



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR  
MIGRATION (IOM)



## Increased climate variability and extreme events are driving human mobility across the Asia Pacific

*There is high evidence, medium agreement that increased climate variability and extreme events are already driving migration and medium confidence that higher warming and associated changes in frequency and intensity of slow-onset events (such as drought and sea level rise) and rapid-onset events (such as cyclones and flooding) will increase involuntary displacement in the future, across Asia.*

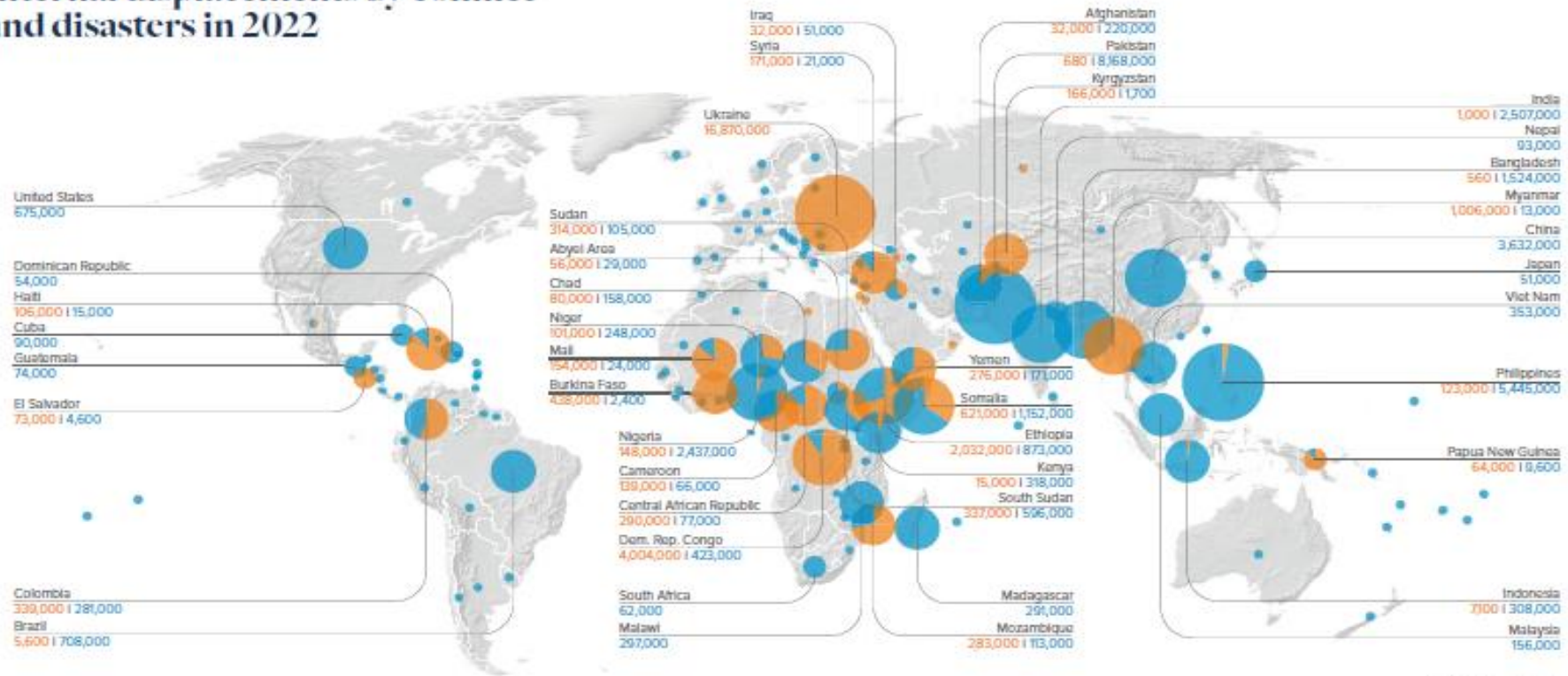
*IPCC Working Group 2 contribution to the 6<sup>TH</sup> Assessment Report, 2022*





# Global Displacement Outlook-2022

## Internal displacements by conflict and disasters in 2022



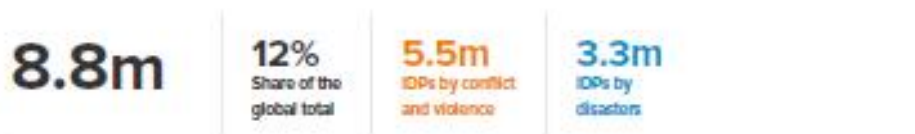
The country and territory names and figures are shown only when the total value exceeds 50,000. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the associated figures.

The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

# Asia Pacific is the region most affected by disaster displacement globally



## Total number of IDPs as of end of 2022



## Five countries with the highest number of IDPs in South Asia as of end 2022



## Internal displacements\* in 2022



## Five countries with most internal displacements in South Asia in 2022



# Asia Pacific is the region most affected by disaster displacement globally



## Total number of IDPs as of end of 2022



## Five countries with the highest number of IDPs in East Asia and Pacific as of end 2022



## Total number of IDPs in East Asia and Pacific at year end (2013-2022)

## Internal displacements\* in 2022

Person-years



## Five countries with most internal displacements in East Asia and Pacific in 2022



## Internal displacements by conflict, violence and disasters in East Asia and Pacific (2013-2022)



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## Labour migration is a prominent feature of the region

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*One of the main pathways for climate-induced migration is through the deteriorating economic conditions and livelihoods (high confidence).*

*IPCC Working Group 2 contribution to the 6<sup>TH</sup> Assessment Report, 2022*

*Both internal and international labour migration are expected to play a key role in household adaptation to climate change, especially in agriculture-dependent households.*

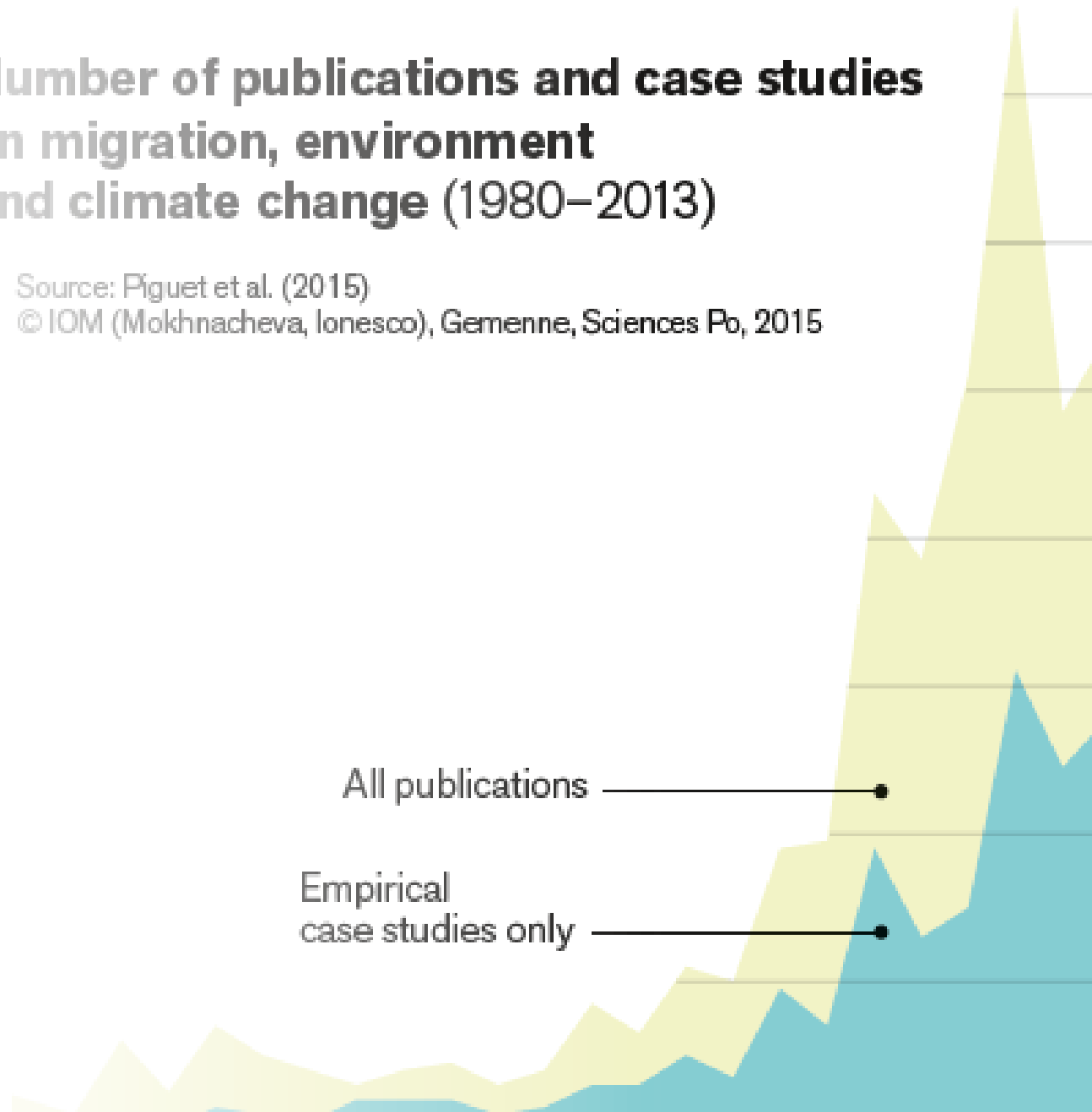
*Spotlight on Labour Migration in Asia, IOM 2022*



# Number of publications and case studies on migration, environment and climate change (1980–2013)

Source: Piguet et al. (2015)  
© IOM (Mokhnacheva, Ionesco), Gemenne, Sciences Po, 2015

Although evidence on linkages is growing, data gaps remain



The **positive**  
**dimensions** of  
migration are **not**  
**sufficiently** addressed





Addressing the **needs**  
**of those already**  
**displaced** is an ongoing  
priority



# Links with Education



People who move or are displaced by climatic and environmental hazards can experience significant barriers to their education



Education can be an important mediating factor between resilience and vulnerability.



Supporting migrants' access to lifelong learning and education will be critical to meeting the transition to a green economy.



Education is also critical to fully understand and engage with human mobility issues at the policy and political level, and in public debates





IOM has a long history of work on climate mobility

- IOM's activities on MECR have focused on research, policy and advocacy, capacity building and operational response.
- IOM's portfolio of work has been built upon our substantial operational activities, which continues to be a major component of our work currently.
- More recently, IOM has invested significant effort in advancing policy discussions on climate change and migration at the global level.
- MECR remains a core institutional priority.

# A comprehensive approach is needed

## SOLUTIONS



### 1. for people to move

Managing migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards.



### 2. for people on the move

Assisting and protecting migrants and displaced persons in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards.



### 3. for people to stay

Making migration a choice by building resilience and addressing the adverse climatic and environmental drivers that compel people to move.

Reflecting the priorities of the Sendai Framework, IOM activities are organised under five thematic pillars of work:



Disaster prevention



Disaster preparedness



Risk-informed response



Building back safer in recovery and reconstruction



Partnerships for resilience



# Previous and ongoing initiatives in SE Asia

**Erasmus University Rotterdam**  
 This project is implemented by a consortium of partners including Erasmus University Rotterdam

**ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH MIGRATION**  
 A case study of the Vietnamese Mekong River Delta

**ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES AND RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES IN CAMBODIA**

COUNTRY REPORT



**FRAMING THE HUMAN NARRATIVE OF MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

A Preliminary Review of Existing Evidence in the Philippines

A Preliminary Review of Existing Evidence in the Philippines



**IOM UN MIGRATION**

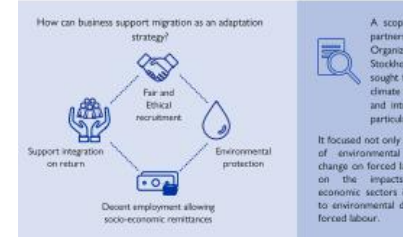
**CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION IN ASIA: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS**

Asia is the most disaster-prone area in the world and one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change. This is not only due to its geographic exposure to these risks, but also to its underlying socio-political and economic vulnerabilities that turn hazards into disasters.

While migration in the context of environmental and climate change is often seen as a failure to adapt in situ, migration has long constituted a key livelihood diversification and adaptation strategy. However, migrants often enter migration routes from vulnerable positions impacting the left-behind families as well as the migrants.

Businesses strongly impact migrant workers, their lives can be positive through opportunities such as through employment of workers, or forcibly even through exploitation.

Under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR) it is essential to respect human rights in the context of migration.



**ADDRESSING DISASTER RISK AND PROMOTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACROSS THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

**IOM UN MIGRATION**



**The Asia-Pacific Context**

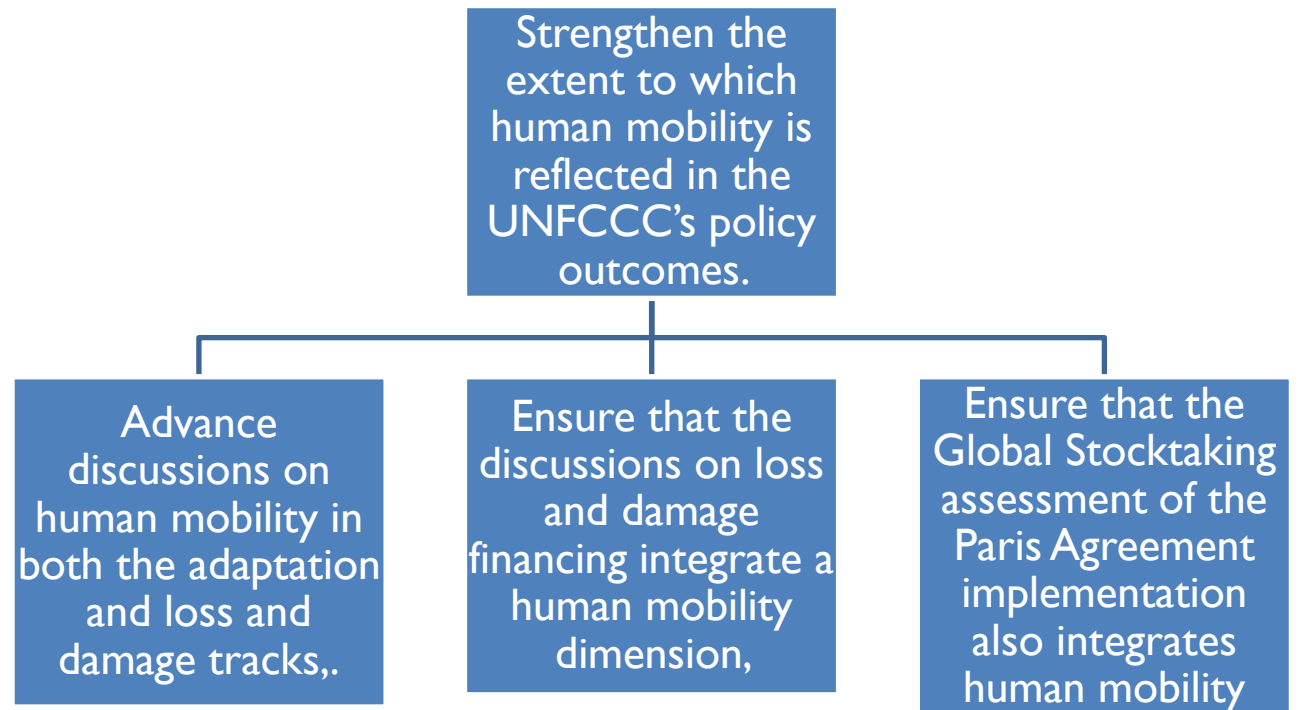
Asia and the Pacific is home to over 4.3 billion people, covering approximately 60 per cent of the world's population. The region comprises small island States in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean; archipelagos such as Indonesia and the Philippines; and countries like Mongolia and the Islamic Republic of Iran; mountainous and landlocked countries spanning the Hindu Kush-Himalayan ranges such as Nepal and Bhutan; and large river basins and deltas of the Yangtze, Mekong, and Brahmaputra, covering China, India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Thailand, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

As a function of its size, population and topographical diversity, the region is highly exposed to climate change and natural hazards. Though difficult to generalize across the Asia-Pacific region, frequently occurring sudden-onset disasters such as floods, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis and others, some of which are aggravated by climate change, have significant impacts on national GDP as countries incur significant losses and fatalities, particularly when the disasters are at their most intense. Slow-onset processes including sea-level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and droughts, along with climatic changes linked to precipitation and temperature patterns also have tangible impacts, though these are harder to measure.

The effect of climate change and disasters on human mobility is equally significant. Between 2008 and 2017, more than 198.1 million people were displaced by sudden-onset disasters in Asia and the Pacific – accounting for approximately 81 per cent of all disaster displacement in the world. Over 95 per cent of this displacement occurs due to climate and weather-related sudden-onset disasters such as storms and floods. Countries from the region, such as China, India and the Philippines routinely feature on the list of countries with the highest disaster displacement in absolute numbers.

On the other hand, countries with highest relative average annual displacement are small islands, including three (Palau, Vanuatu and Tonga) from the Pacific region. Slow-onset processes accelerated by climate change combine with other economic, social and political factors to produce human mobility, which may occur either preemptively or in response to progressively deteriorating environmental conditions, within a country or across

# Looking Ahead to COP 28







THANK YOU