

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the African Union (AU) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), analysing their respective roles in implementing sustainable development in East Africa from 2015 to 2020. The essential research questions investigate how international organisations influence the process of socialisation and the acceptance of norms related to climate change, migration, and sustainable development. Furthermore, this research uses concepts of social constructivism, such as the norm cycle and socialisation, and outlines the two organisations' approaches to regional actors in East Africa. In this qualitative analysis, a case-study approach is adopted to help understand how different international organisations promote norms related to the same topics in the same region. To conduct the investigation, documents published by both international organisations are examined using critical discourse analysis. The results showed that the International Organisation for Migration draws attention to the positive contribution of migration to sustainable development and the living conditions of migrants. IOM focuses on a multi-stakeholder approach in its strategy. The study suggests that the African Union emphasises the role of states perceived as the main driving force and focuses on the local population in building climate resilience and transferring adaptation strategies connected with sustainable development.