Disasters induced displacement

National Consultation- Uganda
16 April 2013

Tine Ramstad, Head of Advocacy- Norwegian Refugee Council
Norwegian Refugee Council

• The largest Norwegian NGO
• More than 3500 Staff Members
• Operations in 23 countries, including Uganda
• Has been in Uganda since 1997, facing out in 2013-
• The work in Uganda has focused mainly in the north with the country office based in Gulu as the only INGO with the office in the north.
• National staff- 254, International staff- 3.
Displacement in numbers, 2011

Refugees- a person who has escaped from violence and conflict: 16,1 millions

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), both from violence, conflict and disasters: 26,1 millions

Disaster Induced Displacement- can be both within country of Origin and across state boarders: 14,9 millions

Total: 57,1 millions
Kampala Convention

• The first of its kind in the world, the Kampala Convention, which came into force on 6th December 2012, is a continental instrument that binds governments to provide legal protection for the rights and well-being of those forced to flee inside their home countries due to conflict, violence, disasters, or lack of livelihood.

• Uganda was the first country to sign on the Kampala Convention.

• Uganda a total of 30,000 IDPs- mostly in the north of the country.

• The convention it self only a instrument, it needs to be implemented to improve lifes.
Quantifying the global displacement crisis

**Objective:** To provide credible global evidence of the scale of displacement to inform key policy agendas and actors and promote attention to people displaced by disasters.

New displacement triggered by "sudden-onset" disasters

Majority weather/climate related.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>36 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>17 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>42 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>16 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>xxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More the 140 million displaced over the last five years
The Economic and Human Impact of Disasters* in the last 12 years

$1.3 TRILLION DAMAGE (USD)

2.7 BILLION AFFECTED

1.1 MILLION KILLED

UNISDR
UNISDR

*Disasters refer to Natural Disasters as defined in the IDNDR
Data source: UN OCHA/UNISDR International Disaster Database
Data version: 30 January 2012 - 31 December 2011

Key Disaster Events:
- South Asia Hub in 2003
- Europe Aug 2002
- Indian Ocean Dec 2004
- Kashmir Dec 2004
- Katrina Aug 2005
- Tsunami May 2008
- Nangis May 2008
- Japan March 2011

http://www.unisdr.org/mappingdisasters.php
Results (outcomes)
Disaster-induced displacement more visible on agendas relevant to prevention, response and durable solutions

Policy dialogue better informed

Public citations by high-level policy makers

Referenced in key policy fora, processes and publications (humanitarian and development)

Used by allies in internal government/institutional lobbying - and by human rights advocates and NGOs

Increase in displacement reporting
Addressing knowledge gaps

- length of time displaced? Where are the protracted situations? what is a durable solution?

- cumulative impact of recurrent displacement? (including small-scale events)

- displacement by slow onset disasters?

- factoring in multiple drivers, complex causality

- what is the risk of future displacement?
Objective: To provide evidence at temporal and spatial scale that allows governments and other stakeholders to prevent and better prepare for disaster-related displacement.

To answer the following questions:
How many people are at risk of being displaced in Uganda . . . right now?
. . . in the next 5 years?
. . . over the next 20 years?
. . . and where are they located?

How will climate change impact displacement patterns?
Method: System dynamics modeling

Intended application: Assessing population mobility related to droughts and other complex phenomena

Step 1: Simple causal diagram of drought-induced displacement of pastoralists in NE Province, Kenya
Step 2: Add some detail
Step 3: Build model and user interface to test interventions and assumptions
Recommendations:

The systematic collection of relevant data is needed in order to assess and reduce the risk of disaster-induced displacement by analysis and sharing relevant data, especially at the local level. Therefore, HFA should reflect displacement numbers in their monitoring systems and reporting.

The resilience of the most vulnerable families and communities must be strengthened to avoid the negative, cumulative impacts on vulnerability associated with recurrent displacement by small-scale disasters. The costs of small-scale disasters are chiefly borne by individual households and businesses, setting back previous development gains.

To avoid the creation of new risk, especially in urban destination areas, plans to develop adequate social and physical infrastructure, housing and services will be key.

Policies and processes are needed protect communities at risk of displacement and their livelihood options following climatic changes.
Thank you!

Tine Ramstad
Head of Advocacy, NRC
tine.ramstad@nrc.no