

MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MECC) OVERVIEW



Climate Mobility in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change, particularly to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. The country recently experienced the worst drought in 40 years, threatening the food security and livelihoods of millions of Ethiopians and triggering displacement and mobility. Over a million IDPs nationwide report climate-induced factors as the primary reason for their displacement, and climate-induced displacement is projected to increase in Ethiopia.

This large scale movement leaves vulnerable populations facing humanitarian and development risks. It also affects host communities' capacity to adapt while escalating competition for limited resources. IOM is committed to support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to build resilience to the adverse effects of both rapid and slow-onset impacts of climate, while assisting communities affected by climate change and environmental degradation.



612,250

IDPs in sites where the majority is displaced due to drought



239,219

IDPs in sites where the majority is displaced due to floods



27,142

IDPs in sites where the majority is displaced due to landslides

IOM RESPONSE

IOM is committed to support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to build resilience to the adverse effects of both rapid and slow-onset impacts of climate, while assisting migrants and displaced persons affected by climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters.

Research on MECC

IOM conducts research on the impact of climate change on mobility trends and protection needs in Ethiopia, to enhance the evidence base and programmatic responses in communities impacted by climate change and environmental degradation.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

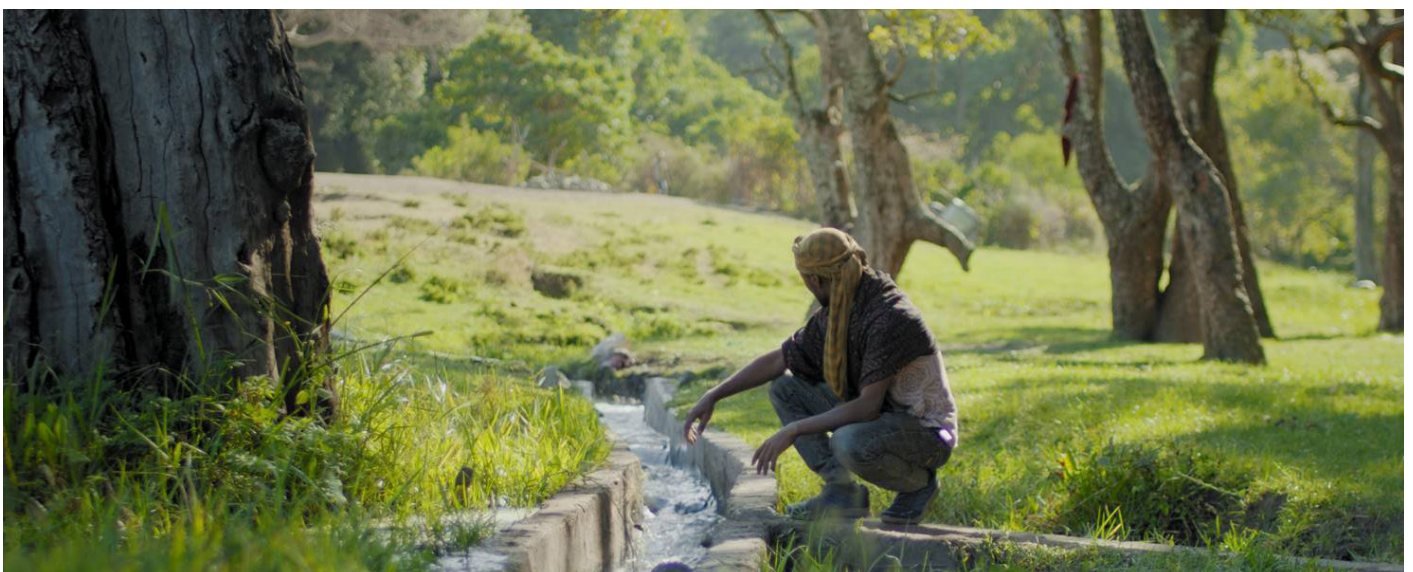
Through the Data and Research Unit's DTM component, IOM tracks and analyzes climate-induced displacements, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced people to inform context specific assistance in Ethiopia. According to DTM Ethiopia's National Displacement Report, as of September 2023, more than 3.45 million IDPs were identified in the country, of which 18 per cent were displaced in sites where the majority is displaced due to drought and seven per cent in sites where the majority is displaced due to other climate factors.

Life-Saving Assistance

IOM is responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of drought- and flood-impacted people, while maintaining a nexus approach to prevent drought-affected regions in Ethiopia from becoming protracted humanitarian contexts. IOM's multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to communities affected by the current drought includes improving access to water, providing shelter and non-food items, cash-based assistance, health and nutrition services, camp coordination and camp management, and protection interventions.

Community-Based Green Climate Initiatives

IOM Ethiopia implements community-based green interventions across Ethiopia, focusing on various aspects of climate adaptation. These initiatives encompass natural resource management, the establishment of climate resilient infrastructure such as irrigation systems and flood diversion structures, recycling and composting practices, adoption of clean energy sources, facilitating access to water resources, and interventions aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and livelihoods to build resilience of communities impacted by climate change. Furthermore, through its durable solutions initiative, IOM advocates for sustainable solutions that benefit both displaced and host-communities.



IOM with implementing partners is constructing an irrigation systems to enable village farmers to improve use of agricultural land.
Photo: IOM/2022