

Cities on the Move: Responding to Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change

Urban Examples of Locally Owned Data Management,
Voluntary and Dignified Planned Relocation and
Disaster Displacement Planning

January 2026

Published by

Imprint

As a federally owned enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices

Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Address

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 + 36
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

Global Programme

Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change II

Head of Programme

Björn Euler
bjoern.euler@giz.de

Author

Helen Yu

Editor

Amina Schild

Design and layout

Nils Fleischmann

Contributions

Lorenzo Guadagno, Atle Solberg, Mia Simpao, Walter Alquiza, Aaron Sumampong

On behalf of

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

January 2026

Maps

The maps printed here are intended only for information purposes and in no way constitute recognition under international law of boundaries and territories. GIZ accepts no responsibility for these maps being entirely up to date, correct or complete. All liability for any damage, direct or indirect, resulting from their use is excluded.

Disclaimer

The information in this report, or upon which this report is based, has been obtained from sources the authors believe to be reliable and accurate. While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this publication are factually correct, GIZ GmbH does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the contents, and shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the contents of this publication.

URL links

This publication contains links to external websites. Responsibility for the content of the listed external sites always lies with their respective publishers. When the links to these sites were first posted, GIZ checked the third-party content to establish whether it could give rise to civil or criminal liability. However, the constant review of the links to external sites cannot reasonably be expected without concrete indication of a violation of rights. If GIZ itself becomes aware or is notified by a third party that an external site it has provided a link to gives rise to civil or criminal liability, it will remove the link to this site immediately. GIZ expressly dissociates itself from such content.

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication. For more content on HMCCC please visit:
adaptationcommunity.net/HMCCC

Picture credits:

- © Amina Schild (coverpage and pages 3, 4, 5, 7, 19)
- © GIZ/Aaron March (page 6)
- © GIZ Philippines (pages 8, 11)
- © Aaron Sumampong (pages 9, 10)
- © GIZ/Dirk Ostermeier (pages 12, 17)
- © Helen Yu (pages 13, 16, 21)
- © Municipality of Hargeisa (pages 14, 15)
- © PDD (page 18)



Introduction

Climate change is a significant driver of migration worldwide, with close to 46 million people internally displaced due to weather-related disasters in 2024 alone (IDMC, 2024) – more than double the 2023 figure. These impacts are not gender neutral: women, girls and gender-diverse people often face heightened risk of displacement, loss of livelihoods, immobility and increased exposure to gender-based violence due to inequalities in access to resources, decision-making power, and safe migration pathways. Whereas the displacement that results from more frequent, unpredictable, and intense sudden-onset events is often linked to human-induced climate change, the linkages between human mobility and slow-onset events can be harder to trace. Rising temperatures, sea level rise, and desertification can undermine rural livelihoods, pushing people to urban areas in search of economic security. In cases like these, climate change serves as a threat multiplier, intensifying economic, social, and political conditions that drive migration, especially to urban areas – where over half of displaced people (World Bank, 2025) currently live and two-thirds of the world's total population is expected to live in the next 25 years.

With many cities serving as migration hotspots (UNDRR, 2025), local authorities are not only at the frontlines of reducing risk and responding to disasters in their own jurisdictions but also receiving people who have been displaced due to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change from neighboring regions.

“ Cities should not be seen as only the backdrop where displacement occurs, but as a rich ecosystem that can contribute to the resolution of displacement. ”

UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement in 2021 (United Nations, 2021)

Cities not only provide the space for essential services, markets, and job opportunities, but also serve as places that enable displaced people to rebuild their homes, livelihoods, and social networks, regaining their independence and sense of community. Yet, while most mayors and local authorities understand the connection between migration and hazards such as floods and droughts, human mobility, urbanization, and climate change continue to be addressed separately. Less than 10 percent of climate finance is urban (Soanes, M et al., 2017) and in 2022 only 1.8% humanitarian funding was directed to local and national actors (Green, A, 2023). Due to this major gap in understanding and financing the role that local practitioners play in urban disaster risk reduction, prevention, and response, city governments often lack the tools and institutional arrangements to address both climate change and migration as integrated aspects of urbanization.



In order to leverage inclusive urban planning to unlock these potentials – fostering resilience and addressing displacement challenges – the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) commissioned GIZ to establish the Global Programme on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC) which is also co-financed by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). Partnering with international and regional organizations, national ministries, municipalities, academia, civil society, and NGOs across the globe, the first phase of HMCCC (2017-2023) focused on understanding context-specific climate impacts on human mobility. HMCCC I aimed to inform innovative, anticipatory policies that prevent disaster displacement, enable migration as an adaptation strategy, and strengthen institutional resilience.

HMCCC II builds on the first phase, focusing on climate-resilient and conflict-sensitive approaches, recognizing that women, men and gender-diverse people experience climate impacts and mobility differently and therefore require targeted and inclusive interventions. Furthermore, the Programme puts a special emphasis on urban areas as places of destination for HMCCC. Human mobility is recognized not only as an adaptation strategy but also as a means of mitigating climate-induced loss and damage.

The programme assists in the upscaling of successful models from partner countries, fosters targeted exchanges between cities and regions in the Global South, and integrates these insights into national and international policy frameworks.

Between 2023 and 2027, HMCCC II will provide policy advice and capacity development for its partners in the ECOWAS region, the Philippines, and Fiji while assisting the African Union Commission (AUC) in its regional efforts. The Programme pays particular attention to the diverse contributions and needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as host communities.

This paper is intended to feature three approaches related to climate and human mobility that GIZ has supported and or is interested in exploring further: locally owned data management, disaster displacement planning, and voluntary and dignified planned relocation. Designed as succinct and direct factsheets, information on the three approaches provides a glimpse into how each approach has been implemented. Each factsheet is meant to offer inspiration for city practitioners working to support peoples' efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change and mitigate climate-induced loss and damage.



Locally Owned Data Management

Effective planning for climate resilience and human mobility depends on accurate, timely, and accessible data. Without reliable data, local governments struggle to anticipate displacement risks, allocate resources, or design inclusive policies that respond to people's real needs. In many climate-vulnerable contexts, data on migration patterns and population dynamics remains fragmented, outdated, or incomplete, particularly at the local or community level. Strengthening local data systems not only enables better evidence-based planning and decision-making but also fosters accountability and coordination across government levels and sectors. Ensuring that data is sex- and age-disaggregated, and that it captures information on livelihood and access to social services, is particularly important for identifying and addressing the differentiated impacts of climate change and mobility on women, men, and gender-diverse people.

The first approach focusses on the smallest administrative divisions of the Philippines, the Barangays. It explores how the Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM) is filling a gap in migration-related census data at the local level. Digitizing the Registry is a Philippines-wide effort

that GIZ is piloting through technical assistance in Tanay and Buenavista Municipalities. While the Philippines is among the most disaster-prone countries globally, with climate change exacerbating both sudden and slow-onset hazards through rapid sea-level rise, extreme weather events, heavy rainfall and rising temperatures, little data has been systematically collected and analyzed at the Barangay-level around migration patterns. Through capacity building, the development of a knowledge management portal, the digitalization of the RBIM tool, the integration of HMCCC methods in communication and development plans, and the development of knowledge management tools, the Global Programme on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change is working with the Philippines Commission on Population and Development (CPD) to establish a precedent in Tanay and Buenavista that can be scaled and applied to municipalities and Barangays across the country with the aim of informing evidence-based urban planning and decision-making. The digitalized RBIM also presents an opportunity to strengthen gender-responsive planning by systematically integrating sex-disaggregated data into local development and disaster risk reduction strategies.



Voluntary and Dignified Planned Relocation

In certain cases, when climate risks become too severe or adaptation measures are no longer sufficient for communities to remain in place, planned relocation may be the only viable option to protect lives and livelihoods. However, relocation is a complex and sensitive process that requires inclusive decision-making, careful planning, and long-term support to ensure that affected populations are not only physically moved out of harm's way, but socially and economically integrated in new communities while respecting basic human rights and individuals' agency in their own lives. Well-designed relocation processes can uphold dignity, strengthen community cohesion, and serve as a model for other cities facing similar challenges. From a gender perspective, relocation planning must ensure women's meaningful participation, protection from violence, secure land tenure, and access to social services such as healthcare and education.

The second approach was implemented by Hargeisa Municipality through a grant from the Mayors Migration Council's Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees' Inclusive Climate Action window funded by the IKEA Foundation and the Robert

Bosch Stiftung GmbH. 'Daami's Dignified Relocation' was undertaken as a last resort to frequent and severe flood events around a central dam in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

As Hargeisa's first voluntary and dignified relocation, 100 households were consulted through a rigorous planning and adjustment process that involved the approval of a new site by future residents, the transport and construction of homes at the new site, direct cash assistance, job training courses, business startup funds, financial literacy support, and the provision of land ownership certificates. The process broadly followed guidance outlined in *Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation* (UNHCR, Brookings & Georgetown University, 2015), but was led by the municipality.

While more research and funding are needed for voluntary and dignified planned relocation processes in urban areas led by city governments, Fiji, with support from the HMCCC programme, developed the world's first national planned relocation guidelines, Fiji's [Planned Relocation Guidelines \(2018\)](#) and [Standard Operation Procedures for Planned Relocation \(2023\)](#).



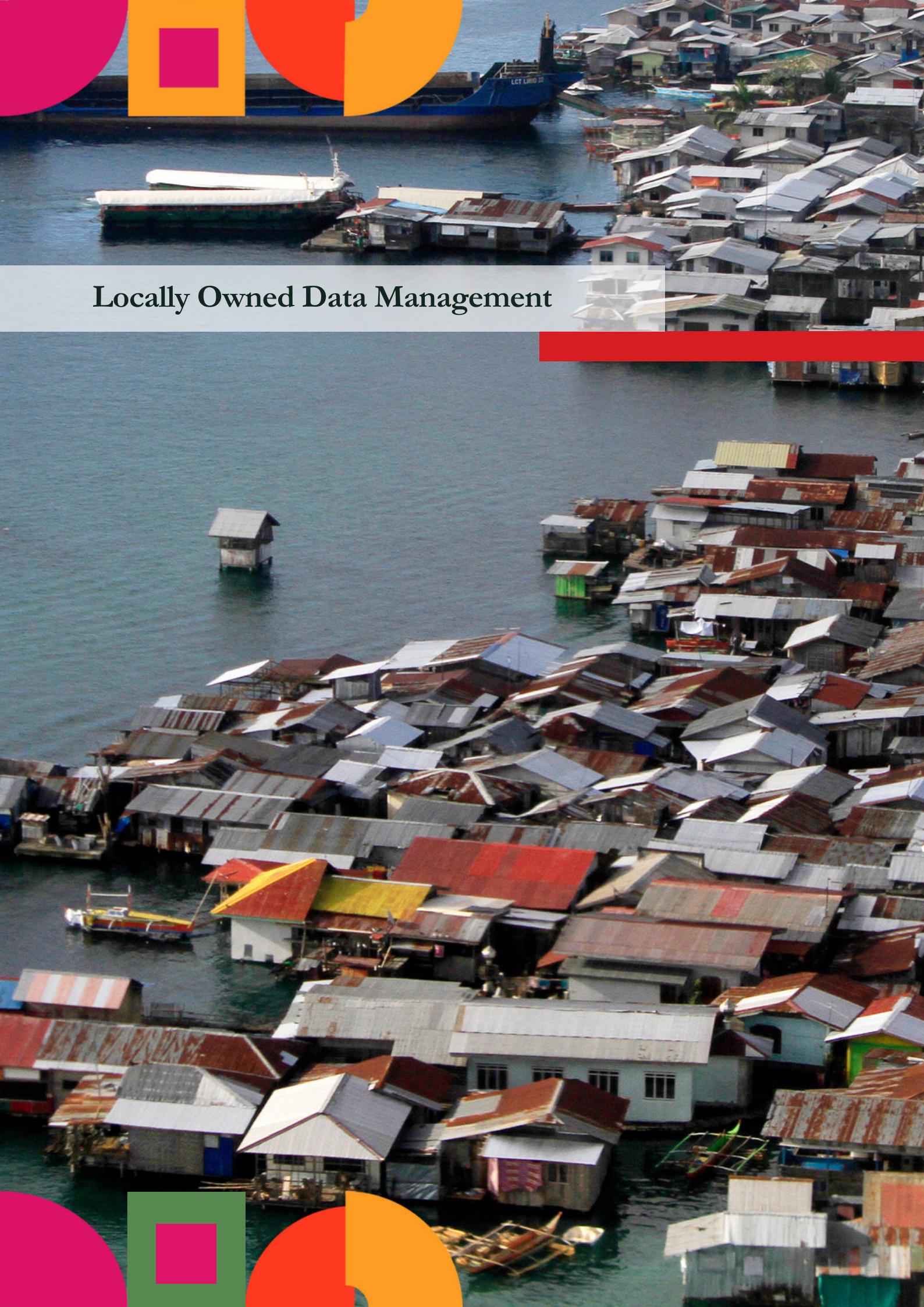
Disaster Displacement Planning

Climate change is amplifying the frequency and intensity of disasters, often resulting in displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the disruption of social and economic systems. Yet, displacement risks are not always systematically integrated into disaster risk management or urban planning. Strengthening disaster planning through a human mobility lens ensures that preparedness and response measures anticipate how people move before, during, and after crises – enabling cities to manage displacement more effectively, protect vulnerable populations, and build long-term resilience.

The third approach establishes a self-assessment tool that local governments can use to integrate disaster displacement within wider disaster risk reduction (DRR),

management, and planning processes. This tool, the [Disaster Displacement Addendum](#), complements the [Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities](#), a joint effort between the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).

The case studies presented in the factsheet were implemented across Kenya in partnership with the Kenyan Council of Governors and city and county level governments; however, the tool is intended to be used globally by sub-national authorities across diverse natural hazard and human mobility contexts.



Locally Owned Data Management



Climate Mobility Context

In 2023, 2.6 million people were internally displaced in the Philippines due to disasters, placing it among the most disaster-prone countries globally. Climate change has far reaching effects on the region that influence human mobility. As extreme weather events, sea level rise, and other climate-related events impact communities, people may choose to migrate within their own municipality or even across borders. Urban areas are particularly vulnerable, with 60% located in coastal areas. It is projected that by 2050 many of these areas will be impacted by sea-level rise and inundation, possibly displacing up to 8.6 million people. At the same time, The Philippines is urbanizing and socio-economic inequalities between rural and urban areas are becoming more prominent.

The relationship between migration and development – internal migration is a main driver of rapid urbanization in the country – is driving the need for the digitalization of the migration registry. Migration has environmental, economic, and social implications. Understanding migration patterns and the drivers behind them is essential for effective planning, policy-making, and resource allocation.

Objectives of the Approach

The RBIM is a local database system that tracks both residents and migrants at the barangay level. It...

- ...**digitalizes** census data owned and managed at the community (Barangay) level
- ...**collects** disaggregated data on migration and other socio-economic factors across the Philippines
- ...**trains** Barangay officials on responsible data collection and database management
- ...**accelerates** data collection, analysis, and inform urban planning, decision-making, and allocate resources effectively

Project Summary

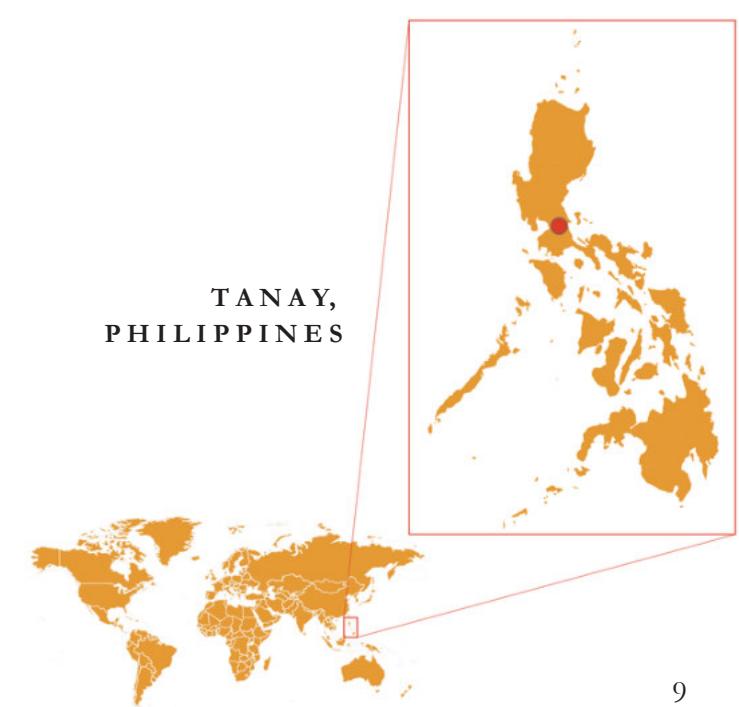
Status: All Barangays (smallest administrative division in the Philippines) in Tanay Municipality have completed the Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM) process, which includes data gathering and encoding.

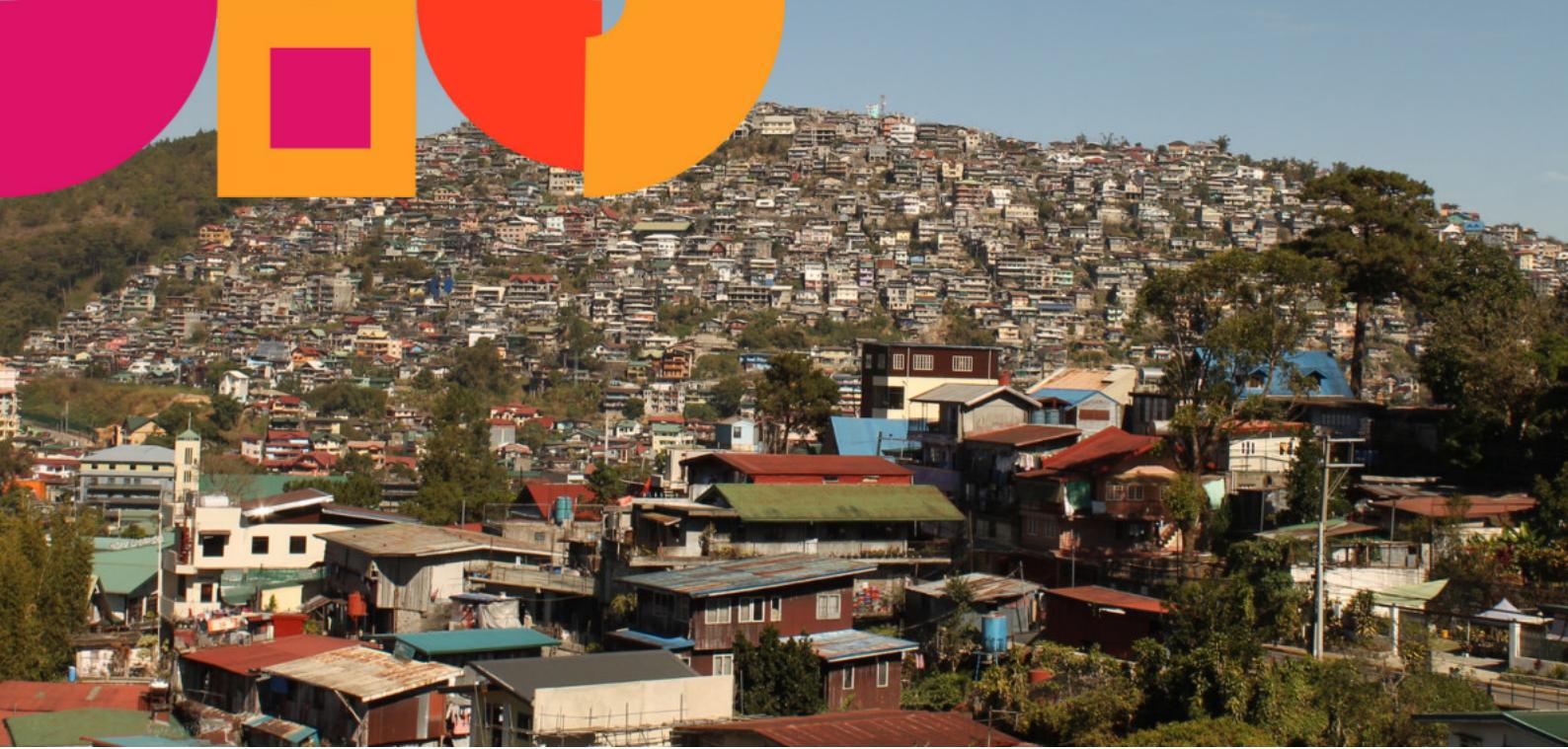
Duration:

- 2017 beginning of first phase
- 2021 development of online RBIM
- 2023 completion of online training
- 2024 institutionalization of RBIM in all regions, currently moving towards digitalization

Partners: Philippines Commission on Population and Development (CPD); technical assistance by GIZ HMCCC programme

Funding: GIZ's HMCCC Programme supports the enhancement of the digital RBIM in two pilot municipalities (Tanay and Buenavista)





Approach

The RBIM serves as a digital government tool developed by the Commission on Population and Development (CPD), enhanced with support from GIZ, and applied across various regions in the Philippines. The RBIM serves as a local demographic database that captures essential information on individuals and households within a barangay, both inhabitants and migrants. This includes data on age, sex, education, employment, health status, migration history, housing conditions, and more. The system facilitates the tracking of internal migration patterns, migrants' demographic profiles, skills and training needs, among others, and supports evidence-based development planning and policy formulation across all levels of government.

Data is currently aggregated (consolidated and analyzed) at the municipal level for better planning; however, once the development of digital infrastructure at the Barangay level is sufficiently upgraded, data ownership will be assumed by Barangays. The system has proven beneficial in facilitating the issuance of clearances, verifying documents, and maintaining updated population counts, thereby improving service delivery and disaster response efforts.

The digital transformation...

- **...streamlines** data collection, review and analysis
- **...maintains** privacy and ensures quality
- **...safeguards** local data ownership
- **...provides** aggregated data for better decision-making

Impact to Date

Establishment of the Municipal Migration Information Center (MMIC) to:

- Serve as central unit for the collection, management, and analysis of data collected from the RBIM Survey, including information on migrants, internal migration patterns, and demographic profiles;
- Ensure the maintenance and regular updating of the Barangay Registry of Inhabitants (BRI) in all Barangays within the municipality;
- Collaborate with Barangays in ensuring the accuracy and completeness of their respective registries;
- Facilitate the use of RBIM data in municipal development planning, including the formation of social services programs, infrastructure, and migration management policies;
- Provide technical support and capacity-building initiatives for Barangay officials and personnel in demographic data gathering and registry updating; and
- Coordinate with CPD for the implementation and proper use of the RBIM Survey as an effective data tool for migration and population statistics, and other relevant agencies to ensure data accuracy and alignment with national development planning standards.

The RBIM Survey Tool, developed by CPD, shall be adopted as an official data collection mechanism for tracking migration patterns and updating barangay registries.

“ We really appreciate this training now that the RBIM beta [testing] is being introduced. There's a big improvement from using paper and pencil to using the system... and considering that even without internet, you can still collect data and it will just sync once you have [internet] – that's a big thing. This is faster compared to paper and pencil. It's very beneficial for us in data collection. ”

Barangay Treasurer, Baguio

The data collected through the RBIM Survey shall be integrated into the municipality's development planning and decision-making processes, particularly in:

- Identifying migration trends and its impact on local resources and services.
- Designing and implementing programmes that address the needs of migrants, displaced populations, and their families.
- Targeting social and economic development initiatives to areas with significant migration flows and populations.
- Informing local policies on health, education, housing, and employment opportunities.
- Ensuring that the needs of migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are addressed in municipal development plans.

The MMIC shall oversee the proper encoding, storage, and utilization of collected data in accordance with data privacy and security policies. In order to improve decision making, Tanay Municipality is currently working to integrate RBIM data into its Local Climate Adaptation Plan (LCCAP) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP), as well as take the data into account in annual financial planning.

Once the RBIM is rolled out across the Philippines, the data can serve to inform future iterations of the country's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

Learnings

Tool clarity – multiple agencies collect data at same time and using different formats, so Tanay residents may have had survey fatigue. Barangays still need to understand which tool/survey to apply when so that a high survey response rate is maintained.

Climate-migration awareness – Historically, links between climate change and internal migration have not been well documented. However, the recent occurrence of typhoons and storms during the rollout of RBIM has alerted the government to the significant impact climate change has on migration.

In-migration & budgeting – Tanay is a receiving city for migrants, which has budgetary consequences. It's important for the national government to understand population growth so that it can allocate its annual budget and infrastructure plans accordingly. Tanay has a Memorandum of Agreement with Pasak City, which provides subsidies to Tanay based on the number of people who migrate from Pasak to Tanay.

Data-to-action gap – even when data exists, it is often not translated into actionable projects at barangay level. There is a need to enhance capacities to analyze and use RBIM data for adaptation planning, relocation strategies and land use planning.

For More Information

Please contact mia.simpao@giz.de for specific questions and further inquiry.



Voluntary and Dignified Planned Relocation





Climate Mobility Context

In Somalia, recurring waves of displacement over the last few decades have driven one of the fastest urbanization rates on the continent (Halakhe, AB & Miller, S, 2023). The capital of Somaliland, Hargeisa, has become host to multiple ethnic groups seeking economic opportunities in the city, displaced internally due to conflict and drought, and returning from neighboring East African countries.

Among 17 camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Hargeisa, Daami – divided into Daami A and Daami B – is one of the most hazard-prone. Residents of Daami B live under the constant threat of Daami Dam flooding during rainy seasons, with several incidences where children drown in the dam and its floodwaters. In 2019, one mother and Daami resident reported in a local television interview:

“The dam causes many many problems. It blocks the road and therefore we don't have a street. The water tanker cannot reach us. The worst thing about it is the health risks it is posing because of the trash. The water carries all this trash to our homes.”

Before the intervention, Daami B was home to approximately 335 households, 100 of whom were deemed “most vulnerable” through an area impact assessment carried out by Hargeisa Municipality in late 2021.

Objectives of the Approach

Planned relocation is usually undertaken as a measure of last resort for communities living in areas where risk reduction and adaptation in place are not enough to protect from the impacts of climate change, hazards, and disasters. Projects that have been funded through the Mayors Migration Council's Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees (GCF) that accommodate the planned relocation

Project Summary

Status: Implemented

Duration: 2023 - 2024

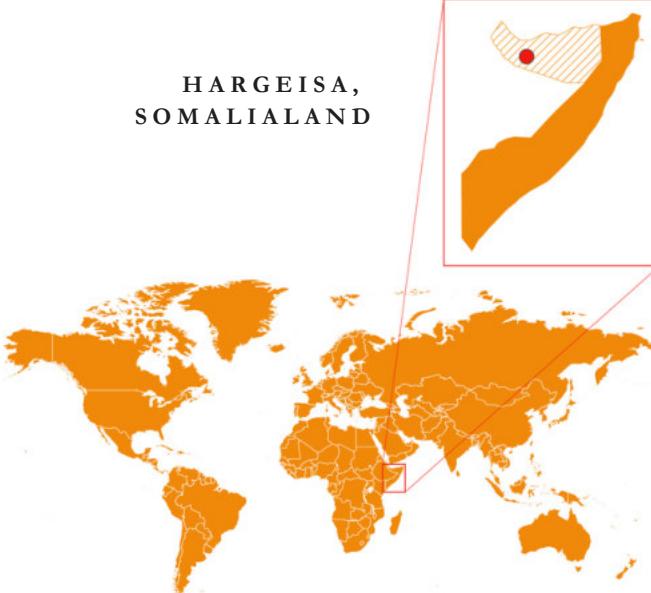
Budget: \$200,000 grant from GCF; \$145,000 co-funded by Hargeisa Municipality

Partners: Municipality of Hargeisa, Mayors Migration Council

Funding: Donors to the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees' Inclusive Climate Action cohort include the IKEA Foundation and the Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH

Strategic Partners of the GCF: UNHCR, IOM, UN-Habitat, C40 Cities, Metropolis, UCLG

of communities emphasize the necessity of approaching the entirety of planned relocation processes in a voluntary and dignified way. To date, these projects include sites of origin and destination in Beira, Mozambique and Hargeisa, Somaliland.





Approach

Hargeisa Municipality's approach to planning the voluntary and dignified relocation of households from Daami B broadly follows principles outlined in UNHCR, Brookings and Georgetown University's Guidance and Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation (UNHCR, Brookings & Georgetown University, 2015). Through Daami's Dignified Relocation and the GCF, Hargeisa Municipality resettled 100 of the highest risk households around Daami Dam to Abdi-bidar Village. The site was visited by representatives of Daami B camp and agreed upon through a rigorous negotiation process with the municipality which included an ongoing complaint mechanism and the rejection of an initial relocation site that was deemed too far from the city center.

All 100 households (638 individuals) that volunteered to relocate to Abdi-bidar Village were supported during and after the relocation through various means. While homes were primarily self-built by residents, Hargeisa Municipality provided moving trucks and construction support to

disassemble homes in Daami and rebuild them in Abdi-bidar. Each household was provided USD \$100 in direct cash support per month for the first eight months after relocation. Households were provided land ownership rights after six months of residency. A key element of the project included support towards livelihoods restoration.

30

young men were provided motorcycles (20) and waterdelivery tricycles (10) and trained to drive and deliver essential goods.

62

women were trained in financial literacy, opened bank accounts with Premier Bank and were offered zero-interest loans.

56

women and girls were offered seed funding (between \$240 and \$500 each) to start small businesses.

12

young people were trained to make coffee and pastries, 7 of whom were provided start-up grants to open pastry shops.





Impact to Date

Through Daami's Dignified Relocation, Hargeisa Municipality has moved 100 households away from Daami B camp – a highly flood prone area of the city that is informally settled – to safer neighborhoods. While the project initially set out to relocate only 100 households (who were all provided livelihoods support resources), during community awareness sessions, the municipality identified another 40 households in high-risk areas of Daami that were interested in moving and funded their relocation from its own budget.

One year after the project was completed, none of the households have moved back to the Daami neighborhood and all homes in the relocation neighborhood – Abdi-bidar – are occupied. While the new neighborhood is only around 8km from the city center, due to unfinished construction of the nearby roads and health clinic, some household members have found accommodation closer to the city center.

At the same time, Abdi-bidar has started to attract new residents and businesses, with approximately 35 additional families building homes in the area.

As a result of these activities, the Municipality is not only preventing climate displacement in the short term but also ensuring relocated families have the security of tenure, income-generating opportunities, and right to self-determination to succeed in their new homes in the long term.

Partners & Funding

Partners: Municipality of Hargeisa, Mayors Migration Council

Strategic Partners of the GCF: UNHCR, IOM, UN-Habitat, C40 Cities, Metropolis, UCLG

Funding: Donors to the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees' Inclusive Climate Action cohort include the IKEA Foundation and the Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH

For More Information

Please visit [Daami's Dignified Relocation](#) project page or write to fund@mayorsmigrationcouncil.org for specific questions and further inquiry.



Disaster Displacement Planning





Objectives of the Approach

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for urgent measures to prevent, reduce, and address disaster displacement. Yet, disaster displacement is insufficiently considered by governments as part of their DRR efforts, particularly at the local level. The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (“the City Scorecard) and The Disaster Displacement Addendum (“the Addendum”) are part of a set of tools under UNDRR’s Making Cities Resilient 2030 Initiative, a cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences.

The Addendum is meant to complement the key purposes of the City Scorecard, whose main goals are to:

- Assist countries and local governments in monitoring and reviewing progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- Enable the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (resilience action plans).

The Addendum’s main objective is to advocate for the integration of disaster displacement within wider DRR, management, and planning processes, including:

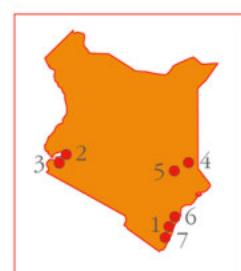
- **Prevention** through DRR actions – preventing conditions that could lead to displacement
- **Preparedness** – early warning systems and early action so that any displacement can take place in an orderly and dignified manner
- **Planning for response** – providing basic needs to displaced persons during an emergency, and ensuring assistance is provided to those who are unable to move by themselves

Project Summary

Status: The Disaster Displacement Addendum has been used in 7 cities and counties in Kenya since 2023. The latest version was published in September 2024.

Duration: Approximately 3 months are needed to prepare for a multi-stakeholder workshop with 2-3 days dedicated to running the workshop. The Addendum can be used as either a follow up to the City Scorecard or as a standalone assessment.

- **Planning for recovery** – achieving durable solutions – returning home, staying where they are, or relocating to a safer place, while ensuring protection of rights and securing safety and security
- **Strengthening the resilience** of displaced persons and all those living in the city/municipality



KENYA

1. Mombasa County
2. Kisumu County
3. Homa Bay County
4. Garissa County
5. Hola City, Tana River County
6. Kilifi City, Kilifi County
7. Diani City, Kwale County





Approach

The Addendum should be used by local governments as a tool to convene actors from different sectors and stakeholder groups to discuss what to do, where to start, and who can do what in preparation for and in response to disaster displacement.

Using the tool in a workshop allows for the identification of needs, capacities, initiatives and gaps related to disaster displacement. Promoting integrated approaches to disaster displacement can help frame discussion on broader policies and planning around disaster risk reduction and management. The Facilitation Guide can be used to help prepare for and run the workshop. Respondent sample size can range between 25-45, with representatives from different sectors: disaster risk management, education, shelter and housing, urban planning, transportation, health,

agriculture, tourism as well as displaced persons (or organizations working closely with displaced persons). Similar to other scorecards, the Addendum is structured along 10 Essentials for making cities resilient. These essentials are formatted as a checklist of 24 questions with four answer options each scored from 0-3. Each question serves as an indicator for local governments to see if they have the right policies, institutional arrangements, and practices in place to address disaster displacement as part of DRR efforts.

Tools can be adapted to different contexts e.g., paper instead of online, etc. Scoring results from the Excel tool can be automatically visualized, generating reports that can serve as a basis for developing an action plan to share with partners or donors for planning and implementation.

10 Essentials:



Organize to address disaster displacement



Identify, understand, and use current and future displacement scenarios in the context of disaster risk



Strengthen financial capacity to address disaster displacement



Land-use planning to limit and resolve disaster displacement



Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems



Strengthen institutional capacity to address disaster displacement



Understand and strengthen social capacity for integrated, resilience cities



Increase infrastructure resilience during disaster displacement



Preparedness for effective responses to disaster displacement



Expedite recovery from disaster displacement to build resilience

Impact to Date

The Addendum has helped county governments in Kenya to move from reactive crisis management to proactive crisis management

Mombasa County has revised its local bylaws to mainstream displacement based on the identification of gaps using the City Scorecard and Addendum.

Garissa County is revising its disaster risk management law to include elements of displacement.

In **Homa Bay County**, the use of the Scorecard and Addendum have catalyzed the development of a disaster displacement action plan and capacity-building at the community level to develop local climate adaptation action plans.

Kisumu County leveraged its Scorecard and Addendum outcomes to mobilize resources and launch a new UNDP-led project on urban resilience. They are also developing their disaster risk management policy.

IOM is supporting capacity-building efforts for evacuations and preparedness in counties where the tools have been used.

Learnings

- **Local ownership is key** – need buy in of local leadership as well as involvement of actors working at the policy and technical levels
- **Diversity of stakeholders** – need to be intentional about the inclusion of stakeholders across sectors, including people with lived experience of disaster displacement (ground truthing)
- **Follow up** – after priorities are identified through the tool, action planning, implementation, and fundraising should be the focus
- **Fundraising** – as a standardized evidence base, the addendum has opened the door to fundraise for disaster displacement in Kenyan counties
- **Relevance across contexts** – tool can be used across diverse natural hazard and human mobility contexts

“For us as counties [the Addendum] has been very instrumental... it has been like a report card where you have written your priorities and you know your gaps and then again when any intervention is coming from [the] national government or [an] actor is coming to your county they can use [the Scorecard and Addendum] as a reference to support ... [the] particular initiatives [that] you want.”

Najib Abdi Mohamed, Technical Lead for Disaster Risk Management, Kenyan Council of Governors

Partners & Funding

Partners: The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). Case studies were implemented in partnership with the Council of Governors, Kenya and city and county level governments.

Funding: The German Federal Foreign Office, IOM Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MIRAC), Norwegian Agency for Developmental Cooperation (Norad), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

For More Information

Please visit [Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities](#) and [Disaster Displacement Addendum](#), for specific questions and further inquiry, you can write to: Displacement_scorecard@iom.int; marlene.grundstrom@un.org; daria.mokhnacheva@un.org; info@disasterdisplacement.org



References

Green, Andrew. (2023). Why the 'Grand Bargain' failed to deliver its promise of local funding. <https://www.devex.com/news/why-the-grand-bargain FAILED TO DELIVER ITS PROMISE OF LOCAL FUNDING-105848> [Accessed December 10, 2025]

Halakhe, AB & Miller, S. (2023). No going back: The new urban face of internal displacement in Somalia. Refugees International. <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports-briefs/no-going-back-the-new-urban-face-of-internal-displacement-in-somalia/>. [Accessed December 10, 2025]

Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). (2024). 2024 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID). <https://doi.org/10.55363/IDMC.DAKY2849>

Soanes, M, Rai, N, Steele, P, Shakya, C, Macgregor, J. (2017). Delivering Real Change: Getting international climate finance to the local level. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED): London. <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/10178IIED.pdf>.

Standard Operating Procedures – Planned Relocation (Fiji)

Office of the Prime Minister, Republic of Fiji & Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). (2023). Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Relocation in the Republic of Fiji. https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/Fiji_SOP_Planned_Relocation_March2023_FINAL_web.pdf

United Nations. (2021). Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future.

<https://internaldisplacement-panel.org/index.html>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Brookings, Georgetown University. (2015). Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation. <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/sites/uk/files/legacy-pdf/562f798d9.pdf>

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). (2024). Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities: Disaster Displacement Addendum. <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-displacement-scorecard>

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). (2025). UNDRR Words into Action: Disaster Displacement: <https://www.undrr.org/words-into-action/disaster-displacement-how-reduce-risk-address-impacts-and-strengthen-resilience> [Accessed December 10, 2025]

World Bank. (2025) Urban Development Overview:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview> [Accessed December 10, 2025]



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 + 36
53113 Bonn / Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Commissioned by

