



## Global Compact for Migration Objective 2

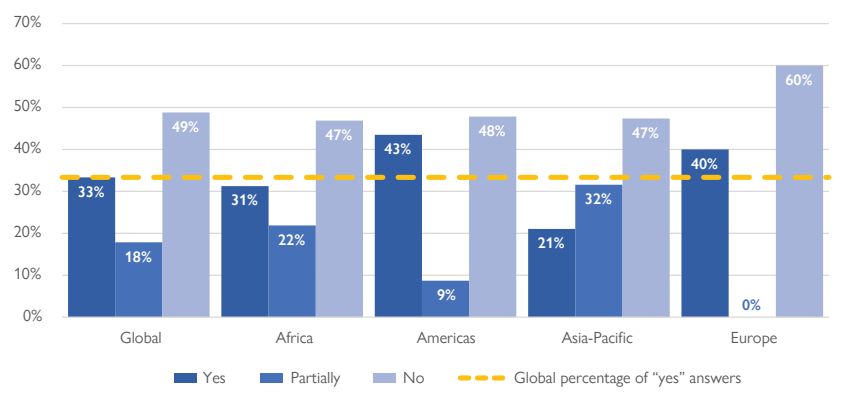
### Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin<sup>1</sup>

“ Attention must be paid to tackling the adverse drivers of migration, reducing risks during migration, and leveraging the contributions of migrants and migration to implement the 2030 Agenda during the current decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.<sup>2</sup> ”

**Objective 2 takeaways**

- Countries are more likely to have a disaster risk reduction strategy addressing the displacement impacts of disasters than a strategy with specific measures to assist migrants before, during and post crisis.
- Most countries do not have specifically designed measures to address migration linked to environmental degradation and climate change.
- Measures to address migration linked to environmental degradation and climate change are more likely to be found in countries with higher risk of disasters.

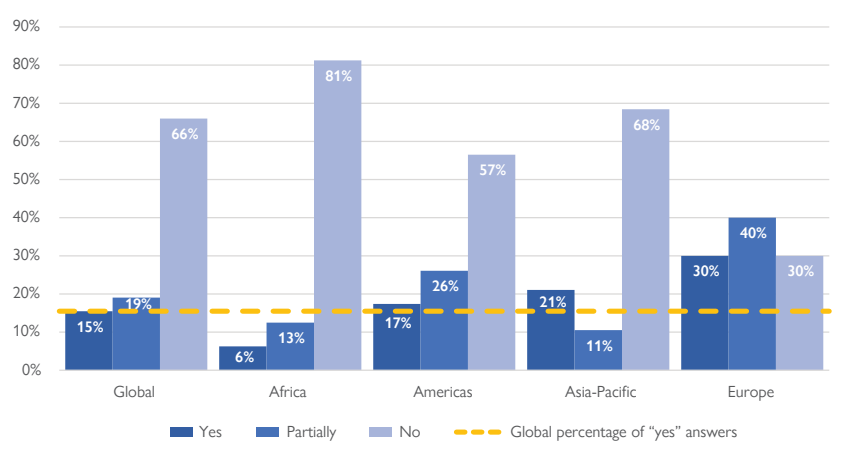
Figure 1. Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy with provisions for preventing and addressing the displacement impacts of disasters?



One third of MGI countries have a disaster risk reduction strategy that addresses the displacement impacts of disasters, yet this is the case in almost half of countries in Europe and the Americas (Figure 1).

Two thirds of MGI countries lack a strategy with specific measures to assist migrants before, during and post crisis in the country. While such a strategy is in place in 30 per cent of European countries, this is the case only for 6 per cent of countries in Africa (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Does the country have a strategy with specific measures to assist migrants before, during and post crisis in the country?



<sup>1</sup> This bulletin is part of the publication *MGI Data Bulletins on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, which offers insights from MGI data for each of the 23 Global Compact for Migration objectives. Unless otherwise specified, data is based on 84 MGI countries. For a broader overview of Objective 2, see: Daria Mokhnacheva, *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 (GCM)* (Geneva, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. Report of the Secretary-General (A/76/642). Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-compact-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-report-secretary-general-a76642>.

# Global Compact for Migration Objective 2

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



A strategy addressing migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change is more often found in countries with higher risk of disasters. Only 5 per cent of MGI countries with a low or very low risk of disasters have a strategy for migration linked to environmental degradation and climate change, yet this is the case for around one quarter of those with higher risk levels (Figure 3).

One quarter of the countries that have a national migration strategy defined in a programmatic document or manifesto also have a strategy with specific measures to assist migrants before, during and post crisis in the country. This is the case for 12 per cent of the countries that have a strategy that is not defined in a programmatic document or lacks an implementation plan, and the same is true for 8 per cent of those with no strategy at all (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Percentage of countries with a strategy on migration linked to environmental degradation, by World Risk Index category

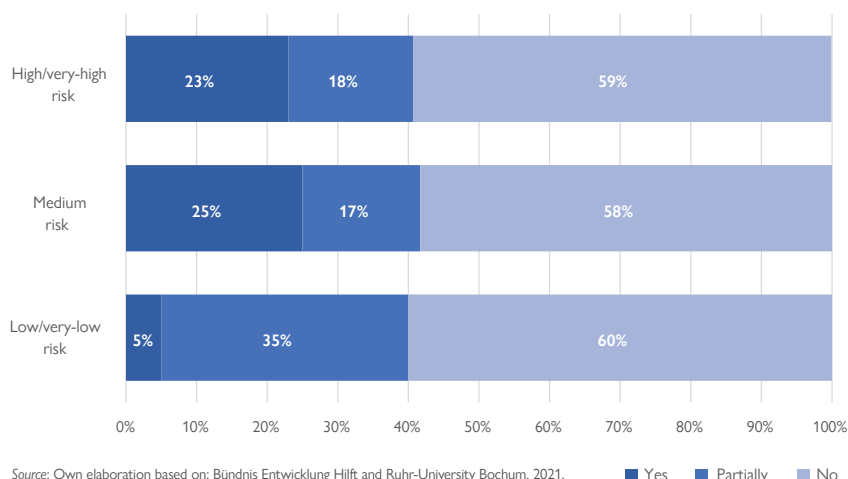
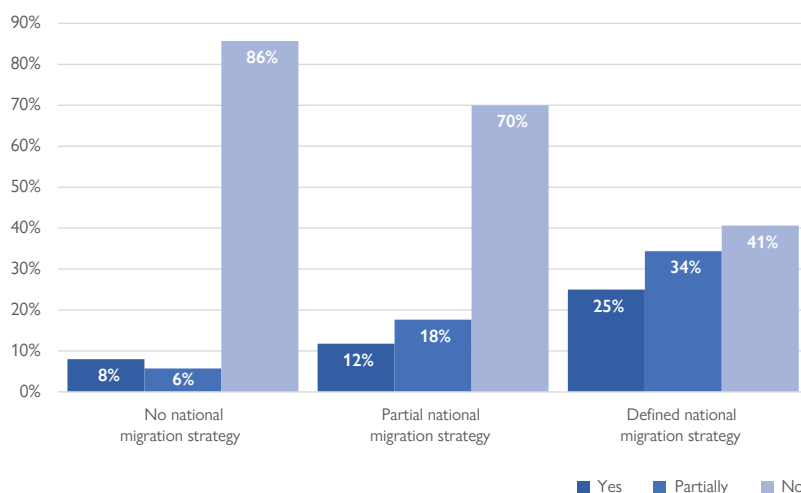


Figure 4. Percentage of countries with specific measures to assist migrants before, during and post crisis in the country, by existence of a migration strategy



**MGI data insight**

All the countries that have a formal strategy with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country have at least some ad hoc measures to make exceptions to the immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis.

Source: Own calculations based on MGI data.

## Selected example from MGI data: Ethiopia

In 2018, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission of Ethiopia – recently renamed the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission – released a detailed Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan,\* addressing the displacement impact of disasters, climate change and conflicts. The Plan focuses on internally displaced persons and is detailed in its scope of displacement considerations, including providing emergency protection services to the forcibly displaced.

\* Government of Ethiopia, *Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan* (2018). Available at [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia\\_2018\\_humanitarian\\_and\\_disaster\\_resilience\\_plan.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia_2018_humanitarian_and_disaster_resilience_plan.pdf).