Refugees International

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE WITH DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Progress on Climate Adaptation from the 2023 Global Refugee Forum

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About Refugees International

Refugees International advocates for lifesaving assistance and protection for displaced people and promotes solutions to displacement crises around the world. We do not accept any government or UN funding, ensuring the independence and credibility of our work.

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Cover Image: A woman plants trees in a reforestation effort in Budi City, South Sudan. The local organization Root of Generations collaborated with the government of South Sudan on a "cash for work" tree planting program that engaged over 400 refugee and returnee households. Photo courtesy of Root of Generations.

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Executive Summary

Refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are among the most vulnerable populations to the impact of climate change—the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that about 75 percent of the global displaced population live in countries with high-to-extreme exposure to climate-related hazards. But despite experiencing disproportionate impacts from climate change, refugees and IDPs are often excluded from climate action policy development and implementation.

At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), over 800 governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and other stakeholders made pledges to support refugees, IDPs, and host communities across sectors, including in response to climate change. According to Refugees International's analysis, among national governments, only 10 pledged to include refugees and IDPs in direct climate adaptation programming within their countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda.

In all, these governments made 16 climate adaptation-related pledges, ranging from commitments to improve access to alternative energy and climate-smart agriculture programs; reforest areas near refugee settlements; construct disaster-resilient structures; expand early warning systems and disaster management capacity; and include displaced communities in national climate plans and policies (see Annex I for a full list of pledges).

But with one year left until the 2027 GRF deadline for these pledges, what has been achieved? And are these programs reaching the displaced communities they are designed to support?

Refugees International reviewed the pledges' progress, assessing whether the pledges meaningfully included displaced communities and recommending how countries can achieve their pledges and promote meaningful inclusion of displaced communities in the process. Across the 10 countries who made climate adaptation pledges at the 2023 GRF, Refugees International identified the following trends:

Most pledges do not comprehensively address the appropriate type and scope of climate risks displaced communities face. Pledges often disregard major drought, flood, and/or wildfire risks. Ten of the 16 pledges do not include quantitative or geographic details to guide implementation, leaving them too vague for immediate action. However, three countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda) stand out for large-scale programmatic changes to improve national disaster resilience and response systems that are aligned with the scale of displaced populations in their respective countries.

Many countries have made progress on their pledges, but very few pledge activities are complete. At the time of this report, only 4 of 34 distinct activities under these pledges were complete: Burkina Faso's resilient housing commitment; Ethiopia's rehabilitation of degraded land; Kenya's launch of the Shirika Plan; and Somalia's inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and displacement considerations in plans and policies.

Every country in this report demonstrated some degree of inclusion of IDPs and refugees in their pledges. IDPs and refugees were most frequently consulted in the development of reforestation activities, early warning systems, and plans and policies, and participated as implementing partners for alternative energy and reforestation.

A few exceptional examples of inclusion are the Refugee Central Committees in Ethiopia, residents' fora in Kenya, refugee-led organization (RLO) membership on a national steering committee on clean cooking in Uganda, and collaboration between the Mbera Fire Brigade and local Bassikounou authorities in Mauritania. We found limited IDP and RLO inclusion in accountability mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

GRF pledge progress is dependent on UN agencies for support and susceptible to aid cuts. In every country, we found that UN agencies are essential partners to national governments in achieving GRF pledges. As UN budgets shift and shrink, national governments are vulnerable to gaps in pledge delivery. Ongoing cuts to the humanitarian aid sector have and will likely continue to stall or prevent pledge progress.

Pledges often focus on supporting IDP or refugee communities, but not both. Several countries with significant IDP communities (such as Ethiopia and Niger) excluded them from their GRF pledges. While this report aims to make recommendations about the fulfilment of existing pledges, rather than what governments should have pledged, a notable area for improvement in future GRF pledges is to ensure that all displaced people—IDPs and refugees alike—and host communities are included in GRF pledge activities.

Governments, with support from the GRF Secretariat, UN agencies, and donors, and in collaboration with communities, must recommit their attention and ensure they have sufficient resources to fulfill their pledges by December 2027. These resources are an investment in refugees' and IDPs' long-term safety, well-being, and self-reliance. This will allow displaced communities to prepare and respond to climate impacts and contribute to their local communities, thus reducing the need for humanitarian aid following climate-worsened disasters.

Key Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research and to achieve their GRF climate adaptation pledges, governments should:

- Include displacement considerations and consult with displaced communities in the development of local and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), disaster management plans, and other policies. Uganda has begun doing this by hosting refugee leaders for a capacity-building workshop on their NAP development and integrating refugee leaders in district-level Climate Action Planning committees.
- Consult refugees and IDPs in climate adaptation program design and implementation. Many programs say they recognize displaced people as key stakeholders, but do not meaningfully include their perspectives. Governments should establish new systems and build upon existing consultative mechanisms, where appropriate, so that projects more effectively respond to the needs of displaced communities.
- Partner with refugee-led and IDP-led organizations as participants for direct program implementation, as they are often already leading such programs in their own communities. Refugees International spoke with RLOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) in almost every country who are implementing alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation programs—with or without government partnerships. These organizations are already well-positioned to support GRF pledge activities in their own communities and can often do so more cost effectively than international organizations.
- Include refugees and IDPs in local platforms of national disaster action systems. Platforms such as the Disaster Action Committees in Somalia and Disaster Risk Management Committees in Mozambique and South Sudan are great entry points for including refugees and IDPs in disaster preparedness and response.
- Guarantee that refugees and IDPs are part of accountability mechanisms, ensuring that they are able to contribute to the monitoring, evaluation, and revision of all of the above to provide context-specific feedback to improve ongoing efforts to adapt and respond to climate change.

To support implementation of GRF climate adaptation pledges:

- The UNHCR GRF Secretariat should continue to monitor all pledges, including those without progress updates, up through the 2027 GRF Cycle. Pledges without progress updates have been removed from the GCR Pledges & Contributions digital platform tool, reducing the ability to hold pledge-makers accountable. Without maintaining this institutional knowledge of previous pledges, it will be more difficult for stakeholders to recommend improvements for more achievable and high-quality pledges in 2027.
- Donors and UN agencies supporting GRF implementation should require inclusion of refugee and/or IDP communities—through consultation in planning, participation as implementing partners, and accountability mechanisms—in any of their programs funded or supported through technical assistance.

- Donors and UN agencies supporting GRF implementation should directly support refugee- and IDP-led organizations in climate action, as they are the ones closest to the issues in their communities and can often determine the best solutions



Map highlighting countries that made climate adaptation-related pledges at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

Climate Adaptation at the Global Refugee Forum

The Global Refugee Forum (GRF) is an international platform dedicated to supporting the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), a United Nations framework designed to distribute responsibility for hosting and supporting refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and other displaced individuals. The GRF takes place every four years to share best practices, review challenges in implementation, and evaluate progress towards individual pledges and the GCR. It can serve as a platform for refugee inclusion in international policy efforts, although progress on inclusion was limited at both the 2019 and 2023 GRF.

At the 2023 GRF, over 800 governments, international organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders made commitments to support refugees, IDPs, and host communities. The pledges range from improving financing opportunities for self-reliance initiatives, to implementing projects in particular sectors such as education, to expanding policy frameworks to support dignified and safe returns.

Entities may choose to categorize their pledge under one of the GCR Multi-Stakeholder Pledges. For example, pledges under the Climate Action Multi-Stakeholder Pledge aim to improve the climate resilience and preparedness of displaced individuals and their host communities around the world. But of the 600+ pledges governments made, very few focus on the inclusion of displaced communities in climate adaptation programming.

Refugees and IDPs are among the most vulnerable populations to the impact of climate change—about 75 percent of the global displaced population live in countries with high-to-extreme exposure to climate-related hazards. And although restrictions on refugees differ from those on IDPs within countries, leading to different experiences of disasters and access to resources and rights, both groups are often especially vulnerable to climate risks due to policy choices and geographic realities. Governments often designate land for camps and settlements where displaced communities live in areas with high risk to disasters. Most refugee settings are expected to experience twice as many days of extreme heat compared to non-displacement settings by 2050. Camps themselves are typically not designed to be resilient to fires, floods, or other hazards.

Despite experiencing disproportionate impacts from climate change, refugees and IDPs are often excluded from climate action policy development and implementation. Refugees International's previous analysis of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) found that refugees and IDPs are scarcely included in these plans as beneficiaries of activities to adapt to climate change, and even more rarely consulted in NAP development.

Including displaced people in these programs is not a charitable act, but rather a smart policy choice. Indeed, when refugees and IDPs are safe, protected, and provided access to their rights, they are able to support themselves, contribute to their local communities, and bolster climate adaptation for displaced and host communities alike.

GRF pledges reflect a government's priorities for supporting displaced communities in their country and offer an opportunity to drive meaningful change in refugee and IDP policies and programs. But have these commitments delivered on the goal of building climate resilience for displaced communities?

The 2023 GRF pledges are intended to be fulfilled by December 2027. With just over a year remaining until this deadline, Refugees International investigated what progress has been made towards the implementation of GRF pledges on climate adaptation and how countries can better include refugees and IDPs in their climate adaptation efforts.

Methodology

Data Sources

Refugees International identified 16 GRF pledges made by 10 countries that were intended to support the climate adaptation of refugees and IDPs living in those countries. To understand progress made towards these pledges, we reviewed official updates submitted to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) through the GCR portal[1] and other country and regional reports available on ReliefWeb. While some countries reported progress in December 2025 through UNHCR's platform or more detailed documents, this reporting was not uniform and, in many cases, absent.

We interviewed 112 people from the 10 countries in this report, including refugee and internally displaced leaders, civil society representatives, UN agencies and other multilateral institutions, as well as local and national government officials. In each country, we spoke with at least one civil society leader, government official, and UN agency to triangulate our findings.[2] Meeting with IDPs and refugees allowed us to ground-truth UN and government reports of GRF progress in local knowledge and experiences, but this was not a comprehensive survey. We are likely missing information from communities or regions that we were not able to reach through remote interviews. Discrepancies among data sources, where found, are noted in the Country-Specific Findings section.

We sourced contextual data on displaced populations and climate vulnerability from the UNHCR Data Finder portal,[3] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre Country Profiles database[4], the European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre INFORM Risk Index[5], and the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT).[6]

Annex I and II provide the full matrix of these climate-related GRF pledges, disaster risk information, and displaced population size.

1 Some of the GRF pledges analyzed in this report have been removed and are no longer visible on the GCR Pledges & Contributions digital platform tool due to lack of reporting to UNHCR, but are included in the downloaded dataset of pledges available in Annex I.
2 Niger and Somalia are the only exception to this. Findings for Niger primarily rely on information from UNHCR Niger, who liaised with the government of Niger on behalf of Refugees International. Refugees International was unable to speak with UNHCR Somalia in researching this report.
3 Information on refugee populations and other cross-border displacements is sourced from UNHCR. The most recent data available for all 10 countries in this report is from December 2025.
4 Information on internal displacement is sourced from the IDMC, combining counts for conflict- and disaster-associated displacement. The most recent dataset available is from December 2025. IDMC notes that some IDP populations are likely under-estimated; where applicable, this is noted in the Findings section.
5 The INFORM Risk Index measures a country's climate and humanitarian risk across three categories: hazard and exposure to climate hazards and conflict, vulnerability of a population to a hazard event, and coping capacity of a government to manage and mitigate disasters. Each of these factors is scaled from 0 to 10 with increasing severity. The final index score is calculated by averaging these three sub-measures. For more information on the methodology, consult the INFORM Risk Index website.
6 Information on significant natural disaster events is sourced from EM-DAT. This includes information on large-scale droughts, floods, storms, landslides, mudslides, earthquakes, wildfires, and volcanic activity. The most recent dataset available for all 10 countries in this report is from 2000–2025.

Summary of Climate Adaptation Pledges

This report focuses on 10 countries that committed to including refugees, IDPs, and host communities in direct climate adaptation programming: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda.

These projects all directly correlate with improved climate adaptation and resilience for refugee and IDP communities. Pledges reviewed in this report include commitments to activities in the following eight categories:

Alternative Energy	Expand refugee and IDP access to alternative sources of energy and implement solar energy projects. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from lighting, cooking, and heating, these projects limit deforestation as local trees are often the primary source of fuel. Maintaining tree cover reduces the loss of topsoil and erosion, supporting sustainable farming and lowering risk of mudslides on steep slopes, among other benefits.
Climate-Smart Agriculture	Implement climate-smart agriculture programs for refugee and IDP communities. These projects can build resilience in areas heavily affected by drought, extreme heat, and desertification.
Disaster Management Capacity	Build government and local disaster preparedness and response capabilities and systems. These projects ensure that refugee and IDP communities are included in disaster services.
Early Warning Systems	Develop early warning systems that reach refugee and IDP communities. These projects enable displaced communities to act in advance of both sudden and slow-onset climate shocks.
Land Rehabilitation	Repair and restore degraded land, such as forests, wetlands, riverbanks, and lakeshores. These projects can make agricultural land more fertile, rebuild ecosystems and support biodiversity, and stabilize land to better mediate erosion and flood risks.
Plans and Policies	Include refugees and IDPs in climate adaptation plans and policies, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), disaster response plans, and other climate preparedness and disaster response efforts. This ensures that climate risk assessments consider the needs of displaced communities and that displaced communities are included in climate adaptation, mitigation, and disaster services programs.

Reforestation	Plant trees and rehabilitate land in and around refugee camps and displacement settlements. These projects are a useful strategy to rehabilitate deforested or burned areas, minimize localized flash flooding, and support long-term wildfire risk adaptation.
Resilient Structures and Infrastructure	Upgrade structures and infrastructure systems with disaster-resilient materials and designs by constructing or repairing houses, medical centers, roads, water systems, and other community buildings and systems. These projects help ensure homes and other structures are more likely to withstand future disasters.

Many pledges not included in this report contain aspects that would indirectly promote climate adaptation. However, to ensure consistency and conciseness, these pledges were excluded from the analysis. For example, efforts to integrate refugees, IDPs, and host communities in non-climate specific national development programs (e.g., improving access to education, livelihoods, and infrastructure) or to secure land access were not included.

In the Findings section for each country, we begin by describing each pledge and whether pledges, if achieved, would practically deliver climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs according to UNHCR's guidance on developing meaningful pledges. These sections also describe whether pledges:

- **Respond to relevant climate risks.** Robust climate action should mitigate the climate hazards and impacts that are most pressing to the local context: the best wildfire plan in the world does nothing for people affected by coastal flooding.

- **Match the scale of need.** Pledges must be proportionate: a country hosting 1 million refugees will likely need a larger climate adaptation program than a country hosting 50,000.

- **Include project details to guide implementation.** Key details may include a timebound, measurable set of criteria for progress that are easy to track, the actors responsible for implementing the pledge, and an action plan for how the pledge will be achieved. The SMART Goals model ("Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Results-Oriented, Timebound") is a best practice for designing effective GRF pledges. In reviewing pledges, we also note that GRF pledges do not exist in a silo nor a vacuum. Countries may choose to make GRF pledges that build upon existing efforts, such as developing additional policies, regulations, or resources to guide and support implementation. Pledges may also point to work that is ongoing or fulfil other international pledges; these should be seen as complementary and mutually reinforcing, but should not excuse countries from ambition in the realm of their GRF pledges specifically. Finally, though this report focuses on pledges made by national governments, they may—and often do—enlist support from UN agencies, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), NGOs, refugee-led organizations (RLOs), and IDP-led organizations to fulfil these pledges.

Review Framework

To understand how effectively GRF pledges may promote climate adaptation, Refugees International assessed each country's progress towards its climate-related commitments and inclusion of affected communities in doing so.

Implementation Progress

We first considered how much progress a country has made in the implementation of their climate-related GRF pledges. Most pledges contain multiple components. Each pledge is separated into specific activities (e.g., alternative energy, reforestation) to assess progress on specific project areas. To do so, we considered the following two questions:

- **What does progress look like?** Where possible, progress is compared against a quantifiable milestone, such as the number of trees planted or number of individuals serviced by an alternative energy source. For pledges without quantitative metrics, we reported any activities that demonstrate progress and how informants reported progress towards the qualitative targets. Some pledges are part of ongoing national initiatives. Efforts on these programs may demonstrate progress towards benefitting refugees and IDPs. For example, setting up coordination structures and training officials in early warning systems are necessary, albeit insufficient, building blocks towards these systems reaching displaced communities.

- **Does this pledge seem on track for completion by the GRF in December 2027?** Even if a pledge has not yet had direct impact, efforts to organize stakeholders, develop action plans, and acquire funding are markers of some progress towards implementation.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Refugees International also wanted to understand whether governments include refugees and IDPs in the design and implementation of their GRF pledges. We considered **consultation** in design and decision-making of policies and programs; **participation** in implementation and delivery of programs; and **accountability**, in terms of involvement in the monitoring, evaluation, and revision processes. To do so, the following questions were reviewed:

- **How are refugees and IDPs included in the pledge process?** Meaningful inclusion would create opportunities for participation throughout the project cycle. Processes for strategy development and decision-making and in defining what success looks like are especially critical. While the most significant form of participation would transfer the power of decision-making to displaced communities and establish equal partnerships, efforts to consult with communities and provide them advisory roles are steps towards more meaningful inclusion. Refugees International's previous research on refugee inclusion investigated the different platforms that facilitate meaningful participation of refugees in policymaking. We also assess at what stage refugees are included, as to whether they are participating in policy and project development, implementation, or both.

- **How accessible are the participation opportunities?** Creating a space for participation is only meaningful if refugees and IDPs can realistically participate. This may require governments and partners to address financial, logistical, and other barriers for participation, such as information asymmetry. For example, for consultation sessions with refugees to be accessible and inclusive, refugees may need to be provided with: advance notice of the event, preparatory materials on the topic of the meeting and background to the policy processes, transit to and from the event, and translation services to allow for full participation. For participation in implementation efforts, barriers (such as identity documents and registration restrictions) must be reduced in many contexts and resources made available to refugee- and IDP-led organizations.

- **Is the pledge accountable to displaced communities?** There should be plans to report progress to displaced and local communities, not just multilateral mechanisms. Accountability also means jointly monitoring and evaluating pledges with refugees and IDPs to adjust them in the future.

Global Findings and Trendlines

Based on the review of these 10 countries' pledges, progress, and inclusion of displaced communities, Refugees International identified the following global trends, challenges, and opportunities for progress ahead of the 2027 GRF. Additional details can be found in the Country-Specific Findings section.

Pledge Details

Most pledges do not comprehensively address the type and scope of climate risks displaced communities face. Five countries' pledges disregard major drought, flood, and/or wildfire risks facing refugee and IDP communities or are not proportional to the scale of needs. For example, Burkina Faso's pledge targets approximately 60,000 refugees or IDPs, despite hosting more than 2.1 million displaced people. Three countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda) positively stand out for large-scale programmatic changes to improve national disaster resilience and response systems that are aligned with the scale of displaced populations in their respective countries.

Many pledges do not include key project details to guide implementation. Six countries' pledges include some quantitative or geographic details to help guide implementation, although few do so consistently for each pledge activity. Three countries (Kenya, Somalia, Uganda) developed supporting action plans to guide their GRF pledge implementation approach. Uganda's pledges stand out as an exemplary model: each activity has quantitative targets, project steps, and assigns a responsible ministry.

But other pledges are either vague or unrealistic. For example, Mozambique's pledge does not include any specific projects or measurable targets. Kenya pledged to plant 10 million trees in refugee-hosting areas, and Ethiopia and South Sudan each pledged to plant 100 million trees—all of which are far from achievable in the four years from 2023–2027 without significantly greater resource allocation.

Pledge Progress

Many countries have made progress on their pledges, but very few pledge activities are complete. Only four pledge activities are considered complete—Burkina Faso's commitment to rehabilitate 5,000 resilient housing units in hosting areas; Ethiopia's commitment to rehabilitate 20,000 hectares of degraded land; Kenya's commitment to launch the Shirika Plan; and Somalia's commitment to include refugees, IDPs, and displacement considerations in plans and policies. Overall, significant progress is still needed to reach the 30 outstanding targets by December 2027.

Countries have made the most progress on projects related to disaster management capacity, early warning systems, and land rehabilitation. These projects help ensure displaced communities are included in disaster services, have the necessary information and resources to act in advance of climate shocks, and can use land more safely and productively. Notable progress has been made by Mozambique and South Sudan to expand their national and local disaster preparedness and response coordination systems, Somalia and South Sudan to develop mechanisms to disseminate early warning messages, and Ethiopia to meet their target for rehabilitating degraded land.

Pledge activities related to alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation are most in danger of not meeting their targets. Only two of seven alternative energy, one of four climate-smart agriculture, and two of six reforestation pledge activities have made significant progress since December 2023. These projects are crucial to maintaining tree cover that can limit erosion and mudslide risks and building agricultural resilience in areas heavily affected by drought and extreme heat, among other benefits. Governments, partners, and donors must expand investment in these projects to make meaningful progress towards these targets, let alone meet them, by December 2027.

Inclusion of Displaced Communities

Every country in this report demonstrated some degree of inclusion of IDPs and refugees in their pledges, though this inclusion often varies by category of activity, degree, and at what stage in the process it occurred.

IDPs and refugees were most often consulted in developing reforestation activities, early warning systems, and plans and policies. A few exceptional cases of refugee consultation include Refugee Central Committees in Ethiopia and residents' fora in Turkana and Garissa Counties, Kenya, which both serve as key spaces for refugees to provide input on the design of resilient housing and infrastructure programs. In Uganda, RLOs actively participate in a national steering committee on clean cooking programs as equal members alongside UN agencies, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), NGOs, and private sector partners. These standing bodies provide platforms for refugee perspectives to inform ongoing project decision-making and implementation, which can support long-term—and more meaningful—refugee and IDP consultation.

IDPs and refugees most often participated as implementing partners for alternative energy and reforestation activities. The collaboration in Mauritania between the Mbera Fire Brigade (La Brigade Anti-Feu de Mbera) and local Bassikounou authorities demonstrates a particularly productive model for RLO participation, as they are seen as an equal partner to local government on reforestation and wildfire risk reduction.

IDPs and refugees were rarely engaged in accountability efforts, such as monitoring, evaluation, and revising activities. Somalia provides a positive example in its 2024 Action Plan, mentioning tactics to facilitate refugee and IDP engagement via feedback and accountability mechanisms and monitoring frameworks, though fulfilment of this plan remains to be seen.

A final barrier to inclusion across several countries in this report is restriction of civil society in general. De jure or de facto limitations on refugee- and IDP-led organizations—due to difficulty with documentation, registration, or other freedom of movement and association issues—in particular. While this was not an explicit focus of our research, the impact of governments' policies for civil society appeared in a number of interviews and country contexts and merits further exploration.

The Role of UN Agencies and Aid Cuts

In every country, we found that UN agencies are essential partners to national governments in achieving GRF pledges. And in every country, major action is still needed to fully implement their pledges. This partnership makes national governments vulnerable to uncertainty and potential gaps in pledge delivery when UN budgets shift.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking System, total humanitarian assistance contributions to UN agencies in the 10 countries in this report decreased by $3.19 billion from 2024 to 2026. This drop represents an average of 49% of annual humanitarian aid contributions, with Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Somalia, and South Sudan experiencing over 60% decrease in annual funding.

Humanitarian funding cuts to UN agencies and other partner institutions will inevitably reduce funding for many national governments' GRF activities. Although we did not assess the quantitative impact of these cuts on GRF progress in this report, resource constraints were mentioned in multiple interviews. For example, UNHCR and the government of South Sudan had hoped to expand their clean cooking technology program from the 485 households reached thus far, to a larger portion of the country's 665,000 refugees, but do not believe they will be able to amid budget constraints.

However, planning for and funding climate adaptation programs are essential to the resilience of displaced communities, particularly in the face of an ever-shrinking humanitarian aid environment and worsening climate change. These efforts can also support displaced communities' self-reliance, enabling them to invest in preparedness efforts for climate change and reducing impacts of future disasters, and thus, reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance. Research shows that every dollar invested in making infrastructure resilient in low-and medium-income countries saves four dollars in avoided losses and disruptions.

Supporting Both IDP and Refugee Communities

While this report aims to make recommendations about the fulfilment of existing pledges, rather than what governments should have pledged, **a notable area for improvement in future GRF pledges is to ensure that all displaced people—IDPs and refugees alike—and host communities are included in GRF pledge activities**. This is particularly important for countries with large populations of IDPs or refugees (such as IDPs in both Ethiopia and Niger), and yet do not include them in any aspect of their GRF pledges. For all displaced communities to be truly resilient, they must be included in all aspects of climate adaptation planning and programs; including them in GRF pledges is a good place to start.

Country–Specific Findings

For each of the 10 countries that committed to include refugees, IDPs, and host communities in direct climate adaptation programming—Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda—the below section details: (1) the country context for refugee and internally displaced communities and relevant climate risks; (2) a description of the country's relevant GRF pledge(s); (3) an assessment of pledge progress; (4) an analysis of inclusion of refugees and IDPs in pledge implementation; and (5) key recommendations to achieve pledges by the 2027 December GRF deadline.

Burkina Faso

The government of Burkina Faso's 2023 GRF pledge includes specific interventions to promote sustainable energy access and structural resilience to disasters, but is overall not scaled to the climate adaptation needs of 2.1 million displaced people in the country. The government exceeded their target for resilient structure and infrastructure, but are in danger of not meeting their target for alternative energy projects. Some pledge activities, such as alternative energy, report inclusion of refugee communities as partners in implementing activities, but other evidence of refugee and IDP inclusion in GRF pledges was not found.

Country Context

Burkina Faso hosts over 2.1 million displaced people, including 42,000 refugees and asylum seekers and nearly 2.1 million IDPs,[7] as of December 2025. Most refugees are from neighboring Mali, whereas most IDPs have been displaced in the Boucle du Mohoun and Nord regions, with additional displacements along the border of Centre-Est and Est regions. Insurgent attacks within Burkina Faso in 2018 incited significant displacement and violence against civilians, which has increased again following the military coup in 2022. In April 2026, the Burkinabé government dissolved or suspended over 100 NGOs and associations operating in the country, reducing climate action and support for displaced communities.

Burkina Faso is ranked in the top 20 countries in the world most at risk to climate change, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 7.2. This is characterized by extreme risk of droughts and vectorborne diseases, such as dengue fever and malaria, following flooding events, as well as exposure of displaced people to high-risk hazard zones. From 2000–2025, Burkina Faso experienced over 20 major climate disasters, primarily drought and flooding. Recurrent flash floods cause widespread infrastructure damage in the Centre and Centre-Nord Regions, and especially devastating droughts across the country are forecast amid the impending El Niño season of 2026.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International and a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Burkina Faso.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Burkina Faso pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through alternative energy access and resilient structures and infrastructure (GRF-07741). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

The government of Burkina Faso pledged to address climate risks by implementing solar-powered irrigation systems and cookstoves that promote sustainable energy access and decarbonization and constructing and rehabilitating disaster-resilient housing units for refugees, IDPs, and host

7 IDMC notes that this likely undercounts the total number of IDPs in the country, given that the government's reporting on this number has not meaningfully changed since March 2023, despite known displacement events.

populations. But the pledge does not address the two country's most pressing climate risks—drought and flood—with substantive interventions.

Overall, the pledge does not match the scale of climate adaptation needs facing refugees and IDPs in Burkina Faso. The pledge does include quantitative measures, such as the number of intended beneficiaries, that allow for progress to be tracked. However, the proposed scale of the projects does not meet the scope of needs for refugee and IDP communities. For example, with 2.1 million displaced people, 5,000 shelters is far too few to make a substantial difference to the resilience of the majority of the country's displaced communities and their hosts.

The pledge is missing additional details regarding the regions in which the interventions will be implemented. Nor does it specify which solar energy programs—such as minigrids, alternative cooking energy, or solar-powered irrigation—will be considered.

Implementation Progress

The government of Burkina Faso has reported progress on two of two GRF pledge activities. They have reached their target for resilient infrastructure projects and started implementing projects related to alternative energy, but not yet met their target.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Implement solar energy programs to benefit 50,000 refugee or IDP households.

The government of Burkina Faso has started implementing solar energy projects, but not yet reached their target. Reporting at the end of 2025 places progress at 20 percent, while the National Commission for Refugees (Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés, or CONAREF for its French acronym) reported 30 percent progress towards this pledge as of June 2026.

The government of Burkina Faso, UN Development Programme (UNDP), and UNHCR are leading projects on solar energy access across the country, including the construction of seven solar-powered agricultural boreholes. UNDP shared that their programs in eight regions across the country help smallholder farms access solar-powered irrigation systems, benefitting approximately 10,000 refugee, IDP, and host community households in 2025, an effort strengthened by NORCAP expertise. These programs may support self-reliance, by increasing farming yields and building resilience to future droughts—such as that predicted for the 2026 El Niño season—through better irrigation systems. UNHCR also equipped a medical center with an upgraded solar power system in a refugee-hosting area, and, with partners, distributed solar-powered cookstoves to refugee, IDP, and host communities. CONAREF noted that they primarily serve in a coordination role for this pledge activity, as energy programs are not in their technical capabilities.

Though these programs have reached at least 10,000 individuals, the government is at risk of not reaching its target of 50,000 households by December 2027 without expedited progress towards this activity.

RESILIENT STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Build or rehabilitate 5,000 housing units in reception areas with resilient materials to benefit refugees, IDPs, and host populations.

The government of Burkina Faso completed their goal for building resilient housing units. CONAREF, the Ministry of Family and Solidarity (Ministère de la Famille et de la Solidarité), Ministry of Homeland Construction (Ministère de la Construction de la Patrie), UNHCR, and NGO partners such as the Norwegian Refugee Council, African Initiatives for Relief and Development, and Burkinabè Red Cross Society (Croix-Rouge Burkinabè) worked to construct or rehabilitate shelters with resilient materials. The government reported constructing or repairing 5,944 shelters under this pledge, exceeding the 5,000-unit target. These efforts aligned with the government's National Recovery Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities. These projects are primarily located in major IDP hosting areas or cities, such as Dori, Kaya, and Ouagadougou. CONAREF reported that this activity was targeted towards IDPs as opposed to refugees given the scale of internal displacement.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees and IDPs in Burkina Faso's GRF pledge varies across projects. Consultation of IDPs and refugees and their participation in implementation of solar energy projects have been the most prominent. UN agencies and the government of Burkina Faso have created forums for IDPs and host community members to provide input on solar-powered irrigation projects and alternative cookstove programs. Refugee leaders noted that refugees may be consulted, but have been less involved in implementation of these efforts. However, UNHCR did partner with a community organization, DJAM Weli, and an RLO, Refugee Artisans Association, to promote improved cookstoves to refugee, IDP, and host communities.

With regard to resilient structures and infrastructure, Refugees International spoke with the Burkina Faso Refugee Association (Association des réfugiés du Burkina Faso) who had observed some limited housing support for IDPs in their area, but no housing assistance for refugees. Though the government has met its 5,000-housing unit pledge, lack of resilient housing remains an ongoing challenge for refugee and IDP communities.

CONAREF shared that they initially consulted with IDPs and refugees to conceptualize and design GRF pledges, invited IDP and refugee representatives to workshops to track progress, and involved IDPs and refugees in the monitoring and evaluation follow-up for accountability towards the pledge. However, CONAREF does not have any official partnerships with RLOs, both under the GRF and beyond it. They also shared that there are very few IDP-led associations or formalized RLOs in Burkina Faso, though progress is being made on this in Dori, and refugee representatives have been consulted in drafting the national local integration strategy.

Refugees International spoke with community members and refugee leaders in Burkina Faso who shared that the government's recent suspension of over 100 NGOs and associations has heavily restricted civil society action. Among those suspended include a series of climate- and environment-focused NGOs. Many local organizations, especially those led by refugees and IDPs, are afraid of engaging or partnering in programming out of fear of government retaliation.

Additional details about the accessibility of participation opportunities and accountability to refugees and IDPs were not available from the government of Burkina Faso. Refugees International was not able to verify this information with other actors.

Recommendations

For the government of Burkina Faso to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledge by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Scale alternative energy projects to meet the target of 50,000 refugee and IDP households by 2027. Consider partnering with other government agencies who may have the technical expertise to support implementation, such as the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries (Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Carrières), which implemented the Solar Energy and Access Project.

- Expand inclusion of refugees and IDPs in the implementation of solar energy programs. Consider building upon existing refugee and community consultation mechanisms for climate action, such as the Sahel National Strategic and Action Plans on Climate, Peace and Security.

- Create an enabling environment for civil society, including refugee- and IDP-led organizations across the country, to engage in climate adaptation. True partnership with refugees and IDPs will not be possible without this, including a reversal of the disbanding of NGOs and associations.

Cameroon

The government of Cameroon's 2023 GRF pledge includes interventions to address issues related to deforestation and energy access but are overall not scaled to the needs of 1.4 million displaced people in Cameroon. The government made significant progress on reforestation projects, but are in danger of not meeting their target for alternative energy projects. Some pledge activities, such as alternative energy, report inclusion of refugee communities as partners in implementing activities, but other evidence of refugee and IDP inclusion in GRF pledges was not found.

Country Context

Cameroon hosts over 1.4 million displaced people, including 430,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 1 million IDPs, as of December 2025. The refugees are primarily from neighboring Central African Republic and Nigeria and reside in camp settings in the Far North Region of the country, such as Minawao and Gado-Badzere Refugee Camps. Many Cameroonian IDPs have fled violence committed by Boko Haram, with a spike in displacement in 2018. Recently renewed conflict in the Lake Chad Basin threatens further displacement: from January 2024 to April 2026, recorded security incidents in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria increased by 80 percent.

Cameroon has a high INFORM Risk Index of 6.8 and experienced 25 major climate disasters from 2000–2025. The country is particularly vulnerable to cyclical droughts and flash floods. Major floods from August to November 2024 affected over 450,000 individuals in the Far North region, where most refugees and IDPs are located; 20 IDP sites were flooded. Wildfires are becoming more common amidst prolonged drought periods: in 2026, three separate wildfires in IDP camps destroyed over 3,000 shelters and re-displaced over 30,000 IDPs.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Cameroon, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of Cameroon.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Cameroon pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through alternative energy access and reforestation (GRF-07536). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

The pledge includes interventions to address issues related to deforestation and energy access. It commits to improving refugee, IDP, and host community access to alternative cooking methods and planting trees in areas hosting significant displaced populations. The pledge does not include any projects to directly mitigate drought, flooding, or wildfire risks. It also does not detail any projects to include refugee or IDP communities in large-scale planning or policies to support their sustained climate resilience. Additionally, the scope of intended project beneficiaries does not match the scale of needs for 1.4 million displaced people in Cameroon. The pledge has measurable criteria (e.g., planting 50,000 fruit tree seedlings per year) and details on targeted geographic areas, specifically the Minawao Refugee Camp and IDP sites in the Eastern and Far North Regions.

Implementation Progress

The government of Cameroon has reported progress on two of two GRF pledge activities. They started implementing projects related to alternative energy and reforestation, but have not yet met their targets.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Provide alternative cooking energy to 25,000 refugee, IDP, or host community households.

The government of Cameroon has started implementing projects related to alternative energy access, but has not yet reached their targets. This pledge aims to improve alternative energy access in Minawao camp, IDP sites in the Eastern Region, and host communities and train 25 groups of refugees and host communities to produce "briquettes" (biomass blocks that can be used as fuel alternatives to charcoal).

In 2025, UNHCR—with support from Cameroon's Ministry of Water and Energy (Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Énergie)—distributed rice husks and stoves that use rice husks as fuel to 35 refugee households. UNHCR also reported that they distributed briquette-making kits to nine community groups, including RLOs. As a result, nearly 8,000 households produced over 340,000 kg of briquettes. Additionally, UNHCR trained 200 households in ecological charcoal production and conducted energy awareness campaigns to reach 60,000 individuals. Although underway, these activities have not met the target of improving energy access for 25,000 refugee, IDP, or host community households.

REFORESTATION: Plant 200,000 trees in areas hosting significant refugee and IDP populations.

The government of Cameroon has started implementing reforestation projects, but have not yet reached its target. They supported reforestation programs in Minawao Refugee Camp and for IDPs in the Far North Region, aligning with other national and regional reforestation projects. From 2022–2024, over 56,000 seedlings were planted in and around the Minawao Refugee Camp. From late 2024 to 2025, the government distributed an additional 100,000 seedlings to refugees and host community members in the area. The government also aimed to provide seedlings to IDP sites in Dimaré, but information on this progress was not available. These actions mark significant progress towards their target of planting 200,000 seedlings in displacement settings from 2023–2027.

Refugees International spoke with civil society and internally displaced leaders who reiterated that deforestation is a primary risk facing refugee, IDP, and host communities. They noted that despite this pledge's progress, tree planting efforts in some areas of the country are lacking, particularly in the more conflict-prone northwest and southwest regions.

A representative from Green Globe Organization, a CSO operating in Bameda, told Refugees International that, "as people are displaced and the level of instability increases… [there is] no oversight of the environment" in those areas. CSOs help fill this gap. For example, after fires in the Makon Sacred Forest near Bamenda in 2023, the Network of Environment Stakeholders Cameroon (NEST-Cam) and other local environmental NGOs led the tree planting process. In Buea, organizations like NKWA4Change lead collaborative reforestation initiatives with IDPs and host communities.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees in Cameroon's GRF pledge varies by project, but seems largely constrained to participation in implementation of activities. UNHCR reported that refugee households were actively included as both beneficiaries and implementers of sustainable energy activities. For example, RLOs received and distributed briquette-making kits to other refugee households in their communities.

Information about refugee inclusion and partnership in reforestation efforts was not available. Before the 2023 GRF, UNHCR and their partners collaborated with refugees on tree planting efforts in Minawao Refugee Camp and with IDPs in the Bogo IDP Site. It is likely such efforts have continued, but those details were not available. Refugees International spoke with several civil society leaders in areas of reported reforestation, but none knew about ongoing tree planting initiatives led by the government, UNHCR, or partners.

Additional details about consultation with refugees and IDPs or accountability to refugees and IDPs were not available from the government of Cameroon, nor was Refugees International able to verify this information with other actors. In general, the government of Cameroon has constrained the operation of civil society and freedom of association in recent years, which may limit the ability of refugee- and IDP-led organizations to participate as active and equal partners in climate initiatives.

Recommendations

For the government of Cameroon to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledge by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Scale up briquette production and other alternative energy programming to meet the target of 25,000 households by 2027.
- Continue reforestation programming to meet the target of 200,000 trees in areas with displaced populations by 2027.
- Expand partnerships with refugee- and IDP-led organizations in reforestation programs. Look to community-based, refugee-led, and IDP-led organizations already doing tree planting in their own communities as partners.

Ethiopia

The government of Ethiopia's 2023 GRF pledges address multiple pressing disaster risks facing refugees in Ethiopia, and often include specific measurable targets for pledge activities. The government completed their land rehabilitation project and made significant progress on alternative energy and resilient structures and infrastructure. They are in danger of not meeting their targets for climate-smart agriculture and reforestation and did not start any activities related to plans and policies. They reported higher levels of refugee participation in implementing some pledge activities, such as reforestation. Other activities demonstrate less inclusion, including minimal consultation in planning or accountability measures.

Country Context

Ethiopia hosts nearly 4.3 million displaced people, including over 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers and 3.1 million IDPs, as of December 2025. Most refugees are from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan and located in 24 camps across the country. IDPs are primarily concentrated in the Tigray, Somali, and Oromia regions. These numbers likely underestimate the true scale of displacement, as conflicts between the Tigray People's Liberation Front and Ethiopian authorities are escalating at an alarming pace.

Ethiopia is ranked in the top 20 countries in the world most at risk to climate change, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 7.0. This is characterized by compounding conflict risk for those living close to hazard-prone areas and vulnerabilities in physical infrastructure. From 2000–2025, Ethiopia experienced over 60 major climate disasters, particularly flooding and drought. The floods in 2023 were particularly devastating, affecting 1.5 million people and displacing over 430,000. Repeated droughts over the last five years have harmed the food security and livelihoods of displaced communities.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International, Ethiopia's GRF 2023 Progress Report, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Ethiopia, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of Ethiopia.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Ethiopia pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through alternative energy access, climate-smart agriculture, land rehabilitation, plans and policies, reforestation, and resilient structures and infrastructure (GRF-07340, GRF-07417, and GRF-07477). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

The pledges include meaningful interventions to address multiple pressing disaster risks faced by refugees in Ethiopia, including flooding, drought, and land degradation. They commit to offering alternative energy sources to refugees and host communities; disseminating resources and information for climate-smart agriculture; rehabilitating degraded land in areas hosting significant refugee populations; including refugees in NAP development; planting trees in refugee-hosting regions; and rehabilitation roads and structures to be more climate-resilient.

The scale of projects, where specified, matches the large refugee population in Ethiopia, but the geographic scope does not include every host region for refugees. The pledges often include a specific, measurable goal, although some activities are missing quantitative benchmarks. Notably, the pledges do not include any commitments specific to IDPs, omitting 1.8 million individuals also in need of climate adaptation support.

Implementation Progress

The government of Ethiopia has reported progress on five of six GRF pledge activities. They have exceeded their target for land rehabilitation projects and started implementing projects related to alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, reforestation, and resilient structures and infrastructure. They have not yet started any activities on plans and policies.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Offer alternative energy sources to refugees and host communities.

The government of Ethiopia has started implementing projects related to alternative energy access, but have not yet reached their target. From 2024–2026, the government of Ethiopia and its partners distributed over 6,000 energy-saving cookstoves to refugee communities across the country. They also implemented solar-energy projects in five refugee camps and two host communities, including a solar power plant in Bokolmayo Woreda and solar panels to power boreholes in Aysaita Refugee Camp. The Ethiopia Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) constructed solar minigrid projects in Kule Refugee Camp and in Sheder Refugee Camp, both in the Somali region. The next stages of the solar energy program are unclear. Some informants shared that the government is planning to expand electrification and alternative cooking fuel programs, whereas others stated that this is not a priority.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE: Offer resources and education for climate-smart agriculture to refugees and host communities.

The government of Ethiopia has started implementing climate-smart agriculture projects, but have not yet reached their target. RRS and the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with INGOs, provided training on climate-smart agriculture, including drip irrigation and water-efficient techniques, to 1,275 refugees and 143 host community members. These trainings support refugees and host communities to build more climate-resilient livelihood options. However, given the scale of refugees in Ethiopia, training 1,275 refugees—about 0.1 percent of the total refugee population—does not constitute meaningful progress on this pledge activity.

LAND REHABILITATION: Rehabilitate 20,000 hectares of degraded land in areas hosting significant refugee populations.

The government of Ethiopia exceeded their target for land rehabilitation projects. RRS reported that 23,500 hectares of land in refugee-hosting areas were rehabilitated from 2024–2025, beyond their target of 20,000 hectares. Environmental rehabilitation projects continue in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. UNHCR reported that this progress is primarily facilitated by the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project, active in every refugee-hosting area in Ethiopia. Though this activity's target has been met, the split of benefits between refugee and host communities is not clear.

PLANS AND POLICIES: Include refugees in the National Adaptation Plan.

As of our interviews, the government of Ethiopia had not started activities to include refugees in the NAP process. Government officials reported that the process to update their most recent (2019) NAP is still in preliminary stages. And although the government reiterated their commitment to include refugees in the NAP process in the recently released Makatet Roadmap, no progress has been made towards including refugees in the plan's update. Refugees International spoke with refugee leaders and INGOs who reiterated that this inclusion process, nor informing refugee communities about the NAP, have not yet started.

REFORESTATION: Plant 100 million seedlings in refugee-hosting areas.

The government of Ethiopia has started implementing reforestation projects, but not yet reached their target. Ethiopia's Green Legacy Program, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, was started in 2019 to support reforestation in urban and rural areas. RRS reported that in 2024–2025, the government planted 4.15 million seedlings in refugee-hosting areas. Sources with whom Refugees International spoke put the number closer to 2.5 million, of which a subset are for refugees. UNHCR reported that some partners plant up to 800 trees in a single day. Tree planting is ongoing in Assosa and Gambella, two major refugee-hosting areas. Although the number of seedlings planted is significant, it remains far below the target of 100 million by 2027.

RESILIENT STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Convert selected refugee camps into urban settlements with more resilient shelters and infrastructure.

The government of Ethiopia has started implementing projects to improve the resilience of shelters and infrastructure in refugee settlements, but not yet reached their target. The government, in collaboration with UNHCR and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), is targeting two regions for this pledge activity: a protracted refugee-host area in Aysaita (Afar Region), which hosts 32,700 refugees, and the Kebribeyah Camp area (Somali Region), which hosts 23,000 refugees. . In Aysaita, integration is still in the planning stages. RRS participated in an Urbanization Roadmap workshop in 2025 with civil society and multilateral organizations, and UN-HABITAT is preparing preliminary designs and planning to develop prototypes for resilient housing models. In Kebribeyah, integration is proceeding under the Kebribeyah Refugee Inclusion Roadmap. The government and partners improved water systems and connected networks in the refugee camps to municipal services, are constructing a pilot durable housing block with plans to build 875 homes, and are upgrading the solid waste management system in the refugee camp. These projects undergo a series of environmental assessments to mitigate the risk of climate change affecting the structures, and to minimize the impact on the environment. Overall, these projects are progressing towards implementation, but are far from supporting the number of refugees in need of durable, resilient housing.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees in Ethiopia's GRF pledges varies significantly across projects. IDPs are not included in GRF pledges or implementation efforts.

Refugee inclusion in reforestation efforts is the most prominent, including consultation in development of plans and participation in implementation. Refugees International spoke with refugee leaders and NGOs, who corroborated that refugees are included and seen as co-creators alongside the government and UNHCR in reforestation projects in refugee camps.

UNHCR reported that RLOs are also engaged in alternative energy programs, land rehabilitation, and resilient structures. Refugee cooperatives are often involved in the management and maintenance of solar energy hubs, with financial support from donors and partners. Refugee leaders supported the rehabilitation of structures and soil conservation in Assosa, although this consisted only of participation in implementation, as experts from the Ministry of Agriculture identified the specific areas to be rehabilitated without consulting refugee or host communities. The planning and development process for resilient housing construction in Aysaita and the Kebribeyah Camp area has included refugees from the start. The Refugee Central Committees serve as official consultative mechanisms, beginning with the selection of old homes to demolish.

Other pledge activities report lower levels of inclusion. Refugees may have been consulted in the design of projects (e.g., determining locations for smaller solar energy projects) or been informed of specific pledge efforts, but were not included in the implementation. Very few of the refugees with whom Refugees International spoke had received any direct information about GRF pledges. In general, the government of Ethiopia has restricted the operation of civil society, and according to interviews, only five RLOs are officially registered to operate in the country. All of these severely constrain the ability of RLOs and IDPs to participate as active and equal partners in climate initiatives.





The RLO Youth Life Change for Peace & Development (YLCPD) partnered with UNHCR and Oxfam on tree planting initiatives in 2025 and 2026. YLCPD proactively met with community members to identify locations where trees are most needed, and when seedlings were delivered by a national NGO, YLCPD organized refugees to plant trees in these priority areas. In the photos here, YLCPD is planting trees alongside government officials in refugee communities near Gambella, Ethiopia.

Recommendations

For the government of Ethiopia to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Scale up trainings on climate-smart agriculture to support additional refugee and IDP communities who rely on agricultural livelihoods. These trainings have already been provided to a very small group of refugees, so with additional resources, they could be expanded to a meaningful percentage of the refugee population. With limited resources available, trainings should be targeted to areas that are most vulnerable to drought and food insecurity, particularly the Afar and Somali regions.

- Led by the Ministry of Planning and Development, partner with RRS to consult refugees and IDPs in the NAP process to understand their priorities for adaptation. Refer to the UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC's) Technical guide for best practices on integrating refugees into NAP processes.

- In Aysaita, include refugee communities in the design process for shelters and the urbanization program. As this project is starting a pilot phase, the government has the opportunity to integrate communities in the planning process from the beginning.

Kenya

The Government of Kenya's 2023 GRF pledges include projects to develop a climate adaptation strategy through the Shirika Plan and address environmental sustainability risks, but overall do not respond fully to the extreme climate risks that refugees face in Kenya. The government launched the Shirika Plan and made progress on their resilient structures and infrastructure project. They are in danger of not meeting their target for reforestation. Some pledge activities, such as resilient structures and infrastructure, report higher levels of refugee inclusion, whereas others demonstrate less inclusion.

Country Context

Kenya hosts nearly 1 million displaced people, including over 800,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 50,000 IDPs, as of December 2025. Most live in Kakuma Refugee Complex in the northwest and Dadaab Refugee Complex in the northeast. These are two of the largest refugee settlements in the world, with Kakuma Refugee Complex hosting 318,000 refugees and Dadaab Refugee Complex hosting 420,000 refugees. Refugees in Kenya are primarily from Somalia and South Sudan, with others from Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Renewed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo displaced an additional 5 million people across the region, with at least 45,000 additional people seeking refuge in Kenya as of June 2026.

Kenya has a high INFORM Risk Index of 6.2, which is primarily driven by significant exposure to repeat disasters. From 2000–2025, Kenya experienced over 70 major climate disasters, mostly riverine and flash flooding. Most recently, heavy rains in May 2026 displaced at least 10,000 households from Garissa County, where the Dadaab Refugee Complex is located. In 2024, Kenya experienced devastating floods across the countries that affected over 300,000 people and displaced more than 20,000 refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma. Refugees International's previous work in Kenya highlighted gaps in refugee inclusion in disaster preparedness and response amid these floods.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International, Kenya's GRF 2023 Pledge Action Plan, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Kenya, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of Kenya.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Kenya pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through inclusion in national plans and policies, reforestation, and resilient shelters (GRF-08270 and GRF-10539). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

Kenya's pledges commit the government to include climate action as a component of the Shirika Plan, which is Kenya's effort to transform refugee camps into integrated settlements. They commit to developing a multi-year plan of action and financing strategy for "natural resources management and climate change," but do not include any additional specifics of what the plan may look like. While developing a strategic plan is an important step of a robust climate program, it must also analyze

disaster risk, prioritize target communities, and identify specific interventions and responsible parties for implementation.

The initial pledge was expanded in 2024 to include provisions to upgrade shelters for refugees to be climate-resilient and plant 10 million trees by 2027. These are both important components of a climate program, but lack additional information on where programs will occur or who will benefit. As a whole, these pledges do not respond fully to the extreme climate risks that refugees face in Kenya.

Implementation Progress

The government of Kenya has reported progress on three of three GRF pledge activities. They have completed their target for planning and policy, and started implementing projects related to reforestation and resilient infrastructure.

PLANS AND POLICIES: Launch the Shirika Plan with strategies to address natural resources management and climate change.

The government of Kenya completed this activity when it launched the much-anticipated Shirika Plan in March 2025. The Climate Action and Natural Resource Management Pillar recognizes the risks that land degradation and climate change pose to refugee and host communities. The Plan identifies three categories of climate interventions that the government intends to support: community-based natural resource management, reforestation, and renewable energy. As the Shirika Plan launched and includes a climate section, this pledge activity is considered complete.

However, the section on climate action in the Shirika Plan is missing important details to support climate adaptation strategies for refugee communities. The section does not detail any specific interventions, timelines, or locations for projects, nor does it mention floods, droughts, or other specific disasters.

The Shirika Plan identifies the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Forestry and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum as the lead government stakeholders responsible for climate-related programming. But it notably omits the Ministry of Interior and National Administration from climate interventions. This Ministry houses the National Disaster Management Unit and National Disaster Operations Center, which oversee disaster preparedness and response work throughout the country and would be integral to any disaster risk reduction programming to support refugees.

REFORESTATION: Plant 10 million trees.

The government of Kenya has started implementing reforestation projects, but not yet reached its target. A Presidential Directive to plant 15 billion trees by 2032 guides Kenya's reforestation programs. The Kenya Department of Refugee Services (DRS) reported that reforestation efforts under this directive have been expanded to explicitly include refugee settlements, and that every time a national government official visits Kakuma or Dadaab, they are required to plant a tree. Refugees International was not able to verify how many trees have been planted in refugee-hosting areas.

Refugee leaders interviewed could all speak to tree planting initiatives led by RLOs, but were less aware of refugee consultation or participation as implementing partners in government-led activities. The Dadaab Chapter of Refugee Voice collaborated with INGOs and local NGOs to collaboratively plant trees in Dadaab. Other RLOs, including HumAhive and Greening Kakuma Initiative led by Refugees International Fellow Yuot Aleer, partnered with INGOs to plant trees around schools, churches, and neighborhoods in Kakuma. Most other RLOs interviewed could not identify government tree planting programs in the camps themselves. As one refugee leader reflected: "Interventions done as a government don't actually focus on the refugee camps," and are reserved for host community areas. Financial barriers also prevented RLO participation: in discussing a reforestation and environmental training program offered by Turkana County for refugee leaders, a refugee leader from HumAhive shared that they were unable to actually access the seedlings since the RLOs were required to purchase them from the government.

RESILIENT STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Upgrade shelters and infrastructure in refugee settlements to be climate-resilient.

The government of Kenya has started implementing resilient infrastructure projects, but not yet reached its target. This pledge activity is part of an integrated planning and shelter project, the Kenya Urban Support Program, co-led by the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development; UN-HABITAT; World Bank; and other partners. It supports capacity building for municipal agencies and infrastructure projects in Turkana County (where Kakuma Refugee Complex and Kalobeyei Settlement are located) and Garissa County (where Dadaab Refugee Complex is located). This project will build climate-resilient infrastructure—such as roads, streetlights, fire stations, and shelters—in these refugee camps as they transition into integrated municipalities. Refugees International spoke with a UN professional supporting the implementation of this program in Turkana County. In 2023 and 2024, project partners conducted initial planning and capacity-building activities with municipal government officials, including trainings on environmental remediation and safeguarding. In 2025 and early 2026, the project partners identified specific projects and conducted procurement and environmental remediation processes. They also developed various municipal plans, each of which include climate adaptation indicators per World Bank funding requirements. The project will break ground in early fall 2026 and is intended to be completed by mid-2027, and thus may be fulfilled ahead of the 2027 GRF.

Many RLOs in Kakuma discussed how refugee shelters are often located by the river, where they are prone to seasonal flooding. This issue must be addressed in the development of municipal planning for Kakuma as well, including the possibility of support for rights-respecting relocation of these households.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

The government of Kenya has reported progress on three of three GRF pledge activities. They have completed their target for planning and policy, and started implementing projects related to reforestation and resilient infrastructure.

Inclusion of refugees in Kenya's GRF pledges varies significantly across projects. IDPs have not been included in Kenya's GRF pledges or implementation efforts. Inclusion has been most prominent in

the form of consultation under the Kenya Urban Support Program. The program hosts a residents' fora, consisting of 100 refugees and 100 host community members, in both Turkana and Garissa Counties. These groups meet quarterly with municipal leaders and other project partners to discuss feedback on the project design, specific safeguarding issues, and other community priorities. Per grant requirements, the World Bank requires these fora to consider both displacement status and other diversity factors, ensuring that the perspectives of women, people with disabilities, youth, and elderly community members are included.

Other projects are less inclusive of refugee communities. While Kenya's DRS and UNHCR reported that Turkana and Garissa County governments partner with RLOs on reforestation efforts, Refugees International spoke with several RLOs who noted that this partnership was nonexistent in their communities.

Refugee participation in the development of the Shirika Plan is similarly disputed. Kenya DRS reported that their consultation approach for the Shirika Plan engaged local government officials, host community members, and refugee leaders in 22 of 27 counties in Kenya. They followed the mandates for public participation from Articles 10(2)(a), 118(1)(b) and 196(1)(b) in the 2010 Constitution and Article 174(c) in the County Governments Act of 2012. UNHCR reported that they and the government hosted 179 consultative forums in the development of the Shirika Plan.

However, multiple civil society and refugee leaders interviewed reported limited consultation of refugees in the development of the Shirika Plan. Most of the refugee leaders did not know a single community member who had been consulted on the Shirika Plan development and highlighted widespread misunderstanding among refugees on what the Shirika Plan is. One refugee leader reflected on dialogues in Turkana County and Nairobi held in February–March 2024, sharing:

> *"Despite the NGOs and RLOs being invited for those workshops, the Government and UNHCR had [already] planned and decided on how they want Shirika Plan to be implemented, any other suggestions or additional compliments fell on deaf ears. For the RLOs and NGOs that operate daily with refugees and have a better understanding of their suffering, this involvement was felt as a passing of information rather than seeking meaningful participation."*

Another refugee leader from Kakuma discussed how, in reaction to the lack of consultation, refugee leaders from each tribe represented in his camp block formed a group, wrote letters to the DRS, and visited their offices requesting consultations. But they never received follow up on this feedback.

Recommendations

For the government of Kenya to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Scale up efforts to plant climate-appropriate trees in refugee settlements. Current efforts appear to be more targeted in host communities, but should be shared between refugee and host community areas.

- Ensure reforestation programs are accessible to RLOs who can support program design and implementation. Build upon existing community engagement strategies, such as the residents' fora for the Kenya Urban Support Program, to facilitate consultations on the implementation. Remove financial barriers for RLO participation.

- Expand programs to provide resilient housing for refugees.

- Consider rights-respecting planned relocation of refugees at risk of or displaced by flooding, as well as other disaster risk reduction interventions (e.g., floodwalls), to minimize the impact of floods.

Mauritania

The government of Mauritania's 2023 GRF pledge focuses on assisting refugees in and near Mbera Camp, where 97 percent of the country's refugees are located. However, the proposed interventions do not address major flood risks facing refugee and hosting communities. The government is in danger of not meeting targets for both alternative energy and reforestation projects. Reforestation activities report higher levels of inclusion, whereas alternative energy projects do not demonstrate inclusive practices.

Country Context

Mauritania hosts over 300,000 displaced people, including 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers and approximately 6,000 IDPs, as of December 2025. Over 120,000 refugees live in Mbera Camp, and 170,000 more live in the surrounding areas in the southeastern Hodh Chargui region. Most refugees in Mauritania are fleeing ongoing violence in Mali. Approximately 14,000 refugees arrived in the Hodh Chargui region from October 2025 to May 2026.

Mauritania has a high INFORM Risk Index of 5.5. Lower government capacity to respond to and prepare for disasters are a significant driver of vulnerability. From 2000–2025, Mauritania experienced 23 major flood and drought events. Recurrent drought events since 2020 have affected nearly every department in the country, threatening food production and agricultural livelihoods for refugees and host communities alike. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 500,000 people will face severe acute food insecurity from June–August 2026.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International and a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Mauritania.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Mauritania pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees through alternative energy access and reforestation (GRF-07991). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

The pledge focuses on Mbera Camp and surrounding areas, where 97 percent of the country's refugees are located and where floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, and other risks are especially prevalent. It commits to a meaningful set of interventions to address these risks, including improving refugees' access to energy and alternative cooking fuels and reducing extreme heat risk through reforestation. The goals are aligned with the scale of energy and deforestation challenges facing refugee communities, but do not address major flood risks facing refugee-hosting areas. The pledge offers specific details for the beneficiaries (e.g., "80 percent of refugee households") and target data (e.g., "reforest 500 hectares") to support project implementation and monitoring, but would benefit from greater specificity as to the exact projects within these categories it aims to implement.

Implementation Progress

The government of Mauritania has reported progress on two of two GRF pledge activities. They have started implementing alternative energy and reforestation projects but not yet reached their target.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Connect the Mbera Camp to energy sources and provide alternative cooking fuels to 80 percent of refugee households.

The government of Mauritania started implementing projects related to alternative energy access, but has not yet reached its goal. In 2024 and 2025, UNHCR and the microfinance institution Djikké implemented a "Pay-as-you-go Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cleaner energy" project. The project subsidized the cost of LPG and allowed households to pay for fuel in small installments over time. Over 5,000 refugees now benefit from LPG use in their households. Additionally, UNHCR, with support from the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, distributed solar kits to refugee households and solarized 10 schools, four healthcare centers, and five boreholes in Mbera Camp.

Efforts to connect the Mbera Camp to the national electricity grid are ongoing as part of Moudoun, a nationwide electrification project. From 2023–2026, the electrification of the Mbera Camp largely remained in planning stages. In early 2026, feasibility and other environmental risk studies were completed. UNHCR, with technical support from NORCAP, is working with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (Ministère de l'Énergie et du Pétrole) to finalize additional policies to allow for permanent infrastructure necessary for electrification. These policies have caused a series of delays. UNHCR anticipates the first stage of the electrification project will be complete at the end of 2026 or early 2027. The next phases will establish four specific distribution points for electricity and free public lighting, then look to expand the minigrid to connect to households, businesses, schools, and more.

But for the moment, refugee households still have limited access to electricity. Refugees International spoke with refugee leaders who shared that access to energy, especially lighting, is a major concern in the camp. The current lack of lighting causes protection risks, especially for women and children. Although some progress has been made on alternative energy efforts, the progress is far from the target of 80 percent of refugee households in Mbera Camp (or approximately 96,000 people) accessing alternative cooking fuels and electricity.

REFORESTATION: Reforest 500 hectares in and around Mbera Camp.

The government of Mauritania has started implementing reforestation projects, but not yet reached their goal. Reforestation efforts near Mbera Camp involve numerous actors, including UNHCR, UNDP, World Food Programme (WFP), Bassikounou town authorities, local NGO SOS DÉSERT, and the RLO Mbera Fire Brigade.

The Mbera Fire Brigade plays a key role in preventing bushfires and significantly contributes to reforestation programs. Founded in 2013 by Malian refugees, the Mbera Fire Brigade is an RLO comprising over 360 volunteer firefighters from Mbera Camp. The organization has become a prominent player in wildfire response in the region—UNHCR noted that the Environment Ministry of the Bassikounou Department will call on the Mbera Fire Brigade to help fill the local government's capacity to manage bushfires. From 2022–2026, the Mbera Fire Brigade and partners reported

planting 35,000 trees in and around Mbera Camp. They have also participated in climate education programs among refugee and host communities.

The government's goal is to eventually connect the various reforestation efforts with the African Union's Great Green Wall Initiative. Refugees International was unable to verify the number of hectares reforested near Mbera Camp, but multilateral and civil society representatives noted that the reforestation efforts are far from complete.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees in Mauritania's GRF pledge varies significantly across projects. IDPs have not been included in Mauritania's GRF pledge or implementation efforts. Refugee inclusion in reforestation efforts has been the most prominent, involving refugees in consultation as well as participation in implementation. Mbera Fire Brigade, an RLO, is not just an implementer, but treated as a key, trusted partner by UN agencies and government officials. Alongside the civil society SOS Désert, they bring together both refugee leaders and host community members to direct and implement reforestation projects.



The Mbera Fire Brigade, a refugee-led organization, works under the supervision of the local inspection office, housed in the Department of Environment, for both reforestation and wildfire response programs. But they also coordinate with the Department of Environment on other joint efforts. In early August 2026, the Mbera Fire Brigade, Department of Environment, and other partners collaborated on educational programs during National Tree Week. Mbera Fire Brigade's work with local Bassikounou authorities demonstrates a productive model for partnership between RLOs and local government, and how refugee inclusion in accountability for these programs, such as monitoring and evaluation, could be expanded.

Refugees are included in accordance with UNHCR's refugee consultation mechanism for electrification, solar energy, and alternative cooking fuels projects. Refugees International did not find evidence of further refugee involvement in program design. UNHCR highlights RLO contributions to developing localized, community-driven solutions and the utility of the Refugee Coordination Model in Hodh Chargui for meaningful community engagement with host communities. However, Mauritania's lack of a comprehensive national asylum law and limited access to documentation for refugees in practice restricts freedom of movement, social inclusion, and employment access, including refugee leadership of organizations. Additional details about the accessibility of participation opportunities and accountability to refugees and IDPs were not available from the government of Mauritania. Refugees International was not able to verify this information with other actors.

Recommendations

For the government of Mauritania to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledge by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Finalize permits and policies for the necessary infrastructure for electrification in Mbera Camp, so that the project can begin.

- Expand refugee consultation in program design and participation in implementation for the expanded phases of electrification processes. Mauritania has experience including refugees in climate policy consultations in the UNFCCC Local Conference of Youth and NDC 3.0 consultations, and should leverage these best practices for including refugees in policy discussions and program design.

- Continue to partner with Mbera Fire Brigade, SOS Désert, and other RLOs and local NGOs in the implementation of reforestation projects.

Mozambique

The government of Mozambique's 2023 GRF pledge outlines projects to improve plans and coordination for disaster response services to include displaced communities but omits key details of the specific projects to be implemented. The government made progress on disaster management capacity projects but is in danger of not meeting targets for its plans and policies activities. Some pledge activities, such as consultations for early warning efforts, report higher levels of IDP inclusion, whereas projects related to plans and policies demonstrate less inclusion; refugees have not been included at all.

Country Context

Mozambique hosts nearly 630,000 displaced people, including over 26,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 600,000 IDPs, as of December 2025. The most recent surge in displacement began in 2020 as a result of conflict in the northeast Cabo Delgado province, with violence recurring and escalating in 2024, 2025, and 2026. Refugees International's previous research in Mozambique demonstrated the urgent need for humanitarian assistance after insurgent attacks in 2024 displaced 70,000 people. Over 20,000 additional people were forcibly displaced in Cabo Delgado this year.

Mozambique is ranked in the top 20 countries in the world most at risk to climate change, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 7.1. Mozambique is particularly prone to frequent and recurrent cyclones, floods, and extreme wind events, having been hit by 10 tropical cyclones in the past decade. From 2000–2025, Mozambique experienced over 70 major climate disasters. The most significant storm was Cyclone Freddy, which made landfall in Mozambique twice in 2023, displaced over 11,000 people and affected 1.2 million. Cyclone Freddy damaged property, shelters, and community infrastructure in existing IDP sites. Most disaster-related displacements have occurred in the southern regions of the country, although floods from December 2025 to February 2026 displaced approximately 400,000 people in both southern and central Mozambique.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International and a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Mozambique.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Mozambique pledged to promote climate adaptation for IDPs through disaster management capacity and inclusion in national plans and policies (GRF-09547). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

This pledge aims to address climate shocks by implementing disaster risk reduction interventions to benefit displaced communities and integrating protection considerations into disaster management programs and plans. However, the pledge omits details about the number of intended beneficiaries for these programs, so it is difficult to assess the scale of impact against demonstrated need. The pledge lacks important details, including how it aims to improve climate resilience for displaced communities, any specifics on the climate risks it intends to address, the interventions that will be considered, or benchmarks to track progress.

Implementation Progress

The government of Mozambique has reported progress on two of two GRF pledge activities. They have started implementing projects related to disaster management capacity and plans and policies, but have not yet reached their targets.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY: Implement disaster risk reduction interventions to benefit displaced communities.

The government of Mozambique has started implementing projects related to disaster management capacity, but not yet reached their target. Ahead of the 2023 GRF, Mozambique formally launched their Early Warnings for All Initiative, supported by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). This multi-year effort resulted in tailored protection messages distributed over the radio and by SMS, enhanced data tracking, and other systems to support early warning efforts. UNHCR reported that these messages are targeted towards local organizations and vulnerable groups, including IDPs and refugees.

Refugees International spoke with multiple CSOs that collaborate with national and local governments on disaster preparedness and response efforts, including Acção para Desenvolvimento Social (ADS), Associação de Mulheres para Promoção de Desenvolvimento Comunitário (AMPDC), Associação Feminista Juvenil (AFJ), and others. All of the civil society leaders we interviewed were aware of and actively used the early warning system in their work. AMPDC received training from the National Communications Institute of Mozambique on how to use the system. But the CSOs agreed that the early warning system does not effectively reach IDPs and people living in remote areas, who are at high risk for disaster-related displacement. Refugees International was not able to verify if or how the early warning system reaches refugees.

The local Disaster Risk Management Committees (DRMCs), which pre-date the 2023 GRF, will be key to implementing the early warning and other disaster risk reduction activities essential to meeting Mozambique's pledge. The National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres, or INGD for its Portuguese acronym) has established over 1,400[8] local DRMCs, composed of volunteer community members. Originally intended to respond to climate shocks, the Committees are now also used for pre-disaster programming and support of forcibly displaced populations. INGD hosts annual drills where they review the principles and support capacity building of local DRMC. UNHCR reports that they are an important component of the civil protection structure in Mozambique for IDPs and people at risk of displacement from disasters.

These updates to early warning systems and DRMCs represent progress towards strengthening national and local disaster management capacities, with some examples of how they benefit displaced communities. But more action is needed to meaningfully support disaster risk reduction for refugees and IDPs.

8 UNHCR, UNDRR, INGD, and other sources report different figures, ranging from 1,450 to 1,900 Committees.

PLANS AND POLICIES: Integrate protection considerations into disaster management programs and plans.

The government of Mozambique has started implementing projects related to plans and policies, but not yet reached their target. UNHCR Mozambique commended the government for its strong protection components in different plans and policies. For example, the government has a National Emergency/Contingency Plan that supports disaster response and includes specific provisions for refugees and IDPs. This pre-dated the 2023 GRF pledge, but is updated annually. Its continued operationalization will be critical to the fulfilment of Mozambique's pledge. UNHCR reported that the government's approach to the 2025 and 2026 floods included a strong protection component as evidence of progress towards this pledge activity.

ADS, AFJ, and other civil society leaders Refugees International interviewed shared that while the national and local governments have made some progress on expanding protection programs after disasters, implementation of related plans and policies is still lacking. Psychosocial support and additional protection considerations for IDPs—especially women and children, people with disabilities, and people who are unable to read—in disaster response are especially needed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Ministério da Agricultura, Ambiente e Pescas) is currently leading the update of Mozambique's National Climate Adaptation Strategy. Refugees International could not verify if or how this will include displacement considerations.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of IDPs in Mozambique's GRF pledge varies significantly across projects. Refugees are not included in Mozambique's GRF pledge or implementation efforts. IDP consultation in the development of the early warning system has been the most prominent, as well as in accountability for the system following disasters. UNHCR reported that the Early Warnings for All Initiative held consultations with displaced communities to understand what information would be helpful to know ahead of time and the preferred process for receiving information. UNHCR and INGD led official debrief sessions with IDPs following disasters to understand how the system can improve.

CSOs reflected that continued consultation of local organizations and IDPs is especially critical for developing early warning systems. One organization providing psychosocial services reflected on the experience of early warning messages deployed to the province of Xai-Xai before a flood. Although the government sent early alerts and communities were aware of the risk of living in certain areas, they did not leave; subsequently, many people were displaced and harmed by the disaster. Even though the messages were well communicated, a gap remained in translating messages into action. The CSO cited this as evidence of the importance of continuous community engagement—for both the government to improve its early warning systems and the community to better understand how to react, reflecting: "as you know, change takes time on both sides." This requires consultation, participation, and accountability mechanisms.

Other efforts report lower levels of inclusion. Regarding consultation, the community consultation process led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries for the National Climate

Adaptation Strategy is only guaranteed at the provincial level, rather than the district level. Refugees International spoke with an NGO operating in Mozambique that shared that this level of engagement will create gaps in ensuring the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs, are involved in the development process.

UNHCR reported that they see the INGD engaging with communities in disaster response efforts. Refugees International learned of some examples of collaboration at the local level. AFJ works directly with IDP leaders and local government officials in Sofala to conduct disaster needs assessments. Another CSO supports case management by directing IDPs to post-disaster services that may be available through other organizations and local government agencies.

In terms of participation, IDPs are generally not members of DRMCs, although in rare cases they have been included. For example, amid the December 2025 floods, Tropical Cyclone Fytia (January 2026), and Tropical Cyclone Gezani (February 2026), UNHCR reported that so many people were displaced that some IDPs who were already members of DRMCs joined those in their new districts.

Refugees International was not able to verify how INGD and local government officials collaborate directly with organizations led by displaced people.

Recommendations

For the government of Mozambique to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Include refugees and asylum seekers as beneficiaries for GRF pledge activities, alongside IDPs. Though a smaller population, refugees and asylum seekers need support through the disaster risk reduction and response activities outlined in the pledge as well.

- Require DRMCs to include refugees and IDPs in relevant regions. Government agencies should also include more local organizations, including those led by refugees and IDPs, as participants in the implementation of programs and as part of accountability in program review.

- Expand refugee and IDP consultations in the implementation of early warning systems. Build upon existing consultation mechanisms for climate action, such as annual early warning exercises.

- Include both refugees and IDPs in early consultations for the National Climate Adaptation Strategy, down to the district level. Refer to the UNFCCC's Technical guide for best practices on integrating refugees into NAP processes.

Niger

The government of Niger's 2023 GRF pledge includes targeted activities to address drought, extreme heat, and deforestation, but does not address the significant flood risks facing displaced communities. The government made progress on reforestation projects but is in danger of not meeting targets for alternative energy and climate-smart agriculture. Evidence of robust inclusion of displaced communities was not available, though refugees are reported to participate as implementing partners in reforestation.

Country Context

Niger hosts over 900,000 displaced people, including 480,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 417,000 IDPs, as of December 2025. Most refugees are from Nigeria and Mali. Violence following the July 2023 military coup, as well as conflict at the tri-border area of Tillabéri—where Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso converge—is driving displacement into and out of Niger. From 2022–2025, cross-border displacement into Niger increased by 44 percent, whereas internal displacement increased by 22 percent.

Niger is the tenth most at-risk to climate change country in the world, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 7.5. This is characterized by high exposure to disaster events, particularly for displaced people, and limited government capacity to manage the response. From 2000–2025, Niger experienced over 30 major climate disasters, primarily flooding events. In 2024, severe flooding destroyed over 95,000 homes and affected over 900,000 people. The floods caused particular devastation in the Dosso, Maradi, Tillabéri, and Zinder regions, each of which host significant populations of IDPs and refugees.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International and a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Niger.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Niger pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through alternative energy access, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation (GRF-08710). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

The pledge addresses multiple disaster risks facing refugees and host communities, including drought and extreme heat. It commits to increasing refugees' access to solar lamps and kits and distributing alternative cooking fuels; providing refugees and host communities with climate-adaptive seeds and access to agricultural land; and planting trees in refugee-hosting areas. However, the interventions identified do not address vulnerabilities to flooding, nor do they offer the opportunity for refugees to be consulted in climate adaptation planning processes. The pledge does not include any activities to support IDPs, excluding nearly half of the displaced people in the country from these climate goals. The interventions in the pledge are specific and actionable, and detail quantitative targets (such as "providing gas kits and refill stations to 10,000 new refugee households and 5,000 host community households").

Implementation Progress

The government of Niger has reported progress on three of three GRF pledge activities. The government of Niger has started implementing projects related to alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation, but not yet reached their targets.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Increase refugees' access to solar lamps and kits by 20 percent and distribute alternative cooking fuel to 10,000 refugee and 5,000 host community households.

The government of Niger has started implementing projects related to alternative energy access, but not yet reached their target. The Ministry of Planning (Ministère du Plan), the Ministry of Economy and Finances (Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances), Nigerian Agency for the Promotion of Rural Electrification (Agence Nigérienne de Promotion de l'Électrification en milieu Rural), National Agency for Solar Energy (Agence Nationale d'Énergie Solaire), and UNHCR are implementing the HASKÉ – L'énergie pour tous program. This effort increases connections to the national grid and improves access to solar energy and clean cooking solutions. Building on this initiative, the National Agency for Solar Energy, World Bank, and Bamboo Capital Partners launched the Arzikin HASKÉ Fund in 2025. This financing mechanism provides subsidies to private companies distributing solar kits and cooking solutions. Although UNHCR reported that these programs operate in refugee-hosting areas, additional information about the number of refugee beneficiaries was not available.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE: Provide 5,000 households with climate-adaptive seeds and cultivate 100 hectares of land to benefit refugees and host communities.

The government of Niger has started implementing projects related to climate-smart agriculture, but not yet reached their target. UNHCR reported that the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has a strong framework for implementing climate-resilient agriculture for displaced people and host communities, including the National Strategy and Plan for Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change. The Strategy recognizes the Ministry's commitment to providing climate-resilient agriculture programs to people affected by climate change, regardless of their displacement status. UNHCR also shared that FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock have implemented seed and agricultural resilience programs in major refugee-hosting areas, including Diffa, Maradi, Talhoua, and Tillabéri. Additional information about the number of refugee beneficiaries was not available.

REFORESTATION: Plant 150,000 trees in refugee-hosting areas.

The government of Niger has started implementing reforestation projects, but not yet reached their target. The government and its partners are implementing multiple tree planting programs in refugee-hosting areas. In 2024 and 2025, FAO and the government of Niger planted 45,500 seedlings near Chadakori in the Maradi Region, where a refugee settlement is located. In 2026, more than 10,000 trees are in the process of being planted in the Maradi region as part of the government's National Tree Day programs. While this is an independent program, trees planted under it will still count towards fulfilment of this pledge activity. Similar programs were implemented in the Tillabéri Region in 2024 and Zinder Region in 2025. Each of these regions host significant refugee populations, but Refugees International was not able to verify which portion of these tree planting initiatives benefited specific refugee-hosting areas. In total, the government planted approximately 55,000 trees, which is meaningful progress towards the 150,000 target.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees in Niger's GRF pledge varies, though appears to be quite minimal based on the information available. IDPs were not included in Niger's GRF pledge or implementation efforts.

Refugees' primary form of inclusion comes as participation as partners in project implementation for reforestation efforts, according to UNHCR. Refugees International was not able to verify this information with refugee leaders, nor the consultation with, participation by, or accountability to refugees of any other pledge activities.

Additional details about the accessibility of participation opportunities and accountability to refugees and IDPs were not available from the government of Niger. Refugees International was not able to verify the status of refugee and IDP inclusion in GRF programs with other actors.

Ongoing constraints by the government of Niger on the country's civic space and freedom of expression limit the ability of community-based organizations, including IDP-led organizations and RLOs, in the fulfilment of GRF pledges.

Recommendations

For the government of Niger to deliver on the outstanding components of its pledge by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Facilitate access to the Arzikin HASKÉ Fund for refugee entrepreneurs, so that they may distribute solar kits and cookstoves in their own communities.
- Continue to implement tree planting programs in refugee-hosting areas, with participation by RLOs as partners, to meet the target of 150,000 trees by 2027. Engage RLOs in follow-up accountability measures.
- Expand refugee consultations across all GRF pledge activities. Build upon existing refugee and community consultation mechanisms for climate action, such as the Sahel National Strategic and Action Plans on Climate, Peace and Security.

Somalia

The government of Somalia's 2023 GRF pledges include interventions to address major flood and drought risks but often omit key details of the specific projects to be implemented. The government completed their target for plans and policies and made significant progress on their early warning project, but they are in danger of not meeting their targets on disaster management capacity. Some pledge activities, such as consultations for plans and policies, report higher levels of IDP inclusion, whereas others demonstrate less inclusion; refugees are rarely included.

Country Context

Somalia hosts over 3.7 million displaced people, including 47,000 refugees and asylum seekers and nearly 3.7 million IDPs, as of December 2025. Most IDPs are located in the Banadir, Bay, and Gedo regions in southern Somalia. Airstrikes and ground operations by Al-Shabaab and ensuing counterattacks by government security forces against the terrorist group are ongoing in the southern region of the country. Combined with renewed elections-related clashes in Mogadishu, the widespread violence has led to loss of human life and large-scale displacement. In June 2026 alone, nearly 150,000 people were internally displaced.

Somalia is the second-most climate-vulnerable country in the world, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 8.1. From 2000–2025, Somalia experienced 59 major climate disasters, primarily repetitive floods and droughts. Extreme Gu and Deyr rainy seasons in 2023 and 2024, heightened by the El Niño weather patterns, caused flash floods across the country that affected 14 of 18 regions. Particularly strong floods in late 2023 displaced an estimated 1.2 million people. But the prolonged drought period of the last year threatens mass famine across the country: as of June 2026, 6 million people (or 31 percent of the population) were facing acute food insecurity.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International, Somalia's GRF Action Plan, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Somalia, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of Somalia.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Somalia pledged to promote climate adaptation for IDPs through disaster management capacity, early warning systems, and inclusion in national plans and policies (GRF-07369 and GRF-09548). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

Somalia's pledges address both sudden and slow-onset climate risks, including drought and floods, that pose significant threats to refugee and IDP communities. They commit to a series of interventions to address these risks, including implementing disaster risk reduction and management strategies that benefit displaced communities; developing early warning systems that include refugees and IDPs; and integrating refugees and IDPs into national disaster response plans. However, the pledges omit details about the number of intended beneficiaries of GRF programs, so it is difficult to assess the scale of impact against the demonstrated need.

The government of Somalia's National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) published a detailed Action Plan for its GRF pledges in September 2024, which provided additional details regarding intended actions and processes. The Action Plan names specific plans that will integrate displacement considerations, including NAPs, NDCs, and the National Transformation Plan (NTP). However, it omits important details that may support implementation, such as the intended location of projects, number of beneficiaries, and specific adaptation interventions.

Implementation Progress

The government of Somalia has reported progress on three of three GRF pledge activities. They completed their goal for projects related to plans and policies and have started implementing projects related to disaster management capacity and early warning, but have not yet reached their targets for these activities.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY: Implement disaster risk reduction and management strategies that benefit refugees and IDPs and incorporate displacement considerations.

The government listed climate education programs, risk assessments, anticipatory action efforts, water management projects, reforestation projects, and other nature-based solutions as potential projects under this activity.

The government of Somalia has started implementing disaster risk reduction programs to support refugees and IDPs, but has not yet reached their target. Overall, the government has strengthened and expanded essential institutions and infrastructure to support refugees and IDPs; whether these have meaningfully reached their target beneficiaries is less clear.

For example, the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) developed IDP Site Definition Guidelines to include disaster risk considerations and signed a standard operating procedure with NCRI to expand assistance to refugees in disaster response. SoDMA reported that they regularly conduct disaster needs assessments that include IDPs, especially in response to the 2023–2024 El Niño floods. SoDMA also established a disaster volunteer network of over 200 members across 16 flood-affected districts. In April 2024, SoDMA activated anticipatory action efforts in the cities of Baardheere, Luuq, Jowhar, and Beletweyne. Although these programs often occur in areas with large displaced populations, Refugees International was not able to verify if or how these efforts directly benefit IDP and refugee communities.

The government also established and strengthened a national disaster management coordination system, including federal level, district-level Disaster Action Committees (DACs), and state-level DACs. These are supported by a physical National Emergency Operations Center and State Emergency Operations Centers. SoDMA also reported that local community-based DACs are active in a series of districts. SoDMA and multiple CSOs confirmed that these DACs support affected communities, including IDPs, before and after disasters. Refugees International was not able to verify if or how these groups support refugees affected by disasters.

EARLY WARNING: Develop early warning systems that include refugees and IDPs.

The government of Somalia has reported progress on three of three GRF pledge activities. They completed their goal for projects related to plans and policies and have started implementing projects related to disaster management capacity and early warning, but have not yet reached their targets for these activities.

SoDMA's existing early warning system was first developed in 2019. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and other stakeholders collect and share relevant information with SoDMA's National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre (MHEWC) for dissemination. Since 2023, the government of Somalia and their partners have been expanding this early warning system through the Early Warnings for All Initiative. In collaboration with UNDRR, ITU, WMO, and IFRC, the government developed an SMS system to distribute early warning information, and the Somali Parliament established the Somalia National Meteorological Agency (SNMA) to monitor climate and weather data in January 2026. SoDMA and partners expect to deploy new resources and distribution systems by September 2026. The goal is to reach national early warning coverage by 2030. SoDMA shared that reaching vulnerable populations—including those displaced by climate and conflict—is important to their implementation process. These projects demonstrate progress towards expanding early warning systems in Somalia, but the delivery for displaced communities is insufficient.

All community organizations interviewed discussed how difficult it is for IDPs to access early warning information, especially those without phone or Internet access. CSOs operating in the Balad District and Baidoa told Refugees International how the current early warning distribution system reaches IDPs: when they receive an early warning email from SoDMA, they call local community promoters within IDP settlements who share the messages more broadly.

A representative from Habitat Action and Peace, a CSO that works on climate and conflict resolution programs for IDPs near Mogadishu, reflected on receiving recent messages about the upcoming El Niño: "Those early warnings exist, but they do not reach the communities that are intended" to receive them.

Refugees International could not verify any information about if or how early warning systems reach refugee communities.

PLANS AND POLICIES: Include refugees, IDPs, and displacement considerations in the design and implementation of climate action plans and policies.

These include Somalia's NAP, NDCs, and other protection frameworks. The government of Somalia completed this goal. Since 2023, the government of Somalia has included displacement considerations in different plans and policies. In December 2025, Somalia enacted the Act for Internally Displaced People (Law No. 42 of 2025), which is the country's first legal framework dedicated to IDPs. The legislation recognizes the growing impacts of climate change on displacement and forcibly displaced people in the country, and requires government institutions to strengthen disaster risk reduction and management capacities.

The government reiterated their commitment to their GRF pledges in their NAP and NDC 3.0 commitments, both published in 2025. Both the NAP and NDC specifically recognize the

disproportionate climate impacts that displaced communities in Somalia experience and prioritize adaptation projects to benefit displaced communities. For example, the NAP identifies a strategic priority for "safeguarding forcibly displaced populations, including IDPs and refugees, who are among the most vulnerable to climate-induced hazards" in their climate resilience framework. The NDC 3.0 commits Somalia to implementing adaptation efforts in displacement settings. The NTP, also launched in 2025, includes a specific Pillar on Environment and Climate Resilience. It outlines the need to develop a strategy to address the climate resilience needs of people displaced by climate change. But whereas the NAP recognizes both refugees and IDPs as target populations for adaptation, the NDC 3.0 and NTP exclude refugees.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees and IDPs in Somalia's GRF pledges varies significantly across projects. While refugees are mentioned in the GRF pledges, pledge fulfilment primarily focuses on IDPs. Refugees International spoke with multiple officials about IDP inclusion in Somalia's GRF program. Overall, they noted that mainstreaming displacement considerations into written plans and strategies is easily done, but mandating quotas for the number of IDPs to be consulted in plan development is much more difficult. This challenge of translating inclusion on paper to implementation is reflected in the findings of this research—Somalia's NAP, NDC, NTP, and various disaster management plans all mention displaced communities and mobility, but actual consultation with IDPs in plan development is unclear.

Some pledge activities include consultations with local community organizations, which may indirectly include IDPs. For example, the Somali NGO Consortium, which includes local and national NGOs, was consulted in the development of the GRF pledges as well as the NAP and NDCs. Habitat Action and Peace also shared that they attended a three-day consultation alongside international and local organizations to develop the NTP. SoDMA reported that they consulted community leaders in Gubadley and Baardheer to understand disaster priorities and held community consultations in advance of launching the National Anticipatory Action Strategy in November 2025.

Similarly, local organizations may participate in the implementation of different disaster risk reduction and response efforts. For example, one NGO discussed their participation in a government-led monthly coordination workshop and received information about how to promote flood prevention in IDP settlements. Another organization was invited to participate in their state DAC. But for the most part, DACs exclude local organizations and representatives from IDP communities.

One of Somalia's pledges does include a specific plan to develop accountability mechanisms. Somalia's 2024 Action Plan outlines additional tactics to facilitate refugee and IDP engagement, such as establishing channels for participation in decision-making processes, feedback and accountability mechanisms, and monitoring frameworks. Refugees International was not able to verify the implementation of these mechanisms.

Recommendations

For the government of Somalia to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Include refugees as beneficiaries for GRF pledge activities, alongside IDPs.

- Include refugees and IDPs in state and other local-level DACs. While the government agencies take the lead in disaster risk reduction and response efforts, including affected communities and local organizations who will support the implementation of programs is critical.

- Consult refugees and IDPs in the development and implementation of the expanded early warning systems. As this project is starting a new phase, the government has the opportunity to integrate these communities into the process. Build upon existing consultative practices, such as the NGO roundtables coordinated for the NTP.

South Sudan

The government of South Sudan's 2023 GRF pledges prioritize interventions to address multi-hazard risks and often include specific details for project implementation. The government has made significant progress on disaster management capacity and early warning, but is in danger of not meeting targets for alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation. Reforestation activities report higher levels of inclusion, whereas most other activities demonstrate less inclusion.

Country Context

South Sudan hosts over 2.2 million displaced people, including 665,000 refugees and asylum seekers and nearly 1.6 million IDPs, as of December 2025. Most refugees are from neighboring Sudan, fleeing the ongoing war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces, and are located in the Upper Nile and Unity regions along the Sudan-South Sudan border. Ongoing hostilities between the South Sudan People's Defence Force and the Sudan People's Liberation Army-in-Opposition has caused widespread internal displacement, especially in the Jonglei state. From January to May 2026, over 320,000 people were displaced by conflict in Jonglei alone.

South Sudan is ranked as the country most at-risk to climate change in the world, with a very high INFORM Risk Index of 8.5. Its vulnerability is characterized by recurrent hazard exposure compounded by conflict, extreme levels of displacement, lower socioeconomic status, and very limited government disaster preparedness and response capacity. From 2000–2025, South Sudan experienced 21 major climate disasters, primarily flooding events. Recurrent droughts and flash floods have affected seasonal harvests, with at least 50 percent of the population expected to need humanitarian food assistance by December 2026. Areas of highest concern are Jonglei and Upper Nile, which host over 500,000 and 350,000 displaced people, respectively.

Findings in the following sections are reflective of interviews conducted by Refugees International, South Sudan's GRF 2023 Progress Report, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of South Sudan, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of South Sudan.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of South Sudan pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees and IDPs through alternative energy access, climate-smart agriculture, disaster management capacity, early warning systems, and reforestation (GRF-07249 and GRF-07252). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

These pledges prioritize interventions that address flood and storm risks for displaced communities, as well as interventions that can address drought and extreme heat. The government pledges to large-scale programmatic changes to improve national disaster resilience and response systems. They commit to increasing refugee and host community access to improved cooking technologies and fuels; dedicating land for and promoting climate-smart agriculture techniques for refugees; expanding

disaster management capacities to benefit displaced and host communities; developing early warning systems that include displaced and host communities; and planting trees in refugee-hosting areas. The pledges aim to benefit a wide range of populations affected by displacement and climate risks—specifically naming refugees, IDPs, stateless people, and host communities as target populations. The pledges often identify more specific projects for implementation (e.g., early warning systems, types of alternative energy projects) and numbers of intended beneficiaries or quantitative project delivery (e.g., plant 100 million trees in refugee-hosting areas). But other components of the pledges lack key details that make it difficult to track progress.

Implementation Progress

The government of South Sudan has reported progress on five of five GRF pledge activities. They have started implementing projects related to alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, disaster management capacity, early warning systems, and reforestation, but not yet reached their targets.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Increase refugee and host community access to improved cooking technologies and fuels.

The government of South Sudan has started implementing alternative energy projects, but not yet reached their target. As of December 2025, UNHCR and the government of South Sudan had distributed clean cooking technologies to 485 refugee households—a drop in the bucket of South Sudan's 665,000 refugees and asylum seekers. Distribution was primarily in the northern areas bordering Sudan, where refugee settlements have added pressure on forests and other resources, straining relationships with host communities. UNHCR shared plans to expand this programming but noted funding limitations may prevent this. Without expanded resources, this project is unlikely to meaningfully deliver alternative energy solutions to refugee communities.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE: Dedicate land for and promote climate-smart agriculture techniques for refugees.

South Sudan pledged to dedicate 15,000–50,000 acres for climate-smart agriculture and provide related trainings to refugees. The government has started implementing climate-smart agriculture projects, but not yet reached their target. In 2026, FAO, UNHCR, and the Ministry of Environment reported delivering inputs and trainings for climate-smart agricultural practices to refugee smallholder farmers. However, none of Refugees International's interviewees could provide any further information about these programs, and so we are not able to independently verify the existence of any climate-smart agriculture projects nor the number of individuals reached.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY: Build national and local disaster management capacities that include refugees, IDPs, and host communities.

The government of South Sudan has started implementing disaster management projects, but not yet reached their target. At a national level, the government launched the National Coordination and Operations Centre (NCOC) in 2024 under the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), which also coordinates the country's

refugee programs. The NCOC oversees and strengthens emergency response and preparedness coordination and is charged with coordinating disaster management efforts in refugee and IDP settlements. Refugees International could not yet find evidence of these programs' operation.

MHADM is also in the process of establishing local DRMCs to complement national coordination structures. These Committees operate at the county and boma (a sub-county administrative division) levels and primarily consist of government agencies active in disaster response programming. They are meant to coordinate both pre- and post-disaster operations and disseminate early warning information to communities. MHADM reports that these Committees are established in almost all 10 states and administrative areas of the country. Refugees International was not able to find evidence of how DRMCs deliver anticipatory action or disaster response efforts to refugees or IDPs.

Other projects improve disaster management capacities at the subnational level. The government of South Sudan and the World Bank are investing in infrastructure improvements and disaster management capacities in the Maban refugee-hosting area. The South Sudan Meteorological Service (SSMS) conducted anticipatory action workshops for community members and government officials in flood-prone areas in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states. SSMS reported that IDPs were included in Upper Nile workshops, but Refugees International was not able to independently verify this information.

Overall, these programs represent progress towards strengthening national and local disaster management capacities. But the ability of these systems to better deliver services to displaced communities is scarcely demonstrated.

MHADM developed Flood Preparedness and Response Plans in 2024 and 2025, which aim to improve the flood resilience of 240,000 refugees and millions of host community members. As of July 2026, MHADM and UNHCR reported that the 2026 Plan is under development and will be expanded to include drought considerations.

EARLY WARNING: Develop accessible early warning systems that include refugees, IDPs, and host communities.

The government of South Sudan pledged to assess natural hazard risks for refugee and IDP communities and upgrade early warning services to reliable reach displacement settings. UNHCR noted that the early warning system in South Sudan predated the 2023 GRF, but that this was added to their pledges to kickstart a review and update of the system.

The government of South Sudan started implementing projects related to early warning systems, but have not yet reached their target. Under the Early Warnings for All Initiative, Water at the Heart of Climate Action program, and others, the government expanded their hydrological and meteorological monitoring capacities and improved their warning dissemination processes. In February 2025, SSMS began transmitting meteorological data internationally for the first time in the country's history. They now offer weekly and monthly climate forecasts and have installed weather stations across the country. But SSMS noted that projects in some particularly conflict-prone areas along the Sudan border are delayed indefinitely.

The government established a national Early Warning Technical Working Group to develop early warning guidance and issue alerts for climate risks. State focal points from the Commission for Refugee Affairs, under the Ministry of Interior, are intended to help reach refugees with these alerts. MHADM intends for the local DRMCs to be part of this dissemination system, but at the moment they are not yet involved. Both SSMS and MHADM stated that their end goal is to provide early warning coverage to communities in all 10 states in South Sudan, including refugees and IDPs.

The South Sudan Red Cross noted that the national Technical Working Group brings together a group of UN, Red Cross, INGO, and NGO partners to support message dissemination at the community level. Local Red Cross chapters help to translate and share these messages, but the Red Cross and SSMS emphasized that reaching refugee and other rural communities remains particularly challenging. The refugee leaders with whom Refugees International spoke had not received early warning information through the government's system. They reported that the information either did not reach their communities or the information was so limited that it was not useful to shape decision-making.

Overall, these programs represent progress towards strengthening an early warning system for all of South Sudan, including refugees and IDPs. But early warning messages are still not accessible to refugee or IDP communities, and so this progress is necessary but not sufficient to meet the government's target.

REFORESTATION: Plant 100 million trees in refugee-hosting areas.

The government of South Sudan has started implementing reforestation projects, but not yet reached their target. In partnership with UNHCR, the Government of South Sudan planted 40,000 tree seedlings in refugee-hosting areas as of December 2025. These projects are spread in multiple regions across the country. As of December 2024, South Sudan was also developing a National Forest Policy to guide reforestation programs across the country. Although this reforestation effort is underway, it is immensely far from reaching the target of planting 100 million trees.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees and IDPs in South Sudan's GRF pledges varies across projects, but is most prominent as participation in reforestation programs and largely lacking in the form of consultation and accountability. Refugees, returnees, and host communities all take part in reforestation programs as participating partners.

UNHCR, RLO, and NGO partners also implement projects in the northern and western corridors of the country. In one of these projects, the RLO Youth Association for Peace and Development (YARD), UNHCR, and local government officials engaged 500 refugees, returnees, and host community members in tree planting progress. YARD noted that collaborating with local governments can be particularly challenging, and often do not consult refugees on tree planting locations. They shared that government leaders may already have specific locations identified and want to partner with host community members rather than refugees, reflecting that "we look like foreigners" to the government.

Refugees International found scarce evidence of refugee or IDP inclusion in other pledge activities. We could not find examples of IDP or refugee inclusion in DRMCs or their consultation in the development of disaster management plans, early warning systems, or other anticipatory action efforts. The Ministry of Environment reported that they planned to consult IDPs on the location of new weather monitoring installations in August 2026, but Refugees International was not able to verify this information with other actors. UNHCR and the government of South Sudan are starting a new program to reinforce local DRMCs, in consultation with other refugee leaders, but these have not yet been implemented. These consultation processes must be expanded if the programs are intended to meaningfully include displaced communities.



A local CSO, Root of Generations, delivers protection and other programming for refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host communities. In collaboration with government officials, their "cash for work" tree planting programs engaged over 400 refugee and returnee households. Here, Root of Generations staff is coordinating tree planting initiatives in Budi County, South Sudan, along the border with Kenya.



Another CSO, Agenda for Relief and Development Initiative – South Sudan (ARDI-SS), works with local government officials, NGOs, and displaced and host communities on tree planting and climate-smart agriculture initiatives. Here, an ARDI-SS staff member is conducting a tree planting demonstration with communities in Renk, Upper Nile State. ARDI-SS has planted over 5,000 trees in Upper Nile State from 2024–2025.

Recommendations

For the government of South Sudan to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Expand consultative mechanisms for refugees and IDPs across all programs.
- Scale up programs significantly to improve access to alternative energy sources for refugees and IDPs. Programs will need to be massively expanded to meaningfully deliver results by December 2027.
- Significantly scale up reforestation initiatives in refugee-hosting areas and IDP settlements to reach the 100 million tree target by December 2027. Continue partnering with CSOs, IDP-led organizations, and RLOs as participants in tree planting activities.
- Require DRMCs to include refugees and IDPs. While government agencies take the lead in disaster risk reduction and response efforts, including affected communities and local organizations who will support the implementation of programs is critical and should build upon existing community consultative mechanisms.
- Include refugee and IDP leaders to the consultative groups of NGOs and civil society who help with message dissemination. Add focal points from the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to state-level coordinating bodies alongside the Commission for Refugee Affairs focal points, to improve message dissemination to IDP communities.

Uganda

The government of Uganda's 2023 GRF pledges outline a robust set of specific, actionable pledges to address multi-hazard risks. The government has completed its land rehabilitation activities and made significant progress on alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and plans and policies activities. They are in danger of not meeting targets for early warning and resilient structures and infrastructure projects. Some activities, such as inclusion in plans and policies and alternative energy, report higher levels of inclusion, including consultation, whereas the others demonstrate less inclusion.

Country Context

Uganda hosts over 2 million displaced people, including 1.9 million refugees and asylum seekers and 22,000 IDPs, as of December 2025. Most refugees are from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with additional refugees from Burundi, Somalia, and Sudan. Amidst heightened regional conflicts—in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, among others—refugees continue to seek asylum in Uganda, despite the country's narrowing refugee policy. Refugees International investigated the strains on Uganda's historically welcoming refugee model, which grants refugees the right to work, own property, and freedom of movement, and how changes in government policies are restricting these rights.

Uganda is ranked in the top 20 countries in the world most at risk to climate change, with a high INFORM Risk Index of 6.5. The country experienced 60 major climate disasters from 2000–2025, particularly flood events and ensuing landslides and mudslides. Floods across the country in 2024 displaced more than 4,000 families, with mudslides, severe infrastructure damage, and ensuing displacement in the western Rwenzururu region and eastern Mount Elgon regions. Prolonged droughts and related crop losses, especially in the Karamoja region, are causing widespread food insecurity. Refugee settlements in northern regions are expected to experience acute food insecurity through January 2027.

Findings in the following sections reflect interviews conducted by Refugees International, Uganda's GRF 2023 Action Plan and Progress Report, a regional update submitted by UNHCR on behalf of the government of Uganda, and updates reported through the GCR portal by the government of Uganda.

Pledge Description

Under the GRF, the government of Uganda pledged to promote climate adaptation for refugees through alternative energy access, climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, land rehabilitation, inclusion in national plans and policies, and resilient structures and infrastructure (GRF-07389 and GRF-07390). *Refer to Annex I for the full pledge text.*

These pledges consider a wide breadth of flood, drought, extreme heat, and other pressing climate risks faced by refugees and host communities across the country. They detail multiple types of interventions to address these risks. They commit to improving access to energy-efficient technologies for cooking, lighting, and productive uses; promoting climate-smart agricultural

techniques; strengthening early warning systems to include refugees; rehabilitating degraded ecosystems; including refugees and displacement considerations in climate adaptation and disaster management plans; and improving access to climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The scope of pledge activities is aligned with the scale of the refugee population in Uganda.

The pledges are specific, measurable, and actionable. Each pledge activity has quantitative targets (e.g., "[e]nsuring that 2,600 refugee households and refugee-hosting districts have access to user-friendly clean cooking") and assigns a responsible ministry. The supporting Action Plan provides further details to support implementation. Uganda's pledges are the most detailed and comprehensive of those in this report.

Implementation Progress

The government of Uganda has reported progress on six of six GRF pledge activities. They have exceeded their target for land rehabilitation projects and started projects related to alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, plans and policies, and resilient structures and infrastructure, but not yet reached their targets.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: Promote access to and use of energy-efficient technologies for cooking, lighting, and productive uses.

Uganda's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development pledged to connect 267,000 households and institutions to the national grid and 13,500 to renewable energy sources; ensure 2,500 businesses use alternative energy; and provide 2,600 households with clean cooking technologies in refugee settlements and hosting districts.

The government of Uganda has started implementing projects related to alternative energy access, but not yet reached their target. As of December 2025, approximately 500 businesses and institutions have access to alternative energy sources and 34,200 refugee households use clean cooking technologies. Much of the progress on clean cooking access is through a program called Solar Electric Cooking Program (SOLCO). The pledges are specific, measurable, and actionable. Each pledge activity has quantitative targets (e.g., "[e]nsuring that 2,600 refugee households and refugee-hosting districts have access to user-friendly clean cooking") and assigns a responsible.

The progress towards these targets vary: 500 of the target 2,500 businesses use alternative energy, whereas 34,200 of the target 2,600 refugee households use clean cooking technology. The government did not report any progress on efforts to connect households and other buildings to the national electricity grid and renewable energy systems.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE: Promote climate-smart agricultural techniques and cultivate land for climate-smart agriculture.

Notably, both Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) made separate commitments to promote climate-smart agriculture. MAAIF pledged to provide training on and increase micro-scale irrigation facilities for

300,000 smallholder refugee and host community farmers (GRF-07389), while MWE committed to establish 400 hectares of climate-smart agriculture and 200 hectares of climate-smart irrigation across 12 refugee-hosting districts (GRF-07390). Though these projects are complementary, they are seemingly disconnected in design and implementation, each with different partners, targets, and reporting structures.

MAAIF has started implementing projects related to climate-smart agriculture, but not yet reached their target. MAAIF and partners supported over 80,000[9] smallholder farmers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices from 2023–2024, and reports that they constructed irrigation facilities to benefit about 2,000 smallholder farmers, in part through the Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project. The government of Uganda, NGO, and RLO partners further supported climate-resilient agriculture programs in nine refugee-hosting districts through the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative (URRI). The program plans to support about 32,500 Ugandan community households and 17,500 refugee farmer households, and the URRI program secretariat reports that as of December 2025, the program had reached approximately 4,900 refugee households in nine refugee-hosting districts in Northern and Western Uganda. Between the MAAIF and URRI programs, up to 87,000 households have been reached, representing some progress on climate-smart agriculture but far from the target of 300,000 farmers by December 2027.



The SOLCO program is implemented by Last Mile Climate, Community Empowerment for Creative Innovation (CECI), African Youth Action Network (AYAN), and other NGO, RLO, and private sector partners to expand access to clean cooking technology for refugees. It is active in multiple refugee settlements, including Bidi Bidi, Rhino Camp, Kyaka II, and Kiryandongo, and aims to convert 150,000 households to solar-electric cooking by 2027. Here, CECI staff are conducting a demonstration on how to use clean cooking technologies with refugee communities in Bidi Bidi Settlement, Uganda.

9 The figures in the official GRF Progress Report range from 80,000 to 93,000 farmers. The exact number split between refugee and host community beneficiaries was not available.

MWE has started implementing projects related to climate-smart agriculture and reached some but not all of their targets. They secured over 6,000 hectares of land specifically for climate-smart agriculture in refugee-hosting districts, exceeding the 400-hectare target. They also installed 12 solar-powered irrigation systems servicing 50 hectares across nine refugee hosting districts: Adjumani, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi-Okollo, Terego, and Yumbe. Many other irrigation projects are in process, which will cover 7,000 additional hectares with climate-smart irrigation techniques in all twelve refugee-hosting districts. Having established 50 hectares of climate-smart irrigation across nine refugee hosting districts, with numerous additional projects in progress, they are on track to exceed their target of 200 hectares in twelve districts by December 2027.

EARLY WARNING: Strengthen early warning systems for disasters and other climate-related risks.

Uganda pledged to expand their early warning systems by installing 20 hydrological monitoring stations and 33 weather stations, upgrading their digitalization systems, building capacity of staff to manage the systems, and expanding early warning information dissemination to refugee communities. The goal is for 80 percent of all refugee communities to have access to early warning information.

The government of Uganda has started implementing early warning programs, but not yet reached their target. Since 2024, MWE has installed hydrological monitoring stations in Isingiro, Terego, and Yumbe. They have not started installing weather stations. They began digitalizing hydrological data through the Water and Environment Information System. They also developed training modules for local water resource managers. Staff from MWE's Department of Meteorological Services received training on rainfall, drought, and flood forecasting, as well as downscaling of regional weather forecasts.

In July 2026, the government of Uganda and their partners launched the Uganda Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2026–2031) and their early warning system through the Early Warnings for All Initiative. The system's website provides real-time data on current weather and proposed anticipatory actions. MWE reports holding national and subnational seasonal briefings on climate outlooks and the Department of Meteorological Services translated these forecasts into local languages. MWE did not report if refugee communities are included in these national outlook briefings.

The URRI also supports early warning efforts. In 2025, the URRI trained 6,800 refugees and host community members in early warning and anticipatory action. Most of this is piloted by a consortium of partners in Adjumani Refugee Settlement who work with smallholder farmers to understand and interpret early warning messaging. The URRI further supported local governments and radio stations to disseminate early warning messages specific to smallholder farmers, reaching an estimated 200,000 people.

Refugees International spoke with RLOs in different regions of Uganda who confirmed that they receive early warning messages or at least are aware that the systems are active in their communities. The government's efforts on early warning have meaningfully expanded access to early warning information, but remains far from reaching the target of 80 percent of refugees, or 1.5 million people.

LAND REHABILITATION: Rehabilitate 1,600 hectares of degraded ecosystems in refugee-hosting areas.

The government of Uganda exceeded their target for land rehabilitation projects. Projects implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, and their partners restored over 4,100 hectares of degraded ecosystems in refugee-hosting areas, including forests, wetlands, riverbanks, and lakeshores, from 2024–2025. These efforts exceed the target of 1,600 hectares.

PLANS AND POLICIES: Include refugees and displacement considerations in NDCs, NAPs, and other climate adaptation and disaster management plans.

Uganda pledged to specifically include refugees and displacement considerations in NAPs, NDCs, 12 refugee-hosting districts' Climate Action Plans, 24 micro-catchment management plans, and 50 water source protection plans, among other efforts.

The government of Uganda has started implementing projects related to plans and policies, but not yet reached their target. The MWE and partners launched the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan II, which incorporates specific refugee protection goals from GRF pledges. The NAP and NDC update processes are also underway. MWE completed a stocktaking exercise and drafted the NDC 3.0 to include displacement considerations. Under the NAP development process, MWE is consulting communities, including refugee leaders, to understand their priorities for climate action.

The MWE reports that nine refugee-hosting districts have developed Climate Action Plans: Adjumani, Kampala, Kamwenge, Koboko, Madi Okollo, Moyo, Obongi, Terego, and Yumbe. These plans are supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility, and other partners. The LoCAL Facility, led by the UN Capital Development Fund in partnership with the MWE and the Ministry of Finance, partners with local government authorities to support climate adaptation and mitigation programming. They supported the district Climate Action Plans in Koboko and Terego, among other anticipatory action work. The LoCAL Facility reported that the Koboko local government assessed the specific vulnerabilities of refugees in their plan methodology and the Terego local government discussed deforestation and refugee livelihoods as items to address in their plan.

The MWE, FAO, and partners developed seven micro-catchment management plans[10] and sixteen water-source protection plans in refugee-hosting districts. Based on the priorities identified in these reports, at least eight measures to support water management have been implemented, including establishing five dams and water use committees.

Overall, the government has made significant progress on their plans and policies efforts. They developed 9 of 12 Climate Action Plans, 7 of 24 micro-catchment plans, 16 of 50 water source protection plans and are in the process of including displacement considerations in their NAP, NDC, and other plans.

10 The official GRF Progress Report notes that seven micro-catchment management plans were developed. As of September 2026, MWE was able to confirm these plans in only five locations: two in Adjumani, one in Kiryandongo, one in Obongi, and one in Rhino Camp.

RESILIENT STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Improve access to climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities for 80 percent of refugees and host communities.

The government of Uganda started resilient structures and infrastructure projects, but has not yet reached their target. The World Bank, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, and GIZ collaborated with MWE to install 50 solar-powered water stations in refugee-hosting districts, including Kiryandongo, Madi Okollo, and Terego. MWE and partners constructed a waste treatment facility in Yumbe and 16 climate-resilient water supply systems. They have designed flood- and drought-resilient WASH infrastructure in Arua and are in the process of installing additional water supply systems in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Lamwo, Madi-Okollo, Terego, and Yumbe.

Although this is meaningful progress, it is not on track for 80 percent of all refugees and host communities to achieve access to such facilities. The pledge itself is likely not attainable by the December 2027 deadline given the current progress and scale of outstanding implementation.

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs

Inclusion of refugees in Uganda's GRF pledges is evident across most activities. IDPs have not been included in Uganda's GRF pledges or implementation efforts. Refugee inclusion in consultation and participation in implementing clean cooking programs are most prominent. Two RLOs, CECI and AYAN, partner with Last Mile Climate to provide education on and distribute clean cooking technologies, and participate in the national steering committee on clean cooking programs across the country. This committee, facilitated by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, is a platform for humanitarian and development partners to share information on program progress and advocate for support on particular challenges. RLOs are included as active members alongside INGOs, local NGOs, public utilities, and private sector actors.

Other pledge activities also consult with refugees, and RLOs participate in their implementation. For example, the URRI is implemented by 12 INGO, NGO, and RLO partners, including Youth Social Advocacy Team. These organizations are organized into two regional consortia, one led by Save the Children and one by the Danish Refugee Council, who deliver agricultural and early warning programs to refugees and host communities.

The government of Uganda conducted consultations with refugee communities in the development of the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan II, the NAP, and select district Climate Action Plans. The consultation process for the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan II included meeting with refugee leaders in multiple refugee settlements, including Bidi Bidi, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rhino Camp, and Rwamwanja. Refugees International spoke with RLOs who reported they were included in the development of plans in Koboko, and Madi Okollo, and Yumbe districts. Refugees International was not able to verify inclusion of refugees or displacement considerations in the other districts' plans.

Refugees International was not able to verify how these various consultations in plan development translated into participation in the implementation of the above plans.

Other pledge activities report lower levels of inclusion. Refugees may have been consulted in the design of land rehabilitation and resilient infrastructure programs, but Refugees International was not able to verify what engagement with refugee leaders looked like for these programs, nor their participation as implementing partners or in accountability measures.

Recommendations

For the government of Uganda to deliver on the outstanding components of their pledges by December 2027, we recommend they prioritize the following:

- Scale up efforts to connect households to the national electricity grid and renewable energy systems to reach pledge targets by December 2027.
- Include refugees in the development and dissemination of early warning messages so that they can reach better refugee communities. Integrate refugees in MWE's seasonal briefings on climate outlooks and other existing consultative mechanisms.
- Consult with refugees and include them in district-level adaptation planning committees. Continue to develop district Climate Action Plans in the remaining three districts. Encourage other districts to include refugees in consultations during the plan development phase, learning from Koboko and Terego, as well as in plan implementation.
- Expand projects to provide access to climate-resilient WASH facilities for refugees and host communities.



In September 2025, Refugees International and MWE co-convened a three-day event for refugee leaders, government representatives, CSOs, and UN agencies on the NAP. The forum created the space for refugee leaders to share about current climate impacts on refugee communities across Uganda and to collaboratively strategize interventions, including refugees' participation in the development of Uganda's NAP. One of the key outcomes from this consultation was a Government commitment to include the refugee leaders in district-level adaptation committees, but MWE has not yet reported progress on this commitment.

Conclusion

This report assesses the quality of 2023 GRF climate action pledges made by governments, the progress in their implementation, and how displaced communities are (and are not) included throughout the process. The results vary significantly between countries. Most pledges do not address major drought, flood, or wildfire risks facing refugee and IDP communities, while a few countries commit to large-scale programmatic shifts.

Governments have made the most progress on their pledges related to disaster management capacity, early warning, and land rehabilitation, whereas progress towards pledges on plans and policies and resilient structures and infrastructure is more variable. The pledges with the least progress across country contexts include those on alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture, and reforestation activities.

Many countries reported consulting refugees and IDPs in pledge activities, but only a few have developed meaningful partnerships in implementation. In every context, sustained consultation of, partnership with, and accountability to displaced communities needs improvement.

As we think ahead to the 2027 GRF, governments and partners must continue to invest in climate resilience to meet their 2023 pledges. More governments must make climate adaptation pledges—and these pledges must be more ambitious and inclusive—to meaningfully support the climate resilience of displaced communities around the world.

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- Community Action for Safety and Equality
- CGIAR
- Community Empowerment for Creative Innovation
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- Institute of Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia
- Kakuma Greening Initiative
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- Kenya State Department for Housing and Urban Development
- Mbera Fire Brigade
- National Adaptation Plan Global Network
- Nkwa4change Solutions
- NORCAP
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International

- Root of Generations
- Salam Network
- Secretariat of the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative
- Somali Disaster Management Agency
- Somali NGO Consortium
- Somalia Ministry of Energy & Water Resources
- Somalia National Commission For Refugees and IDPs
- Somalia Office of the Prime Minister
- South Sudan Meteorological Service
- South Sudan Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- South Sudan Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
- South Sudan Red Cross
- UN Human Settlements Programme
- UN Capital Development Fund
- UN Development Programme
- UN Refugee Agency
- World Health Organization
- Women's Empowerment and the Family Centre - Buea
- Youth Association for Peace and Development
- Youth Life Change for Peace & Development
- Youth Social Advocacy Team

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Annex I: GRF Country Pledge Text

The following section reproduces the text of pledges submitted through the Global Compact on Refugees pledges dashboard. Text has not been edited. Where original text was in a language other than English, Refugees International has translated the text using Google Translate."

Burkina Faso

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07741
Pledge Date: December 5, 2023

Contribution Name (Original Text if Translated)
Promouvoir l'inclusion des réfugiés et des PDI par l'accès aux solutions locales

Contribution Name
Promoting the inclusion of refugees and IDPs through access to local solutions

Pledge Description (Original Text if Translated)

1. Après une étude diagnostique, adopter une stratégie et un plan d'action sur l'intégration locale des réfugiés au Burkina Faso d'ici fin 2025 devant intégrer notamment les volets éducation, emploi, santé, protection sociale, logement.
2. D'ici décembre 2027, signer avec le Mali, le Niger, le Bénin, le Togo, le Ghana et la Cote d'Ivoire ainsi qu'avec le HCR des accords tripartites de rapatriement des réfugiés burkinabè arrivés dans ces pays.
3. Renforcer la sécurité (alimentaire, nutritionnelle et énergétique) des réfugiés, des PDI et des populations hôtes en soutenant la production agricole de 10 000 ménages Réfugiés, PDI et population hôte ainsi que l'accès aux énergies renouvelables (solaire) au profit de 50 000 ménages de réfugiés, de PDI d'ici fin décembre 2027.
4. Réaliser ou réhabiliter d'ici décembre 2027 des habitats en matériaux semi-durables et infrastructures socioéconomiques au profit des PDI, réfugiés et Populations hôtes dans les zones d'accueil (5000 habitats, 40 écoles, 60 Forages, 50 CSPS, 40 espaces enfants) et dans les zones de retour (2000 habitats, 150 écoles, 200 Forages, 50 CSPS).
5. Développer d'ici décembre 2027, 05 projets agropastoraux d'autonomisation socioéconomique au profit des PDI, Réfugiés et Populations hôtes sur les sites d'accueil.

Pledge Description

1. Following a diagnostic study, adopt a strategy and action plan on the local integration of refugees in Burkina Faso by the end of 2025, which should include, in particular, education, employment, health, social protection and housing.
2. By December 2027, sign tripartite agreements with Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast, as well as with the UNHCR, for the repatriation of Burkinabe refugees who have arrived in these countries.
3. Strengthen the security (food, nutritional and energy) of refugees, IDPs and host populations by supporting the agricultural production of 10,000 refugee, IDP and host population households as well as access to renewable energy (solar) for the benefit of 50,000 refugee and IDP households by the end of December 2027.

4. Build or rehabilitate by December 2027 housing in semi-durable materials and socio-economic infrastructure for the benefit of IDPs, refugees and host populations in the reception areas (5,000 housing units, 40 schools, 60 boreholes, 50 CSPS, 40 children's areas) and in the return areas (2,000 housing units, 150 schools, 200 boreholes, 50 CSPS).
5. Develop by December 2027, 05 agro-pastoral projects for socio-economic empowerment for IDPs, refugees and host populations on reception sites.

Expected Impact of the Pledge (Original Text if Translated)
L'inclusion des réfugiés et des PDI par l'accès aux solutions locales

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Inclusion of refugees and IDPs through access to local solutions

Cameroon

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-07536
Pledge Date: December 1, 2023

Contribution Name (Original Text if Translated)
Promotion du reboisement et des sources d'énergie alternative dans les localités accueillant un grand nombre de réfugiés

Contribution Name
Promotion of reforestation and alternative energy sources in localities hosting large numbers of refugees

Pledge Description (Original Text if Translated)
Le Cameroun projette de renforcer les mécanismes de protection de l'environnement, notamment par la promotion du reboisement et des sources d'énergie de substitution/alternative dans les sites et localités accueillant un grand nombre de réfugiés, à travers: La sensibilisation sur les bienfaits du reboisement, l'appui aux activités de reboisement (50.000 jeunes plants d'arbres fruitiers par an) et le suivi-évaluation desdites activités.

Pledge Description
Cameroon plans to strengthen environmental protection mechanisms, particularly through the promotion of reforestation and substitute/alternative energy sources in sites and localities hosting a large number of refugees, through: Raising awareness of the benefits of reforestation, supporting reforestation activities (50,000 fruit tree seedlings per year) and monitoring and evaluating these activities.

Expected Impact of the Pledge (Original Text if Translated)
Renforcement des mécanismes de protection de l'environnement

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Strengthening environmental protection mechanisms

Ethiopia

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07340
Pledge Date: November 29, 2023

Contribution Name
Climate Action

Pledge Description
Address the environmental impact resulting from hosting large number of refugees by planting 100,000,000 multi-purpose seedlings, executing environmental rehabilitation activities and providing alternative sources of energy, including national grid and solar mini-grid connections. With this pledge, the Government of Ethiopia also commits to include refugees in the National Adaptation Plan.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
The pledge aims to restore degraded land through afforestation, provide renewable energy sources for both refugees and host communities and ensure the inclusion of refugees in the National Adaptation Plan to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07417
Pledge Date: November 30, 2023

Contribution Name
Human Settlement

Pledge Description
Transform selected refugee camps into sustainable urban settlements by enhancing the quality and availability of shelter, infrastructure and public services, such as roads, electricity, water, sanitation, health and education by aligning them with adjacent towns' master plan by 2027.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
The Ethiopian Government's commitment to transforming refugee camps into urban settlements is expected to significantly enhance the social cohesion and economic participation of refugees and foster inclusive growth and sustainable development benefiting both refugees and communities hosting them through improved and integrated service provisions.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07477
Pledge Date: November 30, 2023

Contribution Name
Access to Land

Pledge Description
Provide access to 10,000 hectares of irrigable land through lease arrangements and promote climate-smart agriculture and livestock value chain contributing to improved food security and socio-economic empowerment of refugees and host communities of which at least 50% being women and 30% refugees.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Access to irrigable land is a key factor to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of refugees and host communities, enable year-round crop growth, diversified production and increased income. Promoting policies and interventions that facilitate such access can foster social cohesion, environmental sustainability and help cope with climate change impacts.

Kenya

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–10539
Pledge Date: July 31, 2024

Contribution Name
Integrated development planning, enhance access to healthy living conditions, adequate housing, and basic services

Pledge Description
Kenya will continue to strengthen the processes of including refugees and host communities in integrated development planning and enhance their access to healthy living conditions, adequate housing, and basic services (128,000 households) To achieve this pledge, the Government will;

- Undertake assessment of existing refugee settlement areas to establish geolocation and land tenure, land use, built form and housing conditions, infrastructure and utility services, and socio-economic conditions.
- Enhance provision of social infrastructure and amenities for refugees and host communities, in designated refugee hosting areas.
- To strengthen integrated settlement planning, redesign the shelter strategy to include shelter upgrading, new housing development with considerations to climate change adaptation and resilience.
- Establish and strengthen urban administration and municipal management institutions to support socio-economic integration of refugees and host communities.
- Adopt and implement Mitigation strategies that reverse deforestation and land degradation in the refugee hosting areas by planting a minimum of 10 million trees by 2027.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Implementation of this pledge will enhance economic growth, access to basic services, social cohesion, and sustainable development in refugee hosting areas and municipalities as well as curb adverse effects of climate change.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–08270
Pledge Date: December 10, 2023

Contribution Name
Develop and rollout the Shirika Plan for refugee response by transforming camps into integrated settlements by 2027

Pledge Description
Shirika Plan is the Government of Kenya's pioneering innovative approach for the refugee management in Kenya aimed at transforming the refugee camps into integrated settlements and supporting the socio-economic inclusion

of refugees and host communities. The development of this plan is within the context of years of collective efforts to transform the refugee response model in Kenya and to implement innovative approaches, building on the existing frameworks and initiatives that serve as building blocks. Further, the Whole of government, the Whole of society, Leaving-no-one-behind and delivering as one are integral parts of the plan.

Pledge statement: Develop and rollout the Shirika Plan for refugee response by transforming camps into integrated settlements to ensure socio-economic inclusion of both refugees and host communities' by 2027. The Plan, once finalized will include a costed multi-year plan of action and a financing strategy on the following priority sectors: 1. System building and enabling policy frameworks 2. Access to integrated services (WASH, Education, Healthcare, Agriculture, Housing) 3. Human capital and skills development 4. National resources management and climate change 5. Sustainable economic development 6. Durable solutions and complementary pathways.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Enhanced socio-economic inclusion, self reliance and resilience and transformation of camps into integrated settlements.

Mauritania

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07991
Pledge Date: December 7, 2023

Contribution Name (Original Text if Translated)
Poursuivre l'adaptation et la planification du camp de Mbera en une installation humaine intégrée et adaptée au climat d

Contribution Name
Continue the adaptation and planning of the Mbera camp into an integrated human settlement adapted to the climate of

Pledge Description (Original Text if Translated)
Base de référence : La Mauritanie a maintenu ses politiques d'inclusion généreuses malgré l'augmentation du nombre de réfugiés sur son territoire : le nombre de réfugiés a doublé entre 2019 et 2023 (de 57 000 à 120 000). Tout en maintenant le caractère humanitaire du camp, une stratégie d'urbanisation par le ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire est planifiée d'ici 2024. Les réfugiés du camp accèdent aux services de santé, de transferts monétaires et aux services d'emplois nationaux. L'inclusion dans les services nationaux d'éducation, d'eau et d'assainissement et d'électricité est en cours de planification. La Mauritanie s'engage à continuer à améliorer les infrastructures existantes dans le camp de Mbera afin de garantir la disponibilité et qualité de services de base adaptés au climat et intégrés dans les systèmes nationaux, selon les principes de l'urbanisation durable en renforçant les activités de développement et de protection de l'environnement dans le camp et ses alentours et en investissant dans la planification urbaine du camp. Cela comprend plus précisément:

- Le développement d'un plan d'urbanisation, d'un plan d'allotissement et la définition d'une stratégie d'allocation de terres et de sécurisation du foncier, ce qui permettra d'évoluer vers des logements plus sûrs et de meilleure qualité dans la zone où se trouve le camp de Mbera.
- La mise en œuvre des plans d'investissement pour le camp de Mbera, la commune de Bassiknou et les environs du camp de Mbera par le projet Moudoun du Gouvernement en collaboration avec la Banque Mondiale, les autorités locales et les communautés hôtes et réfugiées. La connexion du camp au réseau électrique national.

- La poursuite de l'intégration des services de base du camp dans les systèmes nationaux, à savoir la continuation de projets existants liés à la mise en œuvre au camp de la feuille de route pour l'inclusion des réfugiés dans le système de santé national (d'ici 2027), la transition complète (100%) (primaire/secondaire) du programme d'enseignement (d'ici 2034), l'électrification du camp (d'ici 2027) et la fourniture de services d'eau et d'assainissement à tous les réfugiés au camp de Mbera à travers le Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement (Projet sectoriel Eau et Assainissement) (d'ici 2025) et de la protection sociale.
- Soutenir les actions de préservation des ressources naturelles, notamment de reboisement et d'utilisation d'énergie de cuisson plus propre aux bénéfices des communautés réfugiées et hôtes. L'objectif sera que d'ici 2027 80% des ménages réfugiés du camp de Mbera et environs utilisent une énergie de cuisson plus propre que le charbon de bois et de reboiser durablement jusqu'à 500 hectares autour du camp et dans les villages avoisinants.
- Engager l'Accélérateur Genre des Nations Unies pour encourager les femmes et les filles (réfugiés et de la communauté hôte) à participer aux processus de prise de décision et de gestion des ressources liés à la transition du camp vers une installation humaine planifiée et adaptée au climat, afin que leurs besoins et leurs capacités spécifiques soient pris en compte pleinement.

Pledge Description

Baseline: Mauritania has maintained its generous inclusion policies despite the increase in the number of refugees on its territory: the number of refugees doubled between 2019 and 2023 (from 57,000 to 120,000). While maintaining the humanitarian character of the camp, an urbanization strategy by the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Territorial Development is planned by 2024. Refugees in the camp have access to health services, cash transfers, and national employment services. Inclusion in national education, water and sanitation, and electricity services is currently being planned. Mauritania is committed to continuing to improve the existing infrastructure in Mbera camp to ensure the availability and quality of basic services adapted to the climate and integrated into national systems, according to the principles of sustainable urbanization by strengthening development and environmental protection activities in and around the camp and by investing in the urban planning of the camp. This includes more specifically:

- The development of an urbanization plan, an allotment plan and the definition of a land allocation and land security strategy, which will allow for a move towards safer and better quality housing in the area where Mbera camp is located. The implementation of investment plans for the Mbera camp, the commune of Bassiknou and the surrounding area of the Mbera camp by the Government's Moudoun project in collaboration with the World Bank, local authorities and host and refugee communities. The connection of the camp to the national electricity grid.
- Continued integration of basic camp services into national systems, namely the continuation of existing projects related to the implementation in the camp of the roadmap for the inclusion of refugees in the national health system (by 2027), the complete transition (100%) (primary/secondary) of the education program (by 2034), the electrification of the camp (by 2027) and the provision of water and sanitation services to all refugees in Mbera camp through the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Water and Sanitation Sector Project) (by 2025) and social protection. Support actions to preserve natural resources, including reforestation and the use of cleaner cooking energy for the benefit of refugee and host communities. The objective will be for 80% of refugee households in and around Mbera camp to use cleaner cooking energy than charcoal by 2027 and to sustainably reforest up to 500 hectares around the camp and in neighboring villages.

- Engage the United Nations Gender Accelerator to encourage women and girls (refugees and host community) to participate in decision-making and resource management processes related to the transition of the camp to a planned and climate-sadapted human settlement, so that their specific needs and capacities are fully taken into account.

Expected Impact of the Pledge (Original Text if Translated)
Adaptation et la planification du camp de Mbera en une installation humaine intégrée et adaptée au climat d

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Adaptation and planning of the Mbera camp into an integrated human settlement adapted to the climate of

Mozambique

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-09547
Pledge Date: March 5, 2024

Contribution Name
Implementation of solutions to climate shock and other drivers of forced displacement

Pledge Description
By 2027, the Government of Mozambique pledges to promote a people-centred approach protecting people, including refugees, asylum seekers and other displaced people, to prepare for and respond and recover from climate shocks and other drivers of forced displacement.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Individuals and communities across Mozambique, including refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced communities, are increasingly equipped with advanced preparedness measures, fortified resilience strategies, robust protection mechanisms and effective ability to recover from climate shocks and other drivers of forced displacement.

Niger

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-08710
Pledge Date: December 12, 2023

Contribution Name (Original Text if Translated)
Agir contre les changements climatiques en protégeant l'environnement et en améliorant l'accès aux énergies durables

Contribution Name
Taking action against climate change by protecting the environment and improving access to sustainable energy

Pledge Description (Original Text if Translated)
La résilience aux aléas climatiques, la protection de l'environnement et l'accès aux énergies propres et durables seront renforcés significativement dans les zones d'accueil des réfugiés d'ici 2027. Le Niger souhaite agir contre les effets du changement climatique en protégeant l'environnement et en améliorant l'accès aux sources d'énergie durables dans les zones d'accueil des réfugiés est donc primordial et sera fait à travers des interventions qui viseront

à augmenter l'accès à l'énergie propre à travers des solutions solaires hors réseau et autres solutions alternatives au bois afin de réduire la consommation de bois de chauffe et les gaz à effet de serre. En parallèle, le reboisement et le développement de jardins potagers résilients viseront à améliorer les opportunités économiques liées à ces changements. Les interventions viseront à :

- Contribuer au développement de l'accès aux énergies renouvelables : cet objectif visera d'augmenter de 20% l'accès des réfugiés à des lampes solaires pour l'éclairage et de kits solaires, notamment pour charger les appareils;
- Ralentir l'épuisement des ressources en arbres en remplaçant le bois de chauffe pour la cuisson par d'autres combustibles n'entrainant pas de dégradation de l'environnement tel que le gaz : cet objectif visera la fourniture de kits de gaz ainsi que les systèmes de recharge pour 10 000 nouveaux ménages réfugiés et 5 000 ménages des populations hôtes;
- Multiplier les projets de jardins potagers résilients en favorisant la participation des jeunes et des femmes pour augmenter la production afin d'améliorer la nutrition avec l'usage de semences adaptées au Climat et variées résistantes (e.g. moringa) qui pourront être commercialisées pour augmenter les sources de revenus de 5 000 ménages réfugiés et communautés hôtes dans les zones mixtes. L'objectif sera de développer des jardins potagers dans 4 sites mixtes totalisant 100 hectares de terres;
- Installation d'un système de Kits MSM sur 4 sites (acronyme pour méthylsulfonylméthane). Ce matériel technologique permet d'améliorer la productivité maraichère, de favoriser une agriculture durable adaptée aux zones d'accueil des réfugiés et de générer un rendement plus élevé à travers des produits et services plus résilients aux aléas du changement climatique;
- Contribuer au reboisement avec la plantation de 150 000 arbres dans les zones propices parmi les zones d'accueil des réfugiés d'ici à 2027.

Pledge Description

Resilience to climate-related hazards, environmental protection, and access to clean and sustainable energy will be significantly strengthened in refugee-hosting areas by 2027. Niger aims to combat the effects of climate change by protecting the environment and improving access to sustainable energy sources in refugee-hosting areas; this is therefore essential and will be achieved through initiatives designed to increase access to clean energy via off-grid solar solutions and other alternatives to firewood, in order to reduce firewood consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, reforestation and the development of resilient vegetable gardens will aim to improve the economic opportunities associated with these changes. The interventions will aim to:

- Contribute to expanding access to renewable energy: This objective aims to increase refugees' access to solar lamps for lighting and solar kits—particularly for charging devices—by 20%;
- Slow the depletion of tree resources by replacing firewood used for cooking with other fuels that do not harm the environment, such as gas: this objective will aim to provide gas kits and refill stations to 10,000 new refugee households and 5,000 host community households;
- Expand resilient vegetable garden projects by encouraging the participation of young people and women to increase production and improve nutrition through the use of climate-adapted and diverse, resilient seeds (e.g., moringa), which can be sold to increase income sources for 5,000 refugee households and host communities in mixed-use areas. The objective will be to develop vegetable gardens at 4 mixed-use sites totaling 100 hectares of land;

- Installation of MSM kits at 4 sites (MSM stands for methylsulfonylmethane). This technology improves vegetable crop productivity, promotes sustainable agriculture adapted to refugee host areas, and generates higher yields through products and services that are more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
- Contribute to reforestation by planting 150,000 trees in suitable areas within refugee host communities by 2027.

Expected Impact of the Pledge (Original Text if Translated)
Le Gouvernement du Niger s'engage à agir contre les effets du changement climatique en protégeant l'environnement et en améliorant l'accès aux sources d'énergie durables dans les zones d'accueil des réfugiés.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
The Government of Niger is committed to addressing the effects of climate change by protecting the environment and improving access to sustainable energy sources in refugee-hosting areas.

Somalia

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–07369
Pledge Date: November 27, 2023

Contribution Name
Somali government's pledges for the global refugee forum.

Pledge Description
The Somali government through National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) is pleased to present its commitments for the Global Refugee Forum. Somalia, as a fragile and conflict-affected state, is pledging to: adopt legal frameworks, include refugees and IDPs in the government policies and climate actions, raise public awareness, build partnerships, and use data-driven decision-making.

NCRI pledges to raise public awareness and mobilize support from national and international stakeholders, including civil society, media, academia, private sector, and donors, to increase their engagement and commitment to finding durable solutions for refugees, and forcibly displaced people in Somalia. The NCRI will also seek to enhance its coordination and collaboration with relevant ministries, agencies, and partners to ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to displacement issues. The commitments are the result of a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process involving the federal government, the federal member states, the refugees and IPDs communities, the private sector, and the international partners. The plan is based on the international refugee regime, and in line with the NCRI's 5-year strategic plan, the national climate actions (NDCs), and aims to address the complex and interrelated challenges of refugees, internally displaced people, and their host communities in Somalia by building partnerships and engaging with the global community.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Protecting and reintegrating 50,000 people with the community.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF–09548
Pledge Date: November 30, 2023

Contribution Name

Full Inclusion: Full inclusion is a crucial component of the government's approach to the displacement.

Pledge Description
The government pledges to integrate displacement issues into government policies and climate actions at all levels, from national to the state level and municipalities. The government recognizes that climate change is a major driver of displacement and disproportionally affecting people already living in displacement.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Empowering refugees, returnees, and IDPs by including them in the decision-making, especially, women and girls

South Sudan

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-07252
Pledge Date: November 23, 2023

Contribution Name
South Sudan pledges to expand economic opportunities and equitable economic development in refugee-hosting areas

Pledge Description
The Government of South Sudan pledges to expand economic opportunities and equitable economic development in refugee-hosting areas through refugee-friendly policies and empowerment/social protection schemes by 2027 through:

a. Enabling to certified market-driven vocational skills training for 10,000 refugees and host community (at a 50/50 ratio) youth.

b. Including refugees in the Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and agricultural TVET development initiatives.

c. Expanding access to arable land for refugees from 15,000 to 50,000 acres and promote the use of improved and climate-smart agriculture techniques.

d. Ensuring refugee inclusion in financial services and access other wide range of services by removing policy barriers that may exist especially on recognition of refugees' identifications.

e. Enhancing connectivity solutions and digital skills development for refugees.

f. Providing a conducive environment for private-sector development and employment generation for refugees, returnees, and host communities and create robust market linkages by promoting agricultural value chain development.

g. Enabling job opportunities through agricultural value addition and facilitate the establishment and growth of agricultural cooperatives/VSLAs/RPOs/APGs/MSEs that bring together both refugees and host community members.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
It is expected that the improved policies to enhance refugee inclusion in economic and financial services would help improve the lives of refugees and hosting communities and help the refugee youth and women access to financial services, jobs and productivity including through encouraging private sector development and enterprise development.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-07249
Pledge Date: November 23, 2023

Contribution Name
South Sudan pledges to enable access to sustainable and green energy solutions for refugees and host communities

Pledge Description
The government of South Sudan pledges to enable access to sustainable and green energy solutions for refugees and host communities and strengthen the climate resilience of refugees' host communities, and other displaced persons by 2027 through:

- By 2025, enhancing the inclusion of refugees, other forcibly displaced and stateless people, and their hosts in early warning systems including through: a) Systematic Data collection and risk assessments to identify climatic hazards and vulnerabilities. b) Building national and community response capabilities to prepare and react to early warnings and climatic conditions. c) Developing hazard monitoring and early warning services covering displacement settings. d) Communicating risk information and early warnings in a way that is clear, usable, and accessible for forcibly displaced, stateless, and host communities.
- By 2027, promoting environmental protection and rehabilitation in refugee hosting areas through agroforestry and afforestation (including planting 100 million trees) in line with national policies.
- By 2027, Creating access to and promote sustainable and green energy solutions for refugee and host community households with access to improved cooking technologies, renewable energy, and cooking fuels.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
It is expected that both refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities would become Climate resilience communities who are able to use green energy as part of climate action and contributes to positive climate resilience programing of the government of South Sudan in ensuring climate adaption and functional early warning system.

Uganda

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-07389
Pledge Date: November 27, 2023

Contribution Name
Increasing resilience and self-reliance: Empowering refugees to secure their own livelihoods.

Pledge Description
Uganda pledges to create a minimum of 300,000 viable economic opportunities for refugees and host communities by 2027. This shall be realized by including refugees in agricultural value chains, increasing agricultural production and productivity, enabling private sector investments, promoting graduation and market systems development approaches, increasing access to formal and non-formal vocational skills training, promoting the development of market relevant skills and employment creation." The Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development will contribute to the achievement of this pledge by:

1. Promoting the development of relevant labour market skills and employment creation through establishment and operationalization of 5 regional job centers with satellite stations in 13 refugee settlements (including Kampala urban) and host communities by 2027, to enhance skills needs assessment, employability skills training

(basic, technical, and soft), counseling and guidance, mentorship and job matching services for at least 1,500 refugees and host community members.

2. Developing national minimum standard indicators for measuring self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities in order to measure partner commitments, and investments and contribute to building an evidence base on sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance in Uganda by:

- Improving the measurement and understanding of key drivers of self-reliance and resilience.
- Developing and deploying a measurement tool to assess: the movement towards or away from self-reliance among refugee and host community households, the types of households that tend to make more or less progress, and the identification of some of the key barriers and enablers of self-reliance.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries will contribute to the achievement of the Resilience and Self-reliance pledge by:

1. Increasing sustainable agricultural productivity from the current average of 50% to 75% of the yield potential by 2027 for food, nutrition and income security in the refugee settlements and host communities. This shall be achieved by:

- Promoting climate-resilient productivity through climate-smart agriculture practices and natural resource management. - Increasing access to small and micro-scale irrigation facilities for at least 300,000 smallholder farmers in the refugee settlements and host communities.
- Increasing access to appropriate agricultural mechanization technologies for at least 300,000 smallholder farmers in refugee settlements and host communities.

2. Promoting value addition of agricultural produce through provision of matching grants and subsidies for machinery, clean energy, post-harvest management, secondary processing equipment, packaging materials and appropriate infrastructure facilities.
3. Facilitating sustainable development of at least 15 agricultural value chains in refugee settlements and host communities to contribute to the creation of 300,000 economic opportunities.
4. Scaling-up private sector initiatives and engagements in refugee settlements and host communities through market systems development.
5. Increasing access to Agricultural Extension Services to at least 300,000 smallholders in refugee settlements and host communities.

Ministry of Education and Sports: The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Education and Sports is committed to ensure that all children in the country are provided with the opportunities to access inclusive and quality education at all levels. The Ministry of Education and Sports will contribute to the achievement of the Resilience and Self-reliance pledge by:

1. Increasing the number of students and other non-formal trainees accessing vocational education skills from the current 13,680 to 54,720 by 2027 through:

- Providing sponsorships to 54,720 refugee and host community students and other trainees, including youth and women in non-formal skilling programmes in TVET institutions
- Strengthening affirmative actions to increase the number of students with special needs and other persons with disabilities accessing vocational education skills from the current 1,200 to 4,800
- Providing startup kits for 54,720 trained refugee and host community students to attain self-employability, income security, self-reliance, and resilience
- Developing a national qualifications framework to guide the skilling of refugees and host communities
- Developing 45 formal and non-formal modules for skilling refugees and host communities

- Awarding and certifying 54,720 refugees and host community candidates with certificates, diplomas, and certificates of competence

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives will contribute to the achievement of the Resilience and Self-reliance pledge by:

1. Spearheading the development and implementation of an incentives regime for the refugee hosting districts in order to stimulate investment and trade of at least 240,000 refugees by 2027. Incentives include:
   - Setting up at least 13 workspaces with common user facilities in 13 refugee settlements
   - Setting up refugee-friendly procedures and charges for certification of products made by refugees through a 10% reduction on such charges and simplification of procedures
   - Setting up at least 7 inclusive business incubation hubs in 13 refugee settlements
   - Spearheading initiatives to allocate at least 10% of the proportions of stalls in markets to refugee market vendors, prioritizing new markets and gradual enrolment in old markets
   - Providing tailored business development services to 240,000 refugees, for family businesses and companies
   - Spearheading initiatives to facilitate business registration by 5% cuts on fees and simplification of procedures
   - Automate application and issuance of clearance certificates for foreign traders
   - Carrying out ideations to promote innovations in refugee settlements

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Empowering refugees to secure their own livelihoods.

Climate Pledge ID: GRF-07390
Pledge Date: November 29, 2023

Contribution Name
Taking actions against climate change: Protection of the environment and increasing access to sustainable energy sources

Pledge Description
Addressing Environment, Climate Change, and Energy Challenges. “The Government of Uganda commits to include refugees and their specific situations in its nationally determined contributions and adaptation plans to effectively reduce the carbon emissions from deforestation and to enhance access to safe, clean, and affordable energy in refugee hosting districts by 2027.” The Ministry of Water and Environment will contribute to the achievement of this pledge by:

1. Promoting gender-responsive, low-carbon and climate-resilient development through the application of science- and nature-based solutions in all refugee hosting districts especially:
   - Enhance climate-smart agriculture through:
     a. 400 Ha of climate smart agriculture established across 12 refugee hosting districts,
     b. 200 Ha of climate-smart irrigation established in 12 refugee hosting districts. - Improve access to climate resilient WASH facilities – 80% of refugees and host communities to have access.
2. Strengthening of early-warning systems for climate-related disaster risk reduction by:
   - installing 20 hydrological monitoring stations (10 surface water and 10 groundwater systems) including rehabilitation of 10 existing surface water monitoring stations.

- digitalization of all existing data and capacity building of Water Resources Managers in the use of Hydrological Applications in analytical skills;
- promote rational and sustainable use of water for various uses through the issuance of water permits and enforcement of permit conditions;
- establishment of 33 weather stations in the refugee hosting districts to strengthen weather monitoring.
- acquire High Performance Computing facilities including 1 Supercomputer to improve meteorological data processing and generation of area specific and tailored early warning information on weather and climate for the refugee hosting districts;
- build capacity of both producers (UNMA staff) and end users (40% and 70% respectively) of weather and climate information to improve the quality, increased access, and utilization of early warning information.
- strengthening dissemination of early warning information on weather and climate to the last mile (up to 80% of the refugee communities) for planning and decision making to ensure early action and climate change adaptation;
- developing 12 Climate Action Plans and promoting climate change awareness and capacity-building programmes in each refugee host district.

3. Promoting sustainable ecosystems and livelihoods by:
- restoring 1,600 hectares of degraded ecosystems (forests, wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores) and demarcating 400 kilometers as buffer zones.
- supporting 2,400 households (with a specific focus on women-headed households) with assorted sustainable and environmentally friendly livelihood interventions.
- Preparation and implementation of community-driven micro-catchment management plans through:
  * Preparation of 24 Micro Catchment Management Plans including costed reports on confirmed and priority measures,
  * 50 water source protection plans around selected water sources,
  * Implementation of confirmed priority measures in refugee host districts to enable the sustainability of water resources.

4. Strengthening the waste management of plastic, solid, and e-waste through public-private partnerships by:
- installing 2 incinerators (one in the South-West Region and one in the West-Nile Region)
- establishing 2 landfill sites (one in the South-West Region and one in the West-Nile Region)
- launching 12 waste management plans in 12 refugee hosting districts

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development will contribute to the achievement of this pledge by:

1. Promoting access to and utilization of safe, clean, and energy-efficient technologies for cooking, lighting, and productive use in all refugee hosting districts by:
   • Connecting 267,000 households, institutions, and other public spaces in the refugee settlements and refugee hosting districts to the grid and 13,500 to the off grid.
   • Ensuring that 2,500 businesses/institutions are using clean energy for productive use within refugee settlements and refugee hosting districts.
   • Ensuring that 2,600 refugee households and refugee hosting districts have access to user-friendly clean cooking.
   • Promote e-mobility within refugee settlements and refugee hosting districts.

Expected Impact of the Pledge
Protection of the environment and increasing access to sustainable energy sources in refugee hosting areas.

Annex II: GRF Country Context Data

COUNTRY		CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK			
Country	Climate Pledges	INFORM Risk 2026 (0–10)*	INFORM Risk Class*	INFORM Risk Global Ranking*	Major Climate Disasters (2000 – 2025)**
Burkina Faso	GRF-07741	7.2	Very High	12	23
Cameroon	GRF-07536	6.8	High	18	25
Ethiopia	GRF-07340, GRF-07417, GRF-07477	7.0	Very High	16	61
Kenya	GRF-08270, GRF-10539	6.2	High	25	72
Mauritania	GRF-07991	5.5	High	40	23
Mozambique	GRF-09547	7.1	Very High	13	74
Niger	GRF-08710	7.5	Very High	10	34
Somalia	GRF-07369, GRF-09548	8.1	Very High	2	59
South Sudan	GRF-07252, GRF-07249	8.5	Very High	1	21
Uganda	GRF-07389, GRF-07390	6.5	High	20	60

COUNTRY		DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT *(These data are current as of December 2025)*			
Country	Climate Pledges	Cross-Border Displacement*** *Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Stateless Persons, and Others in Need of Protection*	Internally Displaced People****	All Displaced People***	Host Communities of Concern***
Burkina Faso	GRF-07741	42,953	2,063,210	2,105,487	0
Cameroon	GRF-07536	427,975	1,004,000	1,432,232	0
Ethiopia	GRF-07340, GRF-07417, GRF-07477	1,123,873	3,135,000	3,501,873	884,231
Kenya	GRF-08270, GRF-10539	845,571	50,000	845,571	401,356
Mauritania	GRF-07991	308,991	5,700	308,991	0
Mozambique	GRF-09547	26,465	609,000	488,210	0
Niger	GRF-08710	483,366	417,000	942,951	0
Somalia	GRF-07369, GRF-09548	47,012	3,682,000	3,394,420	0
South Sudan	GRF-07252, GRF-07249	665,664	1,575,000	1,943,191	1,544,021
Uganda	GRF-07389, GRF-07390	1,982,252	22,000	1,982,252	3,271,000

* Source: INFORM Risk Index
** Source: EM-DAT
*** Source: UNHCR Data Finder
**** Source: IDMC Data Monitor

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