



■ IOM Presence ■ MECC-DRR Programming

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source Data: IOM



19M
NEW DISASTER
DISPLACEMENTS IN 2021
*IDMC



89M
POTENTIAL NUMBER OF
INTERNAL CLIMATE MIGRANTS TO
2050 IN WORST CASE SCENARIO
* WORLD BANK/GROUNDSWELL



90
IOM ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH
A TOTAL VALUE OF
USD 270M



6,010
TOTAL NUMBER
OF IOM STAFF
IN THE REGION

MAIN HAZARDS

- » Urban infrastructure damage and impacts on human well-being and health due to flooding, especially in coastal cities and settlements
- » Decline in coastal fishery resources due to sea level rise, decrease in precipitation in some parts and increase in temperature
- » Risk to food and water security due to increased temperature extremes, rainfall variability and drought

MAIN CLIMATE IMPACTS

- » Increasing adverse from water scarcity
- » Increasing adverse impacts from infectious diseases
- » Increasing adverse impacts from heat and malnutrition
- » Increasing adverse impacts due to damages to key economic sectors
- » Increasing adverse impacts from water scarcity
- » Increasing adverse impacts from agriculture/crop production

CLIMATE MOBILITY PROFILE IN THE REGION

What the Science Says: Climate induced mobility in Asia-Pacific Region

The IPCC 6th Assessment Report notes that increased climate variability and extreme events are already driving migration and projects that longer-term climate change could increase migration flows across Asia, though regional variation is significant and some countries will be more affected than others.

According to the IDMC report on Disaster Displacement in Asia and the Pacific, weather related hazards triggered some 213.5 million internal displacements across the region between 2010 and 2021. Of these, floods (113.6 million) and storms (98.2 million) accounted for the majority.

In that same period, at least 760,000 internal displacements resulting from slow-onset processes were identified in 17 countries and territories across the region, though that is likely to be a significant undercount given ongoing data gaps.

In 2021 alone, East Asia and the Pacific recorded 13.7 million new internal displacements, the highest figure since 2016 and above the annual average for the last decade. As in previous years, this sub-region accounted for most disaster displacements recorded worldwide.

Similarly, in South Asia, nearly 5.3 million disaster displacements were recorded during 2021, a high figure but still below the region's decade average of 6.2 million. Nevertheless, taken together, East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia accounted for about 80 per cent of the global total.

In the context of sudden-onset events, IDMC projections suggest that displacement risk will continue to increase, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, rising by 3.7 per cent in South Asia and 2.4 per cent in South-East Asia.

Overall, while Asia and the Pacific is the region most affected by disasters and disaster displacement globally, the scale of these challenges is increasing. Climatic and environmental changes will exacerbate existing challenges, including rapid and sometimes unregulated urbanization, economic vulnerability and fragility, and human-induced environmental degradation.



Cebu, Philippines. © 2021/Andrea EMPAMANO

To support efforts to build the evidence base across the region, IOM has produced studies and reports on the climate change and migration nexus in several countries. Similarly, IOM also supports national governments in building data collection and analysis on climate change and migration. For example, IOM's flagship [Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report](#) provides a regional-level overview of how climate change has influenced migration trends in the Asia-Pacific region. In the Philippines, IOM's [report Framing the Human Narrative of Migration in the Context of Climate Change](#) highlights the role of migration as a coping mechanism for Filipinos affected by the climate crisis. In Cambodia, the country report on [Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia](#) sought to identify and document potential ways for Cambodia to address the growing challenges of environmental induced migration. Across the Pacific, meanwhile, IOM has contributed to policy thinking on the issue by supporting the development of a series of [research briefs](#) on different human mobility related issues.

CASE STUDY

Assessing the Climate Change Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia

Climate change and environmental degradation have severely affected South Asian countries over the last few decades. Bangladesh, the Maldives and Nepal have been recognized as highly vulnerable to these impacts. To assess the climate change, environmental degradation and migration nexus in South Asia, IOM has undertaken research, including an assessment study, field research and national consultations in Bangladesh, the Maldives and Nepal to establish the evidence base and raise awareness on the subject. IOM has contributed to national and regional policies to address the expected impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on migration and displacement.

CASE STUDY

Enhancing protection and empowerment of migrants and communities affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific Region

The objective of this multi-country programme is to protect and empower communities adversely affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, focusing specifically on climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement, and planned relocation. A key component of the program is to support a regional human security-based response on climate change-related displacement, migration, and planned relocation by facilitating the adoption of an appropriate framework. The programme will also empower communities affected by climate change through training and skills development activities to increase access to labor mobility schemes. The programme will also increase the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to promote labor mobility that is safe, regular, and inclusive. these issues.

WAY FORWARD

The extent to which governments in the Asia Pacific region have taken tangible action to integrate human mobility considerations in their climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (and vice versa) remains uneven. Furthermore, the increasing frequency and severity of disaster continues to produce increased internal displacement, requiring additional engagement on the part of IOM and the international community to support member states and affected populations.

IOM is well-positioned to support that objective by convening stakeholders and providing knowledge and policy advice to regional processes linked to the UNFCCC and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Regional follow-up to the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration will also be an important mechanism in which to promote, in a holistic way, issues related to the environmental drivers and impacts of human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.

IOM also continues to support the regional UN coordination system, particularly the Issue Based Coalitions and UN Migration Network, which offer opportunities to develop products, events and tools that enable a mobility lens for issues related to the environment and climate change. Already, IOM co-chairs migration and climate change workstream of the Regional UNMN, and also co-chairs Work Stream IV of the IBC on Building Resilience – the Asia Pacific Disaster Displacement Working Group, (co-led by IOM and UNDRR).

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