

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 Degradation¹

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).

Para.	GCM text	Explanation of commitment and relevant international legal obligations (rationale)	Indicators (type: structural/process/ output)	Definition/description/ guiding questions	Indicator measurement and coding guideline	Sources of data and relevant guidance
Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin						
<i>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</i>						

¹ This document is an Annex to the draft Analytical Framework paper commissioned by the PDD Secretariat and prepared by Daria Mokhnacheva, Consultant, as part of the project 'Baseline Mapping on the Implementation of Commitments related to Addressing Human Mobility Challenges in Disaster and Climate Change Contexts under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)' implemented by PDD together with IOM and other partners and funded by the Federal Ministry of Germany on Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) as grant manager. The project is a direct output of the UN Network on Migration 2021-2022 workplan under Thematic Priority 4 on Climate Change and Migration. This document, along with the Analytical Framework paper, constitutes the basis for data collection and baseline analysis activities implemented under this project and has been developed following a consultation process with partners and other stakeholders, which took place from November 2021 to January 2022.

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.

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	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’. The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016 and is an instrument within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate	[Structural] 1.1. 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	1.1. 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?	1.1. Yes or no. 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 No=no relevant references If ‘yes’, qualitative information about the instrument and relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.	Sources: 1.1: Review of national migration policy instruments <i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i> UNMN, Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM): Guidance for governments and all relevant stakeholders
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		<p>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>				
18(g)	Account for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response,	The human rights of all persons affected by disasters, including migrants, must be	[Process]		2.1.	<i>Sources:</i> 2.1: IFRC Disaster Law Database, national

	<p>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)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1. 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>2.2. Integration of considerations regarding the human rights, specific needs</p>	<p>2.1. 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>2.2. Do national operational disaster preparedness and response systems,</p>	<p>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> <p>2.2. Yes or no</p>	<p>websites and consultations with national DRM actors – scan national laws for 'migr*' and related search terms; MICIC repository of practices; national MGI profiles</p> <p>2.2: MICIC repository of practices; consultations with national DRM actors; national MGI profiles</p> <p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>MICIC Guidelines; MICIC Toolkit for Implementation; Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; SACM and RCM Regional Guides to Effective Practices: protection for persons moving across borders in the context of disasters</p>
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			and vulnerabilities of migrant populations into national operational frameworks and tools for disaster preparedness and response	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).	Yes=migrant rights, needs and vulnerabilities explicitly recognized and provisions to address them included in disaster management operational frameworks tools No=no consideration 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.	
<i>Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation</i>						
18(h)	Strengthen joint analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand, predict and address migration	Despite significant progress in research and data collection efforts on the links between migration, disasters, climate	[Structural] 3.1. Existence of provisions in relevant national policy	3.1. Do relevant national migration, climate change,	3.1. Yes, no or partially	Sources: 3.1 National policies; consultations with

	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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>	<p>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>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><i>Partially</i>= 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>relevant governmental bodies/stakeholders; compilations of effective practices in national policymaking and data collection</p> <p>3.2: IOM projects database; Compilations of effective practices in data collection; Consultations with relevant governmental bodies/stakeholders</p> <p>3.3: Websites of relevant regional organizations and initiatives; Consultations with relevant regional and national bodies</p> <p>3.4: Compilations of effective practices in data collection; Consultations with relevant governmental bodies</p> <p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Training Manual (Module 4: Data issues)</p>
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		<p>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>	<p>[Process]</p> <p>3.2. 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>3.2. 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>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> <p>3.2. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>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)</p> <p>No=no relevant system in place</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>GMG 2017 Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development</p> <p>Measuring the Environmental Dimensions of Human Migration; a Demographer's Toolkit</p>
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			<p>3.3. 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>3.3. 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>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>3.3. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>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</p> <p>No=no relevant provisions available</p> <p>Partially= some provisions in place of partial relevance (e.g. provisions for transboundary research, data collection or information sharing on disasters or on human</p>	
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					<p>collection on population movement available, but not on population movement in disaster contexts)</p> <p>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>	
18(i)	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>[Process]</p> <p>4.1. 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</p>	<p>4.1. 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 desertification, land or ecosystem degradation, drought, sea level rise, or to support sustainable development take into consideration the potential implications of disasters,</p>	<p>4.1. Yes, no or partially.</p> <p>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</p>	<p><i>Sources:</i></p> <p>4.1: 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</p>

		<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p>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)</p> <p><i>No</i>=no consideration of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts</p> <p><i>Partially</i>= 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)</p> <p>If 'yes' or 'partially', qualitative information about the identified instrument and</p>	<p>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> <p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>Adelphi report 'Migration, environment and climate change: Responding via climate change adaptation policy'</p> <p>Words into Action guidelines: Disaster displacement 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>
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					relevant provisions is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.	SLYCAN Trust scoping paper and guidance on Integrating Human Mobility into Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans
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	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.	[Process] 5.1. Integration of displacement considerations into national disaster preparedness and response instruments	5.1. 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?	5.1. Yes, no or partially. 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	<i>Sources:</i> 5.1: IFRC Disaster Law Database, compilations of DRM policies integrating displacement; review of national instruments; consultations with relevant national bodies 5.2: Compilations/ reviews of regional policies and practices; review of regional instruments/ frameworks in consultation with relevant partners/stakeholders <i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i> IOM/CADRI human mobility and DRR/DRM tool

			<p>5.2. Participation in regional or bilateral disaster preparedness cooperation efforts that address disaster displacement, including early warning, evacuation planning, reception and assistance</p>	<p>5.2. 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>	<p>evacuation but does not address displacement)</p> <p>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>5.2. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>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)</p> <p>No=no relevant framework/provisions in place</p> <p>Partially=some instruments/initiatives in place of partial</p>	
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					<p>relevance (e.g. cooperation on disaster preparedness, but no specific provisions on displacement)</p> <p>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>	
18(k)	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>[Structural]</p> <p>6.1 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>6.1. 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>6.1. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>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</p> <p>No=no relevant framework/provisions in place</p> <p>Partially=some instruments/initiatives in place of partial relevance (e.g. cooperation on disaster relief, but no specific</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <p>6.1, 6.2: Existing compilations/ mapping of regional practices (e.g. Atlas of Environmental Migration, NIPA Vol II); consultation with national and regional experts/stakeholders</p> <p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters (see also RLI GCM Commitment Objective 2 analysis)</p> <p>IASC 2011 Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in</p>

		risks of displacement and precarious forms of migration.			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. 6.2. 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	Situations of Natural Disasters and IASC Framework for Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement OHCHR report 'The slow onset effects of Climate Change and Human Rights Protection for cross-border migrants' Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons 2020
			6.2. 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	6.2. 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><i>Partially</i>=some instruments/initiatives in place of partial relevance (e.g. cooperation on sustainable development, CCA or DRR but no specific provisions on human mobility)</p> <p>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>	
18(l)	<p>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</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>[Process]</p> <p>7.1. 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>7.1. 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</p>	<p>7.1. Yes, no or partially</p> <p><i>Yes</i>=consistent participation in active dedicated regional or international intergovernmental processes (e.g. ongoing policy dialogues and initiatives, PDD or CVF membership)</p> <p><i>No</i>=no participation in any relevant processes</p>	<p><i>Sources:</i></p> <p>7.1: Reports from regional meetings and initiatives, PDD and IOM reports, CVF</p> <p>7.2: 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>7.3: Review of national policy and legal instruments</p>

		<p>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.</p>	<p>7.2. 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>dialogues on disaster displacement)?</p> <p>7.2. 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</p>	<p><i>Partially</i>=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> <p>7.2. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>Yes=available regional instrument or guidance developed or adopted with participation of</p>	<p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</p> <p>IOM MECC capacity building programme</p> <p>ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All</p>
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				<p>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>the country specifically dedicated to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p> <p><i>No</i>=no available dedicated regional instrument or guidance.</p> <p><i>Partially</i>=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>	
					7.3.	

			7.3. 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	7.3. 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?	Yes or no 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. No=no such references included. If 'yes', qualitative information about the identified regional instrument is to be recorded in the corresponding fields of the global GCM mapping database.	
Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration						
<i>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.</i>						
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	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,	[Structural] 8.1. Existence of national instruments for admission and stay for migrants from countries affected by sudden-onset disaster	8.1. 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?	8.1. Yes, no or partially Yes=national instrument with direct provisions for admission and stay of migrants from countries affected by disaster (e.g. direct provisions	<i>Sources:</i> 8.1 Review of national instruments, PDD and IOM reports, academic literature; national MGI profiles 8.2 Review of regional instruments (e.g. NIPA Vol II, PDD reports, academic literature)

	<p>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>	<p>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>			<p>under regular immigration law or <i>ad hoc</i> practice such as visa exemptions; exceptional migration measures such as humanitarian visas for disaster situations, <i>ad hoc</i> 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><i>No</i>=no relevant instrument in place</p> <p><i>Partially</i>=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><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</p> <p>UNHCR Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements</p> <p>UNMN Guidance Note: Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability</p>
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			<p>8.2. Participation in bilateral or regional agreements facilitating admission and stay for migrants from countries affected by sudden-onset disaster</p>	<p>8.2. 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>	<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>8.2. 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>	
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					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.	
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	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	[Process] 9.1. 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	9.1. 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?	9.1. Yes, no or partially 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	<i>Sources:</i> 9.1, 9.2 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, ILO Labour migration policies and programmes database <i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i> Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; guidance of UNMN Thematic Working Group

		<p>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.</p>	<p>9.2. 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>	<p>9.2. 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,</p>	<p>applied or adapted to facilitate temporary migration in the context of climate change)</p> <p>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>9.2. Yes, no or partially</p> <p>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</p> <p>No=no mechanism, instrument, provision</p> <p>Partially=participation in a partially relevant mechanism/provisions (e.g. regular migration,</p>	<p>4 Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements</p>
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				international planned relocation arrangements?	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.	
Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration						
<i>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.</i>						
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	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	[Structural] 10.1. Participation in bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks on safe return and readmission including provisions for disaster situations	10.1. 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	10.1. Yes, no or partially Yes=participation in regional or bilateral agreement including specific provisions for non-return or temporary suspension	Sources: 10.1: Repositories of effective practices (e.g. NIPA Vol II, PDD reports, academic literature); Return and Reintegration Platform ; national MGI profiles

	<p>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>	<p>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</p>		<p>countries affected by disasters?</p>	<p>of removal to countries affected by disasters</p> <p><i>No</i>=no relevant agreement or provisions</p> <p><i>Partially</i>=participation in regional or bilateral agreement with broad provisions of relevance (e.g. non return “for humanitarian reasons”)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i></p> <p>Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda</p> <p>UNMN Thematic Working Group 4 Guidance on Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements</p> <p>UNMN Position Paper: Ensuring Safe and Dignified Return and Sustainable Reintegration and accompanying mapping and checklist (forthcoming)</p>
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		conditions, and on the respect of key human rights.				
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	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	[Process] 11.1. Consideration of disaster, climate change and environmental risk in national policy instruments and provisions addressing migrant reintegration 11.2. Consideration of opportunities for returning	11.1. 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? 11.2. Are there any provisions or programmes promoting	11.1. Yes, no or partially Yes=existence of a dedicated provision, policy or programme to ensure the resilience of returning migrants in the face of disasters or climate change No=no relevant provisions <i>Partially</i> =general recognition of disaster, climate change and environmental sustainability challenges in relevant policies and programmes 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. 11.2.	Sources: 11.1, 11.2: Return and Reintegration Platform ; national MGI profiles; ERRIN ; <i>Guidance to support implementation of commitment:</i> IOM Reintegration Handbook: Annex 11 – Guidance for mainstreaming environmental and climate considerations into reintegration programming UNMN Position Paper: Ensuring Safe and Dignified Return and Sustainable Reintegration and accompanying mapping and checklist (forthcoming) ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All

		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.	migrants in the disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable environmental management sectors in national policies, provisions and programmes addressing migrant reintegration	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>Yes, no or partially</p> <p><i>Yes</i>=programmes specifically dedicated to promoting decent green employment and entrepreneurship for returning migrants</p> <p><i>No</i>=no relevant programmes/provisions</p> <p><i>Partially</i>=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 entrepreneurships 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>	
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Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

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.

39(b)	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>[Process]</p> <p>12.1. Financial support to projects and programmes aimed at addressing human mobility challenges in disaster and climate change contexts in affected countries</p> <p>12.2. Participation in regional or international inter-governmental processes and dialogues addressing the challenges of human mobility in the context of sudden-</p>	<p>12.1. Does the country provide financial support to projects on this topic or projects funded through the MPTF?</p> <p>12.2. Same as 7.1. above.</p>	<p>12.1. Yes or no</p> <p>Yes=the country provides external financial support to at least one project or programme dedicated to this topic</p> <p>No=no financial support provided</p> <p>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>12.2. Same as 7.1. above.</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <p>12.1. Project records of relevant organizations; consultations with governmental representatives</p> <p>12.2. Same as 7.1 above</p> <p>12.3. Project databases of relevant funding mechanisms (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, MPTF etc)</p>
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			<p>onset and slow-onset disasters (same indicator as 7.1.)</p> <p>12.3. Number of projects funded by multilateral funds that aim to address challenges related to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.</p>	<p>12.3. 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>	<p>12.3. Number of projects.</p> <p>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>	
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