



SIDE EVENT

Thursday, 12 Dec 2019
15:00—16:30 Room 4
IFEMA Feria de Madrid

Even after more than three since being hit by typhoon Haiyan, houses in Santa Cruz, Laguna, remain submerged in flood waters. © IOM

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In the face of a changing climate, extreme weather events such as droughts and floods displace millions of people.

In 2018, it is estimated that 17.2 million people were displaced due to sudden weather-related extremes. This number does not include the many more people displaced in the context of slow-onset events and processes linked to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

In a rapidly urbanising world, most future disaster displacement is expected to take place in urban settings. Urbanisation is both a driver and consequence of disaster displacement.

Thus, poor urban planning and development, on the one hand, determines and aggravates disaster displacement. On the other hand, people displaced from rural to urban areas contribute to urbanisation by developing informal settlements and finding themselves in situation of urban poverty.

Planning, developing and building resilience should aim at creating urban settings that can avert, minimise and address displacement. This event will discuss progress since the 2015 Paris Agreement:

- to better address disaster displacement in urban settings,
- to take global commitments to local action,
- to create synergies between the work of the UNFCCC and other processes.