

November 2025

Climate and displacement workshop

A Climate and Displacement Workshop was held on 4–5 November 2025 at the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi, Kenya. Participants included representatives from the governments of Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Chad; staff from UN agencies including UNHCR, IOM, UNEP, UN-Habitat, and UNICEF; researchers from the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), IGAD, and the Alliance for Biodiversity–CIAT; and representatives from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). Presentations included:

Day 1: Research and development of data driven systems on climate change and human mobility

- Andrew Wells (UNHCR) on the modeling methodologies and results in terms of predicting forced displacement from grid cells in Sub-Saharan Africa as part of the CLIFDEW-GRID project;
- Yu Li (LIST) on the progress predicting flood displacement in Somalia using UNHCR internal displacement data;
- Jully Ouma (ICPAC) on the overall work of ICPAC and integrating data from weather stations and satellites to produce short-, medium-, and long-term climate forecasts and analyses, which are disseminated to government partners and stakeholders across the East African region;
- Mohammed Omar (ICPAC) on the ongoing efforts to develop climate-mobility modelling approaches, including flood- and drought-related displacement modelling, machine-learning applications, and agent-based modelling;
- Dr. Nishad Kalladath (ICPAC) on the project *Hazard Modelling, Impact Estimation, and Event-Based Climate Storylines for Drought and Flood Disasters in Eastern Africa*.

Day 2: Applications of data driven systems for improving services for people on the move in the context of climate change

- Atinkut Mezgebu Wubneh (UNHCR Ethiopia) and Ato Ashenafi (Refugee and Returnee Services, Government of Ethiopia) on the refugee services and initiatives in Ethiopia, including the government-led Makatet Roadmap, which supports the inclusion of refugees in national systems;
- Harry Cook (IOM) on the IOM's work on internal displacement in Mozambique; specifically, how data is being used to prepare and inform anticipatory action to support those displaced;
- Claus Bech Hansen (IOM) on the work of the Climate Mobility Innovation Lab, which incubates and scales innovative solutions linking climate change and human mobility, while it catalyses policy, financing, and cross-sector collaboration;
- Olivier Jean March Ouegnin (UNHCR Chad) and Arsene Djoula (Ministry of Environment, Government of Chad) on the impacts of climate change across Chadian regions, including rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, and increasing drought frequency, and the initiatives undertaken by UNHCR and the Government of Chad to understand the impact and provide for those effected;
- Waweru Ndungu (UNHCR Somalia) on the Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN), a key system for tracking population movements and protection risks in Somalia;
- Mohamed Hussein Hared (SoDMA) on the Somalia Disaster Management Agency's (SoDMA) mandate and the key hazards facing Somalia, including droughts, floods, epidemics, storms, pests, and conflict.
- Carolyn Lumbasi and Hawo Bonaya (Department of Refugee Services, Government of Kenya) on the laws and policies that Kenya offers to protect, provides for, and integrate refugees. These include the 'Shirika Plan', which includes reforestation to combat

desertification, the adoption of alternative energy like solar power, and sustainable water management strategies.

- Hrayr Wannis (UNICEF) on an initiative to harmonize global hazard and exposure datasets for children. The project aims to build a unified multi-hazard database that integrates climate, environmental, geophysical, and conflict-related risks with high-resolution (100-metre) population data for children under 18.
- Wandia Riunga (UN-Habitat) on the global housing and slum crisis and the role of UN-Habitat's Data Unit in promoting standardized, high-quality housing data. Through the Global Data Coalition, UN-Habitat brings together national statistical offices, cities, academia, the private sector, and civil society to strengthen data governance and facilitate peer learning.
- Avery Fital and Natalie Hubackova (UNEP) on UNEP's Disasters and Conflict Branch. The presentation focused on the work being done on the intersection between climate change and security concerns in Somalia. And on collecting and analyzing data on the environmental impact of conflict, which has led to the development of the Technical Guidance on Environmental Data Collection in Conflict-Affected Areas.

Each of the presentations led to discussions on methodologies being used, communication and outreach strategies, and ways that implementation of models and early warning systems can be improved. Based on the degree of overlap of the projects, there were additional discussions on how those involved could collaborate on data collection, analysis, and dissemination to better provide services to those being impacted by climate change and potentially being forced to move.