

Global monitoring of natural disaster-induced displacement

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

IOM International Dialogue on Migration
“Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration”
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Why monitor?

Ensure a reliable baseline

Promote effective preparedness and response

Give visibility to displaced populations outside of camps, and to populations affected by displacement

2008 study: key findings

- 36 million newly displaced by sudden-onset hazard events
- Climate-related hazards as main drivers (20 out of 36 million)
- Asia as most affected region (31 million)
- Significance of low/medium scale events
- 10 disasters = 85% of total displacement

Methodology

- Collation of reported sudden-onset disaster events with probable displacement
- Proxy indicators: homeless; evacuated; displaced

Data gaps and challenges

- No systematic monitoring of displacement
- Figures reflect peak of displacement
- Minimum number of years needed to understand changes and trends?
- Slow-onset disasters: when does a forced displacement lens apply?

Ways forward

- Continue annual global monitoring
- Strengthen data collection
- Standardise interpretation of definitions for data collection
- Strengthen understanding of protection in disaster situations
- Increase partnership and collaboration

Thank You