Displacement in the context of disasters and environmental change

Geneva Preparations for the 2\textsuperscript{nd} UNEA
Geneva Environment Network,
Geneva, IEHII, 04 April 2016

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Key points

1. A large-scale, widespread, and rising global phenomenon

1. An *acute* humanitarian problem, as well as a *chronic* development problem

2. Environmental degradation contributes in different ways as an underlying driver:
   - Increasing hazard risk
   - Eroding livelihoods
   - Increasing competition over scarce resources
Since 2008, disasters have displaced one person every second.

Source: IDMC data as of 1 June 2015
A global, widespread phenomenon
A rising trend
Absolute disaster displacement risk (1970-2013)
Acute and chronic patterns: Repeated displacement
Long-lasting and protracted displacement (ongoing in 2014/2015)

Location of protracted situations recorded as ongoing in 2014/2015
- Floods
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Wet mass movement
- Volcanic eruption
- Storm

Sources: See annex C for listing of all events shown
Note: Events with at least 9,500 people still displaced and/or further discussed in case studies are labeled
All figures are rounded to the nearest 100
Acute and chronic patterns: complex, overlapping drivers

2014

People displaced (logscale)

South Sudan  DR Congo  Pakistan  Sudan  India  Afghanistan  Colombia  Ethiopia  Philippines  Somalia

Conflict-related
Natural hazard-related
An area for action:
Environmental degradation as an underlying driver

Disaster displacement risk =
Hazard \times Exposure \times Vulnerability/resilience

Hazard exposure
- Increasing hazard risk
- Increasing competition over scarce resources/potential conflict

Vulnerability
- Eroding livelihoods
Thank you

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