



■ IOM Presence ■ MECC-DRR Programming

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MAIN HAZARDS

- » Risks to people, economies and infrastructures due to coastal and inland flooding
- » Water scarcity to multiple interconnected sectors
- » Losses in crop production, due to compound heat and dry conditions, and extreme weather

MAIN CLIMATE IMPACTS

- » Increasing adverse impacts from water scarcity
- » Increasing adverse impacts from animal and livestock health and productivity
- » Increasing adverse impacts from heat and malnutrition
- » Increasing adverse impacts from inland flooding
- » Increasing adverse impacts due to damages to infrastructure



276,000

NEW DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS IN 2021
*IDMC



5M

POTENTIAL NUMBER OF INTERNAL CLIMATE MIGRANTS TO 2050 IN WORST CASE SCENARIO
*WORLD BANK/GROUND SWELL



14

IOM ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF USD 12M



5,410

TOTAL NUMBER OF IOM STAFF IN THE REGION

CLIMATE MOBILITY PROFILE IN THE REGION

What the Science Says: Climate induced mobility in Europe and Central Asia

The IPCC 6th Assessment Report notes that the impacts of compound heatwaves and droughts as well as extreme weather events are already [affecting natural and human systems in Europe](#). In Central Asia, occurring droughts are having long-lasting effects on [livelihoods and food security](#). Rising temperatures and variability of precipitation in both regions are projected to impact water security. Moreover, increasing frequency and severity of natural hazards (e.g., wildfires, flooding, landslides) will adversely impact all sectors of society, most importantly, sectors in Europe and Central Asia that are dependent on natural resources (i.e., agriculture, tourism).

Environmental shocks and stressors, including the adverse impacts of climatic hazards, are shaping human mobility in different forms in Europe and Central Asia. [The IPCC 6th Assessment Report](#) notes most migration in the context of climate change is occurring

within national borders. For example, the [IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement](#) recorded over 500,000 new displacements in Europe and Central Asia between 2020-21, largely due to geophysical hazards (notably earthquakes) or hydrometeorological hazards (wildfires, storms). The major cause for displacement in the region included wildfires in the Mediterranean, storms and flooding in western and central Europe and a volcanic eruption in Spain's Canary Islands. In Europe and Central Asia, small-scale displacement following flood and drought induced disasters and is generally limited to over short distances.



Azerbaijan. © 2010/IOM/Mila TESHAIEVA

Other types of human mobility could enhance adaptation, in turn, reduce vulnerability. For example, in 2021, flooding prompted entire villages and towns in [Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands to be evacuated](#). Climate conditions will strongly influence pasture productivity, hay fields, and fodder crops in [Central Asia](#). The [IPCC Sixth Assessment Report](#) recognized that while mobility was the most viable strategy for poor pastoralists, it was restricted due to non-climatic factors. Labour migration is a common risk management strategy for families in the face of climate change impacts. Labour migration is a particularly defining characteristic in Central Asia, and the remittances received can form up to [30 per cent of national GDPs](#). Furthermore, in Tajikistan, remittances are estimated to account for 30 to 80 per cent of household budgets. However, there are few instances of leveraging remittances to support planned adaptation. Planned relocation is increasingly appearing as a last resort strategy to address adverse climate change impacts, notably, floods in Central Asia and earthquakes in Europe.

CASE STUDY

Green Finance Facility to Improve Air Quality and Combat Climate Change in North Macedonia

North Macedonia has high levels of air pollution that stem largely from electricity generation and residential heating practices. Funded by the Joint SDG Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Government of North Macedonia, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), EBRD, UNDP, and IOM aim to operationalise a Green Financing Facility (GFF) – a new financial vehicle that will significantly improve access to affordable green. This project will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and particulate matter and strengthen the local ecosystem for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

CASE STUDY

Tajikistan: Understanding the Nexus of Migration, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture

Tajikistan's southern Khatlon region is a predominantly rural society vulnerable to slow-onset hazards, particularly droughts and severe water shortages. Recognizing the gendered impacts of climate change and that women staying behind are powerful agents of change and leaders in their families and communities, this project developed a multi-year action research to explore whether women staying behind can benefit from capacity building interventions to strengthen their household-level climate change adaptation and livelihood outcomes. The interventions aim to work with women to enhance their household-level adaptation planning by improving financial literacy and to strengthen their understanding of climate change adaptation, especially related to drought preparedness.

WAY FORWARD

Moving forward, IOM is mobilizing resources to continue supporting member states, communities and migrants across Europe and Central Asia to address the human mobility-related challenges and opportunities in the context of climate change and environmental degradation.

This includes strengthening support to member states to mainstream migration considerations into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This promotes climate resilient development and comprehensive risk management from a migration lens. The mainstreaming is facilitated by policy analyses, awareness raising, capacity development, evidence generation, consultations and tools development.

IOM will also strengthen efforts to mobilise sustainable and predictable climate financing to enhance resilience and adaptation of the most vulnerable populations. IOM is enhancing and promoting inclusive mobilization using a whole-of-society approach to public and private partners, civil society, women, youth, indigenous peoples, migrants, displaced persons and affected communities in decision-making and the development of gender-responsive approaches for migration management and climate change action.

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