

Country Factsheet: Viet Nam

Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)
Key Risks, Policies and Data Sources

This Country Factsheet provides:



An overview of national policy frameworks relevant to human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in Viet Nam



An overview of data sources capturing data relevant to human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in Viet Nam

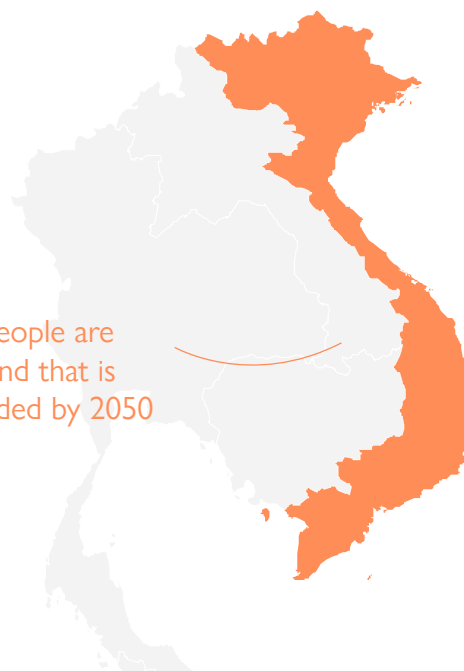
Summary

Climate change is contributing to increasingly intense and frequent storms, floods and landslides across Viet Nam. Extreme disaster events, compounded by the degradation of ecosystem services due to the loss of mangroves or wetlands, rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns, are exposing the country's population to acute climate risks. By 2035–2044, it is estimated several million more people could be affected by extreme floods every year ([World Bank, 2022](#)).

With a coastline of 3,260 kilometres, including major cities and production sites, Viet Nam is highly exposed to sea-level rise. Approximately 70 per cent of the population live in coastal and lowland delta areas, where disaster risks are compounded by the slow-onset effects of sea-level rise, coastal erosion and saline intrusion resulting from climate change ([Bangalore et al., 2018](#)). More than 20,000 people are currently living on land that is expected to be flooded by 2050 ([Lu and Flavelle, 2019](#)).



More than 20,000 people are currently living on land that is expected to be flooded by 2050

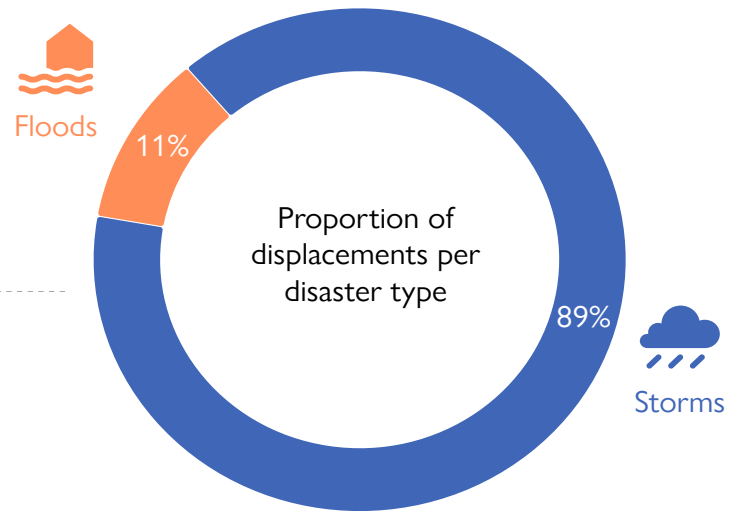


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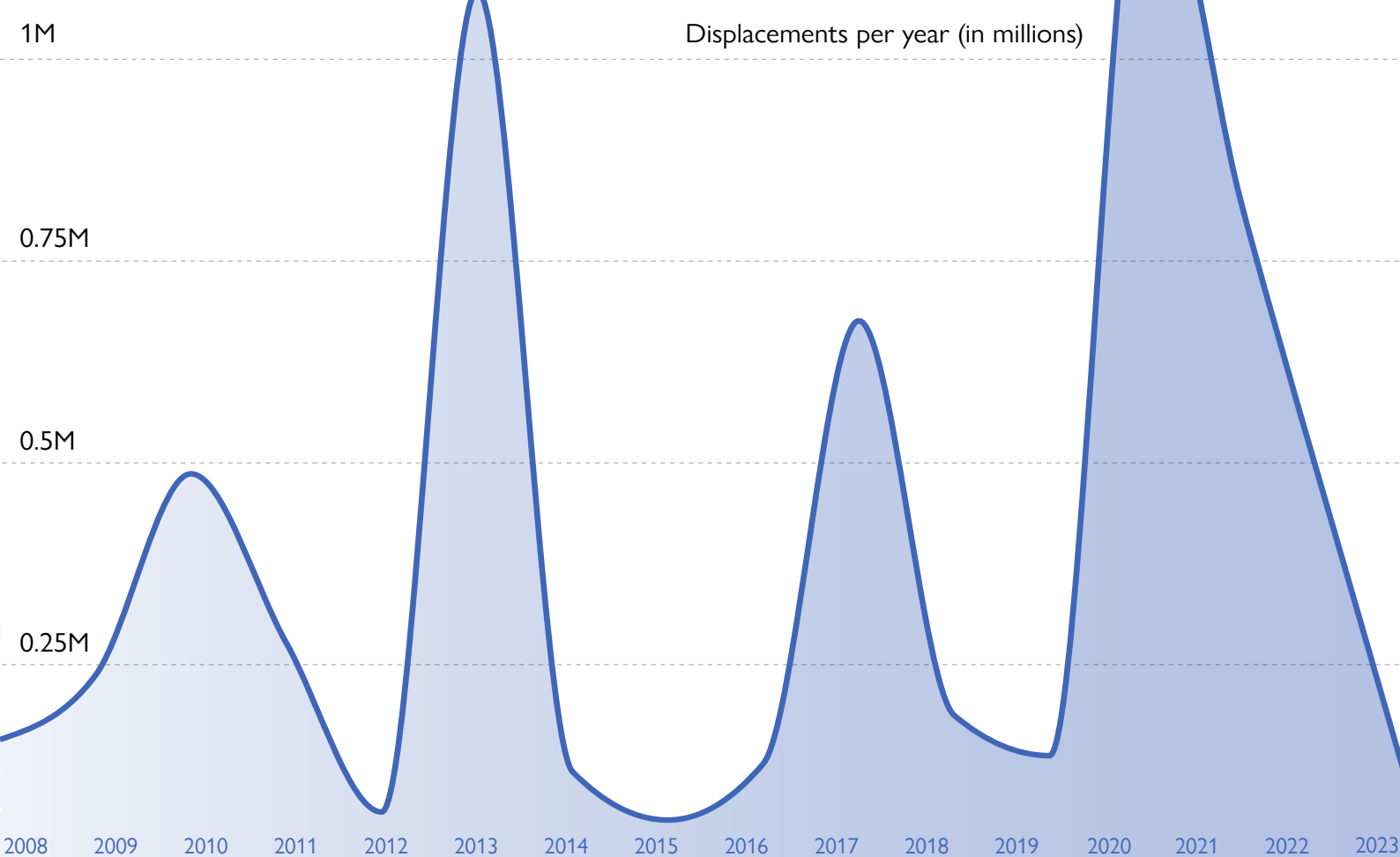
Figure 1. New internal displacements linked with disasters in Viet Nam between 2008 and 2023¹

355

Total disaster events reported



Source: IDMC, n.d.



¹ Figures on internal displacement provided in this Factsheet are compiled from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), reflecting the organization best effort to assess the current displacement situation in the country.

While Viet Nam does not have a bespoke legal or policy document dedicated to addressing the migration, environment and climate change (MECC) nexus, current policy instruments provide relevant provisions to address the drivers that compel people to leave their homes in context of disaster, climate change and environmental degradation, and to protect and assist those on the move. Vietnamese authorities have been working to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation since the 1990s. They developed key policies, gradually integrating evacuation and relocation in their response strategy and implementing planned relocations to reduce the risk of flooding and other disasters such as landslides, coastal erosion, land subsidence and sea-level rise (Danh and Mushtaq, 2011; MARD, 2022). Provisions for migration² and displacement³ remain marginal, focusing mainly on short-term reactive responses.

At present, data capturing human mobility dynamics in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation is relatively limited in Viet Nam. Available data focuses primarily on hazard monitoring, specific disaster operations and loss and damage assessments, with limited availability of disaggregated data and limited capacity to analyse existing data (Van Huong et al., 2022). Data-sharing in this context remains limited across Viet Nam. This limitation is particularly evident in the largely under-developed linkages between climate, population and administrative data. The most prominent links were observed in anticipatory and preparedness systems – such as early warning and hazard monitoring systems. Some of the key challenges to general data collection in Viet Nam include the absence of harmonised standards and definitions of data collection among different ministries, limited data sharing and lack of coordination mechanisms (ILO and GSO, 2022).

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- 2 Environmental migration is defined as “the movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border” (IOM, 2019).
 - 3 Displacement is defined as “the movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters” (IOM, 2019).



Children watching adults working in Viet Nam. Climate change has complicated agriculture methods in many areas of the country.

Climate and environmental risks at a glance



Disasters triggered over 68,000 new displacements in 2023, with storms accounting for the majority of disaster displacement recorded (IDMC, n.d.).



Approximately 70 per cent of the population live in coastal and lowland delta areas, where disaster risks are compounded by the slow-onset effects of sea-level rise, coastal erosion and saline intrusion resulting from climate change (Bangalore et al., 2019).



The Mekong Delta is Viet Nam's most productive agricultural area, contributing to half of the country's rice production, 95 per cent of its rice exports and a third of Viet Nam's agricultural GDP. The frequency and intensity of disasters, such as flooding, drought, coastal and riverbank erosion, and salinization across the Mekong Delta, are damaging socioeconomic and cultural infrastructure and negatively impacting living conditions, ultimately resulting in outmigration from the Delta region (World Bank, 2022).



A 2016 World Bank study found that Ho Chi Minh City's slums, predominantly home to migrants and lower-income households, are disproportionately exposed to the consequences of flooding, with 68–85 per cent being at risk, a higher percentage than the rest of the city (Bangalore et al., 2016).



The Government of Viet Nam has supported the relocation of rural populations from disaster prone areas exposed to coastal risks in the Mekong Delta to large industrial areas with high labour demand, such as Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho City (IPCC, 2019).



A man and a child entering their home in Viet Nam. Heavy rains and floods worsened living conditions for several vulnerable groups. © IOM 2005

National Policy Frameworks and Human Mobility in the context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

National Policy Framework Findings at a Glance



In the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, human mobility is most commonly captured through the lens of (internal) migration, (planned) relocation and displacement, including related activities and indicators. It is framed as a preventative measure for people living in situations of (increasing) disaster risks and natural hazards, as well as a post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery measure for displaced people unable to return home.



The terms “displacement” and “migration” are both referenced as a consequence and/or driver of vulnerability and disaster risk.



Linkages are made between human mobility and urban and spatial planning, marking a step toward ensuring coherence with other policy areas and their relevant national institutions.



Evacuation preparedness is another common way in which human mobility issues are mentioned in the strategies reviewed.



Reference to cross-border displacement or migration is largely absent.

The findings presented in this snapshot provide a general overview of existing national-level policy instruments in Viet Nam and their relevance to the migration, environment and climate change (MECC) nexus. Policy instruments were reviewed, with the subsequent allocation of **Human Mobility Indicators**, to identify references to human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, and provisions to support prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures.⁴

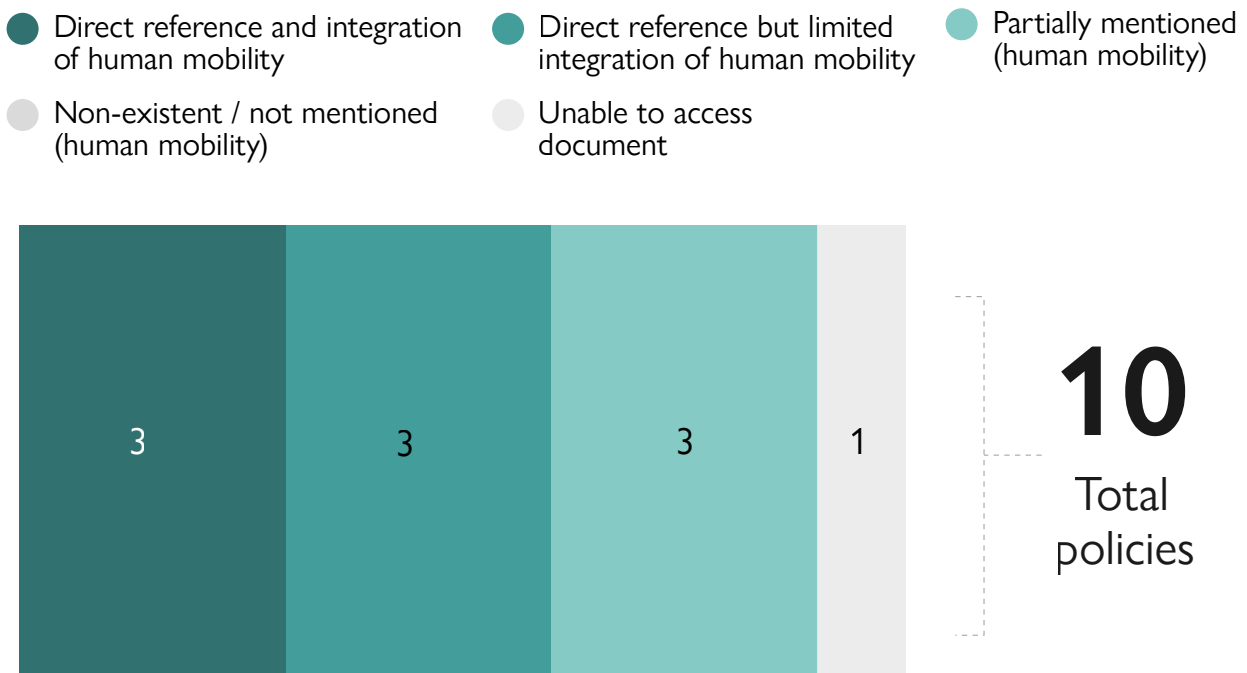
The analysis integrates several forms of population movement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, including migration, displacement and planned relocation. The term “human mobility” is used as an encompassing term capturing all these movements. Observations derived from the findings are presented below. However, a distinction should be made between the existence of instruments or provisions and their

actual application in practice. The latter is outside of the scope of this study and should be examined as part of further research and monitoring and review efforts.

Table 1 shows the distribution of policy instruments reviewed. Within these, the terms “migration”, “displacement” and/or “relocation” are referenced in over half of the instruments. Of the instruments reviewed, all of them indicated, to some extent, the inclusion of MECC considerations. Human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation is predominantly addressed from the prevention angle, with most of the relevant instruments linked to policy sectors focus mainly on climate change. This suggests that policy development in Viet Nam is primarily focused on reducing drivers and risks of human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, rather than facilitating human mobility.

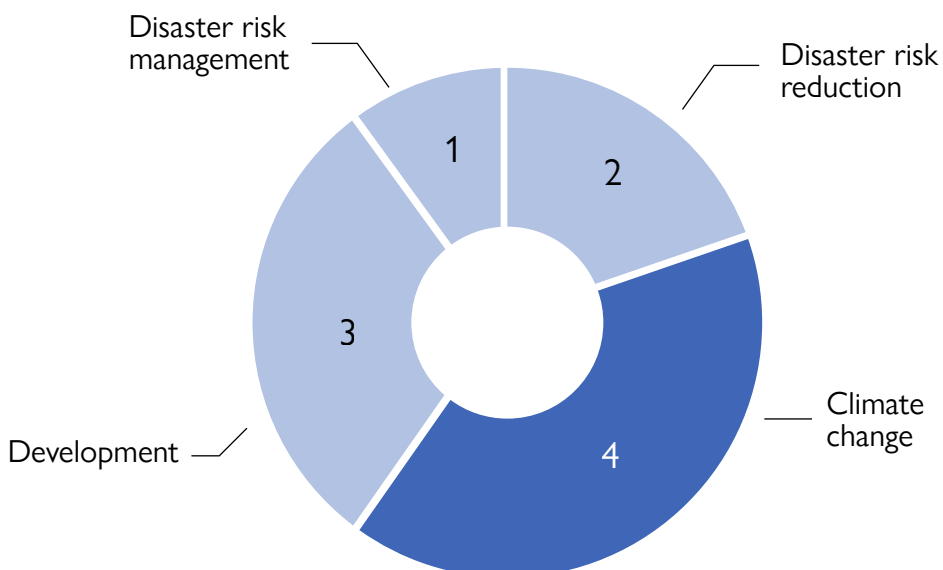
⁴ For more details about the methodology concerning the Human Mobility Indicators used in this Country Factsheet, please refer to the [Annex](#).

Figure 2. Distribution of national policies of relevance to the MECC Nexus in Viet Nam



Source: Author's own illustration.

Figure 3. Number of MECC related policies by policy sector in Viet Nam



Source: Author's own illustration.

Table 1. National policy frameworks: An overview by Human Mobility Indicators

Policy	Date	Sector	Human Mobility Indicator	Human Mobility Type
Nationally Determined Contribution	2022	Climate Change	●●●	Migration, displacement and relocation
National Relocation Plan for populations of the following areas: natural disaster, extremely difficulty, bordering, island, spontaneous migration, forest of special use, 2021–2025, towards 2030 ⁵	2022	Disaster Risk Reduction	●●●	Migration and relocation
National Climate Change Strategy until 2050	2022	Climate Change	●●●	Relocation
5-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2025	2021	Development	●●●	Limited
National Green Growth Strategy for the period 2021–2030, vision toward 2050	2021	Climate Change	●●●	Limited
National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2030, vision to 2050	2021	Disaster Risk Management	●●●	Unknown
National Plan for the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration (GCM)	2020	Development	●●●	Migration
National Adaptation Plan for the period 2021–2023, vision to 2050	2020	Disaster Risk Reduction	●●●	Relocation
Viet Nam 2035: Toward Prosperity, Creativity, Equity, and Democracy	2016	Development	●●●	Limited
Urban Development of Viet Nam Responding to Climate Change 2013–2020 scheme	2013	Climate Change	●●●	Displacement and relocation

⁵ Currently, the Plan is not available online. However, for the analysis of this Factsheet, the English version was provided by IOM Viet Nam.

Legend

- Direct reference and integration of human mobility
- Direct reference but limited integration of human mobility
- Partially mentioned (human mobility)
- Non-existent / not mentioned (human mobility)
- Unable to access document



The [National Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#) explicitly states, “climate change is one of the reasons for increasing migration and forcing tens of thousands of households to permanently relocate, risking the loss of cultural identity and local knowledge” (p.17). This includes recognition of the internal migration in the context of slow-onset hazards noting, “if the sea-level rises and temperature increases as in the worst case scenario, it is estimated that 3.1 million Vietnamese people will have to migrate internally by 2050” (p.17). Reference is also made to the increased risks faced by delta and coastal regions with high population densities that haven’t integrated climate change in urban and spatial planning (p.17). The NDC also recognises existing adaptation efforts including planned relocation and resettlement in the context of sudden-onset events (p.19) and promotes risk management measures such as, flood risk maps to prevent and mitigate impacts of slow-onset events – sea-level rise and saline intrusion (p.19). It also references existing response efforts including, “planning, relocating residential areas in places frequently affected by extreme climate” and “monitoring, supervising and warning to promptly evacuate and reduce risks for places where relocation is not possible” (p.24).

Moreover, the NDC acknowledges the different impacts of human mobility in the context of climate change. These include reference to youth migration in pursuit of better economic opportunities, which often results into a burden for the elderly, as they are left responsible to caring for their families and grandchildren (p.16); reference to the impact of flooding on “children’s opportunities to access education due to loss of livelihood, which may

result in dropping out of school and exposure to environmental hazards and damaged infrastructure after natural disasters” (p.16); and reference to persons with disabilities and higher risks during emergency relocation (p.16). Finally, the NDC acknowledges the complexities surrounding migration in the context of climate change. Migration and relocation efforts are explicitly recognised under the section “gaps in climate change adaptation”, whereby, “[m]igration in high-risk areas is carried out slowly due to financial difficulties; community resilience to climate change and disaster prevention models, and climate resilient livelihood models have not been replicated; [and] solutions to improve adaptive and disaster prevention capacity at community level are still limited” (p.21). Additional complexities include the limited implementation of “protection activities and development of islands in response to climate change and sea-level rise”, as well as “flood control programs and projects in urban areas” (pp.21–22).



The [National Relocation Plan for 2021–2025, towards 2030](#) explicitly addresses both relocation and migration in the context of climate change and environmental hazards. The plan aims to relocate 121,290 households by 2030, prioritizing those in regions prone to disasters such as landslides, floods and flash floods, as well as households in extremely difficult socioeconomic conditions, border areas, islands and special-use forests (p.2). It specifically aims at stabilizing populations to mitigate the impacts of irregular migration, which involves households and individuals who have moved without following the master plan and are experiencing hardship (p.1). The plan integrates concrete provisions to support

these relocated populations, including arranging residential and production land, construction of essential infrastructure such as roads, irrigation, electricity and water supply systems, as well as providing direct support for housing, food and water during the initial resettlement period (pp.3–4).



The [National Strategy for Climate Change until 2050](#) directly refers to relocation as a measure to reduce vulnerability and risk posed by climate change. It aims to relocate households in regions prone to extreme weather events, floods, landslides and other disasters (p.5). Particularly, by 2030, the strategy aims to ensure that 80 per cent of households in disaster-prone areas have safe houses and at least 70 per cent of households in areas susceptible to flash floods or landslides are relocated to safer locations. In areas where relocation has not been successfully implemented, the strategy mandates the installation of surveillance and warning systems to facilitate prompt evacuation and minimize risks during disasters (p.3). The strategy highlights the importance of ensuring safety and livelihoods for inhabitants in heavily affected areas, emphasizing the development and investment in infrastructure to support these relocations (p.9).



The [National Adaptation Plan for the period 2021–2023, vision to 2050](#) aims to reduce vulnerability and risks from climate change impacts through strengthening the resilience and adaptation capacity of communities. It specifically targets reducing disaster risks and minimizing damage to prepare for coping with disasters and extreme climate events exacerbated by climate change. The Plan directly references relocation as a resilience measure against climate change, by investing in and organizing relocation plans and rearrangement of residential areas in regions that are regularly affected by storms, floods, inundation, river erosion, coastal erosion, or prone to flash floods or landslides.



The [National Plan for the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration \(GCM\)](#) considers migration in the context of environmental degradation and climate change (p.18) and includes

among its key tasks research on factors impacting migration (e.g., disasters, climate change and transboundary pollution). While no links are made with other forms of mobility such as displacement or relocation, the National Plan creates an opportunity for cross-sectoral collaboration between ministries, stating that its implementation must “be in line with Viet Nam’s policies, laws and practical conditions [...] and fit into existing National Strategies, National Target Programmes and other socio-economic development programmes and plans developed or implemented by the central government, ministries, sectors and local authorities”.



The [Urban Development of Viet Nam Responding to Climate Change 2013–2020 Scheme](#) highlights “localizing protection and resettlement solutions and displaced people in the risk warning” as one of the six tasks listed by the Scheme. This includes the development of flood resistant housing and structures resistant to high winds, with the aim of reducing flooding in urban areas (p.3). Some of the projects to be developed under the Scheme include planning and urban development, flooding in urban development, and an action plan on the urban plains and coastal areas under the impact of climate change.



The [5-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2025](#) recognises climate change as a “major task and solution”. While it does not directly integrate human mobility considerations within this, it does strive toward “preventing, combating and limiting the impacts of natural disasters, and adapting to climate change”. It also seeks to “[a]ctively prevent, combat and limit the impacts of high tides, floods, landslides, saltwater intrusion caused by sea-level rise, especially in the Mekong River Delta, Red River Delta and Central Coast.”



The [National Green Growth Strategy for the period 2021–2030](#), vision toward 2050 focuses on climate mitigation and green growth initiatives. While these indirectly address of human mobility in the context of climate change, there is no direct reference to, or integration of these

concepts. The strategy does seek to “enhance the abilities to withstand climate change and the rising sea-level”, to “attach importance to natural disaster risks management, adaptability to climate change and environmental protection”, and to “to ensure water security as well as the capabilities to prevent/alleviate natural disasters and respond to climate change”.



The [Viet Nam 2035: Toward Prosperity, Creativity, Equity, and Democracy](#) recognises that Viet Nam is “one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, with settlements and economic activity in the Mekong Delta at especially heightened risk” (p. xxiii), as well as “...its location, share of population in low-lying deltas, and dependence on climate vulnerable sectors” (p. 42). However, it does not acknowledge human mobility in the context of climate change, disasters or environmental degradation. Migration-related aspects are centred

around migrants (especially urban migrants) as a vulnerable group, emphasising equal access to services for migrants and urban populations and protection of migrant rights. Meanwhile, climate change-aspects are centred on minimizing environmental impacts, enhancing the capacity to adapt to climate change, and contributing to reducing global climate change to ensure sustainable development.



The [National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2030, vision to 2050](#) does not appear to be available online in English. On 17 March 2021, the Prime Minister issued [Decision No. 379/QĐ-TTg](#) approving the National Strategy on natural disaster prevention to 2030, with a vision to 2050.

The National Determined Contribution (NDC) explicitly states, “climate change is one of the reasons for increasing migration and forcing tens of thousands of households to permanently relocate, risking the loss of cultural identity and local knowledge”.

Data availability on migration, environment and climate change in Viet Nam

National Data Sources Findings at a Glance



Existing data sources focus primarily on anticipatory action, early warning systems and baseline population/administrative data, with limited data available at the community level for response and restoration purposes (Van Huong et al., 2022).



Data sharing across sectors remains limited, with the biggest challenges including the lack of coordination mechanisms and regulations on data sharing among ministries (ILO and GSO, 2022).



Available data on disaster displacement often fails to capture displacement duration, especially for individuals not residing in communal residences or shelters, those who may return home or relocate elsewhere, and those enduring prolonged displacement situations.



Better understanding of how climate change drives migration to urban areas in Viet Nam is of critical importance, particularly in the context of increasing trends in rural-to-urban migration and the rapid growth of informal or peri-urban areas where socioeconomic factors are prevalent.



There is limited data capturing cross-border displacement and migration in the context of climate change and disasters, as well as population movement in the context of slow-onset climatic events.

Data on short-term displacement is available through government agencies, primarily in response to sudden-onset disasters. In most cases, disaster-related data includes hazard information, affected locations, the incurred impacts and action taken by authorities. Specifically on displacement in the context of disasters, the number of households or people evacuated are captured. There is limited data capturing the duration, and under which conditions people are displaced, as well as details on their situation after the emergency phase. Collecting and making this information available would enable a better understanding on the efficiency of existing

adaptation, prevention and mitigation measures, as well as developing a better disaster response strategy. More data is also needed on longer-term displacement relating to slow-onset disasters or climate impacts, as these are particularly under-documented. Some case studies have been documented, mostly related to planned relocations including the IOM study on [Planned relocation in the context of Environmental Change in Hoa Binh Province, Northern Viet Nam](#) and the IOM manual on [Planned Relocation for Communities in the Context of Environmental Change and Climate Change](#). The latter provides cases studies on key

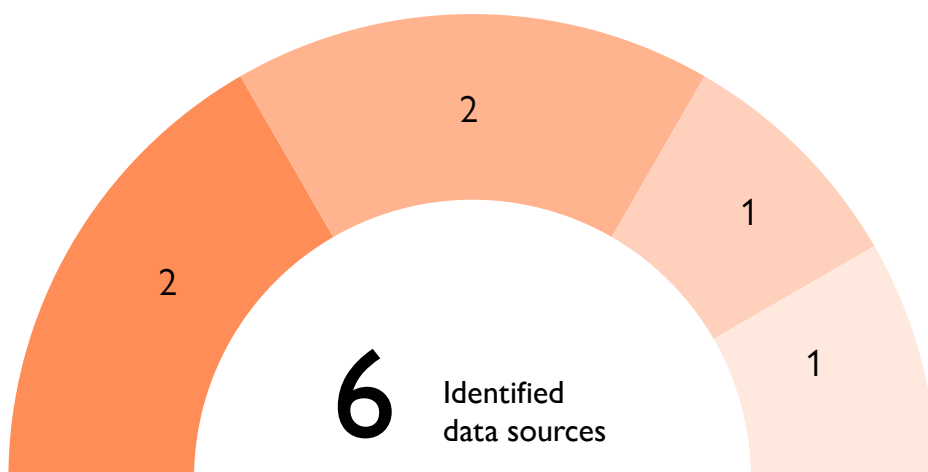
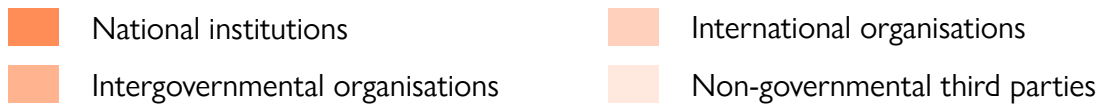
relocation topics.⁶ However, there does not appear to be systematic data collection within this context.

Currently, knowledge and data of the links between economic development, human activities and hazard risks are still limited in Viet Nam (Van Huong et al., 2022). Increasing disaster risk adds to these challenges because of the difficult nature for tracking and predicting the risks, especially in regions lacking data and comprehensive monitoring systems. Statistics on internal migrant workers and international migration remain fragmented and inconsistent. This is due to different data sources, concepts and definitions, methods of data collection and reference periods used by different agencies (ILO and GSO, 2022).

Duration of displacement is often not provided; however, in some cases references to returnees are included, but specific information is difficult to obtain. There is limited data capturing the duration, and under which conditions people are displaced, as well as details on their situation after the emergency phase.

Figure 4. Number of identified data sources in the context of migration, environment and climate change in Viet Nam

Data source type



⁶ See also [Living with Floods](#) and the [Tan Hoa–Lo Gom \(I\) pilot](#).

Data and analysis are key to understanding the scale and dynamics of human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. This data-driven approach not only streamlines prevention, adaptation, preparedness and response measures, but also plays a pivotal role in identifying and monitoring ongoing vulnerabilities.

There are a number of data sources which capture, with varying degrees of accuracy, the number of displaced persons in the context of disasters, some of which may be attributed to climate change.

Central Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control and Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VNDDMA)

National institutions which provide disaster management services. These include news and events reports alongside Disaster Risk Management activities, as well as the Disaster Monitoring System (VNDMS), and a Hazard Monitoring System dedicated to river and coastal hazards. Displacement-related data is captured primarily through loss and damage data including, status of affected populations and damage to houses, infrastructure, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture. Some displacement data is captured within response data at central and local levels, which covers pre-emptive evacuations, evacuation procedures, including data on number of households/individuals evacuated and, in some cases, the number of households returning home. All these systems and databases are in Vietnamese.

The VNDDMA also hosts the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) database, which stores direct damage data relating to flood disasters in Viet Nam since 1989. The database provides information on disaster damage at the national level and it also records direct financial losses relating to damaged property and infrastructure (Luu et al., 2019). It includes over 200 data cards for different flood and storm events, with an extensive range of direct flood damage data categorised into 12 groups including, human loss, housing damage and total economic loss.⁷

General Statistics Office

It is the primary source of population and administrative data in Viet Nam. It publishes official statistics sourced from primary data collections (such as censuses, sample surveys, administrative reporting systems) or compilations of secondary data. Censuses are conducted every 10 years, with the most recent in 2019. Of particular relevance, the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey provides data relevant to internal migration inflows, outflows and migrant stocks. The survey was conducted across the country's six socioeconomic regions – comprised of 20 provinces and centrally-run cities – and in the two largest cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh. The survey also covers reasons of migration such as natural “environmental change in places of departure”.

AHA Centre

Also known as the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, it disseminates flash updates, situation reports and weekly disaster updates, which feature displacement figures, alongside other data sets such as “affected populations” or “destroyed or damaged houses” for disasters across all ASEAN States, including Viet Nam. It also features several data platforms including the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet), and the ASEAN Science-based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP). ADInet, a repository of data concerning hazards and

⁷ At the time of drafting, the website and database appear to be inaccessible.

disasters, is of particularly relevance for Viet Nam, collecting and verifying data on internally displaced persons, refugees, evacuations (in country) and evacuations (out of country) for sudden-onset events across ASEAN. Disaggregated data is limited, when captured it includes disaggregation by sex, age and disability. Notably, the AHA Centre is in the process of developing ASEAN guidelines on disaster data disaggregation for risk assessment to support preparedness and response planning (AHA Centre, 2021). In some cases, it also captures socioeconomic data indirectly associated with human mobility, such as damage to housing, public facilities, agricultural (rice, fishponds, livestock and other crops) and infrastructure.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

It is central hub for information management services to the humanitarian community, including United Nations agencies and international and local non-government organisations. It features the [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), an open platform for sharing data across organisations and crises. Displacement and migration in the context of disasters are not systematically covered, but elements are captured through various organisations operational coverage, including IDMC (new displacement data in the context of disasters) and the [World Bank](#) (climate change indicators and exposure to climate impacts).

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

It features a [Statistical database](#) focusing on the assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Asia–Pacific region. Several SDG indicators capture data relevant to human mobility in the context of climate change including SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation for which Viet Nam has sufficient data availability for over half the indicators; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, for which Viet Nam has insufficient data availability for over half of the indicators; SDG13: Climate Action for which Viet Nam has insufficient data availability for over half of the indicators; and SDG15: Life on Land for which Viet Nam has sufficient data availability for over half the indicators.

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

It compiles [data](#), predominantly from secondary sources such as government institutions and United Nations organizations, on internal displacement in the context of disasters via annual disaster displacement figures (stocks and flows). Almost 300 disaster events resulting in new internal displacement are captured in IDMCs database for [Viet Nam](#). Analysis of disaster displacement and related concepts (such as disaster data, disaster monitoring) in Viet Nam are also captured in IDMC's [annual reporting](#). IDMC has published several resources and publications focusing on displacement in the context of climate change and disasters in [Viet Nam including, Viet Nam, disasters, poverty and displacement, Expert opinion publication and Disaster displacement in Asia and the Pacific.](#)

Migration, Environment and Climate Change Data for Policy – Recommendations



Investment in National Capacity

Encourage national institutions to develop, or enhance, centralised national systems for the collection, storage and analysis of data relevant to the MECC nexus. For example, capacity-building programmes for staff of statistical offices and immigration departments could provide guidance on how to integrate additional non-quantifiable information – as is often the case within information related to migration in the context of slow-onset climate change – into data collection.



Local Engagement in Data Collection

Include local communities in the development and planning of data collection activities, as well as encouraging ownership and understanding of its impact, to improve the quality and relevance of data. This should include mobile, transit and host communities, as well as those who stay behind.



Integration of Data into Existing Systems

Integrate displacement and migration considerations within the design, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction strategies and preparedness activities, climate change adaptation efforts, as well as development interventions. In doing so, seek to establish or expand mechanisms for independent longitudinal monitoring and evaluation of migration, displacement and planned relocation in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.



National Data Mapping

Encourage relevant national institutions to undertake a national data mapping exercise to better understand how data relevant to the MECC nexus is collected, stored, managed, analysed and applied on policy and government decision making.



Harmonising Data Collection Standards

Support the harmonisation of methodologies, indicators and time frames for displacement and migration data collection across sectors. This will enhance the comparability and interoperability of data and make data sharing easier.



Enhanced data collection relevant to the MECC nexus

To address gaps in understanding human mobility related to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, it is crucial to collect disaggregated data by sex, age and migration status to allow better comprehension on the impacts of migration and displacement among vulnerable groups. Data collection should include detailed information on the well-being and livelihoods of both mobile and immobile populations. Additionally, the systematic collection of longitudinal data is essential to discern long-term trends and impacts of migration and displacement. Equally important is the need for specific data on slow-onset events, to better understand how gradual environmental changes influence mobility patterns.



Research on the MECC nexus

Promote further research on the MECC nexus to develop a robust evidence base regarding the connections between human mobility, climate change, environmental factors and disaster risks.

Integrate displacement and migration considerations within the design, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and preparedness activities, climate change adaptation efforts, as well as development interventions.





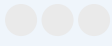
Annex: Methodology

The policy and data analysis involved an in-depth desk review of national policy frameworks and data sources in the country. A contextual analysis of each policy document was undertaken, identifying environmental and climate related trends in the region and their relation to human mobility. Policy frameworks were reviewed across four main policy sectors – climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and development. It is important to note that the overall research focused on documents readily available on selected public online platforms, or through secondary sources, and on documents available in English. As such, the analysis is likely to be lacking key information and policy developments outlined in these frameworks. The report also maps the integration (or lack thereof) of human mobility into these policies within the context of IOM’s three Strategic Objectives (IOM, 2020):

- i. Managing migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards;
- ii. Assisting and protecting migrants and displaced persons in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards; and,
- iii. Making migration a choice by building resilience and addressing the adverse climatic and environmental drivers that compel people to move.

An indicator was applied dependent on the extent to which each policy integrated human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters as demonstrated in Table 2. In addition, a thorough review of existing data sources capturing relevant data on the MECC nexus was conducted.

Table 2. Rating of the level of integration of human mobility in national policy frameworks

Indicator	Human Mobility Indicator Name	Description
	Direct reference and integration of human mobility	Direct reference to human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards and integration into concrete provisions* to reduce the risk of, assist and protect, or facilitate human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards
	Direct reference but limited integration of human mobility	Direct reference to human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards but limited (or absent) integration into concrete provisions*
	Partially mentioned (human mobility)	Indirect reference to human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards
	Non-existent / Not mentioned (human mobility)	Non-existence or mention of human mobility in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards
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Note: * Provisions may be in the form of sectorial priorities, objectives, indicators, or targets (or synonymous concepts).

About the Regional Data Hub



What is the Regional Data Hub (RDH)?

The Regional Data Hub (RDH) aims to enhance the availability of data and promote its use in the Asia-Pacific region to achieve stronger governance outcomes and positive impacts for migrants and societies. In line with the IOM Global Migration Data Strategy, the RDH builds quantitative institutional capacity and foster multi-layered analyses of migration data across the region. The RDH complements these activities by ensuring the quality of primary data collection, conducting secondary data analyses, and providing technological solutions linking IOM data portals, warehouses, and research products.



Why the RDH?

The RDH addresses the gap identified by the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) regarding the lack of standardized tools and products on migration issues and real-time information on key migration trends. The RDH serves to develop as a long-term solution to consolidate and monitor both primary and secondary data sources, as well as produce original research in the region.

Furthermore, the RDH will provide a space for quantitative migration-related information that will feed into various policy forums, partnerships with regional entities and other migration stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region.



Who is the RDH?

The RDH consists of a core team specializing in Data Analysis, Research, Visualization, GIS, Database Management System and Business Intelligence. Additionally, the RDH hosts thematic experts working on targeted migration issues under the technical supervision of relevant Regional Thematic Specialists.

The RDH operates in synergy with all ROAP units and the Global Data Institute as well as several IOM data initiatives such as DTM, GMDAC and other consolidated data projects. Together, the RDH team centralizes information, leverages quantitative insights, harmonizes data processes and disseminates good data practices.

RDH objectives



Strengthen the regional evidence base on migration

By creating an information baseline and promoting systemic data processes to produce updated migration indicators and quantitative knowledge that will support trend analyses, policy discussions, and external presentations.



Develop the capacity of IOM Offices

Government partners and relevant stakeholders to enhance the migration data portfolio by strengthening data collection methods, standardizing evidence gathering tools and supporting analytical processes, in line with Regional and Global initiatives.



Ensure more evidence-based IOM and United Nations-wide engagement

By producing targeted issue and policy briefs, linking relevant data to IOM products, and promoting IOM and UN actionable research and policy guidance through formal and informal dissemination channels.

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