



■ IOM Presence ■ MECC-DRR Programming

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MAIN HAZARDS

- » Flooding
- » Droughts and water shortages
- » Heat waves
- » Landslides and mudflows
- » Wildfires

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



107,000

NEW DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS IN 2022
*IDMC



5M

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



30

IOM ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF USD 53M



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, 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 107,000 new displacements in Europe and Central Asia in 2022, largely due to hydrometeorological hazards (wildfires, storms). The major cause for displacement in the region included wildfires in the Mediterranean, particularly in France and Spain, as well as floods and storms, which triggered 11,000 displacements across the region (a near ten-fold decrease from 2021).

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, landslides 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. The USD 46 million Green Financing Facility (GFF) is 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 are operationalising this new financial vehicle in collaboration with private sector banks. The facility will catalyse access to energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions for SMEs and selected households, including remittance recipients and returning migrants. This joint programme will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and particulate matter.

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 multi-year action research to explore whether women staying behind can benefit from capacity-building interventions to strengthen their household-level climate change adaptation. The interventions enhanced the household-level adaptation planning by improving their financial literacy, improving their understanding of climate change impacts and adaptation, especially related to drought preparedness, and providing them with technical support and tools.

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). IOM is also working with partners to enhance evidence on human mobility in the context of climate change in Europe and Central Asia. In addition, IOM will strengthen efforts to mobilize sustainable and predictable climate finance to enhance adaptation among 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 action.

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