



■ IOM Presence ■ MECC-DRR Programming

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233,000

NEW DISASTER
DISPLACEMENTS IN 2021
*IDMC



19M

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



20

IOM ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH
A TOTAL VALUE OF
USD 51.7M



5,111

TOTAL NUMBER
OF IOM STAFF
IN THE REGION

MAIN HAZARDS

- » Risk to food security, risk of malnutrition (micronutrient deficiency), and loss of livelihood due to reduced food production from crops, livestock and fisheries
- » Increased risk to water and energy security due to drought and heat
- » Reduced economic output and growth, and increased inequality and poverty rates

MAIN CLIMATE IMPACTS

MAIN CLIMATE IMPACTS

- » Increasing adverse impacts on displacement
- » Increasing adverse impacts from flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas
- » Increasing adverse impacts due to damages to infrastructure

- » 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 the Middle East and North Africa Region

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts including extremely high temperatures, limited groundwater and rainfall and scarce agricultural and arable land. Due to the combination of water and precipitation scarcity, demographic pressures and population concentration, MENA is the most water-stressed area in the world. Climate change impacts are expected to accelerate and intensify in the near future, amplifying those stressors already at play. Evidence collected by the IPCC confirms an overall warming process, both in terms of annual and seasonal average temperatures, number of days with heat waves and the drop in precipitation in recent decades. The region is also projected to experience future drying trends and temperatures increasing at a faster rate than the global average with increasing risk of heat waves.

The region, which plays host to extensive semi-arid and desert areas, is becoming drier, exposed to peaks of extremely high temperatures and to water crises. The consequences are likely

to be severe, not only for economic activities but also for health and human life. The consequences also have implications for peace and stability in the region, as the region includes a number of fragile and conflict-affected countries. The climate change-fragility nexus and its linkage with human mobility is increasingly gaining attention in climate change discussions. The IPCC 2022 report calls for further research on the interactions between climate change and peacebuilding, as climate change impacts are likely to undermine human security, which could have significant implications for peace and stability. The Third Edition of the Aswan Forum in June 2022 had a dedicated session to discuss the climate-displacement nexus in fragile and conflict-affected settings.



Um Rakouba Refugee Camp, Sudan. © IOM 2021/Muse MOHAMMED

According to IDMC's data, floods were the primary cause of disaster-displacement, forcing 178,000 people to move. Additionally, the region was affected by severe drought during the year, contributing to water scarcity and wildfires. In Iraq, IOM is monitoring the situation of climate-induced displacement through DTM Emergency Tracking. As of 15 June 2022, 5,767 families (34,602 individuals) remained displaced because of drought conditions across ten governorates in the central and southern regions. Nevertheless, systematic monitoring of displacement related to these phenomena is highly limited in most countries in the region, which could explain the relatively low numbers. As of the end of the year, around 49,000 people were living in displacement as a result of disasters across the region.

CASE STUDY

Providing Technical and Capacity Building Support to the Government of Sudan and Local Communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness

Protracted and new displacements continue to occur in Sudan due to decades of conflict and recurring disasters related to various natural hazards, mainly floods and droughts. Climate change and intensification of desertification, cyclical drought and flooding severely contribute to the deteriorating socio-economic situation and decreased resilience of communities.

IOM is minimizing vulnerability to floods and droughts, and the adverse impacts of disasters among most vulnerable communities in Sudan by developing the capacity of the Government of Sudan in the management of storage facilities and emergency relief supplies.

CASE STUDY

Increasing the Knowledge Base on Community Cohesion and Mobility Dynamics in the Context of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Extreme climatic events are expected to increase in both scale and frequency across the MENA region. Concurrently, MENA is one of the most fragile and conflict-affected regions in the world.

For this reason, IOM is working to enhance the evidence base on how climate change and environmental degradation have impacted social relationships at the community level and mobility decisions centered on Libya and Sudan. This will contribute to informing policies and programs that help communities' resilience-building and adaptation efforts, while supporting the design of effective policies and responses.

WAY FORWARD

Moving forward, IOM is increasing efforts to sensitize regional governments and stakeholders to human mobility issues linked to climate change and environmental degradation. In Iraq, IOM has produced a Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) country profile and policy brief for increased engagement with the government. IOM is also undertaking the production of MECC country reports for Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia to inform the United Nations teams' engagements with the governments, ahead of [COP 28 in the UAE in 2023](#).

IOM is also expanding its engagement to policy and capacity building related work in the region. In Morocco, IOM will support pilot regions to [mainstream migration and gender considerations](#) into policies and local planning on climate change. In Jordan, IOM will carry out capacity building workshops on climate change adaptation, targeting communities most vulnerable to climate change.

There is a growing interest in the nexus between climate change, migration and health in the region due to extremely high temperatures that are already causing serious health impacts. IOM will carry out country-level assessments on the nexus to inform policies and capacity building activities.

Building on earlier engagement, IOM will support the development of the second edition of the [Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction \(RAR\)](#) for the Arab States, coordinated by [UNDRR](#).

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