THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON BUILDING STATE CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA

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I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

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This is to certify that I have read this thesis and that it in my opinion is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the Degree of Master of Arts in the field of Migration Studies at the Graduate School of Social Sciences.

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Begüm BAŞARAN

ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON BUILDING STATE
CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF KENYA

BAŞARAN, Begüm

Master of Arts, Migration Studies

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This thesis investigates the environmental migration management capacity-building strategies and initiatives of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and their impact on state capacity in Kenya. The case of Kenya is considered suitable for environmental migration management due to its vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation, leading to frequent natural disasters and population displacement. The country has a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to environmental factors. Kenya has collaborated with international organizations (IOs) to strengthen its environmental migration management capacity. The research conducted utilizes a combination of qualitative and mixed methods approaches, incorporating process tracing and semi-structured interviews. This study shows that the IOM's efforts to enhance institutional capacity in Kenya have a positive impact on institutional capacity and result in improved and more efficient methods of managing environmental migration. The study also indicates that the presence of IOs and IOM strengthens the state's environmental migration governance and the state's capacity to address migration caused by environmental factors. However, the study also identifies areas for improvement, such as policy change and climate change awareness.

Keywords: Migration Management, Environmental Migration, Capacity Building, State Capacity, Kenya

ÖZ

ULUSLARARASI ÖRGÜTLERİN ÇEVRESEL GÖÇ YÖNETİMİ KAPSAMINDA
DEVLET KAPASİTESİ OLUŞTURMADA ROLÜ:
KENYA ÖRNEĞİ

BAŞARAN, Begüm
Yüksek Lisans, Göç Çalışmaları
Tez Danışmanı: Doç. Dr. Başak YAVÇAN MERİÇ

Bu tez, Uluslararası Göç Örgütü'nün (IOM) çevresel göç yönetimi kapasite geliştirme stratejilerini ve girişimlerini ve bunların Kenya'daki devlet kapasitesi üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktadır. Kenya örneği, sık sık doğal afetlere ve nüfusun yerinden edilmesine yol açan iklim değişikliği ve çevresel bozulmaya karşı savunmasızlığı nedeniyle çevresel göç yönetimini araştırmak için uygun görülmektedir. Ülkede çevresel faktörler nedeniyle önemli sayıda ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş kişi bulunmaktadır. Kenya, çevresel göç yönetimi kapasitesini güçlendirmek için uluslararası kuruluşlarla iş birliği yapmıştır. Araştırma, süreç takibi ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeleri içeren nitel ve karma yöntem yaklaşımlarının bir kombinasyonunu kullanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, IOM'nin Kenya'daki kurumsal kapasiteyi geliştirme çabalarının kurumsal kapasite üzerinde olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğunu ve çevresel göçün yönetilmesinde daha gelişmiş ve daha etkili yöntemlerle sonuçlandığını göstermektedir. Çalışma ayrıca Uluslararası örgütlerin ve IOM'nin varlığının devletin çevresel göç yönetişimini ve devletin çevresel faktörlerden kaynaklanan göçü ele alma kapasitesini güçlendirdiğini göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte çalışma, politika değişikliği ve iklim değişikliği farkındalığı gibi iyileştirilmesi gereken alanları da tanımlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç Yönetimi, Çevresel Göç, Kapasite Geliştirme,
Devlet Kapasitesi, Kenya

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ASALs   : Arid and Semi-Arid Areas

AU   : African Union

AVR   : Assisted Voluntary Return

BCOCC   : Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee

BMU   : Beach Management Unit

CEIC   : The Census and Economic Information Center

CIAT   : The Alliance of Bioversity International

CIS   : Commonwealth of Independent States

COP   : Conference of the Parties

CSOs   : Civil Society Organizations

DDIB   : Djiboutian Department of Immigration and Border Police

DTM   : Displacement Tracking Matrix

EPRS   : Emergency Preparedness, Response and Stabilization

EU   : European Union

FAO   : Food and Agriculture Organization

GCM   : Global Compact for Migration

GCR   : Global Compact for Refugees

GDP   : Gross Domestic Product

GFMD   : Global Forum on Migration and Development

GoK   : Government of Kenya

HCH   : Human Climate Horizons

HDI   : Human Development Index

ICT   : Information and Communication Technology

ICMPD   : International Centre for Migration Policy Development

IDMC   : Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDPs   : Internally Displaced People

IGOs   : Intergovernmental Organizations

IMF   : International Monetary Fund

IMRF   : International Migration Review Forum

IOM   : International Organization for Migration

IPCC   : The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KNBS   : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

KFS   : Kenya Forest Service

KWS   : Kenya Wildlife Service

LOKADO : Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization

MGI   : Migration Governance Indicator

MECC   : Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

MNCs   : Multinational Corporations

MPI   : Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPTF   : Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

NDMA   : National Drought Management Authority

NGOs   : Non-Governmental Organizations

NIROMP   : New International Regime for Orderly Movements of People

OECD   : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OIOS   : Office of Internal Oversight Services

PHDI   : Planetary pressures–adjusted Human Development Index

RECs   : Regional Economic Communities

SDGs   : Sustainable Development Goals

UN   : United Nations

UNDP   : United Nations Development Program

UNFCCC : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNHCR   : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNEP   : United Nations Environmental Programme's

UNNM   : UN Network on Migration

USA   : United States of America

WGI   : Worldwide Governance Indicators

WWI   : World War I

WWII   : World War II

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has long been predicted to result in large-scale migrations of people from their homes, many studies on this subject take an essentialist stance, assuming that climate change is a necessary corollary of human migration (Gemenne 2011, p. 185). Although we know that climate change will have a significant impact on societies, predicting the exact nature and extent of its effects still remains uncertain, especially at regional and local levels; moreover, the sheer range of possible human reactions to these impacts further increases the level of uncertainty (Gemenne 2011, p. 183). Climate change is a pressing issue that has brought about a myriad of negative consequences for both nature and humanity. As we continue to experience extreme weather and climate events, the effects of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent, leaving millions of people exposed to acute food insecurity, water scarcity, and detrimental impacts on their health, livelihoods, and infrastructure (Pörtner et al. 2022, p. 11-13). However, the negative impacts of climate change go beyond these immediate effects, also causing substantial economic losses in a range of sectors. Industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, tourism, and outdoor labor productivity have all suffered significant setbacks due to the effects of climate change (Pörtner et al. 2022, p. 11-13). Although climate change has been a pressing issue, it has not always been given the attention it deserves.

Kenya, like many other countries in the Global South, has been severely impacted by environmental migration. Due to the country's vulnerability to climate change, the number of people displaced by environmental factors has increased. As a result, the Kenyan government and international organizations (IOs) working in the

country are concerned about managing environmental migration. This thesis will investigate the connection between climate change, environmental migration, and Kenya, with a focus on how they relate to the broader topics of state capacity building and the role of international organizations (IOs). The research will specifically look into the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) contribution to building state capacity for managing environmental migration in Kenya.

The research will be conducted over a seven-year period, from 2015 to 2022. During this time, the primary focus will be on determining whether the IOM's activities have improved Kenya's state capacity to manage environmental migration. This will entail investigating the effectiveness of the IOM's programs and projects in improving the capacity and functionality of cooperating institutions. In addition to examining the role of IOs in enhancing state capacity for managing environmental migration, this research will investigate the motivations of donor countries for supporting such programs. Understanding these motivations is essential for determining the long-term viability of these programs and identifying potential improvement areas. Another important objective of the study is to determine which types of environmental migration IOM projects and programs in Kenya primarily target. This will involve examining the specific environmental factors that have led to displacement and evaluating the IOM's effectiveness in addressing these factors.

Environmental migration is a complex phenomenon that has gained attention from various actors, including IOs like the IOM. The IOM has been involved in building state capacity in Kenya for environmental migration management, but the extent of its impact and effectiveness remains unclear. Therefore, the thesis will answer the following research questions:

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- What is the role of the IOM in building state capacity in Kenya for environmental migration management?

- Does the IOM enhance the capacity and functionality of the institutions it collaborates with in response to environmental migration?

- What specific type of environmental migration is the focus of projects and programmes by the IOM in Kenya and why?

Studying the IOM's role in building state capacity in Kenya for managing environmental migration is crucial. Kenya faces significant challenges in managing its natural and environmental resources in a sustainable manner. The country has been dealing with a variety of environmental issues, including droughts, floods, and deforestation, all of which have had a significant impact on the livelihoods of the affected communities. As a result, people have been forced to flee their homes in search of better living conditions. Kenya is considered a hotspot for environmental migration due to its vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, also dependency on agriculture and farming is highly important dimension, pastoralists in northern Kenya are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters, which frequently result in forced displacement that exacerbates poverty and marginalization. It is essential to comprehend the significance of Kenya's pastoralist population and their way of life. Kenya is also a cross-border migration hub in East Africa, making it an ideal case study for studying the complexities of environmental migration and the importance of international cooperation. Kenya is vulnerable to environmental shocks, and the IOM's support can help manage the challenges faced by affected populations. More research is needed to understand the IOM's impact in Kenya, and this study aims to identify the factors that influence its prioritization of specific types of environmental migration and assess its effectiveness. The Kenya case

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study has a significant impact because it illuminates the challenges faced by countries vulnerable to environmental migration and the role of international organizations such as the IOM in addressing these challenges. Other countries facing comparable challenges, such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Somalia, can learn from Kenya's experiences. The study of the IOM's role in Kenya can also contribute to the formulation of projects, programmes, and strategies for managing environmental migration in other regions. The need for awareness raising and knowledge sharing in managing environmental migration is crucial, and the Kenya case study demonstrates how this can be accomplished.

Environmental migration is an important global issue that affects individuals, communities, societies, and countries. There is a need to understand the role of IOs in building state capacity for environmental migration management. However, limited research exists on the subject. The IOM is one institution that actively conducts projects in this field, but research on their work is scarce. This research aims to demonstrate the significance of the impact of environmental migration and IOs, specifically the IOM, on state capacity building, and identify key challenges and opportunities in this area. The findings have the potential to inform policy and practice and better support those affected by environmental migration.

The study of IOs is complicated and multifaceted, with various theoretical perspectives offering differing perspectives on their role and impact on the international system. Realism and liberalism have opposing viewpoints on IOs, with realism seeing them as tools of control for powerful states and liberalism seeing them as facilitators of cooperation and stability. Marxism's critical theory opposes both viewpoints, viewing IOs as tools of capitalist exploitation and hegemony. In contrast,

new institutionalism emphasizes the role of institutions in shaping human behaviour and outcomes, taking both structural and cultural factors into account. The primary theoretical foundation of the thesis is the theory of new institutionalism. In doing this mainly, the framework provided by rational choice institutionalism will be utilised for building the expectations and the analysis. In addition, some cues will be brought in from historical and social institutionalist approaches. This thesis will contribute to this discussion by utilising the new institutionalist approach to analyse IOM's impact on Kenya's state capacity. In particular, it is expected to have a positive impact in relation to strengthening institutional capacity, strengthening state management and governance on environmentally driven migration. Also, it is expected to see the impact of donor funding on the scope of IOM projects related to environmental migration management.

International institutions (IOs) refer to a variety of formal organizations, including IOs, NGOs, and MNCs, as well as global governance procedures, standards, laws, and regulations. IOs are primarily made up of states and have a charter or treaty outlining their objectives, structures, and decision-making processes. They serve as a platform for global politics and compete to establish global standards, norms, and values. Due to the multifaceted nature of IOs, a comprehensive theory or approach to their analysis is lacking, requiring an interdisciplinary approach based on diverse intellectual traditions, research methodologies, and epistemologies.

State capacity in the thesis refers to effectively implementing policies and providing citizens with public goods and services by the government. This includes the capacity to collect taxes, enforce laws, maintain order, provide infrastructure, education, and healthcare, and respond to crises and emergencies. Francis Fukuyama

defines state capacity as "the ability of the state to effectively formulate and implement public policies, as well as the ability to enforce them through the state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force" (Fukuyama, 2014, p. 4).

The methodology of this thesis employs a combination of qualitative and mixed methods approaches to provide a thorough and nuanced understanding of the research topic. The primary methods of data collection are semi-structured interviews and secondary resources analysis, which draw from multiple data sources. For semi-structured interviews, separate sets of questions have been designed for IOM staff and partners to ensure that the collected data are accurate and relevant (please see the appendixes for the questions). The questionnaire for IOM staff consisted of 25 questions, while the questionnaire for IOM's partners consisted of 12 questions. The choice to develop separate questionnaires for IOM staff and partners was made due to differences in their roles, responsibilities, and perspectives. This choice was also important in order to have a comparative data set. Staff and partners of the IOM have varying degrees of involvement and experience with IOM projects; hence, their opinions and feedback will vary. By preparing separate questionnaires, the interview questions were designed to collect specific and pertinent feedback from both IOM staff and partners. This method ensured that the collected data was tailored to each group's distinct perspectives and experiences, improving the precision and dependability of the results.

To conduct to interviews, initially, I made an effort to reach individuals associated with IOM Kenya via various online platforms. I provided a summary of my research objectives and asked for assistance connecting with relevant unit members. After receiving a positive response, I interacted with the IOM Kenya Migration,

Environment and Climate Change (MECC) unit, communicated my thesis research, and sought their assistance, which included conducting interviews with members of their unit and other IOM Kenya units involved in climate change and environmental migration aspects, as well as reaching out to relevant national partners with whom they collaborated.

The interviews were conducted using online Microsoft Teams application, which allowed for remote participation and ensured that geographical barriers were not an impediment to participation. During the interviews, the transcribing feature of the application was used, the transcription was then cleared using paid services. I conducted five interviews with IOM staff between September 5th and October 10th, 2022. Meanwhile, the IOM Kenya MECC unit sent emails to previous workshop partners introducing them to my thesis research and me, and I contacted each of these individuals via email. I scheduled interviews with partners who had responded while interviewing IOM staff. In the first emailing for partners, four people responded, but after a second reminder email was sent, three more people responded, and one more person responded to the final reminder. These interviews were conducted between the 4th of October and the 17th of November 2022. Furthermore, at the suggestion of my thesis advisor, I made an effort to reach NGO partners in order to broaden my data set and received one response. All interviews were completed by the end of November 2022.

The study includes semi-structured interviews with fourteen participants: including five IOM Kenya employees from various departments, in order to collect data from various projects; eight government partners, all of the government institutions chosen were distinct from one another, and it was critical to select

institutions relevant to climate change and environmental migration: Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries & Veterinary Services, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy, and Maritime Affairs - Kenya, County Director of Fisheries, County Government of Turkana. Finally, one interview conducted with NGO partner: LOKADO - Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization. The government partner interviews were more difficult, with only 8 out of 40 people agreeing to participate in the study due to their busy schedules. Three reminders were sent to non-respondents to encourage participation. There were some other difficulties during the research process, the analysis section will elaborate on the difficulties encountered throughout the research process.

The collected data were subjected to qualitative analysis, which entailed inductive coding and categorizing responses to identify themes, patterns, and concepts. Within the timeframe, 2015 -2022, the secondary resources analysis consisted of examining the implementation of a specific policy and program by tracing the various implementation steps and outcomes. Access was made to info-sheets, reports, and information notes that were published during this time. In addition, the policies developed by Government of Kenya during the period in relation to the issue were examined. Based on the interview data, it appears that the IOM's endeavours to strengthen the abilities and efficacy of institutions in regard to environmental migration have achieved some degree of success. However, there remain certain hurdles that require attention and resolution.

The thesis is divided into five chapters. The introduction provides an overview of the research problem, research questions, significance, methodology, and scope of

the study. The literature review and theoretical framework section will present a comprehensive overview of existing research, theories, and concepts, and identify gaps in the literature that the current research aims to fill. The third chapter provides an overview of the case study selection, Kenya, while the fourth section presents the analysis, key findings and results. The conclusion section will examine the implications and make recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE

This chapter examines theories and concepts that influence our understanding of international relations and organizations, such as realism, liberalism, Marxism, and new institutionalism. It also investigates the role of IOs in environmental conflict resolution and migration management, assessing their strengths and weaknesses. The chapter lays the groundwork for the empirical analysis that follows and clarifies the relationship between theory and analysis. The literature review will cover environmental migration causes, effects, and state capacity building in Kenya. It will also explore IOs' role in sustainable environmental migration management.

2.1. Theories of International Relations and International Organizations

The study of IOs has had a tumultuous history in the 20th century, with periods of innovation and re-evaluation followed by decline (Kratochwil and Ruggie 1986, p.753). After World War I (WWI), there was a surge of interest in the concept of international government, but this eventually gave way to a more cautious approach as the 1930s approached, this trend continued through World War II (WWII) and beyond, with the field of international organization mirroring the events of the world at large (Kratochwil and Ruggie 1986, p. 753). While theory and practice were sometimes connected, they were never fully integrated (Kratochwil and Ruggie 1986, p. 753). The concept of international organizations is multi-faceted, with various definitions existing depending on the theoretical perspective being used. In his article, John Duffield (2007) quotes Thomas Risse as follows: "There are at least as many

definitions of (international) institutions as there are theoretical perspectives" (Duffield 2007, p. 1). The field of international relations has seen a significant increase in the number and significance of international institutions, such as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), international regimes, and sets of norms. This has led to a growing body of literature in the field that aims to describe and explain these institutional phenomena. However, there are several issues with this literature, including confusion caused by the wide range of institutional forms that are included under the term, international institutions, and a lack of consistency in how these forms are defined and studied (Duffield, 2007, p. 1- 3). Additionally, the field of international relations is divided by competing theoretical perspectives, which has resulted in a patchwork understanding of international institutions rather than a comprehensive theory (Duffield, 2007, p. 1- 3). Scholars have offered varying definitions of institutions, with some being overly broad and including elements that are distinct from institutions (Duffield, 2007, p. 1- 3). The complexity of IOs and their impact on global politics is difficult to fully grasp; on a national level, politics often involves competition between different groups, such as political parties, interest groups, and businesses, to gain control of the government or influence elected officials (Pease, 2019). Similarly, at the international level, actors use power and influence to shape values and make decisions about resource allocation, but without a central governing body (Pease, 2019, p. 20). IOs can be seen as both the stage for global politics and as actors themselves competing to set the standards, norms, and values for the global community (Pease, 2019, 20). An IO is a formal institution composed of states as its main members (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). These states, represented by their governments, voluntarily join, provide funding, and participate in decision-making within these IOs, making them known as IGOs (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). A charter or treaty outlines their

goals, organizational structures, and decision-making processes; IGOs can be divided into groups based on their membership requirements, with some allowing all states to join and have universal membership, while others have more specific membership criteria (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). IGOs can also be categorized according to their purpose, with some being multi-purpose or general-purpose organizations that address a range of global issues, and others being specialized organizations that focus on specific economic or social issues (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). These organizations are also given international legal personality, which allows them to take legal action in accordance with international law, and they can also make international agreements with other IOs and states (Slomanson 1990, 65). Other types of IOs include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs); NGOs are primarily private, non-profit organizations that participate in a range of international endeavours, while MNCs are for-profit economic firms with subsidiaries in multiple countries (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). Overall, the term IO encompasses a wide range of actors and institutions, including IGOs, NGOs, MNCs, and the procedures, standards, laws, and regulations that are essential components of global governance (Pease, 2019, p. 20-24). Global governance pertains to how global problems are defined and addressed by both state and non-state actors in the absence of a global government, additionally, it encompasses the establishment and maintenance of the regulations and standards that govern the world order. (Held 1999, 50).

In conclusion, it is crucial to acknowledge the intricate nature of IOs and the diverse ways in which their actions can affect various contexts and levels. A nuanced understanding of the complexity of IOs is fundamental to effectively analyze their operations and evaluate their impact. As such, any theoretical framework or analytical approach must take into consideration the multifaceted aspects of IOs and the dynamic

nature of their actions. By doing so, we can gain a deeper understanding of the role and influence of IOs in today's interconnected world.

2.1.a. Realism

The term realism is frequently associated with power politics or realpolitik, which places emphasis on how states gain, retain, and utilize power (Pease, 2019, p. 103). Realism adopts a state-centric approach that prioritizes security, war, and violent conflict in international affairs. Realists hold a pessimistic view of the impact of IOs, viewing them as mere instruments for powerful states to exert control over weaker ones. Realists claim that IOs are simply a veneer for the exercise of great power politics and are frequently disregarded or relegated by the governments that established them when their interests conflict (Pease, 2019, p. 105). Realists contend that in the absence of a world government, the state is the supreme authority in the anarchic international system. Nonetheless, a power hierarchy exists among states, resulting in a relatively orderly international system. This hierarchy of power shapes the creation and function of international organizations. According to this perspective, states establish and sustain IOs to tackle common problems and promote their respective interests. (Pease, 2019, p. 117). The origin and conduct of IGOs are frequently explained by the hegemonic stability theory, which is widely accepted among scholars. According to Robert Gilpin (1981, p. 9):

> "An international system is established for the same reasons that any political system is created; actors enter social relations and create social structures in order to advance particular sets of political, economic or other interests. Because the interests of some of the actors may conflict with those of

other actors, the particular interests that are most favored by the social arrangements tend to reflect the relative powers of the actors."

A particular form of power structure is a unipolar, hegemonic system in which "a single powerful state controls and dominates lesser states in the system" (Gilpin 1981, 29). The dominant state, or hegemon, creates and maintains IOs to further its own interests and values, it uses its power to provide incentives for other states to join, and once established, the hegemon's dominance and incentives encourage other states to defer to its leadership (Pease 2019, p. 118). According to the theory of hegemonic stability, IOs represent the hegemon's interests, whose influence is essential to their success. The support for IOs declines along with the hegemon's power, which could lead to challenges to the current order. For many realists, hegemony is required for the formation of international organizations, and their maintenance requires continued hegemony (Keohane 1984, 31). "Realists also recognize that international organizations can be formed without the benefit of a hegemon or world leader. IOs can be created when states have common interests or common problems" (Pease 2019, p. 119). Realism provides two possible roles for IOs in the international system. According to Mearsheimer (1994/1995), IOs have little significance in global politics except for peripheral issues. IOs promote cooperation in some areas where states have shared interests but have little to no influence in controversial issues that involve conflicting interests (Pease 2019, p. 124 - 125). According to Hurd (2017, p. 19–21), IOs may impact the calculations of great powers. IOs are used by powerful states to advance their interests, while smaller states may use them for their own goals. However, these organizations have limited power to constrain state behavior and may be disregarded if national interests are at risk. Even though the realist perspective is typically pessimistic, IOs remain essential to the functioning of the world. Schweller

and Preiss (1997) state that IOs have several functions: facilitating collusion among great powers to maintain the existing order, allowing for minor adjustments while preserving underlying principles and norms, serving as agents of international socialization by legitimizing the status quo, and lastly, "international institutions are the 'brass ring,' so to speak: the right to create and control them is precisely what the most powerful states have fought for in the bloodiest wars in human history" (Schweller and Preiss 1997, p. 13).

In conclusion, realists view IOs as instruments used by great powers to advance their own interests and maintain the existing order. Realists consider these organizations to be agents of the dominant powers, legitimizing the global order through international law and organizations. While IOs can facilitate cooperation between states with shared interests, they are ineffective at constraining state behavior in contentious issue areas. The dominant powers ultimately define the collective good, reflecting the notion that what benefits them also benefits the collective.

2.1.b. Liberalism

IOs have become an essential component of the international system, serving as key facilitators of cooperation, stability, and peace. This perspective is based on the liberal school of thought in international relations, which differs significantly from realism. Unlike realism, which argues that military force is necessary to protect state interests in an anarchic and competitive international system, liberals believe that the nature of international relations has undergone significant changes since WW II (Pease 2019, p. 128). These changes include technological advancements, increasing weapons destructiveness, and globalization, which have made military force less useful for achieving state objectives.

In this context, IOs have been seen as playing a constructive role in promoting cooperation, resolving disputes peacefully, and advancing human welfare. In this section study will explore the role of IOs in the liberal perspective of international relations and how they promote international cooperation, stability, and peace. Several authors with different perspectives and expertise have discussed the role of IOs, making it crucial to gain a comprehensive understanding of their overall significance. The European Union (EU), according to Moravcsik (1998) in his book, The Choice for Europe, is a shining example of liberal internationalism in action. His argument that the EU's success can be attributed to its capacity to strike a balance between national interests and collective goals emphasizes the role of IOs in fostering cooperation and peaceful conflict resolution among member states. Keohane (1984) is a well-known researcher in the area of international relations who is renowned for his work on liberalism and institutionalism. Keohane contends in After Hegemony that IOs can act as third-party enforcers of international norms and regulations and can lower the costs of state cooperation (Keohane, 1984). Ikenberry (2011) is a significant liberal academic. After WW II, the United States (US) served as a liberal hegemon, as examined in his book Liberal Leviathan. He claims that the US has used its influence to establish and uphold a liberal international order, which is composed of a web of institutions and laws that promote cooperation and peace (Ikenberry, 2011). In his article, Anarchy and the Limits of Cooperation, Grieco discusses the drawbacks of the realist theory of international relations and makes the case that IOs can help resolve the issues with collective action that arise when there is no centralized authority (1988). He highlights the function of IOs in facilitating communication between states, monitoring adherence to international agreements, and providing information (Grieco, 1988). In Ways of War and Peace, Doyle's (1997) book on the historical growth of

liberal internationalism, he makes the case that IOs have been instrumental in fostering international harmony and cooperation. He emphasizes the value of multilateralism, international law, and diplomacy in influencing how states act in the global system (Doyle, 1997).

Liberal theories of IRs place a strong emphasis on the significance of various IOs, including NGOs, MNCs, and IGOs. Functionalism and institutionalism are two major liberal explanations for the development of IGOs (Pease 2019, p. 139). Functionalists contend that IGOs are developed gradually in order to achieve political federation by deepening international connections and interdependence, according to Bennett (1991, p. 15), "The functionalist believes in the efficacy of a gradualist approach to world order with the attainment of political federation by instalments." There is a fundamental need for specialized IOs to handle common issues that call for cooperation between nations. IGOs demand jurisdiction over existing national states, which is necessary for resolving issues that individual states are unable to handle (Bennett, 1991; Haas, 1958; Mitrany, 1948, 1966).

A fusion of realism, game theory, and functionalism, institutionalism is a more recent branch of IO research in the liberal tradition (Pease 2019, p. 140). Keohane investigates the role of IGOs in helping self-centred state actors in meeting the challenges with collective action and fostering cooperation in anarchic settings in his seminal work After Hegemony (Axelrod and Keohane 1986). Liberal institutionalists contend that a hegemonic power is required for the development of IGOs, similar to many realists (Pease 2019, p. 141). Institutionalists see the state as a unified, logical actor interacting in a perilous and uncertain world, similar to many realists, because they adopt realist principles and tenets, liberal institutionalists have been accused of being realists by any other name (Mearsheimer 1995).

Political scientist and legal expert Anne-Marie Slaughter has written extensively on international law and governance. Slaughter (2004) discusses the value of international networks and partnerships, including IGOs, NGOs, and MNCs, in her book, A New World Order. These challenges include economic inequality and climate change. She contends that these groups can support more effective and moral global governance by bridging the gap between state and non-state actors (Slaughter, 2004). Institutionalists and functionalists believe that IGOs are not merely a collection of their member states, as stated by Rathburn (2010) and Wang (2013). Institutionalists and functionalists agree that IGOs are important as independent, powerful actors who exert influence to varying degrees; institutionalists, however, see IGOs as a way for states to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes in international relations rather than as a replacement for the nation-state (Pease, 2019, p. 142). According to Alvarez (2005) and Barnett and Finnemore (2004), certain liberals scholars believe that comprehending the inner workings of IGOs is crucial to grasping how IOs behave. The customs and traditions within IOs, in addition to their internal norms and practices, impact their capacity to evaluate circumstances and determine their reaction. Additionally, promoting democratic principles and international law are significant roles played by IOs, as stated by O'Neill (2017). Pease (2019) argues that states may be willing to give up some of their sovereignty in some areas, such as trade, in exchange for the advantages offered by independent organizations. Despite this, the state still plays a crucial role in IRs and maintains a strong hold on many of its sovereign rights (Pease 2019, p. 142 - 143).

Pease (2019) claims that liberal theory assigns IOs five interconnected roles. Helping states resolve issues with collective action that arise in a variety of policy areas, such as security, economics, and the environment, is one of the main duties of

IGOs. The promotion of economic prosperity and global welfare is a key function of IGOs. NGOs, in particular, and IOs play a significant part in establishing common standards and values in societies (Alvarez 2005; Zweifel 2006). MNCs are in charge of playing an integrative role, acting as a kind of symbolic needle and thread that ties together societies by establishing a common global market. MNCs operate as private economic entities that transcend national boundaries and answer only to global stockholders. They contribute to societies by creating jobs, industries, managerial skills, and technologies. Last but not least, IOs offer aid to people and groups affected by human-caused crises, such as the extremely poor, refugees, victims of natural disasters, epidemics, and war. IGOs and NGOs work to provide both short-term relief and comprehensive solutions to these crises.

The importance of effective global governance through IOs has been highlighted by the changing nature of international relations. A thorough understanding of the function of state and non-state actors in the management of international affairs is provided by the liberal theoretical framework. IOs are essential in fostering global economic, political, and social change as the world becomes more interconnected. These organizations have grown to be crucial for addressing the problems that our world is currently facing by promoting cooperation and resolving issues with collective action. Within this framework, the importance of economic interdependence in the management of international affairs is also emphasized, as is the role of the market in fostering global change. Overall, the liberal theoretical framework offers a useful lens for comprehending the complexity of international relations and the function of IOs in advancing stability and advancement on a global scale.

<u>2.1.c. Marxism</u>

Critical theories, such as Marxism, offer alternative perspectives on IOs and their role in world affairs. These theories challenge the dominant liberal and realist perspectives and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities of international relations. Marxism, for example, views IOs as tools of capitalist dominance and exploitation (Pease 2019, p. 140-142). According to traditional Marxism, IGOs are created by hegemony and serve to uphold and advance the capitalist mode of production, institutionalizing the dominant position of the core and the subordinate positions of the semi periphery and periphery (Wallerstein, 1980). Gramscian-inspired Marxists, on the other hand, view hegemony more broadly and argue that IGOs play a crucial role in determining how liberal ideology and capitalism develop (Murphy, 1994). Gramscian-inspired Marxists view hegemony as a way to establish a connection between the priorities of the ruling class and those of the ruled. They also see IOs as playing a crucial role in determining how liberal ideology and capitalism develop (Murphy, 1994). Gramsci defines politics as the entire complex of practical and theoretical activities through which the ruling class not only justifies and maintains its dominance but also manages to win the active consent of those over whom it rules (Hoare and Smit 1971, p. 114).

According to Marxist theory, IGOs play three key roles in supporting capitalism, these roles include serving as political complements to capitalism, promoting supranationalism in economic matters, and developing hegemony through coercion and manipulation (Pease 2019, p. 143 -146). Contemporary theorists of the global system perceive the presence of the state and the nation-state system as indispensable for the process of capitalist accumulation: "A balance of power among a number of leading states inhibits the development of a single overarching political

authority that could subvert international production and exchange" (Crane and Amawi 1997, 142). IGOs such as the UN are financed and governed by capitalist states and have limited effectiveness due to procedural restrictions, international intervention primarily occurs when there is a strong economic interest, rather than for humanitarian reasons (Pease 2019).

In terms of supranationalism, IGOs like the EU and World Trade Organization (WTO) have the power to override state policies that restrict the free flow of goods and services across borders, this benefits national capitalists and labour at the expense of international and transnational capitalists (Pease 2019, p. 143 -146). Additionally, UN economic agencies such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) force developing societies to adopt capitalist practices, which can be easily manipulated by elites in business and finance (Pease 2019, p. 143 -146). IGOs and MNCs also contribute to the economic hegemony of weak societies through a web of debt and exploitative practices, MNCs often locate in states with weak labor and environmental standards, leading to lower wages and poor working conditions (Pease 2019, p. 143 -146). Hegemony, or domination, is a key aspect of the role of IGOs in promoting capitalism and maintaining control over the population; IOs also support capitalist nations during financial and economic crises (Pease 2019, p. 143 -146). Overall, Marxists view IOs as tools for the capitalist ruling class to exploit and impose the capitalist mode of production, leading to widespread poverty and inequality.

In conclusion, investigating the sources and motivations behind the international funds that support the activities of IOs is a crucial aspect of comprehending their impact and role in today's global landscape. As IOs continue to operate and carry out their mandates, a deeper understanding of the origins and drivers of the resources they rely on is necessary for policymakers, researchers, and

stakeholders alike. By analyzing the funding sources and motivations of IOs, we can gain insights into the underlying power dynamics and geopolitical considerations that influence their operations. Ultimately, a nuanced understanding of the funding of IOs is essential to comprehensively analyze and evaluate their effectiveness and impact on global governance and development.

2.2. New Institutionalism

The new institutionalism is a multidisciplinary trend that emphasizes the importance of institutions in shaping human behaviour and outcomes. According to March and Olsen (1989), institutions should not be seen solely as formal structures but rather as a combination of norms, rules, understandings, and routines. They emphasize the importance of routines in understanding institutions (March and Olsen, 1989, p. 21–6). It is present in a number of disciplines, including political science, economics, anthropology, and sociology; because it builds on earlier versions of institutional theory in political science, this renewed interest in institutions is not entirely new (March and Olsen, 1984, p. 738). The new institutionalism builds on previous institutional theory while also incorporating traditional and contemporary political theories (Peters, 2019). It questions current political science theory by emphasizing complex processes and historical contingencies while rejecting oversimplified theories based on efficiency and rational decision-making (March and Olsen, 1984, p. 738). The concepts emphasize the importance of symbolic action and meaning in political discourse, as well as the interdependence of social and political institutions (March and Olsen, 1984, p. 738). There are two main branches: old institutionalism and new institutionalism. New institutionalism has been applied in various fields to understand

a wide range of phenomena. It offers a holistic approach to the study of IOs, taking into account both the structural and cultural factors that shape their behaviour. Within new institutionalism, there are several different approaches and ideas that have been applied to the study of IOs. These include rational choice institutionalism, constructivist institutionalism, historical institutionalism, sociological institutionalism, power and politics institutionalism, and neo-institutionalism. Each of these approaches offers a different perspective on how institutions shape the behaviour and outcomes of IOs, and they can be used together to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.

The new institutionalism movement emphasizes the importance of institutions in political science research, posits that institutions should be the main focus of analysis, but there is debate on how to study them. New institutionalism views institutions as not fixed but open to change and dispute. Institutions shape action and behaviour, and new institutionalism critiques the common perspectives on the relationship between institutions and behaviour (Lecours 2005, p. 3- 8). The rational choice institutionalists focus on individualistic perspectives, they acknowledge the significant role played by institutions in political life; they recognize that in order to offer a thorough understanding of politics, their theories must encompass the nature and significance of political institutions (Tsebelis, 1990). The rational choice institutionalism acknowledges institutions as essential constraints on individual decision-making (March and Olsen, 1984). On the other side, historical institutionalism emphasizes the path-dependent nature of institutions and their role in shaping long-term processes (Pierson, 2000). Sociological institutionalism highlights the social and cultural aspects of institutions, emphasizing their role in constructing social reality (DiMaggio and Powell, 1983). These perspectives recognize actors'

agency within institutional contexts. Rational choice institutionalism regards actors as rational decision-makers who respond to institutional incentives strategically (North, 1990). The role of agency in shaping institutional change within historical contexts is emphasized by historical institutionalism (Thelen, 1999). The role of actors in both reproducing and challenging institutional norms and logics is emphasized in sociological institutionalism (Scott, 1995).

These perspectives' levels of analysis diverge. From a methodological standpoint, new institutionalism advocates for using institutions as independent or significant variables in political analysis. There are different perspectives on the definition of institutions within new institutionalism, with some emphasizing physical structures and others focusing on abstract concepts like norms and values; overall, the definition and understanding of institutions remain an ongoing topic of debate within the new institutionalism movement (Lecours, 2005, p. 3- 8). Individual-level decision-making and the aggregate outcomes of individual actions are central to rational choice institutionalism (March and Olsen, 1984). Historical institutionalism examines the interaction between actors and institutions over time from a meso-level perspective (Pierson, 2000). The macro-level approach of sociological institutionalism emphasizes the larger social and cultural context in which institutions operate (Scott, 1995). Rational choice institutionalism, on the other hand, frequently employs formal models, game theory, and quantitative methods to study institutional phenomena. To understand institutional change, historical institutionalism emphasizes historical analysis, case studies, and process tracing (Thelen, 1999). Sociological institutionalism investigates social meanings and normative processes using qualitative methods such as ethnography, interviews, and discourse analysis

(DiMaggio and Powell, 1983). It is important to recognize that these approaches to institutions can be viewed as mutually reinforcing (Ostrom, 1990).

Institutional analysis seeks to comprehend why certain forms of government and institutions are chosen, as well as who benefits from them. The newer forms of institutional analysis concentrate on how society constructs institutions and the knowledge associated with them, how institutions, states, and markets interact and relate to one another, and what can be inferred about history, historical actors, power dynamics, and conflicts in the formation of institutions and power relations (Meyer and Rowan 2006). The new institutionalism approach emphasizes the human element in the formation and operation of institutions; individuals' actions and beliefs are seen as socially constructing institutions (Meyer and Rowan 2006). The new institutionalism approach is concerned with the changing relationships among political systems, commercial institutions, the economy, and civil society. The emphasis is on understanding specific historical actors and their motivations for establishing a specific institution. New institutionalists seek to address issues of change, power, and efficiency directly, as well as to broaden the discussion of potential theories of institutional change (Meyer and Rowan 2006, p. 4 - 10). They contend that political change may be required for institutional change, resulting in greater societal consideration of previously ignored or suppressed ideas and the groups that hold them (Meyer and Rowan 2006, p. 4 - 10).

Given the perceived lack of enforceable rules and internalized 'logics of appropriateness,' the emergence of institutional analysis in the international relations literature, dubbed international institutionalism, is surprising (March and Olsen, 1989, 2011; Peters, 2019). This development calls into question the widely held belief that actors in international politics are motivated primarily by national interests rather than

collective values; while realism is a possible concern, it is worth noting that institutional analysis has found a place in this field (Peters, 2019, p .184).

The international relations literature contains numerous definitions of institution. Puchala and Hopkins (1983) provide a simple definition of regimes as 'patterned behaviour' (Peters, 2019, p. 189). On the other hand, there are definitions that are consistent with rational choice institutionalism, connecting international regimes to rules and national behaviour. Keohane (1989, p. 4) offers a more rigorous definition of regimes, describing them as "institutions with specific rules agreed upon by governments, pertaining to specific issues in international politics." This definition emphasizes explicit agreement among governments on a set of rules, which may not always be met in policy domains where operational regimes are observed (Peters, 2019, p. 189). According to Stephen Krasner (1983, p. 2), an international regime is a collection of principles, norms, rules, and decision-making processes that establish a common understanding among actors within a specific realm of international relations. These factors influence the actors' expectations. The definitions proposed for institutions present two perspectives, with the minimalist definition by Puchala and Hopkins (1983) suggesting that institutions arise from actor interactions. On the other hand, the definitions by Krasner (1983) and Keohane (1989) imply a higher level of intentionality, involving the deliberate creation of rule sets to govern behaviour. In the context of formal international organizations, the scope for intentional design is more significant (Duffield, 2003).

The new institutionalism in political science investigates the impact of institutions on individual and group actions, emphasizing the influence of institutions rather than the influence of actions on institutions. Lecour (2005) argues that new institutionalism raises three types of questions related to structure and agency, which

are: How do institutions shape actions? How much influence do institutions have on agents? And how deep is the institutional influence on political processes, or in other words, is the impact of institutions felt only on strategies or also on preferences. These questions are not answered in the same way by all. To address the question of how institutions influence agency, two approaches are used. One approach, known as path dependency, focuses on the causal significance of preceding stages in a temporal sequence, and also includes uncertainty and contingency; this viewpoint, often associated with historical institutionalism, suggests that the timing of an event is just as important as the event itself, and institutions have their own logic, resulting in unintended and unanticipated effects on political actors; the other approach emphasizes that institutions shape action by providing opportunities and imposing constraints, this viewpoint is emphasized by rational choice institutionalists and explains the theoretical significance of institutions by their mediating impact on actors' calculations (Pierson, 2000; Dyson, 1999). Different approaches to new institutionalism exist, with some emphasizing actor agency and others emphasizing institutional structural constraints. Despite their differing points of view, new institutionalists generally agree that continuity in institutions is more important than change, and actors frequently adjust their behaviour to fit within existing institutional frameworks (Lecours 2005, p. 8 - 11).

Meyer and Rowan (2006) stated that beyond the state and professions, institutional theorists have broadened their focus to include various actors in the social environment. They now regard private firms, political interest groups, and primordial groups as institutional actors. Peters and Waterman (1982) argue that altering values is the most effective approach to induce behavioural changes in private sector firms, assuming that such changes are relatively easy to accomplish. Meanwhile, Pierson

(2000) proposes that path dependence can be elucidated by the positive feedback resulting from initial policy choices and the reinforcing effect it has on those choices. The conventional wisdom that politics is the primary motivator for institutional change and ceremonial conformity is the primary means of gaining support and resources has shifted. The distinction between institutional and technical environments has become more complex, making analytical separation difficult. The degree to which institutional rules lead to ceremonial conformity and loose coupling or real conformity and tight coupling varies (Meyer and Rowan 2006, p. 20 - 24). Despite the existing overlap in the literature addressing institutions and organizations, it is important to distinguish between the two. Drawing on the economic literature (Khalil, 1995; North, 1990, p.4), organizations can be defined as entities formed to engage in the 'institutional environment' shaped by factors such as markets and political systems. This perspective views organizations as teams participating in a game governed by a set of rules within the broader institutional framework.

The new institutionalism provides an ideal theoretical framework for examining the research on the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) involvement in managing environmental migration in Kenya. This approach incorporates multiple disciplines and focuses on the role of institutions in shaping human behavior and outcomes. Institutions are seen as norms, rules, understandings, and routines, drawing from rational choice institutionalism, historical institutionalism, and sociological institutionalism. A key aspect of the new institutionalism is its acknowledgement of the dynamic nature of institutions and their significant impact on behavior. It explores how institutions shape actions, offering both opportunities and limitations for individuals and groups involved. This framework recognizes the interaction between actors and institutions, highlighting the significance of individual

agency and structural constraints. Furthermore, it emphasizes the historical and cultural context in which institutions operate, recognizing their profound influence. By applying the new institutionalism to the study of the IOM's role in environmental migration management in Kenya, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of how institutions, including the IOM, influence behavior and outcomes. This approach considers the complexity of the processes involved, historical circumstances, and the interconnectedness of social and political institutions. It allows for an examination of the evolving relationships between political systems, institutions, the economy, and civil society. The research can investigate the mechanisms through which the IOM contributes to enhancing state capacity, improving collaborating institutions, and addressing various types of environmental migration in Kenya, utilizing the new institutionalism. It takes a comprehensive approach, considering both structural and cultural factors that shape the IOM's behavior and outcomes. Lastly, this framework provides valuable insights into the intricate dynamics of managing environmental migration and sheds light on the critical role of the IOM. Unlike realism, liberalism, and Marxism, it emphasizes the central importance of institutions and their dynamic nature, taking historical and cultural contexts into account. The new institutionalism also recognizes the interplay between individual agency and structural constraints, and its multidisciplinary approach enables a thorough analysis of the intricate interactions between political, social, and economic institutions. By considering the specific context of Kenya, the new institutionalism offers valuable insights into the IOM's contribution to managing environmental migration.

Consequentially, the primary emphasis of this section was on exploring diverse theoretical frameworks and conceptualizations of institutionalist perspectives in the field of international relations. These theoretical perspectives determine the role of IOs

as global actors to sustain and reinforce their international influence. The theory of new institutionalism is the primary theoretical foundation of the thesis. To accomplish this primarily, the rational choice institutionalism framework will be employed to construct the expectations and analysis. Moreover, insights from historical and social institutionalist perspectives will be incorporated.

2.3. The Nexus of Capacity Building, Environmental Migration, and the Role of the IOM

As environmental migration becomes more prominent, effective institutional responses are critical. The IOM plays a key role in managing its effects. To understand its role, we can use the new institutionalism lens, which highlights institutions' significance and IOs' role in migration management. Environmental migration requires robust institutional structures and enhanced state capacity. The IOM's efforts must be seen in the context of wider institutional capacity building for sustainable development. This chapter analyses the intersection of environmental migration, state capacity building, and the IOM's role using multiple theoretical frameworks. It sheds light on the intricate interplay of actors, institutions, and ideas in managing environmental migration.

2.3.a. IOM Through a Critical Lens: An Institutional History and Analysis

IOM has been established in 1951 as an IGO with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It collaborates with governments, NGOs, and other partners to offer migrants a variety of services, such as assistance with documentation, transportation, and resettlement. In addition, the IOM conducts research and collects data on

migration trends in order to inform policy decisions and advocate for migrants' rights. Furthermore, they provide governments and organizations with training and capacity building to enhance their ability to manage migration effectively. Also, the IOM plays a role in responding to migration-related humanitarian crises, such as displacement and human trafficking. They provide emergency aid and protection to those affected by these disasters.

Understanding the IOM's historical development is critical to understanding how it operates today. Georgi (2010) identifies five key areas of IOM involvement before it became part of the UN system, including transportation, resettlement, and migration operations, with a focus on migration policy. IOM aims to achieve four goals, including maximizing economic benefits, promoting legal migration, and addressing the needs of internally displaced persons, through the term migration management (Georgi, 2010, pp. 48-49). IOM has been criticized in the past for its insufficient funding diversity and dependence on specific sources, two major shortcomings. Prior to being integrated into the UN system, IOM relied on member nations' annual donations, distributed according to their economic capabilities. In 2008, G7 nations provided 72% of IOM's core budget, with 67% of the operating budget provided by the top ten contributors, mainly Western nations and US partners, Japan, Peru, and Colombia (IOM, 2009b, p. 25-7, 43). Hess (2010) argue that institutions like ICMPD and IOM, despite its intergovernmental status, operated like private businesses, relying on extra-budgetary projects from migrant-receiving countries. This raises questions about the compatibility of IOM's global mandate with its dependence on funding from countries that receive the majority of migrants, leading to scepticism about its actions and lack of transparency compared to organizations like UNHCR (Georgi, 2010). However, there have been criticisms regarding IOM's

opacity and the way it undermines democratic work patterns (Overbeek, 2002, p. 12; Betts, 2008, pp. 13–14). The lack of transparency and evaluation of IGOs' programs has contributed to the perception of arrogance, but these organizations may not have as much power as believed, the IOM has struggled to maintain its existence, and many of its projects have failed (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 5-6).

"UNHCR is an established UN agency with a well-defined mandate to protect refugees worldwide; IOM is also active at the world level but is situated outside the UN system while implementing a more heterogeneous set of activities; ICMPD and Frontex are both predominantly active at the European level, even if this means going beyond the boundaries of the EU and expanding to the east and south of Europe. They also differ in their status: whereas Frontex was established at the end of 2004 by the European Council and is thus closely linked to EU member states and the Commission, ICMPD is a small IGO established outside the EU system." (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 4).

Above quotation provide insight into the evolution of the institutional structure of organizations such as the IOM and ICMPD over the last thirty years; these organizations vary in their scope, objectives, and the level at which they operate (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010). The diversity of these IGOs highlights the fragmented nature of the field and the growing importance of regional organizations, NGOs, think tanks, and other stakeholders (Loescher, 2001).

The IOM has gone through five phases of institutional development expanding its mission, membership, and activities. Serving primarily as an anti-communist logistics organization during the Cold War, then gaining experience in managing migration in the 1980s to 1993, expanding its migration control role from 1994 to

2000, becoming more active and assertive from 2000 to 2008, and solidifying its position as a UN migration agency in the post-2016 period (Georgi, 2010). The IOM is considered a hybrid institution, operating similarly to the IMF and World Bank in managing both migrant bodies and capital flows in a neoliberal governance context (Ashutosh & Mountz, 2011, 22).

IOM was engaged in humanitarian operations and focused on combating human trafficking and illegal migration, also, involved in building and modernizing migration control systems, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), through its capacity-building efforts (Ducasse-Rogier, 2001, p. 106). To enhance its flexibility and cost-effectiveness, the IOM decentralized its organizational structure, although headquartered in Geneva, administrative tasks are mainly performed in Manila and Panama City. The IOM focused on new areas of work, such as combating human trafficking and illegal migration, as well as establishing state institutions to regulate migration. The IOM operates at the intersection of neoliberal governance, international human rights, and nation-states while making a profit and using the language of rights (Glassman 1999, Walters 2004, Sparke 2005, Mountz 2006, Coleman 2007). The onset of the global economic crisis and the appointment of a new Director General marked the beginning of a new phase in IOM's history, and it solidified its post-neoliberal position, including its role as a UN migration agency. Despite changes over time, the IOM has played a crucial role in migration management, providing services to those in need, and is well-positioned to continue contributing to global migration management. (Georgi, 2010, p. 49-57, 61; Ashutosh and Mountz, 2011, p. 22) Ashutosh and Mountz (2011) analyse the IOM as a case study, examining the changing dynamics of the nation-state in regulating migration, highlighting the language of legitimacy used by the IOM and its

impact on migrants and national belonging. They conclude by discussing the implications of their argument for understanding the role of the nation-state and the IOM in modern human migration and displacement (Ashutosh and Mountz, 2011, p. 23).

Initially established to address the transportation of displaced persons in Europe after WWII, the IOM expanded globally during the 1970s and 1980s. However, questions have been raised about the IOM's exclusionary practices on behalf of member states and its abrogation of international commitments to refugees. IOM has been implicated in the enforcement of sovereign exclusions through the management of refugee camps and detention centres, which serve as the new spaces of exception in contemporary politics. Scholars such as Rajaram and Grundy-Warr (2007), Perera (2007), Rajaram (2007), Gregory (2004), and De Genova (2007) argue that these spaces co-constitute sovereign power and refugee exclusions, traversing the 'borderscapes' of various countries. The IOM mediates the blurred boundaries between international law and national sovereignty, highlighting the need for greater attention to the rights of displaced persons and the role of IOs in shaping migration flows (Ashutosh and Mountz, 2011, p. 24).

In the early 2000s, migration management was fragmented, hindering the development of a unified international strategy (Betts, 2008). Western states addressed border control with IOM's support while discussing migration, development, and human rights at the UN with less developed nations; similarly, at the EU level, states formed partnerships at GFMD or European Council meetings while negotiating agreements at different levels (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 4). It is crucial to understand

states' approach to migration management during the early 2000s, given the frequent migration crises.

According to the research conducted by Ashutosh and Mountz (2011), the IOM serves as a mechanism that generates consent for the neoliberal state, also referred to as 'the shadow state' by Wolch (1990). It employs humanitarian rhetoric while enabling state exclusions and the expulsion of refugees through its administration of refugee camps and detention facilities. The IOM plays a significant role in shaping migration flows and reinforcing the exclusionary practices of member states (Ashutosh and Mountz, 2011). Despite positioning itself as a global institution of cosmopolitan ethics, the IOM's practices demonstrate the tensions between national sovereignty and international human rights regimes (Ashutosh and Mountz 2011, p. 24 - 25).

Goffman's (1959, p. 2) concepts of frontstage and backstage behaviours are useful for understanding the IOM's public image and its actual administrative work. The frontstage behaviour is the IOM's public-facing image, while backstage behaviour refers to the organization's administrative offices and field projects. The IOM uses frontstage behaviour to create a positive image and gain social status, while backstage behaviour is where the organization's goals are achieved. This highlights the importance of image management in IOs (Ashutosh and Mountz 2011, p. 26). To gain a comprehensive understanding of the IOM's institutional progression, a closer examination of history, influential figures, power dynamics, and conflicts is required (Meyer and Rowan 2006, p. 9 - 10). Understanding the IOM's migration management activities prior to its integration into the UN can offer a comprehensive viewpoint.

Today, as a UN agency, IOM operates within the UN system and adheres to the UN's principles of accountability and transparency. IOM, which has 175 member

states and eight additional states with observer status, works in over 100 countries and has over 180 Country Offices and Sub-offices around the world, as well as 9 regional offices (IOM, n.d.). IOM provides advice and services to migrants and governments to manage migration, collaborate on migration-related issues, develop practical solutions to challenges, and provide humanitarian aid. The IOM constitution recognizes the right to freedom of movement and the link between migration and development in economic, social, and cultural aspects. IOM operates in four domains of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and forced migration. IOM develops policy recommendations, global strategies, standards, and quality assurance, and manages knowledge. The IOM Development Fund provides funding for projects.

The UN promotes transparency and accountability through mechanisms such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), reports on UN agencies' implementation, and member-state sessions. IOM is an independent organization with its own governance, budget, and mandates. It maintains transparency through annual reports, social media, and public engagements. IOM has an internal system and an independent evaluation unit for monitoring and improving its programs. IOM is committed to transparency and documenting its activities to manage migration.

2.3.b. Capacity Building

Capacity building activities are crucial for migration management and for addressing the challenges and opportunities that arise from human mobility. Such activities can be classified based on their target audience, thematic areas, delivery methods, geographic scope, and partnership models. In Kenya case, the target audience

for capacity-building initiatives is primarily the government, migrants, and communities. The thematic areas of focus include migration management and border management. Delivery methods for capacity-building activities in Kenya include training workshops, technical assistance, mentoring, coaching, and online learning. IOM's capacity-building initiatives in Kenya are tailored to the specific needs and contexts of different regions and communities, and may be implemented at the regional, national, or local levels. Additionally, partnerships with governments, international organizations, and private sector stakeholders are critical for effective capacity building in Kenya. Through collaborations and leveraging of resources and expertise, capacity building initiatives can have a significant impact on migration management and enhancing the well-being of migrants and their host communities. As part of its mandate, IOM implements various capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals and organizations to promote sustainable development, address migration challenges, and enhance humanitarian responses. These activities contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM). With its global reach and expertise, IOM is well-positioned to support its partners in building the capacity needed to address migration challenges and promote the well-being of migrants and their host communities.

IOM's capacity-building initiatives aim to enhance governments' and stakeholders' capacity to manage migration flows efficiently, covering topics such as border management, visa and travel document issuance, migration data management, and migration policy development. Migration management involves three trends: justifying the increasing initiatives, including various migration policies and counter-trafficking and capacity-building initiatives, and new narratives and a set of discourses about migration management (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010).

Migration management refers to efforts to regulate and control human mobility across borders, introduced by Bimal Ghosh in 1993 (Ghosh, 2000). The New International Regime for Orderly Movements of People (NIROMP) project aimed to make migration more organized and manageable; the three-pillar model proposed by Ghosh unifies migration policies, establishes an international framework, and coordinates non-governmental actors, the concept emphasizes the importance of agencies and organizations in migration (Georgi, 2010, p. 56; Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 3). Geiger and Pécoud (2010) note that while the term migration management can be precise, it can also be used vaguely, allowing disparate actors to work together towards a unified goal. The IOM's rise to prominence in the 1990s was due to concerns over the asylum crisis and migration from Eastern to Western Europe, with migration management used as a tool to unify the organization's efforts (Georgi, 2010). Today, international migration is a key focus for IGOs and non-governmental organizations, as it has moved from being an ignored topic to a subject of intense discussion and examination (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 2-4; Kalm 2010, p. 21). Various IGOs,

regional organizations, NGOs, think tanks and private institutions have become involved in migration-related issues through collaborations, initiatives, and discussion forums, such as the Global Migration Group, the Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs), the UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD), the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the World Bank, for-profit financial institutions, and private foundations (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010).

IGOs play a vital role in migration management by producing knowledge and analysis, offering states technical and managerial expertise, and facilitating information exchange (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 4 - 5). They can also act as service providers by creating programs for governments and carrying out policies themselves; the Pacific solution, where the Australian government relied on IOM and UNHCR to manage Afghan refugees, is a prime example of this (Inder, 2010). The presence and capacity of IGOs to offer international migration services make externalization policies possible and could lead to a shift in power from traditional state-centred policy-making institutions to non-governmental organizations, as evidenced by the expansion of IGOs in both budget and scope of activities (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 4 - 5).

The management of migration involves various practices such as counter-trafficking efforts, training officials, creating policies, and return programs. IOs have also played a role in shaping migration laws, in countries like Mauritania, through funding and initiatives that aim to improve border security, establish guidelines, and enhance passport checks (Poutignat & Streiff-Fénart, 2010). These initiatives focus on improving border security, training customs officers, establishing legal guidelines, and enhancing passport checks, among others; the term capacity-building is used to

describe these initiatives, but it is actually a politically charged activity that involves the introduction of Western or EU-driven concerns into local politics and society (Poutignat & Streiff-Fénart, 2010).

Capacity-building initiatives implemented by IGOs in countries such as Mauritania and Albania can have significant impacts, including the introduction of Western or EU-driven concerns into local politics and society (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 6-7). Despite the concept's neutral connotation, capacity-building can result in regulations that may harm parts of the foreign population. The involvement of IGOs in migration management, though meant to empower states, may actually weaken governments by establishing competing structures that undermine vulnerable political and administrative agencies (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 7-9). The involvement of IGOs in shaping discourses related to migration and its management is a significant element of migration governance; influential reports produced by IGOs, such as the IOM's World Migration series and the UNDP, contribute to the global policy discourse on international migration, these reports emphasize that migration is a widespread phenomenon with potential benefits, emphasizing the need to consider the interests of the global community and humanity as a whole (Pécoud, 2010).

The triple-win argument suggests that migration should benefit sending countries, receiving states, and migrants themselves. These challenges the traditional 'zero immigration' policy and has led to migration becoming a standalone field of study and policymaking. However, it has also created new categories and definitions, such as temporary migration and human trafficking. The discourse on global migration policy aims to shape the perceptions of those managing migration and legitimize the role of IGOs (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 9-10).

2.3.b.ii. Border Management and Sovereignty Nexus

IOM's capacity-building initiatives in the area of border management aim to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies, border guards, and other relevant actors to identify, prevent, and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. These initiatives include training on investigation and prosecution of trafficking and smuggling cases, and the development of victim-centred and gender-sensitive approaches.

Dini's (2018) article examines IOM's role in shaping state sovereignty and border practices in Djibouti, highlighting how its capacity-building and border management projects endorse and reify existing political authority. Through ethnographic observations, the article demonstrates how IOM's initiatives foster new rationalities and practices of sovereign power, effectively modelling entire aspects of the domestic policies of global South states. The study provides a significant contribution to the field of migration studies by offering a critical examination of IOM's impact on state sovereignty and border practices in Africa (Dini, 2018, p. 1691 - 1692). Pécoud (2010,) note that using information campaigns to prevent human trafficking and illegal migration emphasizes the importance of information in migration. The IOM has launched campaigns to educate potential migrants about the dangers of unauthorized migration, promoting safe and orderly migration, but these programs may also serve migration control objectives by discouraging individuals from migrating (Pécoud, 2010).

Globalization's impact on national sovereignty and policymaking is widely debated, with international migration being a crucial factor. Globalists argue that

nation-states are losing control due to the emergence of an international human rights regime, while recent studies suggest that receiving countries are becoming more interested in stopping uninvited migration flows (Sassen, 1996; Brubaker, 1994; Freeman, 1995, 1998; Joppke, 1997, 1998; Lahav, 1997a, 1997b). Soysal (1994) argues that the legitimacy of rights has shifted away from the nation-state, in reference to the establishment of various global organizations, agreements, and official statements that offer nation-states principles to follow when dealing with noncitizens within their borders. Sassen (1996) and Jacobson (1996) propose that rights limited to national boundaries are diminishing, and states are now confronted with external economic and normative limitations on their behaviour. However, national governments have developed strategies to maintain control over migration, including devolving decision-making powers and participating in intergovernmental cooperation organizations (Guiraudon & Lahav, 2000, p.163- 165). For example, EU member states have benefited from international and transnational collaboration, allowing them to involve one another in the formulation of policies and leverage EU and transnational advancements to strengthen and expand their borders even before migrants enter their territories (Guiraudon & Lahav, 2000, p.178). Furthermore, they have found ways to bypass more lenient national laws by utilizing these cooperative mechanisms even after immigrants have arrived (Guiraudon & Lahav, 2000, p.178). Ashutosh and Mountz (2011) critique the IOM's prioritization of nation-state dominance in migration regulation and exclusion of asylum seekers. They also evaluate the IOM's activities and argue that non-governmental organizations, like the IOM, play a crucial role in the reconfiguration of state sovereignty in the context of migration. Examining these non-state actors is necessary to understand the transnational nature of state activities, and

the IOM has become the most prominent institution in this regard (Ashutosh and Mountz 2011, 21 - 22).

The IOM is important in humanitarian work but also engages in controversial practices at the edges of state jurisdiction (Ashutosh & Mountz, 2011, p.22). With more than 450 field sites across the globe, as of 31 December 2020, the IOM operates in a complex legal environment, guided by international law and UN conventions, as it enters into areas where the nation-state reaches its limits (McAuliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2021, p.9; Ashutosh & Mountz, 2011, p.22). Within numerous countries in the developing regions of the world, the IOM combines its border-related strategies with a state-building mindset, leading to the implementation of initiatives that bring about significant transformations in how African nations assert control over their land and citizens (Frowd, 2018; Dini, 2018). According to Dini (2018), the IOM is not simply a neutral entity providing services, but rather, it has the ability to support and reinforce existing political power structures (Geiger 2010). Despite its significant role in the securitization of migration, the IOM has been overlooked in recent scholarly research but is increasingly scrutinized by activists and human rights groups. The authors' research reveals the IOM's involvement in practices that restrict human mobility, including transport and detention operations, in addition to border enforcement (Ashutosh & Mountz, 2011, p.22).

In conclusion, the relationship between border management and sovereignty is complex. The IOM plays a vital role by empowering law enforcement agencies and border guards to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. However, studies have revealed that these initiatives can reinforce existing political authority, shaping state sovereignty and border practices. The IOM's projects have the ability to influence

the policies of global South states, introducing new approaches to sovereign power. Additionally, the IOM's information campaigns, aimed at preventing illegal migration, may inadvertently discourage individuals from migrating, serving migration control objectives. The impact of globalization on national sovereignty remains a debated topic, with discussions on the loss of control by nation-states and the rise of international human rights norms. Nonetheless, governments have implemented strategies, such as participation in intergovernmental cooperation organizations, to maintain control over migration. While the IOM is recognized for its humanitarian work, it also engages in practices that operate on the fringes of state jurisdiction, attracting scrutiny and controversy. As the IOM operates within a complex legal framework guided by international law and UN conventions, its initiatives have the potential to bring significant transformations to how nations exert control over their territory and citizens.

2.3.b.iii. Migration Policy, Political Discourse and Depoliticizing Migration

Depoliticizing migration is central to migration management discourse, achieved through emphasizing technical over political considerations. This approach ignores power imbalances and conflicting interests, presenting migration policymaking as impartial and based on data (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 11-12). Sabine Hess (2010) examines how ICMPD presents its work as purely technical and necessary due to the complexity of migration issues, legitimizing their intervention. Georgi's (2010) view on IGOs' neutrality highlights how depoliticization can obscure their own interests. In the case of IOM, migration management involves more than just

assisting states or enhancing migration policies; it also involves emphasizing the organization's worth to secure its future funding and existence (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 12). Depoliticization, in this context, encompasses the actors involved in migration management, whose motivations are either ignored or taken for granted (Geiger & Pécoud, 2010, p. 12). According to the IOM, there are both successful and unsuccessful policies and practices in migration management (IOM, 2006, p. 2). The previously political nature of migration, with its principles, power dynamics, interests, and conflicts, has now been transformed into a vague and apolitical approach to migration management (Georgi, 2010). By depoliticizing migration and migration control in this manner, the IOM indirectly ignores its own political and institutional interests and its reliance on structures and finances (Ferguson, 1994). To address this apolitical perspective on migration control, it is useful to differentiate the organized social forces and their political, intellectual, and moral representatives who compete for dominance in international migration policy (Jessop, 1990, pp. 207–8; Morton, 2007). According to Georgi (2010, p. 64) without delving into the specifics of theory and empirical analysis, it can be identified that there are at least three political projects vying to become the dominant force in international migration policy: national sovereignty project, rights-based approach, liberal global migration governance.

Global migration management discourse considers the interests of both origin and destination states and migrants to produce mutually beneficial outcomes, with a growing emphasis on managing migration rather than controlling it (Kalm, 2010). The actors and forums at national, regional, and global levels make up the emerging global governance of international migration (Kalm, 2010). However, the technocratic ring in migration management depoliticizes migration and frames it as a largely technical problem that can be solved by management strategies (Crisp, 2003, p. 13; Channac,

2007, p. 14). This suggests, at the very least, a shift in rhetoric away from the emphasis on the control that has for a long-time dominated attitudes toward migration in wealthy countries (Kalm, 2010, p. 21 - 22).

Finally, depoliticizing migration has become a prominent feature of migration management discourse, with technical considerations taking precedence over political factors. This approach, however, ignores power imbalances, competing interests, and the motivations of the actors involved. It is critical to understand the political projects at work in international migration policy, such as national sovereignty, the rights-based approach, and liberal global migration governance. While migration management seeks mutually beneficial outcomes, there is a risk of oversimplification of migration as a technical problem, ignoring the historical emphasis on control. Understanding migration as a complex political issue is critical for developing effective and equitable migration policies.

2.3.c. Environmental Migration

Understanding the connection between environmental and resource conflicts and migration, as well as the impact of governance structures on migration decisions and encounters, requires additional research. This is becoming increasingly important as global warming and biodiversity loss lead to scarcity of resources, and environmental migration grows. To fully comprehend the relationship, fundamental questions must be addressed, including causes of conflicts, impact of natural resource management, demographic profile of migrants, and the role of migration management in mediating conflicts; environmental conflicts can take various forms and involve

distributional conflicts due to the unequal distribution of environmental hazards and burdens (Krieger, Panke, & Pregernig, 2020, p. 2 - 3). Despite extensive research, the existing literature on the connection between environmental factors and violent conflicts remains fragmented (Krieger, Panke, & Pregernig, 2020).

Environmental and resource-related conflicts are not the only determinant of migration patterns; governance at national, regional, and international levels also has a significant impact (Krieger, Panke, & Pregernig, 2020, p. 5-6). Governance plays a crucial role in determining migration patterns by addressing environmental change and resource scarcity, resolving underlying issues or providing effective solutions, influencing migration governance arrangements, recognizing environmental or resource-related migrants as a distinct category, affecting the degree of integration of migrants, and engaging in governance arrangements to mitigate the negative effects of environmental changes or resource depletion (Helbling, 2020).

Renewable resource scarcity may play a secondary role in intrastate violent conflict due to low incentives for conflict, but political ecology views it as a primary driver caused by access and distribution inequalities (Selby and Hoffmann, 2014; Eaton, 2008). The semiarid region of northern Kenya has experienced recurrent droughts and violent conflicts between pastoralist groups, with resource scarcity increasing competition and the likelihood of conflict, according to environmental security experts (Ember et al, 2012; Schilling et al, 2012). However, some critical scholars argue that conflicts between local pastoralists, state elites, and business interests, along with a lack of state regulation, are the primary causes of violence. Governance of renewable resources is a key driver and stakeholder in these conflicts (Adano et al, 2012; Ide, 2020, p. 23 -25).

Studies indicate that during resource scarcity, pastoralist groups tend to rely on traditional resource governance mechanisms, which can mitigate resource conflicts and support environmental peace-making (Ide, 2020, p. 26). However, while renewable resource scarcity is not the main driver of violent conflicts, it can increase the risk of conflicts, particularly when combined with other contextual factors such as agricultural dependence, ethnic diversity, and inadequate infrastructure (von Uexkull et al, 2016; Schleussner et al, 2016; Detges, 2016; Ide, 2020). For example, According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), droughts have affected about 363 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa over the past 20 years – 203 millions of these in East Africa alone; leading to food shortages and crop failures, which directly affect people's livelihoods, especially those dependent on agriculture. (Thalheimer & Webersik, 2020, p. 59)

Environmental conflicts can affect migration flows by destabilizing regions, making them less prosperous and attractive, and reducing migration to those areas (Bank et al, 2017; Brzoska and Fröhlich, 2015; Abel et al., 2019; Selby et al, 2017). For instance, tensions arising from resource scarcity in areas with refugee camps could reduce migration flows to those regions, such as the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya's northern and eastern drylands (De Montclos and Kagwanja, 2000; Kirui and Mwaruvie, 2012). Further research on environmental peacemaking and migration as an adaptation strategy is needed to better understand the relationship between renewable resource scarcity, conflict, and migration (Ide, 2020, p. 27 - 30).

Climate change can create new migration patterns, with rural inhabitants migrating to urban areas due to deforestation, desertification, flooding, and saltwater intrusion; however, this type of migration can lead to overcrowding and resource

competition, exacerbating disasters and conflicts (Bates, 2020, p. 97-99). The IPCC (2018) warns that without global efforts to reduce emissions and promote equity, climate change could have catastrophic consequences, including food shortages and armed conflicts. Environmental migration is a self-reinforcing process that requires concerted international and domestic governance efforts, as non-binding agreements and domestic policies have been insufficient to address its magnitude and complexity (Bates, 2020, p. 97-99).

Migration politics has shifted towards IGO involvement in global policymaking (Geiger 2020; Ghosh, 2000; Hollifield, 2004). Despite repeated calls for global governance, limited progress has been made, and migration management has emerged as a politically acceptable alternative, allowing for diverse stakeholder participation (Geiger, 2020). The concept of migration management originated from the Commission on Global Governance's endeavor to incorporate governance principles into migration. However, the idea faced opposition from states. As a response, Bimal Ghosh coined the term, which gained traction with the backing of the IOM and its participation in the NIROMP project (Ghosh, 2000, 2012; Geiger, 2013; Swing, 2012). However, the depoliticization of migration through this concept has failed to result in meaningful global governance and effective solutions and has even become a profitable industry with IOM offering standardized tools, that were marketed globally and made available for purchase by states and other donors (Webber, 2011; Dünnwald, 2013; Geiger, 2016, 2020). Additionally, with the increased displacement and migration of people due to environmental and climate change, multiple IOs have become involved in managing the situation. (Geiger, 2016, 2020).

The IOM aims to prioritize environmental migration through its research, policy, and advocacy efforts, with a dedicated division established in the 2000s (Hall, 2015, 2016). The IOM has incorporated environmental factors into its migration management activities, with the goal of preventing forced migration and providing assistance to affected populations (IOM, 2018b). However, some scholars have criticized the IOM for complying with member states and donor funding rather than independently addressing migration management issues (Andrijasevic and Walters, 2010; Georgi, 2010; Kalm, 2010; Ashutosh and Mountz, 2011; Geiger, 2016). The IOM has set goals for its work, including preventing environmental factors from causing forced migration, providing assistance and protection to affected populations, finding long-term solutions for their struggles, facilitating migration in response to climate change, and strengthening the resilience of affected communities (IOM, 2018b). As the UN's lead agency on migration, the IOM has also worked in areas typically the domain of development and environmental protection agencies such as UNDP or UNEP, and private companies (IOM, 2018a, 2018b).

The UN's sustainable development agenda is committed to safe, orderly, and regular migration, evidenced by the adoption of two global compacts in 2018: the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) (UN, 2018a, 2018b). The adoption of these compacts by the UN in 2018 marked a significant step towards addressing environmental and climate change-induced migration and promoting safe, orderly, and regular migration in a comprehensive and sustainable manner (Geiger, 2020, p. 162-165).

In conclusion, the literature review emphasizes the need for additional critical and interdisciplinary research on the interrelationships between environmental

migration, displacement, climate change, and development. While there has been a substantial increase in research on the role of IOs in migration management, there is still a knowledge gap regarding their role in addressing the complex interaction between these factors. Therefore, additional research is required to better comprehend the role of IOs in addressing the challenges posed by climate change-induced migration and displacement and to develop effective policy responses that prioritize the well-being and rights of those impacted by these complex issues.

In light of the preceding theoretical discussion, I put forward the following hypotheses:

H1: IOM activities are expected to strengthen institutions' capacity, and as activity increases, institutional capacity will increase proportionately, enabling a more inclusive management system to be implemented.

IOM, as an international organization specializing in migration, has a mandate to provide support and assistance to countries in managing migration, including environmentally driven migration. Through its activities and programs, IOM may provide technical expertise, financial resources, and capacity-building initiatives to institutions in Kenya involved in environmental migration management. This could include training programs, knowledge sharing, and policy development support, among others.

Hypothesis 1 posit that IOM activities are expected to strengthen the capacity of institutions in Kenya. As the level of activity increases, it is hypothesized that the institutional capacity will also increase proportionately. This implies that the more IOM is engaged in providing support and resources, the stronger the institutions'

capacity will become, leading to a more inclusive management system for environmental migration in Kenya. The hypothesis suggests a positive relationship between IOM activities and institutional capacity, with the expectation that increased IOM activity will result in increased institutional capacity.

H2: IOs and IOM presence support state capacity to cope with environmentally driven migration and strengthen state governance on environmental migration.

This hypothesis highlights the role of IOs and IOM in supporting state capacity and governance in managing environmentally driven migration, emphasize their influence on state capacity and governance. It suggests that the presence of IOs and IOM may contribute positively to the capacity of states to cope with and govern environmental migration. This aligns with the idea that IOs and IOM can provide resources, expertise, and support to states, which can enhance their ability to manage the complexities of environmental migration.

H3: Donor funding has an impact on the project scopes, which in turn have an impact on the governance of the state, and the structure for environmental migration management is expected to evolve.

This hypothesis suggests that donor funding, which may support IOM activities and projects, can impact the scope of projects related to environmental migration management. It further posits that the scope of projects, influenced by donor funding, can then impact the governance of the state. This implies that donor funding can shape the projects undertaken by IOM, which in turn can influence the governance structure for managing environmental migration. The hypothesis implies a causal relationship

between donor funding, project scope, governance, and the evolution of the structure for environmental migration management.

These hypotheses propose potential relationships between IOM, IOs, donor funding, institutional capacity, state governance, and the management of environmental migration, and can be further explored through empirical research and analysis.

CHAPTER III

CASE STUDY: KENYA

Kenya is a country in East Africa bordered by Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, South Sudan to the northwest, Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the southeast.

Map 3.1. Kenya Map Physical features of Kenya (Encyclopædia Britannica, n.d.)

With a population of approximately 53 million people, Kenya is one of the most populous countries in Africa. The country's capital and largest city is Nairobi (World Bank, 2021). Kenya has a diverse geography, including highlands, savannas, and coastal regions. The country is home to a variety of wildlife, including lions, elephants, rhinos, and giraffes. The economy of Kenya is largely based on agriculture, with tea, coffee, and horticultural products being the main exports. Tourism and

manufacturing are also important sectors of the economy. The country is rich in natural resources, including arable land, forests, minerals, and wildlife.

Total population (2020) [a]	53.77 million
Human Development Index category [b]	Medium
GDP (2020) [c]	USD 98.84 billion
GDP per capita (2020) [c]	USD 1 838
Immigrants (2020) [d]	
Millions	1.05
Percentage of population	1.95%
Emigrants abroad (2020) [d]	
Millions	0.53
Percentage of population	1.00%
Refugees and asylum seekers hosted (2020) [e]	505 000
Internally displaced persons (as at end 2020) [f]	394 000

Table 3.1. Key statistics - Kenya (McAuliffe and Triandafyllidou 2021, p.351)

Kenya's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which contributes approximately 34% of the country's GDP and employs over 70% of the workforce (World Bank, 2021). The country is also a major exporter of tea, coffee, and flowers, among other agricultural products. Kenya's industrial sector is relatively small and is focused mainly on food processing, textiles, and construction. However, Kenya faces significant challenges in managing its environmental and natural resources sustainably. The country has been experiencing a range of environmental challenges, including drought, floods, and deforestation, among others. These environmental challenges have had significant impacts on the livelihoods of communities living in affected areas, forcing them to move from their homes in search of better living conditions. Kenya is considered a hotspot for environmental migration due to its vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events. The country has experienced prolonged droughts and floods, which have led to crop failures, water scarcity, and displacement of people from their homes. In addition, deforestation, soil

erosion, and land degradation have further compounded environmental challenges in the country. As a result, there has been significant migration of people from rural areas to urban centres within Kenya, as well as to other countries in the region, in search of better living conditions and livelihood opportunities. This chapter provides an overview of the migration, environmental and natural resource challenges facing Kenya.

3.1. Overview of Environmental Migration in Kenya

Kenya experiences various forms of migration, including regular, irregular, and forced, as a source, transit, and destination country. According to the IOM Kenya Annual Report 2022, Kenya has a significant international migrant population, with 1,050,100 migrants making up approximately 2% of the country's total population. The top countries of origin for these migrants are Somalia, Uganda, and South Sudan, with 425,284, 290,597, and 121,553 migrants, respectively. The male-to-female ratio of these migrants is almost equal at around 50%. Through skills transfer, investments, and remittance inflows, Kenya's diaspora improves collective and individual opportunities equivalent to USD 3,717,893 in 2021 (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 10). Furthermore, Kenya also hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. 2022 has seen a high number of new arrivals, due to the drought and instability affecting Kenya's neighbouring countries, with over 575,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers in the country; in 2022 alone, over 100,000 new individuals were registered in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 10). Despite the challenges, the government of Kenya is taking steps to address the situation, with a Marshall Plan to provide comprehensive solutions for refugees in the country (Malik, 2023). Overall, the migrant and refugee population in Kenya reflects the country's

ongoing efforts to address global crises and provide support for those in need. The country is currently facing severe drought, with over 4.5 million people requiring humanitarian aid (IOM Kenya 2022). This drought has resulted in increased food and water insecurity, resource-based conflicts, and displacement, leading to irregular migration and smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. The country is particularly vulnerable to these issues due to its reliance on rain-fed agriculture and the frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. These factors have contributed to the displacement of people through environmental migration, particularly in rural areas. Climate change has had a significant impact on Kenya's environment, including changes in rainfall patterns, increased temperatures, and rising sea levels (Republic of Kenya, 2019). According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the country's mean annual temperature has risen by 0.3°C since the 1960s, while rainfall patterns have become more unpredictable, with more frequent droughts and floods (KNBS, 2019). The Human Climate Horizons (HCH) data and insights platform provides hyperlocal insights for over 24,000 regions worldwide, providing information on the potential human impacts of climate change until the end of the twenty-first century. According to HCH (2023) Data Climate Change Projections in 2020 – 2039 for Kenya as follow:

Figure 3.1. Kenya Climate Change Projections in 2020 – 2039 (Human Climate Horizons, 2023)
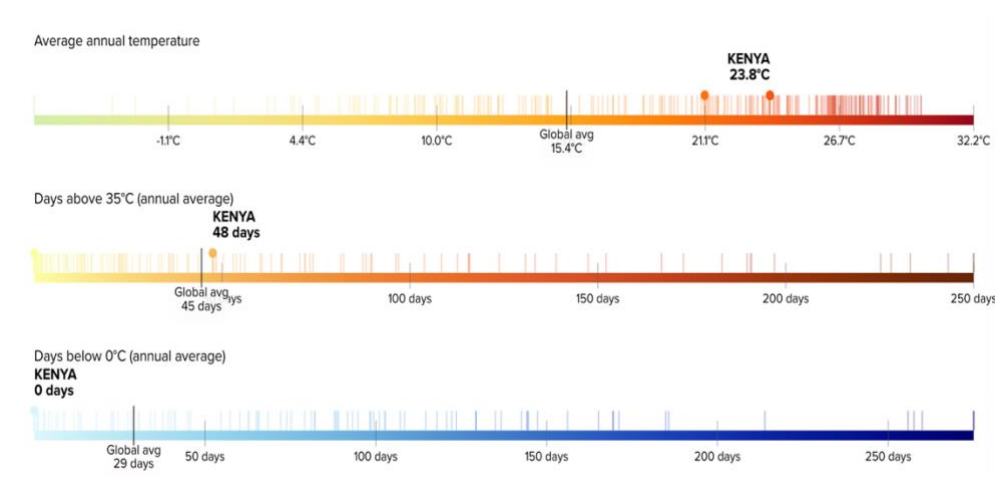
The data above indicates that Kenya will experience greater climate change impacts over the next 20 years. It is dealing with a situation that is worse than average for the world even in its current state. People living in and outside of affected areas have been displaced as a result of climate change, especially drought, this displacement has multiple causes, making it a challenging problem to solve (IDMC 2017, p. 40). With a focus on multiple causal displacement in the context of drought and flood, this chapter also aims to investigate the various causes and effects of environmental migration in Kenya.

Country has frequently experienced droughts which have caused communities and populations to be uprooted. Kenya and the Horn of Africa as a whole have been particularly hard hit by these droughts. The area experienced a drought in 2016, which made the already precarious situation there worse (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). In the context of a drought, there are numerous, intricate causes of displacement; when recording data on displacement, the UNHCR-led Protection Monitoring and Reporting Network and IOM use the abbreviation drought or drought-related (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). People who fall under this category are those who must leave their homes because of extreme food and income insecurity brought on by pasture, water, and food shortages, however, even when drought is a contributing factor, conflict or violence

can sometimes lead to displacement (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). For instance, in the Bay region of Somalia in 2016, heavy taxation by the non-state armed group al-Shabaab combined with drought caused displacement (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). According to the IOM Kenya Annual Report (2022):

"Threats of violent extremism, emanating especially from the Somalia-based Al- Shabaab group, have persisted in 2022, causing irregular movement of people and goods. The bordering counties of North-East Kenya have witnessed multiple small-scale violent extremist attacks."

Communities and populations can be severely impacted by displacement when there is a drought; in slow-onset disasters and gradually developing crises, it can be challenging to distinguish between forced migration and voluntary migration (IDMC, 2016, p. 52 - 53). Displacement can have both short-term and long-term effects on affected populations' health, welfare, and means of subsistence (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). Around 12.8 million people in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda required humanitarian aid at the start of 2017 as a result of the effects of drought and displaced populations (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). The drought in 2016 and early 2017 caused significant internal displacement in Somalia and Ethiopia, however, if famine is not prevented, both internal and cross-border movements are expected to increase to a much larger extent, similar to what happened during the 2011 famine (Robinson, Zimmerman, & Checchi, 2014).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a broad indicator that assesses progress in areas such as life expectancy, education, and living standards; Kenya is ranked 152nd out of 191 countries and territories in the Medium human development category, with a value of 0.575 in 2021 (UNDP, 2022). Kenya's HDI remains in the medium range when compared to neighbouring countries, while other countries fall

below the medium range. As a result of this situation, Kenya has become a relatively safer region, attracting migration flows from these other areas.

Figure 3.2. HDI in comparison 1990 – 2021 (UNDP, 2022)
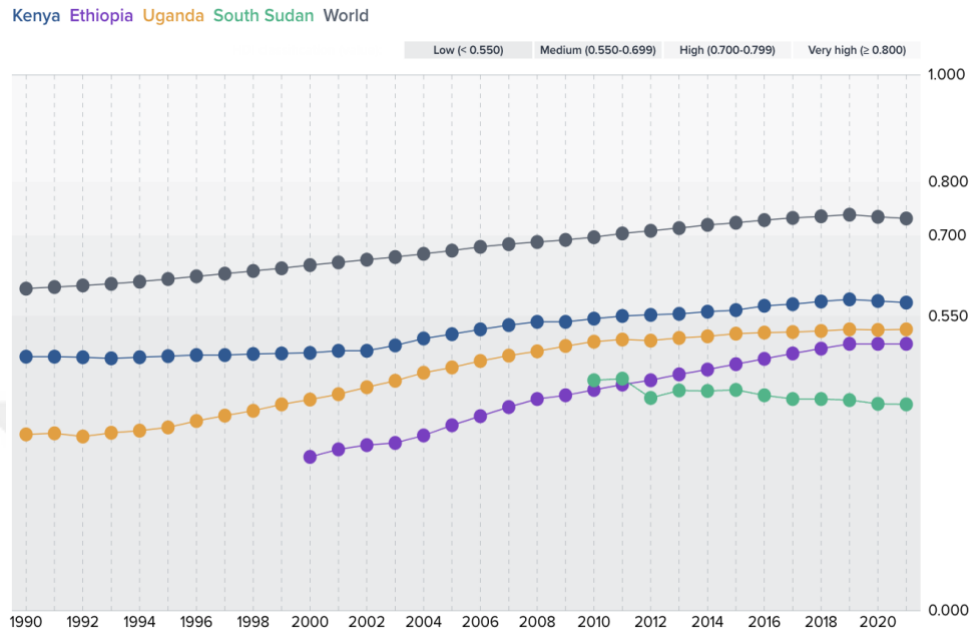
The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) surpasses measures based solely on income and instead evaluates poverty from a multifaceted viewpoint, taking into account factors such as health, education, and living conditions (UNDP, 2022). According to the MPI data (UNDP, 2022), Kenya has achieved a relatively low MPI value of 0.171 out of 0.650. It is important to note that lower MPI values indicate better performance in addressing multidimensional poverty; in comparison, Uganda has an MPI value of 0.281, Ethiopia has a value of 0.367, and South Sudan has the highest value of 0.580, indicating higher levels of multidimensional poverty in these countries.

Figure 3.3. MPI in comparison of latest year (UNDP, 2022)

Note: the lower MPI values represent a better performance regarding multidimensional poverty.

Kenya Uganda South Sudan Ethiopia
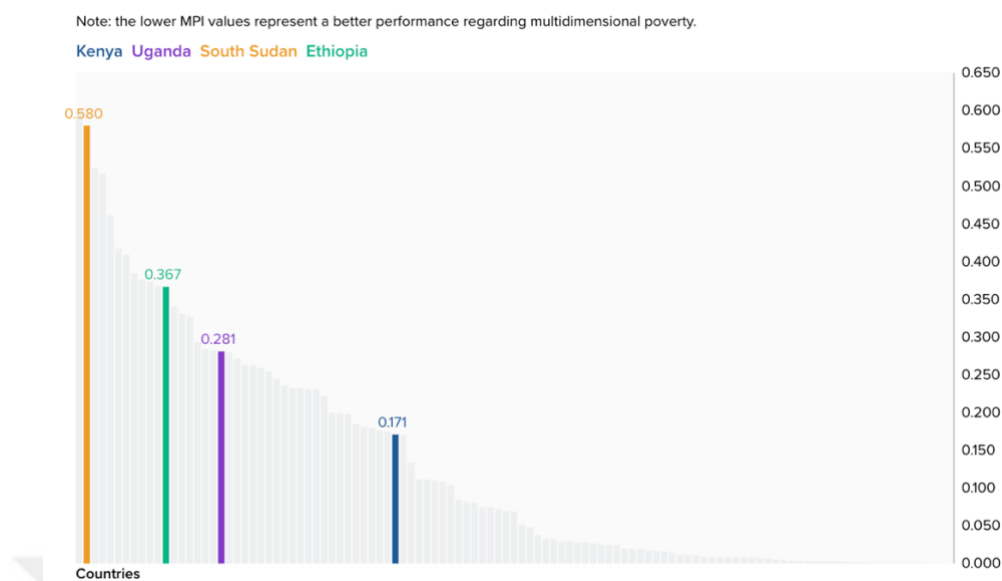
The Planetary Pressures-adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI) takes into account the impact of human activities on the planet and adjusts the HDI accordingly to address intergenerational inequality (UNDP, 2022). By considering carbon dioxide emissions per person and material footprint per capita, it reflects the level of human development while accounting for the excessive pressure on the planet; as planetary pressures increase, the PHDI falls below the HDI, indicating a lower level of human development (UNDP, 2022). South Sudan has a PHDI of 0.376, indicating a relatively lower level of human development when considering environmental pressures, as well as the lowest level in comparison to the rest of the world (UNDP, 2022). Kenya's PHDI is 0.561, Ethiopia's PHDI is 0.496, and Uganda's PHDI is 0.520. When considering the planetary pressures they contribute, these values reflect the respective countries' levels of human development (UNDP, 2022).

Figure 3.4. PHDI in comparison of year 2021 (UNDP, 2022)
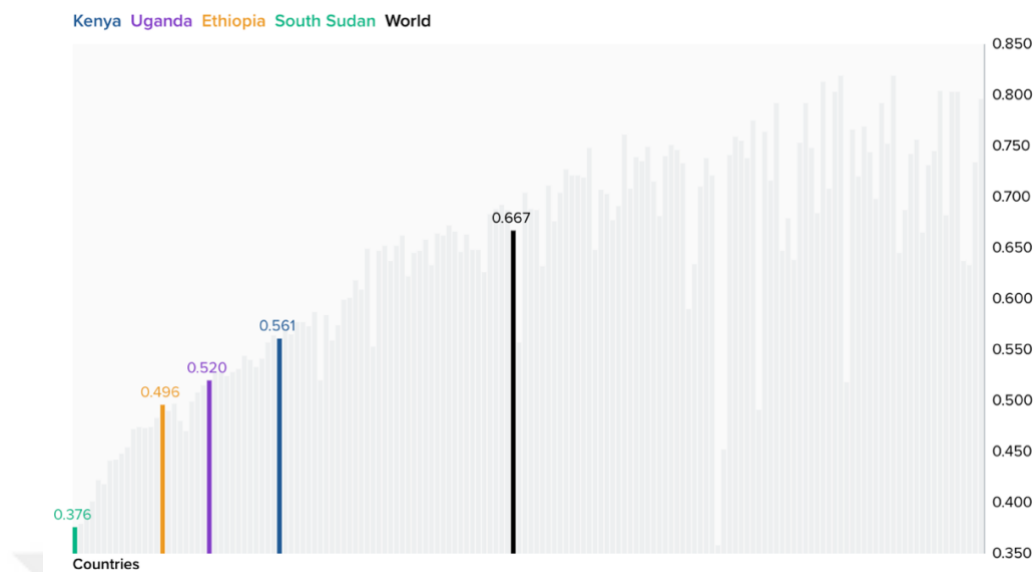
Environmental migration in Kenya is a complicated and difficult problem, especially multi-cause displacement during a drought; the causes and effects of displacement must be addressed from multiple angles, involving stakeholders from various industries and tiers of government (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 40). Understanding the significance of Kenya's pastoralist population as well as the country's geographical boundaries and those of its neighbouring countries is crucial. Pastoralists are particularly affected by the effects of climate change and natural disasters because they are very likely to be evicted from their traditional homes, this is a global problem because in Africa, where 66% of the land is used for pastoral production, pastoralism is recognized as a cultural heritage (Boto, Edeme, & Lopes, 2012, p. 4; "AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa," 2010). In the predominantly arid and semi-arid region of northern Kenya, where pastoralists make up the majority of the population, internal displacement is frequently disregarded, which worsens poverty and marginalization (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 4-6). Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, and Wajir are some of the arid

counties. The semi-arid ones are Embu, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Makueni, Meru, Narok, Nyeri, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi and West Pokot.

Map 3.2. Kenya county map (Nyanjom, 2014, p. 49)
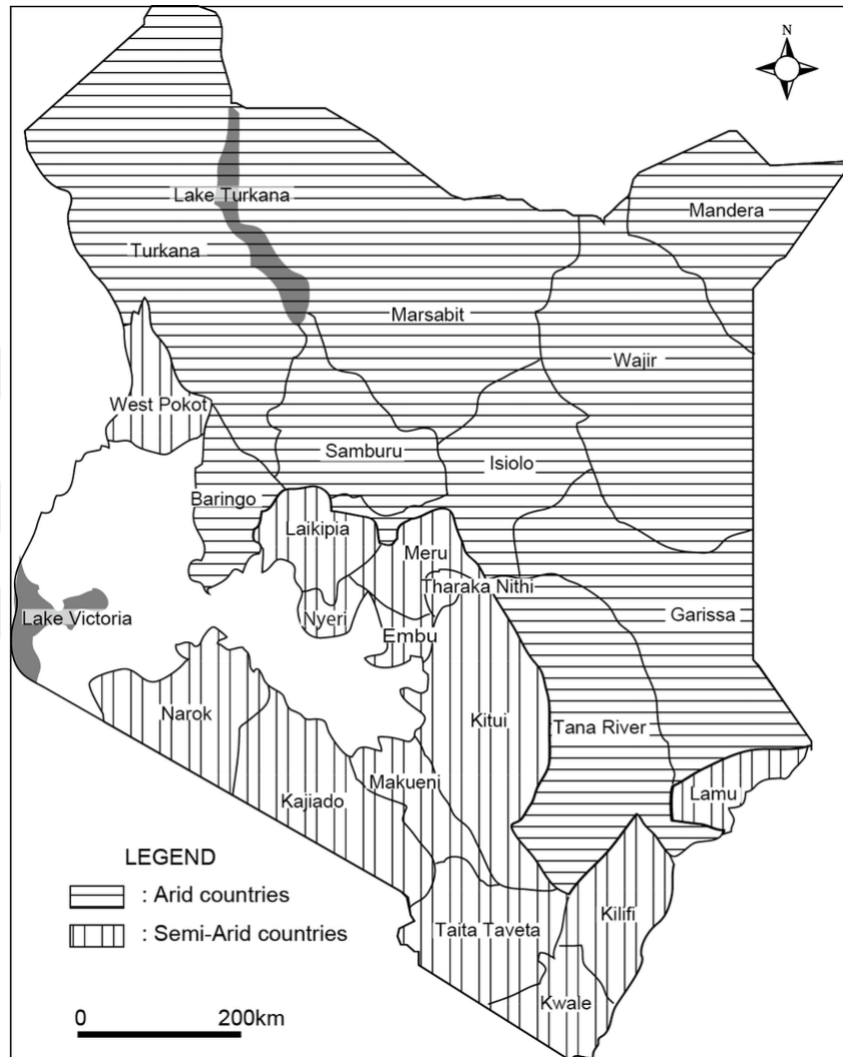
Due to their reliance on climate conditions, pastoralists worldwide are highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and increasing natural disasters (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014). Pastoralist movement can be categorized into three types: traditional nomadism, adaptive migration, and forced displacement, with migration often serving as a response to challenges such as drought and diminishing living space (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 6). Both voluntary and involuntary migration contribute to heightened vulnerability and reduced resilience due to

mounting pressures and limited options; this lack of resilience leads to specific needs and threatens fundamental rights such as food, water, healthcare, safety, and education (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 6). The primary risk faced by pastoralists in northern Kenya is drought, which is frequently linked to climate variability, as droughts become more frequent and intense, pastoralists struggle to access their natural habitats and sustain their livelihoods (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 6). Schrepfer and Caterina's (2014) study investigates the multifaceted causes of internal displacement among pastoralists in Northern Kenya, including drought, conflict, and grazing land privatization; the authors argue that when pastoralists cannot access their traditional territories, varying levels of resilience can lead to impoverishment and eventual displacement. The study recommends adopting a rights-based approach to address the multiple causes of displacement and offering pastoralists diverse livelihood options to enhance their resilience.

Pastoralists can adapt to adverse effects on their way of life caused by factors like climate change by engaging in the practice of migration, in contrast to traditional nomadic movements, adaptive migration is prompted by outside forces that force pastoralists to relocate (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 13 - 14). Although it is voluntary, the main driving force behind it is the need to adapt to outside factors in order to maintain their pastoral lifestyle (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014). This kind of migration typically takes place when pasture and water are being gradually depleted by drought or when the land is being slowly occupied. According to the IOM, "Ethiopian pastoralists have for a long time crossed the border into Kenya when water was scarce and then moved back again," such migration, however, might become permanent due to a protracted drought and increased land encroachment, leading to

65

conflicts with neighbouring communities that must share scarce resources (Afifi et al. 2012, 41).

"Pastoralists in northern Kenya inhabit borderlands and cross into neighbouring countries as part of their traditional migration, meaning that the relevance of state borders becomes somewhat blurred. The imposition of Kenya's colonial borders decreased pastoral migration, but it still takes place. Regional mobility should be facilitated as provided for by the African Union (AU) Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa of 2010, as a means of preserving the pastoral lifestyle even in times of stress. Considerations of national sovereignty should not under- mine it. When pastoralists become displaced, however, the country in which it happens will matter, because national sovereignty determines responsibility (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p. 7)."

The legal protection for the cross-border movement of pastoralists is limited, as their traditional livelihood mobility falls outside the scope of the human right to freedom of movement and the definition of migrant workers in international agreements. A migrant worker is described as Article 2(1): "person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national" (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990). It is crucial to comprehend the classification of both internal and cross-border movements and the enforcement of rights, which can be effectively facilitated by referring to the table below:

Type of movement	Character	Protection of mobility
Traditional nomadic movement	Internal	Right to freedom of movement and choice of residence as contained in Kenya's constitution, regional and international human rights law provides protection.
	Cross-border	Need for national and regional pastoral mobility policy in line with the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa.
Adaptive migration	Internal	Right to freedom of movement and choice of residence as contained in Kenya's constitution, regional and international human rights law provides limited protection to those who migrate as a form of adaptation. Need for migration management through strengthening of pastoral governance and in particular rangeland management.
	Cross-border	Need for national and regional pastoral mobility policy in line with the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa.
Displacement	Internal	Kenya's constitution, its 2012 Act and cabinet-approved policy on IDPs, the Great Lakes Protocol on IDPs and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide protection. Need to acknowledge internal displacement of pastoralists and implement the above listed instruments considering their particular needs.
	Cross-border	Applicability of regional and international refugee law limited to cases of cross-border displacement related to violence and conflict. Regional and international human rights law provides only minimal protection and does not address key protection needs of environmentally displaced persons, including access and stay. Need for the Nansen Initiative to consider particular needs of pastoralists displaced across borders as a result of drought and other climate change impacts in order to ensure that their specific needs are reflected in regional pastoral mobility frameworks in line with the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa.

Table 3.2. Classification of Internal and Cross-Border Movements and Enforcement of Rights (Schrepfer & Caterina, 2014, p.16)

The African Union (AU) and several regional economic communities have acknowledged the significance of facilitating pastoralists' mobility (RECs) (IDMC, 2014, p.13; AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, 2010, p.22). The ability of pastoralists to move freely across borders will be essential for their survival during the current crisis, as well as for their recovery from losses and building resilience against future disasters and displacement risks (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 41). There is strong evidence from Somalia that those who return from Kenya run a high risk of continuing their cycle of displacement, this risk exists both inside and outside of Somalia's borders; this draws attention to the shortcomings of return programs, which frequently only relocate vulnerability and displacement rather than ending it (Bennett et al., 2017, p.60 - 64). With nearly 900,000 Somali refugees living in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen, the transnational emigration of Somalis is a regional problem. 324,000 Somali refugees were registered with the UNHCR in Kenya at the start of 2017

(UNHCR, 2017). Others were born and raised there, while some have been seeking protection in Kenya since 1991, however, especially for those living in the Dadaab refugee camps, their lives are precarious (Bennett et al., 2017, p.60 - 64). The Kenyan government made plans to close the complex of camps for refugees and dissolve its Department of Refugee Affairs public in May 2016; the UNHCR, the Kenyan and Somali governments, and this has increased pressure on Somalis to return to their country through a voluntary repatriation program established in 2014 (Bennett et al., 2017, p. 60 - 64). The program assisted over 33,000 people in returning in 2016, up from just 6,000 in the preceding two years; however, in addition to the 28,355 spontaneous returns outside of the repatriation plan, the Somalia Protection, Return and Monitoring Network also noted them (UNHCR 2016). In order to effectively inform policy and operational responses, the movement of internally displaced people (IDPs) across borders is not routinely tracked, and there is a lack of quantitative and qualitative data and analysis (Bennett et al., 2017). Although the number of people who cross borders because of disasters is thought to be lower, it is not systematically recorded and needs to be understood better. According to the evidence that is currently available, the push and pull factors for internal migration away from areas affected by conflict are comparable to those cited by refugees (Bennett et al., 2017, p.50). To fully understand the connection between internal displacement, cross-border movement, and return, however, more research and data are needed to close this knowledge gap, a research and policy agenda is required.

There are many obstacles to collecting longitudinal data on IDPs, some of which include government regulations that halt or stop data collection, this is especially common when governments want to divert attention from a particular crisis or when they want to decrease the number of internally displaced people, as in Kenya

(Bennett et al., 2017). The situation in Kenya is complicated because of the many factors that contribute to violence-related displacement, including evictions, intercommunal violence, terrorism, and development (Bennett et al., 2017, p.121). In Kenya, there were 138,000 IDPs as of December 31, 2016, and 40,000 more people were displaced due to disasters in 2016 (Bennett et al., 2017, p.115).

As mentioned, Kenya is a country with diverse natural resources, and these face numerous challenges. These challenges pose a significant threat to the country's economic, social, and environmental sustainability, affecting the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on natural resources for their survival. Therefore, it is crucial to understand these environmental and natural resource challenges in Kenya.

Environmental degradation: Deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution are all major concerns in Kenya. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kenya's forest cover has decreased from 10% in 1963 to 6% in 2018. (UNDP, 2020). This has resulted in increased soil erosion and degradation, reducing agricultural productivity and contributing to environmental migration.

Deforestation: Kenya's forest cover has declined from 10% in 1963 to just 6% in 2018 (UNDP, 2020). Deforestation is driven by various factors, including logging, charcoal production, and land clearance for agriculture and settlement. Deforestation has significant environmental consequences, including soil erosion, reduced water availability, and loss of biodiversity.

Soil Erosion: Soil erosion is a major issue in Kenya, particularly in rural areas. According to the World Bank, soil erosion affects approximately 30% of Kenya's land area (World Bank, 2021). Soil erosion is driven by various factors, including deforestation, overgrazing, and unsustainable agricultural practices. Soil erosion has significant economic and environmental consequences, including reduced agricultural

productivity, water pollution, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters such as landslides and floods.

Water Scarcity: Kenya is a water-scarce country, with an average annual precipitation of 630 mm compared to the global average of 860 mm (World Bank, 2021). Water scarcity is driven by various factors, including climate change, population growth, and unsustainable water use practices. Water scarcity has significant economic and social consequences, including reduced agricultural productivity, increased conflicts over water resources, and limited access to clean water for drinking and sanitation.

Biodiversity Loss: Kenya is home to a rich diversity of flora and fauna, including iconic species such as elephants, lions, and giraffes. However, biodiversity loss is a significant challenge in Kenya, driven by various factors, including habitat destruction, overhunting, and climate change. According to the UNDP, Kenya has lost approximately 75% of its wildlife over the past four decades (UNDP, 2020). Biodiversity loss has significant environmental and economic consequences, including reduced ecosystem services, reduced tourism revenues, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters.

Environmental migration has become a growing concern in Kenya in recent years. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Kenya had the world's third-highest number of new internal displacements due to climate and weather-related events in 2020, with over 400,000 people affected (IDMC, 2021). These displacements were primarily caused by floods, landslides, and droughts.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (n.d.), the number of people displaced due to environmental factors in Kenya has been increasing over the years, between 2015 and 2021, a total of 962,432 people were displaced due to

environmental factors, with the majority being due to floods and droughts. Also, the majority of the displaced people are from the arid and semi-arid regions of the country, including Turkana, Marsabit, and Garissa, among others; these regions are characterized by low rainfall, and most of the communities depend on pastoralism and farming for their livelihoods. The environmental challenges in these regions have significantly impacted their ability to sustain their livelihoods, forcing them to move to other areas in search of better living conditions. Most of the displaced people move to urban areas, including Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu, among others. These urban areas provide better living conditions, including access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities, among others. However, the move to urban areas also poses a range of challenges, including overcrowding, lack of basic amenities, and competition for resources, among others.

Kenya's government has taken a number of steps to address the challenges posed by climate change, environmental degradation, and environmental migration. The country's National Climate Change Action Plan, released in 2018, outlines strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including increasing resilience to environmental migration (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, 2018). The plan includes strategies for enhancing the capacity of relevant government agencies, such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, to manage environmental migration effectively. The government has also established the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), which is in charge of coordinating drought management activities, including the management of environmental migration (NDMA, 2021). The authority is tasked with developing policies and strategies for environmental migration management and providing assistance to affected communities. The government has established the Kenya Forestry Service to oversee

forest management and conservation (Kenya Forestry Service, 2021). The government has also launched various initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture and soil conservation, such as the National Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (World Bank, 2021). Additionally, the government has implemented various policies and regulations to promote water conservation and management, such as the Water Act of 2016 (Government of Kenya, 2016). Despite these initiatives, Kenya continues to face significant difficulties in building state capacity for environmental migration management. The lack of adequate financial and human resources to implement the developed policies and strategies is one of the greatest obstacles (Adepoju, 2017). In addition, there is a need for increased coordination between government agencies and other parties involved in environmental migration management.

Kenya's situation with climate change, the environment, and migration has been difficult since 2010, with the country experiencing significant impacts on its environment and people. The Kenyan government has recognized the importance of addressing these issues and has taken a number of steps to improve its capacity to manage environmental migration. However, more needs to be done to ensure adequate resources are available and greater coordination is achieved among government agencies and stakeholders involved in environmental migration management. Environmental migration is a complicated problem that necessitates effective state capacity building to address its difficulties. Due to Kenya's sensitivity to climate change and environmental degradation, state capacity building for environmental migration management is essential (Adepoju, 2017). State capacity building refers to the process of improving the state's ability to carry out its responsibilities effectively and efficiently. In the context of environmental migration management, state capacity building entails enhancing the government's ability to identify, evaluate, and address

the needs of environmental migrants. This includes the development of policies, strategies, and institutions capable of effectively addressing the challenges presented by environmental migration. Kenya faces significant environmental and natural resource challenges, including deforestation, soil erosion, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss. These challenges have significant economic, social, and environmental consequences, and require a coordinated and sustained effort to address. To address the situation of environmental migration in Kenya, there is a need for the government to implement sustainable environmental management practices and provide support for affected communities to enable them to adapt to the changing environment. For effective environmental migration management in Kenya, state capacity building is indispensable. The government has taken significant measures to improve its capacity for managing environmental migration, including the creation of the National Climate Change Action Plan and the National Drought Management Authority. However, more must be done to ensure sufficient resources and greater coordination among government agencies and stakeholders engaged in environmental migration management.

In conclusion, environmental migration in Kenya, particularly as a result of climate change, is a difficult and complex issue. Drought and flood-induced displacement has multiple causes and effects that must be addressed from multiple perspectives. Pastoralists, who constitute the majority of the population in northern Kenya, are particularly susceptible to displacement because their traditional way of life is dependent on climatic conditions. A rights-based strategy is required to address the various causes of displacement both internal and cross-border and provide environmental migrants with a variety of livelihood options so they can become more resilient. Diverse sectors and levels of government must collaborate to solve this

complex issue. Capacity building on environmental migration management is crucial in Kenya to improve the coordination and effectiveness of efforts to address the complex issue of climate-induced displacement and to ensure that environmental migrants are provided with the necessary support and resources.

3.2. State Capacity of Kenya

State capacity can be defined as the ability of a government to effectively fulfil its responsibilities and provide services to its citizens. To assess state capacity, various IOs have developed indices and measures, including the UNDP's HDI, HCH, and World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The WGI which measures six dimensions of governance, which include Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Voice and Accountability. Each of these dimensions provides valuable insights into the state capacity of a country, including Kenya. Control of Corruption refers to the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption. Government Effectiveness measures the quality of public services and the degree of independence from political pressures, while Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism measure the likelihood of violent threats to or changes in the government. Regulatory Quality examines the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations, while Rule of Law assesses the extent to which citizens have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. Finally, Voice and Accountability measure the ability of citizens to participate in the selection of their government, as well as freedom of expression, association, and media. Even though these indicators do not provide

direct insight into Kenya's capacity to manage environmental migration, by examining these dimensions we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of Kenya's state capacity and its strengths and weaknesses in various areas. This knowledge will help to identify potential areas for improvement and inform policy decisions aimed at enhancing Kenya's ability to manage environmental migration in the future.

Based on the figure 3.5, the Government Effectiveness estimate for Kenya has averaged at -0.58 from 1996 to 2021, indicating that Kenya's government effectiveness has room for improvement. The estimate measures the quality of public services, civil service independence from political pressures, policy formulation and implementation, and the government's credibility in committing to such policies. Kenya's score on the aggregate indicator ranges from approximately -2.5 to 2.5, with -0.33 reported in 2021, indicating a slight improvement from the previous year's score, which is -0.40. The data suggests that Kenya's government effectiveness has fluctuated over time, with an all-time high of -0.33 in 2021 and a record low of -0.76 in 2005.

**Figure 3.5.** Kenya's Government Effectiveness Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
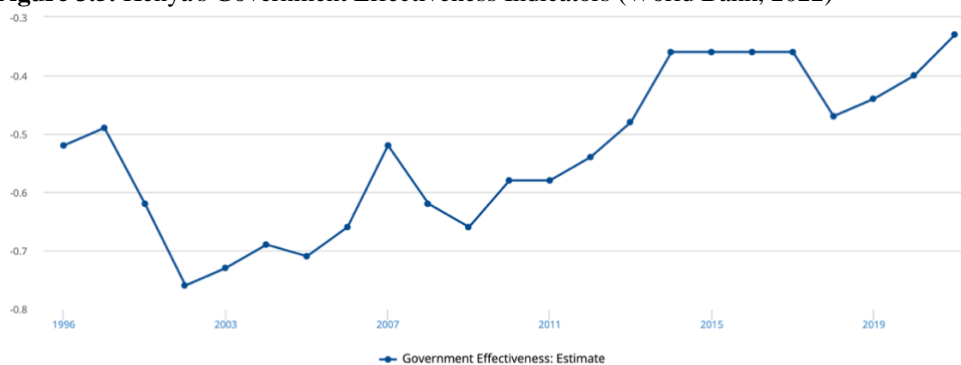
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

Overall, the Government Effectiveness estimate data suggests that Kenya's performance in providing quality public services, having an independent civil service, and implementing credible policies has room for improvement.

The Control of Corruption estimate for Kenya measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as the capture of the state by elites and private interests. According to the data, Kenya's score for Control of Corruption was reported at -0.71 in 2021, which is an increase from the previous year's score of -0.86. The data shows that Kenya's Control of Corruption score has fluctuated over time, with an all-time high of -0.71 in 2021 and a record low of -1.17 in 1998.

Figure 3.6. Kenya's Control of Corruption Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
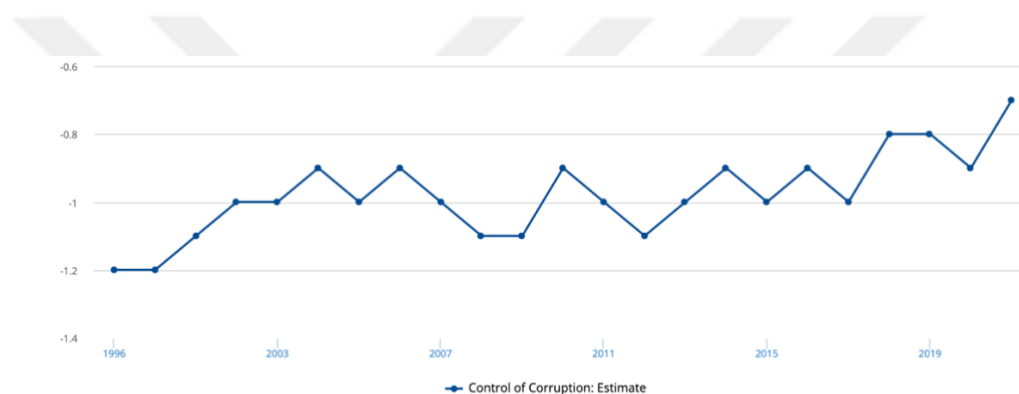
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

This data suggests that corruption is an area of concern in Kenya that needs improvement, highlighting the importance of strengthening institutions, promoting transparency and accountability, and implementing effective measures to combat corruption in Kenya.

The Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism estimate for Kenya measures the perceived likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. The data shows that Kenya's score for this indicator was reported at -1.09 in 2021, which is a decreased from the previous year's score of -1.00.

Figure 3.7. Kenya's Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
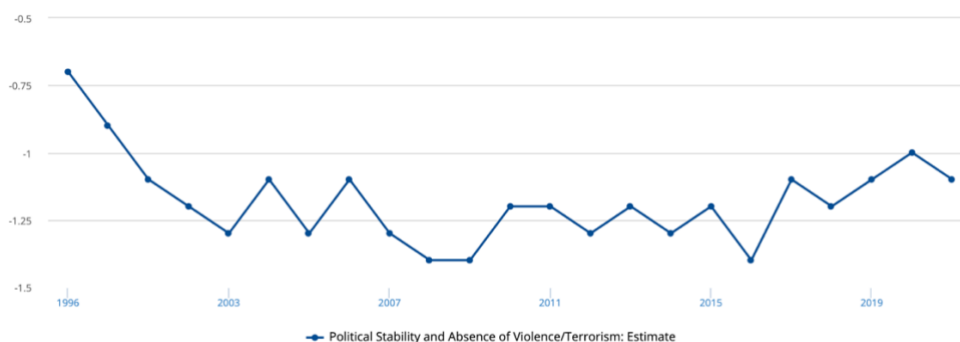
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

The data reveals that Kenya's Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism score has fluctuated over time, with an all-time high of -0.66 in 1996 and a record low of -1.43 in 2009. This data highlights the importance of maintaining political stability and ensuring the absence of violence and terrorism, as it has a significant impact on a country's economic and social development. It emphasizes the need for policies and measures that promote peace, security, and stability in Kenya, including conflict resolution mechanisms, effective law enforcement, and democratic institutions.

Regulatory Quality is a term used to measure the ability of a government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that promote private sector development and market efficiency. The Regulatory Quality indicator assesses the effectiveness, transparency, and consistency of a country's regulatory environment, including the quality of the rule-making process, the implementation and enforcement of regulations, and the control of corruption in the regulatory agencies. A higher score on this indicator indicates that a country has a better regulatory environment, which can promote private sector growth, innovation, and investment.

Figure 3.8. Kenya's Regulatory Quality Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
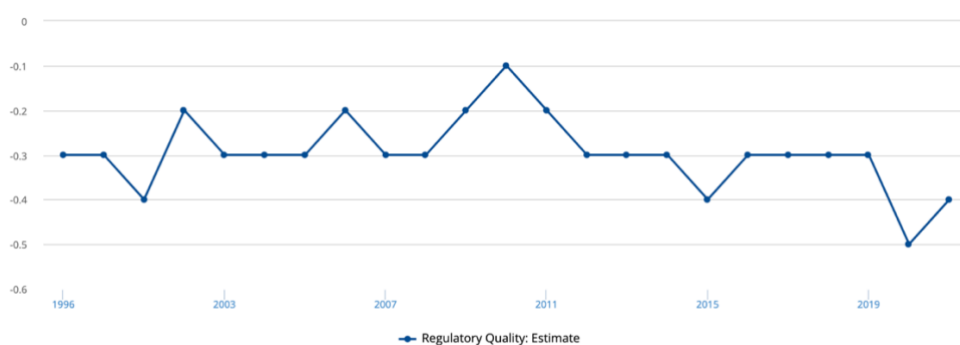
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

The data for Kenya's Regulatory Quality estimate from 1996 to 2021 tracks the perception of the quality of regulations in Kenya over time, showing any changes or improvements that have been made. Based on the information provided figure 3.8. we can infer that Kenya's regulatory quality has been fluctuating over the years, with a downward trend in the mid-2010s and a slight improvement in recent years, it is not performing well. Following 2018, specifically, the value stood at -0.26, but it experienced a decline to -0.45 by 2021. The data has been collected since December 1996 and has averaged -0.30 over the years, with a high of -0.14 in 2010 and a low of -0,50 in 2020. The indicator is important as it reflects how the private sector perceives the government's policies and regulations, which can impact investment decisions and economic growth. A lower score suggests that businesses may face more obstacles in terms of regulatory compliance and may discourage foreign investment. On the other hand, a higher score indicates that the government is creating a more conducive environment for businesses to thrive. It is worth noting that while this indicator captures perceptions, it may not necessarily reflect the reality on the ground, as perceptions can be subjective and influenced by various factors.

Based on the information provided in figure 3.9. Kenya's rule of law trended upward after 2010. The indicator measures perceptions of the extent to which society

abides by rules, and it encompasses a wide range of factors such as contract enforcement, property rights, the police, courts, and likelihood of crime and violence.

Figure 3.9. Kenya's Rule of Law Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
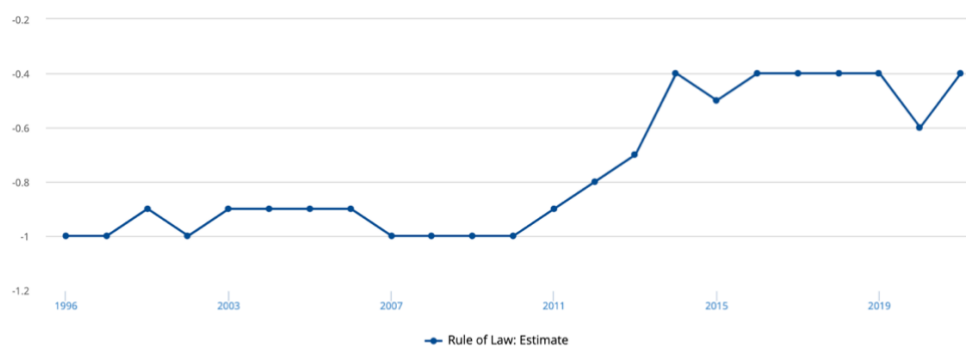
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

A higher score suggests greater confidence in the legal system and a lower likelihood of criminal activities, which can be beneficial for businesses and foreign investment. However, it's important to note that the perception of rule of law may not necessarily reflect the actual state of the legal system in Kenya. Nevertheless, the improvement in the perception of rule of law is a positive trend for the country's economic and social development.

According to figure 3.10. Kenya's voice and accountability has been decreasing, with the estimate data declining from -0.11 in 2016 to -0.37 in 2021. The data has been collected since December 1996 and has averaged -0,31 over the years, with a high of -0.11 in 2016 and a low of -0.87 in 1998. The indicator measures perceptions of citizens' ability to participate in selecting their government, freedom of expression, association, and a free media. A higher score suggests greater citizen participation and freedom of expression, which are important for a democratic society. The decrease in the score in recent years may indicate a decline in democratic freedoms, which can be concerning for businesses and foreign investment. However, it's important to note that perception does not necessarily reflect the actual state of

political freedom and civil liberties in the country. Nevertheless, the decline in the perception of voice and accountability is a negative trend for Kenya's political and social development.

Figure 3.10. Kenya's Voice and Accountability Indicators (World Bank, 2022)
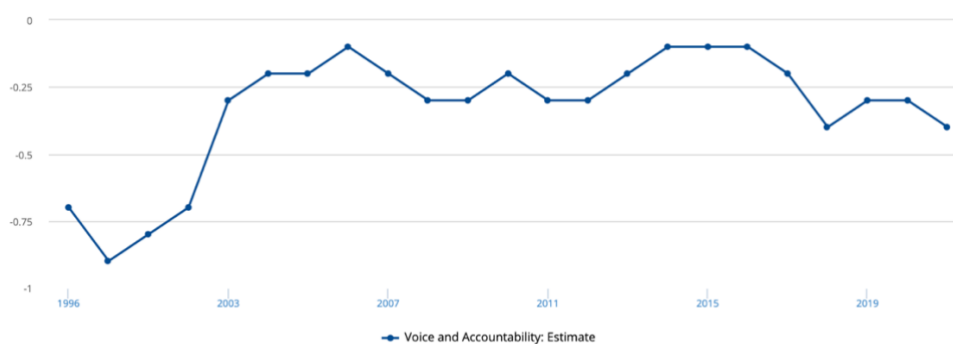
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators

To sum up, the available data from the World Bank WGI on various indicators of governance in Kenya suggests that the country has room for improvement in several areas. Overall, these indicators provide important insights for policymakers and stakeholders in identifying areas of improvement and promoting sustainable development in Kenya.

Various theoretical perspectives offer differing perspectives on the impact of the IOM's activities on government capacity. Realists would argue that the IOM's actions could undermine state sovereignty by influencing policy and weakening the state's ability to control its borders, whereas liberals would argue that they can strengthen government capacity by providing technical assistance, expertise, and resources to governments. Marxists would argue that the IOM's activities, by focusing on social and economic structures, funding, and donor relations; the interests of powerful global actors; and promoting neoliberal policies that can weaken the state and exacerbate inequality, may contribute to the erosion of government capacity. New institutionalists, on the other hand, would argue that they can support the development

of institutional capacity; the emphasis would be on the role of the IOM in shaping institutional frameworks and norms in the state. New institutionalists would argue that the IOM's initiatives may assist the state develop institutional capacity by promoting best practices, standards, and guidelines. As a result, the complex issue of how IOM affects state capacity necessitates a look at multiple theoretical frameworks. From my standpoint, I align with the liberal and new institutional perspectives, which assert that the IOM's actions positively impact government capacity.

Using Kenya as a case study will offers valuable insights into how IOM impacts state capacity building. The Return of Qualified African Nationals Agreement between IOM and GoK was signed in 1983, and in 1985, Kenya became the first African country to join IOM as a Member State. In 1993, the Nairobi office was established, and the collaboration between the two has since expanded to encompass a diverse array of migration and mobility-related domains. Presently, IOM Kenya is executing 66 projects, with a total allocated budget of $38,818,938.90 for 2022 (for more information please check appendix II). Over the years, IOM has implemented several programmes in Kenya that have had a significant effect on the country's state capacity. Kenya has faced various challenges related to migration, including internal displacement and refugee influxes from neighbouring countries. IOM has worked closely with the GoK and other stakeholders to address these challenges, including providing assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable populations. IOM has contributed to the establishment of policies and institutional frameworks that support migration management in the country. The organization has also facilitated the development of data management systems that have enhanced the government's capacity to manage migration flows. Furthermore, IOM's activities in Kenya have helped to improve the living conditions of refugees and internally

displaced persons. The organization has provided various forms of assistance, including shelter, healthcare, and livelihood support, to these populations.

Based on the overview presented in this chapter, Kenya has been experiencing climate change impacts such as prolonged droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall patterns, leading to environmental degradation, crop failure, and loss of livelihoods. These climate change impacts have contributed to environmental migration within the country and across its borders. Kenya has made significant strides in building its state capacity to manage environmental migration. The government has developed policies, laws, and strategies to address environmental migration and has established institutions to coordinate and implement these efforts such as the National Drought Management Authority was created to manage drought emergencies, and the Climate Change Directorate was established to coordinate climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Kenya is a hub for cross-border migration in East Africa, with refugees and migrants coming from neighboring countries such as Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. Environmental factors such as drought and conflict have been drivers of cross-border migration into Kenya.

Kenya's experience with environmental migration and state capacity building offers a wealth of knowledge for researchers and policymakers seeking to understand the complexities of migration caused by environmental factors. By studying Kenya's experience, best practices can be identified to address environmental migration in other countries. Kenya's experience with cross-border migration provides insights into how environmental factors interact with other migration drivers, and how countries can work together to address the challenges of cross-border migration. The policies, laws, and institutional frameworks put in place by Kenya to manage environmental migration can serve as effective strategies for building state capacity to manage

migration in the context of environmental change. Additionally, Kenya's experience with climate change-induced environmental migration demonstrates how environmental factors interact with social, economic, and political factors to drive migration. By understanding these dynamics, policymakers and researchers can develop policies and strategies that address the root causes of environmental migration and provide support to vulnerable populations. Overall, Kenya's experience with environmental migration and state capacity building is a valuable case study for policymakers and researchers seeking to manage migration in the context of environmental change.

IOM's activities have the potential to enhance institutional capacity, leading to the implementation of a more inclusive management system. Collaborative efforts between IOs and IOM can strengthen the state's governance of environmental migration, resulting in policies and strategies that cater to the needs of vulnerable migrants. However, donor funding can significantly impact the scope of projects, which can ultimately impact the state's governance. Despite this, the presence of IOs and IOM is expected to have an overall positive impact on the state's ability to manage environmental migration, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. Kenya provides a suitable case study to examine the potential positive impact of IOM on government capacity. IOM's presence in the country has contributed significantly to the establishment of policies and institutional frameworks that support migration management, resulting in improved living conditions for vulnerable populations. The involvement of IOs and IOM in Kenya's management of environmental migration serves as a model for other countries seeking to improve their governance of migration in the context of environmental change. In conclusion, the findings presented in this

chapter support the notion that the presence of IOs and IOM can play a crucial role in enhancing a state's capacity to manage migration triggered by environmental factors.

Currently, the UN holds the most significant influence in supporting and acknowledging the importance of environmental issues. Nevertheless, during the initial stages of the UN, environmental concerns, which include climate change, were not prioritized. The main focus was on managing resources for economic and social development rather than conservation, it wasn't until 1968 that the UN began to take environmental issues seriously, with the first Earth Summit being held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972; at this summit, a declaration was adopted that set out principles for preserving and enhancing the human environment, and it also raised the issue of climate change for the first time (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The summit produced an action plan containing recommendations for international environmental action and proposed the establishment of monitoring stations to track long-term trends in atmospheric constituents that may cause climatic changes; various other environmental topics were also discussed, including water resources, marine mammals, renewable energy, desertification, forests, environmental legal frameworks, and the relationship between environment and development (UN Chronicle, n.d.). In the 1980s, the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) Governing Council expressed concern about the damage to the ozone layer, this led to the negotiation and adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1985 (UN Chronicle, n.d.). In 1979, a Protocol to the 1979 Transboundary Air Pollution Convention aimed at reducing sulfur emissions by 30% was adopted, in 1987, the UN adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, a framework to guide national action on policies and programs aimed at achieving environmentally sound development; this framework underlined the relationship between the environment and

development and, for the first time, introduced the notion of sustainable development (UN Chronicle, n.d.). However, it was disappointing that such a long-term policy document did not make climate change a central issue but subsumed it under its policy directive related to energy, 1989 was a pivotal year for climate change as the first significant global efforts were made: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established and met for the first time in November (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer also entered into force; the Maldives transmitted the text of the Malé Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise to the UN Secretary-General (UN Chronicle, n.d.). Efforts to raise awareness of the effects of climate change were further advanced at the second World Climate Conference (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The most significant event during the Conference was the opening for signature of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the end of 1992 (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The Convention entered into force in 1994, and in March 1995, the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted the Berlin Mandate (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The cornerstone of climate change action was the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC in Japan in December 1997, the Protocol aimed to reduce the industrialized countries' overall emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by at least 5% below 1990 levels (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The Protocol, which opened for signature in March 1998, came into force on February 16, 2005 (UN Chronicle, n.d.). In December 2015, the UN climate change regime took another step forward with the 2015 Paris Agreement, which was signed in Paris; as a result of the Paris Agreement, the global fight against climate change has taken a new direction (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The Agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change (UN Chronicle, n.d.). The UNFCCC secretariat supports all

institutions involved in the international climate change negotiations, particularly the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Agreement will also enhance the transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework. (UN Chronicle, n.d.) This overview illustrates how the UN' environmental priorities shifted from an initial emphasis on economic and social development to conservation and sustainable development. It highlights the various agreements aimed at addressing the global issue of climate change and enhancing countries' capacities to manage its effects. This historical context is essential for comprehending the IOM's current role since it is a part of the UN system today, and influences in supporting and recognizing the significance of environmental migration management.

Climate change has a global impact, but certain regions are more vulnerable and will bear a disproportionate share of the costs and burdens. One of the most significant burdens on many countries is migration, which is not directly caused by climate change but is a new driver of human movement. Despite the significant attention paid to the effects of climate change on migration, many predictions about the number of people who will be displaced are not based on an understanding of migration dynamics. Climate change is now not only about negotiations, but also about economic, trade, investment, finance, population, and development policies that affect a country's overall development. The effects of climate change on people are one of the most pressing issues of our time. Changes in people's income and livelihoods as a result of natural events can affect their access to basic services, such as health and education, and can contribute to conflict, which leads to widespread human mobility. These people often arrive in other countries where the infrastructure is not equipped to handle them. In response to climate change, as explained above UN and various IOs have begun conducting important projects and activities on this topic. These

organizations connect the issues of migration, environment, and climate change and support countries address the various migration-related issues caused by climate change. Over the last decade, IOs have significantly increased their climate change-related projects and activities, including studies aimed at enhancing states' capacity. IOM is one of the leading institutions bridging migration and climate change; therefore, it is essential to evaluate their work and its impact.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

4.1. Analysis

Environmental migration is becoming a significant concern globally, with millions of people forced to migrate every year due to environmental factors. Kenya, a country in East Africa, is particularly vulnerable to environmental migration due to its geographical location and susceptibility to climate change. IOM has been working with the Kenyan government to address environmentally induce migration and enhance the country's capacity to manage it. This analysis aims to examine the role of the IOM in building state capacity in Kenya for environmental migration management. This thesis combines qualitative and mixed methods approaches to achieve a comprehensive and nuanced comprehension of the research topic. The primary methods of data collection are semi-structured interviews and secondary resource analysis, with separate sets of questions designed for IOM staff and partners to ensure accuracy and applicability. The questionnaire for IOM staff comprises of 25 questions, while the questionnaire for IOM's partners consists of 12 questions. Due to the differences in their roles, responsibilities, and perspectives, the decision was made to develop separate questionnaires for IOM staff and partners. Staff and partners of the IOM have varying degrees of involvement and experience with IOM projects; consequently, their opinions and feedback will vary. A total of 14 participants, including five IOM employees, eight government partners, and one NGO partner, were interviewed using online Microsoft Teams application. Using inductive coding and categorizing responses, the collected data were analysed qualitatively to identify themes, patterns, and concepts. The data collection will involve secondary source

analysis mostly from IOM reports, info-pagers, and other relevant documents. The research period is between 2015 and 2022, and the study examines IOM Kenya's implementation of a specific policy and programmes. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the understanding of the role of IOs, specifically IOM, in building state capacity for environmental migration management, particularly in Kenya. The study's recommendations will be useful for policymakers, international organizations, and donor agencies working on environmental migration management in Kenya and other similar contexts.

One limitation of the research is that it is focused solely on the case of Kenya. While the findings of the research may have broader implications, they may not be generalizable to other countries or contexts. In addition, it is worth emphasizing that despite the primary focus of the research being on IOM Kenya's MECC unit, which was founded in 2019, the unit's impact assessment is hindered by the fact that its activities have been restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To overcome this limitation, the study will explore the aspects of climate change and environmental migration by conducting interviews with other relevant units. Furthermore, the research is based on a qualitative research design, which limits the ability to make statistical generalizations about the findings. Also, the results of this research may be limited by the availability and reliability of data, as well as the willingness of key informants to participate in the research. Another limitation is that the study will not delve into the economic costs of environmental migration and the impact on the host countries, as well as the impact of the migration on the communities and individuals who are displaced. The focus of the research is on the role of IOs in building state capacity for environmental migration management, rather than on the broader economic and social impacts of environmental migration. Additionally, the research is

based on the perspectives of key informants from the IOM and stakeholders, which may be subject to bias or limited perspectives. Therefore, the findings of the research should be considered in light of these limitations and should not be taken as the final word on the subject.

The analysis that follows delves into Kenya's management of environmental migration with a focus on the IOM's contribution to the development of state capacity for this purpose. This study specifically aims to respond to a number of important questions, such as the extent to which IOM works in conjunction with local authorities and governmental organizations to manage environmental migration, and whether such collaboration improves the capability and functionality of these institutions. Furthermore, this analysis investigates the factors that motivate donor nations to financially support initiatives related to managing environmental migration in Kenya, as well as the specific types of environmental migration addressed by IOM's projects and programmes. Finally, this study investigates the impact of IOs such as the IOM on Kenya's government's ability to manage environmental migration, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities associated with this complex issue.

In the research, I conducted an investigation into various strategies and actions aimed at strengthening institutional capacity: awareness raising and knowledge sharing, promoting regional and international cooperation, supporting community resilience, and developing policies and strategies. There are six criteria used to evaluate each indicator. I evaluate the effectiveness of each indicator by assigning it a score on a five-point scale ranging from extremely limited to extremely effective. After that, I add up the scores for each indicator within a component to calculate the total score for that component. This helps me to determine the overall effectiveness of the

methodology and pinpoint areas where improvements can be made. When deciding which categories to investigate, I considered the research objectives and the particular context I was examining. Each category represents a unique strategy or instrument for enhancing institutional capacity. For instance, raising awareness and sharing knowledge can help stakeholders gain comprehension and support for institutional strengthening initiatives. Promoting regional and international cooperation can facilitate cross-border sharing of knowledge and resources. Supporting community resiliency can facilitate the development of mutual confidence and cooperation between communities and institutions. Developing policies and strategies is essential for establishing a framework for institutional capacity development. By analysing each of these categories, the study was able to gain a more thorough understanding of the factors that contribute to institutional capacity and how to strengthen it in a particular context.

INDICATORS	CRITERIA	EFFICIENCY		TOTAL: 30
Awareness Raising and Knowledge Sharing	Increased participation	Very Effective	4	26
	Improved knowledge	Extremely Effective	5	
	Changes in behavior	Very Effective	5	
	Impact on outcomes	Very Effective	5	
	Alignment with national priorities	Very Effective	5	
	Sustainability	Limited	2	
Promoting Regional and International Cooperation	Increased participation	Very Effective	4	24
	Enhanced resource sharing	Very Effective	4	
	Increased collaboration	Very Effective	4	
	Strengthened relationships	Very Effective	4	
	Contextual relevance	Very Effective	4	
	Sustainability	Very Effective	4	
Supporting Community Resilience	Community engagement	Very Effective	4	20
	Resource access and use	Very Effective	4	
	Sustainability	Limited	2	
	Coordination and collaboration	Very Effective	4	
	Social cohesion and trust	Very Effective	4	
	Technology access and use	Limited	2	
Developing Policies and Strategies	National level stakeholder involvement	Moderately Effective	2	20
	County level stakeholder involvement	Very Effective	4	
	Alignment with national priorities	Extremely Effective	5	
	Participation and ownership	Moderately Effective	3	
	Monitoring and evaluation	Very Effective	3	
	Sustainability	Moderately Effective	3	

Table 4.1. IOM's Activities Scoreboard

In the case of Kenya, the evaluation of IOM's capacity building efforts reveals that some strategies have been more effective than others in achieving the objective of bolstering institutional capacity. It has been demonstrated that providing developing policies and promoting international cooperation through networking contributes to the capacity of institutions to some extent. These activities require a more systematic planning approach. Even though there is still room for development, raising awareness and sharing knowledge, and supporting community resilience have been effective in building capacity. Overall, the evaluation emphasizes the significance of carefully considering which strategies and approaches are most suitable for the context in which capacity-building efforts are being pursued. By concentrating on the most effective strategies and building on previous successes, organizations such as IOM can continue to strengthen institutional capacity and achieve their broader objectives.

The data from interviews with IOM representatives and partners in Kenya reveals that the organization plays a crucial role in building state capacity for environmental migration management. IOM's capacity-building programs aim to improve understanding of the link between environment, climate change, and migration among key government institutions and vulnerable communities. These programs to some extents have successfully addressed the impact of climate change and natural disasters on communities, particularly pastoralists in arid and semi-arid areas, through awareness-raising activities, community resilience, livelihood, and technical support, promoting cooperation and networking, and developing policies and strategies. IOM has also been involved in policy development and project implementation related to environmental migration management, providing training on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to various organizations and communities. The data points out the essential role that IOM plays in capacity building

and training on environmental migration management in Kenya, as well as the need for greater coordination and collaboration among institutions and stakeholders to effectively address this complex issue.

4.1.a. Awareness Raising and Knowledge Sharing

Several key criteria were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the awareness raising and knowledge sharing approach, including increased participation, improved knowledge, changes in behaviour, impact on outcomes, alignment with national priorities and sustainability. IOM's awareness raising and knowledge sharing activities aim to improve understanding of the link between environment, climate change, and migration among key stakeholders and vulnerable communities. The organization is actively engaged in a variety of projects and initiatives related to migration, climate change, and disaster management, among other areas. Furthermore, the organization is focused on addressing the root causes of migration, implying a deeper understanding of the issue at hand and a commitment to long-term solutions. IOM official 1 (06.09.2022) describes the IOM's motivation and how it is aligned with GoK and donor countries priorities, as follow:

> "IOM aligns its activities with Kenya's five-year strategy to address the root causes of migration and provides support for livelihoods and updates climate change policies to prevent adverse drivers of migration. Our approach is to address migration issues from multiple angles, including those that align with the priorities of Kenya and donor countries."

IOM official 2 (06.10.2022) state that the building knowledge is the first step for IOM to implement future projects more effectively and efficiently:

"In my opinion, building capacity is crucial because it allows for knowledge acquisition and implementation. For instance, if the goal is to develop policies or effect any change, the government needs to have a clear understanding of the relevant thematic areas, such as migration and the environment. Therefore, I believe that awareness raising, and knowledge management are critical starting points for building state capacity."

The first hypothesis states that IOM activities can increase the institutional capacity. As the level of activity increases, institutional capacity will increase proportionally, resulting in a management system that is more inclusive, as confirmed by IOM official 4 (05.09.2022):

"The National Co-ordination Mechanism on Migration was established in Kenya in 2015, and we work in collaboration with them on everything we do, from program policies to enabling discussions on migration. As part of the Better Migration Management Program, we establish migration coordination platforms at the county level, and work with the government to create migration indicator profiles. Our close partnership with the National Co-ordination Mechanism on Migration and the government allows us to effectively coordinate and manage migration in Kenya."

Based on the interview data the IOM appears to be effective in raising awareness and sharing knowledge in Kenya through various collaborations and partnerships with local NGOs, UN agencies, government institutions, and academic institutions. The IOM participates in a number of technical working groups focusing on various facets of migration and development, and routinely conducts workshops and training sessions on migration governance, climate change, and environmental

management. The IOM has also worked with Kenya's National Coordination Mechanism on Migration and the government to develop migration indicator profiles at the national and local levels. The organization has a network of implementing partners with expertise in migration governance, conflict management, and climate adaptation, with whom it regularly collaborates to achieve common goals. The IOM conducts thematic training to improve knowledge and information on the nexus between environment, climate change, and migration, which reflects both adaptation and mitigation approaches to address environmentally induce migration. As confirmed by interview data, we can assert the validity of hypothesis 2, which suggests that the presence of other IOs in the area enhances the state's ability to handle environmentally induce migration.

It is possible to conclude that the IOM is quite effective in raising awareness and dissemination. Depending on the topic and audience, the IOM employs a variety of methods such as trainings, workshops, virtual trainings, field visits, and practical methods. Group work is thought to be the most effective method because it allows participants from various industries to collaborate and share their perspectives. Overall, these methods have been contributed to building state capacity. Capacity-building initiatives have been successful both within communities and with government partners or key stakeholders. The IOM has had success in sensitizing members of Parliament about migration issues and incorporating human mobility into government discussions and topics. These efforts were also successful in generating useful ideas on environmental and climate-change policies, which were brainstormed for their own implementation as county government officers or practitioners in their respective fields.

IOM official 4 (05.09.2022) describes one of the successes of this initiative and confirm the hypothesis 2, which posits that IOM presence strengthens the state governance on environmental migration, as follow: "One of the most successful results is having sensitisation with members of Parliament, and then having a different view or a more comprehensive look at migration." In many of these activities, participants have gained a better understanding and appreciation of migration-related issues which lead them to reflect this knowledge in their work. Specifically, the initiatives have helped participants broaden their understanding of migration from various perspectives, allowing them to see how it relates to their work even if they did not previously see the link. The IOM training has yielded tangible results, such as the incorporation of migration-related issues into policies and plans by government officials, such as the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The IOM's training has also resulted in increased collaboration and cooperation among various government departments, which is critical for addressing migration-related issues comprehensively. The IOM has also been effective in developing stakeholders' capacity to manage and sustain projects after the IOM's involvement has ended, particularly for community-based activities. County partners have received preparedness training, as well as instruction on how to advocate for and take ownership of the project, promoting sustainability beyond the IOM's involvement. IOM official 5 (10.10.2022) describe their way of work and its impact as follow:

"As IOM, we prepare our stakeholders to continue and expand their actions. First, we work to improve the independence of policies in terms of their ability to collaborate with other communities. Second, we prepare for project advocacy in terms of ownership. To continue the project beyond IOM's

involvement. Frequently, they continued, particularly if they had an institutional background."

According to the interviews, the IOM has prioritized awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing in their work on climate change and migration. This priority is reflected in the organization's efforts to strengthen government partners' and communities' capacity to understand and respond to climate change and migration. The data from the interviews also emphasizes the importance of strengthening state capacity as a tool for increasing the resilience of people at risk of displacement due to environmental factors. This capacity-building work is critical, according to the IOM, because it serves as the foundation for knowledge management, policy development, and the implementation of activities addressing climate change and migration. However, the interviewees acknowledge that much work remains to be done to ensure that this capacity-building is sustainable, and that the knowledge gained is put into practice. Despite efforts to prioritize capacity building, interviewees agree that there is always room for improvement and that the IOM should do more to increase the impact of its awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing efforts. IOM official 2 (06.10.2022):

"The process of building state capacity and managing knowledge is critical for effective policymaking and implementation, particularly in thematic areas such as migration and environment. Before drafting any policies or making changes, it is essential to gain knowledge and build capacity to ensure the effective management of knowledge and successful policy implementation. Therefore, it is imperative for the government to have a good understanding of the thematic area in question."

The success of these efforts may also be influenced by the level of interest and openness of authorities in engaging in migration discussions. The IOM faces a number of limitations and constraints, including limited funds, logistical accessibility issues, and bureaucratic structures, which may impair their ability to carry out their work effectively. IOM's capacity-building initiatives are short and small-scale, preventing the organization from seeing the actual reflection of policies. Working with the government on migration issues, which is a key area of concern for IOM, is difficult due to a lack of funding and resources. Funding constraints are a common challenge mentioned by multiple interviewees, IOM official 2 (06.10.2022) stating that small-scale capacity building limits the reflection of these efforts on policies and confirmed the hypothesis 3 is saying that donor fundings have an impact on the scope of the project, which has an impact on the governance of the state. On the other hand, the data emphasize the importance of improving follow-up on whether training learnings are being applied in the actual work of government officials. Furthermore, the data recognizes the need to improve infrastructure and capacities for data collection on migration and mobility, as well as the institutions involved in that process. Some of the challenges mentioned in the interview related to capacity building, such as limited resources and the need to incorporate new technologies and streamline knowledge and learning. The interview data suggests that the IOM's effectiveness in awareness-raising and knowledge activities is impacted by resource limitations, based on an overall assessment. However, the government partners are engaged and interested in the IOM's trainings, which is a sign of engagement success. According to the interviews, ongoing engagement with donors and the government can help improve advocacy and spread knowledge to other Kenyan counties. The IOM's project requires more resources to continue the pilot project that has already begun, but it is limited by

funding constraints. The collaboration between the IOM and the Kenyan government appears to be positive, with the government participating actively and inviting the IOM to join various technical working groups. The IOM also collaborates and consults with other organizations, which appears to be an effective strategy for them. Overall, the IOM faces several challenges and limitations in carrying out its work in Kenya, but they are actively working to address these issues and collaborate with the government and other organizations to implement their projects.

A realist might object by questioning the validity of IOM's awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives in addressing the root causes of migration. One might argue that while these initiatives may improve understanding and knowledge sharing, they may not address the political, economic, and social issues that drive migration, such as poverty, inequality, and conflict. Moreover, a realist may argue that the IOM's emphasis on working with government institutions may not result in sustainable solutions, as governments may place their own interests above the needs of vulnerable communities. Given the complexity and context-specificity of migration and climate change issues, a realist may also question the scalability and replicability of the IOM's initiatives. From a Marxist standpoint, the IOM's activities can be viewed as perpetuating the systemic and structural inequalities that initially cause migration. Marxist analysis may contend that the root causes of migration are deeply rooted in the capitalist economic system and that the IOM's efforts to build state capacity and address the symptoms of migration without fundamentally challenging the underlying system will only perpetuate the problem. Moreover, a Marxist analysis may view the IOM's work as ultimately serving the capitalist class and donor nations, rather than the working-class people who are most affected by migration. A new institutionalist approach argue that the IOM's awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives are

essential in addressing the root causes of migration, but they need to be complemented by broader institutional changes. Institutionalism emphasizes that institutions shape individual behaviour and that changing institutions can lead to better outcomes. From this perspective, the IOM's work with government institutions can be seen as an important step towards creating more inclusive and effective governance structures that prioritize the needs of vulnerable communities. However, institutionalists would also argue that the root causes of migration are deeply embedded in political, economic, and social institutions, and that addressing them requires comprehensive institutional reforms. Institutionalists would also emphasize the need for international cooperation and coordination. Also, institutionalists would acknowledge that the scalability and replicability of the IOM's initiatives are important considerations. They would argue that successful initiatives need to be adapted to local contexts and institutional arrangements and that international cooperation is essential in sharing best practices and learning from each other's experiences. They would also emphasize the importance of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that initiatives are effective, efficient, and sustainable over the long term. A new institutionalist approach would acknowledge the limitations of realist and Marxist explanations and argue that addressing the root causes of migration requires comprehensive institutional reforms that prioritize the needs of vulnerable communities, promote inclusive governance structures, and foster international cooperation and coordination.

In general, the IOM appears to have been generally effective in raising awareness and sharing knowledge in Kenya, particularly through collaboration with local civil society organizations and faith-based organizations. However, limited engagement with civil society due to a lack of such organizations in the region can be a barrier to promoting migration and mobility discussions. Based on the interview data,

it is clear that the IOM has a role to play in raising awareness and disseminating knowledge about environmentally induce migration management. The IOM does not manage migration, but rather guides and collaborates with governments to improve migration management. The interview data emphasizes that the government bears primary responsibility for migration management, and the IOM supports and complements their efforts rather than taking over decision-making. Concerning the incorporation of environmental considerations into migration management policies, the data shows that some progress has been made in incorporating climate policies and disaster risk management policies to include migration. However, migration management policies in this regard have yet to be addressed fully.

The IOM is concerned with encouraging and improving better management and implementation, rather than with hands-on implementation. The interview data emphasizes that the intersection of migration management and state sovereignty is more related to national governance, which the IOM has yet to achieve. The debate over the relationship between state sovereignty and the IOM presents two alternative viewpoints. The first idea proposes that involving the IOM in migration management can increase a country's sovereignty. The approval of the state and its institutions at all decision-making levels and projects shows that the country retains control over its migration policies while receiving IOM support and expertise. IOM official 1 (06.09.2022), on the other hand, emphasizes the complexities of environmental migration management, particularly in the East and Horn of Africa region. The region has a distinct cultural identity because people have historically migrated for resources without regard for borders. The Turkana-West Pokot borders in Uganda allow pastoralists to migrate without passports and a transhuman ID, allowing them to freely migrate within the area. Because the government understands and respects the region's

cultural aspects, environmental migration is less likely to conflict with government needs. According to the interviewee 1, the government's understanding and respect for the region's cultural characteristics allows for a more flexible approach to environmental migration management. This approach acknowledges the value of mobility for pastoralists and their livelihoods, as well as the traditional transboundary nature of environmental resources. It does, however, raise concerns about how other countries in the region, with varying cultural and political contexts, manage environmental migration.

IOM has been successful in providing capacity-building assistance to a variety of organizations and communities. The IOM has supported specific activities such as fisheries management training, engaging migrants, building a community-inclusive and climate-resilient economy, and issues related to climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resilience. The IOM has also held workshops on environmental migrants and worked with county government officials to support the implementation of a program on migration, disasters, and climate change. The partners attended an IOM workshop on environmental migration and found it to be very interactive, with practical sessions where they did activities, simulations, and role-played as environmental migrants. They think that IOM needs to train more people on the issue of environmental migration and strengthen the follow-up mechanism for participants to cascade the same information to others in their institutions or field. The partners believe that what they learned during the workshop is important, and there is a need to incorporate it into the National Environment Action Plan. Partner 5 (11.10.2022) explains:

"Attending IOM's training helped me learn about the issue of environmental migration, which I had never heard of before. I think that IOM plays an important role, especially in terms of capacity building. As a government, we can now incorporate this issue into our plans, such as the National Environment Action Plan. I recommend that issues related to environmental migrants be included in this plan since I am now aware of the importance of addressing this issue."

It is clear that environmental awareness and understanding, as well as coordination among various actors, are critical to effectively addressing these challenges. It is also emphasized the importance of raising awareness among local communities and key players in the government system. It is possible that the IOM's effectiveness is related to its ability to effectively communicate with local communities and government officials in order to raise awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by migrants and to coordinate efforts among various actors.

Overall, the data provided demonstrates the success of capacity building programs in meeting their intended goals and objectives. These programs have been successful in raising awareness among key stakeholders, incorporating MECC principles into policy-making processes, facilitating knowledge sharing and idea generation, and improving preparedness and environmental care in hard-to-reach areas. The success of these programs demonstrates their efficacy and emphasizes the significance of capacity building efforts in promoting sustainable development. There is a need for improved follow-up on training and advocacy efforts to ensure that the knowledge transfer is implemented effectively, as noted by IOM official 2 (06.10.2022) and 3 (07.10.2022). IOM official 4 (05.09.2022) suggests strengthening

technical working groups and providing more funds to address climate change issues in Turkana County. IOM official 5 (10.10.2022) emphasizes the need for more support to the government side and strategic planning with technical assistance. Overall, the interview data provides insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by the IOM in enhancing the capacity and functionality of institutions in response to environmental migration. The findings suggest that the IOM's initiatives have been successful in engaging government partners and building capacity, but continuous engagement and strategic planning are necessary to address the challenges and improve the outcomes. Furthermore, the interviewees highlight the need for awareness and understanding of environmental migration issues among communities and key players in the government system. This is important in addressing environmental migration issues, such as deforestation and loss of resources, and in mitigating conflicts and finding solutions. The data suggest that efforts should be expanded to cover more communities and build their capacity to deal with environmental disasters when they occur. It also emphasizes the importance of continuous communication and collaboration in training and professional development.

In conclusion, as presented in the table 4.1 the awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing initiative has been highly effective in terms of increasing participation, enhancing knowledge, and inducing behaviour and outcome changes. In addition, the alignment with national priorities was deemed highly effective. However, the initiative has received a low rating in terms of its long-term viability due to the lack of follow-up procedures and limited funding. Despite this, the initiative's overall score of 26 out of 30 is quite high, indicating its success in achieving its goals and objectives. To ensure the initiative's long-term efficacy, it is essential to consider ways to improve its long-term viability moving forward.

Several key criteria were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the promoting regional and international cooperation approach, including increased participation, enhanced resource sharing, increased collaboration, strengthened relationships, contextual relevance and sustainability. This indicator assesses the organization's ability to collaborate, share resources, and build relationships with other stakeholders.

One of the key findings according to data is that IOM can play a facilitator role in bringing together various stakeholders, including local communities and government officials, to develop a common understanding of environmental migration challenges and chart a way forward. This is a critical function because effective environmental migration management requires collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations. The initial hypothesis posits that the activities of IOM can enhance the capacity of institutions. As the level of activity increases, there will be a proportional increase in institutional capacity, resulting in a more inclusive management system, as confirmed by partner 1 (04.10.2022):

> "That thematic area (environmental migration) has been assigned to the IOM. I believe they should take the initiative in this regard. They should lead capacity building on environmental migration and collect the necessary data and information. I believe they have a lead role in this, in collaboration with the government's Department of Migration."

Hypotheses two and three highlight the role of IOs and IOM in supporting state capacity and governance in managing environmentally driven migration, as confirmed by partner 2 (05.10.2022):

"The IOM is the neutral person. Once the IOM is involved, it acts as a facilitator, bringing these communities together, keeping all players together, and building their capacity so that we all have a common understanding of the problem and can chart a course forward to effectively address it."

And as confirmed by partner 3 (06.10.2022):

"The IOM is performing great. Their capability and training are also ideal. As a result, I believe they play an important role. In county projects, they can include a component on climate change and the environment. They can look at them and ensure that all of these environmental issues are addressed clearly. As a result, I believe that the IOM can play a role and may require access to information on projects and how these projects have been able to meet relevant climate change and environmental requirements within the country."

The IOM plays a crucial role in project implementation and creating a network among other actors to address environmentally induce migration in Kenya. Moreover, the interviewees suggest that IOM has been instrumental in strengthening cooperation on environmental migration management in Kenya. This is important because environmental migration is a complex issue that requires specialized knowledge and skills. IOM has organized joint trainings for officers who handle migrants to create awareness and build cooperation among local communities, key players in administration, and forest officers about the issues faced by migrants and to build their

capacity to address these issues effectively. The organization has also introduced the concept of environmental migration management and committed to projects related to it. Partner 6 (21.10.2022) mentioned that the IOM plays an important role because migration issues go beyond what they previously considered. Thus, IOM has a lot of responsibility, and based on the capacity-building workshop, also indicate that IOM has a lot of experience and knowledge. IOM should reach out to people who have extensive experience with environmental migration issues.

The realist approach may object to the emphasis placed on collaboration and networking among diverse stakeholders. It may argue that the IOM's role in promoting cooperation among various stakeholders is limited due to the fact that these stakeholders may have incompatible interests and objectives. They may also contend that the IOM's emphasis on capacity building and specialized knowledge and skills overlooks the significance of power dynamics and political considerations that influence the management of environmental migration. From a realist perspective, the IOM's role as a facilitator in migration management is subordinate to the role of states. According to that the IOM's role in environmental migration management should be limited to technical assistance and capacity building, as opposed to coordinating stakeholders. The concept of a shared understanding among stakeholders as a naive assumption that conceals the power imbalances and conflicts that exist between them. The emphasis on collaboration and networking as a means of addressing environmental migration challenges on the grounds that it is constrained by the pursuit of state interests and power dynamics among stakeholders. From a new institutionalism perspective, data emphasizes the need for collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations. The IOM is portrayed as a facilitator, bringing

together various stakeholders to develop a common understanding of environmental migration challenges and chart a way forward. In doing so, the IOM is seen as enhancing institutional capacity by increasing the level of activity and creating a more inclusive management system. From a liberalism perspective, the data highlights the importance of specialized knowledge and skills in addressing complex issues like environmental migration. The IOM is described as playing a crucial role in capacity building, awareness raising, and project implementation to address environmental migration in Kenya. The organization has introduced the concept of environmental migration management and committed to projects related to it. The interviewees suggest that the IOM has been instrumental in capacity building and international cooperation on environmental migration management in Kenya. The new institutionalism and liberalism approaches provide complementary perspectives on the role of institutions and specialized knowledge and skills in addressing complex issues like environmental migration. The IOM's work in Kenya illustrates how institutions can enhance their capacity by collaborating with various stakeholders and building specialized knowledge and skills to address environmental migration challenges.

The data highlights the critical role that IOM plays in regional and international cooperation on environmental migration management in Kenya, as well as the need for broader coordination and collaboration among institutions and stakeholders to effectively address this complex issue. Partner 6 (21.10.2022) describes how the IOM strengthened their institution's capacity through workshops:

"I recall someone working in the Somalia region office telling us about how environmental migration has manifested itself in Somalia. This workshop allowed us to see things in a much broader context. As a result, the IOM is

responsible for increasing capacity-building activities to support a better understanding of these specific issues."

IOM has been on the back burner in terms of local visibility in Kenya, possibly because there were no major activities that required them to interact with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). However, in recent months, according to partner 1 (04.10.2022), IOM became more visible and interacting with them personally. The partner 1 (04.10.2022) appreciates IOM's straightforward and candid approach to addressing migration issues and hopes that going forward, they will develop programs around migration and especially climate and environmental migration, with which NDMA can partner. The partner 1 (04.10.2022) suggests that partnerships between IOM and NDMA could involve joint projects with counterpart funding, where the GoK and IOM contribute funding towards addressing the challenges faced by environmental migrants in Kenya. The effectiveness of addressing environmental migration depends on the level at which it is being addressed. The approach of bringing people together at different levels enhances mainstreaming and planning processes, which makes it easier to plan and budget for such issues at lower levels. Partner 6 (21.10.2022) describes how the increasing activities of IOM have enhance cooperation and resource sharing about environmental migration over time:

"I used to think of IOM as an organization that helps migrants. However, one thing I noticed in the workshop is that they are now incorporating environmental issues into migration. We are now looking at these issues as they become more prevalent as a result of climate change, rather than just conflicts within countries or regions. So, I believe the IOM is doing a

good thing, and other organizations such as The Alliance of Bioversity International (CIAT) are also doing this."

Partner 6 (21.10.2022) confirmed the hypothesis 2, which states that the presence of other IOs, like CIAT, in the area enhances the state's capacity to cope migration caused by environmental factors. The data also highlights the need for broader coordination and collaboration among institutions and stakeholders to effectively address this complex issue. While the interviewees express appreciation for IOM's efforts, they also note that other institutions and projects in the county should also incorporate components that focus on environmental issues. This underscores the importance of partnership and collaboration between international and local organizations in addressing environmental migration in Kenya.

The data provide insight between two organizations, CIAT and IOM, and their approaches to the issue of environmental migration. CIAT is focused on the broader security implications of climate change, including armed insurgency groups that force communities out of resource-rich areas, and has developed an observatory to collect data on hotspots in three regions, including West Africa and the Sahel region. IOM, on the other hand, is more focused on the direct impact of climate change as a driver of migration. According to the interview data there could be efficiencies in working together, with CIAT providing data to inform IOM's approach. The interview data further reveals that IOM should appoint a focal person who can deal with IOM on matters related to climate change and the environment and train more people on the issue of environmental migration. This is critical because the effectiveness of addressing environmental migration depends on the level at which it is being addressed, and working with local communities can be effective in enhancing

mainstreaming and planning processes. The IOM's MECC unit that focuses solely on this subject, however, there is a greater demand from partners for additional efforts, as explained by partner 4 (07.10.2022):

> "We express our desire to hold meetings more frequently and broaden our network. It would be advantageous to organize exchange programs that allow participants to visit various locations and observe practices in action. We can also create thematic areas, such as energy or water management, and bring together people from various disciplines and platforms to collaborate and share experiences. We believe this would be a highly beneficial initiative. Furthermore, it is critical to implement a follow-up process to evaluate the results obtained during and after the training period. Additionally, it would be advantageous to designate an IOM focal point who can specifically assist us."

IOM's collaboration with institutions in Kenya has the potential to enhance capacity and functionality in response to environmental migration. However, the effectiveness of these collaborations may depend on factors such as the level at which the issue is being addressed and the presence of trained and qualified personnel to facilitate communication and collaboration. The interview data also highlights the involvement of other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing capacity building support on environmental management and conservation. While the IOM's role in enhancing the capacity and functionality of institutions in response to environmental migration is evident, it is important to consider the broader context of collaboration and support from other organizations in achieving this objective. Partner 6 (21.10.2022) described the positive impact of IOs working in the field of climate

change in Kenya and confirmed the hypothesis 2, which states that IOs and IOM presence strengthens the state governance on environmental migration:

"We have been offered a capacity building on climate and security, as well as the intersection of climate and migration, by IOM. This was a new experience for us, and we were grateful for the opportunity. Furthermore, the FAO, which is in charge of agricultural development's technical aspects, has provided us with a wide variety of training and capacity-building opportunities. Training in climate-smart agriculture was one such opportunity, with the goal of establishing climate-smart agriculture as a viable approach to addressing climate change impacts, taking into account the three pillars of productivity, resilience, and mitigation. FAO has also assisted us with data collection training, such as the use of livestock activity data for inventory and modelling processes. In addition, our collaboration with the UNDP has resulted in valuable training in the development of the measurement, reporting, and verification framework. This framework, which is intended to be a national standard for identifying emissions sources, quantifying emissions, and reporting emissions in a coordinated manner across the country, was a critical component of our capacity-building efforts. We are glad to UN agencies as well as non-governmental organizations such as the Netherlands Development Agency for their assistance and support in the development of multicolour platforms. These platforms, which were initially implemented at the national level and are now being expanded to counties, have proven to be an effective tool in our capacity-building efforts."

The data emphasizes the importance of capacity building programs and resource mobilization in addressing issues related to environmental migration and suggests that UN agencies and NGOs can play a significant role in supporting the development of such programs. The data also highlights the need for collaboration and partnership among various stakeholders in addressing issues related to environmental migration. The role of NGOs and INGOs is also described as pivotal in supporting the government's development blueprints. Also suggests practical measures that could be included in training programs, such as visiting and interacting with environmental refugees, and the role of UN and NGOs in supporting these efforts, including mapping of the migrants and their movements and providing humanitarian support.

A realism approach would focus on the role of power and interests in shaping the behaviour of organizations and individuals in addressing environmental migration in Kenya. The data describes how IOM and CIAT have different approaches to the issue of environmental migration, with CIAT focused on the broader security implications of climate change and IOM more focused on the direct impact of climate change as a driver of migration. Realism would argue that the behaviour of these organizations is shaped by their interests and their relative power in the international system. Therefore, Realists may argue that the state should concentrate on developing its own capacity to address environmental migration issues, rather than relying on collaboration and partnerships. On the other side, several objections could be raised from a Marxist perspective. First, a Marxist perspective might argue that collaboration between international and local organizations is problematic because it may result in the dominance of Western institutions and powers over local communities and governments. Second, a Marxist perspective may criticize the participation of UN agencies and NGOs in the development of capacity building programs, as they may

prioritize the needs of donor nations over those of the local population. In general, a Marxist perspective may argue that a systemic change in economic and political structures is required to effectively address environmental migration issues. The new institutionalist perspective would be distinct from both the realist and marxist approaches. Instead of focusing exclusively on the role of the state or on systemic change, the new institutionalist approach emphasizes the significance of institutions and governance structures in addressing environmental migration issues. New institutionalists would argue that collaboration and partnerships among various stakeholders, such as states, NGOs, IOs, and local communities, are necessary for effective environmental governance. They would also argue that institutions play a crucial role in shaping the behaviour of actors and fostering cooperation incentives. From this vantage point, capacity building and training programs can be valuable instruments for enhancing institutional capacity and fostering a culture of collaboration and partnership. However, new institutionalists would also recognize that such programs require careful design and implementation to avoid reinforcing existing power structures or favouring donor countries over local communities. Instead of advocating for a state-centric approach, new institutionalists would argue for a collaborative and multilevel approach to environmental governance that acknowledges the significance of both local and global institutions and actors. In addition, they would emphasize the importance of governance strategies that can adapt to shifting environmental and social conditions. So, the new institutionalist approach contrasts with the realist and Marxist perspectives by emphasizing the importance of institutions and governance structures in addressing environmental migration issues and advocating for a more collaborative and multilevel approach to environmental governance.

All of the interviewees both from IOM and partners are defining capacity building as a priority for IOM. According to IOM official 4 (05.09.2022), migration management encompasses a wide range of issues, including how governments handle migration and collaborate across sectors. They mention that environmental migration is related to this topic because displaced people frequently require assistance. This includes both internally displaced people and those who have crossed international borders, according to the interviewees.

The new institutionalism and liberalism approaches offer insights into the efforts of the IOM and the GoK in addressing migration governance issues in the Eastern African region. The new institutionalism approach emphasizes the role of institutions in shaping and constraining behaviour, particularly in the context of governance. The launch of three Migration Governance Indicator profiles, the rollout of the County Outreach Programme, and the submission of the Voluntary National Review Report on the Global Compact on Migration are all institutional mechanisms that demonstrate Kenya's commitment to addressing migration governance issues. The participation of diverse stakeholders, including civil society, academia, and faith-based organizations, in the three technical working groups and the public participation workshop on the draft National Migration Policy further underscores the importance of institutional collaboration and coordination in policymaking. On the other hand, the liberalism approach emphasizes the importance of capacity building and international cooperation in addressing global issues such as migration. The numerous capacity-building initiatives launched by IOM in 2022, spanning a wide range of topics, demonstrate their commitment to strengthening the capacity of government officials, NGOs, CSOs, and private sector personnel in managing migration. The training of community members and private recruitment agencies on safe and ethical migration

practices also underscores the importance of capacity building at the grassroots level. Additionally, Kenya's contribution to the GCM Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund demonstrates their willingness to engage in international cooperation to address migration governance issues.

There is a concern expressed in the interviews about the lack of integration and collaboration between different actors working on environmental and climate change issues. The government is seen as having a role to play in being more transparent in their plans and actions towards addressing climate change. The data suggests that there should be a platform for different agencies and the government to come together and share their activities and progress in a brief and understandable manner, to avoid duplication and promote collaboration. The interview data also highlights the importance of stakeholder mapping in identifying key actors and institutions that should be involved in addressing issues related to environmental migration. The data emphasizes the need to ensure that no institution is left behind in capacity building efforts, as they will be responsible for sustaining these activities in the long term.

Obtaining funding is essential for the success of any program or joint effort. However, funding constraints have a considerable effect on their effectiveness and sustainability. Due to limited resources, these organizations need to prioritize certain initiatives over others, which could hinder their ability to address climate change and migration caused by environmental factors. Moreover, the unpredictability of funding can make it difficult for these organizations to plan and implement long-term strategies, creating a challenging environment. According to that, we can confirm hypothesis 3, donor fundings have an impact on the scope of the project, which has an impact on the governance of the state.

4.1.c. Supporting community resilience

Supporting community resilience is an important aspect of sustainable development and disaster management. The effectiveness of supporting community resilience initiatives varies across different indicators. While community engagement, resource access and use, coordination and collaboration, social cohesion and trust have all been rated very effective; sustainability, technology access and use, have been rated limited. Therefore, while the initiative has achieved some level of success in certain areas, there is a need to address the limitations identified in the social and technological aspects of the initiative.

The IOM is playing an active role in providing capacity-building programs to vulnerable communities in Kenya, resulting in increased collaboration among different government departments and improved livelihoods for the communities. However, there is still room for improvement in the collaboration between the IOM and the GoK. The data highlights the importance of collaboration between international and local organizations in addressing environmental migration in Kenya. The interview analysis emphasizes the importance of comprehending the obstacles and prospects encountered by the IOM in establishing state capacity for managing environmental migration. The insights gained from the interviews offer valuable information about the challenges and opportunities the IOM faces in strengthening institutions' capacity and functionality to address environmental migration.

The IOM emphasizes the importance of involving local NGOs in their projects as they have relevant context and are trusted by local communities. The IOM appears to have a positive working relationship with the local community and individuals who

contact the organization directly via phone, email, or in-person meetings. The community trusts the IOM and anticipates more project implementation, financial assistance, technical assistance, and capacity building from the organization. However, there are concerns about the impact of migration on local communities, particularly in light of the drought, which has resulted in migration for water and pasture, cattle rustling, and resource fighting. In some areas, such as West Pokot and Turkana, these conflicts have resulted in tension and curfews. The IOM is working to address these concerns and promote social cohesion. In conclusion, while the IOM has been successful in collaborating with local organizations and engaging with the community, there are still challenges in addressing the impact of migration on local communities and promoting social cohesion. IOM official 1 (06.09.2022) describes the collaboration with country officials and the scope of their work in Kenya, as follow:

"In Kenya, the local government and community have identified needs related to the historic drought, including food and livelihood insecurity. Our team is providing livelihood support by assisting vulnerable populations in diversifying their sources of income through initiatives such as agriculture and pasture growing. This is particularly important for pastoralists in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands who have been heavily affected."

Government representatives in Turkana County received critical capacity-building assistance from IOM Kenya's MECC unit in 2022, 304 officials in total, including those at the county and ward levels, received training on creating climate change action plans that take human mobility into account, in addition to building capacity, the MECC unit also provided 44 government officials with sensitization training on migration, the environment, and climate change (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 21).

The goal of this training was to provide government officials with the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change and human mobility in their region. Further, the MECC unit supported the creation of ward climate action plans in 13 wards, which will ultimately feed into a county-level climate change action plan in Turkana (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 21). This was done in an effort to raise awareness and understanding of the complex interplay between these issues and how they impact communities in the region. This strategy acknowledges the necessity of a coordinated and comprehensive response to climate change that takes into account the particular requirements and viewpoints of local communities. The MECC unit also carried out three significant research projects in 2022 to better comprehend the intricate problems related to human mobility, climate change, and disaster risk reduction in Kenya (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 21). The results of these research projects are crucial in guiding policy and decision-making processes related to climate change, human mobility, and disaster risk reduction. These included an analysis of human mobility in the national and county climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, an examination of the impacts of disasters and climate change on blue economy livelihoods in Tana River County, and an exploration of the nexus between MECC and conflicts in arid and semi-arid lands (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 21). IOM Kenya's MECC unit is working to build a more sustainable, equitable, and resilient future for communities throughout the region by taking a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to these issues. IOM official 2 (06.10.2022), provide information about their two projects:

"The first project, which focused on responding to the effects of climate change in Tana River County was completed on August 31st, 2022. The project aimed to responded to blue economy livelihoods are safeguarding and

improving the livelihood through the blue economy. The livelihoods of beneficiaries who were originally pastoralists but had an interest in agriculture and farming."

The first hypothesis which states that IOM activities increase institutional capacity, as the level of activity increases, institutional capacity will increase proportionally, resulting in a management system that is more inclusive; also, hypothesis 2 posits that IOM presence supports state's capacity to cope with environmentally driven migration, as confirmed by IOM official 2 (06.10.2022):

"What we did as IOM was respond to the effects of climate change in Tana River County, Kenya. Climate change has had a significant impact on the county in terms of drought and floods, specifically those two, as well as a small number of landslides. So, as IOM, we provided climate change and agribusiness training, and identified a group of beneficiaries for girls, 20 Tawfiq Girls Champion Group members. The group was originally pastoralists, but they are interested in agriculture and farming, so we decided to empower them by taking over and providing training and capacity building. If we address the girls' farming needs, they will not have to migrate and not rely on a large number of pastoralists. At the very least, they may be able to improve livelihoods and possibly reduce pastoralism, as conflicts are being sparked by migration and climate change, such as drought and flooding."

For 20 members of the Tawfiq Girls Champion Group, the IOM organized a two-day training course on climate change and the blue economy in September 2021. In order to pursue a low-carbon and resource-efficient path to economic growth and development, the training aimed to equip communities of migrants and those in the

diaspora with the knowledge and abilities necessary, this strategy aims to improve the livelihoods of the poor, open up job opportunities, and eradicate poverty (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2). Participants in the training learned about a variety of subjects, including crop production in a changing climate, climate change and adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, agri-mechanization, and agribusiness (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2). These subjects were chosen with care to offer a thorough overview of the difficulties and possibilities associated with sustainable agriculture and economic development in the context of climate change. IOM also gave the Tawfiq Girls Champion Group training and essential tools to help them with their farming endeavors, this included a water tank, water cans, a wheelbarrow, spray pumps, and barbed wire for fencing their farm (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2). The recipients of the equipment were very grateful for it, and it improved their standard of living; IOM works to increase the capacity and resilience of vulnerable populations in the face of climate change and economic uncertainty by offering training and support to migrant and diaspora communities (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2). This strategy acknowledges the crucial part that these communities can play in promoting equitable and inclusive economic growth as well as sustainable development. On the other side of the first project, beneficiaries who were fishermen, close to the Indian Ocean, the Kipini Beach Management Unit (BMU) were also trained to improve their

fishing techniques, equipment, and storage practices. The goal was to reduce the need for migration caused by drought and climate change, as well as conflicts caused by pastoralism. The hypothesis 2 posits that IOM presence strengthens the state governance on environmental migration, as confirmed by IOM official 2 (06.10.2022): "They understand what the blue economy entails and what is expected of them, and they will be able to develop strategies and frameworks."

The IOM provided fishing gear, such as fishing hooks, snap pins, swivels, cooler boxes, long line ropes, and fishing nets, to the Kipini BMUs in June 2022; following a training session on blue economy and livelihoods, climate and coastal adaptation, coastal waste management, and ocean-based renewable energy sources for 39 members of the BMUs, this donation was made (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2 - 4). The BMU beneficiaries also mentioned that the training they received from IOM gave them invaluable insight into managing the ocean, preserving fish, and using contemporary fishing gear; they were educated on the value of recycling plastic and protecting the environment (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 2 - 4). They can now offer secure inputs for agricultural production, like the use of fertilizers and manure. Overall, IOM's assistance to the Kipini BMUs has improved their ability to manage coastal resources sustainably and increased their resilience to climate change. This strategy is in line with IOM's dedication to fostering inclusive and climate-resilient blue economies, which give vulnerable communities' needs and contributions priority.

The livelihoods of vulnerable migrants and communities in Kenya have benefited from the IOM's interventions. Beneficiaries have acquired knowledge and skills that have improved their resilience to climate change and allowed them to participate in sustainable and climate-resilient economic activities through capacity building and in-kind support. The members of the Kipini BMUs and the Tawfiq Girls Champion Group are just two examples of how IOM interventions can improve the quality of life for vulnerable communities. Training and assistance have helped both groups pursue a low-carbon and resource-efficient path to economic growth and development. The beneficiaries have noted that ongoing assistance with capacity development and in-kind assistance are essential to the sustainability and accomplishment of these interventions (Best Practice Infosheet on the Project: Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy - Kenya, 2022, p. 1 - 4). The development of an inclusive and climate-resilient blue economy depends on efforts being made to ensure that vulnerable communities continue to receive the assistance they require to increase their resilience. IOM's interventions in Kenya show its dedication to filling critical gaps and working with vulnerable migrants to build a more resilient and sustainable future. IOM is assisting in the creation of a more inclusive and climate-resilient world for everyone by giving priority to the needs and contributions of vulnerable communities.

The data reveals that the IOM has made significant efforts to enhance the capacity and functionality of institutions and communities in vulnerable areas in response to environmental migration. The IOM has conducted capacity building activities and training programs for various stakeholders, including government officials, communities, and implementing partners. These initiatives have focused on a range of topics related to migration, environment, and climate change, such as

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agribusiness, blue economy, climate adaptability, and gender perspective. Partner 3 (06.10.2022) explains:

> "The trainings provided by IOM has numerous benefits. By engaging with communities and allowing them to identify areas where they need assistance, IOM is able to propose the best solutions. This approach is advantageous because it allows communities to take ownership of the initiatives proposed and to make informed decisions about the kind of support they require from the organization. In this way, IOM is able to assist communities more effectively."

Based on the interview data provided, it appears that the IOM has been effective in supporting community resilience. The specific activities that the IOM has supported include training on fisheries management, engaging migrants, building a community-inclusive and climate-resilient economy, and issues related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience. The IOM has also organized workshops on environmental migrants, and the organization has engaged with county government officials to support the implementation of a program on migration, disasters, and climate change.

A realist perspective would object to the that on several grounds. First, realists would argue that the focus on community resilience and sustainable development is misplaced, as these concepts are idealistic and do not take into account the harsh realities of international politics. Therefore, realists may see the emphasis on community engagement, resource access and use, and social cohesion as secondary to issues of national security and economic stability. Second, realists may also take issue with the IOM's emphasis on working with local NGOs and building trust within the

community. It would argue that NGOs are not neutral actors, and that they may have their own agendas that are not necessarily aligned with those of the state. Furthermore, it would be sceptical of the idea that community trust can be easily built and maintained, particularly in regions where conflict and instability are prevalent. Finally, realist perspective may argue that the IOM's focus on addressing the impact of migration on local communities and promoting social cohesion is unrealistic, given the underlying structural factors that drive migration and conflict in the first place. It would argue that addressing these issues requires addressing the root causes of conflict and instability, which may involve more fundamental changes to the political and economic structures of the region. A Marxist objection could be that the focus on community resilience and disaster management may divert attention from the root causes of crises, such as poverty, inequality, and exploitation. Instead of building resilience to withstand and recover from shocks, a marxist perspective would argue that addressing these underlying structural issues is necessary to prevent crises from occurring in the first place. Additionally, this perspective may critique the involvement of the IOM and other NGOs in development and disaster management projects. From this perspective, NGOs may be seen as part of a neoliberal system that perpetuates global inequalities and reinforces the dominance of Western countries over the Global South. NGOs may also be viewed as serving the interests of donors and funders rather than local communities. Furthermore, a Marxist perspective may criticize the emphasis on collaboration with government officials and the focus on capacity-building and training. From this perspective, government officials may be viewed as part of a corrupt and oppressive state apparatus, and training programs may be seen as a way to depoliticize and neutralize local resistance. Instead, a Marxist perspective may advocate for community-led initiatives that challenge the existing power structures and

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promote collective action. Finally, a marxist perspective may be sceptical of the focus on agribusiness and pastoralism as solutions to climate change and migration. From this perspective, agribusiness may be seen as promoting industrial agriculture and monoculture, which can lead to environmental degradation and social displacement. Instead, a Marxist perspective may prioritize sustainable and localized food systems that are rooted in the needs and priorities of local communities. From a new institutionalist perspective, the emphasis on community resilience and sustainable development may be seen as necessary for building resilient institutions and promoting sustainable governance. Therefore, the new institutionalist approach may argue that investing in institutions that promote community engagement, resource access and use, and social cohesion can contribute to more effective and sustainable governance. Furthermore, the new institutionalist approach view NGOs as important actors in promoting institutional change and development. NGOs can play a critical role in building trust within communities and facilitating cooperation among actors. However, the new institutionalist approach would also emphasize the importance of accountability and transparency in NGO operations, to ensure that they are serving the interests of the communities they work with. Finally, the new institutionalist approach emphasizes the importance of addressing the underlying structural factors that drive migration and conflict. However, the approach would view this as a long-term process that requires institutional change and development. The new institutionalist approach may argue that addressing the root causes of conflict and instability requires building resilient institutions that can effectively manage and respond to crises, and that promote inclusive and sustainable development.

The IOM has focused on preparedness and response to natural disasters, conflict resolution, and peace-building activities. The Emergency Preparedness,

Response and Stabilization (EPRS) is one of the key areas of focus for IOM Kenya. These initiatives reflect both adaptation and mitigation approaches to address climate change-related migration challenges. The interview data suggests that the IOM plays an active role in enhancing the capacity and functionality of institutions and communities by providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to address environmental migration challenges effectively. EPRS thematic area contributes to transforming communities and the local governments by providing both humanitarian and durable solutions to those affected by human-made or natural disasters through resilience and peacebuilding programmes, provision of gender-responsive life-saving support to vulnerable populations, local capacity building, and promotion of durable solutions to displacement situations. (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 23). IOM official 3 (07.10.2022), confirmed hypothesis 2, which is that the presence of the IOM strengthens state governance on environmental migration:

"We are sincerely attempting to assist the government's efforts to address migration. And, in fact, we have a few projects in the works for the most vulnerable areas, which are frequently visited by drought. For that long period of time, we have some programs that truly support a green environment, lowering the risk of most political participation movements. This pastoralist population in particular, and then, the ideal pastorally. So far, this pastoralist has relied on his livestock for a living. The same can be said for those who follow a farming lifestyle."

A total of 87 participants attended the four Pre-DTM coordination and four Post-DTM validation workshops that IOM facilitated (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 23). The National Drought Management Authority, the County Commissioners' office, County

governments, and CSOs were among the attendees (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 23). In addition, IOM held nine forums and workshops in the counties of Tana River and Turkana that centered on gender and vulnerability-sensitive disaster management strategies; these events reached a total of 227 beneficiaries from communities, county governments, and CSOs/NGOs (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 23). IOM aimed to improve disaster management capabilities through these initiatives, with a focus on meeting the needs of vulnerable groups.

IOM official 2 (06.10.2022), explain another ongoing project focuses on peacebuilding and conflict resolution in three counties in Kenya's north-western region, namely Baringo, Turkana, and West Pokot. The project seeks to address conflicts caused by natural factors, particularly drought, which forces people to migrate in search of pasture, resulting in resource conflicts. The IOM official 2 (06.10.2022) emphasizes the importance of addressing the impact of climate change and natural disasters on communities and improving their livelihoods through training and capacity building, which can reduce migration and resource conflicts. The organization provides training on preparedness and response to natural disasters like droughts and flooding, conflict resolution, management, and mitigation training for law enforcement and local leaders. Additionally, the IOM provides peace-building related capacity-building activities, including training local peace networks and strengthening community-level structures. The organization also focuses on both adaptation and mitigation approaches to climate change, including screenings, disaster preparedness, and conflict management training.

According to the IOM official 3 (07.10.2022), the IOM has implemented a number of programmes to assist communities in adapting to climate change and

managing conflict. They have also collaborated with local organizations and government agencies to increase their knowledge in these areas. The IOM appears to be employing a hybrid strategy combining mediation and adaptation. IOM official 3 (07.10.2022): "We have a number of trainings for conflict resolution, conflict management, and conflict mitigation, and then we also train our local leaders on how to mediate between those conflicting groups." Furthermore, the organizations involved have successfully engaged with the government to support community policing and dispute mediation, which may lead to future policy changes and improved governance: "We have successful engagement with the government, particularly in community policing for conflict resolution and dispute mediation," explain IOM official 3 (07.10.2022). As an instance, the EPRS division worked with the State Department for the Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) to develop the terms of reference and a roadmap for the National Shelter Strategy-Technical Working Group, which will lay the groundwork for the National Shelter Strategy (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 23).

The Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Stabilization thematic area aligns with the new institutionalism approach by focusing on improving institutions' and communities' capacity and functionality to effectively address environmental migration challenges. The IOM is helping to transform communities and local governments by providing both humanitarian and long-term solutions to those affected by man-made or natural disasters through training and capacity building. Furthermore, the IOM's collaboration with government agencies and local organizations to support community policing and dispute resolution exemplifies a hybrid strategy that combines mediation and adaptation, potentially leading to future policy changes and improved governance.

IOM official 4 (05.09.2022) describes their position and responsibilities, which include promoting migration-related goals within Agenda 2030 and the Global Compact on Migration. They state that their target stakeholders are national and local government officials, including members of parliament and country officials at the municipality level. IOM official 4 (05.09.2022) also mentions that they have conducted training and workshops at the city level with UN organizations and personnel. IOM collaborates with the GoK to strengthen and implement migration-related policies and frameworks at subnational, national, regional, and global levels. In addition, IOM provides assistance to improve the GoK's horizontal and vertical coordination of migration.

In 2022, GoK made significant progress in migration governance. They launched three Migration Governance Indicator (MGI) profiles, which provide an overview of the migration governance landscape at the national, Nairobi, and Mombasa levels (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). They also rolled out the County Outreach Programme (COP) in three counties, which established migration coordination platforms for county and national stakeholders (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). Kenya became Africa's first contributor to the Migration MPTF by pledging $50,000 to the GCM Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). The UN Network on Migration's (UNNM) three technical working groups met throughout the year to share information and identify joint advocacy actions and programs, including migration and development, counter-trafficking and migrant smuggling, and migration and preventing/countering violent extremism (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). To review the draft National Migration Policy, a public participation workshop was held with the Government of Kenya and over 60 participants from various backgrounds and sectors (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). Kenya also submitted their Voluntary National

Review Report on the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) as part of the preparatory process for the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022, following a national consultation with over 60 diverse stakeholders (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 17). Overall, Kenya's efforts demonstrate a holistic approach to addressing migration governance issues.

According to IOM official 4 (05.09.2022), migration governance is a major issue in the Eastern African region, and their Kenyan network is dedicated to addressing it. Their collaboration with international NGOs and UN agencies demonstrates the global significance of this issue. The participation of various organizations, including civil society, academia, and faith-based organizations, in the three technical working groups demonstrates that migration is a social and cultural issue as well as a political one. Regular coordination meetings among these groups help to ensure that different perspectives are considered when developing migration policies. The interviewee also emphasizes the significance of capacity-building activities in enlightening participants about migration. These activities help to broaden participants' understanding of migration beyond its narrow definition, allowing them to see the broader nature of migration and how it relates to their work. The participation of government officials in such discussions enables them to see how migration is relevant to their work, even if they did not previously see the link. The interviewees highlight several advantages of the capacity building activities conducted by the IOM, including the provision of solutions to communities, interaction with the communities to identify areas of intervention, and validation of the community's needs. The establishment of migration coordination platforms at the county level in various regions of Kenya, in collaboration with the government, is an important step toward addressing migration governance at the local level. Finally, the interviewee's work in

Kenya highlights the significance of collaboration and capacity-building activities in addressing migration governance. The discussion on migration can be expanded beyond its traditional political boundaries by involving various organizations and stakeholders. The participation of government officials, as well as the development of migration indicator profiles, are critical steps toward a comprehensive approach to migration governance. Nonetheless, according to data, interventions at the community level are insufficient and require expansion, and they also expressed ineffectiveness in the process of follow-up. Yet, it appears to be connected to the partners' elevated expectations for IOM. Another concern shared by IOM official 1 (06.09.2022):

> "The top priority is to strengthen the resilience of people facing displacement as a result of climate change. However, the concern is that traditional cultures may become extinct as a result of climate change. This is unfortunate because some cultures have survived for hundreds of years. For example, in Turkana, the majority of people are pastoralists, and drought has severely impacted their livelihood and cash income. If this trend continues, malnutrition will worsen, and the population of this community will shrink, potentially leading to the extinction of their language and cultural practices. I am concerned about this side effect of climate change."

The interview data also highlights the importance of preserving traditional cultures threatened by the effects of climate change. For example, in Turkana, pastoralists are heavily affected by drought, which can lead to malnutrition, a decrease in the population, and the disappearance of their language and cultural practices. The interview data also highlights the importance of involving environmental migrants in the discussion and program development process to ensure their needs are effectively

addressed. All in all, the initiatives show a thorough strategy for addressing Kenya's intricate and interconnected issues with climate change, natural disasters, conflict and migration. The organizations involved are helping to build a more stable and peaceful society by strengthening local communities and leaders.

The interview data reveals that the IOM is actively involved in providing capacity-building programs for vulnerable communities in Kenya to support community resilience. The capacity building has resulted in an increased need for collaboration among different departments within the government. Furthermore, the community stakeholders have gained knowledge about climate change and actual farming, as well as the donation of fishing and farming equipment, leading to increased farming and fishing activities and improved livelihoods. The capacity-building initiatives have also promoted sustainability beyond IOM's involvement, with stakeholders taking ownership of the project and continuing it after IOM's completion. However, there is a lack of government engagement or policies and laws addressing environmental migration issues. This suggests that there is still room for improvement in the collaboration between the IOM and the GoK. The analysis of the interview data suggests that the IOM's efforts in enhancing the capacity and functionality of institutions in response to environmental migration have been successful to some extent, but there are still challenges that need to be addressed.

The interviewees emphasize the importance of partnerships and collaborations with other organizations to provide additional support for their work. The need for resources such as transportation, ICT facilities, training materials, and training institutions are mentioned, which may be areas where the IOM can provide support. The interview data highlights the importance of training, capacity building, and

partnerships in achieving impact and addressing environmental challenges. In addition to the IOM, other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations have also provided capacity-building support to various organizations and communities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported risk profiling and the installation of teleconferencing facilities, which have been useful for remote meetings and virtual gatherings. There have been many other organizations involved in these capacity-building efforts, such as World Vision and The Nature Conservancy. Another advantage mentioned is the installation of teleconferencing facilities that enable the organization to conduct meetings with participants from different counties without the need for physical meetings, which is particularly useful in disseminating information quickly and mobilizing for activities efficiently. However, the interviewees notes that facilitation of actions that require funding may be lacking, which may require looking for other people to chip in. The advantages of capacity building programs discussed in the interview include gaining new knowledge on how to address issues, learning life-saving skills, and exposure to new technologies and emerging issues that enhance their work. The advantages of the trainings and capacity building received include a broader awareness of climate issues, dissemination of information learned to a number of focal people, and better partnerships.

In conclusion, the data shows that, with a score of 4 out of 5, social cohesion, trust, coordination and collaboration, resource access and use, and community engagement have all been greatly supported. The effectiveness of sustainability and accessibility of technology were found to be limited (2 out of 5). Overall, the results show that while community resilience has been performing well in some areas, sustainability, and access to technology both need to be improved. The findings also

emphasize the value of encouraging community engagement to raise community resilience.

4.1.d. Developing Policies and Strategies

Creating policies and strategies is a crucial part of enhancing capabilities, particularly for achieving lasting outcomes. The success of efforts to develop policies can differ depending on various factors. The involvement of stakeholders at both the national and county levels, ensuring alignment with national priorities, active participation and ownership, consistent monitoring and evaluation, and sustainability are all indicators that can influence the effectiveness of these initiatives. However, there are also external factors that can impact the success of policy development. These include economic conditions, political stability, and social dynamics. For example, strategies aimed at managing environmental migration may be less successful in regions with limited institutional capacity or ineffective governance mechanisms. Similarly, policies targeting the integration of environmental migrants may have limited impact in communities where discrimination and conflict are prevalent. In another scenario, policies aimed at supporting livelihoods and economic opportunities for environmental migrants may face difficulties in regions with a weak job market or limited access to productive resources. In order to address these challenges, policymakers must engage in ongoing dialogue with stakeholders and be willing to adapt their approaches as circumstances change. This requires a commitment to transparency, accountability, and open communication across all levels of government and society. Ultimately, the success of policy development depends on a complex interplay of factors that must be carefully balanced and managed over time.

IOM made significant progress in 2022 by launching numerous capacity-building initiatives spanning a wide range of topics. Over 1,400 government officials, NGOs/CSOs, and public and private sector personnel were trained on numerous topics, including but not limited to border management, ethical recruitment, combating human trafficking and smuggling, drivers of migration, National Referral Mechanism, migration and climate change, and migration governance (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 13). In addition, over 850 community members received training on safe migration, ethical recruitment, human trafficking, sustainable livelihoods, cross-border cooperation, disaster risk management, and the response to COVID-19 and cholera (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 13). Thus, more than one hundred private recruitment agencies received training on ethical recruitment practices, ensuring that the entire migration process is safe and secure for all parties involved (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 13).

IOM Kenya is developing strategies and policies at both the national level, primarily at the ministry level, and the county level. According to the data, we can conclude that county authorities' cooperation yields more effective results. Environmental migration management is not given enough consideration at the parliamentary level, despite studies being actively conducted at the national level, primarily at the ministry level. The institutional theory underscores the influence of formal and informal institutions on behaviour and decision-making. It reveals that county authorities demonstrate more effective cooperation compared to the national level, attributed to the presence of stronger institutional arrangements and mechanisms. These mechanisms have facilitated coordination, communication, and the implementation of strategies and policies at the county level. However, the analysis also emphasizes the lack of formal institutional mechanisms at the parliamentary level, resulting in the neglect of environmental migration management in policy discussions.

The absence of formal structures, processes, and mandates hinders the integration and prioritization of this issue. To address this institutional gap, the establishment of dedicated parliamentary committees or task forces for environmental migration management is essential. Strengthening the institutional framework would provide a structured platform for dialogue, enhance public awareness, and foster collaboration among stakeholders. In summary, the analysis, from an institutional theory perspective, underscores the importance of developing formal institutional mechanisms at the parliamentary level to ensure adequate attention and consideration for environmental migration management. According to the partner 6 (21.10.2022) who working in ministry level:

> "And maybe another issue is the lack of a proper framework for capacity building at the national level, which has had an impact on us. When it comes to topics like extension services or training farmers at the county level, those responsibilities fall under the jurisdiction of the county government. My role is focused on policymaking. Therefore, the existing framework for reaching out to these specific individuals is not very favourable."

According to the realist perspective, IOM Kenya's development of national and county-level strategies and policies to manage environmental migration is motivated by the state's self-interest. The realist perspective would acknowledge that county authorities' cooperation produces more effective outcomes, but attribute this to their ability to align their interests with the national agenda and exert influence within a localized context. Realists would argue that the lack of consideration for environmental migration management at the parliamentary level reflects the prioritization of other national concerns and the limited attention given to issues that

do not directly impact national security or economic interests. It would view this neglect as the result of the state's rational calculation of costs and benefits, prioritizing issues that are perceived as more immediate and directly affecting its survival and power. Regarding the institutional theory's emphasis on formal and informal institutions, the realist viewpoint would recognize their role in promoting cooperation and coordination at the county level. However, it would view these institutional arrangements as instruments serving the state's interests, not as independent entities influencing behaviour. Realists would argue that the lack of formal institutional mechanisms at the parliamentary level reflects the state's prioritization of other issues and its view of environmental migration management as a lower priority. According to that the state's pursuit of its own interests in managing environmental migration. It would interpret the county authorities' cooperation as a reflection of their alignment with national priorities and the neglect of environmental migration management at the parliamentary level as a consequence of the state's rational power and interest calculations.

In 2022, IOM continued to innovate with the development of new strategies, tools, and mechanisms: the 5-Year Strategic Plan for the Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC) was created, which will guide future efforts in managing border operations and improving coordination between relevant stakeholders (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 13). Additionally, IOM launched the Displacement Tracking Matrix in four ASAL Counties: Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, and Isiolo (IOM Kenya, 2022, p. 13). This tool is critical given the challenges of obtaining accurate and up-to-date data in the region. With this information, IOM and its partners will be better equipped to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations and improve the overall

management of migration in the region. IOM official 3 (07.10.2022) explained the border control situation on environmental migration management:

"Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan already have a cross-border management program in place. However, more capacity building is required, particularly for border control and law enforcement, and we have a program that will begin soon, though it is not in my caseload; it is another thematic unit, such as the Integrated Border Management IBM unit. What I know is that they have been training those border enforcement agencies. Then we're going to do the flow monitoring assessment in Somalia, which is across the border from Kenya. But for the time being, especially given the severe drought affecting Somalia and north-eastern Kenya. There is a lot of movement these days, especially among refugees."

The IOM has a five-year strategy in Kenya that includes a section focused on climate change and migration. Additionally, the IOM is approaching the issue of climate change and migration from multiple angles, such as finding the nexus between climate change and human trafficking. According to IOM official 3 (07.10.2022), the integration of environmental migration and state sovereignty is primarily concerned with national governance, which is still ongoing. As an example, the IOM is advocating for migration to be incorporated into the Ministry of Interior's five-year midterm strategy. The data offer a range of perspectives on the IOM's role in managing environmental migration and its impact on state sovereignty, but they collectively suggest that the IOM plays a supportive role in collaboration with governments and requires capacity building for effective environmental migration management. If we focus on the effectiveness and accomplishments of the IOM's projects, IOM official 5

(10.10.2022) offers insights into the successes of their project and confirmed the first hypothesis which states that IOM activities enhance institutional capacity, leading to a more inclusive management system, as follow:

"We were training government officials on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Climate change is a problem, and they were just ignoring it. They were assuming the issue, the aspect of human mobility, and migration. They didn't think of it as an issue or something that would affect them. So, I believe that the IOM's project has enlightened them, and that whatever discussion they're having now takes into account the issue of migration and human mobility. As I previously stated, this is a very short program, and we expect to have our full results early next year, but we will undoubtedly see a number of aspects of human mobility issues related to border crossing. Some of the policies that we have tried to support, such as the Turkana County Climate Change Action Plan, have been well-informed. And this will be reflected in the county development integrated plan, which the Turkana, like the Turkana, will use in their budget for the next five years. They will budget, and that plan will be used for the next five years. As a result, we are confident that the issue of human mobility and migration will be well integrated into their policies."

IOM official 2 (06.10.2022) explained the need for further collaborations:

"We learned a lot, we invited officers from various departments, including the Environmental Department, the Climate Change Department, the Agricultural Department, the Livestock Department, and the Water Department. [...] They expected to learn and be interested

in seeing different aspects and differences, so the first thing they gained was knowledge. Departments can communicate, collaborate, and achieve results. Our key learning was that there was a greater need for collaboration. We also received a request after the meeting to hold another meeting with other county departments that were intrigued by the fact that MECC has such a broad and knowledgeable staff."

The success of IOM's capacity building initiatives can be seen in the incorporation of migration and climate change aspects in policies such as the Turkana County Climate Change Action Plan, which will be used for the next five years in the county's budgeting. The interview data also highlights the success of IOM's project aimed at improving livelihoods in communities and supporting the government in Kenya. The strategic plan serves as a formal institution that provides guidelines and principles for coordinating border operations and improving collaboration among relevant stakeholders. It establishes a framework for decision-making, resource allocation, and coordination mechanisms, which can shape the behaviour of actors involved in border management in Kenya. By creating formal rules and norms, the IOM aims to institutionalize coordination and cooperation among different actors, including government agencies, to improve the effectiveness of border management efforts.

From a realist perspective, the IOM's initiatives in Kenya can be analysed in terms of how they align with the interests of different actors and how power dynamics influence the implementation of these initiatives. The collaboration involves capacity building for border control and law enforcement agencies, which can be seen as an attempt to align the interests of the IOM with those of the government in managing

migration and enforcing border controls. The IOM's capacity-building initiatives aim to strengthen the capabilities of government agencies in managing migration and enhancing their power and authority in enforcing border controls.

Based on the interview data, it appears that the IOM is effective in developing policies and strategies related to migration, environment, and climate change. The organization has a five-year strategy in Kenya that aligns with global and regional visions and funding from donor countries. The IOM is approaching the issue of climate change and migration from multiple angles to achieve its goals, including fundraising and project development. The organization is also involved in specific projects that address the nexus between climate change, migration, and human trafficking. The interview data also suggests that IOM is effective in implementing its policies and strategies through its project assistants and field offices. The organization has a hands-on approach to project implementation, which involves conceptualization, bringing together ideas, brainstorming, and working with stakeholders and partners to ensure that communities and beneficiaries have actually benefited. The organization's project assistants ensure that projects go through the whole process until completely shown reporting, including going to the field to oversee implementation. These initiatives of IOM align with the principles of new institutionalism approaches, which emphasize the importance of institutions in shaping policy outcomes and addressing complex issues such as environmental migration. New institutionalism focuses on how institutions, including formal and informal rules, organizations, and norms, influence the behaviour of actors and shape policy outcomes. In this case, IOM, through its MECC unit, has engaged with various stakeholders, including government officials and local communities, to build their capacity and promote sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods. The focus on coordination, comprehensive approaches, and

interdisciplinary research reflects the principles of new institutionalism, which emphasizes the need for adaptive and context-specific policy responses to complex issues.

IOM official 3 (07.10.2022) mentioned that they are collaborating with the national government to develop a strategy for national shelter during disasters, and they are also working on community policing for conflict resolution, mediation, and Disaster Risk Management programs. The interviewee further states that the government has been very supportive of their programs and activities, and they have praised the program in terms of government coordination. The interview data indicates that the IOM engages with local communities and governments to develop plans that could potentially reduce resource-based conflict. The incorporation of migration and climate change aspects into policies such as the County Integrated Development Plan and the Climate Change Action Plan also indicates the effectiveness of IOM's capacity building initiatives in promoting sustainability beyond its involvement. Moreover, the interview data suggests that IOM's capacity building initiatives have led to an increased need for collaboration among different departments within the government, resulting in improved functionality and capacity of institutions. The success of IOM's engagement with the government on various issues related to migration, including community policing for conflict resolution and disaster risk management preparedness programs, further supports the organization's effectiveness in developing policies and strategies. However, the interview data also highlights some areas for improvement, such as the need for greater engagement with the government or policies/laws related to migration issues. Nonetheless, overall, the interview data suggests that the IOM has played a significant role in building state capacity in Kenya for environmental migration management through its capacity building initiatives and successful

projects. Partner 3 (06.10.2022) confirms the hypotheses 2 and 3, IOM's presence supports and strengthens both the state's capacity to manage environmentally driven migration and its governance on environmental migration, as follow:

"In a workshop that was conducted, we had participants from various directorates in the county, including the director of natural resources and the environment. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss how to create policies that would allow the county to better respond to environmental challenges, with a particular focus on issues related to environmental migration. Through the workshop, we were able to identify areas where we need support from the IOM in order to develop effective policies and policy documents that will guide us in our response to environmental challenges. The workshop was an opportunity for us to work together to create a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to environmental management in our county."

Partner 2 (05.10.2022), explains that how inclusive approach strength the management of environmental migration:

"The effectiveness of addressing environmental migration depends on the level at which it is being addressed. For example, if IOM wants to address the issue at the policy level, then it needs to bring the issue down to lower levels as well for it to be effective. However, addressing the issue at the local level, such as working with local communities on conservation issues, can also be effective. The approach of bringing people together at different levels enhances mainstreaming and planning processes, which makes it easier to plan and

budget for such issues at lower levels. The effectiveness of these approaches depends on the scale at which they are being implemented."

Finally, the interview data suggests that IOM is effective in adapting to new thematic areas and challenges. The organization is expanding its mandate to manage environmental migration in Kenya, and it is aligning with its strategic plan and thematic initiatives. The organization is also responding to natural disasters and travel-related challenges affecting Kenya and Somalia due to droughts, which aligns with its thematic initiative on emergency preparedness, response, and stabilization. However, the interview data also notes that funding for managing environmental migration is limited, which could affect the organization's effectiveness in this area. Partner 9 (17.11.2022) confirmed the hypothesis 3, project scopes are influenced by donor funding, which affects state governance and environmental migration management structure, as follow: "The capacity building is still not enough and there is inadequate preparation to handle environmental migrants. There is also insufficient funding for such capacity building." This financial constraint may hinder the organization's ability to effectively address this crucial issue. To ensure the optimal implementation of initiatives related to environmental migration, IOM's efforts in this area must receive adequate funding support. By doing so, the organization can effectively fulfil its mandate and have a significant impact on the development of policies and strategies for environmental migration management in the region.

4.2. Results and Key Findings

The research focused on evaluating various strategies and actions implemented by IOM in four key areas: awareness raising and knowledge sharing, promoting

regional and international cooperation, supporting community resilience, and developing policies and strategies. The evaluation of these strategies revealed varying levels of effectiveness. Developing policies and supporting community resilience were found to contribute to institutional capacity, although there is still room for further improvement in these areas. On the other hand, raising awareness and sharing knowledge, as well as, promoting international cooperation through networking were identified as effective approaches to building capacity.

The findings of the study support that IOM's activities have a positive effect on institutional capacity, and that as these activities increase, institutional capacity increased proportionally, allowing for the implementation of a more inclusive management system. In addition, the presence of IOs and IOM is viewed as support for the state's capacity to deal with migration caused by environmental factors, as well as strengthening the state's environmental migration governance. In all of the key areas donor funding has an effect and influence on project scopes, typically in a restrictive manner, which is anticipated to have an effect on state governance, resulting in the evolution of the structure for environmental migration management. The results indicate that IOM's capacity building activities are an effective means of enhancing the capacity of institutions, which can lead to more inclusive and efficient management practices and aid the state in addressing the challenges of environmental migration.

The analysis demonstrates that the IOM's projects and programmes in Kenya has increased the knowledge and raised awareness of institutions throughout the country mostly in county governments, ministries and in the community, specifically pastoralist. These initiatives increased participation and knowledge, altered behaviour, and affected outcomes. International and regional cooperation promoted

through the activities and initiatives. The activities of the IOM increased participation, enhanced resource sharing, and bolstered relationships with the country's contextual relevance and national priorities. As a result, it enables institutions to sustain further government initiatives and support, as well as the recognition and validation of their efforts in contributing to the country's development. Cooperation with various stakeholders including government officials, county officials, communities, implementing partners, other UN agencies and NGOs, particularly in regions of the country severely impacted by climate change, improves the capacity of internally displaced people, to withstand the individual and social effects of climate change in that region. The establishment of technical working groups is an example of how this contributes to a greater degree of cooperation between countries and institutions of a similar nature, not only within the country, but also throughout the region. Community resilience support has an effect on the larger society, particularly on vulnerable groups, as well as on institutions. Community engagement, resource access, social cohesion, and trust have all been enhanced, but there is still work to be done. IOM should work to ensure that its initiatives are sustainable. Taking into account the fact that the MECC unit has been operational in Kenya since 2019, and that the two-year pandemic period has had a significant impact on project implementation, it can be argued that additional funding should be allocated to expand the scope of the projects beyond the provision of livelihood support. The formulation of policies and strategies is crucial, particularly over the long term, but their implementation is even more important. IOM's capacity-building efforts in this area require greater participation from high-level stakeholders beyond the level of the ministry. To ensure effectiveness, it is necessary to establish new and effective mechanisms. While the IOM has successfully increased stakeholder participation at the county level and aligned it with national priorities, thereby

strengthening ownership, there is still room for improvement in terms of monitoring and ensuring sustainability. Nonetheless, the interviews conducted indicate that partners are highly receptive to cooperation in this domain and actively seek it out.

Since nearly 2010, the incorporation of climate change-related issues into projects implemented by IOM Kenya's program units other than the MECC unit has enabled projects and programs across the country to become more sustainable and to have a multidimensional impact. In the context of the IOM, it is of the utmost importance to prioritize raising awareness about climate change and strengthening institutions' capacities in this area. This is due to the fact that any cooperation on this issue must be conducted in collaboration with the government of Kenya, necessitating their support and the promotion of mutual understanding with regard to climate change. The MECC unit, which is responsible for climate change and environment related projects, is a relatively new entity and is not yet fully operational in this regard. As such, there is an urgent need for sustainable funding not only for IOM but also for other UN agencies and institutions that are engaged in climate change-related work in the region.

The limitations and constraints of the IOM's framework need to be addressed, and the success of the projects must be measured in a way that includes the concerns and priorities of the Kenyan government and society. Overall, the results indicate that the IOM's capacity-building initiatives are an effective means of enhancing the capacity of institutions and supporting the state to address the challenges of environmental migration.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Concerns about large-scale migrations have been raised in response to climate change, but studies frequently assume a direct link between climate change and human migration. However, the precise effects and responses to climate change remain unknown. Climate change has already had serious consequences, such as food insecurity, scarcity of water, health risks, and infrastructure damage. It has also resulted in economic losses in industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, tourism, and labour productivity. Climate change has not always received adequate attention, despite its importance. As a result of its vulnerability to climate change, Kenya, like other countries in the Global South, has seen significant environmental migration. The Kenyan government and IOs are concerned about how to manage environmental migration. The thesis investigated the connection between climate change, environmental migration, and Kenya, with a focus on state capacity building and the role of IOs. It looked specifically at the IOM's efforts to improve Kenya's state capacity to manage environmental migration. The study examined the effectiveness of IOM programs in improving Kenya's state capacity to deal with environmental migration from 2015 to 2022. It investigated the motivations of donor countries that support such initiatives, as well as the impact of these programs on the institutions that collaborate. Understanding these motivations was critical for long-term success and identifying opportunities for improvement. The study also sought to identify the specific types of environmental migration targeted by IOM projects in Kenya by investigating the environmental factors that cause displacement and evaluating the efficacy of IOM interventions in addressing these factors. Kenyan institutions,

ministries, and vulnerable communities, specifically pastoralists in arid and semi-arid areas, were the target group.

The thesis tackled inquiries regarding how the IOM contributes to the development of state capacity in Kenya to effectively handle environmental migration. It delved into the examination of whether the IOM strengthens the capabilities and effectiveness of collaborating institutions when responding to environmental migration. Moreover, the study delved into investigating the specific category of environmental migration that receives primary attention in the IOM's projects and programs in Kenya, aiming to gain insights into the underlying reasoning for this prioritization.

Addressing the objectives outlined in this research is extremely important in the larger research field. Climate-change-induced migrations have emerged as a major global concern, and understanding the complex relationship between climate change, environmental migration, and state capacity building is critical for effective policymaking and long-term development. This study fills an essential gap in existing knowledge by investigating the relationship between climate change and environmental migration. Many studies have taken an essentialist stance, assuming that climate change and human migration are directly causally linked. The complex dynamics of environmental migration, on the other hand, necessitate a nuanced understanding that goes beyond simple cause-and-effect relationships. This study sought to shed light on the complexities of this relationship and provide a more complete understanding of the factors at work. Furthermore, it is critical to investigate the role of international organizations such as the IOM in strengthening state capacity to manage environmental migration. IOs play a critical role in providing assistance, expertise, and resources to countries dealing with the challenges of climate-change-

induced migration. Understanding the efficacy and impact of their programs and projects is critical for informing future interventions and shaping policies that can meet the needs of affected populations. Furthermore, by focusing on Kenya, a country particularly vulnerable to climate change, this study provides valuable insights into the experiences and realities of environmental migration in the Global South. Because climate change affects developing countries disproportionately, studying the Kenyan context can help to develop a more inclusive and representative understanding of the global implications of environmental migration.

To gain a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research topic, the thesis employs a combination of qualitative and mixed methods approaches. The methodology is primarily based on semi-structured interviews and secondary resource analysis, with data drawn from multiple sources. Separate sets of questions have been developed for conducting interviews with IOM staff and partners, ensuring the accuracy and relevance of the data gathered. The IOM staff questionnaire has 25 questions, while the IOM partner questionnaire has 12 questions.

The thesis' theoretical framework contrasts the perspectives of realism, liberalism, Marxism, and new institutionalism on the role of IOs in international relations. Realists regard IOs as tools of power politics, whereas liberals regard them as facilitators of cooperation and peace. IOs are viewed as tools of capitalist dominance and exploitation by Marxism. The establishment of formal and informal rules, norms, and procedures, facilitating information exchange, monitoring compliance, providing legitimacy, and being subject to power dynamics and domestic politics, are viewed as influential actors by new institutionalism. Each viewpoint provides a distinct

understanding of the complexities of international relations and the role of IOs in promoting stability, cooperation, and global change.

The literature review explores the nexus of capacity building, environmental migration, and the role of the IOM through a new institutionalism lens. It emphasizes the importance of robust institutional structures and enhanced state capacity in addressing environmental migration and analyses the complex interplay of actors, institutions, and ideas involved in managing this phenomenon. The review provides an institutional history and analysis of the IOM, highlighting its role in migration management, its evolution over time, and its engagement in various activities. It also examines criticisms and challenges faced by the IOM, including issues of funding diversity, dependence on specific sources, and concerns about transparency and evaluation. The review further explores the IOM's role in mediating the blurred boundaries between international law and national sovereignty, its impact on migration flows, and its practices in managing refugee camps and detention centres. It highlights the fragmented nature of migration management during the early 2000s and discusses the tensions between the IOM's public image and its administrative work. Furthermore, the review examines the IOM's current status as a UN agency, its adherence to principles of accountability and transparency, its operational domains, and its commitment to transparency and documenting its activities.

The review highlighted that capacity building is a key aspect of migration management, particularly in Kenya, and is essential for addressing the challenges and opportunities associated with human mobility. The focus is on capacity building targeting the government, migrants, and communities, with a thematic emphasis on migration management and border management. Various methods such as training workshops, technical assistance, mentoring, coaching, and online learning are utilized

to enhance capacity in these areas. The IOM plays a significant role in implementing tailored capacity-building initiatives at different levels and in collaboration with various stakeholders, contributing to the achievement of SDGs and the GCM.

Migration management involves efforts to regulate and control human mobility across borders, and the involvement of IGOs in shaping migration policies and practices is discussed. IGOs, including the IOM, are active in producing knowledge, offering technical expertise, facilitating information exchange, and acting as service providers. While capacity-building initiatives by IGOs can have positive impacts, there are potential negative consequences as well.

The complex relationship between border management and sovereignty is examined. IOM's capacity-building initiatives in border management aim to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling by enhancing the capacity of relevant actors. However, these initiatives can also influence political authority, state sovereignty, and border practices. Information campaigns by IOM to prevent illegal migration may unintentionally deter individuals from migrating, serving migration control objectives. The impact of globalization and international migration on national sovereignty and policymaking is debated, with some arguing that nation-states are losing control while others suggest that receiving countries are increasingly interested in stopping uninvited migration flows.

The depoliticization of migration is emphasized as a central aspect of migration management discourse, often achieved by prioritizing technical considerations over political ones. This approach presents migration policymaking as impartial and data-driven, but it overlooks power imbalances and conflicting interests.

The literature review highlights the importance of further research on the topic of environmental migration and its connection to environmental and resource conflicts,

governance structures, and climate change. The increasing scarcity of resources and the effects of global warming and biodiversity loss underscore the need for a deeper understanding of the causes of conflicts, the impact of natural resource management, the demographic profile of migrants, and the role of migration management in mediating conflicts. Despite extensive research, the existing literature remains fragmented, particularly regarding the link between environmental factors and violent conflicts.

The review emphasizes that environmental and resource-related conflicts are not the sole determinants of migration patterns, as governance at various levels also plays a significant role. Effective governance can address environmental changes, resource scarcity, and underlying issues, influence migration governance arrangements, and mitigate the negative effects of environmental changes or resource depletion. Renewable resource scarcity is viewed as a primary driver of intrastate violent conflicts by some scholars due to access and distribution inequalities. However, others argue that conflicts are primarily caused by local dynamics, state regulation, and conflicting interests among stakeholders involved in resource governance.

Climate change-induced migration patterns, including rural-to-urban migration due to deforestation, desertification, flooding, and saltwater intrusion, can exacerbate resource competition and conflicts in urban areas. The consequences of climate change, such as food shortages and armed conflicts, highlight the urgent need for global efforts to reduce emissions, promote equity, and address the complex challenges associated with environmental migration. However, current governance efforts have been insufficient, and migration management has emerged as a politically acceptable

alternative, allowing for diverse stakeholder participation. Nevertheless, the depoliticization of migration through migration management has not resulted in meaningful global governance or effective solutions, and concerns have been raised about the profit-oriented nature of migration management as an industry.

In conclusion, the literature review underscores the need for additional critical and interdisciplinary research to bridge the knowledge gap regarding the role of international organizations in addressing the complex interplay between environmental migration, displacement, climate change, and development. This research is crucial for developing effective policy responses that prioritize the well-being and rights of those affected by these multifaceted issues.

In Kenya, the IOM plays a critical role in raising awareness, disseminating knowledge, and promoting regional and international cooperation on environmental migration management. To address the complex challenges at the intersection of migration, climate change, and the environment, the IOM's approach focuses on capacity building, collaboration with stakeholders, and supporting community resilience. The analysis of the interview data suggests that the IOM's efforts to enhance the capacity and functionality of institutions in response to environmental migration have been successful to some extent, but there are still challenges that need to be addressed. Several key findings emerge from an examination of the IOM's work in Kenya.

Firstly, the IOM emphasizes the importance of raising awareness and sharing knowledge to improve understanding among stakeholders and vulnerable communities. The organization actively engages in addressing the root causes of migration through various projects and initiatives, as well as evaluating the

effectiveness of its approach based on increased participation, improved knowledge, behaviour changes, impact on outcomes, alignment with national priorities, and sustainability.

Collaboration with key stakeholders, such as government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies, and academic institutions, increases the IOM's effectiveness in raising awareness and sharing knowledge. To some extent, capacity-building initiatives led by the organization have successfully improved institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms, and migration governance at the national and county levels. As a result of the IOM's training and workshops, tangible outcomes such as the incorporation of migration-related issues into policies and plans, increased collaboration among government departments, and the development of stakeholders' capacity for project sustainability have been observed. Despite limited resources, funding, and bureaucratic structures, the IOM actively collaborates with government and other organizations to overcome these obstacles. To address migration and climate change issues comprehensively, the organization recognizes the importance of strengthening state capacity, institutional reforms, international cooperation, and coordination. Ongoing collaboration with government partners and civil society organizations is critical for advocating for and disseminating information about migration and mobility across Kenyan counties.

The IOM's work primarily focuses on raising awareness, disseminating knowledge, and advising governments in environmental migration management while respecting state sovereignty and cultural aspects. The organization's capacity-building assistance has been successful in assisting various organizations and communities, but more training, follow-up mechanisms, and knowledge incorporation into national plans and policies are required. Furthermore, the IOM serves as a facilitator, bringing

together diverse stakeholders to develop a shared understanding of environmental migration challenges and collaborate on solutions. Effective environmental migration management requires collaboration, resource sharing, and capacity building.

Supporting community resilience is critical for long-term development and disaster preparedness. Community engagement, resource access and utilization, coordination and collaboration, and social cohesion and trust have all been identified as highly effective in promoting community resilience. However, the effectiveness of sustainability and technology access and use has been identified as being limited. Capacity-building programs implemented by the IOM have resulted in increased collaboration among government agencies, improved livelihoods, and resilience in vulnerable communities. Addressing environmental migration requires the development of policies. Policy development success is dependent on stakeholder involvement, alignment with national priorities, participation, monitoring, evaluation, and sustainability. External factors such as economic conditions, political stability, and social dynamics can all have an impact on policy development effectiveness. The lack of formal parliamentary institutional mechanisms impedes the integration and prioritization of environmental migration management. Policymakers must maintain open lines of communication with stakeholders and be willing to modify their approaches as circumstances change.

The IOM has been successful in developing institutional capacity and implementing a more inclusive management system. The presence of IOs and the IOM is seen as strengthening the state's capacity to deal with migration caused by environmental factors and strengthening the state's environmental migration governance. Collaboration with various stakeholders has improved internally displaced people's ability to withstand the individual and social consequences of

climate change. Climate change-related issues have been incorporated into projects implemented by IOM Kenya's program units, allowing projects and programs across the country to become more sustainable and have a multidimensional impact.

Donor funding has an influence on project scopes, which can affect state governance and the evolution of the structure for environmental migration management. The establishment of technical working groups has increased cooperation between countries and institutions of similar nature. The inclusion of county officials in projects, particularly in regions affected by climate change, contributes significantly to the enhancement of capacity. The MECC unit, responsible for climate change projects, needs sustainable funding, and there is still considerable room for improvement with respect to policy change.

However, there are still challenges that must be addressed. According to the findings, the IOM should focus more on policy change, particularly on high-level government engagement and policies and laws addressing environmental migration issues. To address the challenges and improve the outcomes, continuous engagement and strategic planning are essential. The IOM has prioritized natural disaster preparedness and response, conflict resolution, livelihood, and peace-building activities, but more needs to be done to address environmental migration. The findings emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach to environmental migration, which includes policy changes, legal frameworks, and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in environmental migration.

One limitation of the research is that it is focused solely on the case of Kenya. While the findings of the research may have broader implications, they may not be generalizable to other countries or contexts due to differences in socio-political and

environmental dynamics, however, the lessons learned from Kenya can be beneficial. In addition, it is worth emphasizing that despite the primary focus of the research being on IOM Kenya's MECC unit, which was founded in 2019, the unit's impact assessment is hindered by the fact that its activities have been restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To overcome this limitation, the study will explore the aspects of climate change and environmental migration by conducting interviews with other relevant units. Furthermore, the research is based on a qualitative research design, which limits the ability to make statistical generalizations about the findings. Also, the results of this research may be limited by the availability and reliability of data, as well as the willingness of key informants to participate in the research. Another limitation is that the study will not delve into the economic costs of environmental migration and the impact on the host countries, as well as the impact of the migration on the communities and individuals who are displaced. The focus of the research is on the role of IOs in building state capacity for environmental migration management, rather than on the broader economic and social impacts of environmental migration. Additionally, the research is based on the perspectives of key informants from the IOM and stakeholders, which may be subject to bias or limited perspectives. Therefore, the findings of the research should be considered in light of these limitations and should not be taken as the final word on the subject.

From a practical standpoint, the study's findings have several implications for policymakers and practitioners. The study suggests that policymakers should prioritize raising awareness about climate change and strengthening institutions' capacities in this area, as well as ensuring that the objectives of donor funding align with the needs and priorities of the Kenyan government and society. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of a whole-society approach to project implementation and the need

for effective cooperation between stakeholders at various levels. These findings can inform the development and implementation of future projects and programs in Kenya and beyond, as well as the design of policy frameworks aimed at addressing the challenges of environmental migration.

The Kenya case study provides valuable insights into the complex relationship between climate change, environmental migration, and state capacity building, which can be applied to other country contexts facing similar challenges. The study explores the role of the IOM in enhancing Kenya's state capacity to manage environmental migration and identifies key findings and challenges. Firstly, the study highlights the importance of raising awareness and sharing knowledge to improve understanding among stakeholders and vulnerable communities. This approach can be adopted in other countries to promote informed decision-making and community resilience in the face of climate change-induced migration. Collaboration with key stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies, and academic institutions, is crucial for effective environmental migration management. Other countries can learn from Kenya's experience and engage in similar partnerships to enhance their capacity and coordination mechanisms. The study emphasizes the significance of capacity-building initiatives in addressing environmental migration. Training workshops, technical assistance, mentoring, coaching, and online learning are effective methods that can be adopted by other countries to enhance their institutions' capabilities in managing environmental migration. The research underscores the need for policy development that aligns with national priorities and involves stakeholder participation, monitoring, evaluation, and sustainability. Other countries can benefit from this approach by incorporating environmental migration into their policy frameworks and involving relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process. The study also

highlights the influence of donor funding on project scopes and the evolution of environmental migration management structures. Understanding the impact of donor funding and establishing effective governance mechanisms can inform other countries' approaches to managing environmental migration. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach to environmental migration, including policy changes, legal frameworks, and collaboration among all stakeholders. This holistic perspective can guide other countries in developing strategies that address the multifaceted challenges of environmental migration. While the Kenya case study is context-specific, the findings and lessons learned can be valuable for other countries facing similar issues related to climate change and environmental migration. By examining the successes and challenges faced by Kenya and the role of the IOM, policymakers and practitioners in other countries can gain insights and adapt relevant strategies to their own contexts. It is essential to consider the unique socio-political and environmental dynamics of each country while drawing lessons from the Kenya case study.

Directions for future research could include conducting similar studies in other countries or regions to compare and contrast the effectiveness of IOs' capacity-building initiatives in managing environmental migration. Quantitative research designs could be used to supplement the qualitative findings of this study, allowing for statistical generalizations and further exploration of the relationships between variables. In addition, future research could explore the economic costs of environmental migration and the impact on host countries and displaced individuals and communities. This could provide valuable insight into the broader impacts of environmental migration and inform policy decisions on how best to manage and mitigate the effects of

environmental displacement. Another potential avenue for future research could be to expand the scope of the study to include the perspectives of affected communities and individuals. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities of environmental migration management and help to ensure that policies and interventions are responsive to the needs and priorities of those most affected. Overall, while this study provides valuable insights into the role of IOs in building state capacity for environmental migration management, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the research and the need for further exploration and analysis in this area.

In conclusion, despite the limitations of this study, it has contributed to the understanding of the role of IOs in building state capacity for environmental migration management. The findings provide insights into the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives and highlight the importance of addressing the challenges of environmental displacement. This research contributes to the growing body of literature on environmental migration and provides a foundation for future research and policy development in this area.

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APPENDIX I

Partners - Interview Questions

1. What staff capacity building strategies (all – it doesn't have to be only climate change) have been used in your district/county by IOM? Have you received capacity-building assistance from any other UN agency or non-governmental organisation (Please indicate all the institutions who have been provide capacity building activities)?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these capacity building methods?

3. What factors (positive and negative) affect your own capacity building?

4. How can capacity building for environmental migration management be improved? How would you describe role of UN agencies and NGOs, INGOs about that topic/area?

5. What do you think about the environmental migration and capacity-building activities of other institutions in Kenya (governmental institutions, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, etc.)?

6. What is the role and capacity of IOM in environmental migration management?

7. What are the top three comparisons you would make between (other UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs) and IOM's approach/activities and their efficiency? What aspects of IOM can be enhanced?

8. What are 2-3 important factors that capacity building support/ assistance you received help you accomplish your work?

9. What are 2-3 main external challenges regarding environmental migration you currently face in your work?

10. Are there any other programs, networks or organizations that support or strengthen your capacities? If so, can you tell me about them and describe how do they contribute to your work?

11. Do you have any specific resources that are essential to your efficiency/impact in your work? If this is the case, can you tell me what they are and how they contribute to your work?

12. Are there any resources missing that could enhance your professional or personal development? If so, would you like to share them?

IOM Staff - Interview Questions

1. What motivates IOM's actions, and do they align with the funding provided by donor countries for migration management programmes in Kenya?

2. What needs does it respond to, and how do climate change and migration stand in this?

3. Could you elaborate on IOM's position on capacity building? To which stakeholders do you provide capacity building and on what topics mostly?

4. Can you describe your collaboration with INGOs, NGOs, and UN agencies?

5. Can you describe your collaboration with governmental and sub-governmental (local) entities?

6. What are the results of these capacity-building initiatives provided by IOM to the stakeholders? What changes are introduced to the institutions after IOM's capacity-building activities?

7. What are the strongest parts of this framework? What are the successes achieved as a result of implementation of this framework, to your knowledge? Can you give some examples from your works?

8. What does this framework lack/inefficient? Why?

9. What needs to be enhanced/improved? Why and how?

10. What capacity-building role have you played within your project?

11. What methods have you used for capacity building? In which subjects and areas did you provide develop capacity?

12. What methods were most effective and why?

13. What is one of the most successful results in capacity-building efforts?

14. What have you learnt about the different methods for capacity building?

15. Is enhancing state (government, institution, and staff) capacity a priority for IOM? What is its ranking? Can you prioritise?

16. What is more important to you than building the state's capacity? What concerns do you have prior to building/strengthening the capacity of the state?

17. In your efforts (programmes, projects, activities) in Kenya, what are your top priorities? What are your main concerns about climate change and environmental migration? How would you rank it?

18. What are your limitations/constraints?

19. How does the Kenyan government approach the IOM? Collaborative or reticent? If you had the capacity to change 3 factors/structures in Kenyan institutions, what would they be? What sort of circumstance would be preferable?

20. How does the Kenyan society approach the IOM? Collaborative or reticent?

21. How do migration management and state capacity relate in scope of environmental migration?

22. How do environmental migration management and state sovereignty intersect? How do you think IOM's operations impact on the state sovereignty? Is ascending or descending?

23. How do you measure the success of your project? Why are you using that method?

24. What are the primary complaints and criticisms of the beneficiaries/target groups? How do you address these?

25. Does staff capacity building contribute to the management of environmental migration? If so, what exactly are they?

APPENDIX II

OVERALL 2023 SUMMARY
GOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

		Africa	Middle Est	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Global Support/ Services	Total 2022
I.	Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Programming	199 413 000	124 108 600	58 952 100	4 015 000	181 614 600	92 029 500	60 380 200	720 513 000
II.	Migration Health	79 989 400	36 555 000	2 849 300	19 900	72 630 200	16 354 000	16 660 500	225 058 300
III.	Migration and Sustainable Development	15 052 300		13 886 400		1 705 000	6 474 800	1 835 000	38 953 500
IV.	Regulating Migration	44 490 600	349 200	14 358 600	692 400	18 101 500	114 249 100	2 205 000	194 446 400
V.	Facilitating Migration	10 552 000	8 428 000	9 519 100		12 960 400	11 877 400	3 998 000	57 334 900
VI.	Migration Policy, Research and Communications	1 631 000		12 600		447 200	777 900	2 093 900	4 962 600
VII.	Land, Property and Reparation Programmes			206 500					206 500
VIII.	General Programme Support	41 300					84 400	23 366 100	23 491 800
	Grand Total	351 169 600	169 440 800	99 784 600	4 727 300	287 458 900	241 847 100	110 538 700	1264 967 000

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