HUMAN MOBILITY, WATER AND SANITATION - A SNAPSHOT

Change in **WATER AVAILABILITY** and prolonged water insecurity have long been a factor in the **decision to move**.

Water deficits have been linked to 10 percent of the rise in **GLOBAL MIGRATION** between 1970 and 2000.

**WATER STRESS** was also identified as one of the key driving factors of migration in East and Western Asia.

In camps assessed, **49%** of IDPs in **SUDAN** and **66%** IDPs in **YEMEN** has water access as main priority.

Mobile populations are far less likely to have **basic water and sanitation** services than the rest of the population.

In **ETHIOPIA**, as of September 2022, drought was the primary cause of displacement for **516,269** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

**WASH is a human right**

Water
Sanitation
Hygiene

Safe, inclusive and sustainable access to services, is a key factor in motivating forcibly displaced persons to return to **their place of origin** when they wish to do so.

**WASH interventions cannot leave anyone behind.** This means ensuring equitable access to services and responding to the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of mobile populations.

Sources: World Bank, 2021 | IOM, 2018 | IOM, 2022 | IOM, 2023 | OHCHR, 2023

Published March 2023