Disaster-related displacement in South Asia: Looking back and looking forward

NANSEN INITIATIVE SOUTH ASIA
REGIONAL CONSULTATION
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About NRC/IDMC

Who we are:
The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), established in 1998 by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), is the leading international body monitoring internal displacement worldwide. At the request of the United Nations, we maintain an online database with comprehensive information and analysis on internal displacement in 50 countries.

What we do:
- Provide timely and relevant information on internal displacement worldwide
- Develop research and analysis to help shape policies and practices that have positive outcomes for IDPs
- Provide training and support to country-based policy-makers and practitioners with a responsibility to protect IDPs
- Promote appropriate responses to internal displacement through targeted advocacy
NRC/IDMC & the Nansen Initiative

• With support of EC, Norway and Switzerland partnering with UNHCR and the Nansen Initiative Secretariat

• Providing empirical evidence about the scale, scope and patterns of disaster-induced displacement in the five sub-regions where the Nansen Initiative consultations will take place

• Producing thematic research on key protection issues related to disaster-induced displacement to inform the Nansen Initiative process
SCALE, SCOPE, AND PATTERNS
Displacement by country (2008 – 2013) (no data for the Maldives)
Disaster-related displacement: South Asia compared to the rest of the world (1970 – 2011)

- South Asia, 342,000,000
- Rest of the world, 616,000,000
Disaster-related displacement within South Asia (1970 – 2011)
Risk of disaster-related displacement: 2015 – 2024

Absolute displacement risk (log scale)

- Afghanistan: 137,000
- Bangladesh: 1,486,500
- Bhutan: 7,700
- India: 5,314,400
- Maldives: 3,700
- Nepal: 124,100
- Pakistan: 1,805,600
- Sri Lanka: 325,800

Relative displacement risk (per million inhabitants)

- Afghanistan: 3,900
- Bangladesh: 9,500
- Bhutan: 9,300
- India: 4,100
- Maldives: 11,900
- Nepal: 3,900
- Pakistan: 9,600
- Sri Lanka: 15,100
DISPLACEMENT RISK DRIVERS
Increasing exposure due to population growth and rapid, unplanned urbanisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per cent growth of urban population (2000 – 2015)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unequal distribution of wealth, unequal investment in DRR

Per capita spending on DRR 1990 – 2010 (in US$)

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

Disaster spending in Pakistan 1990 – 2010 (in US$)

Source: Kellett and Caravani, 2013
Conflict increasing underlying conditions of vulnerability

Internal displacement associated with conflict and generalised violence

Source: IDMC, February 2015
More resilient = less risk / impact of displacement

Source: Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN)
QUESTIONS?

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