



PLATFORM  
ON DISASTER  
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FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

# BASELINE MAPPING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS RELATED TO ADDRESSING HUMAN MOBILITY CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTERS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION UNDER THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

## ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

By Daria Mokhnacheva  
January 2022



In partnership with:







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# BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION



The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) was adopted at an Intergovernmental Conference held in Marrakech, Morocco on 10 and 11 December 2018, and subsequently endorsed by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 19 December 2018 (A/RES/73/195).

The GCM is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement prepared under the auspices of the UN that covers all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Based on obligations under international law, in this document, the international community makes, among other things, specific commitments to address the drivers that compel people to leave their countries of origin in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, and to protect and assist those who are compelled to leave their countries in these contexts.

The GCM contains 23 objectives with corresponding commitments, policy instruments and actions, ranging from addressing the factors that compel people to move (e.g. disasters and the adverse effects of climate change,) to the need for better data and knowledge to support evidence-based policies, to enhancing legal pathways for people compelled to leave their countries of origin in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, to outlining the necessary conditions for safe and sustainable return and reintegration. Most of the objectives are relevant in situations of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts, but four objectives are directly relevant to what needs to be done to avert, minimize and address human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts, reduce and minimize the risk of displacement of people, respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of those who leave their country of origin and ensure safe and dignified return, namely Objectives 2, 5 and 21 and 23.

In line with provisions regarding the follow-up and review of the implementation of the GCM as outlined in paragraphs 48-54 of the agreement, the review of progress made at the local, national, regional and global levels has started, including the 2020-21 Regional Review

Process and the preparation for the upcoming International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) taking place from 17 to 20 May 2022.

In preparation of the 2022 IMRF and in view of providing input to the inter-governmentally agreed Progress Declaration, it is an important and timely moment to analyse the implementation of commitments and objectives of the GCM related to migration in the context of disasters and climate change. However, unlike other global frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, no globally agreed targets, indicators or a monitoring framework have been developed to measure progress in the implementation of the GCM. Reporting and review of the GCM at the national level is also voluntary, including based on the elaboration and use of national implementation plans.

Without a methodology and clear indicators and targets, or a monitoring framework in place for States to report back on specific GCM objectives, it is difficult to assess progress in addressing human mobility challenges related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, particularly with regard to commitments, actions, and policy instruments mentioned under Objective 2 and 5. Moreover, the implementation of the GCM and the mechanisms established to support it, including on capacity-building, funding and coordination, are still at an early stage. The COVID-19 pandemic has further delayed progress as many countries have prioritised other policy agendas and needs. Therefore, rather than measuring progress in terms of GCM implementation, at this stage it is first of all necessary to establish a baseline from which such progress can be measured in the future.

Overall, the evidence for developing a baseline and analysing implementation is still incomplete. Voluntary submissions by States as well as Stakeholder inputs to the regional review process have focused on some objectives, such as to provide access to basic services (Objective 15) or strengthen international cooperation (Objective

23), more than on others.<sup>1</sup> Only a handful of countries and regions have reported progress against Objectives 2 and 5. A limited number of organisations, researchers and experts in the field have tried to address this gap, mainly by trying to link (national) developments in policy and legislation to these objectives and commitments.

In view of these challenges, and in line with its 2019-2022 Strategy and Workplan, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and with funding from the Federal Ministry of Germany on Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), has launched a project aimed at supporting the follow-up and review of the implementation of GCM commitments related to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts. The project is a direct output of the UN Network on Migration (UNNMN) 2021-2022 workplan under Thematic Priority 4 on Climate Change and Migration. The objective of this project is to develop an analytical framework and, on this basis, to conduct a baseline mapping to analyse existing national (and to some extent, regional) instruments and practices supporting the implementation of GCM commitments related to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts. This exercise will primarily seek to identify the availability of relevant instruments, and to a more limited extent, review the relevance of available provisions. This initial review will allow to establish a preliminary baseline that will serve as a basis for future monitoring and reporting, against which future change and progress can be measured.

1 Kainz, L., Banulescu-Bogdan, N., and Newland, K. (2020). The divergent Trajectories of the Global Migration and Refugee Compacts: Implementation amid Crisis. Migration Policy Institute and GIZ Policy Brief. Available at [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mpi-global-compacts-migration-refugees\\_final.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mpi-global-compacts-migration-refugees_final.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022; United Nations Network on Migration (UNNMN). (2021). Mapping Progress - Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Analysis of the Stakeholder Inputs to the Regional Reviews (2020 – 2021).

The present document introduces the analytical framework that will guide the identification, review and analysis of developments and progress of national policies and law related to commitments under the GCM aimed at addressing human mobility challenges in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation (hereinafter referred to as “disaster and climate change contexts”). The results of the baseline mapping and their analysis will be presented in a separate report in the first quarter of 2022.

The ultimate objective of the project is to provide a solid, user-friendly tool for voluntary monitoring and reporting, which would build on and be complementary to existing monitoring, reporting and data collection efforts under other relevant global processes, and which could be used as such or further adapted by governments and relevant stakeholders to track the implementation of GCM commitments related to human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in the coming years. The framework could also serve as a supplementary reference tool to guide implementation by promoting available guidance on this topic and providing examples of relevant instruments and practices.



## 2.1

### THEMATIC SCOPE

The analytical framework and the baseline mapping exercise and analysis developed as part of this project focus on commitments made under the GCM related to addressing **human mobility challenges in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation** (hereafter referred to as “disaster and climate change contexts”). In light of the multi-faceted nature of these challenges, this mapping exercise examines broad human mobility forms and frameworks in a comprehensive manner, even though not all of them fall squarely within the scope of the GCM. The present section explains the different concepts and situations involved and provides a justification for such a broader approach.

#### a. Defining “human mobility challenges”

##### Existing conceptual approaches and terminology

The scope and extent of human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change have been described extensively in academic and institutional literature.<sup>2</sup> Every year, millions of people are compelled to move in the context of sudden-onset disasters, while the livelihoods of millions more are affected by slow-onset environmental change and degradation, with many being compelled to leave their homes,

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2 For a global overview, see for example, Ionesco, D., Mokhnacheva, D. and Gemenne, F. (2017). *The Atlas of Environmental Migration*. Abingdon, Routledge; The Nansen Initiative. (2015). *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change. Volume I*. Geneva, The Nansen Initiative; and resources available on the Platform on Disaster Displacement’s Resources webpage (<https://disasterdisplacement.org/resources>) and the IOM Environmental Migration Portal’s Research Database (<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/research-database>).

and others remaining trapped in areas at risk.<sup>3</sup> These phenomena raise multiple humanitarian, human rights, human security and development concerns which need to be addressed through integrated cross-sectoral measures. Priority areas for action identified by international actors include reducing the risk of displacement of people, helping people affected or at risk move out of harm's way, and protecting the human rights of those who leave their homes.<sup>4</sup>

In line with the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda,<sup>5</sup> as well as with the terminology used under relevant United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes and decisions, including the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM Excom) for Loss and Damage and the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) recommendations,<sup>6</sup> this report considers three main forms of population movement in the context of disasters and climate change, namely **migration, displacement and planned relocation**, and uses the term “**human mobility**” as an encompassing term designating such

movements.<sup>7</sup> In this context, migration is understood as a predominantly voluntary movement of persons; displacement refers to primarily forced movement of people, (whether short-term or protracted), which can include spontaneous flight, or evacuations or relocation; and planned relocation refers to a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move to a new location.<sup>8</sup> These movements may take place both within countries as well as across international borders.<sup>9</sup> In light of the complexity and multi-causality of population movement in the context of climate change and disasters, migration aspects intersect with other forms of human mobility. For the purpose of this mapping, other forms of population movement, notably refugee movements and related refugee law frameworks, may be referred to, although they are relevant to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and fall outside the scope of the GCM.

3 The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that in 2020, 30.7 million people were newly displaced by sudden-onset disasters, mainly storms and floods (see IDMC's Global Report on Internal Displacement 2021, available at: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2021/>. Accessed 26 January 2022). The World Bank estimates that in the absence of climate and development action, more than 216 million people across six regions of the world could be forced to move internally by 2050 due to slow-onset impacts of climate change such as decreased crop productivity, shortage of water and sea level rise (see Clement, V. et al. (2021). Groundswell Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration. Washington, DC, World Bank). See also OHCHR. (2018). The slow onset effects of climate change and human rights protection for cross-border migrants. UN Doc. A/HRC/37/CRP.4. Geneva, OHCHR, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/slow-onset-effects-climate-change-and-human-rights-protection-cross-border-migrants>. Accessed 26 January 2022. Data and research on forced immobility of people in areas affected by climate change remains scarce (see Zickgraf, C. (2019). “Keeping People in Place: Political Factors of (Im)mobility and Climate Change”. Social Sciences, Volume 8, no. 8: 228).

4 For example, see The Nansen Initiative, above n 2; UNFCCC. (2019). Decision 10/CP.24 Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/10a1.pdf>. Accessed 26 January 2022; IOM. (2021). Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030. Geneva, IOM.

5 The Nansen Initiative, above n 2, para 16-22.

6 UNFCCC, above n 4.

7 While the term “human mobility” is not used in the GCM, this terminology is widely accepted among actors working on migration, displacement and planned relocation in the context of disasters and climate change, and used in the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, with which the present framework and analysis are aligned (above n 2). The term is also used in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted in 2016 (United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Resolution 71/1 of 19 September 2019, A/RES/71/1, para 3) and in UNFCCC decisions and documents related to the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (see above n 4). See also the explanation of the term in OHCHR, above n 3, p. 8.

8 See also section II.i.c below on terminology. It is important to note that there is a broad consensus that planned relocation should mainly be considered as a measure of last resort when all other adaptation options have been exhausted, and should involve a carefully planned, participatory process conducted in full respect of the human rights and dignity of affected persons. See Brookings Institution, Georgetown University and UNHCR. (2015). Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation; and UNHCR, Georgetown University and IOM. (2017). A Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change.

9 Existing evidence points to the prevalence of internal movement when it comes to migration and displacement in the context of disasters and climate change, but many cases of cross-border displacement and international migration have also been documented (see in particular the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, Volume II). According to available research, planned relocation in the context of disasters and climate change has generally taken place within countries, and there is little to no evidence of cross-border planned relocation, except for a possible ongoing discussion between the Governments of Fiji and Kiribati. See Bower, E. and Weerasinghe, S. (2021). Leaving Place, Restoring Home: Enhancing the evidence base on planned relocation cases in the context of hazards, disasters and climate change. Geneva, PDD and Kaldor Centre.

### Framing of the issue in the GCM

The focus of the GCM is on international cooperation on migration governance, and its provisions therefore primarily concern migration taking place across borders.<sup>10</sup> Recognizing that migration in the context of disasters and climate change occurs in the broader context of human mobility, the GCM explicitly refers to several other forms of population movement in relation to disasters and climate change. This includes “displacement” (and “evacuation”) (paragraph 18.j under Objective 2), and “planned relocation” (paragraph 21.h under Objective 5).<sup>11</sup>

It is important to note that refugee movements and internal displacement fall outside of the scope of the GCM, and involve other actors and mandates. Yet, recognizing the multi-faceted nature of situations in the context of disasters and climate change, Pillar 2 of the UNMN workplan under Thematic Priority 4 on Climate Change and Migration calls for expanding “spaces for dialogue, exchange, capacity building, and collaboration on practices and knowledge with States, stakeholders and other state-led initiatives”. Thus, human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters should be addressed in cooperation with relevant actors and respective mandates.<sup>12</sup>

Provisions in the GCM aimed at addressing human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change relate to the following three areas of intervention, which will constitute the focus of the present baseline mapping and analysis:

- efforts to minimize the adverse drivers that compel people to leave their country of origin;
- efforts to assist and protect those compelled to leave their country of origin; and
- efforts to ensure safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration.

In addition, the GCM includes provisions encouraging stronger international and regional cooperation and coordination to address human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts (paragraph 39.b under Objective 23). More details are provided in section (II.ii) below.

### Approach adopted for the baseline mapping

In line with the scope of the GCM, this framework and the baseline mapping exercise will focus on policy and legal instruments and practices aimed at managing and addressing international (as opposed to internal) population movements. At the same time, as emphasized in the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, a comprehensive approach to cross-border human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts includes measures to prevent and manage displacement risks in the country of origin, and to protect internally displaced people.<sup>13</sup> While the latter is addressed as part of separate international policy processes and

10 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). (2019). Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Resolution 73/195 of 19 December 2018, A/RES/73/195, para 21(h). Available at <https://undocs.org/A/RES/73/195>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

11 While “displacement considerations” in paragraph 18(j) of the GCM may be interpreted as referring to both internal and cross-border displacement in the context of disasters, the reference to cooperation between countries in the same paragraph arguably brings the focus back on the governance of cross-border displacement risk. Planned relocation is mentioned under Objective 5 related to the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, and is clearly framed in paragraph 21(h) as a tool to facilitate cross-border mobility “for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation”.

12 As regards cross-border displacement, paragraphs 63 and 61 of the [Global Compact on Refugees](#) call for “stakeholders with relevant mandates and expertise [to] provide guidance and support for measures to address other protection and humanitarian challenges” in a way “which avoids protection gaps”.

13 The Nansen Initiative, above n 2, pp. 8-9.

protection frameworks,<sup>14</sup> some national-level instruments addressing internal human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts may be of relevance to specific objectives and actions of the GCM to address cross-border migration and displacement in these contexts. This is particularly the case of commitments made under the GCM Objective 2 to minimize the drivers of migration and displacement, where action undertaken to implement these commitments would contribute to addressing the drivers of both internal and international migration and displacement. For example, national level instruments aimed at preventing internal displacement in disaster and climate change contexts (such as through adaptation or disaster risk reduction action) are likely to also contribute to minimizing risks of cross-border displacement and migration. Similarly, providing adequate protection and assistance to internally displaced people following disasters may prevent or reduce cross-border disaster displacement. In addition, in some cases, such instruments do not make a clear distinction between international and internal movement. Therefore, in order to capture (to the extent possible) relevant instruments contributing to these commitments, particularly under Objective 5 of the GCM, the mapping exercise may include national policies and legislation which address internal migration, displacement and planned relocation, whenever they justifiably

contribute to reducing the risks of cross-border displacement and to minimizing the drivers and factors that compel people to leave their countries of origin.

## b. Defining disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation

The present mapping and analysis focus specifically on human mobility associated with **disasters**, the **adverse effects of climate change** and **environmental degradation**, in line with the terminology used in the GCM under Objectives 2 and 5. More specifically, the GCM refers to “sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, as well as other precarious situations” (paragraphs 18.h-18.l and 21.g-21.h), and cites the specific examples of “desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise” (paragraphs 18.i and 21.g).

The UN defines disaster as “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts”.<sup>15</sup>

For the purposes of this mapping and analysis, and in line with the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, disasters should be understood as disruptions triggered by or linked to hydrometeorological and climatological hazards (e.g. storms, floods, drought), including hazards linked to climate change, as well as geophysical hazards (e.g. earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis). This includes both sudden-onset disasters, triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly (e.g. earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood) and slow-onset disasters, emerging gradually over time (e.g. drought, desertification, sea-level rise).<sup>16</sup>

14 Key international processes and frameworks addressing internal displacement include the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (including report A/75/2017 focusing on internal displacement in the context of the slow-onset adverse effects of climate change), the GP20 Plan of Action and its successor initiative GP2.0, and the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. The 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 1998, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2) have been recognized by the international community as an “important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons” (UNGA Resolution 60/L.1 of 16 September 2005, A/60/L.1, para 132). The GP20 was a three-year multi-stakeholder plan of action launched in 2018 to reduce and resolve internal displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for internally displaced persons consistent with the Guiding Principles. More information available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/idpersons/pages/standards.aspx>. Accessed 14 December 2021. The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement was established in 2019 to deliver concrete recommendations to Member States, the United Nations system, and other relevant stakeholders on how to better prevent, respond, and achieve solutions to internal displacement. More information available at: <https://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

15 Definition adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2016. UNGA. (2016). Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction. A/71/644. Available at <https://undocs.org/A/71/644>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

16 See UNGA, above n 15.

The UNFCCC defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”. “Adverse effects of climate change” are defined as “changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare”.<sup>17</sup>

Environmental degradation can be defined as “the reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs”, with examples of human-induced degradation including “land misuse, soil erosion and loss, desertification, wildland fires, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, mangrove destruction, land, water and air pollution, climate change, sea level rise and ozone depletion”.<sup>18</sup>

### c. Note on Terminology

The use of terms and concepts presented above may vary across countries, languages and instruments or policy fields. In the absence of standardised, agreed-upon international terminology and definitions for human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change, national policy and legal instruments may use terminology differing from the terms commonly used in international policy processes such as those mentioned in section (a) above. For example, some countries may use more specific terms to designate people compelled to move in the context of disasters and climate change, as “environmental/climate migrant”, “environmental/climate refugee”, “environmentally displaced person”, “disaster displaced person”, “people fleeing disasters”, or broader terms, such as “population

movement”.<sup>19</sup> Planned relocation may be referred to as “retreat”, or “resettlement”, with various possible translations into other languages in the absence of officially agreed terminology and translations.<sup>20</sup> Other countries may have specific legislation or policies to regulate cross-border pastoralist movement (or “transhumance”), which may be of relevance to this mapping.<sup>21</sup> In addition, terms related to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation used in national legal and policy documents may not always be aligned with standard international definitions, such as the UNDRR Terminology or the IPCC Glossary.<sup>22</sup> For example, countries may use other terms to designate disaster and climate-related drivers of migration, such as “natural calamity”, “catastrophe”, “natural/environmental events”, or refer to specific hazards or sudden or slow-onset phenomena.<sup>23</sup>

17 UN. (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 1. Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention\\_text\\_with\\_annexes\\_english\\_for\\_posting.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022.

18 United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). (2009). 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction. Available at: [https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817\\_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022.

19 For example, the Second National Communication of Malta to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2010) refers to “climate migrants”. The Draft Georgian Law on Persons Displacement Due to Natural and Technogenic Phenomena (2014) uses the term “ecological migrants”. The Philippines’ National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2028) refers to “climate refugees”. The 2015 National Migration Policy of Nigeria refers to the impacts of climate change and environmental factors on “human mobility” and on “large population movements”. See IOM. (2018). Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks. Activity I.1. Task Force on Displacement.

20 For example, Peru’s 2012 Law on Population Relocation for Areas of Very High Unmitigable Risk uses at least three different terms to designate relocation (“reasantamiento”, “reubicación” and “traslado”).

21 The 2016 National Migration Policy for Ghana discusses issues related to pastoralist communities in the context of climate change.

22 Available online, respectively: <https://www.undrr.org/terminology> and <https://apps.ipcc.ch/glossary/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

23 The Nepal Foreign Employment Act of 2007 refers to “natural calamity”. The Draft Georgian Law on Persons Displacement Due to Natural and Technogenic Phenomena (2014) uses the term “natural phenomena”. The 2019 IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy focuses specifically on drought, and considers migration and displacement among its priority intervention areas. It is important to note that while the term “natural disasters” is used in the GCM and many national instruments, disasters in fact are not natural, and are a result of the interaction between a natural hazard and social, political and economic determinants of vulnerability. The term “natural” disaster therefore is only used in this document when quoting text from original instruments.

To the extent possible, this mapping will take into account such terminological and linguistic variations by applying an extended list of search terms during the review of national and regional documents. The list will be based on commonly used terminology, including the examples above. The use of terms and concepts in the analytical report will be aligned with international terminology and definitions as presented in sections (a) and (b) above.

## 2.2

### RELEVANT GCM PARAGRAPHS

While most objectives of the GCM are relevant in supporting the efforts to address human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts, several provisions under Objectives 2, 5, 21 and 23 directly address these issues. This mapping and analysis will focus on these specific Objectives and provisions, which are presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Selected GCM objectives and provisions of relevance to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts

Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	
18(a)	Promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the commitment to reach the furthest behind first, as well as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
18(g)	Account for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Guidelines)
<b>Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation</b>	
18(h)	Strengthen joint analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand, predict and address migration movements, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, as well as other precarious situations, while ensuring effective respect for and protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants
18(i)	Develop adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications for migration, while recognizing that adaptation in the country of origin is a priority
18(j)	Integrate displacement considerations into disaster preparedness strategies and promote cooperation with neighbouring and other relevant countries to prepare for early warning, contingency planning, stockpiling, coordination mechanisms, evacuation planning, reception and assistance arrangements, and public information



18(k)	Harmonize and develop approaches and mechanisms at the subregional and regional levels to address the vulnerabilities of persons affected by sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, by ensuring that they have access to humanitarian assistance that meets their essential needs with full respect for their rights wherever they are, and by promoting sustainable outcomes that increase resilience and self-reliance, taking into account the capacities of all countries involved
18(l)	Develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement
<b>Objective 5:</b> Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration	
21(g)	Develop or build on existing national and regional practices for admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to sudden-onset natural disasters and other precarious situations, such as by providing humanitarian visas, private sponsorships, access to education for children, and temporary work permits, while adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible
21(h)	Cooperate to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation and visa options, in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible
<b>Objective 21:</b> Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration	
37(a)	Develop and implement bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation frameworks and agreements, including readmission agreements, ensuring that return and readmission of migrants to their own country is safe, dignified and in full compliance with international human rights law, including the rights of the child, by determining clear and mutually agreed procedures that uphold procedural safeguards, guarantee individual assessments and legal certainty, and by ensuring that they also include provisions that facilitate sustainable reintegration;
37(h)	Facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants into community life by providing them with equal access to social protection and services, justice, psychosocial assistance, vocational training, employment opportunities and decent work, recognition of skills acquired abroad, and financial services, in order to fully build upon their entrepreneurship, skills and human capital as active members of society and contributors to sustainable development in the country of origin upon return
<b>Objective 23:</b> Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration	
39(b)	Increase international and regional cooperation to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in geographical areas from which irregular migration systematically originates owing to consistent impacts of poverty, unemployment, climate change and disasters, inequality, corruption and poor governance, among other structural factors, through appropriate cooperation frameworks, innovative partnerships and the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, while upholding national ownership and shared responsibility

## 2.3

## DEFINING RELEVANT POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND PRACTICES

## a. Sectors of intervention

Human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts is a complex phenomenon, the governance of which cuts across multiple policy areas. These include migration governance, humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights protection, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change action (mitigation, adaptation), development, and urban planning, among others.<sup>24</sup>

While the GCM is primarily concerned with migration governance, it recognizes the multidimensional nature of migration and calls for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.<sup>25</sup> The document makes reference to a number of other key international frameworks, including core international human rights instruments, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, and the New Urban Agenda,<sup>26</sup> all of which are of relevance to the challenges associated with human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts. Specific provisions under the GCM Objective 2 aimed at addressing migration drivers related to such contexts require action in the areas of disaster risk reduction, disaster response and humanitarian assistance and protection (18.i-k), climate change adaptation, environmental management and development (18.i), or human rights protection (18.k).

As this baseline mapping and analysis will seek to identify national-level policy instruments and practices relevant to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts, and in particular to minimising the adverse drivers (in line with GCM Objective 2),

assisting and protecting those compelled to move from their country of origin (Objectives 2 and 5), and ensuring safe and dignified return (Objective 21), it will adopt a broad multisectoral approach and will review policy instruments and practices across all the above-mentioned policy areas. A similar multisectoral approach will be used to identify related international and regional cooperation and partnership efforts in line with Objective 23.

Relevant sectoral instruments may thus for example include national immigration, refugee and internal displacement law; labour mobility schemes; national constitutions and human rights bills; disaster risk reduction strategies; National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC; environmental management policies; legislation related to land use, housing and urban planning; social and economic development plans and programmes, among others.

Given the focus of the GCM on international migration, for the purposes of this baseline mapping, national instruments and actions addressing internal migration, displacement and planned relocation will be considered insofar as they contribute to reducing the risks of cross-border displacement and to minimizing the drivers and factors that compel people to leave their countries of origin.<sup>27</sup>

## b. Types of instruments and practices

## GCM provisions

Given its non-binding character, the GCM intentionally proposes a broad set of actions aimed at supporting the implementation of each of its 23 Objectives, and does not specify or restrict the scope and type of actions that can be developed and reported by Member States and other relevant stakeholders in the GCM progress review processes. Such an approach offers flexibility to Member States and others to define and implement actions relevant to their specific national context.

For example, the type of actions listed under each objective, "considered to be relevant policy

24 See IOM. (2014). IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change. Geneva, IOM; and The Nansen Initiative, above n 2.

25 Paragraph 15(i) of the GCM.

26 Paragraph 2 of the GCM.

27 See section II.i.a above.



instruments and best practices”,<sup>28</sup> range from national and regional laws and strategies, to bilateral agreements, programmes, monitoring mechanisms, partnerships, dialogues, services and other solutions for migrants.

A Proposed Framework to assist Member States in the organization of regional reviews available on the UNMN website<sup>29</sup> does not prescribe specific types of information, policies and practices to report, and instead encourages States to report on “migration policies and other relevant policies or measures”, “innovative policies or promising practices”, on the status of implementation and integration of GCM-related commitments into relevant processes, on “trends, successes, challenges, emerging issues and lessons learned” and other process-related information. A Voluntary Questionnaire for Member States developed by the UNMN as part of the Regional Review processes in 2020 and 2021 invites States to report on “strategies, policies, programmes and actions”; “outcomes of actions taken, successful measures, best practices and lessons learned”.

The types of actions reported by Member States in the regional review processes in 2020 and 2021<sup>30</sup> include national plans, programmes and strategies (e.g. for social and economic development, climate change, or resettlement programmes);<sup>31</sup> laws; ratification of regional and international agreements; participation in international and regional processes and

meetings;<sup>32</sup> bilateral plans, policies and agreements; standard operating procedures; reforms; coordination mechanisms; stakeholder dialogues; institutional development; training and capacity-building efforts;<sup>33</sup> services for migrants; partnerships with the civil society; citizen forums; education initiatives; fundraising and funding efforts,<sup>34</sup> among others.

All of the above-mentioned types of actions, instruments and practices can be of relevance to addressing human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change, and past efforts to map relevant measures in this area have looked at a variety of relevant tools and initiatives.<sup>35</sup>

Yet, such a broad scope of actions and the absence of clearly defined, standardized implementation targets and indicators represent a challenge for national and regional implementation and reporting and for systematic global monitoring and assessment of progress made on GCM implementation. The analytical framework as part of this baseline mapping will seek to address this challenge by proposing specific indicators that Member States can use to self-assess capacities and progress and to report on their progress on commitments related to human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change.

28 Paragraph 16 of the GCM.

29 Proposed Framework for the GCM Regional Reviews, available at [https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/docs/english\\_.pdf](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/docs/english_.pdf)

30 Relevant documentation, including inputs from Member States and regional reports for the five regional review processes (Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America and Latin America and the Caribbean) is available on the UNMN website: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/>

31 For example, in the reporting on commitments under Objective 2 related to disasters and climate change, Ghana presented its National Disaster Management Plan. Viet Nam mentioned its national resettlement programmes and its new National Plan on Climate Change adaptation for 2021-2030. Turkmenistan highlighted its National Strategy on Climate Change adopted in 2019. Saint Kitts and Nevis referred to its National Disaster Management Act and the 2020 National Conservation and Environmental Management Act.

32 In the reporting on commitments under Objective 2, Argentina highlighted its participation in the regional process (SACM) for the elaboration of guidelines on protection and assistance to cross-border disaster displaced persons.

33 In the reporting on commitments under Objective 2, the Republic of Korea highlighted its capacity building seminars and technology transfer efforts to support countries affected by disasters in the Asia-Pacific region.

34 The UK for example reported under Objective 23 on doubling its contribution to international climate finance.

35 For example, The Nansen Initiative, above n 2; Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, above n 2; IOM, above n 19; Burson, B., Bedford, R. and Bedford, C. (2021). In the Same Canoe: Building the Case for a Regional Harmonisation of Approaches to Humanitarian Entry and Stay in “Our Sea of Islands”. Geneva, PDD; Cantor, D. (2021). Environment, Mobility, and International Law: A New Approach in the Americas. Chicago Journal of International Law, Volume 21, No.2; Méndez, J.C. (2021, forthcoming). Implementación De Los Objetivos Del Pacto Mundial Para La Migración Ordenada, Segura Y Regular En Materia De Cambio Climático Y Desastres: Una Propuesta De Línea Base Para Centroamérica. UNA/PDD.

### Scope of this mapping

Considering available resources and time, for the purposes of this baseline mapping and analysis, the scope of actions and instruments reviewed here will be limited as follows:<sup>36</sup>

The mapping will primarily review national (and where particularly relevant, bilateral and regional) laws and policies, including those under development (draft legislation and policies), subject to available documents.<sup>37</sup> This can include acts, cabinet decisions, decrees, regulations, agreements, frameworks, strategies, action plans, white papers. Ad hoc arrangements and State practice for admission and stay will be considered under Objective 5, if available from reviewed literature.<sup>38</sup> Participation in regional and international policy processes<sup>39</sup> will be considered for objectives related to cooperation or implementation of global and regional policy commitments; participation in bilateral, regional or international dialogues, meetings and similar initiatives will only be considered when directly relevant to particular provisions of the GCM and subject to available documentation. Examples of local-level action may be examined where possible and where information is readily available.

In addition, where relevant under specific provisions in the selected Objectives of the GCM, and where information is readily available, the mapping may review national, bilateral or regional tools, mechanisms and initiatives aimed at supporting the implementation, such as guidelines, standard operating procedures, relevant national or bilateral/regional

programmes,<sup>40</sup> institutional arrangements, funds, platforms, data collection systems, dialogues, cooperation arrangements, services.<sup>41</sup>

Depending on available information, some of the above types of instruments and actions may be presented in the form of short case studies, rather than as part of the overall baseline mapping. The analytical framework will define, through a set of indicators and guiding questions, the specific types of action and instruments to be considered in relation to each relevant paragraph under the selected objectives 2, 5, 21 and 23.

Although the GCM encourages reporting from a broad range of stakeholders, at this stage the mapping will only review actions and instruments implemented by or with the participation of Member States. This focus is reflected more specifically in paragraph 53 of the GCM, which encourages all Member States to develop ambitious national responses for its implementation.<sup>42</sup> In the future, the database could be expanded to include actions and effective practices reported by other stakeholders, including the civil society, intergovernmental actors, the private sector, etc. in line with GCM's whole-of-society approach.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>36</sup> The analytical framework and the scope of the mapping exercise are subject to change and may be updated as the project evolves.

<sup>37</sup> For example, Peru is currently developing an action plan aimed to prevent and address forced migration linked to the adverse effects of climate change.

<sup>38</sup> Including temporary protection, exceptional migration categories and discretionary measures, such as in the US, Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, or Uganda for example.

<sup>39</sup> For example, participation in regional consultative processes on migration addressing cross-border disaster displacement, such as the South American Conference on Migration (SACM), or the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in Central America.

<sup>40</sup> For example, the Joint Programme Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region, available at [https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/resources\\_files/regional\\_igad\\_1.pdf](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/resources_files/regional_igad_1.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022.

<sup>41</sup> Member States have reported various examples of services for migrants in the GCM regional review processes, including health services, mobile applications, websites, information support centres, skills development training programmes. Some of these may be specifically adapted to disaster and climate change contexts, for example information and communication services for migrants who find themselves in countries in crisis.

<sup>42</sup> UNGA, above n 10, paragraph 53.

<sup>43</sup> The present mapping may include programmes implemented with the support of intergovernmental or non-governmental actors, as long as they are led by or involve active participation of the government.

### 3.1

#### OVERVIEW OF EXISTING APPROACHES, METHODOLOGIES AND INDICATORS

Despite increased political commitments to address human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts under several key global policy processes, such as the UNFCCC, the SFDRR, the GCM, the Nansen Initiative and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC), efforts to develop indicators to monitor and assess State's efforts to address these challenges have been limited.

To date, the most relevant and advanced indicators on this subject are those which have been developed under the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) initiative led by IOM,<sup>44</sup> which seeks to help countries to track the comprehensiveness of their migration policies and governance structures in relation to six key domains aligned with IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). One of these domains (domain 5) focuses on the mobility dimensions of crises, including those linked to disasters and environmental factors. MGI indicators related to this domain seek to identify existing policies, provisions and efforts to assist migrants in situations of crisis, as well as the integration of migration and displacement concerns in disaster risk reduction, recovery and climate-related strategies. These indicators are relevant to several GCM Objectives and provisions related to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts, as outlined in Table 2 below.

Under the follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDG Indicator 10.7.2, which measures progress and gaps in relation to national migration policies, is conceptually based on IOM's MiGOF and also considers several relevant questions and sub-categories seeking to capture State measures to respond to cross-border displacement in situations of

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44 Migration Governance Indicators: <https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

crises, including disasters (see Table 2 below).<sup>45</sup> In addition, several SDG Targets and Indicators allow to monitor national disaster risk reduction policy efforts (indicators 1.5.3; 11.b.1 and 13.1.2), national climate change adaptation efforts (indicator 13.2.1) and national marine and terrestrial ecosystem management efforts (indicators under Goals 14 and 15, in particular 15.9.1), all of which are relevant to the actions outlined under the GCM Objective 2.<sup>46</sup>

Some indicators developed as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor<sup>47</sup> are also of relevance, insofar as they help to measure progress in the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies (indicator E-1, which is also used in the 2030 Agenda global indicator framework), as well as international cooperation efforts in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (indicators F-1, F-5, F-8 in particular). These two aspects are of relevance to GCM commitments related to addressing human mobility challenges in the context of disasters under GCM Objectives 2 and 23 respectively (see Table 2 below).

The Policy Coherence for Migration and Development (PCMD) dashboards of indicators<sup>48</sup> constitute another relevant tool, which was developed by the Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) together with OECD and UNDP to help countries measure migration and development policy coherence and migration governance. The PCMD dashboards include a few indicators that look at policy coherence across climate change, migration and development sectors, as well as at policy measures to address cross-border disaster displacement. These indicators are of relevance to commitments on human mobility in disaster and climate change

contexts under Objectives 2 and 5 of the GCM.

Other methodologies of interest include the work of the SLYCAN Trust's Research & Knowledge Management Division aimed at identifying the extent of integration of human mobility considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted by the Parties to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC in 2020 and 2021.<sup>49</sup> This work is of relevance to action 18(i) under GCM Objective 2.

Finally, the Refugee Law Initiative has published commentary and guidance developed by academic experts to support the implementation of the GCM in line with human rights obligations.<sup>50</sup> For each GCM objective, national implementation targets have been proposed, along with suggested possible indicators. For the Objectives of relevance to human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change, the commentators identify key human rights, humanitarian principles and other international legal obligations of relevance to particular dimensions covered by the objectives. While this offers a useful checklist of key human rights considerations and obligations to take into account when implementing these commitments, no specific indicators are suggested to help to take stock of the type of measures and practices put in place by Member States to implement the concrete actions outlined under each Objective.

**Table 2.** Examples of existing monitoring frameworks, indicators and methodologies of relevance to monitoring policy efforts to address human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change<sup>51</sup>

45 SDG Indicator 10.7.2 metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-07-02.pdf>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

46 Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: [https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202021%20refinement\\_Eng.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202021%20refinement_Eng.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022.

47 Sendai Framework Monitor: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

48 PCMD Dashboards of Indicators: <https://www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/KNOMAD-dashboard.htm>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

49 SLYCAN Trust. (2021). Briefing Note: Human Mobility in Nationally Determined Contributions. Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change #4. Colombo, SLYCAN Trust (GTE) Ltd. Available at <https://www.slycantrust.org/knowledge-resources/human-mobility-in-nationally-determined-contributions>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

50 RLI Blog on Refugee Law and Forced Migration: The UN's Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Analysis of the Final Draft and Monitoring Implementation: <https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/themed-content/global-compact-for-migration/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

51 While many existing indicators, particularly under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are generally relevant to measuring progress and efforts in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, environmental management, or migration governance, this table only presents those existing indicators which have direct relevance to identifying instruments addressing the human mobility, disasters and climate change nexus.

Framework: Migration Governance Indicators	
Relevant indicator(s)	Several indicators under Domain 5 “Mobility Dimensions of Crises”
Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>These indicators study the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises, linked to either disasters, the environment and/or conflict. The questions are used to identify the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including whether humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens. For some areas, the indicators measure the comprehensiveness of measures, rather than simple availability.</p> <p>Data collected at national level by IOM and the Economist Impact in consultation with each participating government.</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ actions	Objective 2, actions 18.g; 18.i; 18.j; Objective 5, action 21.g; Objective 21: actions 37.a; 37.h
Link to more information and guidance	Information about MGI: <a href="https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators">https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators</a>
Framework: Sustainable Development Goals	
Relevant indicator(s)	Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>The methodology behind this indicator allows to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. The information collected seeks to identify both progress made and gaps, thus contributing to the evidence base for actionable recommendations for the implementation of SDG target 10.7 (Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies) under Goal 10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries).</p> <p>The indicator is based on 6 domains, each consisting of 5 sub-categories measuring the availability of specific measures. The domain of relevance to human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change is Domain 5:</p> <p>Does the Government take any of the following measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders?</p> <p><b>Sub-categories:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders</li> <li>Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care</li> <li>Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations</li> <li>A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters</li> <li>Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return</li> </ol> <p>Data collected through the UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development every two years and compiled by UNDESA, IOM and OECD.</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ actions	Objective 2, actions 18.g; 18.j; 18.k; Objective 5, action 21.g; Objective 21: action 37.a
Link to more information and guidance	SDG indicator 10.7.2 metadata: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-07-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-07-02.pdf</a>

Framework: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	
Relevant indicator(s)	<p>E-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (also used in the 2030 Agenda global indicator framework for Goal 1 No Poverty - indicator 1.5.3; Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, indicator 11.b.1; and Goal 13 Climate Action, indicator 13.1.2).</p> <p>F-1 Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.</p> <p>F-5 Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.</p> <p>F-8 Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.</p>
Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>These indicators serve to monitor and report on progress in achieving the global targets E and F of Sendai framework (Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; Global target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030)</p> <p>E-1 includes 10 quantitative sub-indicators assessing the level of implementation of the ten key elements of a DRR strategy as defined by SFDRR.</p> <p>Data for E-1 collected and reported by relevant national competent bodies (where relevant, with the support of or based on data collected by intergovernmental agencies such as OECD, UNESCO).</p> <p>Indicators under Target F are based on existing figures for international and bilateral aid for DRR activities and capacity building.</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ action	Objective 2, actions 18.a; 18.h; 18.i; 18.j; Objective 23, action 39.b
Link to more information and guidance	<p>Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:</p> <p><a href="https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970">https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970</a></p>
Framework: KNOMAD Policy Coherence for Migration and Development (PCMD) Dashboards	
Relevant indicator(s)	<p>Indicator 1.7 for countries of origin and destination:</p> <p>“Migration is taken into account as a relevant factor in the environmental plan(s)/ strategy(ies) of the government, such as in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), disaster management planning, etc.”</p> <p>0 = no</p> <p>5 = migration considered in environmental plan(s)/strategy(ies)</p> <p>10 = migration defined as priority, strategic area, or objective in environmental plan(s)/ strategy(ies)</p> <p>Indicator 3.18 for countries of destination/ indicator 3.14 for countries of origin:</p> <p>“There is a policy on the protection or support of displaced people who move across international borders in response to environmental causes, such as natural disasters.”</p> <p>0 = no</p> <p>10 = yes</p>



Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>The PCMD indicators aim to measure the extent to which public policies and institutional arrangements are coherent with international norms and good practices in the area of migration governance and development. This includes national policy coherence across climate change, migration and development policies, as well as efforts to address cross-border disaster displacement. Two separate dashboards are available to take stock of migration governance from the perspective of countries of origin, and from the perspective of countries of destination.</p> <p>Indicator 1.7 measures the extent to which migration is taken into account in environmental plans and strategies. Indicators 3.18/3.14 measure the availability of policies to protect people displaced across borders in the context of disasters.</p> <p>Data collected at country level through national focal points and compiled and coded by the PCMD research team.</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ action	Objective 2, actions 18.i; 18.j; Objective 5, action 21.g
Link to more information and guidance	Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development: A new set of tested tools: <a href="https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/Measuring%20Policy%20Coherence%20for%20Migration%20and%20Development%20-%20A%20new%20set%20of%20tested%20tools-July%202020.pdf">https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/Measuring%20Policy%20Coherence%20for%20Migration%20and%20Development%20-%20A%20new%20set%20of%20tested%20tools-July%202020.pdf</a>
Framework: SLYCAN Trust Briefing Note on Human Mobility in Nationally Determined Contributions	
Relevant indicator(s)	Integration of human mobility dimensions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>Rather than offering a monitoring framework, this was a one-time exercise which measured the extent to which different dimensions of human mobility have been integrated in the revised, updated and newly submitted NDCs in 2020-2021.</p> <p>Each NDC was reviewed to identify references to migration, disaster displacement and planned relocation, with three possible classifications: "No reference", "Mentioned", "Concrete provisions".</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ action	Objective 2, actions 18.a; 18.i
Link to more information and guidance	Briefing Note: <a href="https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/environmentalmigration/files/Briefing%20Note%20-%20Human%20Mobility%20in%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions.pdf">https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/environmentalmigration/files/Briefing%20Note%20-%20Human%20Mobility%20in%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions.pdf</a>
Framework: Refugee Law Initiative Blog: The UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Analysis of the Final Draft and Monitoring Implementation	
Relevant indicator(s)	N/A
Purposes, methodology and sources	<p>The analysis provided by academic experts contributing to this blog examines each GCM Objective through the lens of international legal obligations of States, and offers examples of indicators serving to measure compliance of national GCM implementation efforts with key human rights obligations, humanitarian principles and other key international legal frameworks.</p> <p>The implications of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation are only considered in the analysis of Objective 2.</p> <p>For Objective 2, rather than providing specific indicators, the analysis offers recommendations on possible actions that States can undertake to meet their obligations, specific rights and considerations to take into account, as well as useful guidance that can be followed.</p>
Relevant GCM objective/ action	Available for all relevant GCM objectives

Link to more information and guidance	<p>Objective 2: <a href="https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/08/08/gcm-indicators-objective-2-minimize-the-adverse-drivers-and-structural-factors-that-compel-people-to-leave-their-country-of-origin/">https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/08/08/gcm-indicators-objective-2-minimize-the-adverse-drivers-and-structural-factors-that-compel-people-to-leave-their-country-of-origin/</a></p> <p>Objective 5: <a href="https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/05/01/gcm-indicators-objective-5-enhance-availability-and-flexibility-of-pathways-for-regular-migration/">https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/05/01/gcm-indicators-objective-5-enhance-availability-and-flexibility-of-pathways-for-regular-migration/</a></p> <p>Objective 21: <a href="https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/04/16/gcm-indicators-objective-21-cooperate-in-facilitating-safe-and-dignified-return-and-readmission-as-well-as-sustainable-reintegration/">https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/04/16/gcm-indicators-objective-21-cooperate-in-facilitating-safe-and-dignified-return-and-readmission-as-well-as-sustainable-reintegration/</a></p> <p>Objective 23: <a href="https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/07/02/gcm-indicators-objective-23-strengthen-international-cooperation-and-global-partnerships-for-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration/">https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/07/02/gcm-indicators-objective-23-strengthen-international-cooperation-and-global-partnerships-for-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration/</a></p>
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A number of additional monitoring frameworks and methodologies were consulted as part of the literature review that was conducted to inform the development of the present analytical framework. These included OHCHR's Guide to Measurement and Implementation of Human Rights Indicators,<sup>52</sup> the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework,<sup>53</sup> the Brookings-LSE Indicators for Measuring the Exercise of National Responsibility for Addressing Internal Displacement,<sup>54</sup> JIPS Durable Solutions Indicators,<sup>55</sup> and the Migrant Rights Database Coding Instrument developed by the International Migrants Bill of Rights

(IMBR) Initiative and KNOMAD.<sup>56</sup> While these frameworks offered valuable guidance and insights into possible methodologies for policy monitoring and indicator development, none of them included specific indicators that could be directly applied to monitor the implementation of GCM commitments related specifically to addressing human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change.

The present analytical framework draws on the guidance provided by these frameworks and builds on existing relevant indicators identified above to offer a possible approach for monitoring and reporting on these specific commitments.

## 3.2

### PROPOSED APPROACH AND INDICATORS

The analytical framework, presented in Annex A to this document, focuses on the 12 actions under the four GCM Objectives identified as most relevant to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts, presented in section II.ii above.

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- 52 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). (2012). Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation. Geneva, United Nations. Available at [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human\\_rights\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf). Accessed 26 January 2022.
- 53 UNHCR. (2019). Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework. Geneva, UNHCR. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/5cf907854.pdf>. Accessed 26 January 2022; and UNHCR. (2021). Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report. Geneva, UNHCR.
- 54 Brookings-LSE. (2011). From Responsibility to Response: Assessing National Approaches to Internal Displacement. Available at <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/From-Responsibility-to-Response-Nov-2011.pdf>. Accessed 26 January 2022.
- 55 JIPS Durable Solutions Indicators Guide: <https://www.jips.org/tools-and-guidance/durable-solutions-indicators-guide/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

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- 56 International Migrants Bill of Rights (IMBR) Initiative: <https://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/academics/centers-programs/international-migrants-bill-of-rights-program/>. Accessed 26 January 2022. See in particular Appendix C in KNOMAD Working Paper 34 "Migrant Rights Database": [https://issuu.com/gulchri/docs/knomad\\_working\\_paper\\_migrant\\_rights](https://issuu.com/gulchri/docs/knomad_working_paper_migrant_rights). Accessed 26 January 2022.



Each of the 12 actions is analysed in relation to key international legal obligations (including human rights obligations) and possible effective practices, and at least one indicator is proposed for each action to help to take stock of national efforts to support its implementation. A total of 29 indicators is currently proposed across the 12 actions.<sup>57</sup>

Indicators are designed taking into consideration available guidance for indicator development, including the GCM implementation guidance developed by the UN Migration Network Core Working Group 2.2: GCM National Implementation Plans and its checklist for developing indicators.<sup>58</sup> In particular, the proposed indicators are based, where possible, on existing indicators available under other existing global monitoring frameworks; are consistent with relevant international standards; build on available data collection processes and sources; and follow available internationally set terminology and definitions on human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts. Each indicator is accompanied by a brief description of metadata and methodology, including the proposed guiding questions, scoring system, possible sources, and available guidance for the implementation of the relevant commitment.

Given the objective of the present analytical framework, which is to support the establishment of a baseline and facilitate future monitoring and reporting of national-level implementation of commitments related to addressing human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change, at this stage the indicators focus on structural and process-related parameters, and do not capture outcomes (see Limitations section below).<sup>59</sup> In line with the GCM, a qualitative approach is prioritized in this framework in order to identify the scope of actions implemented by States. However, whenever possible, quantitative

elements have been included in the proposed measurement methodologies to measure the extent or comprehensiveness of actions, rather than simply their existence through binary (yes/no) measurements. This is intended to allow to measure progress over time. In addition, quantitative aspects will also be analysed when aggregating the results at regional and global levels as part of the baseline analysis.<sup>60</sup>

The indicators were presented and reviewed at a workshop, and subsequently revised in consultation with experts in the area of human mobility, disasters and climate change in November 2021. As a first step, the framework will be tested in its entirety on 1-3 pilot countries in January 2022 in order to further validate the indicators.

### 3.3

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The overall research phase of this project will focus on identifying existing instruments and specific provisions included in national policies and legislation, as well as examples of relevant national and regional policy instruments and practices (see Section II.iii.) supporting the implementation of commitments relating to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts under the GCM in accordance with the analytical framework above. The initial database compiled as part of this exercise will serve to establish a preliminary baseline which will allow to analyse existing relevant policy and legal instruments and practices addressing this thematic area, to analyse the extent to which they meet the commitments made under the GCM, to identify knowledge and implementation gaps, and, in the future, to monitor and report progress in the implementation of the GCM.

Recognising the wealth of existing (past and ongoing) research and mapping efforts conducted by intergovernmental actors, international organizations, non-governmental actors, and academics specialising in the areas of migration, displacement, disasters, climate

<sup>57</sup> Subject to validation by the Reference Group.

<sup>58</sup> United Nations Migration Network (UNMN). (2020). Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders.

<sup>59</sup> In line with the OHCHR Human Rights Indicators Guide to Measurement and Implementation and the GCM implementation guidance, structural indicators “reflect the adoption of legal instruments” and process indicators “measure ongoing efforts to transform GCM objectives into desired results” (see p. 43 of the GCM implementation guidance, above n 58).

<sup>60</sup> Global level aggregation and comparison is meant to identify global progress and regional trends; the framework and baseline mapping are not meant to rank or compare countries’ individual progress.

change and environmental degradation, the baseline mapping exercise will involve two phases. The first phase will seek to consolidate existing results of global research and mapping efforts identifying relevant national migration, disaster risk reduction, climate change and other policies and legislation of relevance to this project, based on a literature review and compilation of data from different sources into a single centralized database.

The second phase will aim to complement past research findings with updated, more advanced research of policy and legal instruments and specific provisions in up to 30 countries, including through a review of primary sources (national policy and legislation documents). In addition, as part of this data collection process, qualitative and quantitative country-level or topic-specific information will be identified and selected to inform the preparation of national and thematic case studies or snapshots to be included in the baseline analysis.

### a. Global compilation

A first global compilation will constitute the overall basis for the baseline mapping of national legal and policy instruments and practices of relevance to the commitments under the GCM related to human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts.

This compilation will be based on the review of existing relevant mapping exercises and literature. Main documents of relevance for this desk review include the Nansen Initiative regional consultations' background papers and Volume II of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; The Atlas of Environmental Migration; outputs under relevant activities of first phase of implementation of the WIM Task Force on Displacement;<sup>61</sup> the PDD baseline mapping of disaster risk reduction strategies integrating

human mobility concerns;<sup>62</sup> the set of studies on planned relocation in the context of hazards and climate change produced by PDD, Kaldor Centre, IOM and GIZ;<sup>63</sup> the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change Country Profiles;<sup>64</sup> the IOM Migration Governance Profiles;<sup>65</sup> Submissions to the Call for Inputs by the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of the Internally Displaced Persons on "Internal displacement in the context of the slow-onset adverse effect of climate change";<sup>66</sup> OHCHR reports on human rights, climate change and migration;<sup>67</sup> the SLYCAN Trust Briefing Note on Human Mobility in Nationally Determined Contributions;<sup>68</sup> reports and relevant documentation from IOM, PDD and other international and regional workshops on Disaster Displacement and Migration, Environment and Climate Change and relevant projects; regional reports published in relation to the 2020-2021 GCM Regional Review Process, as well as academic literature providing country, regional and global reviews of national and regional

61 In particular, mapping exercises under Activity I.1 and Activity II.4 of the WIM TFD 2017-2018 Workplan: see IOM, above n 19, and UNHCR. (2018). Mapping of Existing International/Regional Guidance/Tools on Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Displacement and Durable Solutions Activity II.4. Task Force on Displacement; as well as external submissions to the TFD Stakeholder Meeting, available at <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/policy/task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting-%E2%80%9CRecommendations-integrated-approaches-avert>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

62 Yonetani, M. (2018). Mapping the Baseline – To What Extent Are Displacement and Other Forms of Human Mobility Integrated in National and Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies? Geneva, Platform on Disaster Displacement. Available at <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/drrmapping>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

63 Bower and Weerasinghe, above n 9; IOM (2022). Leaving Place, Restoring Home II: A Review of French, Spanish and Portuguese Literature on Planned Relocation in the Context of Hazards, Disasters, and Climate Change. Geneva, IOM; Weerasinghe, S. and Bower, E. (2021). Unpacking Spatial Complexity: Case studies of planned relocation with multiple origin and destination sites. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

64 Available at <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/country-profiles>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

65 Available at <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

66 Report and submissions available at [https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IDPersons/Pages/CallforInputs\\_IDPs\\_climate\\_change.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IDPersons/Pages/CallforInputs_IDPs_climate_change.aspx). Accessed 26 January 2022.

67 OHCHR. (2018). Addressing human rights protection gaps in the context of migration and displacement of persons across international borders resulting from the adverse effects of climate change and supporting the adaptation and mitigation plans of developing countries to bridge the protection gaps. UN Doc. A/HRC/38/21. Geneva, OHCHR; and OHCHR. (2021). Human Rights Climate Change and Migration in the Sahel. Geneva, OHCHR, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/HRAndClimateChange/Pages/HRCClimateChangeAndMigration.aspx>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

68 SLYCAN Trust, above n 49.

policy and legal instruments of relevance.<sup>69</sup> Institutional and academic experts will be consulted, for example through the Reference Group established as part of this project as well as the PDD Advisory Committee, to identify additional relevant sources, or to gain access to databases if available.

Based on this review, national (or where relevant, regional) policy and legal instruments corresponding to the criteria for selection defined in the analytical framework will be identified and systematically recorded. The compilation will include policy and legal instruments and practices developed both before and after the adoption of the GCM, provided that they are in effect at the time of the research – instruments that are not applicable anymore will not be included.

In order to structure this process, identified country/(regional)-level information will be compiled in a spreadsheet, which will record certain key characteristics and information for each national policy or legal instrument. The following type of information (where available and applicable) will be systematically recorded for each identified instrument:

- country name (or region, if applicable);
- geographic region (using the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use of the United Nations Statistics Division);<sup>70</sup>
- governance level (national/regional);
- title of policy/legislation;

- reference number;
- author (e.g. competent ministry or issuing body);
- year of issuance/publication;
- timeframe of applicability;
- type of instrument (e.g. (draft) law, policy, action plan, framework, strategy, white paper, programme, agreement, guideline, SOP, mechanism, fund, dialogue, platform, project, workshop, study, report);
- thematic policy area (e.g. migration, refugee protection, disaster response, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation/adaptation, environmental/ecosystem management, urban planning, rural development, poverty reduction, human rights, gender inclusion, cross-cutting);
- reference to the specific provisions addressing human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts and quote or translation of relevant excerpt (if available from secondary source, or from advanced mapping);
- relevant GCM objective/paragraph;
- corresponding indicator from proposed analytical framework;
- relevant score, where applicable and available;
- key words/topics addressed (e.g. migrants, IDPs, planned relocation, gender, children and youth, human rights);
- link to source

69 For example, Burson, Bedford and Bedford, above n 35; Cantor, above n 35; Cantor, D. (2018). Cross-Border Displacement, Climate Change and Disasters: Latin America and the Caribbean: Study Prepared for UNHCR and PDD at Request of Governments Participating in the 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action. Geneva, PDD; Cantor, D. (2015). Law, Policy and Practice Concerning the Humanitarian Protection of Aliens on a Temporary Basis in the Context of Disasters. Geneva, The Nansen Initiative; Méndez, above n 35; Scott, M. (2020). The role of national law and policy in addressing displacement in the context of disasters and climate change in Asia and the Pacific. In M. Scott and A. Salamanca (Eds.) Climate Change, Disasters and Internal Displacement in Asia and the Pacific: A Human Rights-Based Approach. Abingdon, Routledge; Serraglio, D. A. (2020). The LFDD - human mobility nexus in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean: A review of national policy and legal frameworks. Discussion Paper 22/2020. Bonn, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE); Wood, T. (2019). The Role of Free Movement of Persons Agreements in Addressing Disaster Displacement: A Study of Africa. Geneva, PDD.

70 Classification of countries by region available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>. Accessed 14 December 2021.

In this first stage, the data collection and coding will be based solely on the secondary sources identified during the literature review, rather than on an in-depth review of each policy and legal document. Consequently, some of the fields proposed above may remain blank for lack of information available in the reviewed source. In particular, at this stage, indicators defined in the analytical framework will only be populated if the information is readily available from the secondary sources used.

## b. Detailed review for selected countries

In the second phase of the research, the analytical framework will be applied in its entirety to 3 pilot countries before a more advanced baseline mapping is conducted for a selection of up to 30

countries (selection criteria are presented below). This advanced mapping will seek to obtain the following information to complement the data recorded in the initial global compilation:

- more recent relevant national policies, legislation or measures that had not been covered in past compilations and policy reviews and as such not included in the global compilation, in particular, instruments developed as part of the implementation of the GCM;
- information required in order to populate key fields in the global database, where such information was absent from secondary sources;
- data for a selection of priority indicators (identified in the validation phase);
- examples of effective practices for case studies.

Information on more recent policies, legislation and measures will be obtained through global online policy and law databases (such as the IFRC Disaster Law Database, ILO NATLEX database, FAOLEX database),<sup>71</sup> national document repositories and other relevant sources identified through consultations with national experts, academic researchers and practitioners, including from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Examples of possible sources include the IOM Environmental Migration Portal,<sup>72</sup> the PDD Resources webpage,<sup>73</sup> the UN Migration Network Hub and other UNMN resources,<sup>74</sup> PreventionWeb (knowledge platform for disaster risk reduction),<sup>75</sup> the GMDAC Migration Data Portal,<sup>76</sup> the GFMD Documents

Library<sup>77</sup>, the ILO Good Practices database<sup>78</sup> and other relevant online repositories.

Data to inform the indicators measurement and examples of effective practices will be obtained from existing sources identified in the analytical framework, where available, and through national document review and, where possible, through consultations with national governmental counterparts and experts. For each country, policy and legal instruments and practices will be reviewed on the basis of the indicators, guiding questions and measurement methodology presented in the analytical framework, and will be coded accordingly.

Since available resources currently do not allow a full analysis for all the indicators presented in the analytical framework, the present baseline mapping exercise will prioritize a more limited selection of indicators to be defined during the validation phase.<sup>79</sup> It is hoped that additional resources and partnerships will allow further research in the future to support a baseline mapping for the remaining indicators.

National and regional practices identified during this phase and deemed particularly relevant to prioritised thematic issues in line with key GCM principles, such as gender responsiveness, human rights-based approaches, child sensitivity, or policies and legislation promoting integrated, cross-cutting and innovative measures contributing to enhanced migration governance, climate change action and sustainable development, will be considered to be presented in the form of case studies or snapshots. These examples will not be restricted to the indicators selected for the detailed baseline mapping, and may also include examples of measures related to other relevant actions.

The findings of the global compilation and the detailed baseline mapping will be presented in a final analytical synthesis report, which will provide

71 IFRC Disaster Law Database available at <https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/disaster-law-database>; ILO NATLEX database available at [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p\\_lang=en](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en); FAOLEX database available at <https://www.fao.org/faolex/en/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

72 At <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

73 At <https://disasterdisplacement.org/resources>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

74 At <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

75 At <https://www.preventionweb.net/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

76 At <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

77 At <https://www.gfmd.org/docs>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

78 At <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.home>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

79 The selection could for example be limited to indicators under Objectives 5 and 21, as well as some indicators related to actions 18(g) and 18(l) under Objective 2, which focus on migration policy and legislation and are of most relevance to national migration governance actors.

an overview of key quantitative and qualitative trends, types of existing policy and legal instruments of relevance to this thematic area, the extent to which they meet the commitments made under the GCM (in line with the indicators of the analytical framework), as well as main knowledge and implementation gaps and challenges, to the extent possible within the limitation and constraints presented below.

### Country selection

The in-depth baseline mapping based on the analytical framework will cover up to 30 countries, to be selected in consultation with key stakeholders. To inform the selection, a preliminary draft list of 37 countries (Table 3 below) has been identified based on a number of pragmatic and practical considerations, which include the following criteria:

existence of relevant policies and legislation, identified through existing literature and through the voluntary GCM review reports;

relevance and sufficiency of data available from existing policy reviews and mapping exercises and/or access to documentation or alternative reliable sources of information;

Member State's interest and engagement in the issue of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts, for example through their membership and active engagement in relevant regional and international processes, such as the PDD,<sup>80</sup> MICIC,<sup>81</sup> GCM Champion initiative,<sup>82</sup> countries of implementation of IOM Migration,

Environment and Climate Change policy projects,<sup>83</sup> and countries participating in the MGI process,<sup>84</sup> among others;

- geographical location and vulnerability to disaster risks and to the effects of climate change and their impacts on human mobility;
- overall geographical balance across regions;
- language capacities and limitations of the research team in view of the review of national documents.

The preliminary list below is to be refined further in consultation with partners during the validation phase in line with the criteria above, and to limit the number of countries to 30. The final list of countries may also change during the course of the data collection process if available data is deemed insufficient, or in case of difficulties in accessing relevant documents.

80 The PDD Steering Group is composed of 18 Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, European Union, Fiji (Chair), France (Vice-Chair), Germany, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland. In addition, members of the PDD Group of Friends may also be considered. For more information: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/about-us>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

81 The MICIC Initiative was a government-led process co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines. For more information: <https://micicinitiative.iom.int/about-micic/approach>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

82 At present, there are 23 GCM Champion countries: Africa (Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal); Asia/Pacific (Cambodia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand); Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico); West Asia (Iraq); Western Europe and Other Group (Canada, Portugal). For more information: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/champion-countries-initiative#>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

83 In 2018, IOM reported activities on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in 53 countries. For more information: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects> and IOM 110th Council Report, available at <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-and-migration-environment-and-climate-change-mecc>. Accessed 26 January 2022.

84 National Migration Profiles are available at [www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0). Accessed 26 January 2022.

**Table 3.** Preliminary proposal of countries considered for inclusion in the detailed baseline mapping<sup>85</sup>

No.	Region	Country	Rationale
1	Americas	Argentina	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent regional policy development. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
2	Asia	Bangladesh	Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
3	Africa	Burkina Faso	Included in previous mapping exercises. MGI assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
4	Americas	Canada	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
5	Americas	Chile	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent regional policy development.
6	Americas	Colombia	Included in previous mapping exercises. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
7	Pacific	Cook Islands	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development.
8	Americas	Costa Rica	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
9	Africa	Egypt	Included in previous mapping exercises. GCM champion country.
10	Americas	El Salvador	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
11	Africa	Ethiopia	Included in previous mapping exercises. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
12	Pacific	Fiji	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development. Chair/Member of PDD Steering Group
13	Europe	France	Evidence of recent national policy development. Vice-Chair/Member of PDD Steering Group.
14	Europe	Georgia	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development.
15	Europe	Germany	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.

<sup>85</sup> This list is provisional and subject to change following consultations with partners during the validation phase.



16	Africa	Ghana	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
17	Americas	Guatemala	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
18	Americas	Haiti	Included in previous mapping exercises.
19	Africa	Kenya	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
20	Pacific	Marshall Islands	Included in previous mapping exercises.
21	Americas	Mexico	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
22	Africa	Mozambique	Included in previous mapping exercises.
23	Asia	Nepal	Included in previous mapping exercises. GCM champion country. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
24	Pacific	New Zealand	Included in previous mapping exercises. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
25	Pacific	Papua New Guinea	Included in previous mapping exercises.
26	Americas	Peru	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
27	Asia	Philippines	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country. Co-chaired MICIC. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
28	Americas	Saint Lucia	Included in previous mapping exercises.
29	Africa	Senegal	Included in previous mapping exercises. Member of PDD Steering Group. GCM champion country.
30	Europe	Spain	Included in previous mapping exercises.
31	Europe	Sweden	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.
32	Pacific	Tonga	Included in previous mapping exercises. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
33	Asia	Tajikistan	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
34	Africa	Uganda	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5.

35	Americas	USA	Included in previous mapping exercises. Evidence of recent national policy development. Co-chaired MICIC.
36	Pacific	Vanuatu	Included in previous mapping exercises. <a href="#">MGI</a> assessment conducted covering dimension 5. Evidence of recent national policy development. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.
37	Asia	Vietnam	Included in previous mapping exercises. Reported on related topics in GCM regional review.

### 3.3

#### LIMITATIONS

The present analytical framework constitutes a first attempt at defining a monitoring and reporting framework with indicators to support the review of GCM commitments related to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts. It should thus be considered as a living tool, to be adjusted in line with the results of different rounds of testing, as well as with the evolving needs and stages of the GCM implementation and review process.

Rather than providing a comprehensive set of indicators for each relevant objective and action, the framework proposes some key elements for Member States to consider under main relevant commitments as a first step to constituting a baseline and monitoring and reporting further progress towards their implementation as part of voluntary national reviews. Given that every country's context is unique, involving different migration challenges and opportunities, as well as different capacities, resources and institutional mechanisms, the implementation of GCM commitments requires tailored solutions and approaches adapted to the national and local context. The indicators provided in this analytical framework may therefore be more or less relevant according to specific country contexts and stage of GCM implementation, and may need to be adapted or interpreted accordingly. Furthermore, additional actions and measures of relevance to addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts may also be implemented by States under other GCM objectives and actions, which are not currently covered in this analytical framework. For example,

there is much scope for innovative action in research and data (Objective 1), for addressing and reducing vulnerabilities in migration (Objective 7), or in the area of migrant and diaspora engagement, contributions and skills development in support of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts (Objectives 16, 18, 19, 20). In the future, the analytical framework could be expanded to take stock of effective practices in these areas, and to encourage States and other stakeholders to integrate environmental and climate change considerations into other areas of migration governance.

At present, the analytical framework focuses on national level implementation by Member States, and, except for a few specific indicators, is not adapted for reporting at other levels (sub-national, local), or for capturing implementation efforts of other stakeholders (e.g. migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media, intergovernmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as per GCM para. 44). In a follow up to this project, the framework could be expanded to capture different levels of implementation by a wider range of stakeholders.

Similarly, at this early stage of GCM implementation, the analytical framework focuses on structural and process-related elements, and does not seek to assess outcome-level indicators, or to assess the quality or effectiveness of measures. The primary aim of this baseline mapping exercise is to identify whether countries have instruments and tools that support the implementation of relevant GCM commitments, and to some extent assess the relevance of provisions. At a later stage of the GCM implementation review process, the



indicators framework would need to be revised to better measure the quality, implementation, impact and outcomes of policy and legal instruments and practices. In the meantime, some of these aspects may be examined as part of the country case studies to be included in the baseline mapping, if relevant information is identified during the research phase.

In order to support alignment with key cross-cutting GCM principles such as gender responsiveness, human rights-based approaches and child-sensitivity, the framework encourages the use of specific markers (see Annexes A and B), which could be applied during the review of instruments and practices. Additional indicators focusing specifically on cross-cutting issues within each GCM action could be developed and added to the framework in the future. At this stage, as part of the present baseline mapping, such cross-cutting issues will be highlighted to the extent possible as part of thematic or country case studies.

Finally, accessibility and availability of national-level data to monitor and report on these indicators may vary from one country to the other depending on available resources and capacities, including public access to official government documents, as well as limitations in terms of language skills of the researchers. This may have implications for the comparability of results between countries, at regional and global level. Comparability may be further undermined by differences in terminology used in different countries and documents, as explained in section II.i.c above. Taking these possible limitations into account, whenever possible, this project proposes indicators which build on other existing global monitoring frameworks, reporting processes and available data sources. For some indicators, comparable data may still be difficult to collect, and it is hoped that, for any follow-up project, multi-stakeholder efforts could help fill any identified gaps to support national reporting efforts.

# ANNEX A

## Analytical Framework and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of GCM commitments related to Addressing Human Mobility Challenges in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Note: the proposed indicators are national- (and in some cases, regional-) level indicators intended to support the mapping of country-level implementation of GCM commitments. They are not intended to be directly used to measure global-level progress in the implementation of

GCM commitments; however, the information collected at the national level will help in the future to identify levels of implementation and progress made at the global level.

In addition to the indicators proposed below for each relevant GCM action to help to identify relevant instruments, the use of the following markers is encouraged to help to measure the alignment of identified instruments to GCM principles related to human rights, gender responsiveness, child sensitivity and whole-of-government (with focus on local governance):

Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	Child Sensitivity Marker	Local Governance Marker
A. Significant integration of human rights in the instrument	A. Significant integration of gender considerations in the instrument	A. Significant integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	A. Significant integration of local governance dimensions
B. Partial integration of human rights in the instrument	B. Partial integration of gender considerations in the instrument	B. Partial integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	B. Partial integration of local governance dimensions
C. No integration of human rights in the instrument	C. No integration of gender considerations in the instrument	C. No integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	C. No integration of local governance dimensions

The scoring methodology for these markers is provided in a separate annex (Annex B).

### Objective 2:

Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

We commit to create conducive political, economic, social and environmental conditions for people to lead peaceful, productive and sustainable lives in their own country and to fulfil their personal aspirations, while ensuring that desperation and deteriorating environments do not compel them to seek a livelihood elsewhere through irregular migration. We further commit to ensure timely and full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to build upon and invest in the implementation of other existing frameworks, in order to enhance the overall impact of the Global Compact to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.

### Para. 18(a)

#### GCM text

Promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the commitment to reach the furthest behind first, as well as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	<p>In line with the GCM guiding principle of a Whole-of-government approach, governments should ensure policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government (GCM, para. 15). It is therefore important that national instruments governing migration consider the links to other key international policy commitments, the implementation of which can contribute to minimizing the adverse drivers of migration. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the key framework to guide efforts to minimize such drivers through sustainable development, poverty reduction and the commitment to leave no one behind, including in the face of disaster risk and climate change. As part of Goal 10 to “Reduce inequality”, it promotes orderly, safe and regular migration, while Goal 13 focuses on ‘Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’.</p> <p>The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016 and is an instrument within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Building on the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement gathers all nations around the common goal of undertaking ambitious actions to fight climate change and adapt to its consequences.</p> <p>Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City in 2015, and subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015, the Sendai Framework presents a roadmap for enhancing the safety and resilience of our communities, including addressing disaster-induced human mobility. It is the first significant agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and lays out concrete steps for safeguarding development gains from the threat of disaster.</p> <p>Together, these two instruments – acting hand in hand with the 2030 Agenda – are the two key international frameworks of reference to guide action to minimize the disaster and climate change related adverse drivers compelling people to leave their country.</p>
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Structural]</b></p> <p><b>1.1.</b> Integration of commitments related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and/or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in national migration policy instruments.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>1.1.</b> Do national migration policies, strategies or GCM implementation plans refer to issues or include commitments related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and/or the Sendai Framework for DRR, or of specific goals, decisions, targets or commitments under these instruments?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>1.1.</b> Yes or no.</p> <p>Yes= at least one identified national migration policy, strategy or GCM implementation plan includes references to commitments or issues related to the implementation of these agendas.</p> <p>No= no relevant references.</p> <p>If ‘yes’, qualitative information about the instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>1.1.</b> Review of national migration policy instruments.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>UNMN, Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders</p>

Para. 18(g)	
GCM text	Account for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Guidelines).
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	The human rights of all persons affected by disasters, including migrants, must be protected, in line with State obligations under human rights and humanitarian law (including the International Law Commission Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters (A/71/10) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016 (A/CN.4/703), as well as SFDRR and the State-led (non-binding) MICIC guidelines, which provide specific recommendations for the protection of migrants in the context of disasters. The latter include recognizing migrants as a specific group in national preparedness and emergency response laws, policies and programmes (guideline 4), as well as provision of information, assistance, and empowerment/engagement of migrants in preparedness and response. Migrants, especially those in irregular situations, may face particularly vulnerable situations and have specific needs in the event of a disaster due to language barriers, risks of discrimination and unequal access to relief and key services and information.
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>2.1.</b> Existence of provisions in relevant national legal and policy instruments promoting the consideration of the human rights, specific needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of migrants in disaster preparedness and response</p> <p><b>2.2.</b> Integration of considerations regarding the human rights, specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrant populations into national operational frameworks and tools for disaster preparedness and response</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>2.1.</b> Do national policies, strategies or laws governing migration, disaster preparedness and response include provisions of relevance to addressing the rights and needs of migrants and the vulnerable situations they face in the context of disasters? Such provisions could range from broad provisions for non-discrimination, to concrete references or provisions for assistance to and protection of migrants during disasters (e.g. through actions addressing the specific rights and needs of migrants, including as related to language, equal access to rights, assistance, basic services etc.)?</p> <p><b>2.2.</b> Do national operational disaster preparedness and response systems, programmes or practical guidance material such as guidelines, SOPs, manuals, plans take into consideration the rights and needs of migrants and the vulnerable situations they face? Provisions can be minor (e.g. migrants mentioned as group of concern) or advanced (e.g. concrete measures for migrant protection).</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>2.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= migrant rights, needs and vulnerabilities in disaster contexts explicitly recognized and provisions to address them included.</p> <p>No= no consideration.</p> <p>Partially= simple mention of migrants as group of concern, or some broad provisions of relevance included (e.g. non-discrimination, equal rights and access to assistance for all people regardless of nationality).</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>2.2.</b> Yes or no.</p> <p>Yes= migrant rights, needs and vulnerabilities explicitly recognized and provisions to address them included in disaster management operational frameworks tools.</p> <p>No= no consideration.</p> <p>If 'yes', qualitative information about the framework/tool and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>2.1.</b> IFRC Disaster Law Database, national websites and consultations with national DRM actors – scan national laws for 'migr*' and related search terms; MICIC <a href="#">repository</a> of practices; national MGI profiles.</p> <p><b>2.2.</b> MICIC <a href="#">repository</a> of practices; consultations with national DRM actors; national MGI profiles.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p><a href="#">MICIC Guidelines</a>; <a href="#">MICIC Toolkit for Implementation</a>; <a href="#">Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</a>; <a href="#">SACM and RCM Regional Guides to Effective Practices: protection for persons moving across borders in the context of disasters</a></p>
Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation	
Para. 18(h)	
GCM text	<p>Strengthen joint analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand, predict and address migration movements, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, as well as other precarious situations, while ensuring effective respect for and protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrant.</p>
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	<p>Despite significant progress in research and data collection efforts on the links between migration, disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, data on cross-border migration trends in the context of disasters and climate change remain limited. Paragraph 14(f) of the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework under the UNFCCC called for 'measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at national, regional and international levels'. The Recommendations from the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts on integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change adopted in COP24 Decision 10/CP.24 invite States 'To enhance research, data collection, risk analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand and manage human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change' (paragraph 1.g.ii in the Annex of Decision 10/CP.24). Joint research and information sharing efforts between countries can help identify migration trends associated with disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, which can in turn inform relevant policies and measures to address related migration governance challenges and their root causes, address the needs of migrants and protect their rights.</p>
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>Structural]</b></p> <p><b>3.1.</b> Existence of provisions in relevant national policy instruments aimed to strengthen transboundary cooperation for research, analysis and information sharing on migration trends in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation.</p>

Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>3.2.</b> Existence of national data collection and information sharing systems to provide evidence for decision-making on human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p> <p><b>3.3.</b> Existence of provisions in relevant regional policy instruments applicable to the country aimed to strengthen transboundary cooperation for research, analysis and information sharing on migration trends in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation.</p> <p><b>3.4.</b> Participation in regional data collection and information sharing systems to provide evidence for decision-making on human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>3.1.</b> Do relevant national migration, climate change, environmental, sustainable development or disaster risk management policies, strategies or plans include provisions to enhance transboundary cooperation for research, analysis and information sharing on human mobility trends in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation? Policies/strategies can include limited provisions (e.g. general statement on the need to strengthen research; recognition of the importance of transboundary cooperation on research/information sharing), or concrete provisions (e.g. specific joint research/analysis roadmap, designation of responsible institutions, dedicated budget).</p> <p><b>3.2.</b> Are there systems in place at the national level for systematic data collection on disasters, climate change, migration and/or displacement which could support efforts to map, understand and predict risks and trends, and inform measures to address human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation?</p> <p><b>3.3.</b> Do regional migration, climate change, environmental, disaster risk management, sustainable development policies, strategies or plans in which the country participates include provisions to enhance transboundary cooperation for research, analysis and information sharing on migration trends in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation? Policies/strategies can include limited provisions (e.g. general statement on the need to strengthen research; recognition of the importance of transboundary cooperation on research/information sharing), or advanced provisions (e.g. specific joint research/analysis roadmap, designation of responsible institutions, dedicated budget).</p> <p><b>3.4.</b> Are there regional operational data collection and information sharing systems, databases, observatories gathering data on migration and displacement in disaster and climate change contexts, in which the country participates? Are there regional forecasting systems and tools to anticipate migration and disaster displacement risks in which the country participates?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>3.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= national policy or legal instruments include provisions for transboundary research, data collection or information sharing on human mobility trends in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.</p> <p>No= no relevant provisions included.</p> <p>Partially= some provisions in place of partial relevance (e.g. provisions for national-level research or data collection on human mobility in disaster or climate change contexts but not on transboundary research and data collection cooperation; or provisions for transboundary research, data collection or information sharing on disasters or on human mobility, but not on the linkages between the two).</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the policy/strategy and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>3.2. Yes, no or partially.</b>  Yes= national system available for data collection directly relevant to population movement in disaster and climate change context available (e.g. systems monitoring or forecasting migration and displacement in disaster and climate change contexts).  No= no relevant system in place.  Partially= some systems in place of partial relevance (e.g. data collection on hazards, or data collection on population movement available, but not on population movement in disaster contexts).  If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified data collection systems is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>3.3. Yes, no or partially.</b>  Yes= regional policy instruments include provisions for transboundary research, data collection or information sharing on human mobility trends in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.  No= no relevant provisions available.  Partially= some provisions in place of partial relevance (e.g. provisions for transboundary research, data collection or information sharing on disasters or on human mobility, but not on the linkages between the two).  If 'yes', qualitative information about the policy/strategy and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>3.4. Yes, no or partially.</b>  Yes= participation in a regional system for data collection directly relevant to population movement in disaster and climate change context available (e.g. systems monitoring or forecasting migration and displacement in disaster and climate change contexts).  No= no relevant regional system in place in which the country participates.  Partially= some regional systems in place of partial relevance (e.g. data collection on hazards, or data collection on population movement available, but not on population movement in disaster contexts).  If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional data collection and information sharing system is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>3.1.</b> National policies; consultations with relevant governmental bodies/stakeholders; compilations of effective practices in national policymaking and data collection.</p> <p><b>3.2.</b> IOM <a href="#">projects database</a>; Compilations of effective practices in data collection; Consultations with relevant governmental bodies/stakeholders.</p> <p><b>3.3.</b> Websites of relevant regional organizations and initiatives; Consultations with relevant regional and national bodies.</p> <p><b>3.4.</b> Compilations of effective practices in data collection; Consultations with relevant governmental bodies.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) <a href="#">Training Manual</a> (Module 4: Data issues)</p> <p>GMG 2017 <a href="#">Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development</a></p> <p><a href="#">Measuring the Environmental Dimensions of Human Migration; a Demographer's Toolkit</a></p>



Para. 18(i)	
GCM text	Develop adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications for migration, while recognizing that adaptation in the country of origin is a priority.
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	This commitment is in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR, with UNFCCC adaptation and loss and damage agendas and obligations under the Paris Agreement (Article 7), and with UNCCD and Aichi (CBD) commitments. Strengthening adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the resilience of populations in the face of disasters and environmental degradation in the countries of origin is essential to minimize the negative impacts of disasters, climate change and environmental change on livelihoods, and thus prevent or minimize risks of displacement and precarious forms of migration. In parallel, facilitated migration can also constitute a coping strategy to help people diversify their livelihoods or to leave risk-prone areas, and could therefore be considered as part of adaptation and resilience strategies.
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<b>[Process]</b>  <b>4.1.</b> Integration of human mobility, disaster and climate change considerations in national instruments governing migration, sustainable development, adaptation and resilience to sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation.
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<b>4.1.</b> Do national migration policies, strategies, plans consider the implications of disasters and climate change on human mobility and possible solutions? Do national policies, strategies, plans or legal instruments to support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, to address environmental degradation, such as desertification, land or ecosystem degradation, drought, sea level rise, or to support sustainable development take into consideration the potential implications of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation for migration, displacement or planned relocation, including as an adaptation strategy? Examples of instruments could include national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions, drought response plans and strategies, ecosystem management policies, reforestation and land rehabilitation strategies, integrated coastal zone management plans and policies, disaster risk reduction strategies, poverty reduction strategies, sustainable development policies, and other relevant sectoral policies such as health, agriculture, rural and urban development, non-discrimination, housing.
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<b>4.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.  Yes= national migration, CCA, DRR or sustainable development instrument includes advanced provisions for cross-border human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts (e.g. concrete measures, targets or commitments to address cross-border displacement risks, to protect and support people on the move, to facilitate migration as a strategy to help people cope with climate change, or to build resilience of communities in the face of disasters and climate change).  No= no consideration of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.  Partially= minor or partially relevant provisions (e.g. instrument broadly acknowledges migration or displacement as a possible consequence of climate change; or migrants recognized as individuals facing vulnerable situations; or instrument includes advanced provisions addressing internal human mobility in disaster or climate change contexts, but does not address cross-border human mobility dimensions).  If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.

Sources of data	<p><b>4.1.</b> Reporting on UNFCCC and SDG (13.2.1) to help identify relevant policies for analysis of mobility integration; Climate Change Laws of the World database; UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan Central; Reporting on SDG indicator 15.9.1 (Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) and CBD indicator Aichi Target 2 (Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity in National Development Plans, poverty reduction strategies or other key development plans); possibly progress towards SDG target 15.3 to combat desertification; UNCCD Knowledge Hub; previous compilations of policy instruments, national MGI profiles, review of national policy and legal instruments; consultations with relevant national bodies.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p><a href="#">Adelphi report</a> 'Migration, environment and climate change: Responding via climate change adaptation policy'</p> <p><a href="#">Words into Action guidelines: Disaster displacement</a> for guidance on integrating disaster displacement into DRR laws, policies, strategies and plans (and related e-learning)</p> <p>IOM/CADRI human mobility and DRR tool</p> <p>SLYCAN Trust scoping paper and guidance on <a href="#">Integrating Human Mobility into Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans</a></p>
Para. 18(j)	
GCM text	<p>Integrate displacement considerations into disaster preparedness strategies and promote cooperation with neighbouring and other relevant countries to prepare for early warning, contingency planning, stockpiling, coordination mechanisms, evacuation planning, reception and assistance arrangements, and public information.</p>
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	<p>This commitment is in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR, which recognizes displacement as a major consequence of disasters and recognizes the need to manage displacement risk, including through transboundary cooperation. Displacement in the context of disasters may take place across borders, and require bilateral and regional collaboration to manage associated challenges and provide assistance to displaced populations.</p>
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>5.1.</b> Integration of displacement considerations into national disaster preparedness and response instrument.</p> <p><b>5.2.</b> Participation in regional or bilateral disaster preparedness cooperation efforts that address disaster displacement, including early warning, evacuation planning, reception and assistance.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>5.1.</b> Do national legislation, regulations, policies, strategies and plans on disaster preparedness and response consider displacement as a consequence of disasters? Do they propose measures to prevent and address displacement, such as provision of assistance to displaced people, durable solutions to displacement?</p> <p><b>5.2.</b> Does the country participate in any regional or bilateral disaster preparedness frameworks, mechanisms, initiatives (e.g. regional policies, strategies, cooperation agreements, operational mechanisms, SOPs, capacity building exercises) that include any provisions to address displacement, including through early warning mechanisms, evacuation planning, or reception and assistance in case of cross border displacement?</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>5.1. Yes, no or partially.</b>          Yes= national disaster preparedness instrument includes advanced relevant provisions (e.g. concrete measures, targets or commitments to prevent or address displacement and promote durable solutions).          No= no consideration of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.          Partially= minor relevant provisions (e.g. instrument notes displacement as a possible consequence of disasters but does not consider measures to address it; or includes provisions for evacuation but does not address displacement).          If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>5.2. Yes, no or partially.</b>          Yes= regional or bilateral disaster preparedness instrument/ initiative with provisions to address displacement in disaster contexts (e.g. cross-border disaster displacement reception and assistance arrangements, SOPs, capacity building exercises).          No= no relevant framework/provisions in place.          Partially= some instruments/initiatives in place of partial relevance (e.g. cooperation on disaster preparedness, but no specific provisions on displacement).          If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument or initiative is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>5.1.</b> IFRC Disaster Law Database, compilations of DRM policies integrating displacement; review of national instruments; consultations with relevant national bodies.</p> <p><b>5.2.</b> Compilations/ reviews of regional policies and practices; review of regional instruments/ frameworks in consultation with relevant partners/ stakeholders.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	IOM/CADRI human mobility and DRR/DRM tool
Para. 18(k)	
GCM text	Harmonize and develop approaches and mechanisms at the subregional and regional levels to address the vulnerabilities of persons affected by sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, by ensuring that they have access to humanitarian assistance that meets their essential needs with full respect for their rights wherever they are, and by promoting sustainable outcomes that increase resilience and self-reliance, taking into account the capacities of all countries involved.
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	States have an obligation to protect the human rights of people in the event of disasters in line with key human rights norms and standards and humanitarian principles. The International Law Commission Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters (A/71/10) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016 (A/CN.4/703) outline key human rights and duties relevant in the context of disasters. Ensuring that people affected by disasters receive adequate assistance and relief, that their vulnerabilities are addressed, and that long-term solutions to build their resilience in the face of future disasters are provided can help minimize risks of displacement and precarious forms of migration.

Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Structural]</b></p> <p><b>6.1.</b> Participation in subregional or regional cooperation efforts for humanitarian assistance to persons affected by sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters that take into account the human rights and particular vulnerabilities and needs of migrants and displaced people.</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> Participation in subregional or regional cooperation efforts to address the vulnerabilities and increase the resilience of persons affected by sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters that integrate human mobility considerations.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>6.1.</b> Does the country participate in any subregional or regional disaster relief/humanitarian assistance frameworks or mechanisms that include provisions of relevance to addressing the rights, needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and displaced people?</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> Does the country participate in any subregional or regional cooperation frameworks, agreements or initiatives on sustainable development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, or human rights protection in the context of disasters and climate change, which include specific provisions to reduce the risks of displacement or to promote migration-based strategies?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>6.1.</b> Yes, no or partially. Yes= participation in regional disaster response and relief instrument or mechanism with specific provisions for the protection of and assistance to migrants or displaced people. No= no relevant framework/provisions in place. Partially= some instruments/initiatives in place of partial relevance (e.g. cooperation on disaster relief, but no specific provisions for migrants or displaced people). If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument or initiative and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> Yes, no or partially. Yes= participation in regional sustainable development, CCA, DRR or human rights protection instrument or initiative with specific provisions on human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts (e.g. provisions to reduce the risk of displacement, address the vulnerabilities of displaced people and migrants, or to promote migration-based strategies). No= no relevant framework/provision in place. Partially= some instruments/initiatives in place of partial relevance (e.g. cooperation on sustainable development, CCA or DRR but no specific provisions on human mobility). If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument or initiative and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>6.1, 6.2.</b> Existing compilations/ mapping of regional practices (e.g. Atlas of Environmental Migration, NIPA Vol II); consultation with national and regional experts/stakeholders.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters (see also RLI <a href="#">GCM Commitment Objective 2 analysis</a>)</p> <p>IASC 2011 Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters and IASC Framework for Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement</p> <p>OHCHR report 'The slow onset effects of Climate Change and Human Rights Protection for cross-border migrants'</p> <p><a href="#">Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons 2020</a></p>

Para. 18(l)	
GCM text	Develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	Several global and regional initiatives have been promoting efforts to develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. These include the Nansen Initiative and its successor, the Platform on Disaster Displacement; intergovernmental organizations such as IOM and UNHCR, as well as regional consultative processes on migration and regional intergovernmental organizations in Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Some of these processes have resulted in the development of regional guidance or instruments promoting cooperation and coherent approaches to these challenges.
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>7.1.</b> Participation in regional or international inter-governmental processes and dialogues dedicated to the challenges of human mobility in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters.</p> <p><b>7.2.</b> Existence of regional instruments or guidance dedicated to addressing challenges of human mobility in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters.</p> <p><b>7.3.</b> Existence of explicit reference to the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change in relevant national policy and legal frameworks.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>7.1.</b> Does the country participate in regional or international consultative processes or dialogues that aim to develop approaches to address migration, displacement and planned relocation in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation (e.g. membership in PDD Steering Group or Group of Friends, membership in CVF; specific regional or international consultative platforms, forums and dialogues on disaster displacement)?</p> <p><b>7.2.</b> Has a regional instrument (framework, agreement) or guidance (e.g. guide to effective practices on cross border disaster displacement) dedicated to human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts been adopted by a regional body or as part of a regional cooperation process of which the country is a member?</p> <p><b>7.3.</b> Do national policy and legal instruments include a specific reference to NIPA or to the Nansen Initiative process, or related processes such as the work of the Platform on Disaster Displacement?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>7.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= consistent participation in active dedicated regional or international intergovernmental processes (e.g. ongoing policy dialogues and initiatives, PDD or CVF membership).</p> <p>No= no participation in any relevant processes.</p> <p>Partially= occasional or past participation in dedicated processes, in past (no longer active) dedicated regional or international inter-governmental processes (e.g. participation in the Nansen Initiative and endorsement of NIPA) or in partially relevant processes (processes that have addressed human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts but that do not primarily focus on those issues).</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified regional process and resulting outcome documents (declarations, reports) is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>7.2. Yes, no or partially.</b></p> <p>Yes= available regional instrument or guidance developed or adopted with participation of the country specifically dedicated to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p> <p>No= no available dedicated regional instrument or guidance.</p> <p>Partially= regional instrument or guidance available which is not specifically dedicated to this issue, but which includes provisions promoting joint coherent approaches to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p> <p>If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument or guidance is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database. Measured at country level through membership of country in regional body under which the instrument or guidance has been developed.</p> <p><b>7.3. Yes or no.</b></p> <p>Yes= at least one relevant national instrument includes a reference to the work and objectives of the Nansen Initiative, NIPA or Platform on Disaster Displacement.</p> <p>No= no such references included.</p> <p>If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>7.1.</b> Reports from regional meetings and initiatives, PDD and IOM reports, CVF.</p> <p><b>7.2.</b> Existing compilations/ mapping of regional practices (e.g. PDD, IOM, UNHCR mappings for the WIM/EXCOM Task Force on Displacement); review of regional instruments.</p> <p><b>7.3.</b> Review of national policy and legal instruments.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</p> <p>IOM MECC capacity building programme</p> <p><a href="#">ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All</a></p>
<p><b>Objective 5:</b> Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p> <p>We commit to adapt options and pathways for regular migration in a manner that facilitates labour mobility and decent work reflecting demographic and labour market realities, optimizes education opportunities, upholds the right to family life, and responds to the needs of migrants in a situation of vulnerability, with a view to expanding and diversifying availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration.</p>	
Para. 21(g)	
GCM text	<p>Develop or build on existing national and regional practices for admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to sudden-onset natural disasters and other precarious situations, such as by providing humanitarian visas, private sponsorships, access to education for children, and temporary work permits, while adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible.</p>
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	<p>Commitment in line with Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda recommendations. In situations where people are compelled to leave their country of origin in the event of a sudden-onset disaster, there are no clear provisions under international law to define their rights to enter or remain in another country. A legal protection gap exists, that needs to be addressed. Some States have developed innovative practice for admission and stay of migrants from countries affected by disasters, including specific provisions in national immigration and refugee law, as well as ad hoc measures.</p>

Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Structural]</b></p> <p><b>8.1.</b> Existence of national instruments for admission and stay for migrants from countries affected by sudden-onset disaster.</p> <p><b>8.2.</b> Participation in bilateral or regional agreements facilitating admission and stay for migrants from countries affected by sudden-onset disaster.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>8.1.</b> Are there any legal instruments in place at the national level with direct or indirect provisions allowing admission and stay (including through regularization) of migrants from disaster affected countries?</p> <p><b>8.2.</b> Has the country concluded bilateral agreements with other countries, or is it a party to a regional agreement or instrument with direct or indirect provisions allowing admission and stay of migrants from a country affected by sudden-onset disaster? Examples of instruments include bilateral admission and stay agreements, or border management agreements, regional refugee protection frameworks, regional disaster response frameworks with provisions for entry and stay applicable in disaster situations.</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>8.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= national instrument with direct provisions for admission and stay of migrants from countries affected by disaster (e.g. direct provisions under regular immigration law or ad hoc practice such as visa exemptions; exceptional migration measures such as humanitarian visas for disaster situations, ad hoc temporary entry and stay for individuals from a country affected by a disaster; provisions under refugee or human rights protection frameworks extending criteria for protection to disaster situations).</p> <p>No= no relevant instrument in place.</p> <p>Partially= instrument with indirect provisions of relevance (e.g. visas on "compassionate" or "humanitarian" grounds; immigration or refugee law with expanded definition or admission criteria subject to broader interpretation such as "events seriously disturbing public order", discretionary powers to regulate exceptional circumstances).</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified instrument/mechanism and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>8.2.</b> Yes, no or partially</p> <p>Yes= participation in bilateral or regional instrument with direct provisions for admission and stay of migrants from countries affected by disaster (e.g. specific reference to disasters among applicable circumstances).</p> <p>No= no relevant instrument/provisions in place.</p> <p>Partially= participation in agreement with indirect provisions of relevance (e.g. instrument with broad admission criteria which could be interpreted as applicable to disaster situations).</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>8.1.</b> Review of national instruments, PDD and IOM reports, academic literature; national MGI profiles.</p> <p><b>8.2.</b> Review of regional instruments (e.g. NIPA Vol II, PDD reports, academic literature).</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</p> <p><a href="#">UNHCR Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNMN Guidance Note: Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability</a></p>



Para. 21(h)	
GCM text	Cooperate to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation and visa options, in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible.
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	As some countries may face irreversible loss and damage as a result of the adverse effects of climate change, which cannot be averted through mitigation and adaptation, such as permanent territory loss, water resource depletion, land degradation, which can in turn result in loss of livelihoods and of social and cultural resources, populations may be compelled to leave their countries on a temporary or permanent basis to access human rights and safer living conditions and livelihoods. Safe and regular migration pathways and mobility-based schemes, including bilateral planned relocation agreements, labour mobility schemes, special long-term residence and visa options, regularization schemes, can help address the needs of such populations. This commitment is in line with the Recommendations from the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts on integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change adopted in COP24 Decision 10/CP.24.
Indicators (type: structural/process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>9.1.</b> Participation in bilateral, subregional, regional cooperation efforts to support temporary or seasonal migration solutions for people increasingly affected by slow-onset disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.</p> <p><b>9.2.</b> Participation in bilateral, subregional, regional cooperation efforts to support permanent migration pathways for people compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible.</p>
Definition/description/guiding questions	<p><b>9.1.</b> Does the country participate in any bilateral, subregional or regional mechanisms, agreements, frameworks or programmes that provide solutions to facilitate temporary or seasonal regular migration pathways, including free movement agreements, visa options or international labour standards and rights-based labour migration schemes for persons affected by slow-onset effects of climate change and environmental degradation, in particular from countries affected by desertification, land degradation, drought or sea level rise?</p> <p><b>9.2.</b> Does the country participate in any bilateral, subregional or regional mechanisms, agreements, frameworks or programmes that provide solutions to facilitate regular permanent migration for persons affected by slow-onset effects of climate change and environmental degradation, in particular from countries irreversibly affected by desertification, land degradation, drought or sea level rise, such as free movement agreements, visa options, labour market integration schemes, granting of citizenship and/or land, international planned relocation arrangements?</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>9.1. Yes, no or partially.</b>          Yes= participation in a bilateral, subregional or regional instrument or mechanism including concrete provisions for, or specifically dedicated to facilitating temporary/seasonal migration in the context of disasters and climate change.          No= no instrument/provision.          Partially= participation in a partially relevant instrument/provision (e.g. temporary or seasonal labour mobility schemes or regional or bilateral free movement agreements that have been or could be applied or adapted to facilitate temporary migration in the context of climate change).          If 'yes' in the case of a regional and bilateral instrument, or 'partially' in the case of a regional instrument, qualitative information about the identified instrument is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p> <p><b>9.2. Yes, no or partially.</b>          Yes= participation in a bilateral, subregional or regional mechanism including specific provisions for, or specifically dedicated to facilitating permanent migration in the context of disasters and climate change.          No= no mechanism, instrument, provision.          Partially= participation in a partially relevant mechanism/provisions (e.g. regular migration, regularization or citizenship schemes that have been or could be applied to or adapted to facilitate permanent migration in the context of climate change).          If 'yes' in the case of a regional and bilateral instrument, or 'partially' in the case of a regional instrument, qualitative information about the identified mechanism or instrument is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>9.1, 9.2.</b> Reports from regional meetings, workshops, projects; repositories of effective practices; consultations with national and regional experts/stakeholders, national voluntary reports for example to PDD, IOM, UNFCCC, GCM, work of UNMN Thematic Working Group 4 Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements, <a href="#">ILO Labour migration policies and programmes database</a>.</p>
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; guidance of UNMN <a href="#">Thematic Working Group 4 Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements</a></p>
<p><b>Objective 21:</b>          Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>	
<p>We commit to facilitate and cooperate for safe and dignified return and to guarantee due process, individual assessment and effective remedy, by upholding the prohibition of collective expulsion and of returning migrants when there is a real and foreseeable risk of death, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, or other irreparable harm, in accordance with our obligations under international human rights law. We further commit to ensure that our nationals are duly received and readmitted, in full respect for the human right to return to one's own country and the obligation of States to readmit their own nationals. We also commit to create conducive conditions for personal safety, economic empowerment, inclusion and social cohesion in communities, in order to ensure that reintegration of migrants upon return to their countries of origin is sustainable.</p>	
<p><b>Para. 37(a)</b></p>	
GCM text	<p>Develop and implement bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation frameworks and agreements, including readmission agreements, ensuring that return and readmission of migrants to their own country is safe, dignified and in full compliance with international human rights law, including the rights of the child, by determining clear and mutually agreed procedures that uphold procedural safeguards, guarantee individual assessments and legal certainty, and by ensuring that they also include provisions that facilitate sustainable reintegration;</p>

Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	Disasters and the adverse effects of climate change in both countries of departure and return can have specific implications for return migration. For example, migrants stranded in countries affected by a disaster may require specific assistance to return to their country of origin; bilateral or regional cooperation frameworks may be designed to facilitate such return in a safe and dignified manner, and ensure their readmission to their country, in line with international human rights law and the right to return. In other cases, the country of return may be affected by a disaster, in which cases safe and dignified return to and sustainable reintegration in the country is temporarily not possible. In such cases, bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks may be developed to specify conditions under which return is possible, and include provisions for the non-return or temporary suspension of removal, for example in the case of migrants required to leave or facing deportation to their country of origin that is affected by a disaster (in line with the principle of non-refoulement). Ultimately, return and readmission frameworks could also include provisions to assess the sustainability and safety of return in view of possible long term adverse effects of climate change or irreversible environmental degradations and their effects on the safety and viability of livelihoods, of living conditions, and on the respect of key human rights.
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<b>[Structural]</b> <b>10.1.</b> Participation in bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks on safe return and readmission including provisions for disaster situations.
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<b>10.1.</b> Has the country concluded bilateral or regional cooperation frameworks or agreements on return, readmission and reintegration that include specific provisions for non-return or temporary suspension of removal to countries affected by disasters?
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<b>10.1.</b> Yes, no or partially. Yes= participation in regional or bilateral agreement including specific provisions for non-return or temporary suspension of removal to countries affected by disasters. No= no relevant agreement or provisions. Partially= participation in regional or bilateral agreement with broad provisions of relevance (e.g. non return “for humanitarian reasons”). If ‘yes’, qualitative information about the identified regional instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.
Sources of data	<b>10.1.</b> Repositories of effective practices (e.g. NIPA Vol II, PDD reports, academic literature); <a href="#">Return and Reintegration Platform</a> ; national MGI profiles
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda <a href="#">UNMN Thematic Working Group 4 Guidance on Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements</a> UNMN <a href="#">Position Paper: Ensuring Safe and Dignified Return and Sustainable Reintegration</a> and accompanying mapping and checklist (forthcoming)
Para. 37(h)	
GCM text	Facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants into community life by providing them with equal access to social protection and services, justice, psychosocial assistance, vocational training, employment opportunities and decent work, recognition of skills acquired abroad, and financial services, in order to fully build upon their entrepreneurship, skills and human capital as active members of society and contributors to sustainable development in the country of origin upon return.

Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	<p>Disaster risks, adverse effects of climate change and irreversible environmental degradation in the country of origin may have direct implications for the safety and sustainability of migrants' return and reintegration. Returning migrants may be particularly vulnerable to disaster risks due to more limited economic and social resources, lack of access to social security, precarious living conditions, and limited knowledge and access to information on local risks. Sudden- and slow-onset disasters may thus undermine the sustainability of the reintegration of returning migrants and compel them to leave again. It is therefore essential that reintegration strategies and programmes take disaster and climate considerations into account. On the other hand, migrants are key agents of change and innovation and through their rich experience and skills can contribute to local economies and sustainable development. Policies and programmes supporting just transition and the creation of decent employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for returning migrants in sectors contributing to sustainable ecosystem management, natural resource conservation, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction can simultaneously contribute to addressing the environmental drivers of migration and to supporting reintegration of returning migrants.</p>
Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>11.1.</b> Consideration of disaster, climate change and environmental risk in national policy instruments and provisions addressing migrant reintegration.</p> <p><b>11.2.</b> Consideration of opportunities for returning migrants in the disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable environmental management sectors in national policies, provisions and programmes addressing migrant reintegration.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>11.1.</b> Do national policy instruments, plans, guidelines or government-led initiatives for the reintegration of returning migrants consider or address the possible implications of disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation on the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants? Are there any provisions to support returning migrants in strengthening their resilience to disasters and adaptation capacities to the effects of climate change?</p> <p><b>11.2.</b> Are there any provisions or programmes promoting decent employment or entrepreneurship in the green sector and in sectors contributing to just transition, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction or sustainable ecosystem and environmental resource management (land rehabilitation, reforestation, sustainable water resource management and agricultural practices)?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>11.1.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= existence of a dedicated provision, policy or programme to ensure the resilience of returning migrants in the face of disasters or climate change.</p> <p>No= no relevant provisions.</p> <p>Partially= general recognition of disaster, climate change and environmental sustainability challenges in relevant policies and programmes.</p> <p>If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified policy or programme and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>

Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>11.2.</b> Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>Yes= programmes specifically dedicated to promoting decent green employment and entrepreneurship for returning migrants.</p> <p>No= no relevant programmes/provisions.</p> <p>Partially= existence of partially relevant programmes which could be strengthened to support sustainable and 'green' integration of returnees (e.g. broader programmes for green employment and entrepreneurship which could be expanded to target returning migrants).</p> <p>If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified policy or programme and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.</p>
Sources of data	<b>11.1, 11.2.</b> <a href="#">Return and Reintegration Platform</a> ; national MGI profiles; <a href="#">ERRIN</a> ;
Guidance to support implementation of commitment	<p>IOM Reintegration Handbook: <a href="#">Annex 11 – Guidance</a> for mainstreaming environmental and climate considerations into reintegration programming</p> <p>UNMN <a href="#">Position Paper: Ensuring Safe and Dignified Return and Sustainable Reintegration</a> and accompanying mapping and checklist (forthcoming)</p> <p>ILO <a href="#">Guidelines for a Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All</a></p>
<p><b>Objective 23:</b> Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration</p> <p>We commit to support each other in the realization of the objectives and commitments laid out in this Global Compact through enhanced international cooperation, a revitalized global partnership and, in the spirit of solidarity, reaffirming the centrality of a comprehensive and integrated approach to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and recognizing that we are all countries of origin, transit and destination. We further commit to take joint action, in addressing the challenges faced by each country, to implement this Global Compact, underscoring the specific challenges faced in particular by African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We also commit to promote the mutually reinforcing nature between the Global Compact and existing international legal and policy frameworks, by aligning the implementation of this Global Compact with such frameworks, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and their recognition that migration and sustainable development are multidimensional and interdependent.</p>	
Para. 39(b)	
GCM text	Increase international and regional cooperation to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in geographical areas from which irregular migration systematically originates owing to consistent impacts of poverty, unemployment, climate change and disasters, inequality, corruption and poor governance, among other structural factors, through appropriate cooperation frameworks, innovative partnerships and the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, while upholding national ownership and shared responsibility
Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	No country alone can address the challenges associated with migration in disaster and climate change contexts. International and regional cooperation is key to support countries that are particularly affected by disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation as drivers of migration and displacement. Such cooperation should focus on frameworks and innovative partnerships to address the disaster, climate and environmental drivers of migration (for example through cooperation on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation), and to promote safe, orderly and regular migration pathways for people affected by disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, in line with relevant international frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, the Sendai Framework for DRR, UNFCCC, and UNCCD.

Indicators (type: structural/ process/output)	<p><b>[Process]</b></p> <p><b>12.1.</b> Financial support to projects and programmes aimed at addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts in affected countries.</p> <p><b>12.2.</b> Participation in regional or international inter-governmental processes and dialogues addressing the challenges of human mobility in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters (same indicator as 7.1.).</p> <p><b>12.3.</b> Number of projects funded by multilateral funds that aim to address challenges related to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p>
Definition/description/ guiding questions	<p><b>12.1.</b> Does the country provide financial support to projects on this topic or projects funded through the MPTF?</p> <p><b>12.2.</b> Same as 7.1. above.</p> <p><b>12.3.</b> Are there projects funded through climate finance instruments that support the implementation of the recommendations of the WIM Excom Task Force on Displacement? Are there projects funded through the MPTF that address human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts?</p>
Indicator measurement and coding guideline	<p><b>12.1.</b> Yes or no. Yes= the country provides external financial support to at least one project or programme dedicated to this topic. No= no financial support provided. If 'yes', qualitative information about the projects is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database. Quantitative data such as amount of funding and/or number of projects can also be provided, if available.</p> <p><b>12.2.</b> Same as 7.1. above.</p> <p><b>12.3.</b> Number of projects. Qualitative information about the projects can be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database for each country benefitting from the project.</p>
Sources of data	<p><b>12.1.</b> Project records of relevant organizations; consultations with governmental representatives.</p> <p><b>12.2.</b> Same as 7.1 above.</p> <p><b>12.3.</b> Project databases of relevant funding mechanisms (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, MPTF etc).</p>

# ANNEX B



Analytical Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of GCM commitments related to Addressing Human Mobility Challenges in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation.

Markers to measure integration of GCM principles<sup>86</sup> in identified instruments<sup>87</sup>.

Human Rights Marker <sup>88</sup>	Gender Marker	Child Sensitivity Marker	Local Governance Marker
A. Significant integration of human rights in the instrument	A. Significant integration of gender considerations in the instrument	A. Significant integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	A. Significant integration of local governance dimensions
B. Partial integration of human rights in the instrument	B. Partial integration of gender considerations in the instrument	B. Partial integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	B. Partial integration of local governance dimensions
C. No integration of human rights in the instrument	C. No integration of gender considerations in the instrument	C. No integration of child rights and needs in the instrument	C. No integration of local governance dimensions

Scoring Method: Human Rights Marker

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- 86 The markers correspond to the following GCM guiding principles outlined in para. 15 of the GCM: "Human Rights", "Gender-responsive", "Child-sensitive" and "Whole-of-government approach" (with focus on local governance in support of vertical policy coherence).
- 87 Due to resource limitations, these markers are not applied in the first phase of the project. However, the use of these markers is strongly encouraged in order to assess the alignment of instruments with key cross-cutting GCM guiding principles and support their greater integration in future policy development efforts.
- 88 The markers and their scoring methodology have been designed in a way to facilitate a basic assessment of alignment with the GCM guiding principles as part of the baseline mapping exercise, and do not replace a more in-depth review of human rights integration, gender responsiveness, child sensitivity or whole-of-government approaches in national policy and legal instruments and practice. For such in-depth review, more comprehensive guidance is available elsewhere (see examples in the table below). In particular, the Human Rights Marker under the Migration MPTF Operations Manual and the UN Practitioner's Portal on HRBA to Programming offer advanced guidance to support a human-rights based approach to programming, and consistency with such guidance should be sought when conducting more in-depth review of policies and legislation.

Score A	<p>Score A ('significant integration of human rights in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes provisions in at least 2 of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>substantive rights: the instrument includes a reference to one or several human rights recognized in core international human rights instruments</li> <li>procedural rights: the instrument includes provisions for the participation of affected people in decision-making and/or for their access to information</li> <li>governance and accountability mechanisms: the instrument mentions means of implementation of human rights commitments, e.g. roles and responsibilities of duty-bearers, process and mechanisms for access to justice, monitoring and accountability mechanisms for violations of rights</li> </ul>
Score B	<p>Score B ('partial integration of human rights in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes a mention of human rights (e.g. the instrument recognizes the importance of human rights, or includes some provisions supporting the protection of specific substantive rights)</p>
Score C	<p>Score C ('no integration of human rights in the instrument') is assigned if there is no mention of human rights or related provisions in the instrument.</p>
Useful references	<p><a href="#">UNDG, UN Practitioner's Portal on HRBA to Programming</a></p> <p><a href="#">OHCHR, The core International Human Rights Instruments and their monitoring bodies</a></p> <p><a href="#">OHCHR, International Human Rights Law</a></p> <p><a href="#">OHCHR, Improving Human Rights-Based Governance of International Migration</a></p> <p><a href="#">Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Operations Manual (Annex H: Human Rights Marker Guidance Note)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checklist for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19</a></p>
<b>Scoring Method: Gender Marker</b>	
Score A	<p>Score A ('significant integration of gender considerations in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes provisions in at least 3 of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welfare: the instrument recognizes issues related to the basic needs of women, men, girls and boys, including those identifying as LGBTQI, including victims of violence and victims of trafficking</li> <li>Access: the instrument includes provisions promoting equality of opportunities for women, men, girls, and boys, including those identifying as LGBTQI (e.g. access to information, services, resources)</li> <li>Participation: the instrument includes provisions for access to information and for the participation of women and girls in decision-making</li> <li>Governance and accountability mechanisms for the implementation of gender equality commitments (roles and responsibilities, availability of institutions and mechanisms for access to justice for women and girls, monitoring and accountability, need for gender disaggregated data collection)</li> </ul>
Score B	<p>Score B ('partial integration of gender considerations in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes a mention of gender (e.g. the instrument recognizes the importance of gender equality)</p>
Score C	<p>Score C ('no integration of gender considerations in the instrument') is assigned if there is no mention of gender in the instrument.</p>
Useful references	<p><a href="#">OHCHR, Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNDG, Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note</a></p> <p><a href="#">UN Women, Policies and Practice: A Guide to Gender-Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration</a></p> <p><a href="#">Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Operations Manual (Annex I: Gender Marker Guidance Note)</a></p>

Scoring Method: Child Sensitivity Marker	
Score A	<p>Score A ('significant integration of child rights and needs in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes provisions in at least 2 of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognition of the needs and rights of boys and girls under 18</li> <li>• provisions for access to information and for the participation of boys and girls under 18 in decision-making</li> <li>• governance and accountability mechanisms for the protection of boys and girls under 18 (institutions and mechanisms ensuring access to legal protection and/or social and child protection services; monitoring and accountability means)</li> </ul>
Score B	<p>Score B ('partial integration of child rights and needs in the instrument') is assigned if the instrument includes a mention of child rights or needs (e.g. the instrument recognizes the importance to uphold the rights and address the needs of boys and girls under 18)</p>
Score C	<p>Score C ('no integration of child rights and needs in the instrument') is assigned if there is no mention of child rights and needs in the instrument.</p>
Useful references	<p><a href="#">Convention on the Rights of the Child</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNICEF and Danish Institute for Human Rights, Children's Rights in Impact Assessments</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNICEF, The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index</a></p> <p><a href="#">OHCHR, Analytical study on the relationship between climate change and the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of the child, UN Doc. A/HRC/35/13</a></p>
Scoring Method: Child Sensitivity Marker	
Score A	<p>Score A ('significant integration of local governance dimensions') is assigned if the instrument includes at least one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes provisions, commitments or targets to address the local/urban dimensions of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts</li> <li>• Recognizes the role, mandate and/or competencies of local governments, cities and municipalities in planning for human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts</li> </ul>
Score B	<p>Score B ('partial integration of local governance dimensions') is assigned if the instrument includes a general reference to the importance of urban local dimensions and local governance.</p>
Score C	<p>Score C ('no integration of local governance dimensions') is assigned if there is no mention of urban local dimensions and local governance in the instrument.</p>
Useful references	<p><a href="#">JMDI, Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning</a>, in particular section 5H Environment and Climate Change (p. 98)</p> <p><a href="#">UNDRR Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities</a> in particular the addendum on disaster displacement</p>





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ON DISASTER  
DISPLACEMENT  
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSSEN INITIATIVE

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