inclusion of Civil Society Organizations in Migration and Environmental Policies." In *Fifteenth International Conference of the Council for European Studies*, vol. 29. 2006.

the behavior of member states on inter-European state relations, and migrant admission policies.³⁵

Dick and Schraven postulate that African Union has defined strategic guidelines and norms that control forced displacements of people and migration.³⁶ This study further highlights the role played by regional organizations such as ECOWAS and IGAD on migration governance and how such organizations complement the action plan and initiatives of African Union. Dinbado and Badewa also assert that the African Union has entered into many treaties and conventions as well as adopted numerous policy frameworks that outline comprehensive guidelines on collaboration on migration related issues such as rights of migrants, border administration, among others.³⁷ The study also emphasizes on the significance of AU's continued rigorous engagement of all stakeholders on migration agenda to leverage on the socio-economic benefits of harnessing human mobility for Africa's development.

1.5.2.3 The challenges experienced by AU and EU on mitigating environmental migration.

According to Somerville, the challenges arising from conceptualization and measurement of environmental migration policies and politics nexus has resulted in contestation on policy, legal, pattern, and causality remedies.³⁸ It is further said that despite the increased interest in environmental migration among advocates, legislators, academics, and even local organizations, meaningful understanding of the subject will only be attained if the processes of environmental movement are properly conceived.

³⁵ Zapata-Barrero, Richard. "European migration governance: From "anything goes" to the need for ethical code." *American Behavioral Scientist* 56, no. 9 (2012): 1183-1203

³⁶ Dick, Eva, and Benjamin Schraven. "Regional migration governance in Africa and beyond: a framework analysis." *Discussion Paper*, 2018.

³⁷ Dibado, F. Mulugeta, and Adeyemi S. Badewa. "Monitoring migration policy frameworks, treaties and conventions for development in Africa." *Journal of African Union Studies* 9, no. 1 (2020): 23-49.

³⁸ Somerville, Will. "The politics and policies of environmental migration." *Improving the governance of International migration: the Transatlantic Council on Migration*, 2011

A study by Barale posit that lack of internationally shared definition of environmental migrants hamper the estimation of how many people are affected worldwide hence less focus on the policies that may remedy the situation in the EU countries.³⁹ Similar conclusions can be drawn from a research by Vlassopoulos, who claims that the effort of the international community to reduce environmental migration is hampered by the existence of various definitions of the term.⁴⁰ The study's findings demonstrate a variety of conceptualizations, including those that view climate change as a cause of a problem, a result of a problem, and an independent public challenge.

Barale also postulate that international participation of EU on matters environmental migration may be legally limited as some international institutions only permit individual states as members hence the EU is forced to rely on its member states to be represented in global fora.⁴¹ According to Barale, EU faces the treaty-making challenge in as far as environmental migration is concerned.⁴² On principle of conferral, the EU is limited on its ability to conclude global agreements on asylum and immigration policy unless conferred such competencies by member states.

According to Mezzetti and Ceschi, the European Union is faced with cooperation and coordination challenges in drafting transnational policies that meet the interests of all its members in the field of migration.⁴³ The study findings from this research further highlights the multi-layered and fragmented state of migration policies in existence and the need for

³⁹ Barale, Ilaria. "Environmental migrants under the Law of the European Union." *Luiss Guido Carli*, 2020.

⁴⁰ Vlassopoulos, Chloe Anne. "Defining environmental migration in the climate change era: problem, consequences or solution?" *Dissenting migration and climate change*, (2013): 145-163

⁴¹ Barale, Ilaria. "Environmental migrants under the Law of the European Union." *Luiss Guido Carli*, 2020.

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Mezzetti, Petra, and Sebastiano Ceschi. "Transnational policy networks in the migration field: a challenge for the European Union." *Contemporary Politics* 21, no. 3 (2015):323-340.

harmonization as a way of enforcing consistency in approach towards mitigating the challenges of migration in EU countries.

According to Omede and Ngwub, the African Union lacks institutional frameworks to track member nations' adherence to the implementation of policies like the African Common Position and the Migration Policy Framework.⁴⁴ This has limited the possibility of AU members to be held accountable in case they fail to conform to the stipulations of AU on matters concerning migration. This study also cites the tension between national security and migrant rights as a challenge to the African Union and member governments who have to strike the right balance between ensuring migrant rights and respecting the sovereignty of member states on matters of national security.

According to Castillejo, the policies and approach of both AU and EU are nonaligned, inconsistent, and conflicting thus limiting the cooperation between the two organizations in combating challenges of migration.⁴⁵ The findings from this study reveal that AU's approach to migration emphasizes on the creation of legal means of migration to European countries and the possible long term benefits of remittances from such endeavours while the approach of the EU entails prevention of migration and initiatives aimed at returning migrants back to their origin. This conflicting and divergent approach to handling the issue of migration is a challenge to the implementation of mitigation measures.

The institutional tools for ensuring that AU member states abide by such laws are limited under the migration governance policies advanced by the AU, such as the Migration Policy Framework

⁴⁴ Omede, Jolade, and Arinze Ngwub. "The Role of African Union (AU) in Curtailing Migration Problems in Africa." *Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Studies (FORMER NAME SILPAKORN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, AND ARTS)* (2017): 25-40.

⁴⁵ Castillejo, Clare. *EU engagement with African on migration: a change of approach required*. No. 9/2018. Briefing Paper, 2018.

and the African Common Position.⁴⁶ This is mainly due to various fundamental shortcomings in the political, conceptual, and institutional facets of the policies. One of the study respondent argued that even though the policies of migration governance within the AU framework emphasize human rights to ensure the well-being and social integration of migrants and their hosts, the provision of evidence-based recommendations to the AU member states is limited. This is not unique to migration in Africa; even the international human rights institutions have not been able to establish a strong link between the standards of human rights and the crucial legal framework required to uphold them.⁴⁷ The national security of several AU member states and migrant rights are increasingly at odds due to the AU's policies on migration.

Despite adopting the Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa in 2009, the AU has encountered operational difficulties in addressing displacement, which is primarily the responsibility of individual member states.⁴⁸ The response to displacement will require the development of a robust regional framework, full coordination, and cooperation between AU member states. Although it is likely that environmental factors will be considered when developing migration policies as a driver of migration, it is unlikely that this will result in the creation of a separate framework for environmental displacement given the difficulty in separating environmentally induced movement from other migration drivers.

⁴⁶ Omede, Jolade, and Arinze Ngwub. "The Role of African Union (AU) in Curtailing Migration Problems in Africa." *Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Studies (FORMER NAME SILPAKORN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, AND ARTS)* (2017): 25-40.

⁴⁷ A Study Respondent, 12th July 2022, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁴⁸ Geddes, Andrew, W. Neil Adger, Nigel W. Arnell, Richard Black, and David S.G. Thomas. "Migration, environmental change, and the 'challenges of governance'" *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 30, (2012):951 – 967.

There is no room for transparency within the operations of the AU. This is due to the fact that the AU's budget is passed by the AU Commission thus restricting the operations of the AU parliament to fulfilling its watchdog functions.⁴⁹ The governing institutions and African economies are weak. These challenges added to the shrinking global support exacerbate the already existing challenges of offering protection and assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees. For instance, the 2006 AU Ministerial meeting in Ouagadougou established wishful recommendations on how to handle refugees and IDPs, a similar fate suffered by the 2008 AU Summit on Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs in Addis Ababa, which failed to provide significant recourse to the derivations of forced migrants in Africa.

1.6 Literature Gap

Based on the literature reviewed, both EU and AU have resettlement schemes are intervention programmes aimed at shifting groups of people or affected by climate change to another location in order to assist them in restoring livelihoods, living standards, and facilitate access to resources and service. According to the literature review, the EU and AU have played a role in environmental migration for a number of decades, but their significance has only recently come to light as a result of the devastating effects of climate change. Due to a gap in the literature, the upcoming chapters will address the legal and policy framework issues that both the AU and the EU face.

1.7 Hypothesis

H1: The AU and EU, both organisations play positive role in development of environmental migration governance.

⁴⁹ Ibid

H2: There are multiple challenges experienced by the AU and EU on tackling mitigating environmental migration.

1.8 Justification of the Study

This study offers three major justifications, including policy, scholarly, and public relations.

1.8.1 Academic Justification

The study offers two contributions at the academic level. In the first place, this research is important because it will advance scholarly investigations and the work of earlier scholars on the subject, even though it agrees with earlier studies on some of the related questions surrounding the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance. The study will also make suggestions for additional research into how to limit climate migrants' speech. The literature analysis also reveals that there is a paucity of knowledge regarding the challenges the EU and AU have in addressing the governance issues encountered by climate migrants. Therefore, the goal of our research is to help close that gap.

1.8.2 Policy Justification

Building long-term relocation plans for climate refugees and understanding how, with the correct support, they may help in the construction of peaceful conditions have not been priorities for policymakers in the AU. This research will therefore give policymakers a thorough grasp of how to construct a sustainable climate refugee resettlement. Last but not least, the study's impact on policy will totally depend on how the results are used. Policymakers can develop, plan, and carry out policies using the framework provided by the study's findings.

1.8.3 General public justification

A safer society will develop if officials take the study's conclusions into account while making choices. This is due to the study's focus on governance concerns relating to climate migrants in Africa and Europe and its proposals for solutions.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

The present study will adopt the diffusion theory of resettlement under its theoretical framework. This is because the theory makes it possible for a researcher to comprehend the key phases of a resettlement process. According to the notion, a resettlement process requires three steps: moving, acclimating to the new environment, and establishing a living in the new places where people have settled. Resettlement process is however dependent on other traits of a place such as mountains, desert, lakes, culture, income, ethnicity, bureaucracy, language amongst other things.⁵⁰

1.10 Research Methodology

This section discusses the methodology of the study's research.

1.10.1 Research Design

Burns contends that a research design is a blueprint for carrying out a study with the greatest amount of control possible without messing with the validity of the results. The study design includes all of the procedures and techniques used to collect and analyze measurements of the variables indicated in the research problem, as well as the structure of the conditions or collections. A mixed method research approach was employed in this study to collect data,

⁵⁰ Woube, M. (2005). *Effects of Resettlement Schemes on the Biophysical and Human Environments: The Case of the Gambela Region, Ethiopia*. Boca Raton, Florida: Universal Publisher.

synthesize it, present it, and analyze it for clarification. The use of mixed techniques, or a fusion of qualitative and quantitative approaches, ensures the complete portrayal of all experiences or associations. Additionally, a mixed method approach encouraged a variety of viewpoints on the same events while ensuring the accuracy of conclusions drawn.

1.10.2 Study Location

The study took a comparative analysis of both EU and AU.

1.10.3 Target Population

According to Orodho, the target population is made up of all the components that contain the data the researcher is seeking.⁵¹ The respondents of the study included UNEP, NEMA, IMO, IGAD and UNHCR, EU and AU.

1.10.4 Study Sample

The number of respondents for this survey was calculated using the Mugenda & Mugenda formula when the population is larger than 10,000.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where:

n is the preferred sample size.

the appropriate confidence level's standard normal deviation, z

p is the proportion of the target population thought to contain the traits under study.

Set statistical significance level = q = 1-p

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 pq}{d^2}$$

⁵¹ Orodho, A.J., & Kombo, D. K. Research Methods. (Nairobi: Kenyatta University , 2005)

2 (.50) (.50) (0.5)

2 = 384

The following table shows how the study sample was distributed.

Table 1.1: Research Population and Sampling Technique

Category of actors (Target Population)	Actual number of respondents	Percentage distribution of the sample (%)	Sampling Procedure
UNEP	75	19.5	Purposive Sampling
NEMA	94	24.5	Simple Random Sampling
UNHCR	95	24.7	Simple Random Sampling
IMO	50	13.0	Purposive Sampling
IGAD	70	18.8	Purposive Sampling
Total	384	100	

Source: Researcher, 2020.

1.10.5 Data Sources and Data Collection Methods

In the investigation, both primary and secondary data were employed. While secondary data came from academic books, journals, magazines, papers, and the internet, primary data came through open-ended questionnaires and interview guides. Consideration should be given to the publications of significant non-profit organizations, print media, and conference proceedings reports. Mostly questionnaires were used to gather primary data. Using the same set of questions in a specific order, a group of people are asked to respond to a questionnaire in order to gather data. Kothari argues that using a questionnaire as a data collecting tool allows a researcher to get

a substantial amount of data in a short amount of time while also safeguarding the confidentiality of the information source through anonymity and standardization.⁵²

1.10.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis, in Zikmund's view, is a comprehensive process that starts as soon as data is collected and concludes when the findings are analyzed.⁵³ To ensure accuracy and completeness, the approach should comprise coding, classifying, and analyzing the data that has been received. The primary information from the questionnaire was coded and placed into a computer to provide descriptive statistics. Pie charts, graphs, and tables were created using SPSS to represent the frequencies, means, and percentages that were produced from the data analysis.⁵⁴

1.10.7 Ethical Considerations

The confidentiality of the records and the names of the participants were carefully protected by the study. Appropriate research license was requested for the study from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), a GoK organization in charge of issuing research licenses. As a result, the research was guided by Kenyan laws governing research conduct. By referencing the authors, sources, and references used throughout the investigation, the study guaranteed objectivity and academic integrity.

⁵² Kothari, C. R. Research methodology: Methods and techniques. *New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd. Publishers, 2004)

⁵³ Zikmund, W. G. Business research methods (7 th Edition). Cincinnati Publishers, OH : Thomson/South-Western, 2003)

⁵⁴ Best, M. & Kahn, A. Research methods for business students. Harlow: (Pearson education limited, 2009)

1.11 Chapter Outline

Chapter one gives a general introduction to the study. It provided the study's background, the problem statement, research questions, objectives, Empirical literature, theoretical review, hypothesis, study justification and significance, theoretical framework, and methodology.

Chapter two examined the trends and patterns of environmental migration.

Chapter three explored the role of AU and EU in development of environmental migration governance.

Chapter four examined the challenges experienced by AU and EU on mitigating environmental migration.

Chapter five was analysis chapter. The chapter analysed in detail the outcome of the data collected in the field.

Chapter six covered the summary of the findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION

2.1 Introduction

The current chapter investigates environmental migration trends and patterns. In order to do this, it evaluates the characteristics of environmental migration, the socio-environmental vulnerability of environmental migrants, and the existing global-level initiatives that aim to address environmental migration.

2.2 Features of Environmental Migration

There is little doubt that environmental causes like deforestation, climate change, desertification, degradation of agricultural areas, and water pollution are causing some parts of the world to become less habitable. Millions of people have been displaced as a result of the natural catastrophes that have doubled in frequency over the past 20 years. According to Castles, environmental migration is being triggered by both slow and sudden-onset of environmental events that exhibit varied characteristics.⁵⁵ Environmental processes that emerge gradually, interact, and are influenced by human activity are currently referred to as slow-onset events. The causes of slow-onset changes linked to human-induced climate change include increasing sea levels, desertification, droughts, increased salinization of ground water, thawing of permafrost, repeated flooding, and other environmental changes. Kalin points out to the fact that in the present decade more than half a billion people are faced by severe desertification and chronic water shortages in developing countries.⁵⁶ A few Small Pacific island nations, like the Maldives,

⁵⁵ Castles, S. (2002). *Environmental Change and Forced Migration: Making Sense of the Debate*, Working paper No. 70. UNHCR, Refugee Study Centre, Oxford University, Oxford.

⁵⁶ Kalin, W., (2010). *Conceptualising Climate-Induced Displacement*, Oxford: Hart Publishing.

Kiribati, and Tuvalu, could completely vanish within the next few decades due to increasing sea levels. This pattern is particularly noticeable in Bangladesh, where the population has been negatively impacted by yearly floods brought on by monsoon rains.

The second category which is designated as sudden on-set events represents natural processes that have developed rapidly and interact with anthropogenic activities. Notable causes of sudden on-set environmental events include extreme temperatures, windstorms, dry mass movements, landslides and flooding. This category of environmental changes has been known to result in large human displacement and cause enormous economic losses. Mann avers that anthropogenic activities have influenced the worsening of extreme weather events and notes that in the case of Hurricane Harvey which occurred in August 2017 in Houston, USA was caused by increased humidity of air which was the result of an unusual rise of temperature on maritime surface in that region.

William points out that the frequency of natural disasters has significantly increased during the past few decades.⁵⁷ Natural disasters have doubled in number from 200 to over 400 annually in just the previous three decades and are still rising. Given the scarcity of natural resources and the difficulties in providing livelihoods in the wake of natural disasters, the number of people who will be compelled to flee their homes and migrate will soon be on the rise if such a situation continues and nothing is done to remedy it.⁵⁸

2.3 Socio-environmental Vulnerability of Environmental Migrants

Environmental degradation and the resulting consequences such as migration have a collective and social dimension as their main characteristic and have the potential of impacting everyone

⁵⁷ William, B. (2017). *Ecomigration: Linkages between Environmental Change and Migration*. New York: Berghahn Books.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

irrespective of their social class. Zetter however acknowledges that some people have a much better capacity to deal with extreme events than others.⁵⁹ In light of the researcher's observation that some social groups are more at danger of environmental degradation than others due to their low purchasing power, it might be argued that the world's poor are more at risk from environmental risks than the world's wealthy. Therefore, a population's capacity for adaptive response—which takes into account how economic, social, technological, institutional, and cultural factors affect people's capacity for adaptation to the effects of environmental disruptions—depends on how vulnerable they are to extreme environmental events.⁶⁰ Because they lack the funds to build advanced warning systems or finance a quick and well-prepared departure from a disaster site, poorer countries and individuals, according to Graeme, are at a disadvantage. This supports one of the respondents' claims that apparently some parts of the world, especially the least developed ones, are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation and, as a result, are the ones where environmentally displaced people are more likely to emigrate both inside and outside of their borders.⁶¹ However, it has been crucial to take into account that migration is only one method of impacted populations' ability to adapt when analyzing the effects of environmental deterioration.⁶²

Personal choices that are typically influenced by the victims' current socioeconomic circumstances include whether to remain or leave an affected location. People that opt to remain are typically weak and impoverished, who are forced to do so owing to a lack of financial resources even when they have been adversely affected by environmental changes. A study

⁵⁹ Zetter, R. (2010). *Protecting People Displaced by Climate Change: Some Conceptual Challenges*. Oxford Hart Publishing.

⁶⁰ Graeme, H., (2008). *Migration, Development and Environment*. IOM Immigration Research Series, no. 35. Geneva: IOM.

⁶¹ A Study respondent, 23rd June 2022, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁶² Ibid.

respondent argued that climate change not only results in hazardous environmental outcomes but also exacerbates pre-existing vulnerabilities that eventually leads to migration.⁶³ This issue is more severe in areas with dense populations and significant socio-environmental vulnerability. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), several new displacements have occurred between 2018 and 2021 in high risk areas that are distinguished by high levels of socioeconomic vulnerability, low adaptation capability, and significant exposure to natural dangers.⁶⁴

According to studies, the extreme poverty that is prevalent throughout most of Africa is to blame for the worsening effects of climate change and natural catastrophes on the continent, despite the fact that Asia is the continent most severely hit by environmental disasters.⁶⁵ Numerous studies show that low-income areas suffer disproportionately from droughts, famines, flooding, and other climate change-related hardships and are also much poorer than they would be otherwise. People in poor nations who have little impact on the environment face the weight of environmental deterioration, making them particularly vulnerable to local, economic, social, and global changes in the environment. It is not in doubt that the world's poor are facing inexorably increased amount of climate induced risks and vulnerabilities as they have a very limited capacity in protecting themselves while they barely have any contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions.⁶⁶

⁶³ A Study Respondent, 21st June 2022, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁶⁴ IDMC (2021). *Global Report on Internal Displacement – Spotlight: DRC*

⁶⁵ Graeme, H., (2008). *Migration, Development and Environment*. IOM Immigration Research Series, no. 35. Geneva: IOM.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

According to Zetter, environmental refugees routinely have their rights to food, shelter, and health violated.⁶⁷ Further, those who are forcibly displaced find adjusting in destination areas much more complicated than those whose displacement is planned. It is also of note that migrants experiencing environmental distresses are often a forgotten group faced with unique challenges such as lack of legal status once they move outside of their native country.

2.4 Current Global Level Initiatives that seek to address Environmental Migration

Migration in the context of ecologically catastrophic events and climate change has increasingly been a recurring subject in the modern global agenda and has helped create international guidelines for assimilation into global and national practices and policies. Historically, the Stockholm Conference in the 1970s, which resulted in the UNEP's establishment, marked the first time that the environment was included as a pertinent issue on the global agenda. Discussions concerning environmental issues during that period centred mainly on how human intervention dynamics would address environmental degradation events arising out of oil leaks, chemical contamination, and waste of natural resources.⁶⁸ Since then, a number of accords have been passed in an effort to reduce the negative consequences that human activity has on the environment. The creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was agreed upon at the 1992 United Nations Conference in Rio (UNFCCC).

Despite the fact that the discussion of environmentally-induced migration first arose in the 1970s, the development of more consistent initiatives centered on the topic grew more serious in the new century. A number of global initiatives adopted in the present millennium have become relevant to the future of environmentally induced migration. The three main current global

⁶⁷ Zetter, R. (2010). *Protecting People Displaced by Climate Change: Some Conceptual Challenges*. Oxford Hart Publishing.

⁶⁸ Zehfuss, M., & Edkins, J., (2009). *Global Politics: A New Introduction*, New York: Routledge.

initiatives are the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the Nansen Initiative, and the Loss and Damage Mechanism. The three instruments, which employ various techniques, aim to create a chance for bolstering the reaction for supporting and protecting persons who face eviction owing to environmental extremes and climate change. They also have the capacity to affect future mobility that is concerned with the environment. All three instruments involve a variety of players, such as international organizations, states, the civil society, and specialists, in order to make new suggestions for formulating frameworks for upcoming procedures and policies. Below is an exploration of the instruments.

The formation of immigration policies involves the AU in a crucial way. The AU has institutional controls as well as a legal and policy framework to control both forced and voluntary migration on the continent. The African Common Position on Migration and Development, for instance, was endorsed by the AU Executive Council in 2006 along with the Migration Policy Framework. These two policies fundamentally provide an expansive and detailed framework on how Africa's migration is to be regulated, albeit without specific reference to environmental migration. Although these two policies are voluntary, AU member states are urged to adhere to the legally binding obligations outlined in regional and international laws governing migration, such as the Kampala Convention, an AU convention for assistance and protection of Africa's internally displaced persons, and the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.⁶⁹ Due to the fact that environmental migration is frequently internal, Brucker and Gemenne highlight that protection of IDPs and advocacy on

⁶⁹ Omede Jolade, and Arinze Ngwube. "The Role of African Union (AU) in Curtailing Migration Problems in Africa." *Silpakorn University Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts* 17, no. 2 (2017): 25-40.

the subject occasionally cross paths.⁷⁰ As a result, strategies for managing environmental migration can learn from the tremendous progress made thus far in the protection of IDPs, notably the adoption of the 1998 Guiding Principles on IDPs and the 2009 Kampala Convention. According to the Kampala Convention, member states of the AU are urged to take action to protect IDPs who have been forced to flee their homes because of natural disasters and other circumstances, including climate change.⁷¹

The common position emphasizes the important aspects of policies governing regional migration management within the RECs, such as taking into account regional and national specificities and the idea that strengthening capacity building would help strengthen the relationship between African countries and ownership of the migration process.⁷² Furthermore, the policy also highlights the significance of cooperation in the development of concerted effort to aid destination and transit countries in migration governance

The comprehensive Migration Policy Framework adopted by the AU addresses nine key migration-related thematic issues, including: border management, labor migration, cooperation and partnership between or among states, migration and development, migration data, internal migration, forced displacement, irregular migration, and human rights of migrants.⁷³ With the help of this policy statement, AU member states and RECs can create key guidelines and points of reference for their national and regional immigration policies. These policies can be used as a

⁷⁰ Gemenne, Francois, and Pauline Brucker. "From the guiding principles on internal displacement to the Nansen Initiative: What the governance of environmental migration can learn from the governance of internal displacement." *International Journal Of Refugee Law* 27, no. 2 (2015): 245-263.

⁷¹ African Union. "African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)" (2009). https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7796-treaty-0039_-_kampala_convention_african_union_convention_for_the_protection_and_assistance_of_internally_displaced_persons_in_africa_e.pdf

⁷² URSO G, HAKAMI A. Regional Migration Governance in Africa: AU and RECs, EUR 29325 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-92884-0, doi:10.2760/338319, JRC112055

⁷³ African Union Executive Council. *The Migration Policy Framework*. African Union, 2006

reference point in the construction of specialized policies for environmental migration governance both within and outside of the African continent.

2.5 The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants

The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants was introduced in 2016 to express the resolve of the 193 United Nations member states to enhance their migration-related practices and policies.⁷⁴ Through the Declaration, international players concerned in the governance of issues relating to migration were encouraged to work more closely together and coordinate their efforts. According to the text, people will only be protected if their country of origin cannot provide them with the protection they need and the UN is convinced that such people should be given access to international protection in the case of displacement due to catastrophic environmental occurrences. Therefore, taking action on behalf of the international community would only be required to provide protection as a supplemental measure. The protection would either be permanent or temporary and humanitarian assistance would be one of the proposed means. The document led to the emergence of two agreements after an overwhelming majority in the UN General Assembly supported its adoption in December 2018.⁷⁵ The documents that came to be known as the Global Compacts is divided such that one of the documents deals with matters of migrants and the other on refugees.

The agreements are purely voluntary and do not have any sort of legal standing. The creation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) aims to manage migration in an orderly and safe manner, and it accomplishes this through guidelines, principles, and pledges that member states must uphold on matters pertaining to migrant flows. It also admits that factors influencing

⁷⁴ Badrinayana, D., (2017). *International Law in a Time of Climate Change, Sovereignty Loss, and Economic Unity*. Proceedings of the ASIL Annual Meeting 104: 256-259

⁷⁵ UN (2018). Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/195

migratory movements, such as natural and manmade environmental degradation, are interacting more and more. GCM makes some specific decisions on environmentally displaced people in the broadest possible parameters of protection. It also expresses the need to map migratory routes which can serve to improve identification of the types of displacements. Additionally, it suggests the development of solutions and resilient adaptations for persons who move as a result of environmental catastrophes and the negative consequences of climate change. It also aims to encourage international collaboration in disaster mitigation and prevention. In addition to existing regional and national programs such the awarding of private sponsorships, humanitarian visas, temporary work permits, and access to education, there is a commitment to the development of rights for migrants who are victims of catastrophes.⁷⁶

Despite the fact that the GCM document is purely voluntary, it has created precedent by placing the issue of environmentally-induced migration on the international migration agenda. It also directs the international community in providing aid to nations, communities, and immigrants who are hosting a significant number of environmentally displaced people by enlarging the base of support, enlisting political will, and facilitating agreements for burden-sharing and more dependable and equitable responsibilities. As some nations have started using it as a tool for policy, the GCM is consequently seen as the primary force behind actions made to address environmental migration. GCM also aspires to promote international collaboration in relation to the migration issue on the basis of shared responsibility. However, given that it is non-binding and despite GCM provisions and concerns regarding environmentally displaced individuals, the issue of the absence of a specific legal international protection remains open.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Falstrom, D., (2016). *Stemming the Flow of Environmental Displacement: Creating a Convention to Protect Persons and Preserve the Environment*. Colorado Journal of International Law and Policy, 13.

⁷⁷ CPRD (2019). *Climate-Induced Displacement and Migration: Policy Gaps and Policy Alternative*.

2.6 The Nansen Initiative

The most significant state-led instrument on the subject of migration caused by the environment was established with the Nansen Initiative in 2012. The idea was born out of a consultative process that the states of Norway and Switzerland devised in an effort to create a worldwide framework for policy on migration in relation to natural disasters and climate change.⁷⁸ It was never intended to create a soft law instrument or convention, but rather to advance internal international solidarity actions by forging an agreement on how to treat migrants who are the victims of harsh environmental calamities. The UNHCR set up forums for discussion on the subject that led to the development of commitments among states regarding migratory movements caused by climate change on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Refugee Convention, which prompted the establishment of such institutions. In 2010, under COP 16, it was recognized that environmentally-induced migration was a consequence of climate change.

The final declaration did, however, declare a refusal on the part of nations to sign agreements meant to address the issue of environmentally-induced migration due to concerns about sovereignty. As a result of collaborative processes, the Nansen Initiative released the Nansen Protection Agenda in 2015, which included suggestions for regulating how the climate affects human movement. The Agenda provides states with a set of suggestions, practical resources, and best practices they need to be more adequately prepared for, prevent, and deal with displacement caused by climate change and environmental disasters. Since the Agenda is not a binding document, it has been endorsed by at least 110 countries worldwide with notable countries being France, Brazil, Chile, South Africa, Canada, Germany, South Africa and Australia. Countries

⁷⁸ Nansen Initiative (2015). *Global Consultation Report*. Technical Paper. Available at: <<https://nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/GLOBALCONSULTATION-REPORT.pdf>>

like Russia, Argentina, India, the United Kingdom, and the United States are some of the countries that have failed to endorse the Nansen Agenda.

The Platform on Disaster Displacement was created in 2016 following the conclusion of the Nansen Agenda since the Nansen Initiative was intended to serve as a temporary forum for debate between governments. The Platform on Disaster Displacement was set up as a way to continue the work of the Nansen Initiative and to encourage the adoption of global and local policies to address environmental-induced migration.⁷⁹ The Platform is marketed as a toolkit for better displacement prevention, planning, and reaction in cases where individuals are forced to flee their own nations or cross international boundaries.

2.7 The Loss and Damage Mechanism

During the 19th Conference of the Parties in Warsaw in 2013, the Loss and Damage mechanism was created. The goal of its development was to establish a system of institutional compensation that would help to lessen the losses and harm that climate change-affected nations would suffer from abrupt onset disasters like tsunamis, hurricanes, and earthquakes. The mechanism's primary goal is to increase awareness of risk management strategies that aim to deal with losses and damages brought on by negative consequences of climate change. In order to increase action and support, including financial, technological, and capacity building, it also aims to improve coordination, synergy, dialogue, and cooperation among stakeholders.⁸⁰

The mechanism was created in reaction to the fact that the adaptation strategies used in response to natural catastrophes were insufficient to solve all the problems caused by climate change,

⁷⁹ McAdam, J., (2016). *From the Nansen Initiative to the Platform on Disaster Displacement: Shaping International Approaches to Climate Change, Disasters, and Displacement*. University of New South Wales Law Journal 39, no.4.

⁸⁰ UNFCCC (2013). Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/115.pdf>

which led to an inability to provide a sufficient response to both non-economic and economic components. Non-economic losses included areas of the environment and society that could be interpreted as losses related to ecosystems, biodiversity, cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge, human mobility, displacement, health, and life.⁸¹

In 2010, during the COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico, migration was discussed in relation to extreme environmental occurrences and climate change. The COP 16 had at the time emphasized the necessity for systems in coordinating activities displacements at the international, regional, and national levels. The action plan of COP 19 outlined that the first year of activities which was in 2015 would be for collecting data, gathering evidence, and improving knowledge on issues determined as areas of action.⁸² In terms of issues relating to the pursuit of solutions to the issue of environmentally displaced people, the first year of activities was set aside for enhancing understanding of the issue, reviewing lessons learned, and adopting best practices from the initiatives taken by experts and organizations.⁸³

Prior to the 2015 Paris Conference (COP 20) discussions, two recommendations on the subject of environmentally-induced migration were made. The first suggestion touched on the idea of shared but distinct duties as well as the establishment of a coordinating framework to deal with measures relating to mobility brought on by climate change's effects. The second suggestion is to leave out any mention of the Loss and Damage Mechanism and to leave no room in the final document for it. The creation of a task force to build data collaboration and coordination to reduce the consequences of environmentally-induced migration and planned migration was the

⁸¹ UNFCCC (2013). Non-Economic Losses in the Context of the Work Programme on Loss and Damage. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/tp/02.pdf>

⁸² UNFCCC (2014). *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Nineteenth Session: Addendum Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session*. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop/eng/10a01.pdf>

⁸³ Ibid.

outcome of the final, conclusive paper. Nevertheless, it was said that the instrument would not include any compensation or responsibility on the part of states, and that no meaningful measures were also developed to protect the ecologically displaced people.⁸⁴

2.8 Chapter Summary

The present chapter has examined the trends and patterns of environmental migration. The chapter has shown that environmental events with both delayed onset and abrupt onset are what initiate environmental migration. In addition to causing both slow-onset and sudden-onset environmental disasters, climate change has also had negative effects on the environment that have worsened pre-existing vulnerabilities and ultimately prompted migration. The chapter concludes by pointing out that migration in relation to environmentally extreme events and climate change has increasingly become a recurrent theme in contemporary global agenda and has helped create international guidelines for incorporation into international and national practices and policies.

⁸⁴ UNFCCC (2015). *Adoption of the Paris Agreement*. Technical Paper.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ROLE OF AU AND EU IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

3.1 Introduction

The emergence of environmental migration governance is examined in this chapter together with the contributions of the AU and EU. Trans-boundary issues such as migration governance require cooperation and coordination among states. Most of the existing formal rules concerning migration pre-date the Second World War.⁸⁵ In the post-Cold War era, efforts to build new systems of institutionalized collaboration in the governance of migration—including novel movement patterns like environmental migration—have been difficult. Regions are becoming increasingly important in the context of migration as sites of governance. Migratory-related regional processes, declarations, and treaties continue to proliferate in the context of crucial intra-regional migration flows.⁸⁶

According to UNDP, approximately 30 percent of global migration takes place within regions.⁸⁷ The lack of a comprehensive legal framework that ensures proper protection of vulnerable populations crossing global borders due to climate change-induced factors highlights the significance of regional multilateral system in the development of environmental migration

⁸⁵ McAdam, Jane. “Environmental migration governance.” *UNSW Law Research Paper* 2009-1 (2009).

⁸⁶ Lavenex, Sandra, and Nicola Piper. “Regional migration governance: perspectives from above and from below.” *The dynamics of Regional migration governance*, (2019): 15-36

⁸⁷ UNDP (United Nations Development Program). “Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development.” New York, 2009.

governance.⁸⁸ The AU and EU therefore have a critical role to play as formal political institutions in shaping transnational societal processes including environmental migration.

3.2 The roles of AU in the development of environmental migration governance

The legal and policy framework of the AU concerning governance on migration includes the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, which is adopted by at least 45 out of 53 members of AU, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the AU IDPs Convention, the Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to the IDPs, the AU Constitutive Act and the Ouagadougou Declaration.⁸⁹ Some of the institutional mechanisms at the disposal of the AU include the RECs and their institutional mechanisms and policies, the Sub-Committee of the Permanent Representatives' Committee, the African Commission with Special Rapporteurs for migrants, IDPs, Asylum Seekers, and Refugees in Africa, the Commission of the African Union and its various departments focusing on migration issues, and the African Union Peace and Security Architecture.

The AU has four broad migration policy documents ultimately aimed at ensuring that migration of individuals remain legal and voluntary.⁹⁰ The development of environmental migration governance within the legal framework of the AU entails the norm setting or policy formulation, dissemination of the established policies to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the SADC, ECOWAS, and IGAD, implementation of the set policies and ensuring coordination, funding and capacity building, and ensuring compliance through norm monitoring.

⁸⁸ PDD (Platform on Disaster Displacement). "State-led, regional consultative processes: opportunities to develop legal frameworks on disaster displacements." In S. Behrman and A. Kent (eds), *'Climate Refugees': Beyond the Legal Impasse?* London: Routledge, pp. 126-54, 2018.

⁸⁹ Maru, Mehari Taddele. "African Union and its Policies on Voluntary and Forced Migration." *Security Discourse* 90, 2009.

⁹⁰ Oucho, John O. "Voluntary versus forced migration in Sub-Saharan Africa." (2009)

3.2.1 Policy formulation

3.2.1.1 Dissemination of established policies, Policy implementation, and norm monitoring

The AU governance structure on migration is scattered and there are various bodies handling migration-related issues. Generally, migration falls in the command of Executive Council. The IDPs, Returnees, and Refugees Sub-Committee of the Permanent Representatives Committee prepares the work for the Executive Council. With the help of the Executive Council or independently, the Sub-Committee has the authority to make decisions. It also supports the deliberative organs of the AU in the design, establishment, coordination and harmonization of policies concerning IDPs, returnees and refugees.

The Sub-Committee assumes political leadership in the AU's responses to humanitarian crises, offers suggestions and answers that direct the organization's action, assesses member states' needs, provides financial support (where possible) to countries that are hosting refugees, and raises awareness of the plight of refugees on a national and international level. Collaboration in the governance of migration is equally vital. The sub –committee ensures collaboration with other actors including member states, NGOs, regional organizations, and the UN humanitarian agencies in migration governance. The sub-committee equally has the mandate of evaluating compliance of AU member states with the policies of the organization regarding migration such as the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, which it executes through field assessment missions.⁹¹

The full implementation of policies concerning migration is heavily reliant on ratification by member states. For instance, in a continent with 55 AU member states, only 27 out of the 40 states that signed the Kampala Convention have ratified it. Despite having a large number of

⁹¹ Sharpe, Marina. "Organization of African Unity and African Union Engagement with Refugee Protection: 1963-2011." *African Journal of International and Comparative Law* 21, no. 1 (2013): 50–94.

IDPs, some of the states, like Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, are noticeable absentees.⁹² Cooperation and coordination of efforts aimed at environmental migration governance is mandatory if meaningful results are to be achieved. AU has the potential to enforce compliance through monitoring the implementation of ratified policies regarding migration management in the continent. AU promotes both horizontal and vertical governance in the management of migration among its member states. The Revised Migration Policy Framework highlights the need for partnerships and cooperation with development actors and regional bodies such as the RECs, ILO, IOM, EU, the League of Arab States, and the UNDP, among other institutions in the policy formulation and management of migration.⁹³

The slow progression of environmental changes that destroy livelihoods resulting in migration is challenging to detect and separate from other drivers of migration, specifically, the economic factors. The distinction between compulsion and choice showcased in drafting migration policies has vital implications on the conceptualization of migration as a political or social challenge. Choice is embedded within a complex array of migration drivers. Policy makers are thus faced with the challenge of determining the correct categorization of migrants depending on the possible drivers of migration to develop suitable policies for mitigating migration.

Livelihood and economic systems in the developing countries are massively dependent on natural resources and agriculture. Consequently, extreme climatic events in these regions have the potential to exacerbate human mobility of the most vulnerable members of the society,

⁹² Ibid

⁹³ African Union. "The Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2027)." Retrieved from www.africa-union.org (2018).

especially the tenants, laborers and the landless.⁹⁴ McLeman asserts that the adaptation pattern of rural households in West Africa displays seasonal migratory flows (rural-urban migration) depending on the frequency of droughts and seasonality of rainfall. Rural residents migrate to metropolitan areas seasonally during the dry season, and as droughts become more often, their numbers significantly grow. As a result, the periodic movement becomes permanent. This affirms the idea that although migration is probably a result of climate change, the degree of mobility depends not only on the existence and effectiveness of community adaptive mechanisms to environmental stresses but also on environmental deterioration brought on by climate change.⁹⁵

Migration is also reflective of strategic and logical adaptation strategy and livelihood diversification rather than a failure to environmental change. In addition, correlations with other contextual or personal factors, such as poverty, population growth, conflict, governance, human security, and personal expectations, can make it challenging to draw a direct link between migration and environmental change. For instance, the analysis by Morrissey on the effect of desertification on patterns of migration in the north eastern Ethiopian highlands revealed that the decisions of individuals on whether to migrate was influenced by individual and structural factors such as connections and opportunities in urban areas as well as rural livelihood diversifications.⁹⁶

Environmental drivers of migration can also be intertwined with political instability. The emergence of violent conflicts in various Sub-Saharan African countries has led to numerous

⁹⁴ McLeman Robert and Lori M. Hunter. "Migration in the Context of Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change: Insights from Analogues." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 1, no. 3 (2010): 450–461.

⁹⁵ International Organization for Migration. "Climate Change, Migration and Critical International Security Considerations." *IOM*, 22, 2011. <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/MRS42.pdf>.

⁹⁶ Morrissey, James. "Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia." *Forced Migration Review* 3, (2008): 28–29.

debates on whether conflict and political instability are intensified by climate change migration, especially in countries with limited capacities of governance and weak state structures.⁹⁷ The link between increased conflict and climate change is predictable. Climate change is recognized as one of the causes leading to conflict and not the most critical cause, despite the fact that numerous studies clearly link conflict, climate change, and migration. The comparative analysis of 38 climate-induced migration cases shows that conflict in the receiving regions is more common when climate-induced migration is combined with other factors like socioeconomic differences between natives and migrants competing for jobs or lands, mistrust, ethnic disputes between local residents and the migrants, and competition over resources between the migrants and the local residents.⁹⁸

Additionally, it is neither practical nor cheap for all those impacted by climate change to use migration as a technique to increase household resilience and adaptive capacity.⁹⁹ The impacted communities therefore are compelled to make a choice on whether to leave or to stay hence not all environmental disasters result in migration. Migration is also an expensive endeavour which requires capital to finance, yet communities affected by climate change may experience decline in capital to facilitate such movement. This implies that in the occurrence of environmental disaster, the most vulnerable individuals have limited choice other than internal or regional displacement and short distance migration.

Despite the fact that the EU's policy agenda places a high priority on climate security, the organization's actual implementation of practical measures to address environmentally induced

⁹⁷ McDonald, Matt. "Discourse of Climate Security." *Political Geography* 33, (2013): 42–51.

⁹⁸ Reuveny, Rafael. "Climate Change Induced Migration and Violent Conflict." *Political Geography* 26, (2007): 656–673, 668

⁹⁹ Adger, Neil W. et al. Migration, Remittances, Livelihood Trajectories and Social Resilience. *Ambio* 31, no. 4 (2002): 358–366.

migration falls short and, in some cases, is wholly inadequate. Despite numerous promises to the contrary, the EU's declaratory plans have yet to be turned into coordinated and efficient policies. The inability of EU member states to coordinate well and the conflict between internal and exterior components of policies pertaining to environmentally driven migration are both factors in the impasse in the execution of these policies.¹⁰⁰

The member states of the EU have rhetorically incorporated restrictive policies of internal immigration in coordination with third world countries despite such policies being incomplete.¹⁰¹ These policies lack reservations for legal provisions in mitigating environmentally induced migration at the EU internal level. In addition, given the internal and external facets of migration governance, the fact that the Development and Cooperation Directorate wrote documents about migration related to climate change rather than the Directorate of Internal Affairs reflects institutional weaknesses in the formulation and application of policies, the most significant of which is the suggestion of limited understanding of migration related to climate change.¹⁰²

Climate-related migration within the EU framework is depicted as human mobility either to countries in the same region or internally within the same state. Reliable data are lacking to demonstrate that mixed migration flows in Europe are not influenced by climate migrants. People who are impacted by climate change cannot legally immigrate to EU nations, especially if they lack humanitarian protection or have low-skilled jobs, according to the migratory regulation inside the EU framework.¹⁰³ As noted by Kunz, Lavenex, and Panizzon, the multi-layered type of governance within the EU in relation to climate migration is an impediment to the effective

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ De Haas, Hein. 2008. "The myth of invasion. The inconvenient realities of African migration to Europe." *Third World Quarterly*, 29(7): 1305-1322.

¹⁰² Youngs, Richard. "Climate Change and EU Security Policy. An Unmet Challenge." *Carnegie Europe*, 12, 2014

¹⁰³ Piguet, Etienne. "Climate change and forced migration." *New Issues in Refugee Research 153 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee*, 2008. <http://www.unhcr.org/47a316182.pdf>.

coordination and implementation of climate-related migration policies concerning.¹⁰⁴ For instance, there is an overlapping of competences of institutional actors within the EU such as the departments concerned with external and internal climate migration services (“Home”, “Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection”, and “Development and Cooperation”)

The allocation of responsibilities for climate migration is split between the various European Commission Directorates General (DG ECHO, DG DEVCO, and DG Home) and the External Action EEAS is puzzling.¹⁰⁵ None of the EEAS and the Directorates are explicitly tasked with the responsibility of handling climate-related migration.¹⁰⁶ For instance, the management of climate-related migratory flows is assigned to the DG DEVCO and EEAS without proper clarity on the question of who must do what. The Lisbon Treaty failed to clearly specify how the new institutional framework would operate from its inception in December 1, 2009. Furthermore, the EEAS also suffered a similar fate when it became operational in 2011, failing to specify the position it would take in the external policy making system of the EU that is pluralistic, where the supranational actors and the EU member states operate with varying influence and autonomy.¹⁰⁷

The various attempts to incorporate related policy discussions on climate-related migration activities of the EC and humanitarian dimension further intensified incoherencies in the EU institutional framework. This was the institutional framework created in 2010 to advance climate negotiations on a worldwide scale as well as to develop and operate the EU's Emissions Trading

¹⁰⁴ Kunz, Rachel, Sandra Lavenex and Marion Panizzon. *Multilayered migration governance: the promise of partnership*. New York: Routledge, 2011

¹⁰⁵ Petrillo, Enza Robert. “Environmental Migrations from Conflict-Affected Countries: Focus on EU Policy Response” *The Hague Institute for Global Justice, Working Paper 6*, 2015

¹⁰⁶ Ibid

¹⁰⁷ Furness, Mark. "Who controls the European External Action Service? Agent autonomy in EU external relations." *German Development Institute*, 2011. http://www.euce.org/eusa/2011/papers/5i_furness.pdf.

System.¹⁰⁸ To enhance the balance of the external and internal aspects of environmentally driven migration management, the EC and the EU High Representative jointly formulated steps detailing a comprehensive approach in policy formulation and implementation to be collectively undertaken within the EU framework.

There is uncertainty on how the commission and the EEAS should collaborate to ensure operational and strategic coherence both in strategy and external policy, notwithstanding efforts to reroute EU member states toward sustainable migratory governance.¹⁰⁹ While the external dimension is the major element in the institution's policy action in climate migrants, it is limited by domination from internal considerations of the EU which aim to control refugee and migration flows into EU countries. This domination by internal considerations is also a major obstacle to the inclusion of new types of migration into the external policy objectives of the EU, for example, migration flows arising from climate change and environmental degradation.¹¹⁰

The migration landscape is driven by many factors that are intertwined and linked to slow- and rapid-onset climatic environmental changes. Displacement and migration are among the various possible responses to climatic change and may be reflective of the failure of socio-ecological system to adapt. These diversity of migration and its associated forms are a challenge to the institutions and the various policies not planned to address the effect of complex causality, the possibility of migration and environmental patterns incorporating with new forms, and uncertainties relating to social-ecological thresholds.¹¹¹ Less is known about where and how to provide aid in receiving communities, for migrants in transit, where people remain behind, and at

¹⁰⁸ Ibid

¹⁰⁹ Ibid

¹¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹¹ Warner, Koko. "Global environmental change and migration: Governance challenges." *Global Environ. Change* (2010), doi: 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2009.12.001

the source of environmental degradation as a result of social-ecological systems and migration dynamics. Environmentally induced migration patterns will be influenced by factors including socioeconomic level, age, and gender, which will result in the formation of distinct groups with diverse demands and capacities. All groups impacted by environmental causes may require varying levels of legal protection, but certain groups may also require humanitarian help, assistance with relocation, or support for their daily lives. These complexities are a challenge to the EU institutional framework of addressing the environmentally induced migration.

3.3 The roles of EU in the development of environmental migration governance

In Europe, the European Union framework is the focal point for issues related to migration governance, including refugee and migratory control, mobility, and human rights.¹¹² Given its sophisticated supranational control in policies and responsibilities related migration and the environment, the EU is a crucial actor in the ongoing subject of migration and environmental change. Geddes and Somerville contend that environmental change and migration are essential to the backdrop of development and adaptation strategies put forth by the EU, and as a result, have a substantial impact on the EU's refugee and migration policy.¹¹³ Asylum, migration, humanitarian aid, development, and security are only a few of the policy areas where the EU's legislative and regulatory framework with regard to environmental migratory governance is dispersed.¹¹⁴ As a result, EU nations lack an extensive legal and regulatory framework to manage environmental migration.

¹¹² Cristani, Federica, Elisa Fornale, and Sandra Lavanex. "Environmental Migration Governance at the Regional Level." In *Environmental conflicts, migration, and governance*, pp. 137-156. Bristol University Press, 2020.

¹¹³ Geddes, Andrew, and William Sommerville. "Migration and environmental change in international governance: the case of the European Union." *Environmental and planning C: government and policy* 30, no. 6 (2012): 1015-1028

¹¹⁴ Legut, Agnieszka. "Climate Change-Migration Nexus Seen Through the Lens of the European Union: Analysis of Legal and Policy Frames." *Poverty and Development: Problems and Prospects*, 24, 2021.

3.3.1 Formulation of environmental migration policies and advocacy

There are few legal provisions addressing migration brought on by climate change in the EU. The basic international definition of refugee status, which is consistent with the 1967 Protocol and the 1951 Geneva Convention, is expressly stated in Article 78 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE) and is binding on all EU member states. The EU Temporary Protection Directive and Qualification Directive also provide complementary protections for victims of climate-related migrations, although none of these laws specifically identify migrants who are compelled to relocate because of climate change.¹¹⁵ The perception on mobility induced by climate change is that it is a security problem manifesting in two forms, that of conflict intensifier as well as that of mass influx of migrants. The first display of the phenomenon is perceived to be a challenge to the stability of third world nations, while the other is a security challenge to the EU hence the emergence of different policy frames.

One of the respondents argued that despite lack of a comprehensive legal and policy framework addressing environmental migration, the EU has been at the forefront on the environmental migration issues.¹¹⁶ The first significant step in achieving this goal was recognizing environmental migration as a pertinent challenge for EU member states, commissioning various research projects, and organizing various discussion events like hearings, seminars, and workshops with participation from various stakeholders, all of which were intended to collect data on environmental migration.¹¹⁷ The ground work on environmental migration was done by

¹¹⁵ Legut, Agnieszka. "Climate Change-Migration Nexus Seen Through the Lens of the European Union: Analysis of Legal and Policy Frames." *Poverty and Development: Problems and Prospects*, 24, 2021.

¹¹⁶ A study respondent, 15 July 2022, Nairobi, Kenya.

¹¹⁷ Mayrhofer, Monika, and Margit Ammer. "People Moving in the Context of Environmental Change: The Cautious Approach of the European Union." *European Journal of Migration and Law* 16, no. 3 (2014): 389-429.

the EU Parliament in which ‘climate refugees’ was included in the 1999 determination concerning The Environment, Security, and Foreign Policy.

The EU urged member states to adapt to climate change, taking into account its influence, particularly in the management of migration, through the Green Paper, which also raised awareness of the potential negative effects of natural disasters and disputes arising from access to natural resources that could result in an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and forced migration.¹¹⁸ The European Commission also rallied the involvement of other stakeholders through expert consultations including experts from the UN Refugee Agency, IOM, other NGOs and representatives from member states in the preparation of Commission Staff Working Document (CSWD) of 2013.¹¹⁹ This policy document serves as the foundation in the formulation of policies regarding governance of environment-related migration for EU member states. The design of CSWD was greatly shaped by the establishment of 2011 EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM).¹²⁰

The GAMM as a policy governing external migration in the EU jurisdiction covered four thematic areas of global protection and asylum policy, trafficking and irregular migration, legal mobility and migration, and enhancing the developmental effect of migration and mobility. The EU is also an integral member of the different international forums addressing migration and climate change; for example, the European Commission provided financial support for the Nansen Initiative. A crucial step in the agenda-setting for "environmental migration" was taken

¹¹⁸ European Commission. *Adapting to climate change in Europe-options for EU action*, Green Paper, SEC(2007) 849, (2007):20-21

¹¹⁹ Somerville. ‘Environmental migration governance: debate in the European Union’, *Migration and Global environmental Change*, Foresight, 2011. Retrieved from <https://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/foresight/docs/migration/policy-development/11-1151-pd17-environmental-migration-governance-european-union.pdf>

¹²⁰ European Commission. *Commission Staff Working Document: Climate change, environmental degradation, and migration, Accompanying the Communication ‘An EU Strategy on Adaptation to climate change’*, 16 April 2013 SWD (2013) 138 final. (2013)

in 2009 when the European Council included a section on migration and climate change in the Stockholm Programme.¹²¹ This also acted as a motivation to the establishment of the CSWD that was issued in 2013. The creation of CSWD marks the apex of the EU's initiatives to develop a framework for policy and strengthen advocacy regarding the relationship between climate change, environmental deterioration, and migration.¹²²

Additionally, the European Commission has made financial support available for studies and other information-gathering initiatives on the connection between forced migration and climate change. As an illustration, the project EACH-FOR was supported by the EU through the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios).¹²³ The European Refugee Fund's top-priority list for themes likewise placed "environmental migration" at the top.¹²⁴ The European Commission has additionally funded research on migration and climate change in the area of development and cooperation, for example, in the Commission's 2011 Annual Action Plan for "Development and Cooperation" (EuropeAid).¹²⁵

3.4 AU-EU partnership on environmental migration governance

Migration governance agenda has had immense attention on the global fora and even in the EU-Africa relations through vital policy initiatives and events dedicated to migration-development nexus.¹²⁶ Events such as the 2008 Euro-Africa Ministerial Conference in Paris, the 2007 Euro-

¹²¹ European Council. *The Stockholm Programme-An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizen*, 14449/09, JAI 679, Brussels, 16 October 2009, p. 42

¹²² Ibid

¹²³ Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR), *Specific Targeted Project. Scientific support to policies-SSP D.3.4. Synthesis Report* (2009).

¹²⁴ European Commission. *European Refugee Fund 2008-2013* (2008)

¹²⁵ Ibid

¹²⁶ Mangala, Jack. "Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, mobility, and employment." *Africa and the European Union*, pp.195-222, 2013.

Africa Ministerial Conference in Madrid, the 2006 Rabat Africa-EU Ministerial Conference in Rabat, and the 2006 Africa-EU Ministerial Conference in Tripoli are just a few examples.¹²⁷ The 2008 Euro-Africa Ministerial Conference in Paris, the 2007 Euro-Africa Ministerial Conference in Madrid, the 2006 Rabat Africa-EU Ministerial Conference in Rabat, and the 2006 Africa-EU Ministerial Conference in Tripoli are a few of the occasions.

The Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Strategic Partnership has however had various challenges arising from difference in the priorities of the EU and AU on the migration governance. In order to stop irregular migration in North Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and Lake Chad, the EU established the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) in 2015, which is estimated to be worth EUR 3.1 billion.¹²⁸ This policy initiative and the Migration Partnership Framework, both aiming to prevent migration to Europe and enforcing returns to Africa has had a negative impact on the EU –AU partnership given the misalignment of the priorities of the two regional organizations.¹²⁹ The cooperation and partnership between the AU and EU have the potential to draft a comprehensive policy document addressing the environmental migration affecting their respective member states and enhance compliance of their respective members with the new policies established to govern migration.

Environmental migration governance requires concerted effort, partnerships, cooperation and coordination between affected states or regions. The EU and Africa have also been part and parcel of the ongoing global advocacy on migration issues as highlighted in their participation at the Global Forum of 2007 held in Brussels, and the second Global Forum of 2008 held in

¹²⁷ Ibid

¹²⁸ Ibid

¹²⁹ Mangala, Jack. "Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, mobility, and employment." *Africa and the European Union*, pp.195-222, 2013.

Manila.¹³⁰ The EU and AU are essential to the establishment of global advocacy on migration concerns, particularly environmental migration governance.

3.5 Chapter summary

The contributions of the AU and EU to the growth of environmental migration governance have been discussed in this chapter. The development of environmental migration governance from norm setting, implementation, and norm monitoring within the policy and institutional framework of the EU and AU has demonstrated the need for cooperation, coordination, and partnership among the respective member states of the two regional organizations as well as between AU and EU. The EU has had more recognition and advocacy on environmental migration than their AU counterparts, especially the conceptualization of ‘climate migrants’ yet there is need for both organizations to enhance governance on environmental migration affecting both Europe and Africa. In conclusion, the development of environmental migration governance must take a multi-stakeholder approach from policy formulation to monitoring of compliance as an avenue of enhancing advocacy on the issue.

¹³⁰ Ibid

CHAPTER FOUR

THE ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE OF AU AND EU: A COMPARATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Due to a variety of demographic, economic, and political factors, African migration is expected to increase in the coming years. Therefore, the governance of migration will be crucial in managing these massive human flows.¹³¹ In this chapter, the study's findings are analyzed in light of both general and specific objectives. We also look at environmental migration trends and patterns, the AU and EU's contributions to the governance of environmental migration, and the difficulties that AU and EU face in reducing environmental migration. The analysis is conducted using SPSS v.26 and Microsoft Excel, while being interpreted and presented using tables and charts.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

The statistical examination of an individual or a group is referred to as the demographic characteristics. These characteristics in this study include the respondents' sex, age, formal education level, and organizational structure. They are crucial to this research because they offer a thorough grasp of various populations and information on the function of organizations in the regulation of environmental migration.

4.2.1 Sex of the Respondents

In the study, the respondents' sex was crucial since it affected the outcomes and behavioral patterns that addressed the study's goals. To guarantee that the sample population is accurately

¹³¹ Regional Migration Governance in Africa: AU and RECs Urso, G. Hakami, A

represented, respondents are asked their sex. According to the study's findings and the frequency distribution table that follows, the respondents were either males or females.

Table 5. 1 Sex of the Respondents

		What is your sex?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	132	34.4	34.4	34.4
	Male	252	65.6	65.6	100.0
Total		384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

132 women (34.4%) and 252 men (65.6%) out of 384 responses were female. This suggested that the respondents were mostly men. As can be seen in the following pie chart, men contributed far more to the study on the function of regional organizations in the AU and EU's environmental migration governance than did women.

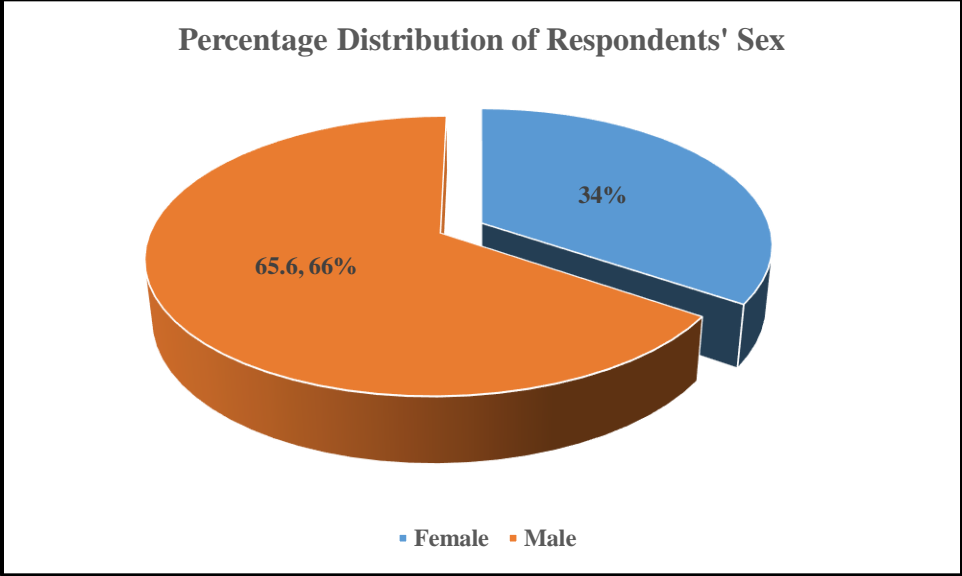


Figure 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sex

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

In this study, age played a significant role because it influenced the study's conclusions. According to the table below, respondents' ages were categorically divided into the following ranges: 20 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 50, 51 to 60, and 61 to 70;

Table 5.2 Age of the Respondents

		What is your age?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20 – 30	71	18.5	18.5	18.5
	31 – 40	153	39.8	39.8	58.3
	41 – 50	97	25.3	25.3	83.6
	51 – 60	46	12.0	12.0	95.6
	61 – 70	17	4.4	4.4	100.0
Total		384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

The study population age was 20-30=18.5%; 31-40 =39.8%; 41-50=25.3%; 51-60=12.0%; and 61-70=4.4%. Majority were of age 31-40 ages with least being 61-70 years. The age of 31-40 is the most active age in research since the knowledge applied is freshly from the university, unlike the old and important information provided by aging respondents between the age of 61-70 years. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the respondents' age in the study.

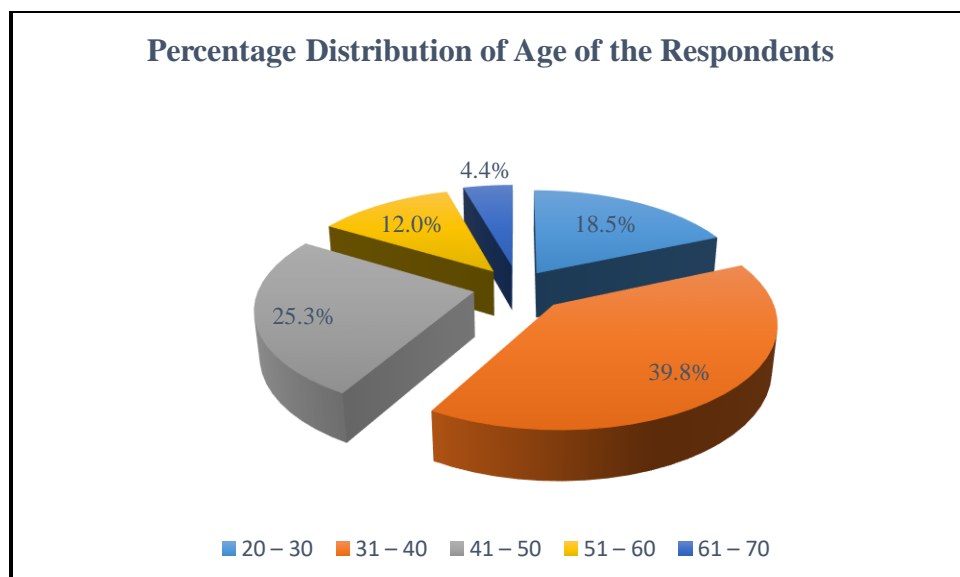


Figure 5.2: The Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Age

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.2.3 Level of formal education of the Respondents

Formal education comprises of primary, secondary, college, and university education that contribute to the attainment of a degree or a professional qualification from a recognized institution. Through the questionnaire, the study asked about the formal level of education of the respondents and found primary (7.6%), secondary (16.9%), college (31.2%) and university education (44.3%) levels as the respondents' levels. The frequency distribution chart below demonstrates this;

Table 5.3: Formal Level of Education of the Respondents

		What is your formal level of education?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	College education	120	31.2	31.2	31.2
	Primary education	29	7.6	7.6	38.8
	Secondary education	65	16.9	16.9	55.7
	University education	170	44.3	44.3	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

According to Table 5.3 above, the majority of study participants had a formal education level of a university degree. Given the high caliber of knowledge used in the investigation, which produces precise outcomes, this gives a certain outcome. The percentage distribution of the respondents' formal level of education is presented in the following bar graph.

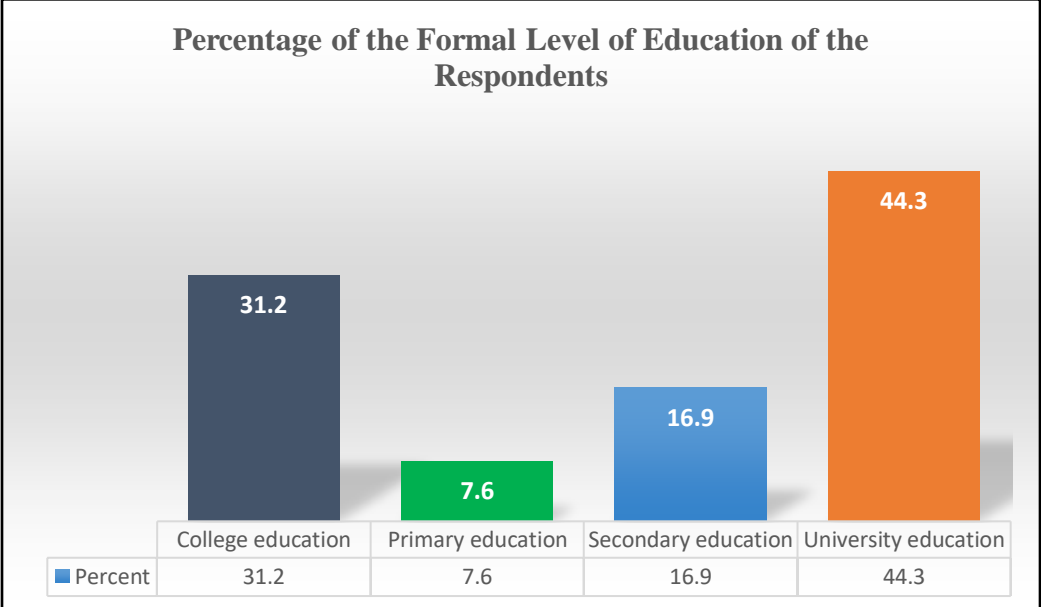


Figure 5.3: Percentage of the Formal Level of Education of the Respondents

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.2.4 Organization of the Respondents

The study targeted a population from different organizations to understand the objectives of the study in different professional backgrounds. These organizations included UNEP, NEMA, IMO, IGAD, UNHCR, AU, and EU. The table displays the organization's frequency distribution for the responses.

Table 5.4: Organization of the Respondents

		What is your organization?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	IGAD	70	18.2	18.2	18.2
	IMO	50	13.0	13.0	31.3
	NEMA	94	24.5	24.5	55.7
	UNEP	75	19.5	19.5	75.3
	UNHCR	95	24.7	24.7	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.3 The Trends and Patterns of Environmental Migration

The goal of the research was to identify the trends and patterns of environmental migration. The responses claim that such patterns encompass, but are not limited to, socio-environmental vulnerability, loss and harm, the Nansen initiative, and the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants.

Table 5. 5: The Trends and Patterns of Environmental Migration

		What are the trends and patterns of environmental migration?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Socio-environmental Vulnerability of Environmental Migrants	77	20.1	20.1	20.1
	The Loss and Damage Mechanism	128	33.3	33.3	53.4
	The Nansen Initiative	50	13.0	13.0	66.4
	The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants	129	33.6	33.6	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

The respondents pointed out on socio-environmental vulnerability of environmental migrants.

According to 20.1% of the respondents, important trend and pattern of environmental migration is socio-environmental vulnerability of environmental migrants. They pointed out that environmental degradation and the resulting consequences such as migration have a collective and social dimension as their main characteristic and have the potential of affecting everyone irrespective of their social class. The respondents concurred with Howson and Alex de Vries that certain social groups are more vulnerable to environmental degradation than others because of their low purchasing power, which can broadly be interpreted to mean that the world's poor are more susceptible to environmental risks than the world's wealthy.¹³² They further stated that the absence of means to fund a quick and well-prepared departure from a disaster scene or build up sophisticated warning systems puts poor countries and individuals at a disadvantage.

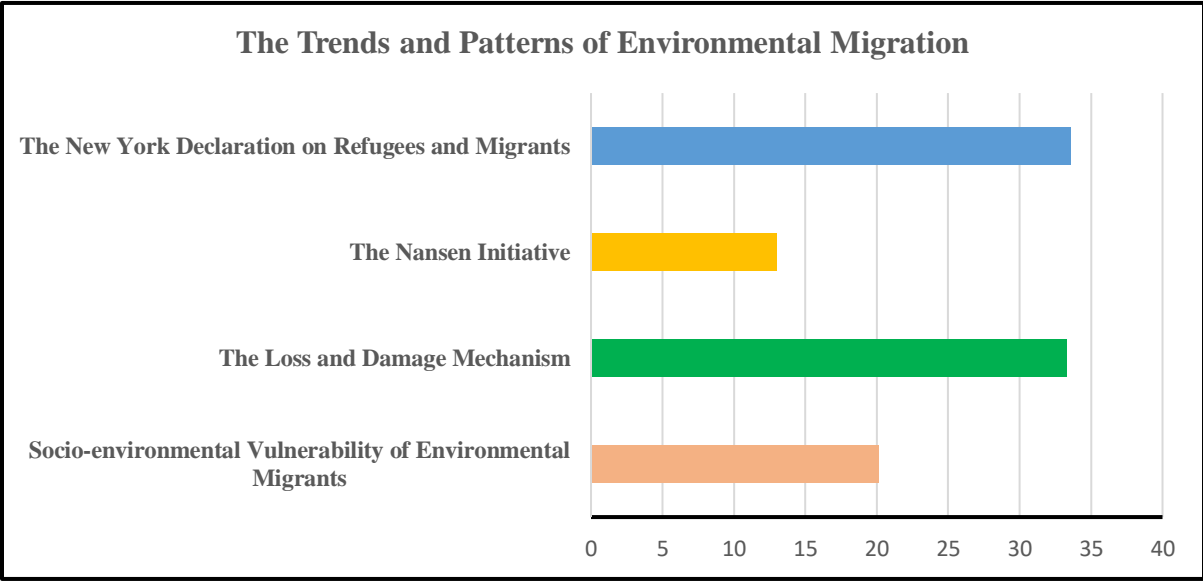


Figure 5.4 The Percentage of Trends and Patterns of Environmental Migration

The loss and damage mechanism is another pattern and trend, with 33.3% of respondents noting that it was created at the 2013 Warsaw Conference of the Parties (COP 19). Its development,

¹³² Howson, Peter, and Alex de Vries. "Preying on the poor? Opportunities and challenges for tackling the social and environmental threats of cryptocurrencies for vulnerable and low-income communities." *Energy Research & Social Science* 84 (2022): 102394.

they continued, was intended to establish an institutional compensation mechanism that would help to lessen the losses and damages suffered by nations directly impacted by sudden onset events like tsunamis, hurricanes, and earthquakes as well as those affected indirectly by climate change.

According to 13.0% of those surveyed, the Nansen Initiative's establishment in 2012 was the most significant state-led initiative on the subject of environmentally induced migration. The plan, they continued, was the result of a consultative process developed by the nations of Switzerland and Norway, which aimed to create a worldwide framework for policy on migration in relation to natural disasters and climate change. The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, which was introduced in 2016 to express the resolve of the 193 United Nations member states to improve their practices and policies connected to migration, was cited by 33.6% of the respondents. The Declaration, they continued, aimed to improve coordination and cooperation among international players engaged in the governance of issues relating to migration. According to the document, respondents concurred with Adger, de Campos, and Mortreux that people should only be protected if their country of origin cannot provide them with the protection they need and if the UN is convinced that they should be given access to international protection in the event of displacement brought on by extreme environmental events.¹³³

¹³³ Adger, W. Neil, Ricardo Safra de Campos, and Colette Mortreux. "Mobility, displacement and migration, and their interactions with vulnerability and adaptation to environmental risks." In *Routledge handbook of environmental displacement and migration*, pp. 29-41. Routledge, 2018.

4.4 The Role of AU and EU in Development of Environmental Migration Governance

The study examined the role that the AU and EU played in the creation of environmental migration governance. According to the respondents, the roles included and were not limited to dissemination of policies, policy implementation, and formulation.

Table 5.6: The role of AU in development of environmental migration governance

What is the role of AU in development of environmental migration governance?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dissemination of established policies	104	27.1	54.2	54.2
	Policy implementation	104	27.1		
	Policy formulation	176	45.8	45.8	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

According to 27.1% of the respondents, the AU governance structure on migration is scattered and there are various bodies handling migration-related issues. Generally, migration falls in the command of Executive Council. The Permanent Representatives Committee, which has a subcommittee on IDPs, returnees, and refugees, is also responsible for preparing the work of the Executive Council, according to another 27.1% of the respondents. With the help of the Executive Council or independently, the Sub-Committee has the authority to make decisions.

However, 45.8% of the respondents emphasized the importance of the AU's role in the development of migration-related policy. The AU has institutional controls as well as a legal and policy framework to control both forced and voluntary migration on the continent. They gave the AU Executive Council's adoption of the Migration Policy Framework and the African Common Position on Migration and Development as an illustration. Although they don't specifically mention it, these two programs offer a broad and comprehensive framework for how migration in Africa is to be controlled.

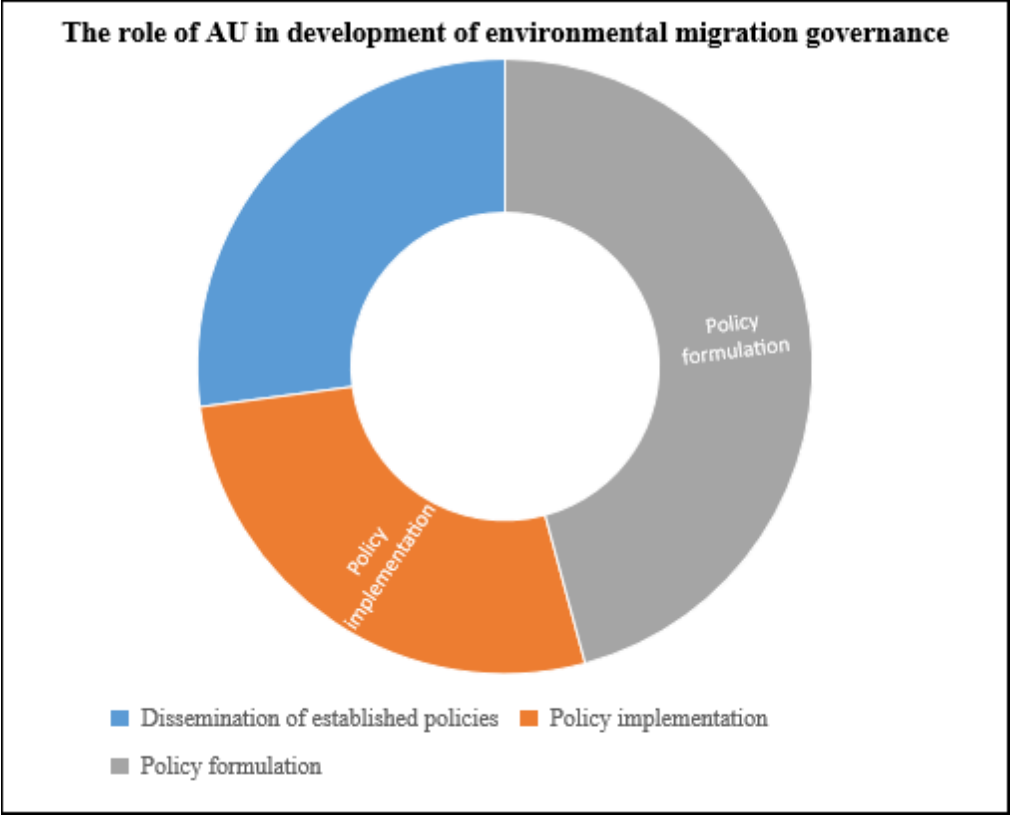


Figure 5.5 The role of AU in development of environmental migration governance

Source: Researcher (2022)

According to the respondents, EU is important in the development of environmental migration governance. They emphasized that the EU provides support for the creation of environmental migration policy. The EU has been at the forefront of the environmental migration concerns despite the lack of a clear legal and regulatory framework addressing them. They agreed with Rother, and Steinhilper that recognizing environmental migration as a pertinent challenge for EU member states and commissioning various research projects as well as organizing various

discussion events like hearings, seminars, and workshops with various stakeholders were the first significant steps in this direction.¹³⁴

Table 5.7: The role of EU in development of environmental migration governance

What is the role of EU in development of environmental migration governance?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Formulation of environmental migration policies and advocacy	384	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.5 The Challenges Experienced by AU and EU on Mitigating Environmental Migration

4.5.1 The Challenges Experienced by AU on Mitigating Environmental Migration

The study sought to find the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration. According to the respondents, the study found such challenges as weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance, limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities, and complexities in the environmental migration drivers as shown in the table below;

¹³⁴ Rother, Stefan, and Elias Steinhilper. "Tokens or stakeholders in global migration governance? The role of affected communities and civil society in the global compacts on migration and refugees." *International Migration* 57, no. 6 (2019): 243-257.

Table 5.8: The Challenges Experiences by AU on Mitigation of Environmental Migration Based on Sex of the Respondents

**What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration? *
What is your sex? Cross tabulation**

Count		What is your sex?		Total
		Female	Male	
What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?	Complexities in the environmental migration drivers	49	78	127
	Limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities	41	82	123
	Weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance	42	92	134
Total		132	252	384

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.5.1.1 Complexities in the environmental migration drivers

From the table above, the challenge of complexities in the environmental migration was pointed out by 49 males (38.6%) and 78 female (61.4%) out of a total of 127 respondents as shown in the table below;

Table 5.9: Complexities in the environmental migration drivers

**What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration? *
* What is your sex? Cross tabulation**

Count		What is your sex?		Total
		Female	Male	
What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?	Complexities in the environmental migration drivers	49	78	127

Source: Researcher (2022)

According to 33.0% of the respondents, environmental changes that endanger livelihoods and stimulate migration are difficult to separate from economic causes. They agreed with Panebianco that migration as a political or social challenge depends on compulsion and choice.¹³⁵ The respondents also pointed out that natural resources and agriculture help grow economies. They agreed with Vlassopoulos that droughts and rain trigger West African rural-urban migration. In addition, climate change encourages migration, although the extent relies on community's adaptability to environmental stresses and deterioration.¹³⁶ Furthermore, migration shows adaptation and diversification, and not environmental failure. However, migration and environmental change are complicated by poverty, population expansion, conflict, governance, human security, and personal expectations.

The study through the respondents found out that climate change migration may aggravate violence and political instability in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially in poor governance and weak state institutions. The responders made the point that conflict in receiving nations is more frequent when climate-induced migration is accompanied by additional factors including socioeconomic inequality, mistrust, racial conflicts, and resource competition. They agreed with Gemenne, and Blocher that all climate change victims cannot migrate to enhance resilience and adaptability.¹³⁷

¹³⁵ Panebianco, Stefania. "Climate Change Migration enters the Agenda of the Wider Mediterranean: the Long Way towards Global Governance." In *Border Crises and Human Mobility in the Mediterranean Global South*, pp. 145-175. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2022.

¹³⁶ Vlassopoulos, Chloe Anne. "Defining environmental migration in the climate change era: problem, consequences or solution?" *Dissenting migration and climate change*, (2013): 145-163

¹³⁷ Gemenne, François, and Julia Blocher. "How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal." *The Geographical Journal* 183, no. 4 (2017): 336-347.

4.5.1.2 Limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities

Another challenge experience by AU in mitigating environmental migration was limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities. This was pointed out 123 (41 females and 82 male) as shown in the table below;

Table 5.10: Limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities

What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?

*** What is your sex? Cross tabulation**

Count

		What is your sex?		Total
		Female	Male	
What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?	Limited regional cooperation and coordination of activities	41	82	123

Source: Researcher (2022)

According to these respondents, climate migrants and migratory movements are expanding across and within African areas, but regional collaboration is poor. Libya accepts regional governing structures but deports Africans, limiting their mobility. In addition, they pointed out that some African countries that abuse AU services turn to xenophobia.¹³⁸ Regional actions to minimize environmental migration within the AU framework are limited by policy action resources. The respondents agreed with Furness that when the EU sponsors the AU or RECs, they call the tune. In this case, the resulting migration policies promote foreign interests above long-term solutions to the continent's immigration difficulties.¹³⁹

¹³⁸ Dinbabo, Mulugeta F., and Adeyemi S. Badewa. "Monitoring migration policy frameworks, treaties and conventions for development in Africa." *Journal of African Union Studies* 9, no. 1 (2020): 23-49.

¹³⁹ Furness, Mark. "Who controls the European External Action Service? Agent autonomy in EU external relations." German Development Institute, 2011.

The respondents also agreed with Rother, and Steinhilper that migration is a personal decision, but its global effects need regional and international cooperation.¹⁴⁰ Therefore, uncontrolled migration threatens national security, limiting AU countries' participation in regional governance frameworks. Climate change may encourage drug and people trafficking. According to the respondents, AU member states shall follow REC and AU orders when national security is threatened. In addition, AU migration rules are poorly applied. The respondents agreed with Adenle, Manning, and Arbiol that poor commitment from African states to implement these policies, limited capacity building and financing, and lack of complementarities and coherence have impeded AU regional and continental collaboration and coordination.¹⁴¹

4.5.1.3 Weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance

The challenge of weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance was pointed out by 134 (34.9%) out of 384 respondents. This translates to 42 female and 92 male respondents as shown in the table below;

Table 5.11: Weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance

What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?

*** What is your sex? Cross tabulation**

Count

		What is your sex?		Total
		Female	Male	
What are the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration?	Weak institutional mechanisms of migration governance	42	92	134

Source: Researcher (2022)

¹⁴⁰ Rother, Stefan, and Elias Steinhilper. "Tokens or stakeholders in global migration governance? The role of affected communities and civil society in the global compacts on migration and refugees." *International Migration* 57, no. 6 (2019): 243-257.

¹⁴¹ Adenle, Ademola A., Dale T. Manning, and Joseph Arbiol. "Mitigating climate change in Africa: Barriers to financing low-carbon development." *World Development* 100 (2017): 123-132.

According to 34.9% of the respondents, two AU regulations on migration governance, the Migration Policy Framework, and the African Common Position, have limited institutional methods to enforce compliance. They added that political, intellectual, and institutional policy result into such complexities. The respondents agreed with Gemenne, and Blocher that AU migration policies promote human rights to protect migrants' well-being and social integration, but member states lack evidence-based recommendations.¹⁴² They added that even global human rights mechanisms fail to link human rights principles with policy frameworks. Despite adopting the Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa in 2009, the respondents agreed that AU has practical challenges with displacement, which is a member state responsibility.¹⁴³

The respondents pointed out that migration requires a robust regional structure, effective planning, and AU member state involvement. While migration strategies may include environmental factors as a driver of migration, the respondents were in doubt that this will lead to a unique environmental displacement framework due to the difficulties of differentiating environmentally induced movement from other migration drivers. Furthermore, the respondents mentioned that complexities were due to AU operations lacking transparency. They agreed with Dwyer, Wilding, and Koskie that AU Commission passes the budget, limiting the AU parliament to watchdog duties.¹⁴⁴ They added that these obstacles, along with declining global support, make protecting IDPs, returnees, and refugees more difficult.

¹⁴² Gemenne, François, and Julia Blocher. "How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal." *The Geographical Journal* 183, no. 4 (2017): 336-347.

¹⁴³ Panebianco, Stefania. "Climate Change Migration enters the Agenda of the Wider Mediterranean: the Long Way towards Global Governance." In *Border Crises and Human Mobility in the Mediterranean Global South*, pp. 145-175. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2022.

¹⁴⁴ Dwyer, Tim, Derek Wilding, and Tim Koskie. "Australia: Media concentration and deteriorating conditions for investigative journalism." (2021): 59-94.

The bar chart below summarizes the challenges that experiences by AU in mitigating environmental migration.

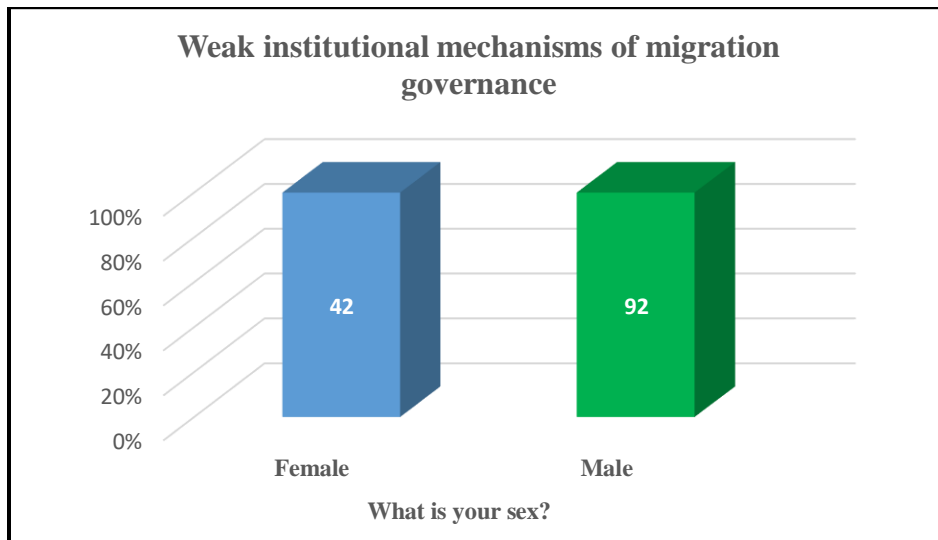


Figure 5.6: Challenges Experienced by AU on Mitigating Environmental Migration

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.5.2 The Challenges Experienced by EU on Mitigating Environmental Migration

The study sought to find the challenges experienced by AU on mitigating environmental migration. According to the respondents, the study found such challenges as institutional weakness, and multifaceted landscape of contexts and patterns of migration as shown in the table below;

Table 5.12: Challenges experienced by EU on mitigating environmental migration

What are the challenges experienced by EU on mitigating environmental migration?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Institutional weakness	185	48.2	48.2	48.2
	Multifaceted landscape of contexts and patterns of migration	199	51.8	51.8	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2022)

4.5.2.1 Institutional weakness

According to 48.2% respondents, institutional weakness is a challenge experienced by EU in mitigating environmental migration. They pointed out that climate security is on the EU's policy agenda, however EU action on environmentally-induced migration is minimal and weak. They added that insufficient EU member state coordination and conflicting internal and external migration policies have stalled policy implementation. These respondents mentioned that the EU and third-world countries have established restrictive immigration policies. It is clear from their response that efforts lack legislative provisions to reduce EU environmental migration. They pointed out that development and Cooperation Directorate's authoring of climate-related migration documents reveals institutional inadequacy in policy development and implementation, most notably a limited grasp of climate-related migration.¹⁴⁵

The respondents pointed out that climate-affected people cannot lawfully migrate to EU countries, especially if they lack humanitarian protection or are uneducated. They agreed with Zetter that the EU's complex climate migration regulation hinders cooperation and execution.¹⁴⁶ However, attempts to include climate-related migratory and humanitarian issues in EU policy discussions created institutional incoherence. This 2010 institutional framework advanced climate negotiations. According to the respondents, the EC and EU High Representative set stages for policy formulation and implementation within the EU framework to balance external and internal migration control components.¹⁴⁷ Therefore, it is unclear how the commission and

¹⁴⁵ Murthy, Srilekha. "Climate Change Readiness and the Informal Sector: A Spatial and Policy Analysis of Kampala, Uganda." PhD diss., Tufts University, 2022.

¹⁴⁶ Zetter, R. (2010). *Protecting People Displaced by Climate Change: Some Conceptual Challenges*. Oxford Hart Publishing.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid...

EEAS should work together to improve operational and strategic consistency in strategy and foreign policy.

4.5.2.2 Multifaceted landscape of contexts and patterns of migration

According to 51.8% of the respondents, the migration landscape is influenced by slow and abrupt climatic changes. They added that displacement and migration are possible responses to climatic change and may signify a failure to adapt. This diversity of migration and its forms confront institutions and policies not prepared to manage complicated causality, the likelihood of migration and environmental patterns absorbing new forms, and social-ecological threshold uncertainty. Furthermore, the respondents agreed with Arias that social-ecological systems and migration patterns obscure where and how to provide aid: in reception communities, for migrants in transit, where people stay behind, and at the cause of environmental deterioration. According to the respondents, the socioeconomic position, age, and gender influence environmental migratory patterns and create diverse groups with varying needs and capacity.¹⁴⁸ They added that all groups affected by environmental issues may need legal protection, humanitarian relief, resettlement support, and livelihood assistance. These difficulties confront the EU institutional framework for environmental migration.

¹⁴⁸ Arias, Natalia, María Dolores Calvo, José Alberto Benítez-Andrades, María José Álvarez, Beatriz Alonso-Cortés, and Carmen Benavides. "Socioeconomic status in adolescents: A study of its relationship with overweight and obesity and influence on social network configuration." *International journal of environmental research and public health* 15, no. 9 (2018): 2014.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study set out to investigate the trends and patterns of environmental migration, investigate the role of the AU and EU in the establishment of environmental migration governance, and investigate the difficulties that the AU and EU faced in reducing environmental migration. Its main focus was on examining the role of regional organizations in environmental migration governance: a comparative study of AU and EU. The three main objectives that served as the study's guiding principles are summarized in this chapter along with the conclusion and accompanying recommendations.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

Key findings from each of the study's objectives are covered in this section.

5.2.1 Trends and Patterns of Environmental Migration

The study found that, contrary to the widely accepted belief that underdevelopment, conflict, and poverty are the main causes of migration from Africa, movement specifically out of Africa is driven by social transformation and development processes, a trend expected to continue. Both gradual and unexpected environmental factors can cause an environmental migration to occur. Aside from the gradual and abrupt beginning of environmental events, climate change has also produced dangerous environmental consequences that have aggravated preexisting vulnerabilities and ultimately prompted migration. The study highlighted that migration in relation to environmentally catastrophic events and climate change has increasingly been a

recurrent subject in the present global agenda and has helped create worldwide standards for integration into international and national practices and policies.

5.2.2 The Role of AU and EU in the Development of Environmental Migration Governance

The study established that the development of environmental migration governance from norm setting, implementation, and norm monitoring within the policy and institutional framework of the EU and AU has showcased the need for cooperation, coordination, and partnership among the respective member states of the two regional organizations and between AU and EU. The EU has had more recognition and advocacy on environmental migration than their AU counterparts, especially the conceptualization of ‘climate migrants’ yet there is need for both organizations to enhance governance on environmental migration affecting both Europe and Africa. The development of environmental migration governance must take a multi-stakeholder approach from policy formulation to monitoring of compliance as an avenue of enhancing advocacy on the issue.

5.2.3 The Challenges Experienced By AU and EU in Mitigating Environmental Migration

The study established that both AU and the EU are faced by institutional weaknesses in executing the mandate of ‘environmental migration’ norm setting as well as ensuring compliance to the environmentally induced migration governance. The multi-layered approach executed by both the institutions are limited by the poor cooperation and coordination of activities among the member states as well as the complexities introduced by the varying patterns and forms of migration.

5.3 Conclusion

In a nutshell, the world is currently experiencing profound climatic changes with subsequent impact on the environment. Observed climate change patterns including atmospheric warming; melting ice and rising sea levels have reached unprecedented levels in the last few decades and are predicted to continue in the millennia. As a result of mass human movement brought on by population displacement, it has been noted that the greatest effect of climate change currently being seen is this. Resettlement programs are being adopted more frequently as a climate change adaptation mechanism as a result of the rising number of people who are relocated globally due to the effects of climate change. There is little question that certain parts of the world are becoming less livable as a result of environmental problems such deforestation, climate change, desertification, deterioration of agricultural fields, and water pollution. Natural catastrophes have doubled in frequency over the past twenty years, displacing millions of people in their wake. Environmental degradation and the resulting consequences such as migration have a collective and social dimension as their main characteristic and have the potential of impacting everyone irrespective of their social class.

5.4 Recommendations

The study recommends that in order to effectively manage environmental migration, the AU and EU must both create institutional frameworks that are sensitive to the intricacies of migration settings and patterns. The study noted that the Horn of Africa is the hardest hit by environmental migration, as result AU needs to work with IGAD and specific countries within the Horn of Africa region in order to address environmental migration within the region.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

1. A study should be conducted to examine the measures taken by specific countries within the Horn of Africa region in addressing environmental migration.
2. A comprehensive study should be done to evaluate the relationship between climate change and human insecurity in light of the study's finding that there is a connection between the two.

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_kampala_convention_african_union_convention_for_the_protection_and_assistance_of
_internally_displaced_persons_in_africa_e.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7796-treaty-0039_-_kampala_convention_african_union_convention_for_the_protection_and_assistance_of_internally_displaced_persons_in_africa_e.pdf)
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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

University of Nairobi

Institute of Diplomacy and International studies

Dear Respondents,

RE: DATA COLLECTION.

At the University of Nairobi, I am a Master's student majoring in international relations and diplomacy. Currently, I'm engaged in a research project that will help me fulfil the prerequisites for a Master of Arts in International Studies. My project has this name. Your participation in this study has been predetermined, but it is wholly voluntary. Its title is "**ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AU AND EU.**" I humbly ask that you respond to the survey thoroughly and honestly.

I sincerely appreciate your help.

Wanyonyi Shirley Nekesa

Student at University of Nairobi.

SECTION A: BIO DATA.

Please tick [√] as appropriate

- i) Sex: Male Female
- ii) Age: 20 – 30 31 – 40 41 – 50 51 – 60 61 – 70
- iii) Level of formal education: Primary education
 Secondary education College education University education
- iv) Organization: UNEP NEMA IMO
 IGAD UNHCR. AU EU

SECTION B: Questionnaire

1. What are the recent trends and patterns of migration?

2. What are the effects of climate change on human security in EU and AU?

3. What are the principal benefits of resettlement schemes in EU and AU?

4. What are some of shortcomings associated with environmental migrant's in AU and EU?

5. How is the adequacy of AU and EU in addressing environmental migrants?

6. What is the role of AU and EU in development of environmental migration governance?






7. What policies and regulations have been provided within the AU and EU to address the environmental migrant issue?

8. What are roles of AU and EU in environmental migration governance?

9. What are some of the adaptation strategies applied by EU and AU to address environmental migrants?

10. What are climate change adaptation strategies geared to prevent environmental migrants in Africa and Europe.

Appendix II: Research Permit

 <p>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</p>	 <p>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION</p>
Ref No: 896736	Date of Issue: 18/October/2022
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Miss.. Shirley Wanyoni of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AU AND EU for the period ending : 18/October/2023.	
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Appendix III: Plagiarism Report

project

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

12%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080 Internet Source	2%
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3	hdl.handle.net Internet Source	1%
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