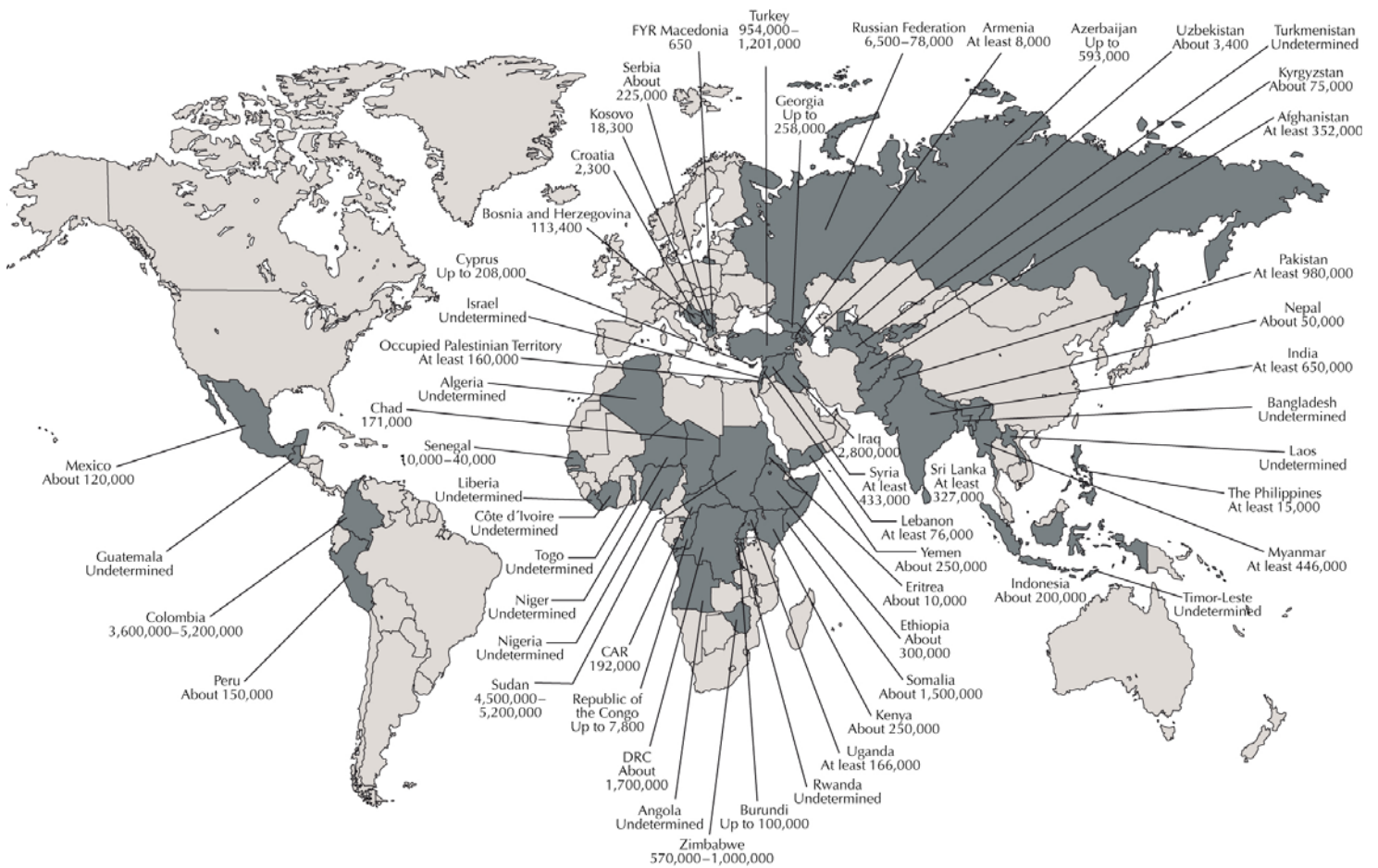


## Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2010

### Key figures

- At the end of 2010, the number of people internally displaced across the world by armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations reached 27.5 million. This figure represented an increase of about 400,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) since the end of 2009.



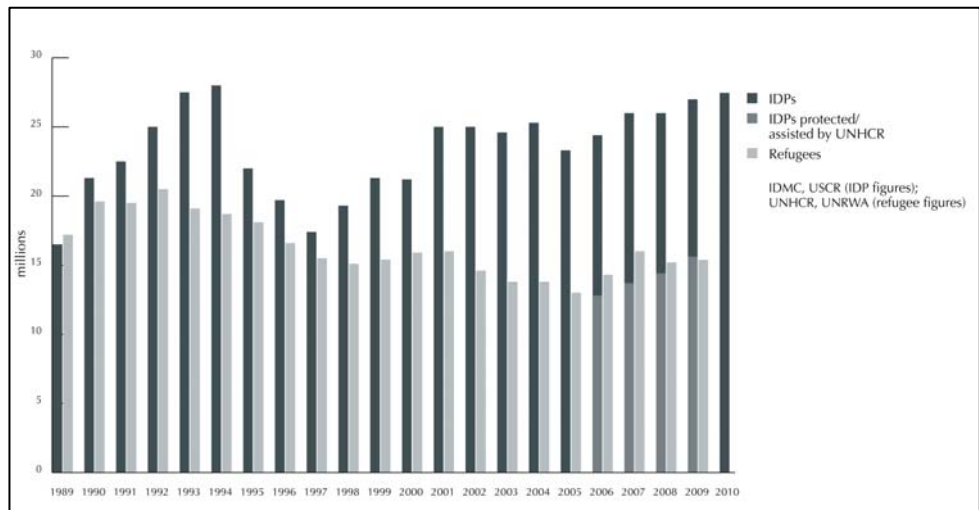
- In Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Somalia and Sudan, over a million people were identified as IDPs. Of these countries, Colombia, DRC and Sudan had had over a million people identified as IDPs throughout the decade ending in 2010.

Country	IDPs at end of 2010
Colombia	3.6 million – 5.2 million
Sudan	4.5 million – 5.2 million
Iraq	About 2.8 million
Democratic Republic of the Congo	About 1.7 million
Somalia	About 1.5 million
Pakistan	At least 980,000

- The region with the most IDPs was Africa, with 11.1 million IDPs at the end of the year, or 40 per cent of the world's total figure. Over 40 per cent of them were in Sudan. The number of IDPs in Africa was 500,000 lower than at the end of 2009.
- There were 5.4 million IDPs in the Americas, with the increase of 400,000 during 2010 due to the increase in the number of IDPs in Colombia and Mexico.
- In South and South-East Asia, there were 4.6 million IDPs at the end of the year, 300,000 more than in 2009. New displacements were reported in countries including Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and the Philippines.
- In the Middle East, there were 3.9 million IDPs at the end of 2010, approximately 100,000 more than in 2009; new displacements were reported primarily in Yemen.
- In Europe and Central Asia, there were 2.5 million IDPs, representing an increase of less than 100,000. The only new displacement was in Kyrgyzstan.
- At least 2.9 million people were newly displaced in 2010, in 20 countries. In six countries, at least 200,000 people were displaced: Colombia, DRC, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan.
- At least 2.1 million IDPs were able to return to their home areas in 2010. In four countries, at least 200,000 people reportedly returned: DRC, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Uganda.

	At end of 2010	At end of 2009	% change
Africa	11.1	11.6	-4%
Americas	5.4	5.0	+8%
South and South-East Asia	4.6	4.3	+7%
Middle East	3.9	3.8	+3%
Europe and Central Asia	2.5	2.4	+4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>+1%</b>

- The global number of IDPs steadily increased from a total of around 17 million in 1997. The number of refugees remained fairly stable, fluctuating between 13 million and 16 million in the same period.



### Discrimination and internal displacement

- People from a minority group were at greater risk of being displaced, and they frequently experienced discrimination during their displacement. As members of minorities, IDPs had less access to formal and informal support and protection. Many IDPs encountered discrimination due to policies and practices which either targeted them, or failed to consider their distinct needs and so put them at a disadvantage.
- Many indigenous or pastoralist groups with a particularly strong attachment to their land were displaced in 2010. The impact of their displacement was disproportionately severe. In many countries, discrimination also added to the vulnerability of IDPs with particular needs, such as children, members disabled and older people.

### Insecurity

- In 2010, IDPs in many countries were subjected to violence including sexual violence, abduction, forced relocation and arbitrary arrest. In many cases, IDPs who returned to areas of origin found that they still faced threats to physical security, which forced them to flee again.
- The insecurity which IDPs faced in displacement also reduced the chance of assistance reaching them, and had a drastic impact on their access to essential support. Attacks or threats against humanitarian workers continued in many situations including Darfur in Sudan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia and Colombia.

### Protracted displacement

- There were at least 40 countries with people living in protracted displacement. The process of finding durable solutions was stalled, and/or IDPs were marginalised as a result of the lack of protection of their rights.
- In many countries, discrimination prevented IDPs from enjoying their rights to adequate housing, employment, education and health care. IDPs across the world had extreme difficulty in getting redress for their loss of housing, land and property.

### Responses

- 17 countries had legislation or policies specifically addressing internal displacement. However in many of the countries they were not being implemented.
- Significant numbers of IDPs were living in urban areas in all except a few of the countries which IDMC monitored in 2010. However humanitarian and development agencies have tended to target IDPs in rural areas, and often failed to assess or meet the protection needs of IDPs in urban areas.

### Notes

The report *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2010* is the leading annual summary of the humanitarian and human rights situations of people internally displaced by conflict and violence. The report offers detailed figures and global, regional and national analysis of the more than 50 displacement situations which IDMC monitors. The report is available at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org).

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) was established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998, upon the request of the United Nations. It is a leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence worldwide.

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