

# 2021

## Internal Displacement Index report

## Acknowledgements

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Authors: Christelle Cazabat and Alesia O'Connor

Editor: Steven Ambrus

Design and layout: Vivcie Bendo

Cover photo: Relief map of the world ocean floor, with the relief shown by land form drawings, shading, and gradient tints, 1977. Depths are shown by land form drawings, shading, gradient tints, and soundings. Drawn by Heinrich Berann. Photo by Buyenlarge/Getty Images



*IDP families in Chakiran displacement site on the outskirts of provincial city of Qala-e-naw in the north-west province of Badghis, Afghanistan.  
Photo: Enayatullah Azad / NRC*

# Table of contents

<b>6</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>How to read the IDI</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Key messages</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Global overview</b>	
	Impacts of displacements	29
	Contextual drivers	33
	Policies and capacities	37
<b>38</b>	<b>Country results</b>	
	Afghanistan	45
	Azerbaijan	47
	Bangladesh	49
	Benin	51
	Burkina Faso	53
	Burundi	55
	Cameroon	57
	Central African Republic	59
	Chad	61
	Colombia	63
	Côte d'Ivoire	65
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	67
	Arab Republic of Egypt	69
	Ethiopia	71
	Georgia	73
	Ghana	75
	Guatemala	77
	Honduras	79
	India	81
	Indonesia	83
	Iraq	85
	Kenya	87
	Libya	89
	Mali	91
	Mexico	93



*Qardho Floods*  
Security force stops vehicles in to the floods affected areas. Heavy rains cause deadly floods in Qardho town of Puntland, Somalia. The floods also displaced an estimated over 21,000 people among them 6,000 IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers living in the town. At least six people died after being swept away and seven more are yet to be accounted for. Several houses submerged in water, forcing thousands to vacate their homes to high-level grounds, officials said.  
Photo: Muhktar Nuur/NRC

Mozambique	95
Myanmar	97
Niger	99
Nigeria	101
Pakistan	103
Papua New Guinea	105
Peru	107
Philippines	109
Russian Federation	111
Senegal	113
Sierra Leone	115
Somalia	117
South Sudan	119
Sri Lanka	121
Sudan	123
Syrian Arab Republic	125
Thailand	127
Turkey	129
Uganda	131
Ukraine	133
Yemen	135
<b>136</b>	<b>Way forward</b>
<b>137</b>	<b>Methodological annex</b>
<b>143</b>	<b>Tables</b>
<b>148</b>	<b>End notes</b>

Conflict, violence and disasters continued to lead to high numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs) in 2020, with a record of 55 million at the end of the year.<sup>1</sup> There were 40.5 million new displacements recorded throughout the year, the highest figure in a decade. This persistent trend indicates an urgent need for more effective measures to prevent, respond to and mitigate internal displacement.

While the number of IDPs and new displacements in a country is useful to give a sense of the scale, it is not sufficient to inform policy development or guide prioritisation of efforts. With this in mind, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has developed the Internal Displacement Index (IDI) to supplement its existing reporting with more information on displacement situations globally.<sup>2</sup>

The first IDI report, published in 2020, provided a baseline assessment of the drivers and impacts of internal displacement in 46 countries and of their governments' efforts in addressing the issue.<sup>3</sup> This second report captures the progress made since that initial assessment and represents the state of affairs at the end of 2020.

This report presents the results of the IDI for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement. Certain countries that may have high levels of displacement linked with disasters, but no displacement associated with conflict, or vice-versa, are not included in this edition. The intention, however, is to expand the coverage to additional displacement contexts in the future.

This IDI is published to facilitate the monitoring of progress on internal displacement by affected governments, their partners, aid providers, development agencies, academics and other interested stakeholders. It is also intended to raise awareness of the need to address internal displacement through integrated policy and development investments, while pointing to specific challenges and good practices from around the world.

As this report looks back at 2020, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on its results cannot be ignored. In some cases, measures introduced to curb the spread of the disease have impeded the collection of displacement data. In Yemen for instance, data collection was limited to only 13 of 22 governorates in 2020, compared with country-wide data collection the previous year. In some countries, the pandemic has added to the challenges already faced by IDPs. These effects can be reflected in data on the severity of displacement, but most will only be felt in the longer-term, and will appear in subsequent iterations of the IDI.

The Internal Displacement Index (IDI) provides an entry point into the complex phenomenon which results from a combination of factors. While it does not give the full picture of the drivers and impacts of internal displacement or the measures needed to address it, it provides a snapshot of the situation in each country and directs its users towards areas they should further investigate.

The IDI highlights investments in policies, data or other resources to address internal displacement and identifies contextual drivers that increase or decrease the likelihood of future displacement crises, while capturing the impacts on health, well-being, livelihoods and the economy. All of these elements feed into the internal displacement cycle (Figure 1).

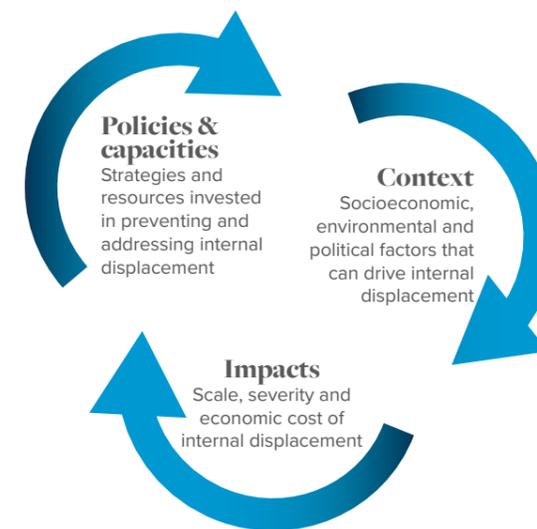


Figure 1: The internal displacement cycle

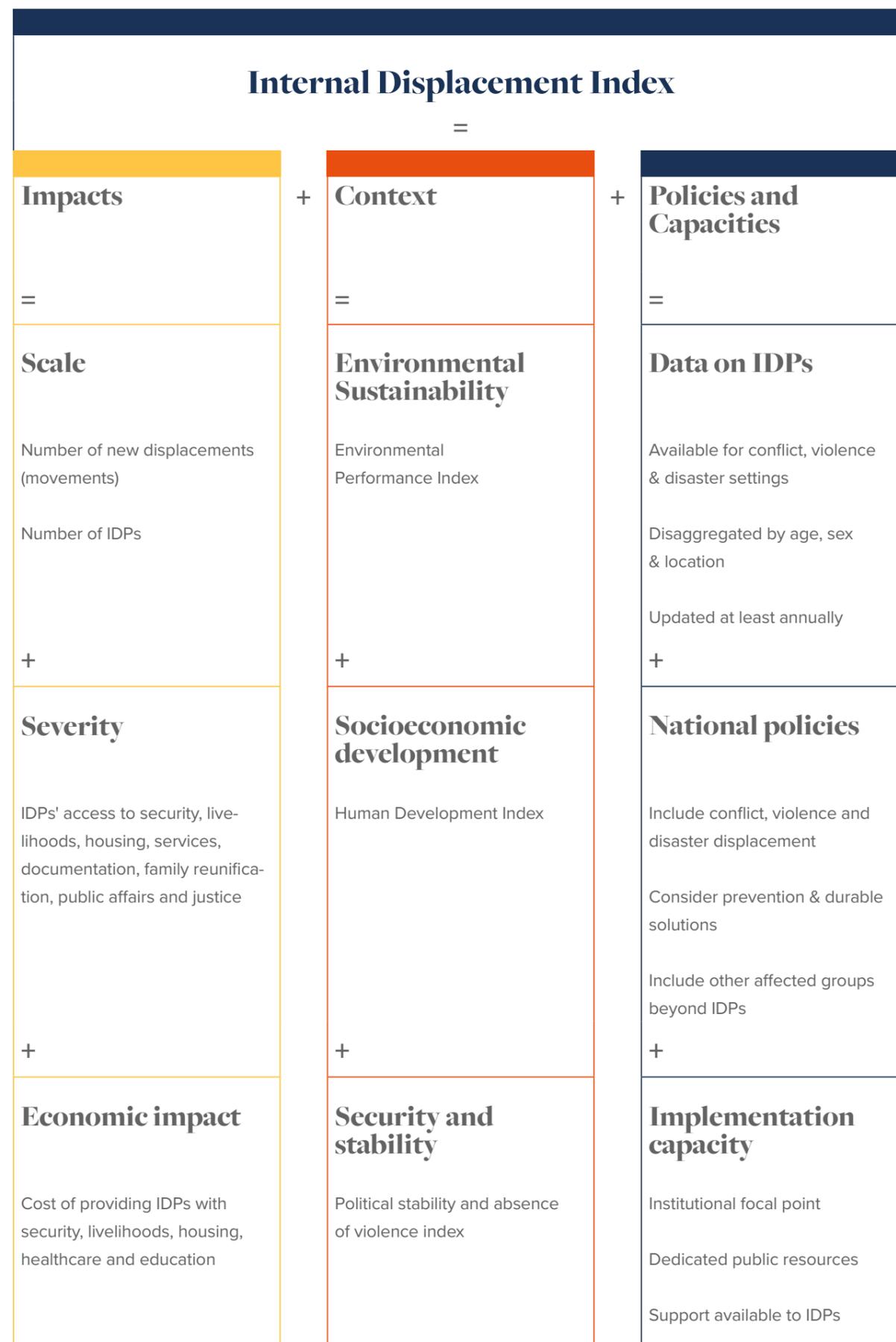
These components are each measured through three different indicators summarized in Figure 2. They include the scale of displacement and severity of conditions in which IDPs live, the economic impact, environmental, socioeconomic and political factors that can drive displacement, availability and quality of data on displacement, the existence of comprehensive national policies that address displacement and the capacity to implement them.

A country's IDI gives a broad indication of its overall internal displacement situation. Countries with higher IDI values are closer to a situation where the government has full capacity to address crises, where the socioeconomic, environmental and political context is less likely to aggravate displacement and where minimal internal displacement is being recorded. Countries whose IDI value is close to zero, on the other hand, have limited capacity to address internal displacement. They show low socioeconomic development, political instability and unsustainable environmental practices that may lead to crises, or already face severe crises.

The IDI values are based on data from 2020. It is important to keep in mind that the value of most indicators included in the IDI does not evolve significantly from one year to the next. Changes such as the positive impacts of new policies and investments in overall welfare and security may therefore only become visible in the IDI over a longer period of time.

Cross-country comparisons should be interpreted carefully, as differences between two countries for which the IDI value is close can be caused by a lack of more precise, accurate or updated data. Improvements in IDI values can be a result of improved data availability, rather than a change in the context itself. Where this is so, the narrative analysis will indicate that this is the case.

More details on the IDI's methodology are included as an annex to this report.



*A villager of Summersari walks on the Besuk Kobokan river which is full of volcanic materials from the eruption of Mount Semeru in Summersari village, East Java province, Indonesia. Photo by Aditya Irawan/ NurPhoto via Getty Images*

Figure 2: What information is included in the IDI?

# Key messages

1

**This second Internal Displacement Index report shows that, while moderate progress has been recorded in some areas, a lot more needs to be done to achieve lasting solutions for the millions of people living in internal displacement around the world.**

2

**The global average value of 0.604 (the "ideal" IDI value being 1) has largely remained stagnant since the first report.**

3

**This second report looks at 46 countries experiencing both conflict and disaster displacement, with IDI values ranging from 0.339 to 0.815. More than 27 million IDPs live in countries with IDI values below the average, including 10 million in countries where the IDI is less than 0.500.**

4

**Europe and Central Asia have the highest average IDI value, followed by the Americas, East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. Both sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa have IDI values below the worldwide average.**

5

**Addressing the root causes of displacement, represented through indicators on security and stability, environmental sustainability and socioeconomic development, is where most progress is yet to be made.**

6

**Compared with the previous IDI report, the areas recording most progress are the development and implementation of national policies responding to and preventing internal displacement.**

*Sunrise in Sapna Valley, Amadiya District in Dohuk Governorate in Kurdish region of Iraq.  
Photo: Beate Simarud/NRC*

# Global overview

In the shadow of a global pandemic with multiple and far-reaching impacts, progress on addressing the drivers and impacts of internal displacement has been limited. Modest progress has been made in the adoption and implementation of national policies and frameworks to address internal displacement, but the scale of displacement and severity of the conditions in which IDPs live have worsened.

If all internal displacement were averted and its drivers and impacts addressed through comprehensive and effective policies and programmes, the IDI value would be 1. In the

worst-case scenario, a countries' IDI value would be zero. As it currently stands, the average value for the countries included in this report is 0.604, a slight increase of .001 from the previous IDI report.

Figure 3 shows the average values of the countries assessed by the IDI across its three sub-indices on impact, context, and policies and capacities, and for their nine indicators. It illustrates countries' collective results in addressing internal displacement in 2020. The root causes of displacement, represented through the context index, lag furthest behind for the second consecutive year.

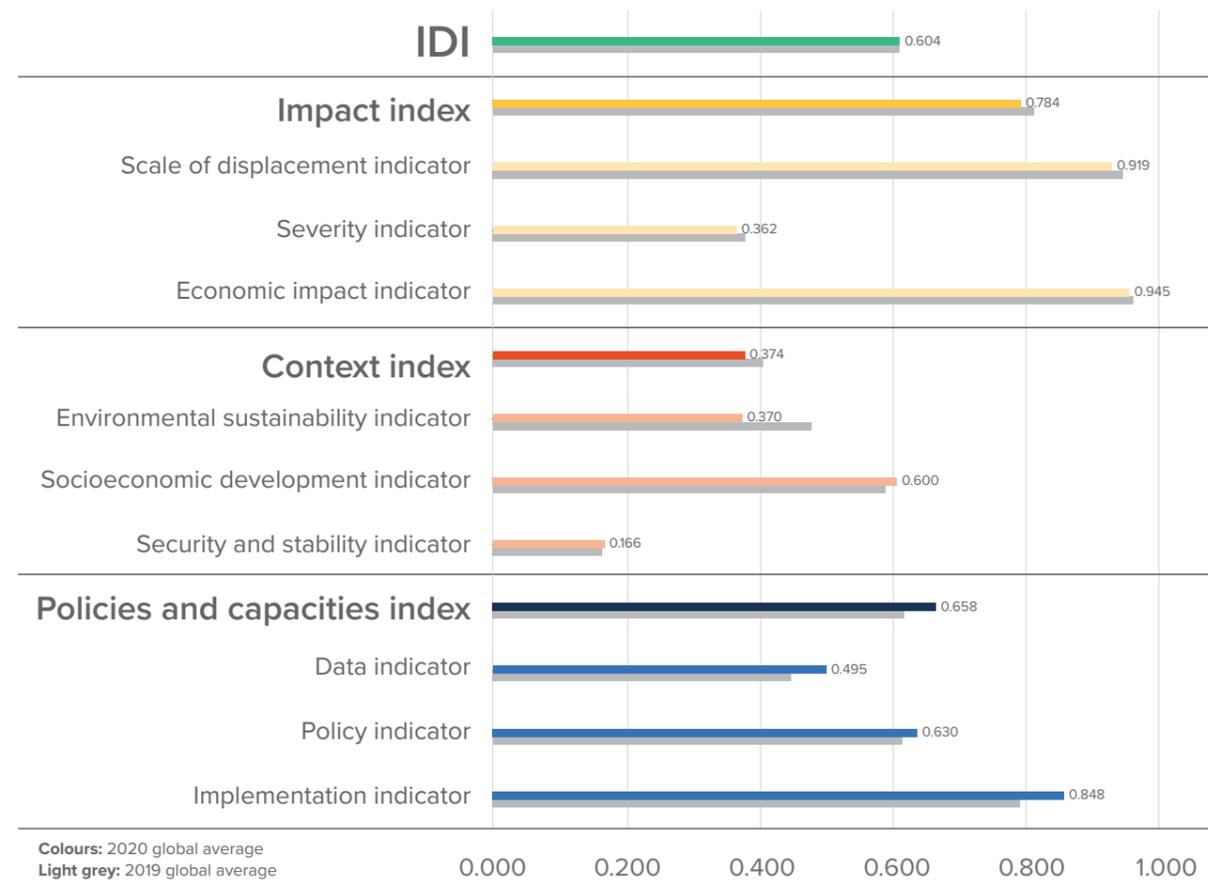


Figure 3: Average values across 46 countries for the IDI, its sub-indices and indicators

The effects of challenging contexts can be seen in the impact indicators, with the scale, severity and economic impact of displacement worsening in 2020. The modest improvements in the quality of data on IDPs and the development and implementation of policies addressing internal displacement, however, provide hope that these investments will translate into better outcomes for IDPs in the future. Monitoring countries' progress on internal displacement continues to be critical in these circumstances to identify areas of focus and shared challenges, and to enable others to learn from promising practices.

Priorities, challenges and results, of course, vary from one country to the next. Map 1 illustrates the IDI value of all countries included in this report, ranging from 0.339 to 0.815, with lighter colours showing lower values. Country-specific results are presented in the following chapter and detailed in annexed tables 1 to 4.

Over 47 million IDPs reside in the 46 countries covered by the IDI. Of these, more than 27 million live in countries with IDI values below the average, four million more than the previous report. An estimated 10 million live in countries

where the IDI is less than 0.500. Some regions fare better than others, but all of them could benefit from additional efforts in many areas (Figure 4).

The Europe and Central Asia region has the highest average IDI value at 0.663, followed by the Americas with 0.648, East Asia and the Pacific with 0.644, and South Asia with 0.616. Both sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa have IDI values below the worldwide average, with 0.586 and 0.523 respectively. The biggest change compared with the previous report is for the Middle East and North Africa region where the average value has fallen by 0.011. Across all regions, the areas where most progress still has to be made are security and stability as well as environmental sustainability. Both related indicators score below 0.500 for all regions (Figures 5 to 10). Limiting the severity of the conditions in which IDPs live is also a priority everywhere, with only Europe and Central Asia and East Asia and the Pacific reaching values over 0.500.

There is still much to be done to improve the quality and availability of data on IDPs, with only sub-Saharan Africa achieving a value over 0.500. The fact that the average value for this indicator has increased since the previous IDI report from 0.436 to 0.495 is, however, a positive trend.

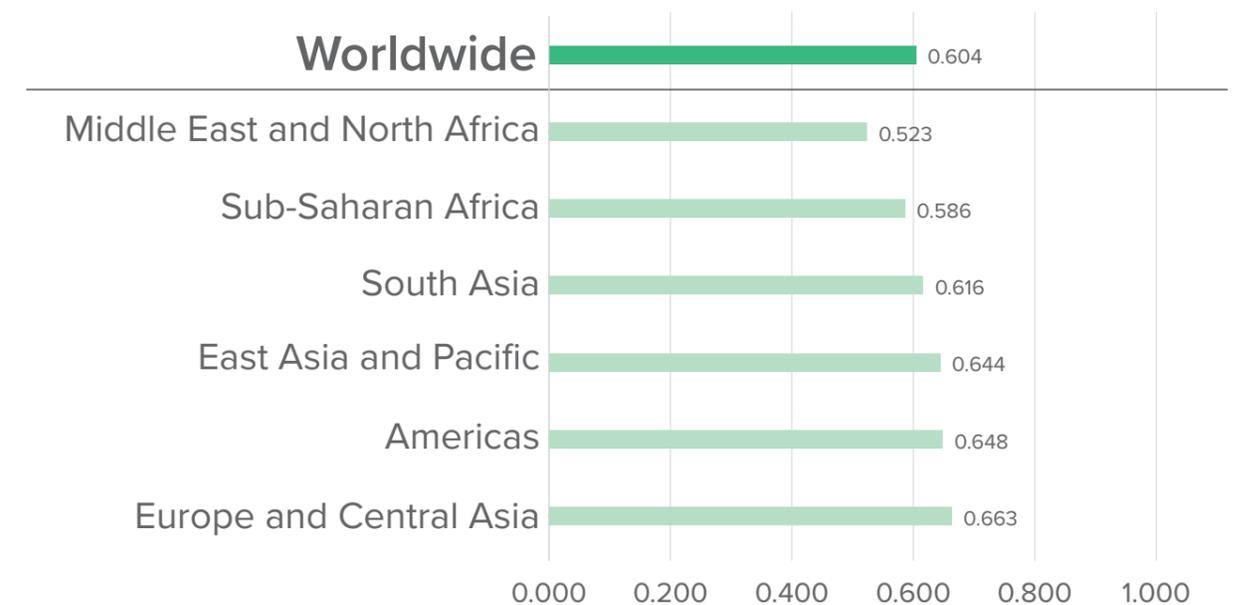
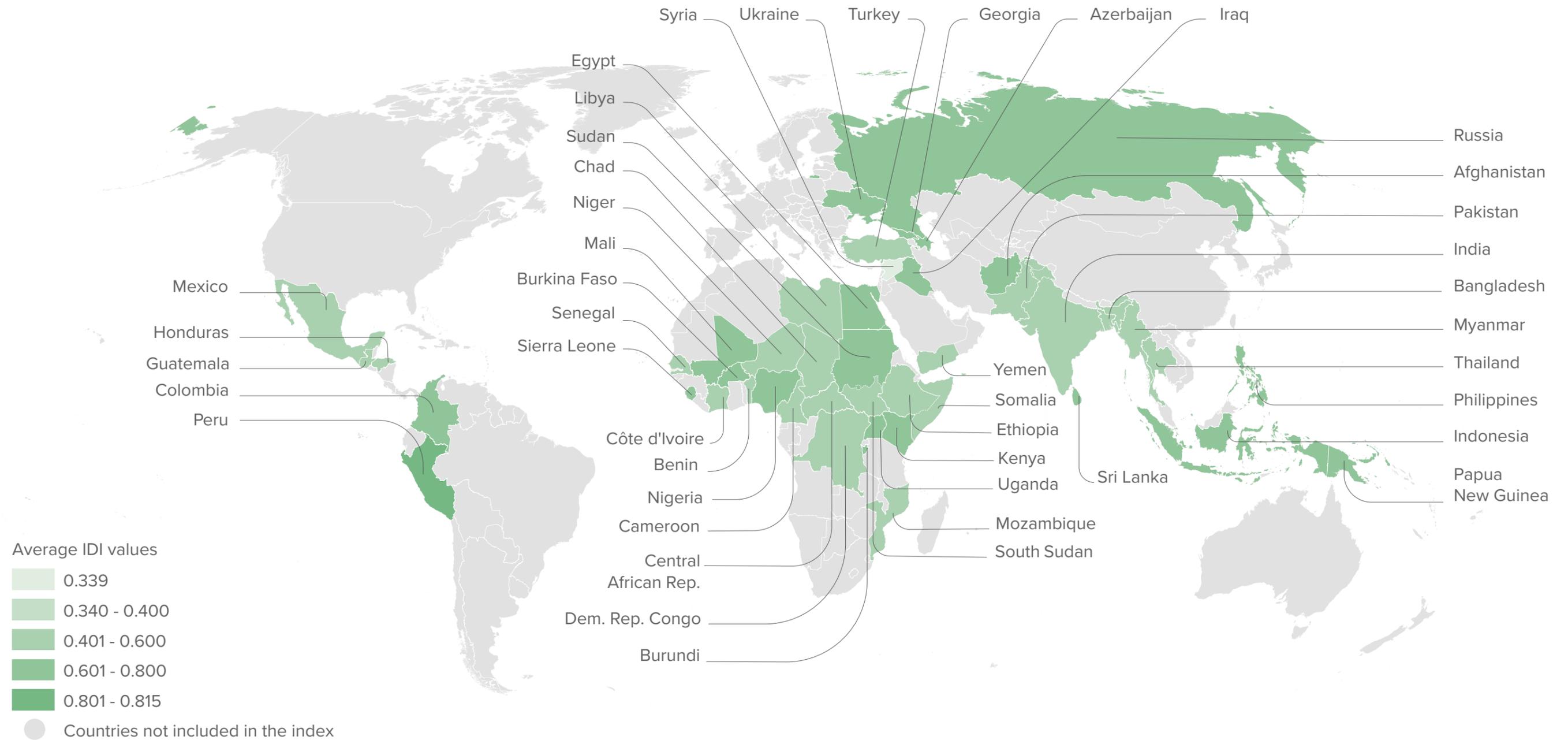


Figure 4: Average IDI values by region



Map 1: Internal Displacement Index (IDI) values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2020.

The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

# The Americas

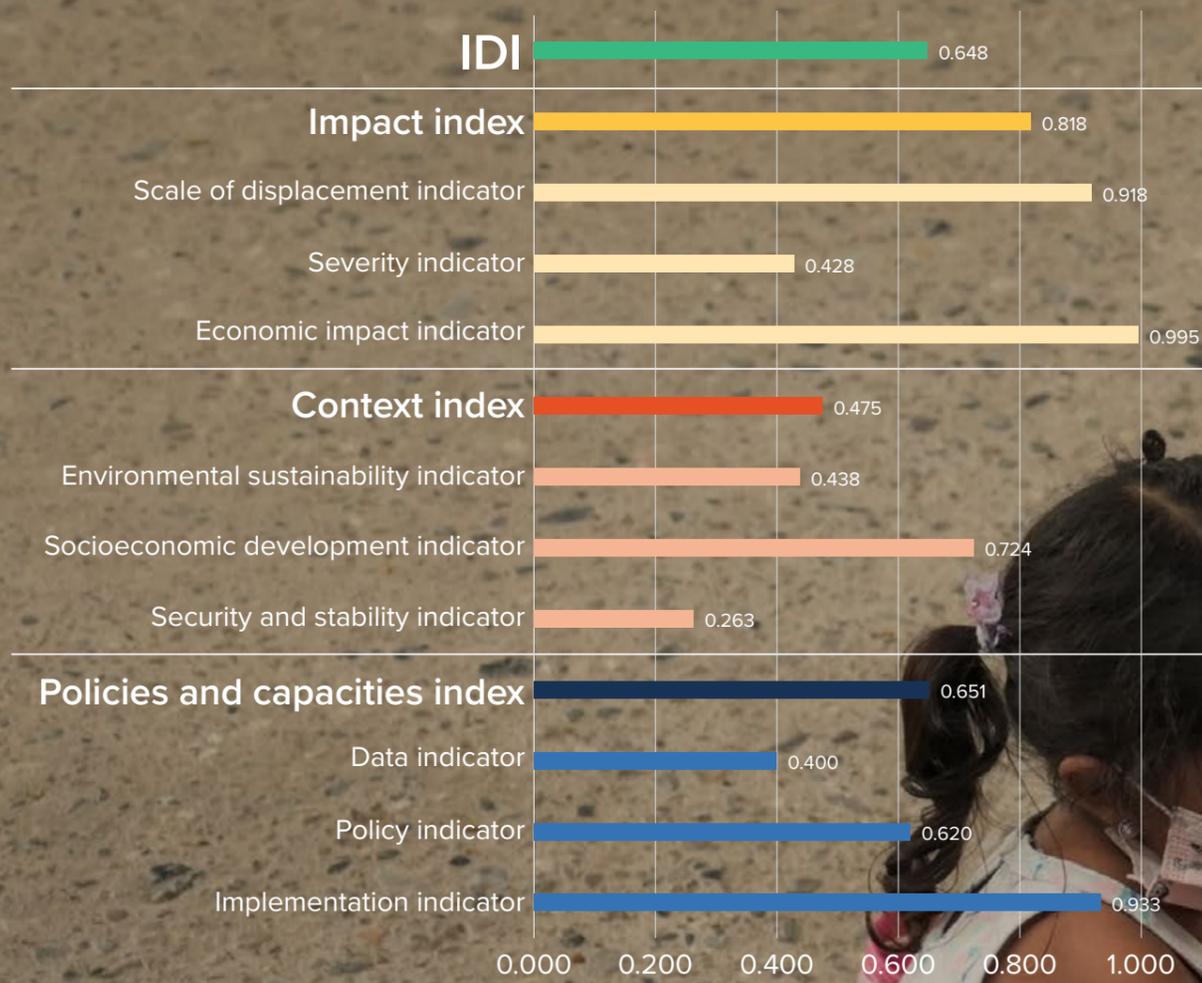


Figure 5: Average values for the Americas



Three displaced girls playing at a school transformed into a shelter for 300 people affected by the floods that followed hurricanes Eta and Iota in Honduras. Photo: NRC/Christian Jepsen

# East Asia and the Pacific

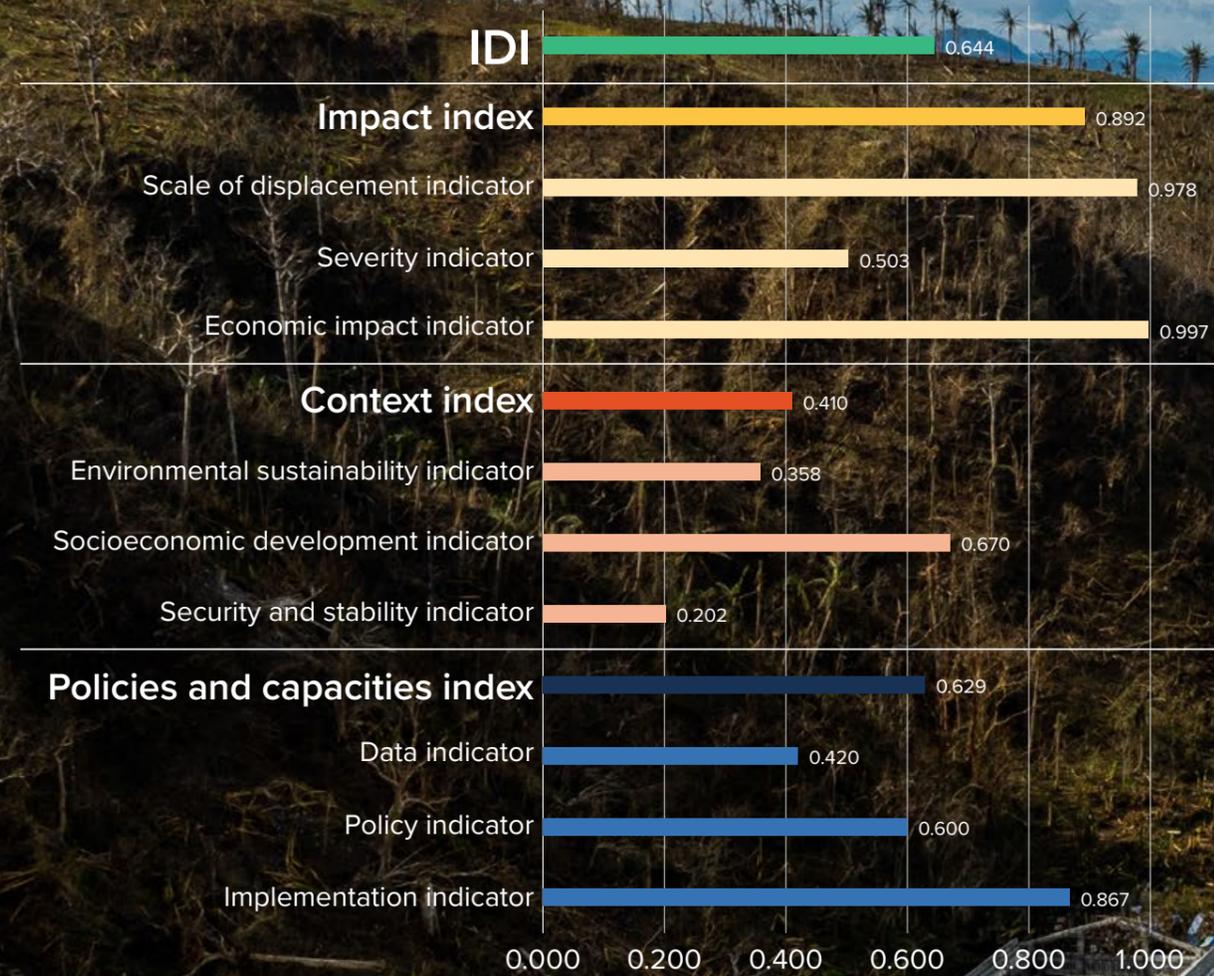


Figure 6: Average values for East Asia and the Pacific

Aerial view of the Tiwi Municipality in the province of Albay, Philippines on November 8, 2020, a week after Super Typhoon Goni (Rolly) battered the province. Goni made its second landfall in this area, destroying most houses in the coastal communities. UNOCHA Albay, Philippines

# Europe & Central Asia

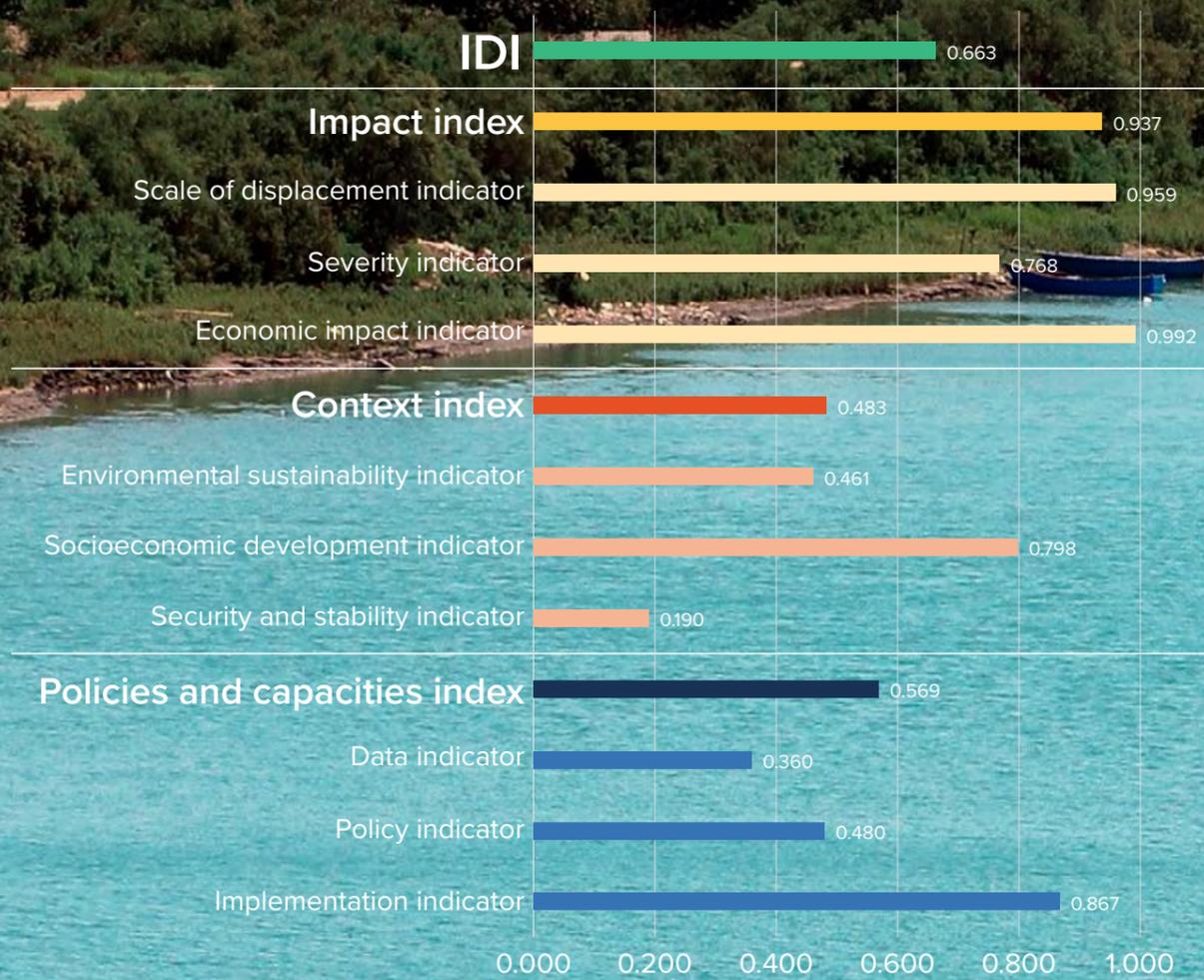


Figure 7: Average values for Europe & Central Asia



A man paddles a boat on the Kura river on July 5, 2020. - The village of Banka should have plentiful supplies, since it lies beside one of the Caspian country's mightiest rivers, the Kura. But the river has shal- lowed dramatically in Azerbaijan this summer and has become contaminated with salty seawater, with experts warning of an ecological disaster unfolding. Photo by TOFIK BABAYEV/AFP via Getty Images

# Middle East & North Africa

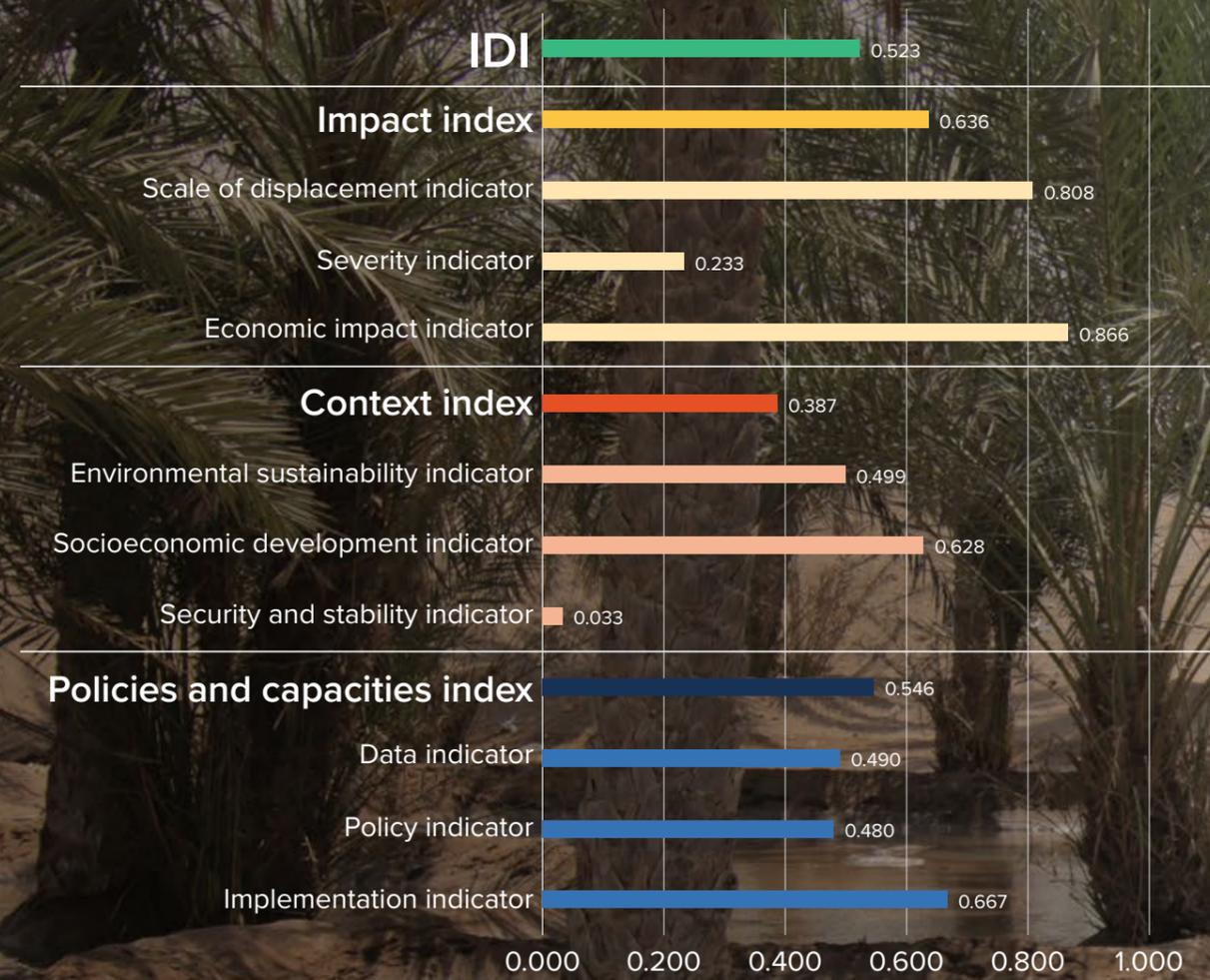


Figure 8: Average values for Middle East & North Africa



Ali Ayyash fetches water in jerry cans from a valley near his tent in Al-Tuhaita, Yemen. Photo: Mahmoud Al-Filstini/NRC

# South Asia

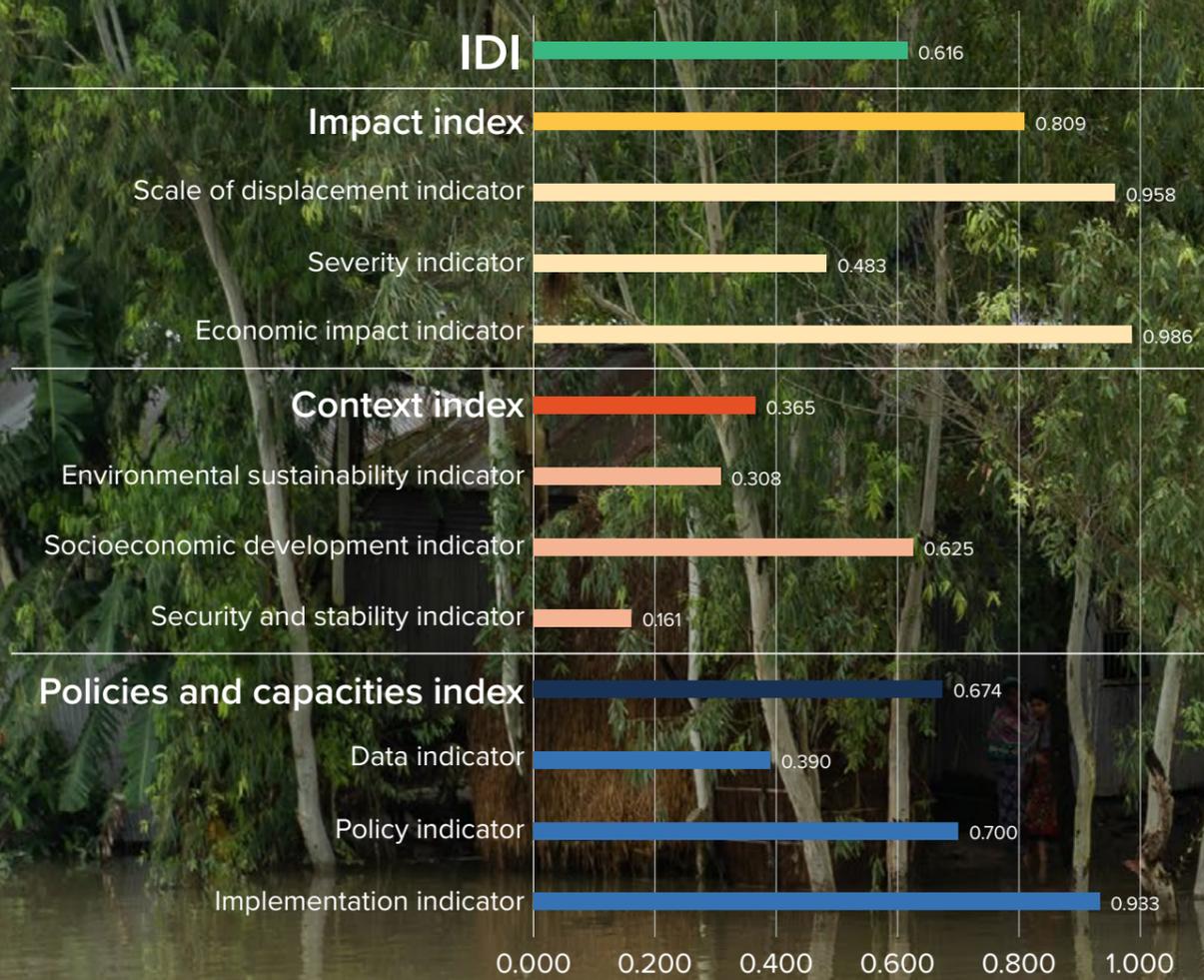


Figure 9: Average values for South Asia

The heavy monsoon rains flooded the northern and north-eastern districts of Bangladesh in 2020, affecting thousands of people in low-lying areas who were already facing the Covid-19 pandemic. Photo: WFP/Mehedi Rahman

# Sub-Saharan Africa

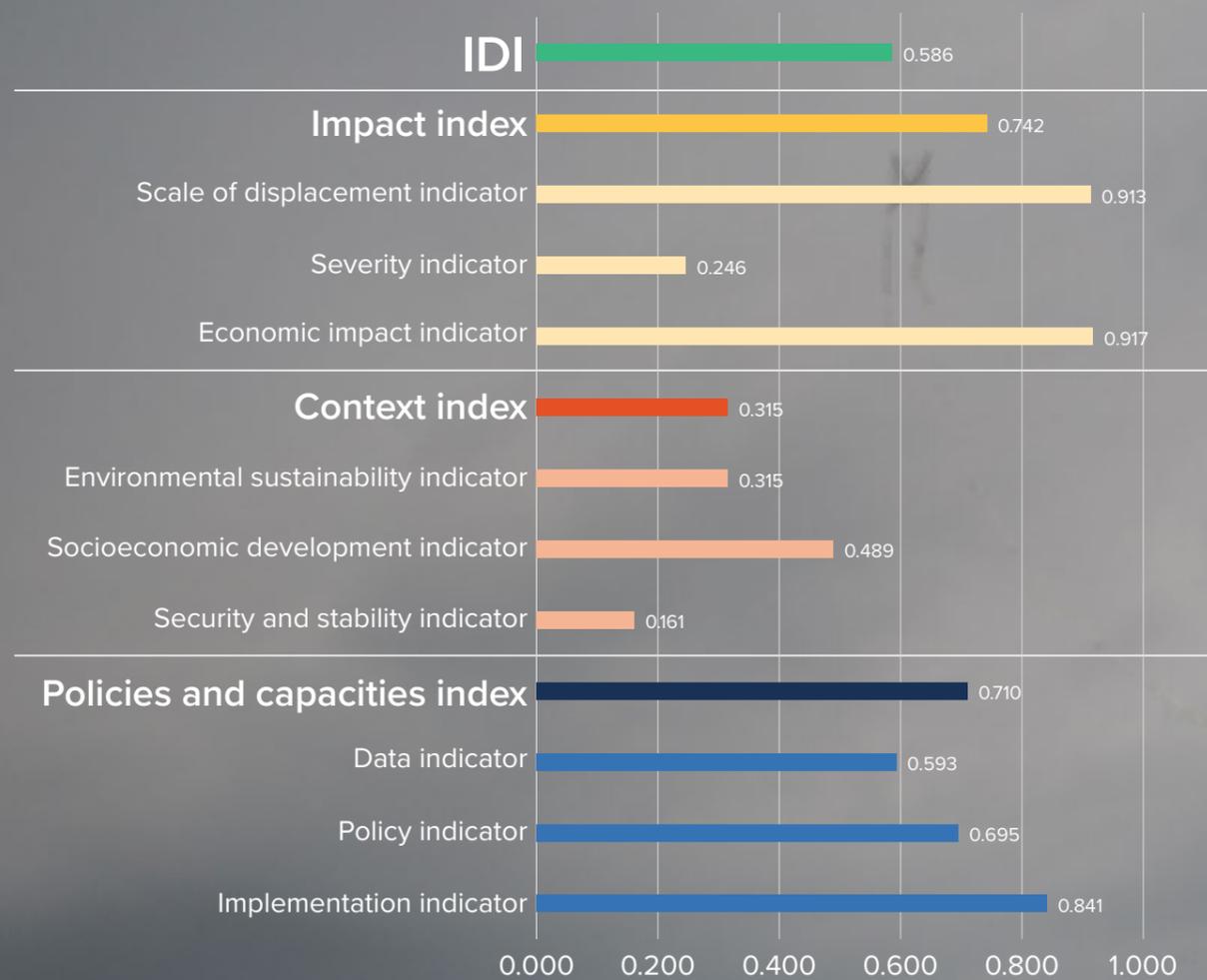


Figure 10: Average values for Sub-Saharan Africa

Nicolas, 10, playing with his makeshift kite in Kishanga camp, North Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Photo: Tom Peyre-Costa/NRC

## Impacts of displacement

Understanding whether and how countries are making progress in addressing internal displacement has historically been determined using indicators on the scale of displacement. For example, IDMC has been publishing annual estimates of the number of IDPs for more than 20 years. Information on the economic impact of internal displacement and the severity of the conditions in which IDPs live has recently become available, providing greater nuance to analysing the impacts of displacement and monitoring progress over time.

The IDI brings all of these impact indicators together in the impact index. Map 2 shows the impact index's values for the countries included in this report, with lighter colours representing lower values and the countries where the effects of internal displacement are most widespread and severe. These include Somalia, Syria, the Central African Republic and Yemen. Countries with higher impact index values include Russia, Peru and Senegal. It was not possible, however, to calculate severity assessment scores for these three countries, meaning the assessment of impact for them is partially incomplete. Georgia and Azerbaijan had the highest impact index values of the countries assessed across the three indicators that comprise this index.

The impact index is made up of three indicators that assess the scale, economic impact and severity of internal displacement. Scale and economic impacts are assessed in relation to the country's population and GDP. This means that countries where the number of IDPs represents a smaller proportion of the national population have higher values on the scale of displacement indicator, and countries where the financial consequences of displacement amount to a smaller proportion of the country's GDP have higher values on the economic impact indicator. The Central African Republic had a reduction in the scale of displacement in 2020, with almost 200,000 fewer new movements recorded than the previous year. An increase in GDP also resulted in higher scores for the economic impact of internal displacement there, and an overall improvement in its impact index score of .104 compared with the previous report. On the other hand, Burkina Faso experienced a significant increase in its number of IDPs, with more than a million recorded at the end of 2020, resulting in a 0.108 decrease in its scale indicator.



*Thousands of makeshift homes spread between mountain hills on the outskirts of Qala-i-naw city in Bagdhis, Afghanistan. An estimated 150 thousand families from rural areas of Bagdhis left their homes as the ongoing drought struck their villages  
Photo: NRC/Enayatullah Azad*

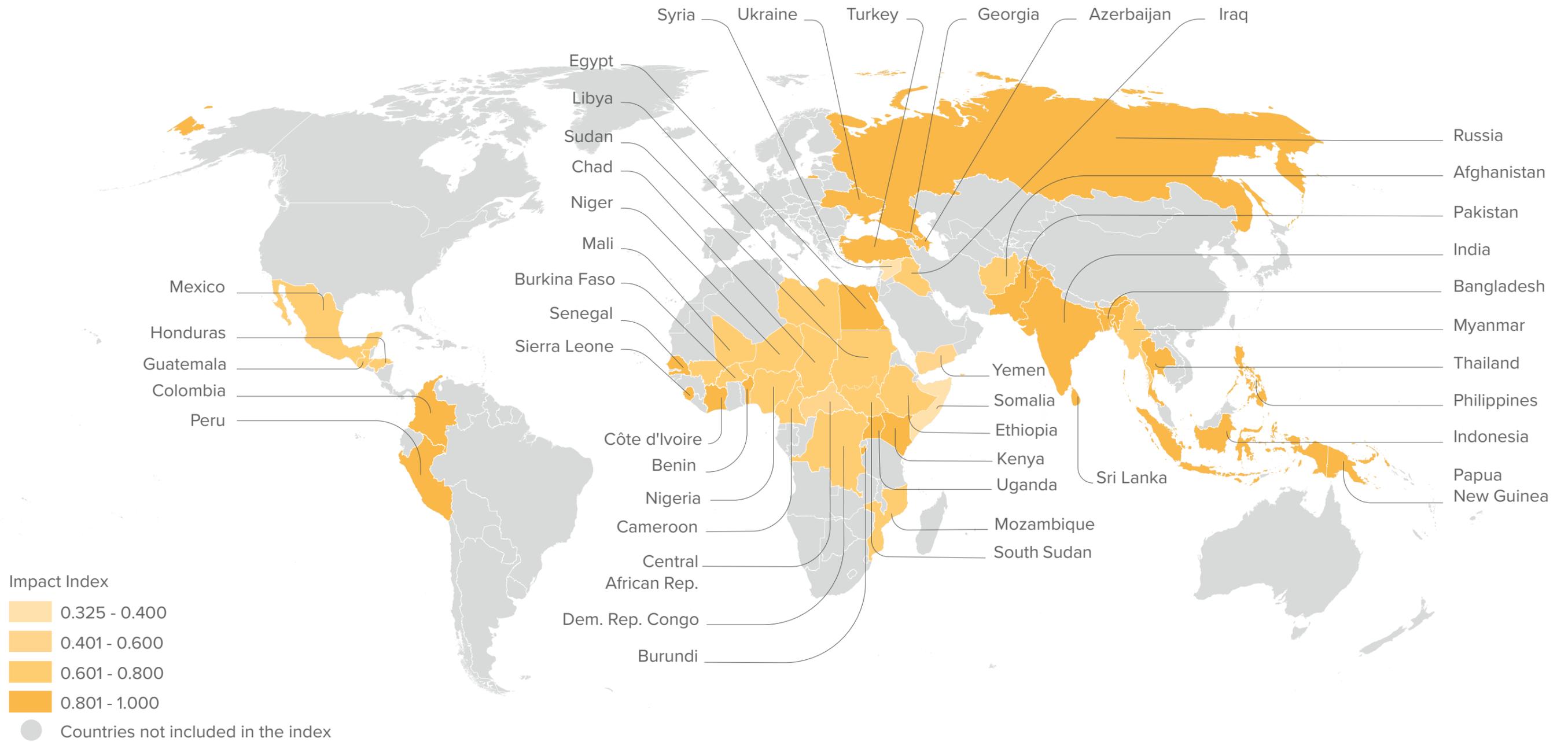
Severity assessments provide greater insight to the data on scale, by looking at the extent to which IDPs are able to access decent livelihoods as well as housing, security, essential services and civic and social rights. Where IDPs' living conditions are worse, the severity indicator's value is lower. At present, severity assessments are only conducted on groups of IDPs displaced by conflict. Efforts are being made, however, to include IDPs displaced by disasters in future assessments.

In the Middle East and North Africa, where the scale of displacement is the largest, severity is very high and governments' economic capacity to support IDPs is low. The region has the lowest average value for the impact index for the second consecutive year because of the large scale of displacement in Yemen and Syria. Countries in this region had the greatest increase in the severity of displacement compared with the previous report, with ratings for both Iraq and Libya worsening from "high" to "very high".

Consistent with the previous years' results, sub-Saharan Africa followed closely behind with an impact index average value of .742, which has worsened since 2019. IDPs there have slightly less severe living conditions and there is a lower scale of displacement, but governments often have less economic capacity to support them.

Europe and Central Asia is, on average, the region that fares best on the severity indicator, although severity scores could not be calculated for two of the five countries in the region.<sup>4</sup> East Asia and the Pacific had the highest value for the indicators measuring economic impact and scale of displacement, indicating that countries there have the required resources to meet the needs of their internally displaced populations.

Of the three impact index indicators, the severity of displacement indicator has deteriorated the most compared with the previous IDI report, with an average value of 0.362 compared with 0.375 in 2019. The category with the largest increase in severity was access to livelihoods, in many cases because of the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on movement that affected IDPs' ability to undertake income-generating activities.<sup>5</sup> All five categories included in the severity assessment, however, had higher average scores compared with the previous report.



Map 2: Impact index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2020.

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## Contextual drivers

Awareness of the contextual drivers that can trigger internal displacement is necessary for both prevention and response. The context index assesses the main drivers or aggravating factors of internal displacement: violence and insecurity, disasters and climate change, and low levels of socioeconomic development. The IDI assesses the situation of each country in these three areas through its context index, which encompasses data on security and political stability, environmental sustainability, and socioeconomic development.

Map 3 represents the context index values for the countries included in this report. Lighter colours mean lower values and highlight countries where the context increases the risk of new displacements or is likely to worsen existing crises. This is the case, for instance, in Somalia, South Sudan, Chad and Mali. The context index had the lowest values globally for the second consecutive year, with an average score of 0.374, down from 0.401 in the previous IDI report. The deterioration in the security and stability of countries facing internal displacement, as well as poorer performance on environmental sustainability, increases the risk of further displacement resulting from both conflict and disasters.

Given that all the countries assessed in this report are affected by displacement linked with conflict and violence, they all suffer from some level of insecurity. The security and stability indicator is the lowest on average for all countries and across all regions for the second consecutive year, with an average value of 0.166 and the highest (best) value at 0.505 for Ghana.

Results for the socioeconomic development indicator vary greatly. The link between development and displacement works in two ways. Socioeconomic vulnerability can exacerbate the impacts of violence and disasters and push people to flee faster. This also limits IDPs' ability to live decently during their displacement and can lead to prolonged displacement. In turn, displacement often impoverishes affected families and limits their access to healthcare, education and other services. There has been a minor improvement in the average value for socioeconomic development, which increased by 0.018 from the previous report, with a relatively consistent rise across all regions. The greatest improvement was in sub-Saharan Africa, where the average value increased by 0.021.

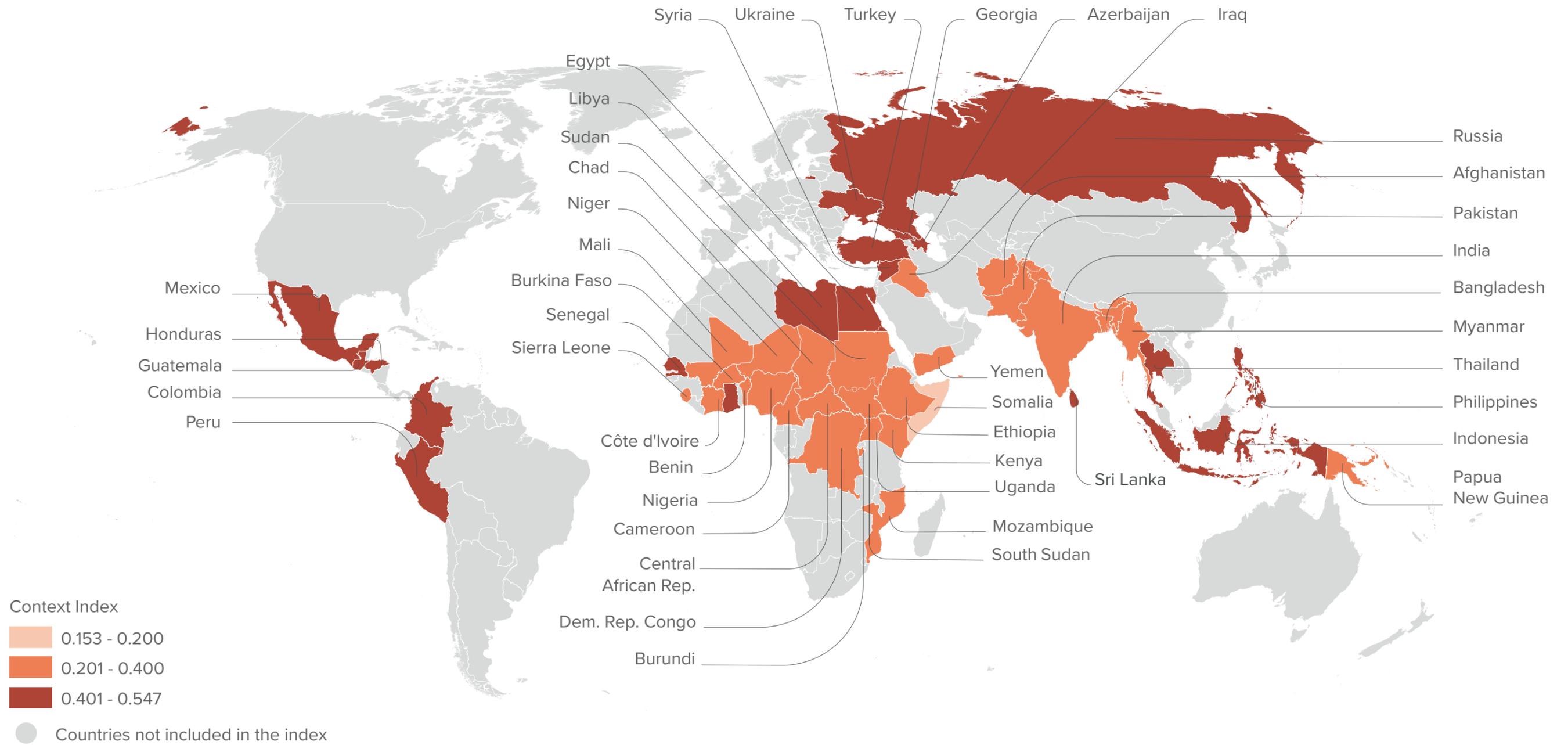
Environmental factors, linked with unsustainable development and land degradation, can accelerate the impacts of climate change, reducing crop yields and limiting access to natural resources, forcing people from their land and communities.<sup>6</sup> Mass displacement can also have devastating consequences on the environment, including in the overuse of resources and greater pollution.<sup>7</sup> Rising temperatures are increasing the frequency and intensity of weather-related hazards, and there is broad agreement among scientists that climate change, in combination with other factors, is likely to increase the risk of displacement in the future.<sup>8</sup> A range of social and economic drivers must be addressed in the face of ever more powerful storms and devastating floods, and monitoring these dimensions concurrently is critical for understanding the contextual drivers of displacement.

Consistent with the previous IDI report, sub-Saharan Africa, affected by high levels of insecurity and instability, low socioeconomic development and high environmental risks, has the lowest average context index value. It is closely followed by South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. The results, however, vary for each indicator. For environmental sustainability, the lowest average value is in South Asia, followed by sub-Saharan Africa. For socioeconomic development, sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest average value at 0.489, followed by South Asia and the Middle East and North Africa with 0.625 and 0.628 respectively. For security and stability, the Middle East and North Africa has the lowest value with an average close to zero.



*A woman at the Kigaramango site where displaced persons had been living since floods in April 2020. This camp was flooded in May 2021 and people were displaced again to another site.  
© OCHA/Camille Marquis*





Map 3: Context index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2020.

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## Policies and capacities

The policies and capacities index captures the quality of the available information on IDPs that governments and their partners can use to take action. It also captures the existence of comprehensive national policies to prevent and respond to internal displacement and the availability of resources to implement them. The average value for this index increased slightly by 0.053, pointing to increased political will to effectively respond to internal displacement.

Map 4 illustrates the values of the policies and capacities index for the countries assessed in this report, with lighter colours showing lower values. Benin, Turkey, Senegal and Thailand have the lowest index values, below 0.250. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia have the highest average values, with Somalia, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Mali and Burkina Faso scoring 0.900 or above.

Like the impact and context indices, the policies and capacities index encompasses three indicators. The indicator on the quality of data on IDPs has the lowest value for the second year at 0.495 across all countries, improving, however, from 0.443 in the previous IDI report. This low value is mostly a result of the lack of age and sex disaggregation in the data on IDPs, particularly for disaster displacement. Data on people internally displaced by disasters is generally less available, and less regularly updated and disaggregated than data on displacement in conflict settings, although the average results for these indicators have improved since the previous year.

The governments of 41 assessed countries publish data on IDPs or support such publication by other organisations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM). About a quarter of them do not publish data on conflict or violence displacement, and more than 21 per cent do not publish data on disaster displacement. This is an improvement, however, on the previous IDI results that showed that 41 per cent did not publish data on disaster displacement. Several countries significantly improved the quality and consistency of data on internal displacement in 2020. They include the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where the government and UN partners work collaboratively to collect data on displacement associated with both conflict and disasters. The data indicator value for DRC increased by 0.40 compared with the previous IDI report.

The indicator on national policies has improved since the previous report, from an average score of 0.589 to

0.630. The existence of comprehensive national policies, strategies, and plans on internal displacement is a key marker of governments' engagement. Comprehensive policies should consider conflict and disaster displacement, include preventive measures and provisions to end displacement, and limit its negative consequences on IDPs and other affected groups. To enable a more granular analysis of national policies on internal displacement, the methodology was adapted to measure these three criteria with respect to both disaster and conflict displacement, assigning half a point for each. This not only facilitates a more thorough identification of gaps in existing policies. It also enables a greater recognition of progress in improving the policy environment.

Ethiopia's Durable Solutions Initiative, adopted in December 2019, provides an operational framework and platform for designing and implementing durable solutions in support of IDPs and host communities. This increased the country's policy indicator score from 0 to 0.60.<sup>9</sup> The Philippines also revised its National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2020-2030), including more comprehensive measures to prevent and respond to disaster displacement and achieve durable solutions for IDPs. This increased its policy indicator score from 0.60 to 0.80.<sup>10</sup>

National climate change policies and adaptation plans were included in the analysis this year. As a result, measures to address internal displacement were identified in a greater number of countries. Several countries have addressed internal displacement in their climate change policies and plans. Bangladesh developed a comprehensive policy framework on internal displacement associated with disasters and climate change in 2015.<sup>11</sup> Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022) recognises the link between migration and climate change, while also noting that resource scarcity, which often intermingles with historical land conflicts, can lead to displacement.<sup>12</sup> The growing acknowledgement of climate change as a driver of displacement is a positive development. So is the recognition of the need to include measures to prevent and respond to displacement in climate change policies and frameworks.

Only 13 of the countries assessed have comprehensive national policies addressing internal displacement: Somalia, Afghanistan, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Niger, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the Ukraine and Yemen. The most frequent gap in policies is the mitigation of consequences on other affected groups, such as

people in communities of origin or refuge. Only half of the countries assessed mention these groups in their national policies on internal displacement. More than a third of policies do not include measures to achieve durable solutions, while a similar percentage do not address prevention of new displacement.

### Box 1: Somalia's new policy framework on internal displacement<sup>13</sup>

Somalia was the only country to adopt a dedicated national policy on internal displacement since the previous IDI assessment was conducted. The Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons Policy was adopted in November 2019, along with National Eviction Guidelines and an Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs. Although the new policy framework provides a more comprehensive approach to preventing and responding to internal displacement, Somalia's score for the Policy indicator remains the same as the previous report (1.0), as internal displacement was included in the National Development Plan. The revised methodology will better capture progress toward comprehensive policy frameworks in the future.

The indicator on the existence of dedicated resources to implement national policies on internal displacement has the highest average value for the second consecutive year, increasing from 0.783 to 0.848. Most assessed countries have an institutional focal point in charge of internal displacement within the government, as well as mechanisms enabling IDPs to obtain some form of assistance. Two-thirds of countries had dedicated public funds to address the issue. In most cases, assistance to IDPs is provided through multi-stakeholder humanitarian response plans. In many countries, some dedicated public funding was also identified. A total of 67 per cent of the countries assessed have all three: an institutional focal point, an assistance mechanism for IDPs and dedicated public funds. This is up from 56 per cent in the previous IDI report. In many countries, separate humanitarian response plans have been developed to respond to the impacts of the pandemic. The inclusion of assistance for IDPs in the Covid-19 response plan of Honduras, for example, resulted in a higher score for the implementation indicator, which increased by 0.33 from the previous report.

The region with the highest average value for the policies and capacities index is sub-Saharan Africa, with the highest result for the data indicator and second highest for the national policies indicator. South Asia had the highest average values for the national policies and implementation capacities indicators, but the second lowest data indicator value at 0.390. The Middle East and North Africa has the lowest average policies and capacities index's value at 0.546, followed by Europe and Central Asia at 0.569. Both regions, however, have improved compared with the previous IDI, with the average values increasing by 0.066 and 0.018 respectively.

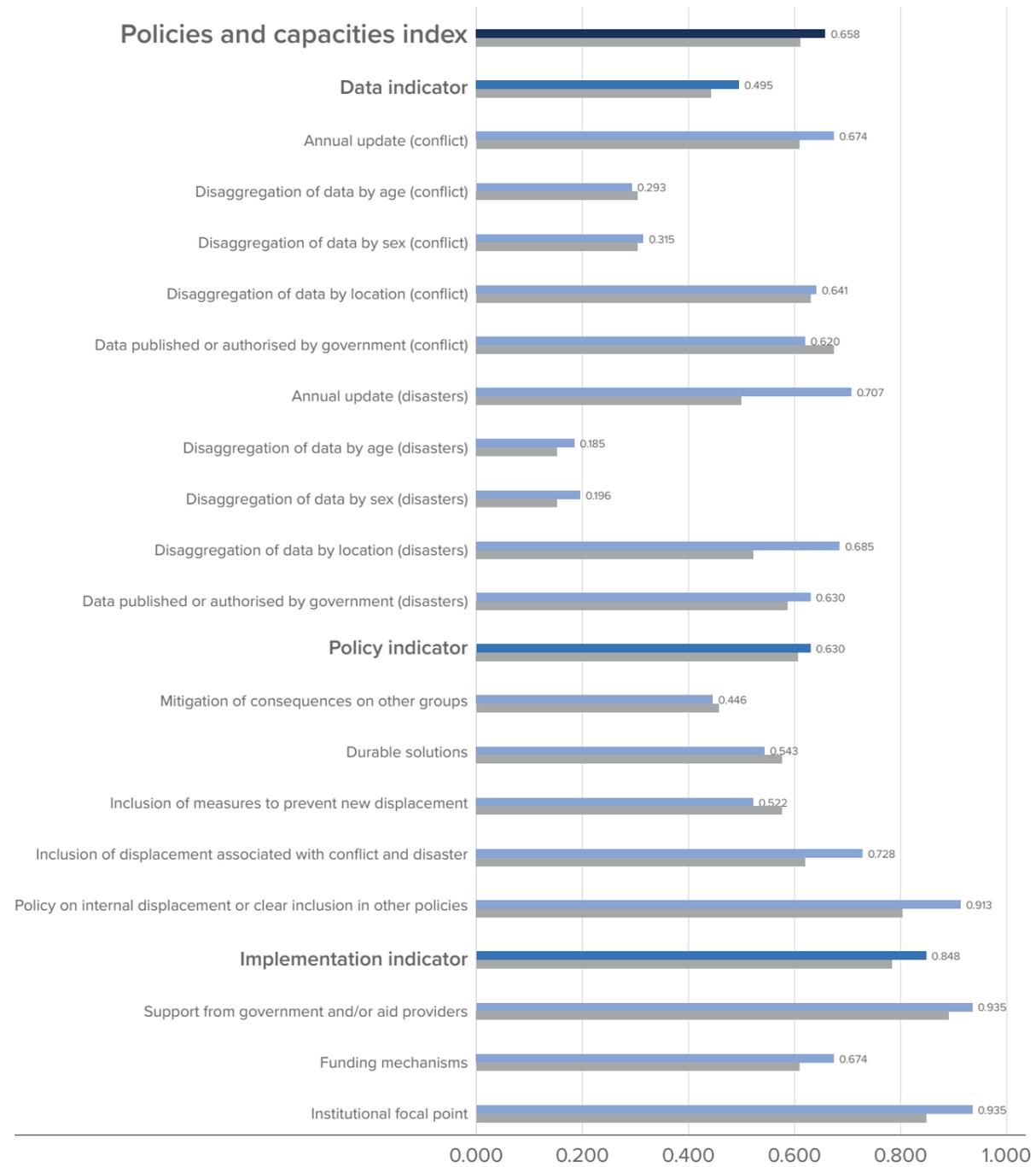
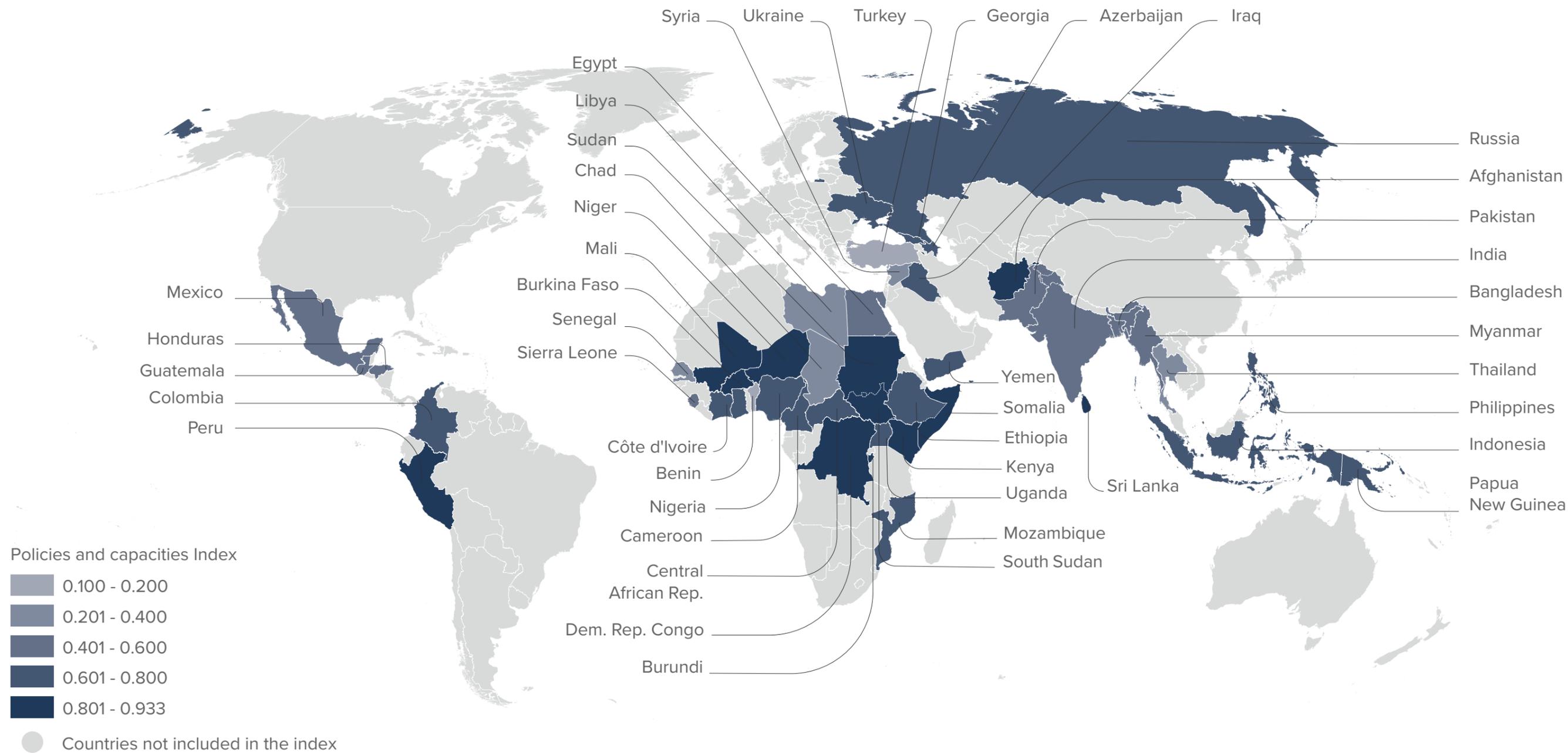


Figure 11: Average values for each of the indicators and sub-indicators of the policies and capacities index



Displaced Nigerians at a water station in the Monguno camp, March 2020. Photo: Tom Peyre-Costa/NRC



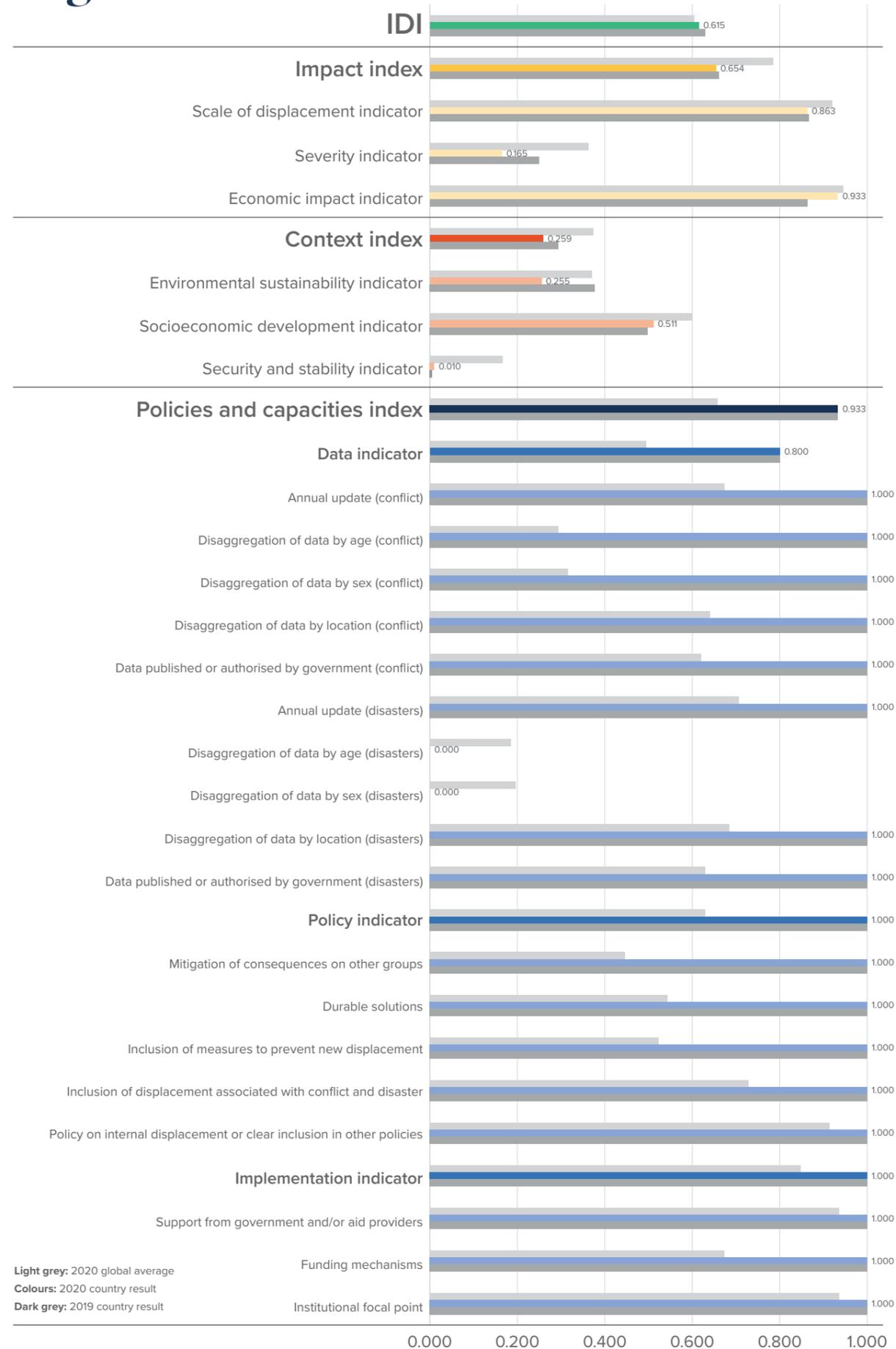
Map 4: Policies and capacities index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2020.

The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

# Country results

*Axel, Ghislain, Paul and Ali walking in Lazare camp  
in Kaga Bandoro, Central African Republic.  
Photo: Tom Peyre-Costa/NRC*





Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Armed conflict was the main driver of displacement in Afghanistan in 2020, leading to more than 400,000 new displacements. There was a considerable reduction in new displacements as a result of disasters compared with the previous year, with an estimated 46,000 people displaced, mostly due to flooding. There was a total of 4.7 million IDPs living in displacement as a result of conflict and disasters at the end of 2020.<sup>14</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Afghanistan is still very high, although there was a slight improvement in the area of civil and social rights compared with the previous report.<sup>15</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods in Afghanistan is estimated at \$109 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>16</sup> Applied to Afghanistan's population of 4.7 million IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of displacement is \$508.7 million per year, representing 2.6 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 25.5.<sup>17</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.511.<sup>18</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.950.<sup>19</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations works with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix to collect data on internal displacement. Data on disasters is collected at the household level and is available by location only, and data on conflict is available by location, sex and age. Data is updated at least annually.

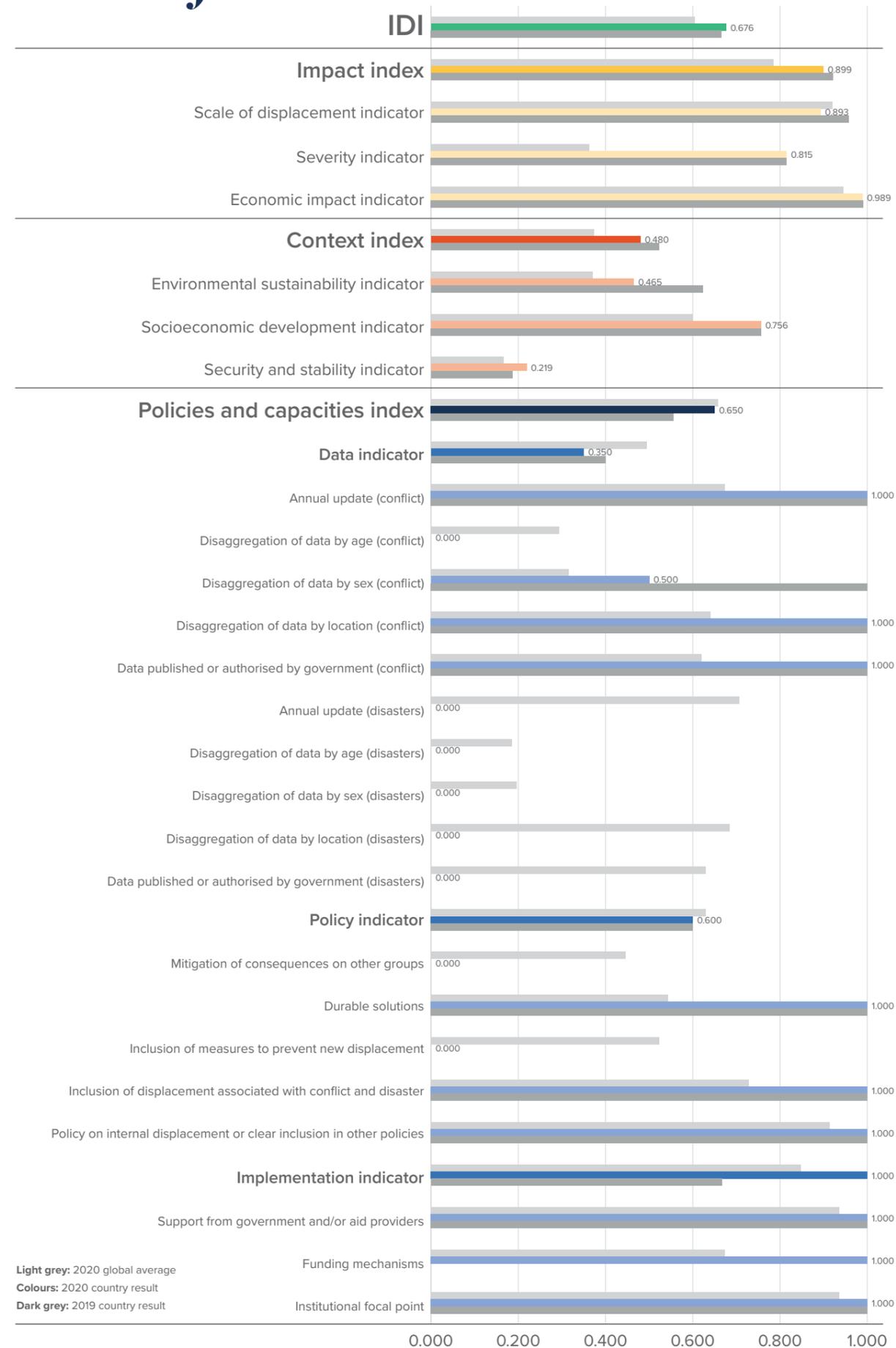
### Policies on internal displacement

Afghanistan adopted a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons in 2013.<sup>20</sup> This was updated in the 2017 Policy Framework for Returnees and IDPs.<sup>21</sup> Together, these policies address internal displacement as a result of both conflict and disasters, including provisions to prevent new displacement, achieve durable solutions and mitigate the consequences of displacement on other groups.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations is the government entity in charge of addressing internal displacement. A Financing Support Group was created within the Policy Framework for Returnees and IDPs in 2017.

Afghanistan has a humanitarian response plan for 2018-2021. Its 2020 update includes a budget of \$735 million funded at 51 per cent.<sup>22</sup> There was also a 2020 Covid-19 response plan with a \$395.7 million budget, funded at 47 per cent.<sup>23</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Conflict was the sole trigger of displacement in Azerbaijan in 2020, with the outbreak of fighting in and around Nagorno-Karabakh resulting in 84,000 new displacements. There were around 735,000 IDPs living in Azerbaijan as of December 2020, 651,000 of whom were internally displaced as of November 2019 due to conflict in previous years. There were also 84,000 who were reported as still displaced at year's end as a consequence of the 2020 hostilities.<sup>24</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement was assessed for the 344,000 people living in protracted displacement who still have needs in terms of basic assistance. Consistent with the previous report, severity was assessed as low.<sup>25</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>26</sup> Applied to Azerbaijan's population of 344,000 people living in protracted displacement and 84,000 people displaced at the end of 2020 because of recent hostilities, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$158.7 million, representing 0.33 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 46.50.<sup>27</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.756.<sup>28</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 21.90.<sup>29</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government of Azerbaijan has a registry for IDPs which is maintained by the State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. The Unified Online Database of IDPs includes demographic information, such as date of birth, region of displacement and current address of the IDP and serves as the basis for the allocation of monthly allowances for conflict IDPs.<sup>30</sup> Data on new IDPs is only partially disaggregated by gender.

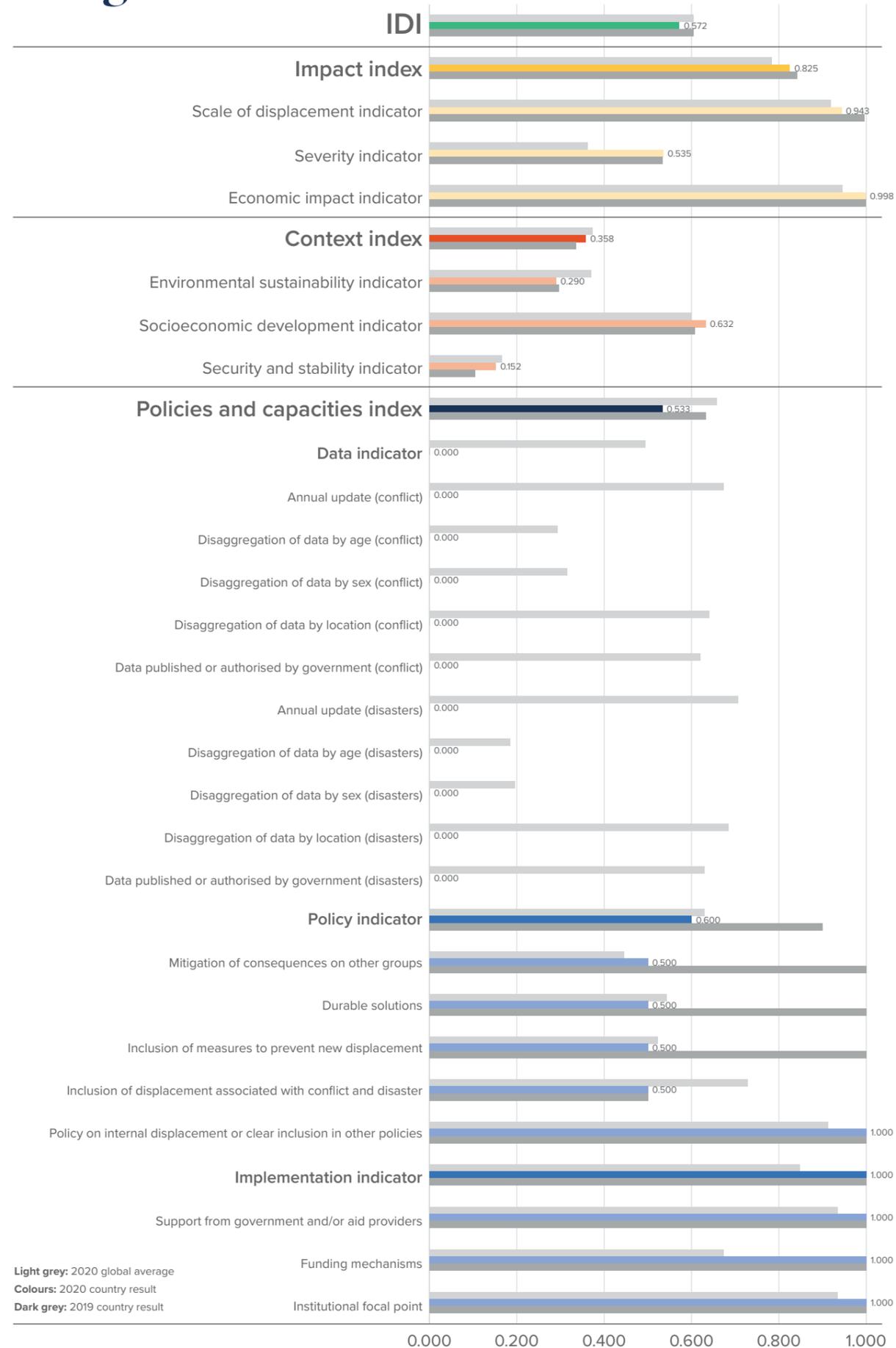
### Policies on internal displacement

Protection and assistance for IDPs are addressed through two laws adopted in 1999, Law No. 669-1Q On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them<sup>31</sup> and the Law on IDP and Refugee Status.<sup>32</sup> Together these laws address internal displacement as a result of conflict and disaster and pave the way for durable solutions. They do not, however, contain measures to prevent displacement or mitigate the consequences of it on other affected groups.

### Implementation

The State Committee for Refugees and IDPs is the focal point for issues related to internal displacement. State funds are allocated for assistance to IDPs, including monthly benefits delivered as cash assistance.<sup>33</sup> Additional funds of 42.5 million manats (\$25 million) were allocated in 2020 to improve housing conditions for IDPs.<sup>34</sup>

The score for the implementation indicator was revised for this year and the previous one to reflect the existence of a dedicated funding mechanism. This increased the score from 0.67 to 1.0.



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in Bangladesh in 2020. Cyclone Amphan in late May resulted in 2.5 million displacements, the majority of which were pre-emptive evacuations to cyclone shelters. The monsoon floods, which were the worst in decades, inundated a quarter of the country by late July.<sup>35</sup> This disaster led to approximately 1.9 million displacements in Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka, Rangpur and Mymensingh divisions. In total, disasters resulted in 4.4 million new displacements in 2020, while intercommunal violence led to 230 new displacements.

There were 427,000 people living in protracted displacement associated with conflict and violence, and 345,000 people still displaced as a result of disasters at the end of 2020.<sup>36</sup>

### Severity

The severity of displacement in Bangladesh is medium. This is consistent with the previous report.<sup>37</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>38</sup> Applied to the 772,000 people living in displacement in Bangladesh at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$286.4 million, representing 0.09 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 29.00.<sup>39</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.632.<sup>40</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 15.24.<sup>41</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

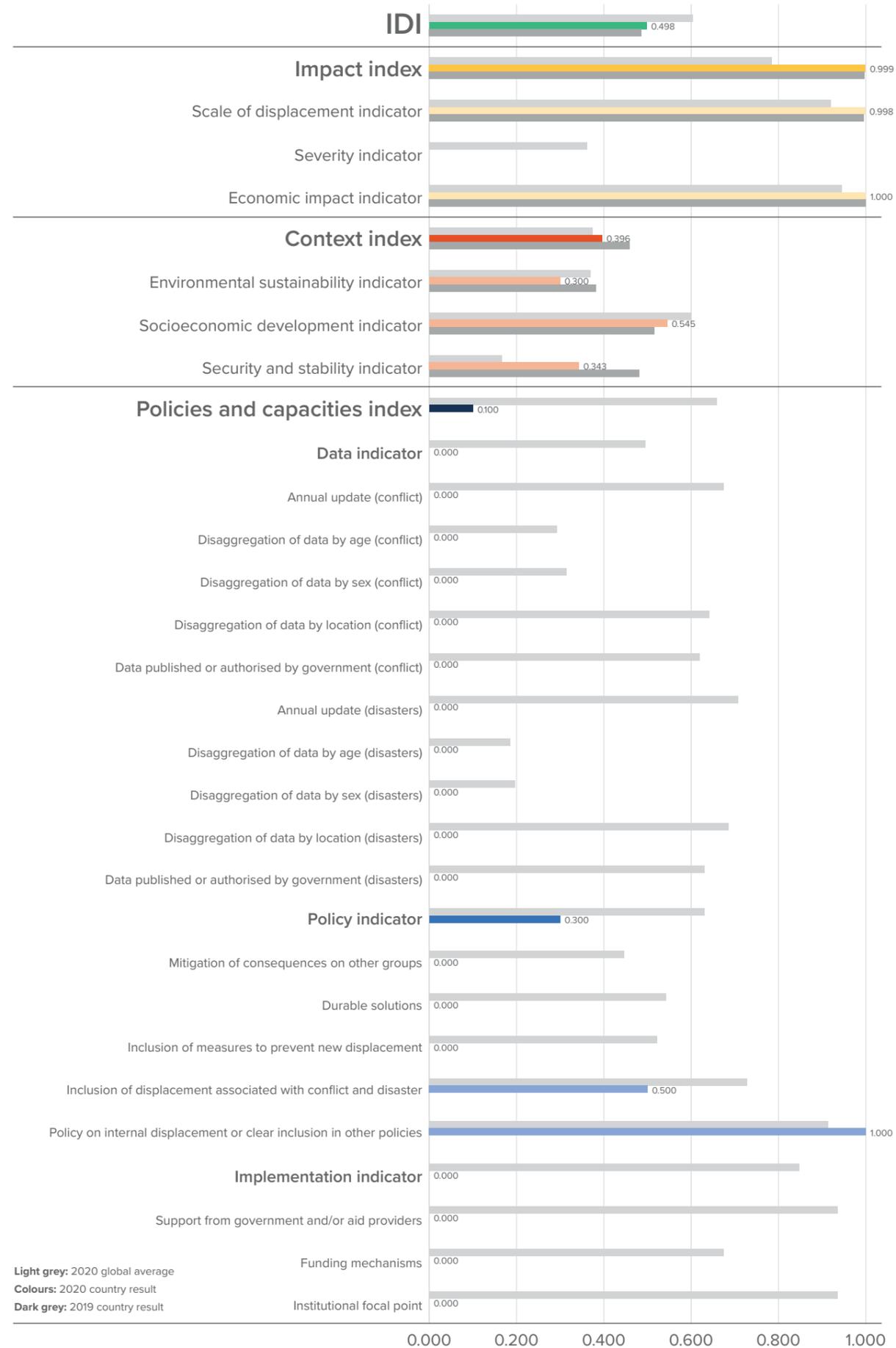
The National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate-Induced Internal Displacement stipulates that the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief should develop a national displacement tracking system and register IDPs. There is, however, no systematic national data collection system.<sup>42</sup>

### Policies on internal displacement

Bangladesh adopted the above-mentioned national strategy in 2015, which is designed to achieve durable solutions.<sup>43</sup> It contains measures to prevent displacement associated with disasters and to mitigate consequences on host communities. The country also has a 2013 Climate Change and Gender Action Plan,<sup>44</sup> which acknowledges the different impacts of climate-induced disasters and displacement on women. Bangladesh's score for the policy indicator was reduced for 2020 to reflect the revised methodology, as none of the existing policies address displacement as a result of conflict.

### Implementation

The Disaster and Management Relief Ministry, in collaboration with relevant line ministries and humanitarian stakeholders, ensures the implementation of relief assistance. The national strategy recommends mainstreaming climate disaster risk reduction into the planning and budgeting processes of all relevant public and private sectors. It created a Displacement Trust Fund to sustainably finance the implementation of the strategy.



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole cause of displacement in Benin in 2020, resulting in 7,000 new displacements. This was a result of flooding in the Niger river that displaced people in the department of Alibori in September.<sup>45</sup> Benin had 3,500 IDPs displaced by violence and 2,500 still displaced as a result of disasters at the end of 2020.<sup>46</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data has prevented an assessment of the severity of internal displacement in Benin.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>47</sup> Applied to Benin's population of 6,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$2.2 million, representing 0.02 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 30.00.<sup>48</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.545.<sup>49</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 34.29.<sup>50</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

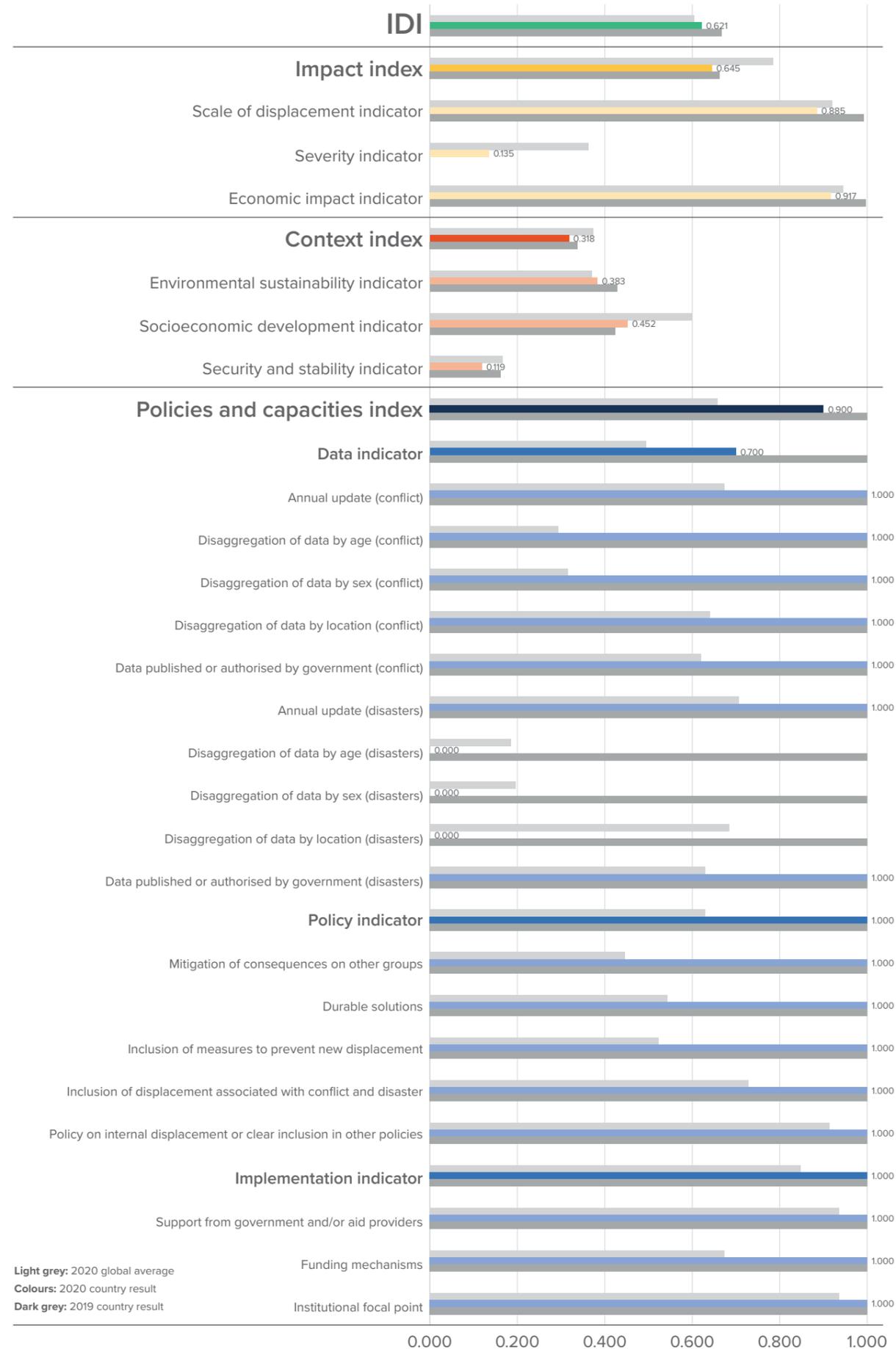
There is no national, systematic collection of data on IDPs in Benin.

### Policies on internal displacement

Benin ratified the Kampala Convention in 2012.<sup>51</sup> The National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and revised National Contingency Plan were drafted in 2018. It does not, however, have dedicated policies on internal displacement. The National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2008)<sup>52</sup> acknowledges the phenomenon of displacement as a result of climate change but does not include measures to address it.

### Implementation

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (Plateforme Nationale de Réduction des Risques de Catastrophe et d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique, PNRR-ACC) designs disaster risk reduction strategies, and the National Civil Protection Agency (Agence Nationale de Protection Civile, ANPC) coordinates their implementation. There is, however, no official focal point on internal displacement.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Inter-communal clashes, military operations and attacks by various armed groups were the main drivers of displacement in Burkina Faso in 2020. There were more than a half a million new displacements associated with conflict and violence, a significant increase from previous years. Flooding in April also caused 20,000 new displacements.

Burkina Faso had 1,095,000 people living in internal displacement due to conflict and violence at the end of 2020.<sup>53</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Burkina Faso is very high. Violence and the worst food security situation in more than a decade make IDPs' living conditions very difficult.<sup>54</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>55</sup> Applied to Burkina Faso's population of 1,095,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$406 million, representing 2.54 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 38.3.<sup>56</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.452.<sup>57</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 11.9.<sup>58</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs collects data from several partners, including the government's Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR). The data covers internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. Data on conflict displacement is disaggregated by location, sex and age. Data on disaster displacement is not disaggregated.

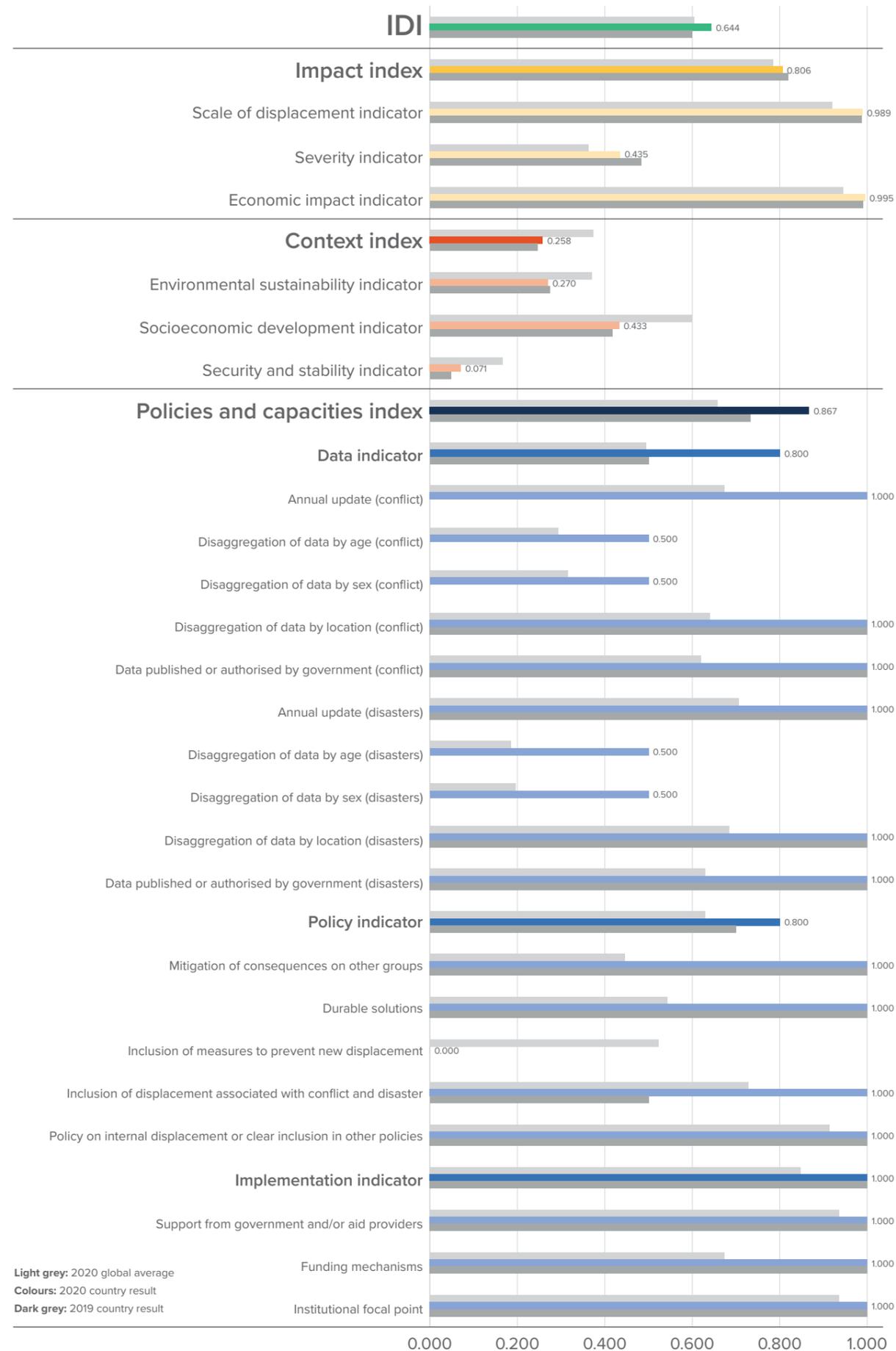
### Policies on internal displacement

Burkina Faso ratified the Kampala Convention in 2012.<sup>59</sup> It adopted the Law on Risk, Humanitarian Crises and Disaster Prevention and Management in 2014.<sup>60</sup> This law provides a comprehensive framework for addressing internal displacement associated with both disasters and conflict. It includes measures to prevent future displacement and addresses durable solutions and efforts to mitigate consequences on other groups.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity, through CONASUR, is responsible for coordinating the humanitarian response to internal displacement. The Permanent Secretariat of CONASUR is in charge of the implementation of rehabilitation programs following periods of crisis.

Burkina Faso had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$318.4 million, funded at 63 per cent. There was also a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$105.9 million, funded at 50 per cent.<sup>61</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in Burundi in 2020. The country faced 30 disaster events, triggering 50,000 new displacements that year. Widespread flooding in the Gatumba commune in April led to 18,000 new displacements.<sup>62</sup> There were also 310 new displacements resulting from conflict. There were an estimated 98,000 people living in displacement in Burundi due to conflict and disasters at the end of the 2020.<sup>63</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Burundi is high.<sup>64</sup> Food insecurity and a lack of access to livelihoods are key areas of concern.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Burundi is estimated at \$19.8 million, representing 0.66 per cent of the country's GDP. The economic cost to meet the needs of one IDP in terms of security, housing, primary healthcare, education and livelihood for one year of displacement is estimated at \$203, which is lower than the global average of \$371.<sup>65</sup> The highest costs are associated with healthcare, food security and protection.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.0.<sup>66</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.433.<sup>67</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 7.14.<sup>68</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration conducts regular assessments on displacement associated with disasters and political violence using its Displacement Tracking Matrix system, which is disaggregated by location. Disaggregation by sex and age, not by cause of displacement, is partially available at the national level. All collected data is shared with and verified by the National Platform for Risk Reduction and Disaster Management, led by the Ministry of Interior and Public Security.

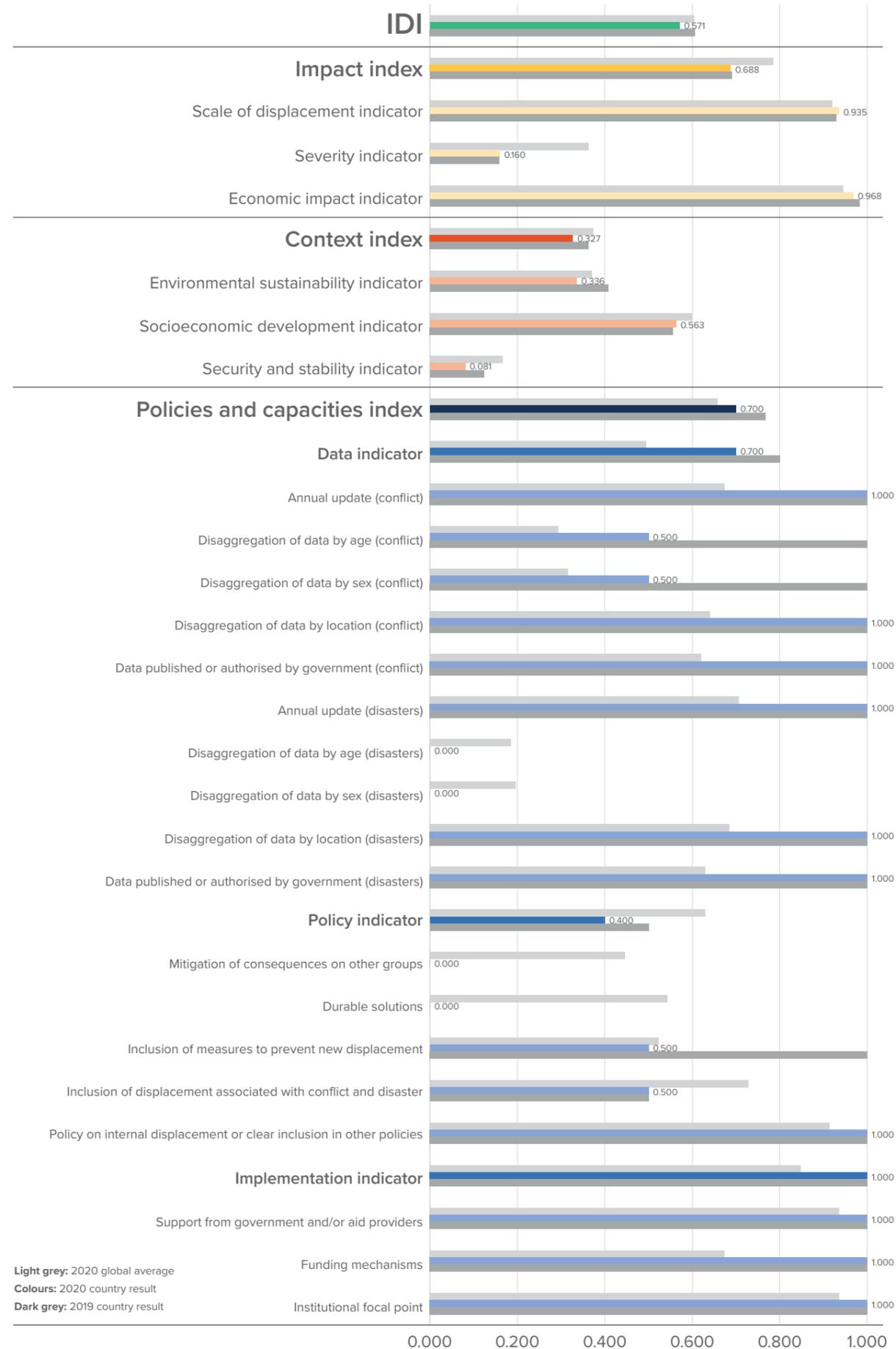
### Policies on internal displacement

The National Strategy for the Socio-economic Reintegration of the Victims in Burundi was revised in 2017 to strengthen durable solutions. It encompasses all people affected by conflict and disasters, including IDPs.<sup>69</sup> It focuses on durable solutions and contains measures to promote social cohesion and mitigate consequences on other groups. It does not, however, contain measures to prevent new displacements.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender is in charge of the implementation of the revised national strategy. The strategy has a budget of \$347 million for 2017 to 2021.

Burundi had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$126.4 million, funded at 59 per cent and a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$71.4 million, funded at 17 per cent.<sup>70</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Both conflict and disasters triggered displacement in Cameroon in 2020. There were 123,000 new displacements associated with conflict and violence, predominantly in the Northwest and Southwest regions. An estimated 116,000 new displacements associated with disasters occurred, mostly because of flooding in the Far North region between July and September. More than a million IDPs were living in Cameroon at the end of 2020.<sup>71</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Cameroon is very high, with conditions in the Northwest and Southwest regions slightly worse than in the Far North.<sup>72</sup> Insecurity, a lack of access to education, livelihoods and healthcare are key concerns.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>73</sup> Applied to Cameroon's population of 1,033,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$383 million, representing 0.98 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 33.6.<sup>74</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.563.<sup>75</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 8.10.<sup>76</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the UN Refugee Agency are present in the Far North and Northwest and Southwest regions and collect data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. Data on internal displacement associated with conflict is disaggregated by location and partially by sex and age, while the data on disaster is disaggregated by location only. Both are regularly updated.

### Policies on internal displacement

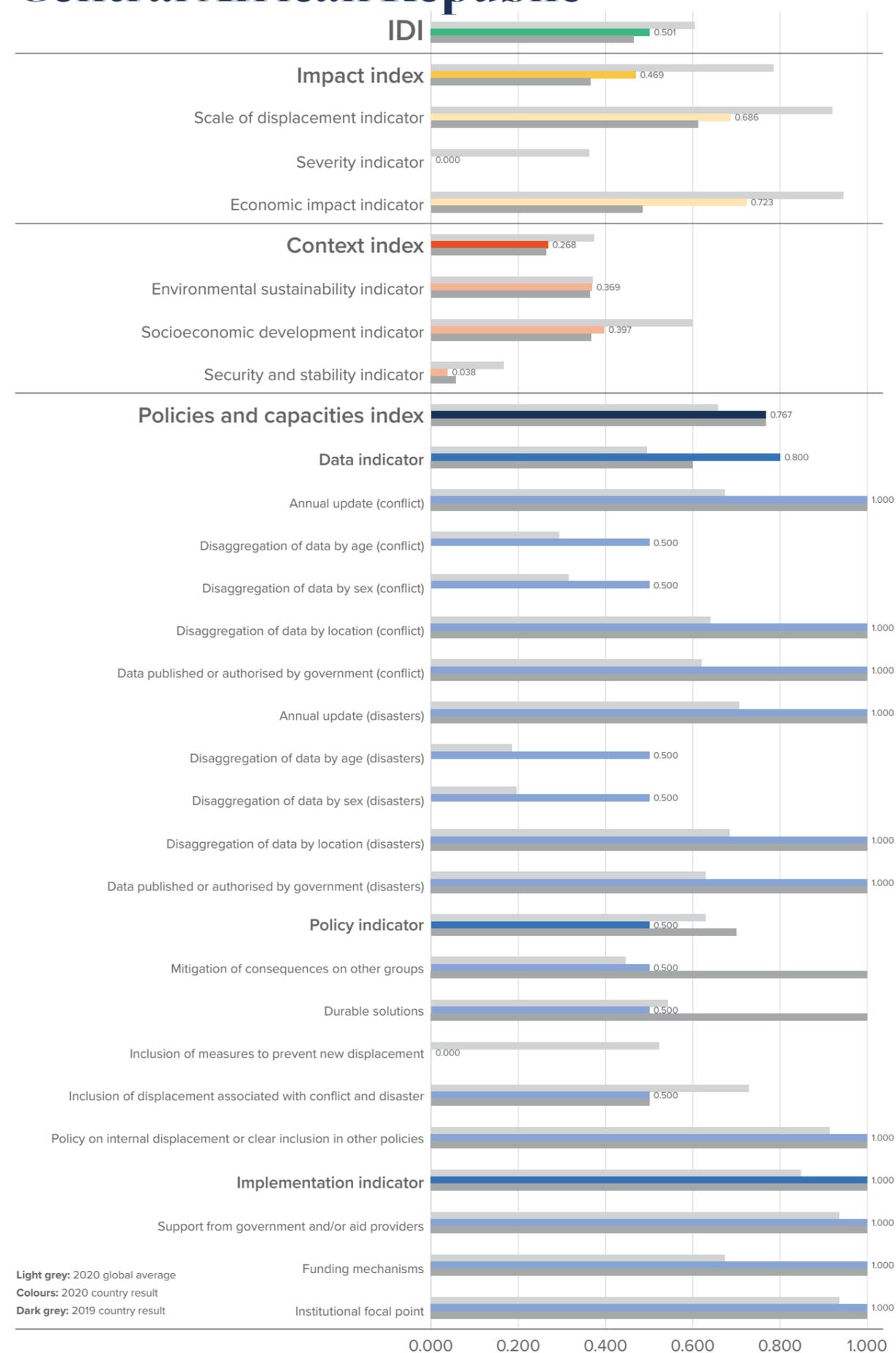
Cameroon does not have policies on internal displacement. It ratified the Kampala Convention in 2015 and started incorporating its provisions into national legislation in 2017. This process was still ongoing in 2020. Cameroon has a National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that refers to internal displacement and includes prevention.<sup>77</sup> The plan does not include measures for durable solutions nor to mitigate impacts on other groups.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development leads the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which had a budget of \$5.61 million for 2015 to 2020.

The Ministry of Territorial Administration is the focal point for internal displacement. The country had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$309.2 million, funded at 37 per cent, and a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$81.7 million, funded at 66 per cent.<sup>78</sup>

# Central African Republic



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

The vast majority of new displacements in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2020 were associated with conflict and political violence, which triggered 318,000 new displacements. Disasters, particularly floods, resulted in 15,000 new displacements.

CAR had 686,000 people living in displacement at the end of 2020.<sup>79</sup>

### Severity

The severity of conditions for IDPs living in displacement camps in CAR is very high.<sup>80</sup> Food insecurity and insufficient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities are of particular concern. The situation of IDPs living outside of camps was not assessed.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in CAR is estimated at \$185 million in 2020, representing 8.3 per cent of the country's GDP. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP in terms of security, housing, primary healthcare, education and livelihood for one year of displacement is estimated at \$271.<sup>81</sup>

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 36.9.<sup>82</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.397.<sup>83</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 3.81.<sup>84</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Population Movement Commission led by the UN Refugee Agency collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters. The data is disaggregated by location. Disaggregation by sex and age, not by cause of displacement, is partially available at the national level.

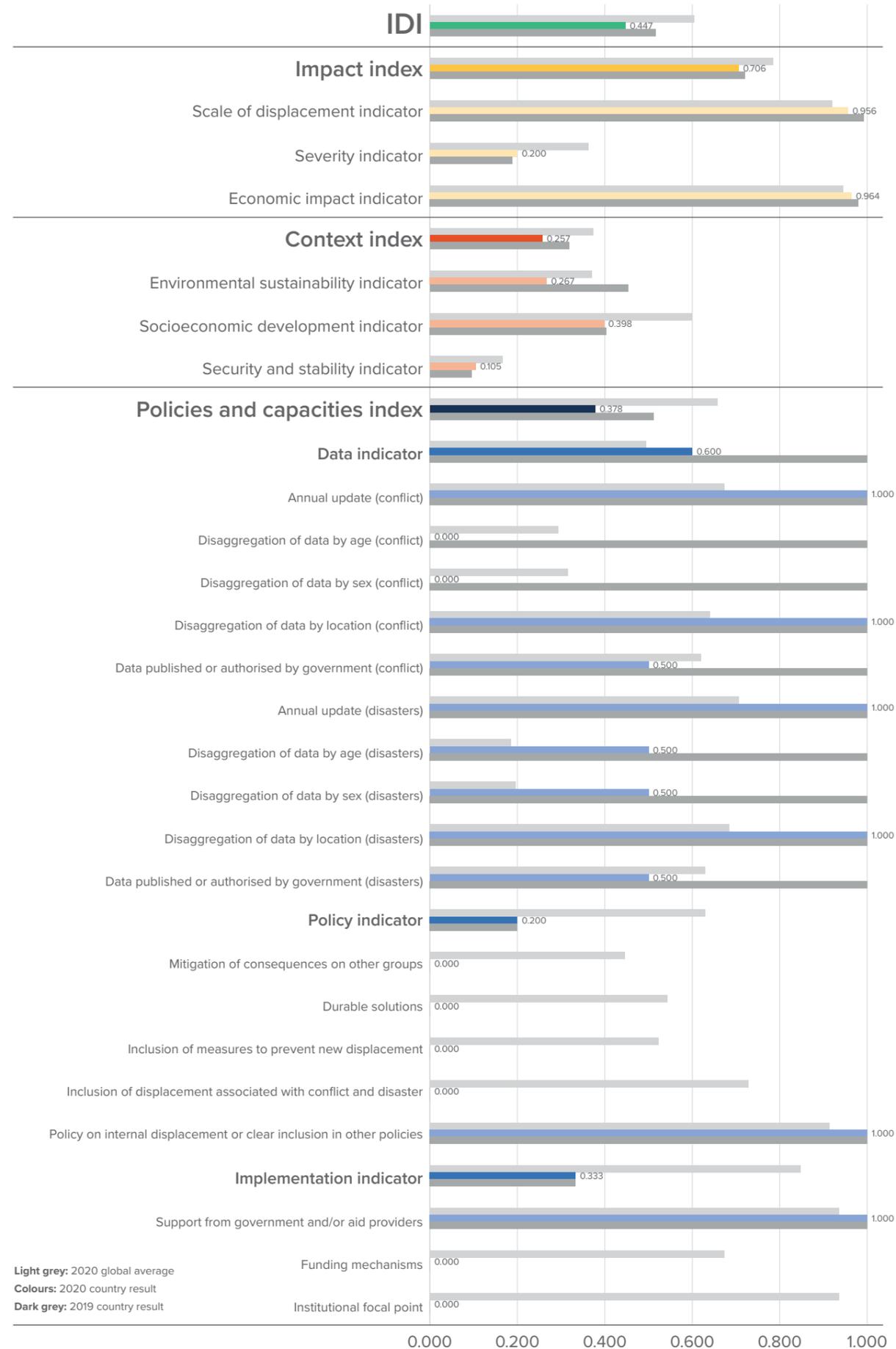
### Policies on internal displacement

CAR ratified the Kampala Convention in 2010. However, it does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement. A draft law and policy on IDPs and a durable solutions strategy have been developed in 2015 and 2017 respectively but are yet to be adopted. The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017-2021 refers to displacement. It includes measures to facilitate reconciliation and social cohesion and to create the conditions for the return of refugees and provide sustainable solutions for IDPs.<sup>85</sup> It does not, however, provide for any preventative measures.

### Implementation

The RCPCA has a \$3.2 billion budget, and the President chairs the advisory board for its implementation. The Ministry of Humanitarian Aid and National Reconciliation is the focal point on internal displacement issues.

CAR had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$400.8 million, which was 75 per cent funded, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$152.8 million, funded at 54 per cent.<sup>86</sup>



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Violence and conflict triggered 79,000 new displacements, mainly in Lac province. There were also 71,000 new displacements associated with disasters in 2020, mainly caused by flooding. There were an estimated 343,000 IDPs in Chad at the end of that year.<sup>87</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement for IDPs in Lac province, Chad is very high.<sup>88</sup> The severity of conditions for IDPs in other regions was not assessed. Exposure to armed attacks, food insecurity and loss of livelihoods are key areas of concern.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Chad is estimated at \$123 million, representing 1.09 per cent of the country's GDP. The highest costs were associated with food security, healthcare and housing. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP in terms of security, housing, primary healthcare, education and livelihood for one year of displacement is estimated at \$362.<sup>89</sup>

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 26.7.<sup>90</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.398.<sup>91</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.48.<sup>92</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government does not collect data on IDPs, but the International Organization for Migration monitored internal displacement in Lac province throughout 2020. Data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster is updated frequently and disaggregated by location. Data on displacement associated with disasters is partially disaggregated by sex and age. It is not available, however, for the entire country.

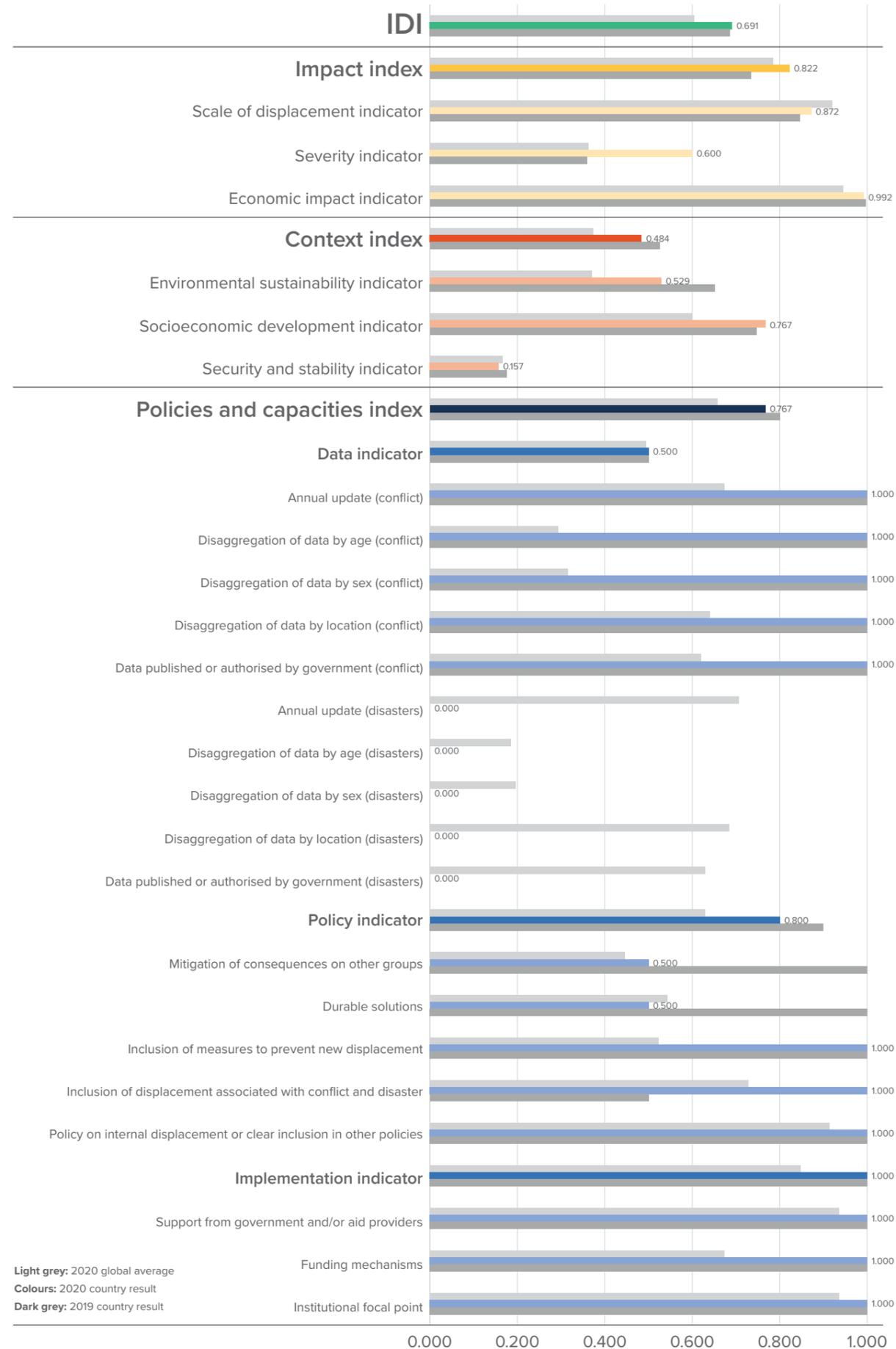
### Policies on internal displacement

Chad ratified the Kampala Convention in 2011.<sup>93</sup> It does not, however, have specific policies on internal displacement. The National Development Plan 2017-2021 acknowledges internal displacement.<sup>94</sup> It does not, however, contain specific provisions to prevent it, promote durable solutions or mitigate consequences on other groups.

### Implementation

Chad had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$540.5 million, funded at 42 per cent, and a Covid-19 response plan for \$124.2 million, funded at 47 per cent.

There is no national focal point or national budget to address internal displacement.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

There were 106,000 new displacements associated with conflict and violence recorded in 2020, slightly lower than the previous year. Colombia also recorded 64,000 new disaster-related displacements, mainly due to flooding, in 2020.

IDMC estimates that as of the end of 2020, there were 4,943,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence living in Colombia.<sup>95</sup>

### Severity

The average severity of internal displacement in Colombia is medium.<sup>96</sup> Access to services and a lack of safety and security are key concerns, with non-state armed groups having expanded their influence as a result of Covid-19 movement restrictions.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Colombia is estimated at \$742.2 million, representing 0.23 per cent of the country's GDP. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP in terms of security, housing, primary healthcare, education and livelihood for one year of displacement is estimated at \$150, with the highest costs associated with livelihoods, followed by protection and housing.<sup>97</sup>

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 52.9.<sup>98</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.767.<sup>99</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 15.71.<sup>100</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

Survivors of Colombia's armed conflict, including IDPs, are recorded in the national Registry of Victims (Registro Único de Víctimas, RUV). The registry includes all people displaced by the conflict and remains the most comprehensive dataset available on IDPs. The data is disaggregated by location, age and sex.

There is no systematic collection of data on internal displacement associated with disasters, although the phenomenon is significant in Colombia.

### Policies on internal displacement

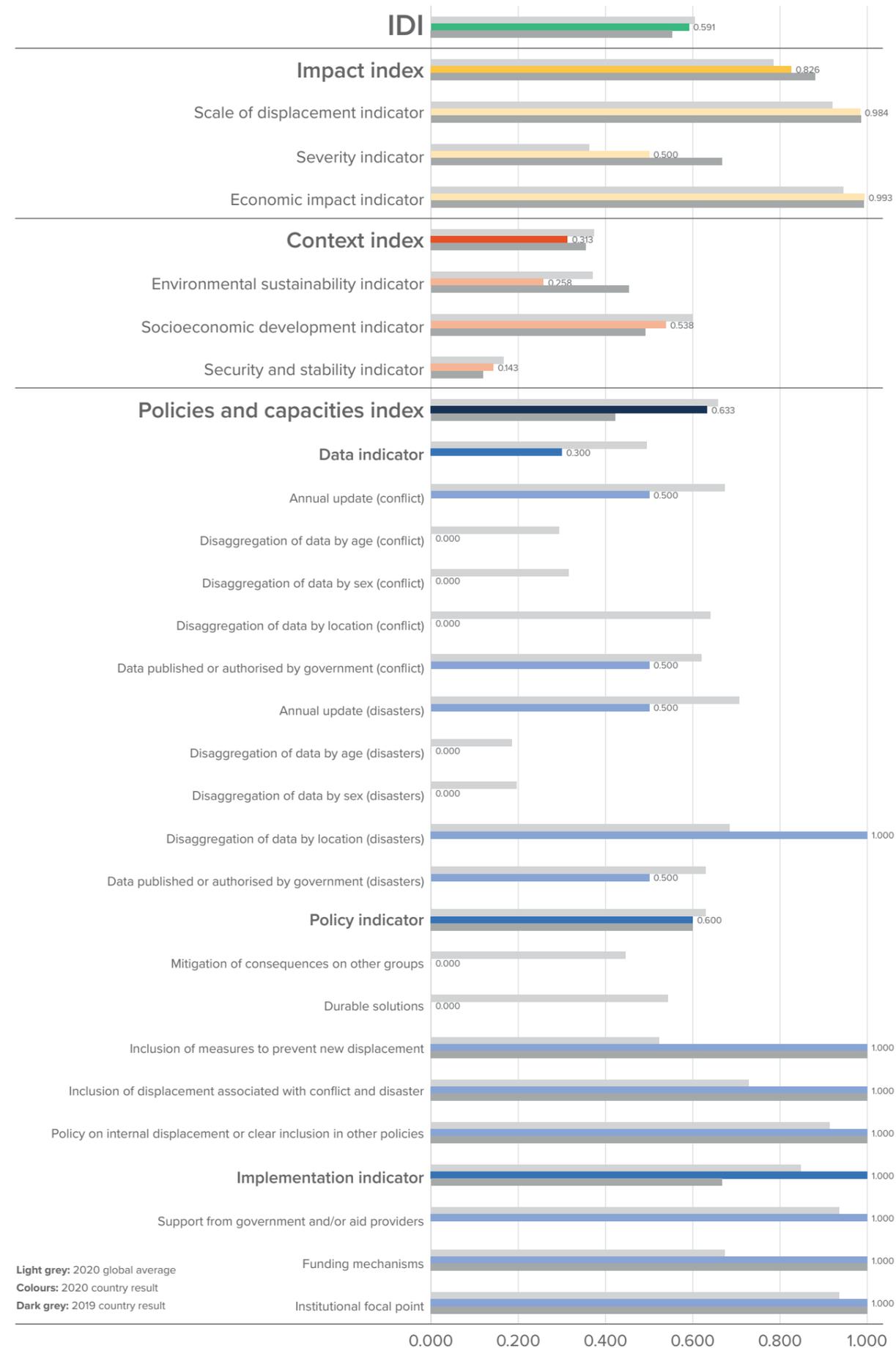
Law 387 on Internal Displacement (1997) contains provisions for the protection and assistance of IDPs associated with conflict.<sup>101</sup> Colombia adopted Law 1448, the Victims and Land Restitution Law in 2011 which also addresses internal displacement associated with conflict.<sup>102</sup> It contains measures for the prevention of new displacement, the promotion of durable solutions, the protection of and assistance to IDPs and the mitigation of consequences on other affected groups. Law 1448 was due to expire in 2021 but has been extended for an additional ten years.

The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2016) recognises displacement as a result of disasters and the effects of climate change, noting its disproportionate impact on poor and vulnerable groups.<sup>103</sup> It includes measures to prevent new displacement but does not address durable solutions nor the mitigation of impacts on other affected groups.

Law 1448 led in 2012 to the creation of the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV).<sup>104</sup> Victims of conflict registered in RUV are eligible for reparations and other measures provided for by the law. The 2016 peace agreement recognises IDPs and victims of armed conflicts and grants them rights to participation, truth, reparation and security.

### Implementation

UARIV is the focal point on internal displacement. A budget is in place for the implementation of the policy, which contains provisions for assistance to IDPs.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Intercommunal and political violence triggered 15,000 new displacements in 2020. There were also 1,900 new displacements resulting from disasters, with flooding as the main cause.

The country had 308,000 IDPs as a result of conflict at the end of 2020.<sup>105</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Côte d'Ivoire is high and worse than the previous year.<sup>106</sup> Data was limited, but a lack of adequate food and shelter were identified as immediate concerns.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>107</sup> Applied to Côte d'Ivoire's population of 308,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$114 million, representing 0.2 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 25.8.<sup>108</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.538.<sup>109</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 14.29.<sup>110</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire, although ad hoc data collection on disaster displacement occurs through local authorities. The International Organization for Migration collected some data on internal displacement associated with insecurity related to elections, but it has only partial temporal and geographic coverage.

### Policies on internal displacement

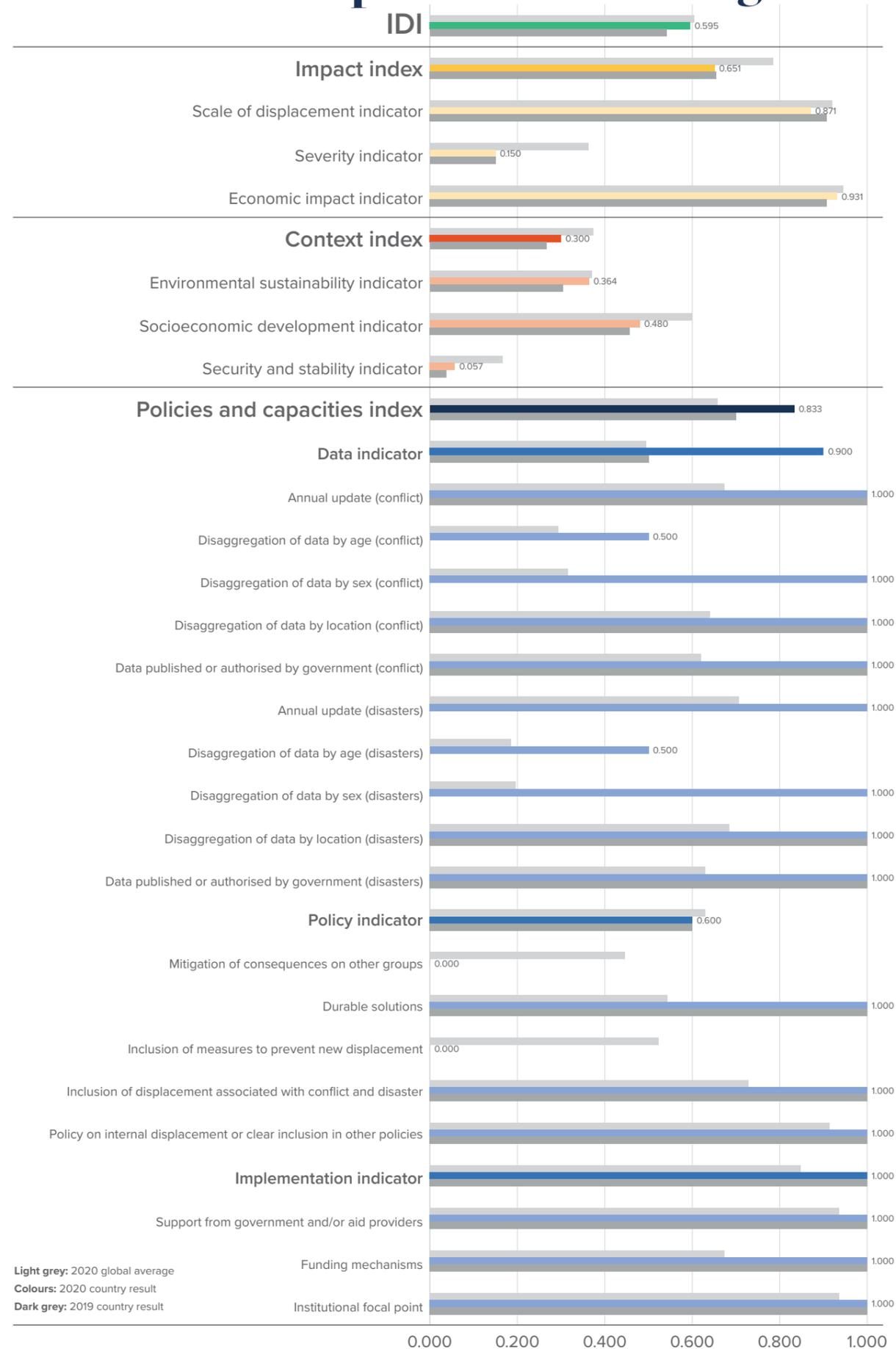
Côte d'Ivoire does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Action Plan (2011), however, acknowledges displacement resulting from disasters and conflict, as well as the impact of climate change and preventative measures.<sup>111</sup> It does not contain measures for durable solutions or to mitigate consequences on other affected groups. Côte d'Ivoire has ratified the Kampala Convention in 2013.<sup>112</sup>

### Implementation

The Ministry of Development and Planning is the national focal point on internal displacement. The financing of the national strategy on disaster risk is split between relevant ministries, the private sector and international donors.

Côte d'Ivoire did not have a dedicated humanitarian response plan in 2020, but assistance for IDPs was provided by UN agencies and civil society organisations, including the World Food Programme.<sup>113</sup>

# Democratic Republic of the Congo



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Conflict and violence have long been drivers of displacement in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This trend continued in 2020 when there were 2.2 million new displacements associated with conflict. The provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika were particularly affected. In addition, disasters resulted in 279,000 new displacements, with flooding in South Kivu having the greatest impact. There were 5.3 million IDPs associated with conflict recorded in the country at the end of 2020.<sup>114</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in the country is very high.<sup>115</sup> DRC had the highest number of people in the world experiencing acute food insecurity at the end of 2020. The persistent exposure to conflict creates extremely difficult conditions for IDPs.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in 2020 is estimated at \$1.05 billion, representing 2.1 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>116</sup> The highest costs were associated with food, nutrition and healthcare. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$198.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 36.4.<sup>117</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.480.<sup>118</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 5.71.<sup>119</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national IDP registration system in DRC, but there is a national-level data coordinating body, the Commission de Mouvement de Populations (CMP), led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). OCHA works in conjunction with the provincial level CMP bodies (formed of government and NGO representatives) to establish national estimates by verifying and reporting on alerts of population movements. The International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix carries out assessments for the four eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika, disaggregated by sex and partially by age.

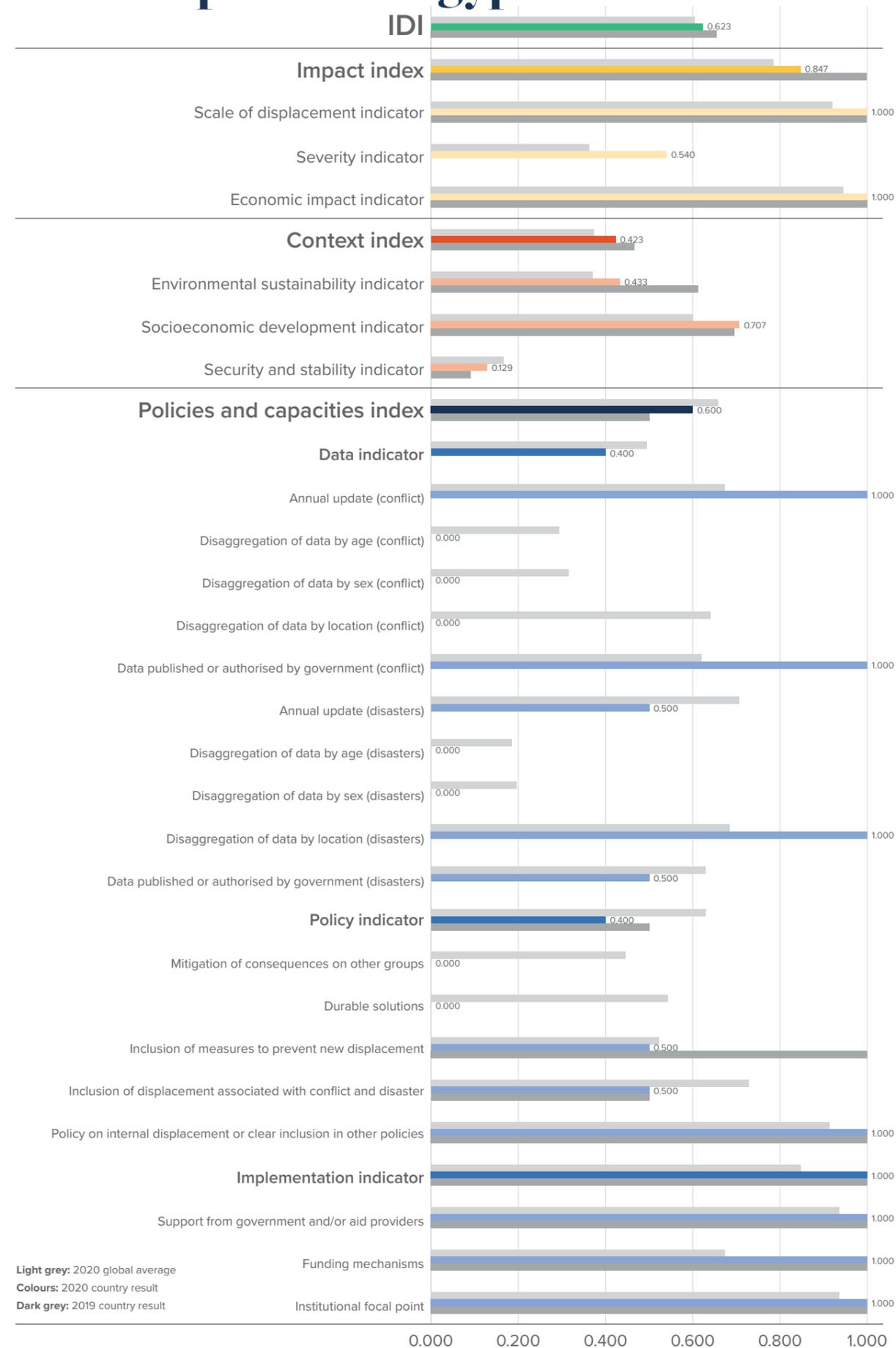
### Policies on internal displacement

The Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action drafted a law for the protection of and assistance to IDPs in 2014, but it is yet to be finalised and passed.<sup>120</sup> The government put forward a National Strategy for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in 2016, which is also yet to go into effect. Initiatives do exist at the local level, such as the Provincial Strategy Promoting Durable Solutions for IDPs in North Kivu, adopted in 2016.<sup>121</sup> The country has an Organisation Plan for Response to Disasters, adopted in 2004, which refers to internal displacement and the need to achieve durable solutions.<sup>122</sup> The plan focuses on disasters but also considers conflict and violence as sources of displacement. It does not contain measures to prevent displacement or mitigate consequences on other affected people.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Interior leads on the implementation of the response plan for disasters. The plan establishes a response fund.<sup>123</sup> The Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action & National Solidarity is the focal point for internal displacement. DRC had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$1.79 billion, funded at 38 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$274.5 million, funded at 42 per cent.<sup>124</sup>

# Arab Republic of Egypt



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in 2020, with flash flooding in March leading to 8,400 new displacements. An additional 1,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded.

IDMC estimates that there were 12,000 IDPs associated with conflict and disasters in Egypt at the end of 2020.<sup>125</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement country-wide is considered to be medium.<sup>126</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>127</sup> Applied to Egypt's population of 12,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is more than \$4.4 million, representing 0.004 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 43.3.<sup>128</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.707.<sup>129</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 12.86.<sup>130</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no systematic, national data collection system on internal displacement in Egypt. Data on displacement associated with the widespread flooding that occurred in March 2020 was collected and published by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, with additional assessments conducted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.<sup>131</sup> The data is collected on an ad hoc basis and disaggregated by location but not by sex or age. Data on conflict displacement is collected by the North Sinai governorate, but is not disaggregated by location, sex or age.

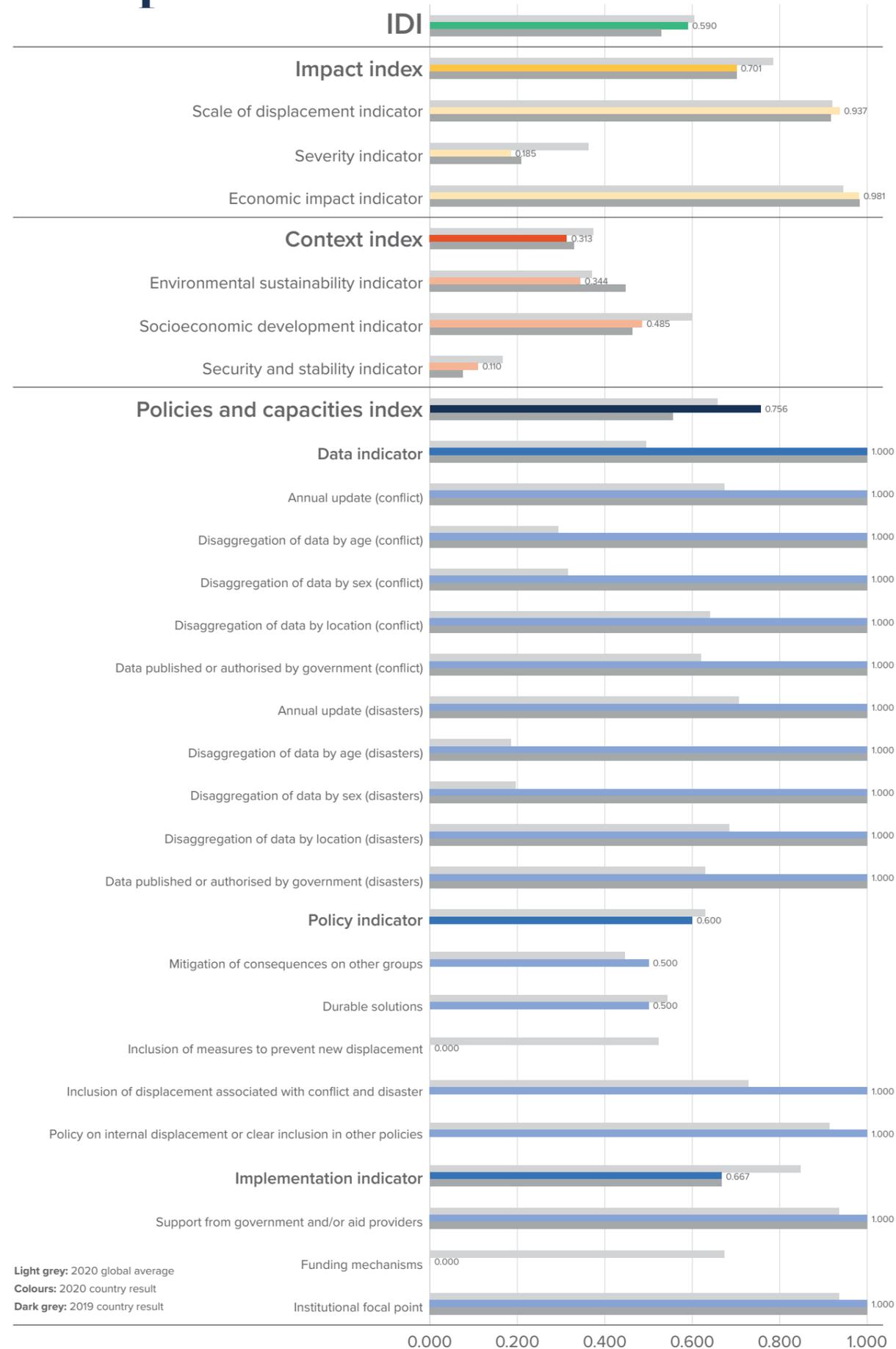
### Policies on internal displacement

Egypt does not have a specific policy on internal displacement. Its National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in 2011, acknowledges that disasters and climate change are a cause of internal displacement. It also refers extensively to the risk of displacement associated with slow-onset processes such as sea level rise in the Nile Delta. It does not, however, contain provisions for durable solutions or mitigation of consequences on affected people other than IDPs.<sup>132</sup>

### Implementation

The National Committee for Crisis Management and Disaster Risk Reduction coordinates and facilitates the implementation of the disaster risk reduction strategy. The national strategy has a detailed budget of more than \$3.19 million.

The North Sinai Governorate provided compensations to IDPs displaced in the governorate in the form of alternative housing in the New Rafah city, education and healthcare in the new residential areas, and monthly income and options for alternative livelihoods in various government sectors including trade, agriculture and industry.<sup>133</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Armed conflict and intercommunal violence triggered an estimated 1.7 million new displacements in 2020. Disasters, including flooding and droughts, resulted in 664,000 new displacements.

There were an estimated 2.7 million IDPs living in the country at the end of 2020.<sup>134</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in West Guji is very high, with IDPs exposed to active fighting and experiencing limited access to food and shelter.<sup>135</sup> The conditions for IDPs in the rest of Ethiopia was not assessed.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Ethiopia is estimated at \$703 million, representing 0.73 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>136</sup> The highest costs were associated with meeting food, nutrition and healthcare needs.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 34.4.<sup>137</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.485.<sup>138</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.95.<sup>139</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration has been collecting data on both conflict and disaster displacement through the Displacement Tracking Matrix in coordination

with the government since 2016. Data is updated regularly and disaggregated by cause of displacement, location, sex and age group.

### Policies on internal displacement

The Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) was adopted in December 2019.<sup>140</sup> It provides an operational framework and platform to design and implement durable solutions in support of IDPs and host communities. The DSI framework addresses the mitigation of consequences on other groups but does not include measures to prevent new displacement.

Ethiopia ratified the Kampala Convention in February 2020. A draft law is being developed for the incorporation of its provisions into national legislation (domestication).<sup>141</sup>

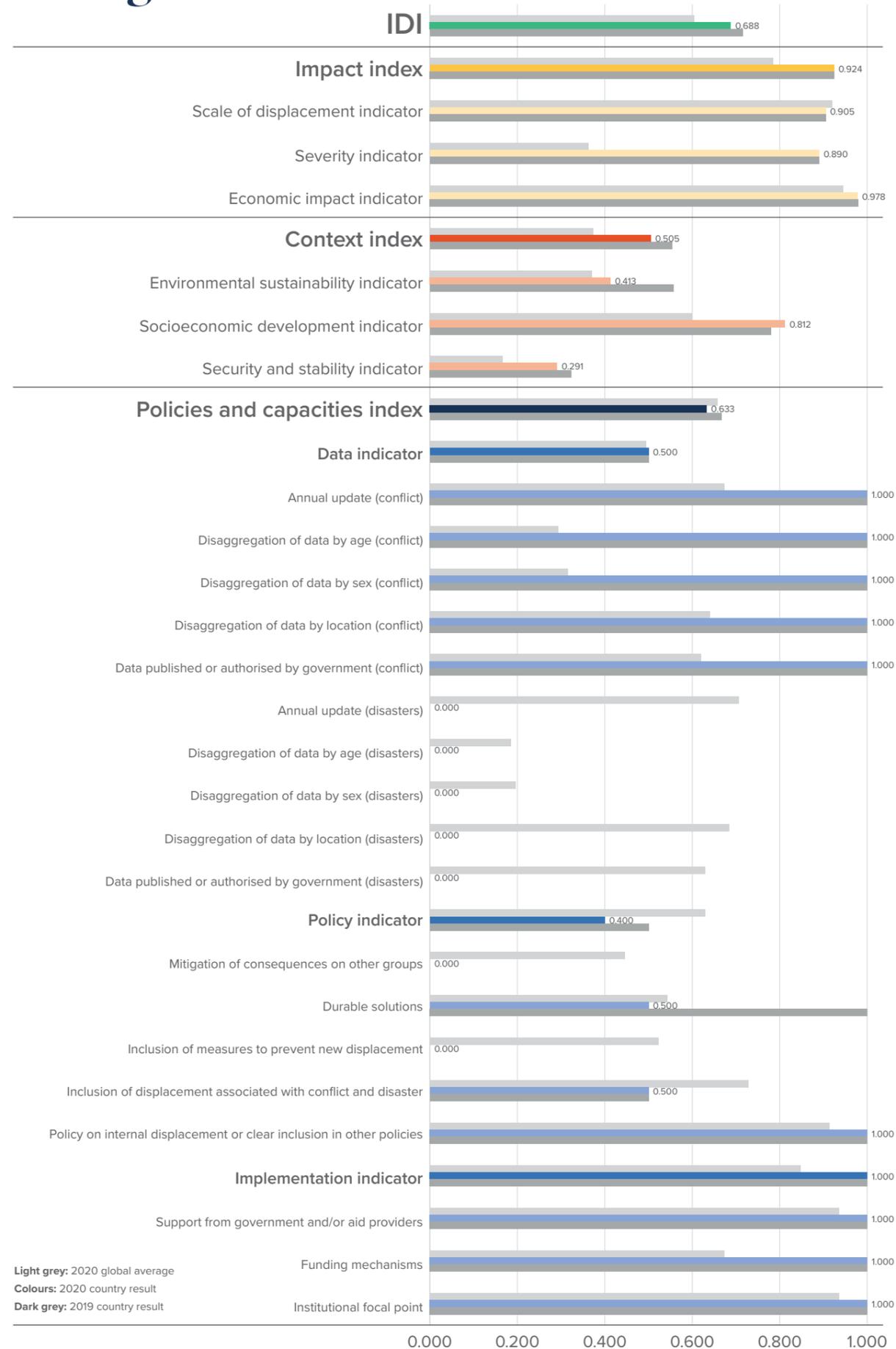
The 2013 Disaster Risk Management Policy<sup>142</sup> is designed to reduce risks associated with disasters. It does not, however, make specific provisions for IDPs. The 2019 National Adaptation Plan recognises displacement as a result of the effects of climate change, but does not include measures to prevent new displacement, achieve durable solutions or mitigate the effects on other groups.<sup>143</sup>

### Implementation

Following the adoption of the Sendai framework in March 2015, the government created a standalone institution, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), to lead and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management across the country. The commission has also been the focal point for all issues related to people displaced by disasters.

The Ministry of Peace and NDRMC adopted and began to implement the Strategic Plan to Address Internal Displacement in 2019. This includes provisions to ensure IDPs' safe, dignified and voluntary return, as well as a Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan.<sup>144</sup>

There is no dedicated national budget for internal displacement. Ethiopia had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 targeting IDPs and other vulnerable groups with a budget of \$918.1 million, funded at 69 per cent, and a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$332.7 million, funded at 29 per cent.<sup>145</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole cause of new displacements in Georgia in 2020, with two flood events resulting in 160 new displacements. No new displacements associated with conflict were recorded. Georgia had 304,000 IDPs living in protracted displacement as a result of conflict at the end of 2020.<sup>146</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Georgia is low, with IDPs living in Abkhazia and South Ossetia experiencing poorer conditions because of a lack of access to property and certain civic rights.<sup>147</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>148</sup> Applied to Georgia's population of 304,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$112 million, representing 0.65 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 41.3.<sup>149</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.812.<sup>150</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 29.05.<sup>151</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

Georgia's government maintains an official registry for IDPs with data disaggregated by location, age and sex.

Data on internal displacement associated with disasters is not available.

### Policies on internal displacement

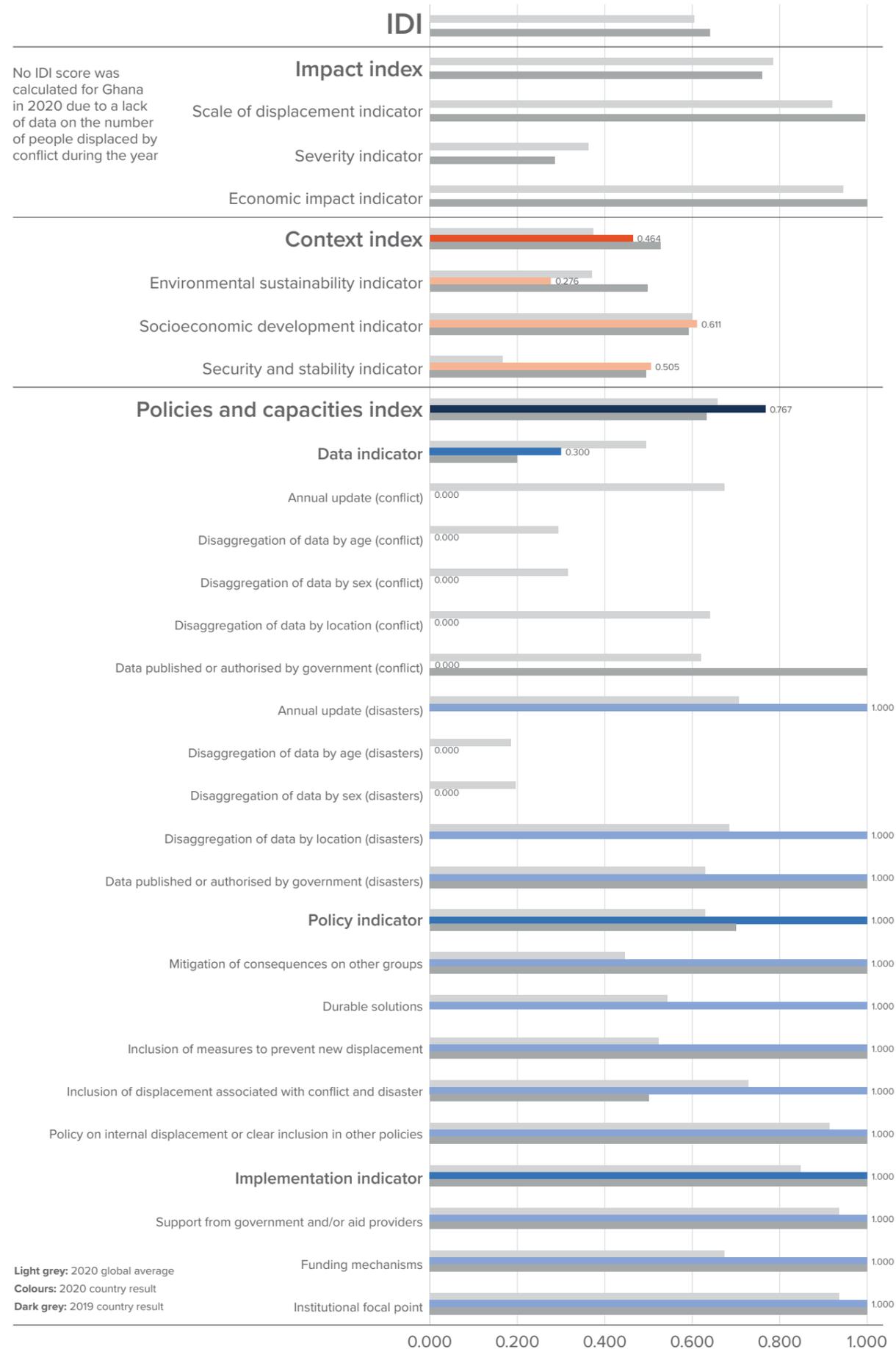
Georgia adopted the Law of the Republic of Georgia Concerning Internally Displaced People in 1996.<sup>152</sup> It was amended in 2014 to align with international standards.<sup>153</sup> The law addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and provides for durable solutions. It does not contain measures to prevent further displacement or mitigate the consequences on other affected people.

Georgia adopted a State Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons – Persecuted in 2007, which is also focused on displacement associated with conflict.<sup>154</sup> The strategy refers to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and supports the return and local integration of IDPs. The implementation of the strategy is supported by action plans.<sup>155</sup>

Georgia adopted a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for 2017 to 2020, but the document does not refer to internal displacement.<sup>156</sup> No other policies addressing displacement associated with disasters were identified.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs is the focal point on internal displacement issues. Social support, such as housing and livelihoods assistance, is provided to IDPs through the IDPs, Eco Migrants and Livelihood Agency.<sup>157</sup>



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters, which triggered 2,000 new displacements, were the sole driver of displacement in Ghana in 2020. These displacements were the result of flooding in Savannah, Accra and the Upper East region. A total of 550 people remained in displacement associated with disasters at the end of the year.<sup>158</sup>

There was insufficient data available to determine the number of people displaced by conflict at the end of 2020. As a result, no score has been calculated for this indicator.

### Severity

No severity assessment was conducted because of the lack of data on displacement associated with conflict.

### Economic impact

As it was not possible to determine the number of people displaced by conflict at the end of 2020, the economic impact indicator could not be calculated.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.6.<sup>159</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.611.<sup>160</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 50.48.<sup>161</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is insufficient data on displacement associated with conflict in Ghana to accurately report on the number of people affected.

The National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters. The data is disaggregated by location but not by sex and age.

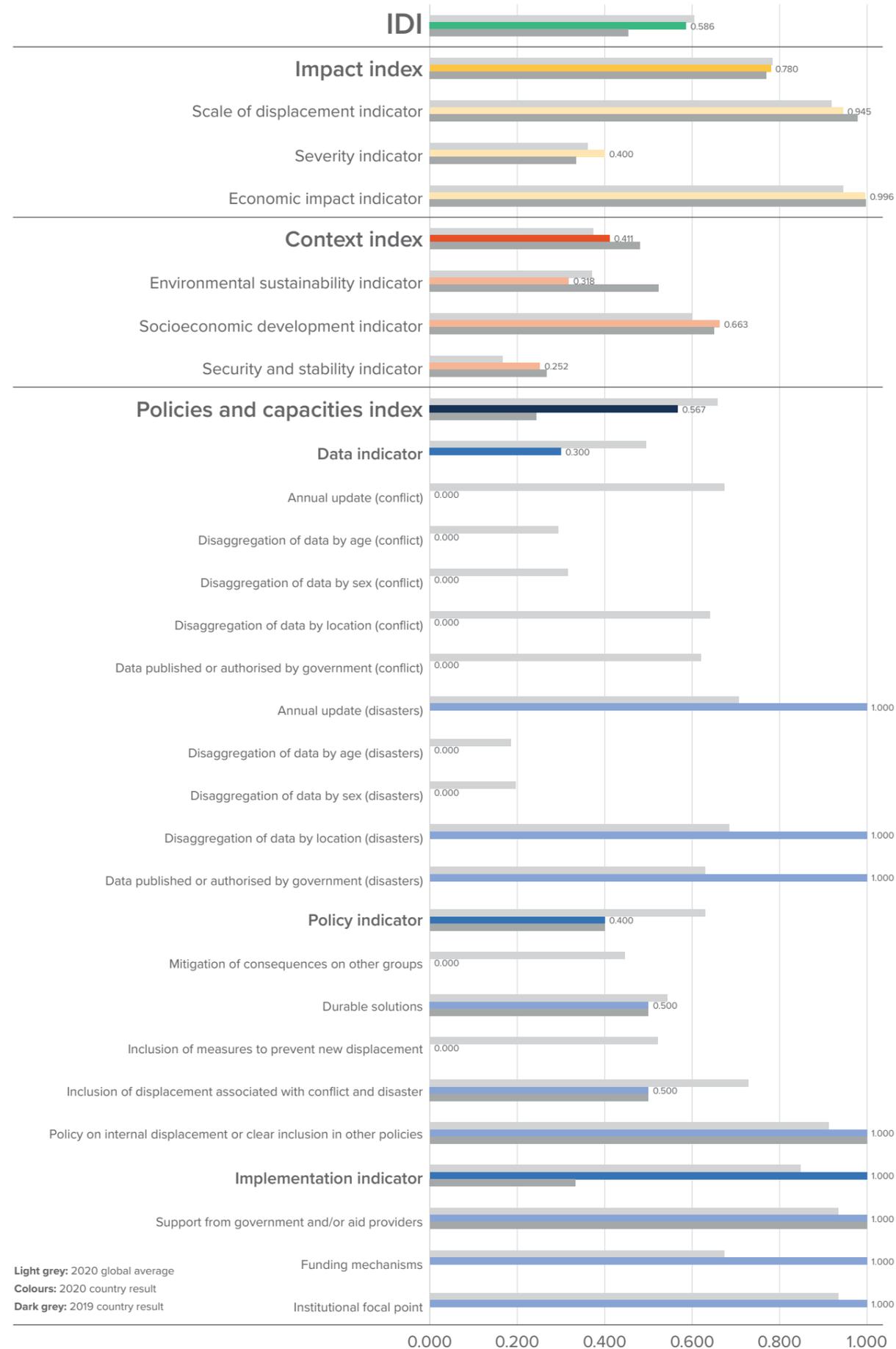
### Policies on internal displacement

The National Migration Policy for Ghana,<sup>162</sup> adopted in 2016, takes into consideration internal displacement, prevention measures and monitoring for both conflict and disaster displacement. Ghana has also signed the Kampala Convention in 2010.

The 2013 National Climate Change Policy directly refers to internal displacement associated with climate change and contains provisions to protect IDPs and mitigate consequences on host communities.<sup>163</sup>

### Implementation

The Ghana National Commission on Migration is responsible for the implementation of the national migration policy. The NDMO provides assistance to IDPs in case of disasters. The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation leads the implementation of the climate change policy, which is supported by a multi-donor budget.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Tropical storm Amanda and hurricanes Eta and Iota were responsible for much of the displacement in Guatemala in 2020. There were a total of 339,000 new displacements associated with disasters that year.

It is estimated that Guatemala had 242,000 people living in protracted displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2020, although the data on this displacement situation dates back to 1997.<sup>164</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Guatemala is high.<sup>165</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>166</sup> Applied to Guatemala's population of 242,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$89.7 million, representing 0.12 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 31.8.<sup>167</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.663.<sup>168</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 25.24.<sup>169</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement in Guatemala. There is, however, robust and systematic reporting on disaster damage and evacuations by the National Coordinating Office for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala (Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres de Guatemala, CONRED). The data is disaggregated by location but not by sex and age.

### Policies on internal displacement

Guatemala does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement.

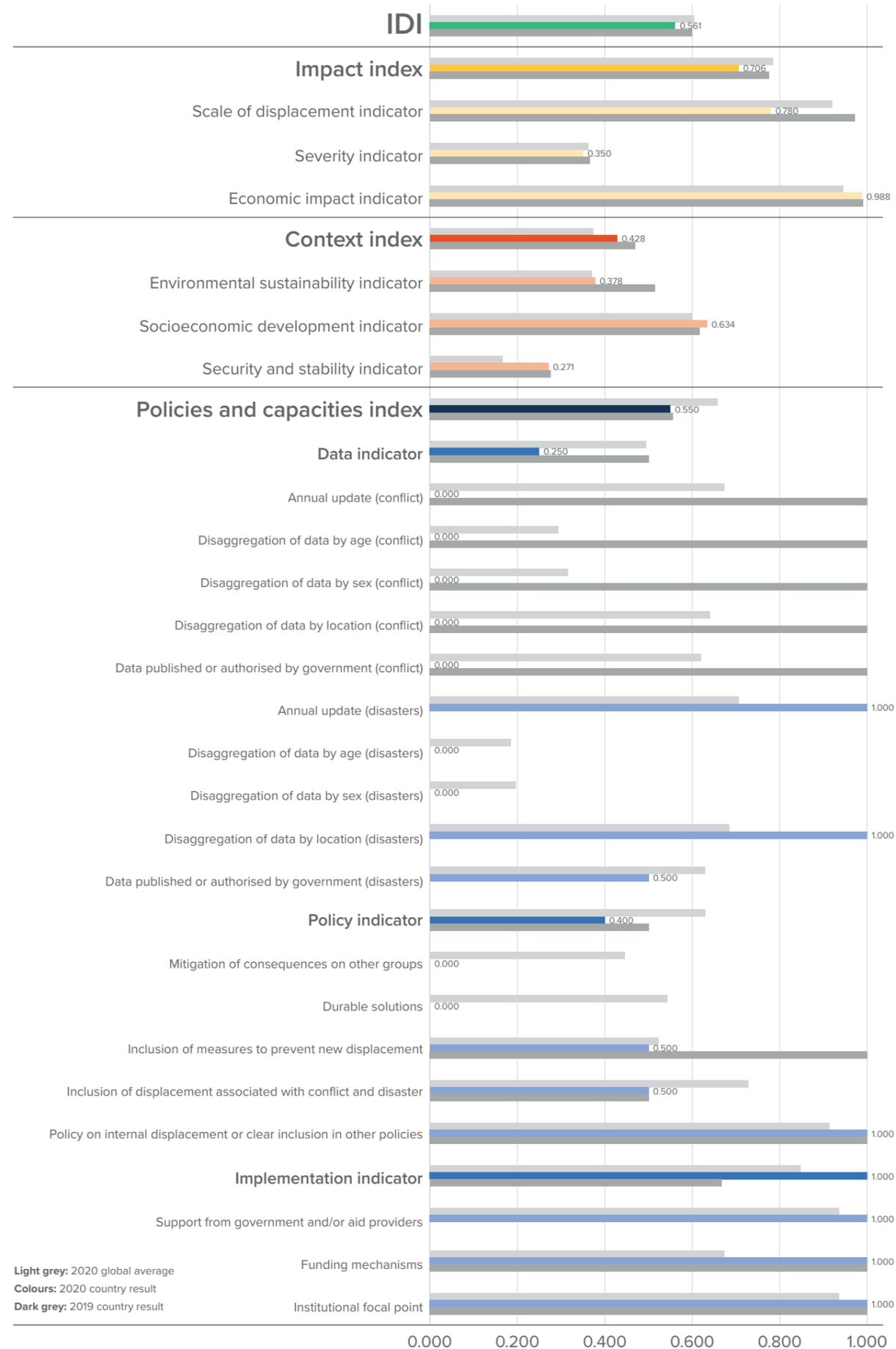
The National Compensation Programme<sup>170</sup> recognises internal displacement as a violation of human rights. It does not contain measures to prevent displacement but provides for durable solutions. This programme only applies to IDPs displaced by the armed conflict that ended in 1996.

Guatemala's 2007 Disaster Response Strategy does not address internal displacement.<sup>171</sup>

### Implementation

The focal point for implementation of the National Compensation Programme is the Ministerio de Desarrollo Social.<sup>172</sup> The Programme has a dedicated budget.

Guatemala had a Covid-19 humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$105.5 million which included support to internally displaced persons.<sup>173</sup>



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of internal displacement in Honduras in 2020, with hurricanes Eta and Iota occurring barely two weeks apart. There were 937,000 new displacements associated with disasters during the year.

Honduras had 247,000 IDPs associated with violence at the end of 2020.

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Honduras is high, with the effects of the recent hurricanes and the pandemic reported to have worsened the vulnerability of IDPs.<sup>174</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>175</sup> Applied to Honduras' population of 247,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$91.6 million, which represents 0.37 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 37.8.<sup>176</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.634.<sup>177</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 27.14.<sup>178</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

No updated data on displacement associated with conflict or violence was published in 2020. The data collected by the Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Populations Displaced by Violence (CIPPDV) and its partners through a profiling exercise conducted in 2018 that covered the period from 2004 to 2018 is not recent enough to be considered for this indicator.<sup>179</sup>

There is no national, systematic, publicly available data collection on internal displacement associated with disasters. The Disaster Risk Management Agency (Comisión Permanente de Contingencias, COPECO) publishes ad hoc data on displacement following major disasters, such as hurricanes Eta and Iota. The data is disaggregated by location but not by sex or age.

### Policies on internal displacement

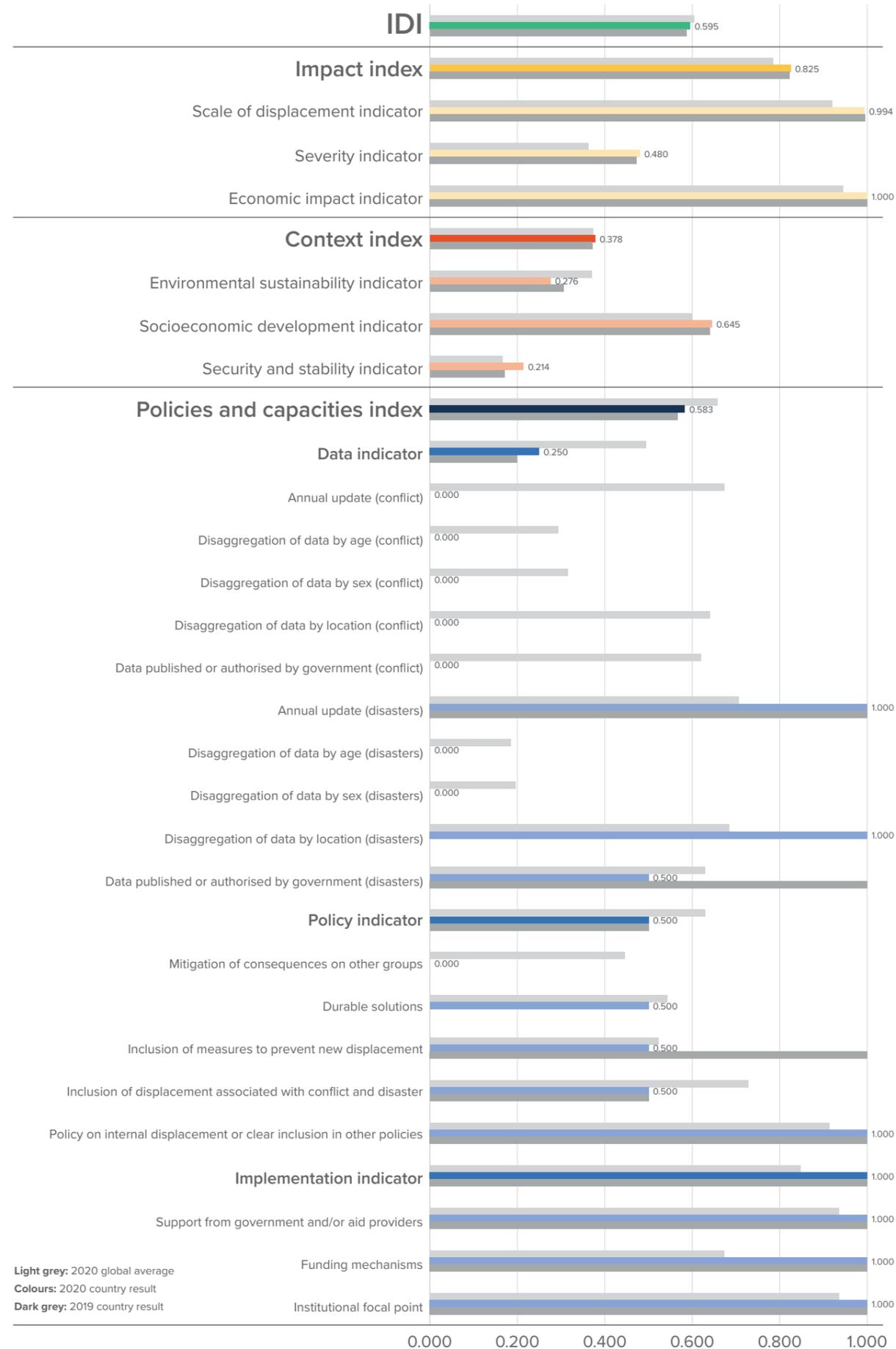
The Honduran government established the Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas por la Violencia (CIPPDV) in 2013. It is responsible for the development and adoption of measures to prevent internal displacement triggered by violence and to assist and protect those affected. The CIPPDV developed the Law for Prevention and Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (Ley para la Prevención, Atención y Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente), which has been under consideration by Congress since March 2019.<sup>180</sup>

The Law of the National Risk Management System acknowledges the need to prevent internal displacement associated with disasters but does not contain measures for durable solutions or to mitigate consequences on other groups.<sup>181</sup> Honduras has a National Strategy on Climate Change (2014), which recognises displacement as a result of climate change and extreme weather and includes measures for prevention.<sup>182</sup>

### Implementation

The CIPPDV is the focal point on internal displacement associated with conflict and violence. The national risk management law contains budgetary provisions. A Covid-19 humanitarian response plan published in May 2020 with a budget of \$99 million includes support for IDPs.<sup>183</sup>

Light grey: 2020 global average  
Colours: 2020 country result  
Dark grey: 2019 country result



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in India in 2020, resulting in 3.9 million new displacements. Cyclone Amphan, which affected West Bengal and Odisha state, caused the greatest number of displacements.

Conflict in Kashmir and intercommunal violence triggered 3,900 new displacements, and the country had a total of 473,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence at the end of 2020. An estimated 929,000 people were still displaced because of disasters at the end of the year.<sup>184</sup>

### Severity

Several distinct displacement situations in India were assessed, resulting in an average severity rating of high. The lockdown in response to COVID-19 in the Jammu and Kashmir region affected access to education, healthcare and livelihood opportunities.<sup>185</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>186</sup> Applied to India's population of 1,402,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$520 million, representing 0.02 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.6.<sup>187</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.645.<sup>188</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 21.43.<sup>189</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no systematic, national data collection system on internal displacement in India. During extreme weather events, such as the monsoon and cyclones, the National Emergency Response Centre, which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs Disaster Management Division, releases situation reports based on input from the State Disaster Management Authorities. These reports include figures on evacuations and displacements to relief camps, along with data on housing destruction. The coverage of the data is partial, and data is not disaggregated by sex or age.

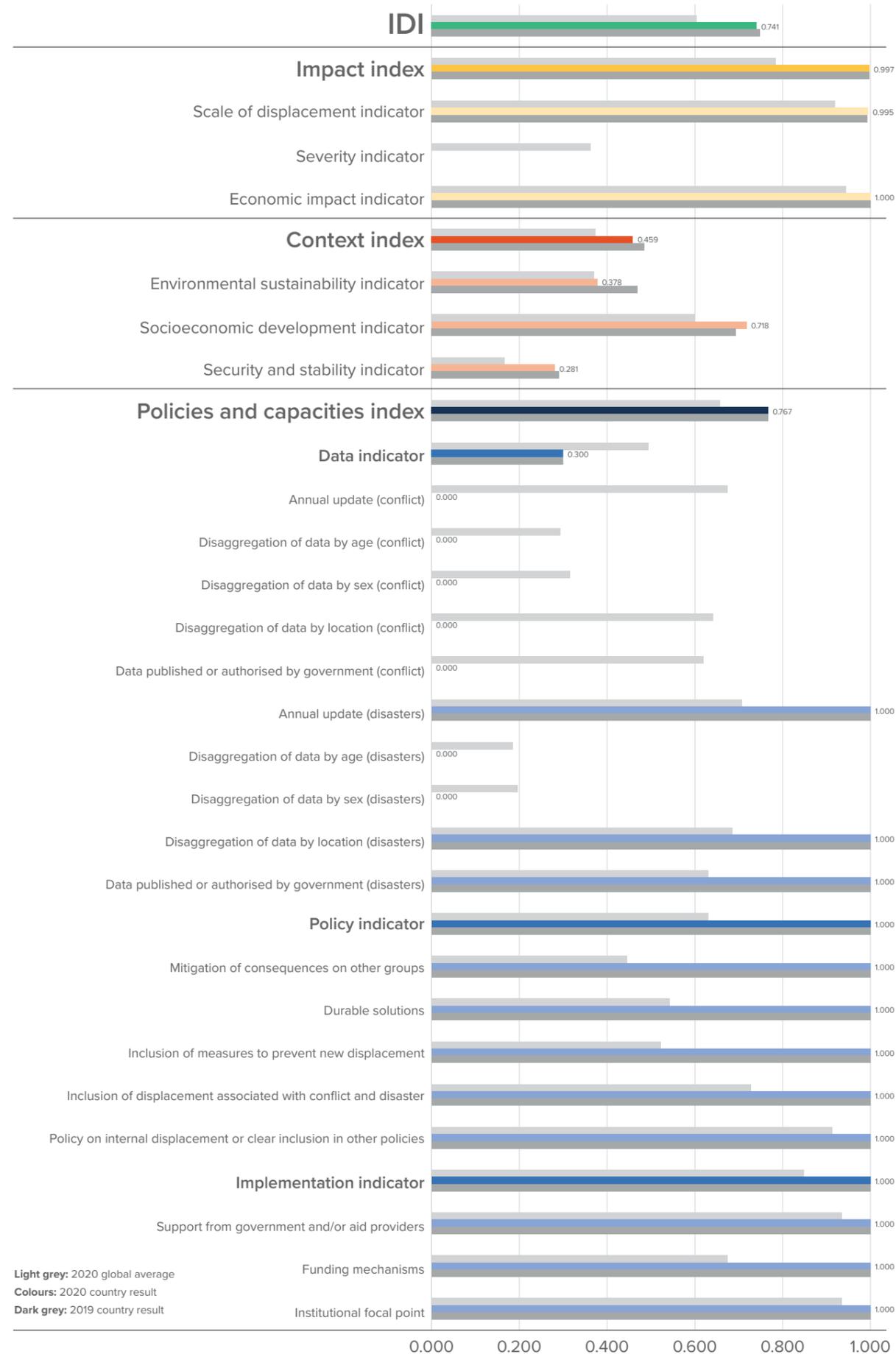
### Policies on internal displacement

India does not have national policies specifically addressing internal displacement associated with conflict.

The National Disaster Management Plan, updated in 2019, acknowledges disasters as a driver of internal displacement and recognises the need to avoid secondary displacement when responding to disaster events. It addresses durable solutions in terms of social and economic rehabilitation measures for affected communities, considering the different impacts on women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.<sup>190</sup> It does not, however, address displacement as a result of conflict or include measures to mitigate consequences on other affected groups.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the focal point for disasters. The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction has a finance plan. There is also a National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters triggered 705,000 new displacements in Indonesia in 2020. The majority of these displacements were triggered by flooding, although storms, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic activities also contributed to them.

An estimated 4,600 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in 2020, mainly because of ongoing tensions in Papua and West Papua. There were 201,000 people living in displacement due to conflict and disasters in Indonesia at the end of the year.<sup>191</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in the country.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>192</sup> Applied to Indonesia's population of 201,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$74.5 million, representing 0.001 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 37.8.<sup>193</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.718.<sup>194</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 28.10.<sup>195</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The national disaster management agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, BNPB) has developed a systematic data collection mechanism at the national level and is one of the main sources of information on displacement associated with disaster in the country. The data is disaggregated by location but not systematically by sex and age. No official source of data on those displaced by conflict and violence exists.

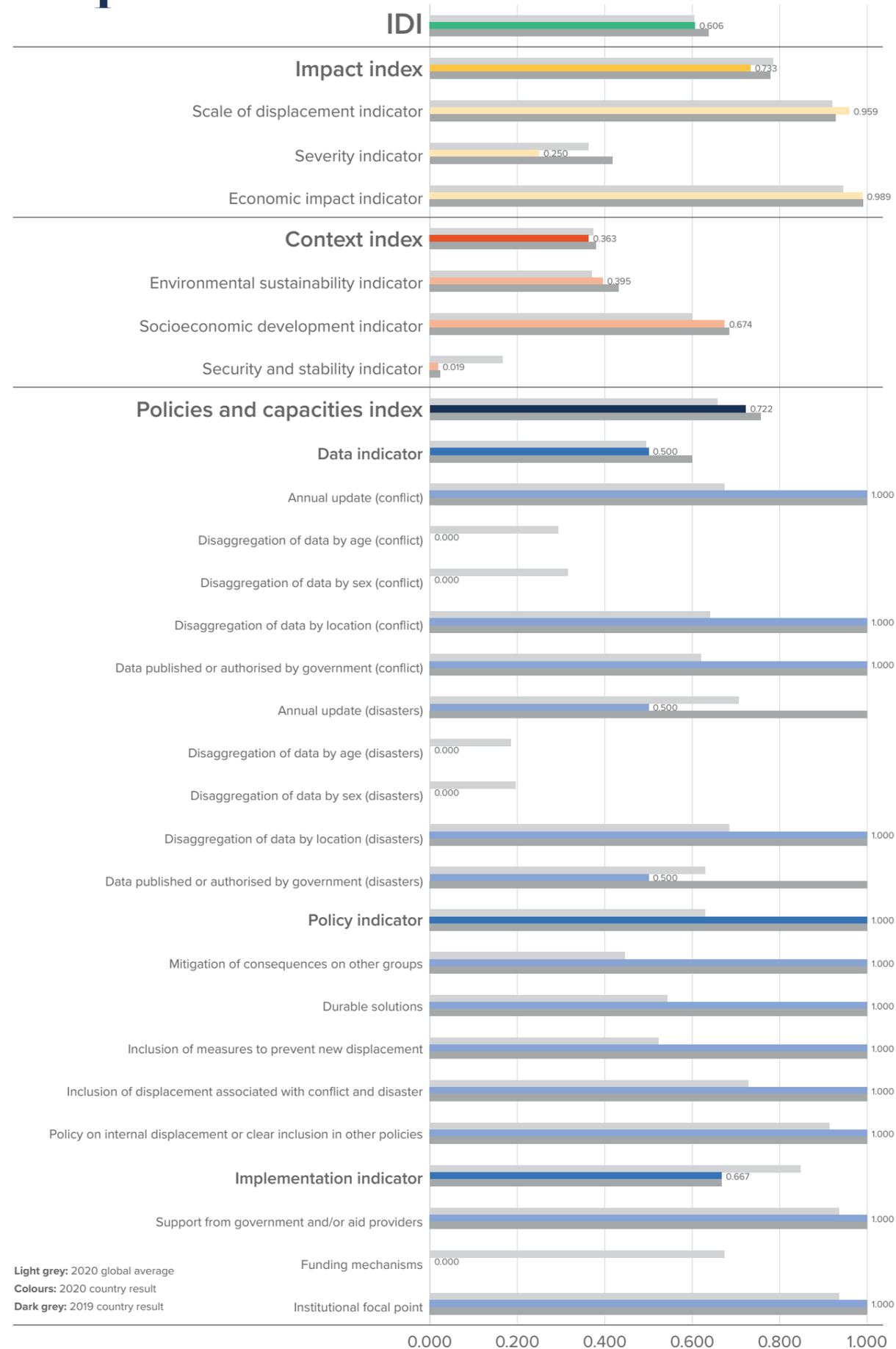
### Policies on internal displacement

The country adopted National Policies on the Handling of Internally Displaced Persons/ Refugees in Indonesia in 2001.<sup>196</sup> The text addresses displacement associated with conflict and violence and paves the way for durable solutions. It does not, however, contain measures for the prevention of displacement or to mitigate its consequences on host communities or other affected groups.

The country adopted Law Number 24 Concerning Disaster Management in 2007. The law addresses disasters associated with natural hazards and other causes, including conflict and terrorism.<sup>197</sup> It also defines refugees as "people or groups of people forced to leave their dwelling places for an uncertain time due to the negative impact of disasters", which can be interpreted as including IDPs. The text contains preventive measures, promotes durable solutions and addresses consequences for other affected groups through efforts to reduce social conflict and tension in disaster-affected communities.

### Implementation

BNPB provides guidelines on disaster management, including prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Budget allocations are addressed in Law 24.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Iraq experienced a reduction in conflict-related displacement in 2020, recording 67,000 new displacements compared with 104,000 the previous year.<sup>198</sup> There were an additional 1,200 new displacements caused by disasters that resulted from storms and flooding.

There were 1.2 million IDPs still living in displacement as a result of conflict at the end of 2020.<sup>199</sup>

### Severity

Internal displacement in Iraq is of very high severity, driven by ongoing exposure to armed conflict and explosive ordnances, a lack of housing and access to basic services.<sup>200</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in the country is estimated to be \$775 million, representing 0.33 per cent of its GDP. The highest costs were associated with protection, food security and housing. The cost of supporting IDPs is estimated at \$634 per person.<sup>201</sup>

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 39.50.<sup>202</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.674.<sup>203</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 1.90.<sup>204</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government works closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to collect and publish data on internal displacement associated with conflict. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location but not by age and sex. There is no systematic data collection on disaster displacement, but the government and IOM collect this data on an ad hoc basis when a major disaster occurs.

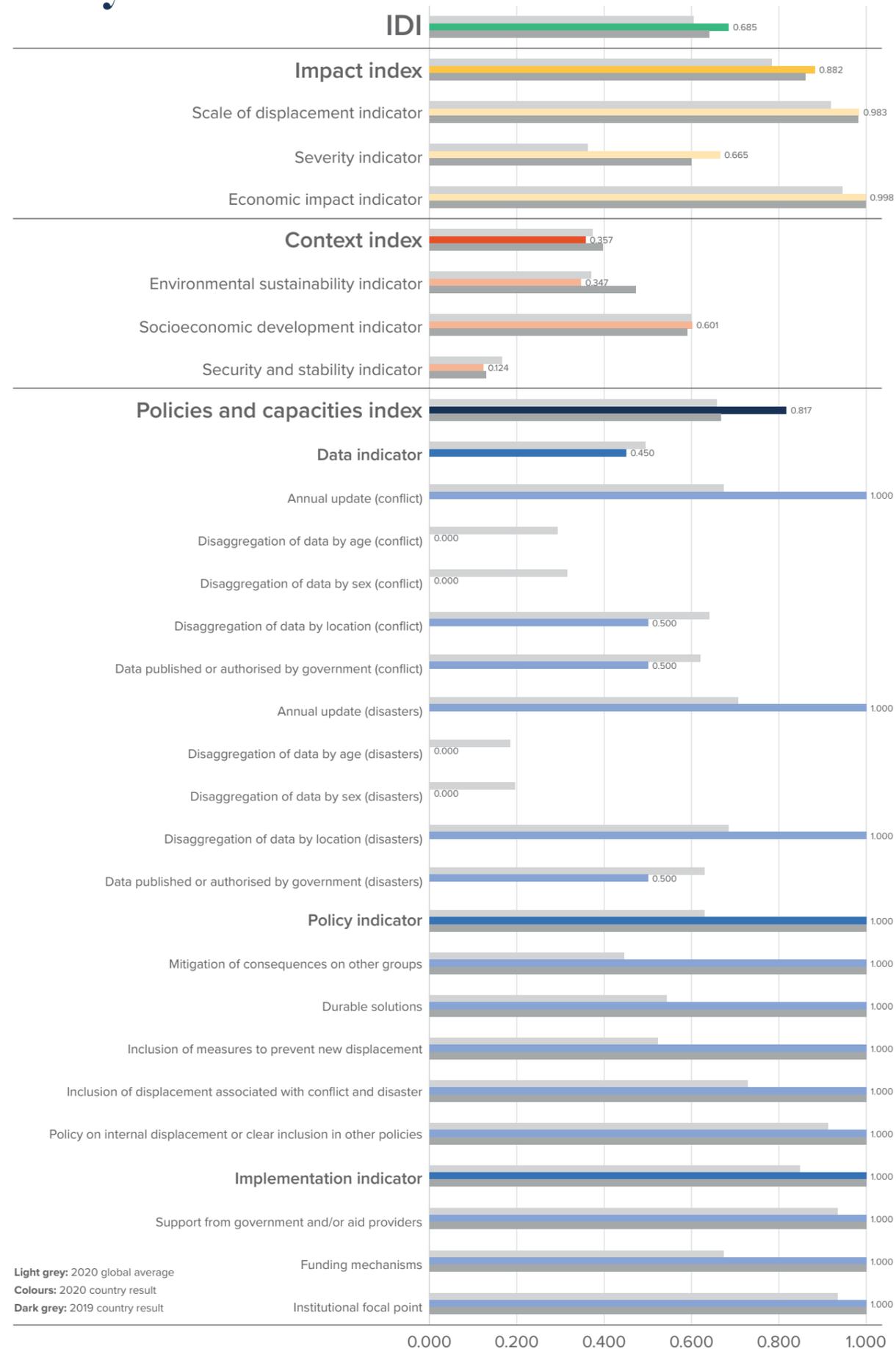
### Policies on internal displacement

The National Policy on Displacement of 2008 is designed to achieve durable solutions for IDPs through the adoption of a comprehensive and realistic framework.<sup>205</sup> The policy sets out IDPs' rights and needs and emphasises the importance of coordination and cooperation between Iraqi ministries and the international community. It covers displacement associated with armed conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations and disasters. It also contains measures to prevent displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate consequences on other groups.

### Implementation

The Ministerial Committee on IDPs appointed by the cabinet and the Ministry of Displacement and Migration are responsible for internal displacement. This is complemented by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre within the federal government and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre within the Kurdistan region.

Iraq's 2020 humanitarian response plan appeal amounted to \$397.4 million, which was 138.3 per cent funded. There was also a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$264.8 million, funded at 39 per cent.<sup>206</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in Kenya in 2020, triggering 335,000 new displacements. The majority of these were a result of severe flooding in March which affected most counties. Intercommunal violence also caused 3,900 new displacements.

Kenya had a total of 394,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, including 190,000 displaced by conflict and violence.

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Kenya is medium, with food insecurity of concern for IDPs in camps.<sup>207</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>208</sup> Applied to Kenya's population of 394,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$146 million, representing 0.15 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 34.70.<sup>209</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.601.<sup>210</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 12.38.<sup>211</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is limited reporting on internal displacement in Kenya. The National Drought Management Authority publishes reports on internal displacement associated with both disasters and conflict, although the data on conflict is not consistently available. The data is partially disaggregated by location.

The National Coordination Consultative Committee on Internally Displaced Persons (NCCC) was created in 2012 with a mandate that included data generation on IDPs. It has not produced that data yet.

### Policies on internal displacement

Kenya adopted the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act in 2012.<sup>212</sup> This comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disasters. It contains measures to prevent internal displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate the impact of displacement on other groups. Kenya is also a member of the Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons.<sup>213</sup>

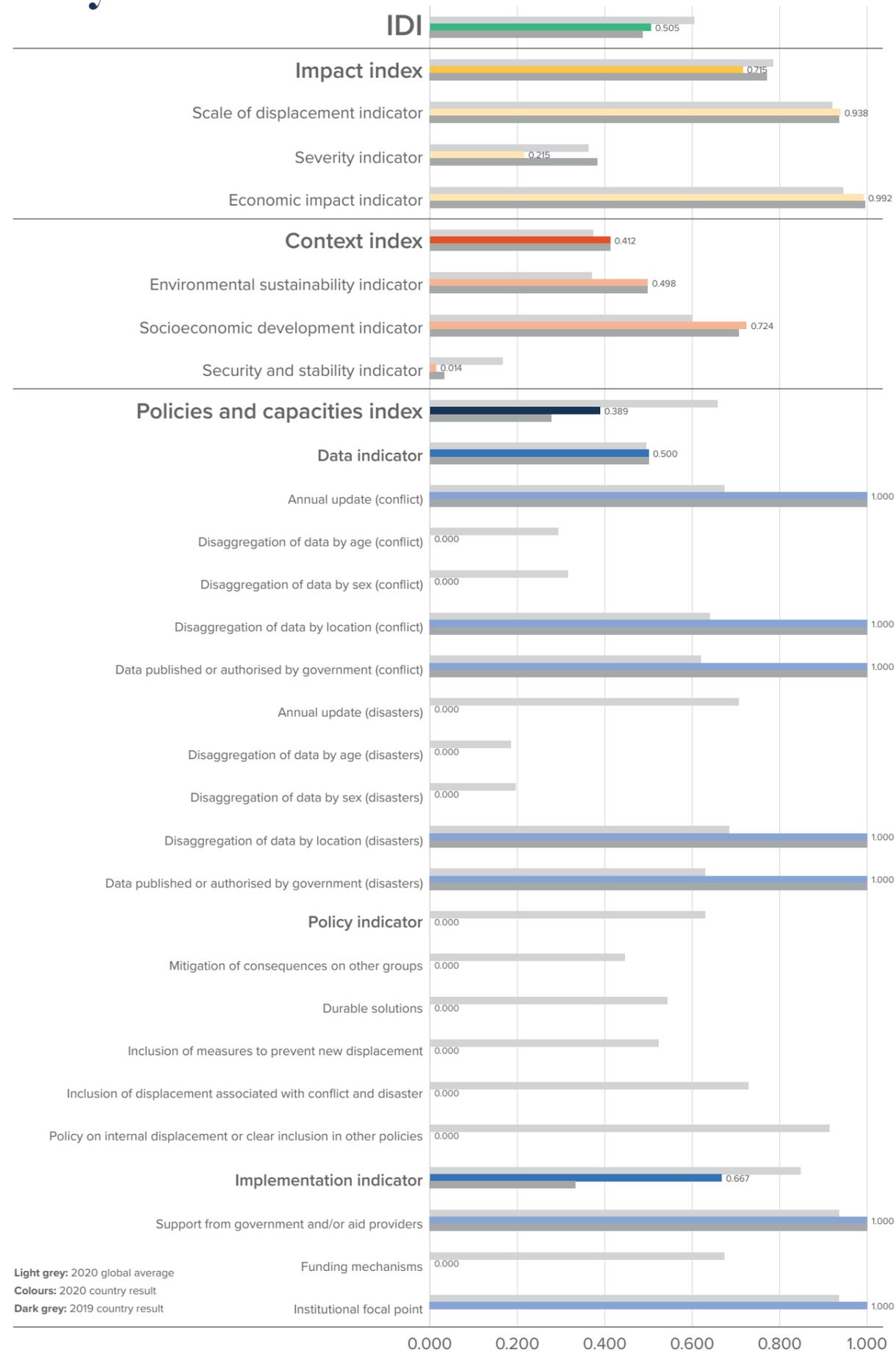
Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022) acknowledges displacement as a result of climate change and notes that resource scarcity, which often intermingles with historical land conflicts, can lead to displacement. It contains measures to prevent displacement and mitigate its consequences on other affected groups.

### Implementation

The national government is in charge of the administrative implementation of the Act and receives the support of county governments. The NCCC is identified in the act as the focal point.

The Act also established a fund to provide assistance to IDPs, but little information is available as to its implementation.

Kenya has expanded access to its social protection system to deliver regular cash payments to about 1.3 million households affected by severe drought and flooding. The recipients include displaced people.<sup>214</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Conflict was the sole driver of displacement in Libya in 2020, triggering 39,000 new displacements, mostly in the first half of the year. There were 278,000 IDPs associated with conflict recorded at the end of 2020.<sup>215</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Libya is very high and worse than the previous year, mostly because of reduced access to basic services.<sup>216</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in the country is estimated at \$129.3 million, representing 0.25 per cent of its GDP.<sup>217</sup> The main costs are associated with protection and meeting the food, nutrition and healthcare needs of IDPs. The cost of supporting IDPs in Libya is estimated at \$465 per person, higher than the global average.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.79.<sup>218</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.724.<sup>219</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 1.43.<sup>220</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict in Libya. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location, but not by sex and age. In instances of displacement associated with disasters, data is also collected and disaggregated by location.

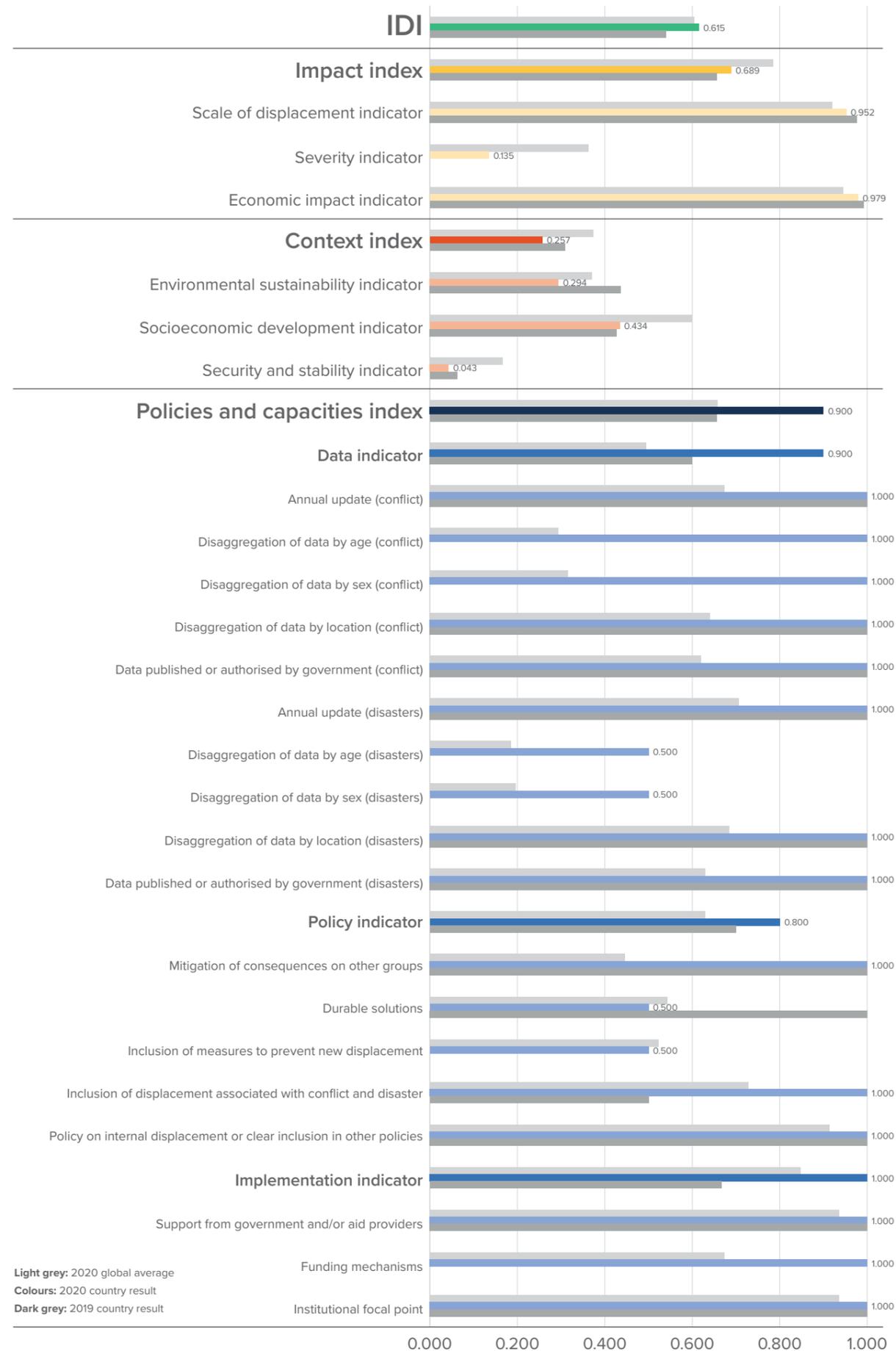
### Policies on internal displacement

Libya does not have dedicated policies on internal displacement.

### Implementation

The Commission on IDPs under the Prime Minister's office was established in 2013. Local Crisis Committees have also been established in a number of regions. Both local and national entities collaborate and coordinate with international organisations on aid provision.<sup>221</sup>

Libya had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, which amounted to \$83.2 million and was funded at 92 per cent. There was also a Covid-19 response plan amounting to \$46.7 million, which was funded at 84 per cent.<sup>222</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

The majority of the 284,000 new displacements recorded in Mali in 2020 were a result of conflict and violence, largely concentrated in the northern and central regions of Tombouctou, Gao, and Mopti. Floods triggered more than 7,400 new displacements throughout the year. The number of IDPs in Mali has continued to increase, with 326,000 IDPs associated with conflict recorded at the end of 2020.<sup>223</sup>

### Severity

The severity of displacement for IDPs in central Mali is very high, as they are exposed to active conflict and have limited access to shelter, healthcare and other essential services.<sup>224</sup> The situation of the unknown number of IDPs displaced by the conflict in northern Mali in 2012 could not be assessed.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Mali is estimated at \$110.8 million, representing 0.64 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>225</sup> The main costs are associated with protection and meeting the food, nutrition and healthcare needs of IDPs. The cost of supporting IDPs in Mali is estimated at \$333 per person, lower than the global average.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 29.40.<sup>226</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.434.<sup>227</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 4.29.<sup>228</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Commission de Mouvement de Populations, comprised of the Directorate General of Civil Protection (Ministry of Internal Security), UN agencies and NGOs, collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location, age and sex for conflict displacement, and partially disaggregated for disaster displacement.

### Policies on internal displacement

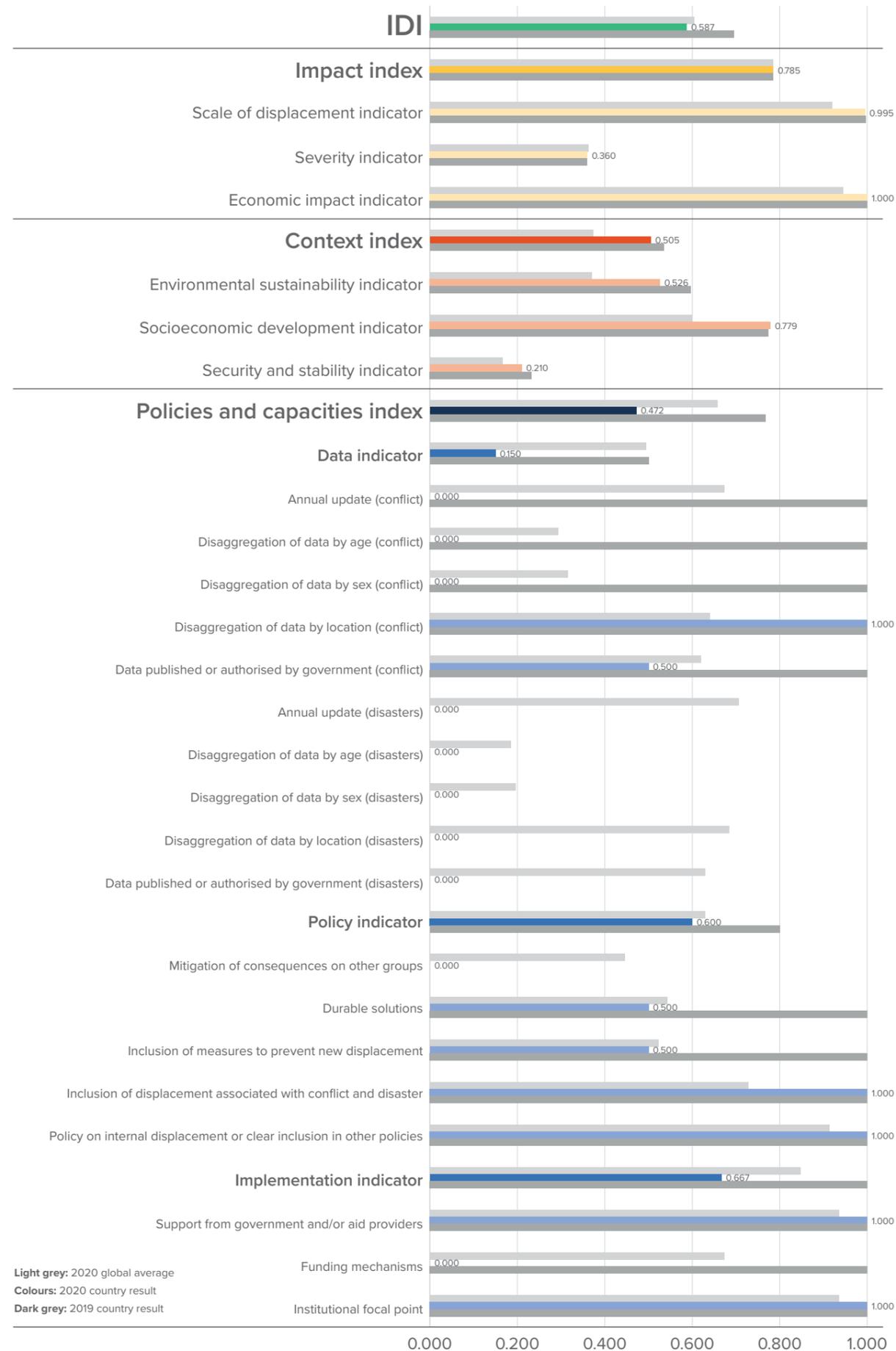
Mali approved a national strategy for the management of IDPs and returnees in 2015.<sup>229</sup> The framework addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and paves the way for durable solutions. It contains measures for social cohesion but not to prevent new displacement.

A draft law for protection and assistance to displaced persons was prepared in August 2019.<sup>230</sup> It will incorporate the provisions of the Kampala Convention, which Mali ratified in 2012, and provide a comprehensive framework for the prevention of new displacement. The draft law had not been adopted as of September 2021.

The National Multi-Risk Contingency Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response (Plan national de contingence multirisques de préparation et de réponse aux catastrophes) of 2010 addresses displacement as a result of disasters.<sup>231</sup> It includes measures to prevent new displacement and to mitigate the consequences on other affected groups. It does not, however, address durable solutions.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North leads the response to internal displacement together with its Direction Nationale du Développement Social. The national contingency plan requires the establishment of an Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Fund for disaster preparedness, management and rehabilitation actions. Mali had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$398.9 million, funded at 45 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$75.4 million, funded at 63 per cent.<sup>232</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main cause of displacement in Mexico in 2020, triggering 101,000 new displacements. The majority of these were the result of hurricane Delta which struck in October, affecting primarily Quintana Roo and Yucatan states. Criminal and intercommunal violence continued in 2020, resulting in 9,700 new displacements.

Mexico had a total of 456,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, including 357,000 associated with violence and 99,000 associated with disasters.<sup>233</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Mexico is high, with access to services, particularly healthcare, challenging for many IDPs.<sup>234</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>235</sup> Applied to Mexico's population of 456,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$169 million, representing 0.01 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 52.60.<sup>236</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.779.<sup>237</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 20.95.<sup>238</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement in Mexico. The Executive Commission for Attention to Victims (Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas) holds a registry of victims of human rights violations, including IDPs. Because of the limited number of IDPs in the registry, however, displacement-relevant data is limited. The Mexican Commission for the Defence and Protection of Human Rights (Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de Derechos Humanos - CMPDPH) collects comprehensive data on internal displacement, but as a civil society organisation does not contribute towards Mexico's overall IDI.

Data on disaster displacement is not published by the government, although local authorities provide some data on evacuated people, which is published by media sources.

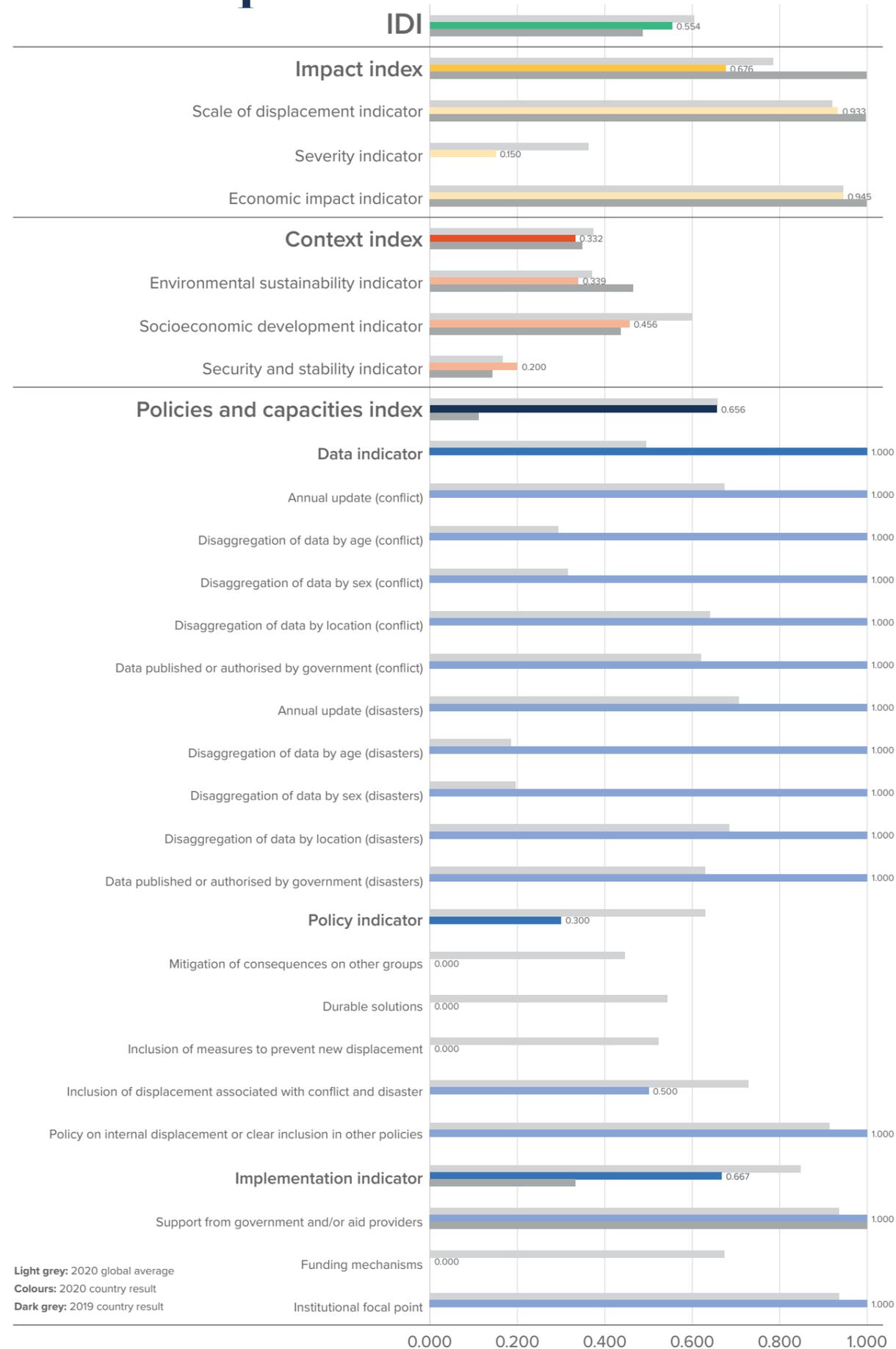
### Policies on internal displacement

Mexico does not yet have a national framework on internal displacement, though subnational laws do exist in Guerrero, Chiapas and Sinaloa. The Federal Law to Prevent, Address and Remedy Forced Internal Displacement (Ley Federal para Prevenir, Atender y Reparar el Desplazamiento Forzado Interno) was passed by the Chamber of Deputies in September 2020 and is yet to be approved by the Senate.

The General Victims Law, modified in 2017, addresses internal displacement and contains measures for durable solutions, but no measures to mitigate the consequences on other affected groups.<sup>239</sup> The Law on Climate Change addresses internal displacement associated with disaster. It contains prevention measures but does not mention durable solutions or the need to mitigate the consequences of internal displacement on other communities.

### Implementation

The Immigration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Unit (Unidad de Política Migratoria, Registro e Identidad de Personas) within the Secretariat of the Interior (Secretaría de Gobernación, SEGOB) is the focal point on internal displacement.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

An increase in attacks by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado province resulted in significantly higher numbers of displacements in 2020. The attacks were responsible for the majority of the 592,000 new displacements associated with conflict and violence. There were an additional 25,000 new displacements associated with disasters, mainly resulting from flooding.

In total, 770,000 IDPs were estimated to be living in displacement in Mozambique at the end of 2020, including 676,000 people displaced as a result of conflict.<sup>240</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Mozambique is very high, with rising food insecurity in the Cabo Delgado region and livelihoods severely affected by conflict and insecurity.<sup>241</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>242</sup> Applied to Mozambique's population of 770,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$285.6 million, representing 1.87 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 33.90.<sup>243</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.456.<sup>244</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 20.00.<sup>245</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration works with the National Institute for Disaster Management (Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades, INGC) to collect and verify data on both conflict and disaster displacement, disaggregated by location, sex and age.

### Policies on internal displacement

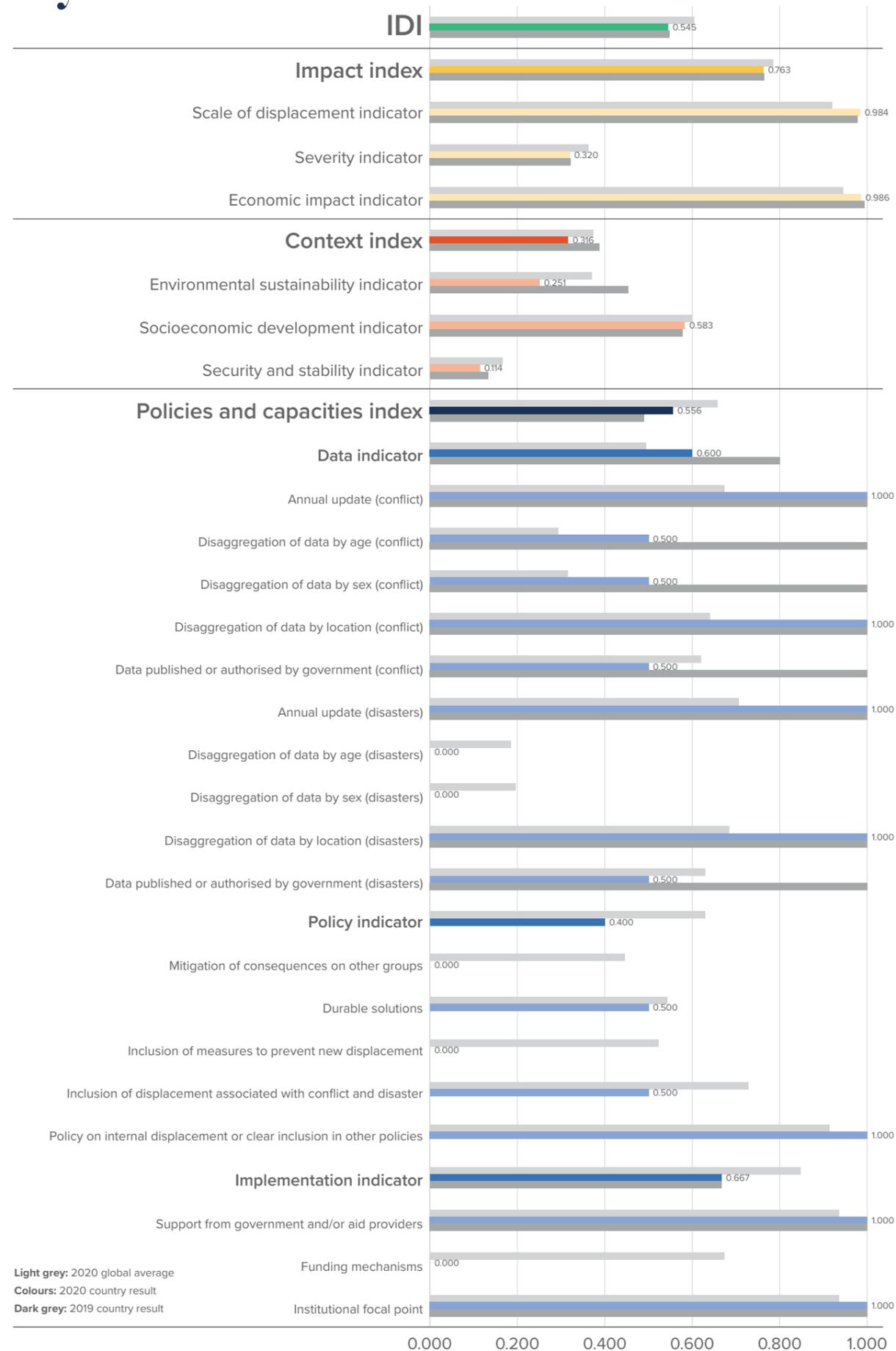
Mozambique adopted Law 15/2014 on Disaster Management in 2014.<sup>246</sup> It does not directly refer to internal displacement, but it outlines the rights and obligations of people in areas affected by disaster, including support for safe evacuation, humanitarian assistance and resettlement. It does not address prevention, durable solutions, or mitigation of consequences on other groups.

Mozambique ratified the Kampala Convention in December 2019 and the government has been working on incorporating its provisions with support from the UN Refugee Agency.<sup>247</sup> A new policy on internal displacement was adopted in September 2021, which will be included in the next IDI report.

### Implementation

A Rapid Response Plan for May to December for the Cabo Delgado region was issued by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in June 2020 including the provision of assistance to IDPs, host communities and other persons in need. The budget was \$35.5 million, which was funded at 128.6 per cent.<sup>248</sup> There was also a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$68.1 million, funded at 91 per cent.<sup>249</sup>

The Coordinating Council for Disaster Management (Conselho Coordenador de Gestão das Calamidades, CCGC), chaired by the Prime Minister, manages disaster preparedness. The INGC assists people affected by disasters, including IDPs. It takes the lead role in prevention and response to disasters, but its efforts extend beyond this to supporting IDPs displaced as a result of conflict.<sup>250</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

There were 70,000 new displacements recorded in 2020 as a result of conflict and violence, predominantly in Rakhine and Chin states. An additional 50,000 new displacements due to disasters were recorded, resulting mainly from tropical storms and flooding.

Myanmar had a total of 505,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence at the end of 2020.<sup>251</sup>

### Severity

Severity was assessed separately for three groups of IDPs: those in Kachin and North Shan states, Rakhine, and the south-east region. The severity of internal displacement varies slightly but is considered overall to be high, with exposure to active conflict and a lack of food security.<sup>252</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Myanmar is estimated at \$319 million, representing 0.42 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>253</sup> The main costs are associated with protection and meeting the food, nutrition and healthcare needs of IDPs. The cost of supporting IDPs in Myanmar is estimated at \$632 per person, higher than the global average.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 25.10.<sup>254</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.583.<sup>255</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 11.43.<sup>256</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters, particularly during the monsoon season. The data is updated at least annually and disaggregated by location but not sex and age. Outside the monsoon season, data collection is limited.

The government, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster and the Border Consortium collect data on displacement associated with conflict and update it at least annually, disaggregated by location and partially by sex and age. Data is not systematically collected in all areas of the country, and particularly not in the southeast.

### Policies on internal displacement

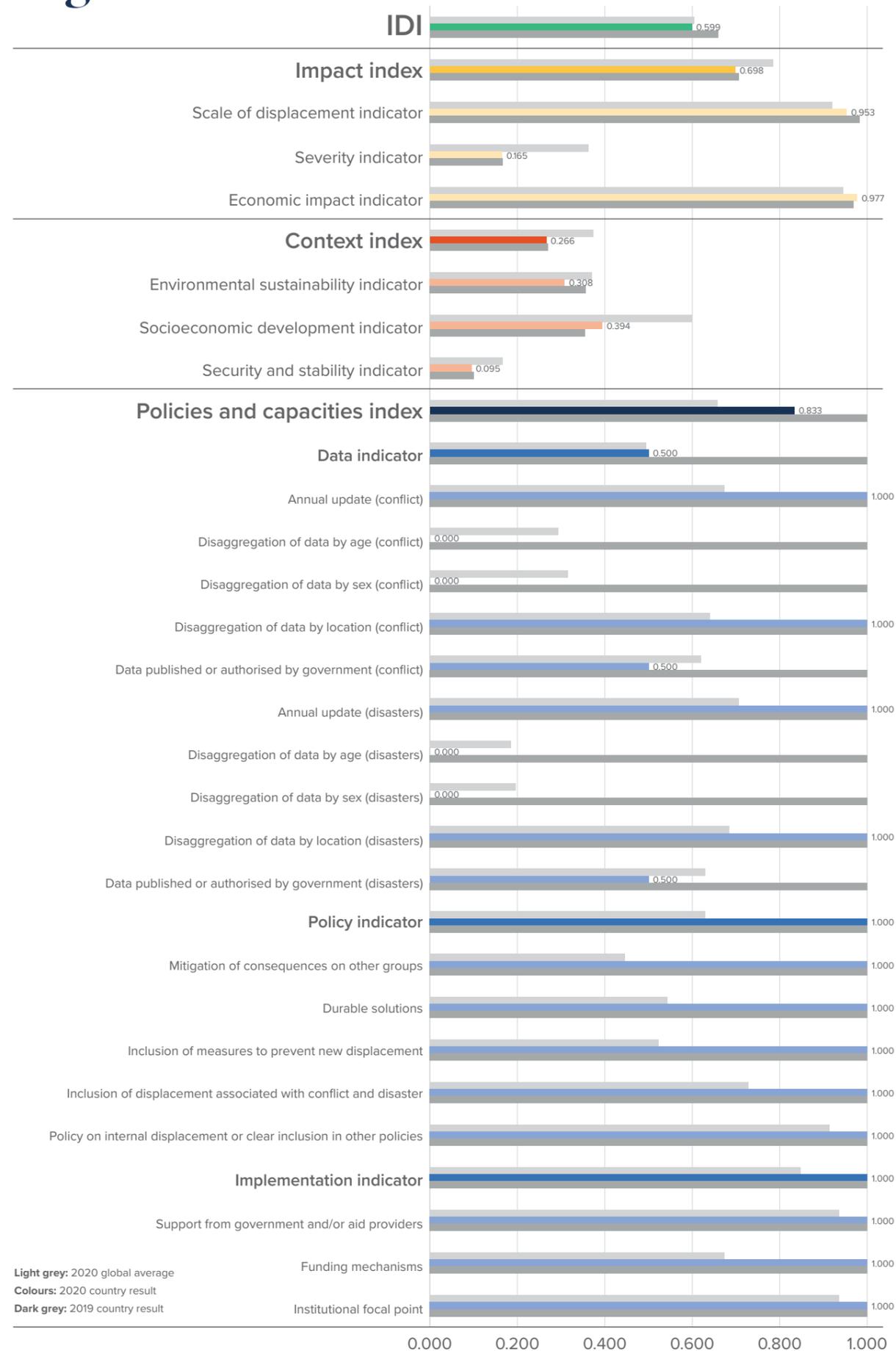
Myanmar does not have a dedicated policy framework addressing internal displacement.

The National Strategy on Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Closure of IDP Camps was launched in November 2019.<sup>257</sup>

### Implementation

The Relief and Resettlement Department and the Department of Disaster Management, both part of the Ministry of Social Relief and Resettlement, are focal points on internal displacement issues.

Myanmar had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$216.5 million, of which 67 per cent was funded, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$58.8 million, funded at 69 per cent.<sup>258</sup>



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Displacement in Niger increased in 2020 as a result of several factors, including violence in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri, with fighting between government forces, self-defence groups and non-state armed groups.<sup>259</sup> An estimated 136,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded during the year, as well as 276,000 new displacements resulting from disasters, mainly the widespread flooding between June and September.

A total of 524,000 IDPs were living in Niger at the end of 2020.<sup>260</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Niger is very high. IDPs are exposed to active conflict and the insecurity limits access to basic services and humanitarian assistance.<sup>261</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Niger in 2020 is estimated at \$87.9 million, representing 0.68 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>262</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security, nutrition and healthcare. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$342.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 30.80.<sup>263</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.394.<sup>264</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 9.52.<sup>265</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government's Direction Régionale de l'État Civil publishes data for the Diffa region, disaggregated by location but not by sex and age. The Protection Cluster publishes data on displacement associated with conflict and violence in Diffa, Tillabéri, Tahoua and Maradi. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs published information on housing destruction from flooding for the entire country. The data is not disaggregated. The lack of a countrywide displacement monitoring system that would harmonise the data collected by all agencies means small-scale displacements may not be included in the data collection, and coverage is limited to locations where humanitarian actors are present.

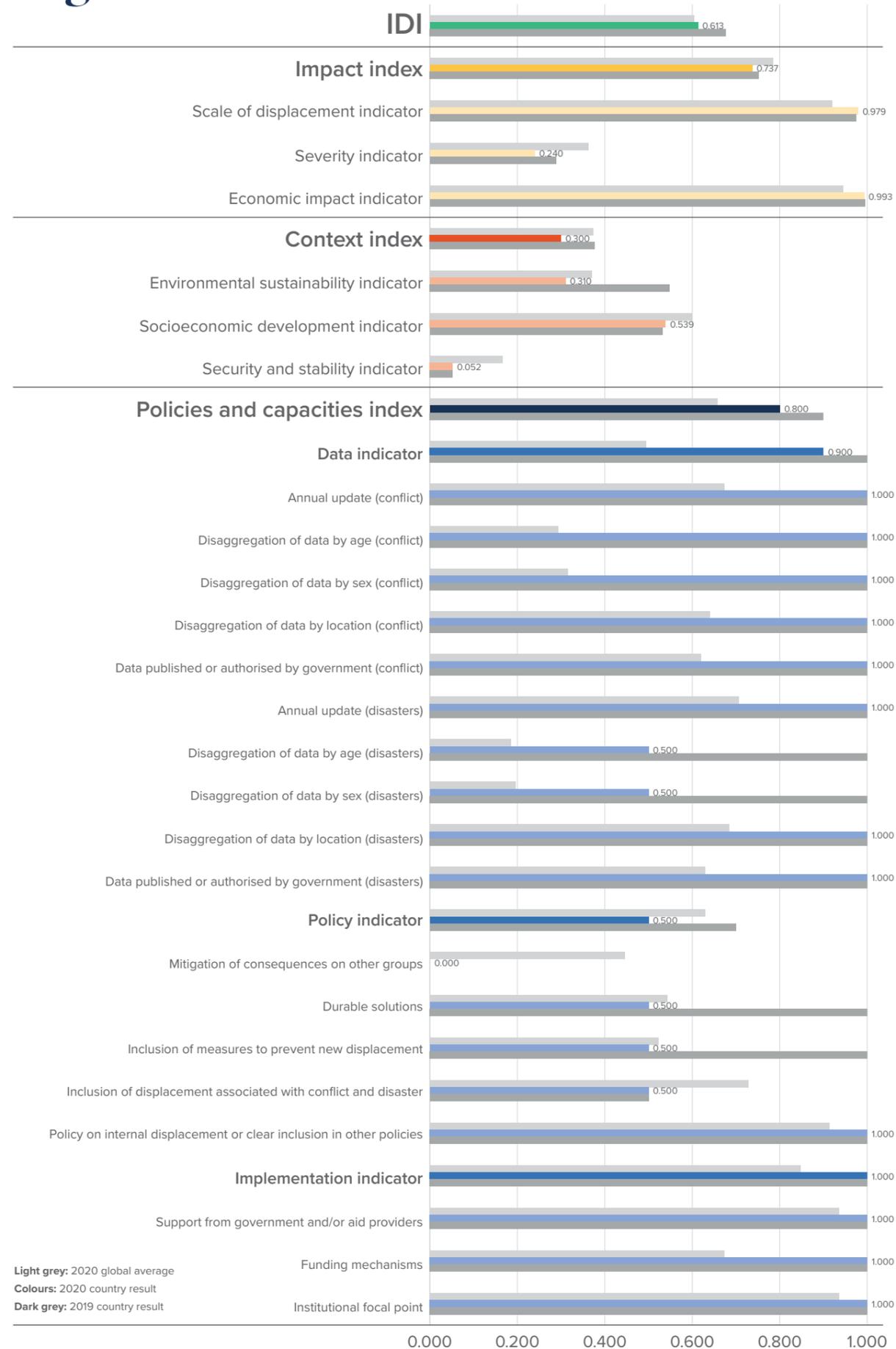
### Policies on internal displacement

Niger became the first country to domesticate (incorporate the provisions of) the Kampala Convention, adopting the Law on Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Niger in December 2018.<sup>266</sup> The law addresses displacement triggered by conflict, human rights violations, disasters and development projects. It recognises IDPs' rights, provides for their protection, and envisages support for durable solutions. It also promotes regional and national measures to prevent and mitigate the factors that lead to displacement, as well as to address the consequences on other groups.

### Implementation

The National Coordination Committee for the Protection of and Assistance to IDPs is in charge of implementing the law on IDPs.<sup>267</sup> It specifies budgets and funding mechanisms to address displacement, attributes responsibility to specific agencies for its prevention, and calls for coordination between national and international agencies in protecting and assisting IDPs.

Niger had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$433.8 million, funded at 56 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$82.3 million, funded at 84 per cent.<sup>268</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

The drivers of displacement in Nigeria are multi-faceted, complex, and often overlapping. Boko Haram and other non-state armed groups have triggered significant displacement in the north-east of the country since 2014. Crime, cattle rustling, land disputes, armed violence and tensions between pastoralists and farmers escalated in the central, north central, and north-west regions in 2020. There were 169,000 new displacements associated with violence and conflict recorded in 2020. Disasters also resulted in 279,000 new displacements, mainly as a result of floods.

A total of 2.9 million IDPs were living in Nigeria at the end of 2020.<sup>269</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Nigeria is very high. There is limited access to services, and many IDPs are exposed to conflict and violence.<sup>270</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Nigeria in 2020 is estimated at \$908 million, representing 0.20 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>271</sup> The highest costs were associated with livelihoods and food security. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$333.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 31.00.<sup>272</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.539.<sup>273</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 5.24.<sup>274</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The National Emergency Management Agency works with the International Organization for Migration to publish data on internal displacement. The data covers conflicts and disasters and is disaggregated by location. Data on displacement associated with conflict is also disaggregated by sex and age.

### Policies on internal displacement

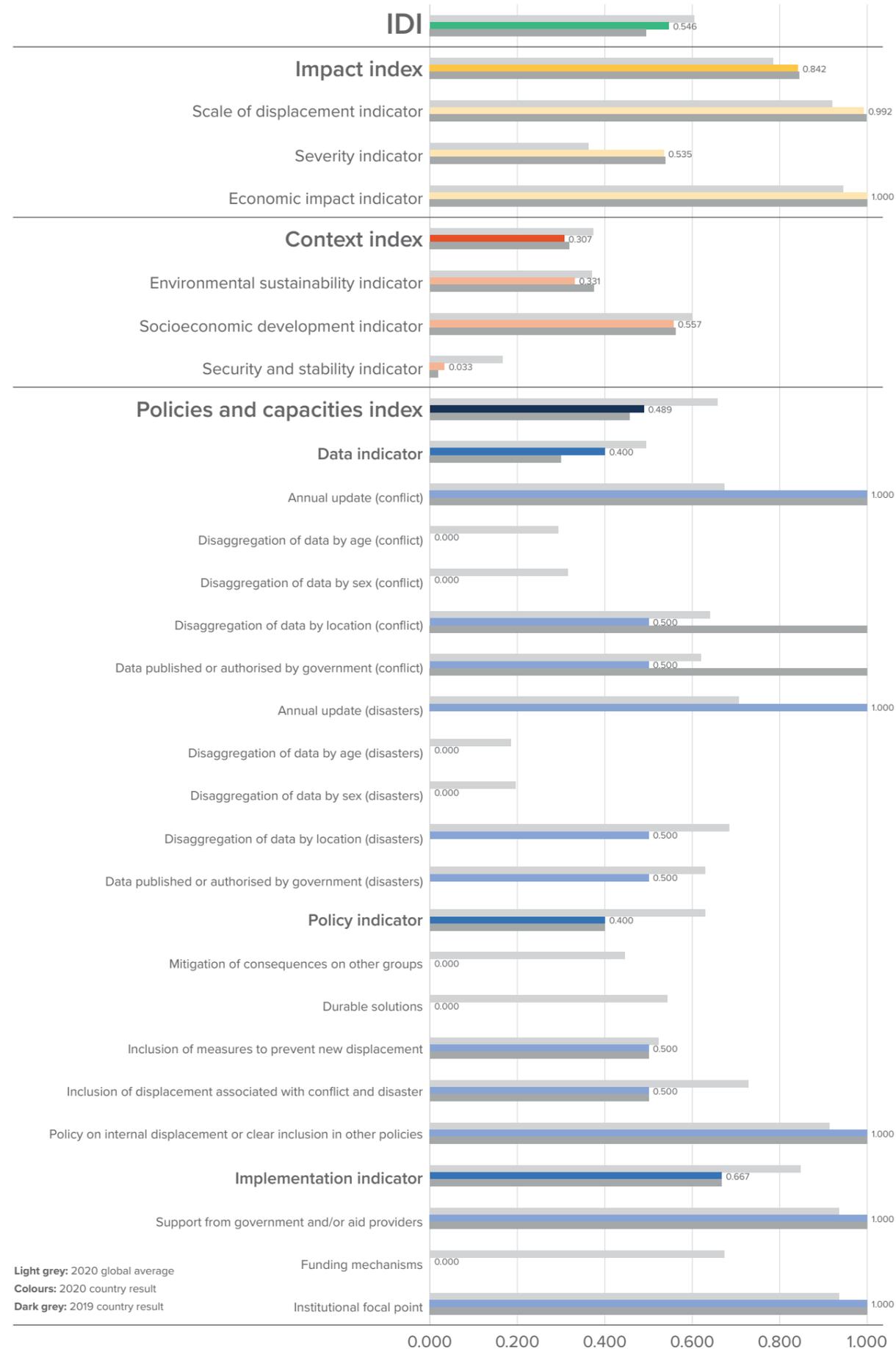
Nigeria has ratified the Kampala Convention in 2012 and developed a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons. This policy will enshrine in domestic law the protections granted to IDPs in the convention and thus facilitate a coordinated response to IDP needs. The policy was still under discussion in 2020. It has been approved by the Federal Executive Council in September 2021 and will therefore be included in the next IDI report.<sup>275</sup>

The government, the UN Development Programme and the UN Refugee Agency developed a joint protection, return and recovery strategy for the north-east in 2017, building upon the 2016 Buhari Plan.<sup>276</sup> The strategy is, however, restricted to the north-east of the country and is therefore not included in the calculation of Nigeria's IDI. Nigeria published a National Disaster Management Framework in 2010 which addresses displacement as a result of disasters.<sup>277</sup> It contains measures to promote durable solutions and to prevent disasters.

### Implementation

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development was created in 2019 to coordinate humanitarian affairs and lead policy development.<sup>278</sup> The National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs provides protection and assistance for internally displaced people. The emergency management agency is responsible for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

Nigeria had a humanitarian response plan in 2020 with a budget of \$838 million, funded at 53 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$242.4 million, funded at 28 per cent.<sup>279</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Pakistan is regularly affected by extreme weather events that trigger displacement, and 2020 was no exception. There were 829,000 new displacements as a result of disasters, mostly occurring during the monsoon season. Violence also resulted in 390 new displacements, primarily because of land disputes in Punjab Province.

There were an estimated 910,000 IDPs living in Pakistan at the end of 2020, with the majority (806,000) displaced by disasters.<sup>280</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Pakistan is medium, with food insecurity and access to basic services a challenge for many IDPs.<sup>281</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>282</sup> Applied to Pakistan's population of 910,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$337 million, representing 0.12 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 33.10.<sup>283</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.557.<sup>284</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 3.33.<sup>285</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict related to military operations from 2008 to 2014 in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas. This data is disaggregated by location but not by age and sex and is updated at least annually. Government data does not systematically cover other provinces, including Balochistan, where a long-running insurgency triggered major displacement in 2005 and 2006. Data on internal displacement associated with disasters is only partially reported by provincial authorities and is reported as destroyed housing.

### Policies on internal displacement

Pakistan does not have a national policy on internal displacement.

The 2012 National Climate Change Policy<sup>286</sup> acknowledges displacement as a result of the effects of climate change and includes prevention measures.

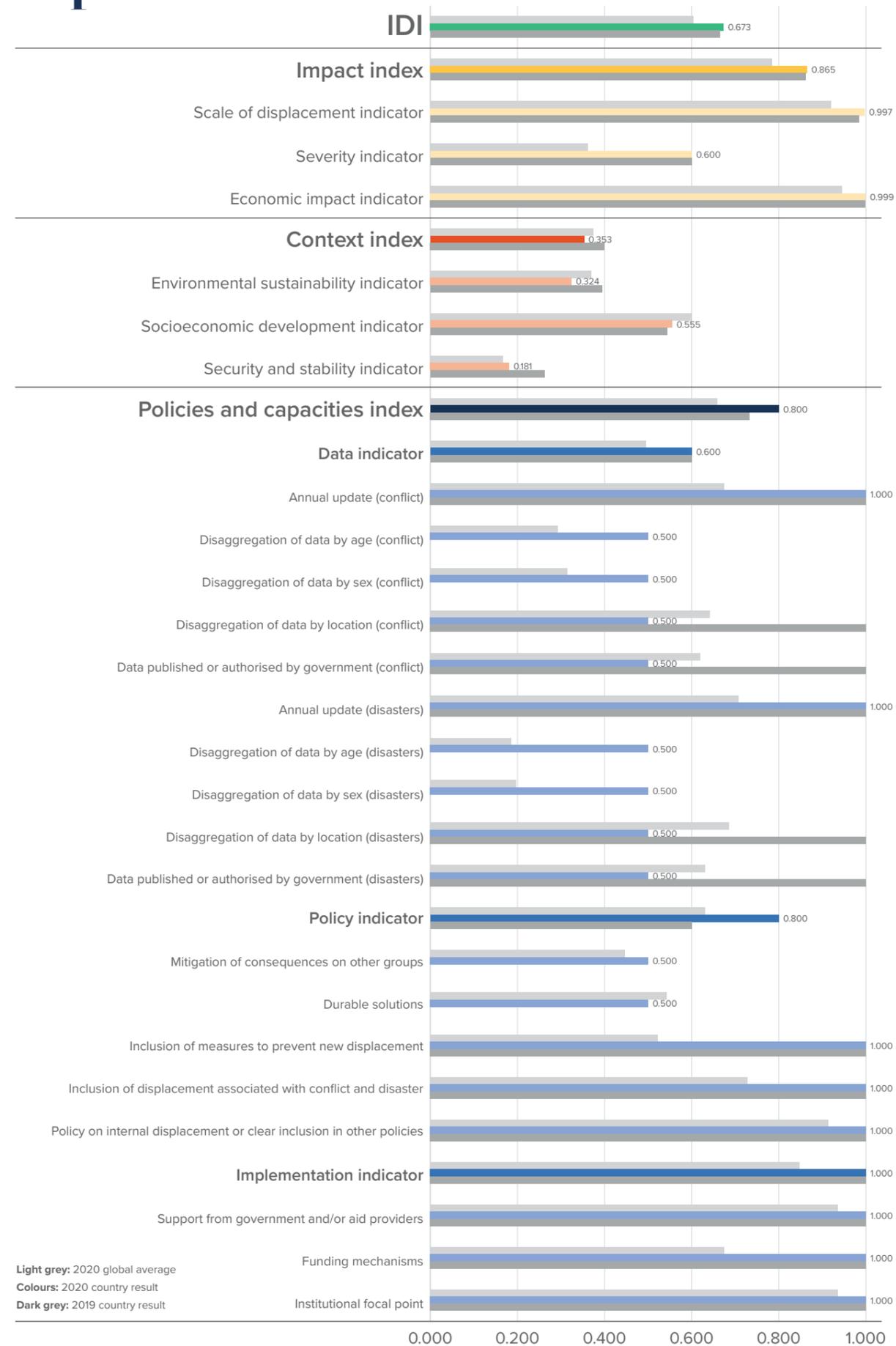
Pakistan approved a National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in 2013 but the document makes no direct reference to displacement.<sup>287</sup>

### Implementation

The NDMA is the focal point for internal displacement and provides assistance to IDPs. The risk reduction policy and the 2018 Guidelines on Foreign Assistance highlight the government's leading role in disaster response and outlines the circumstances and coordination mechanisms for foreign assistance during a large-scale disaster.<sup>288</sup>

There is no dedicated funding mechanism to address internal displacement. A humanitarian response plan to respond to needs arising from the Covid-19 pandemic was published in May 2020. It included support for IDPs. The total budget was \$145.8 million, of which 60.7 per cent was funded.<sup>289</sup>

# Papua New Guinea



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters triggered 3,900 new displacements in 2020. These were largely a result of flooding that occurred in several provinces in the first half of the year.

A total of 14,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence were living in the country at the end of 2020.<sup>290</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Papua New Guinea is medium, with inadequate housing solutions and a lack of access to water and sanitation.<sup>291</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>292</sup> Applied to Papua New Guinea's population of 18,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$6.3 million, representing 0.03 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 32.40.<sup>293</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.555.<sup>294</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 18.10.<sup>295</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on internal displacement in Papua New Guinea. The International Organization for Migration collects data on conflict and disaster on an ad hoc basis, which is disaggregated by location, age and sex.

### Policies on internal displacement

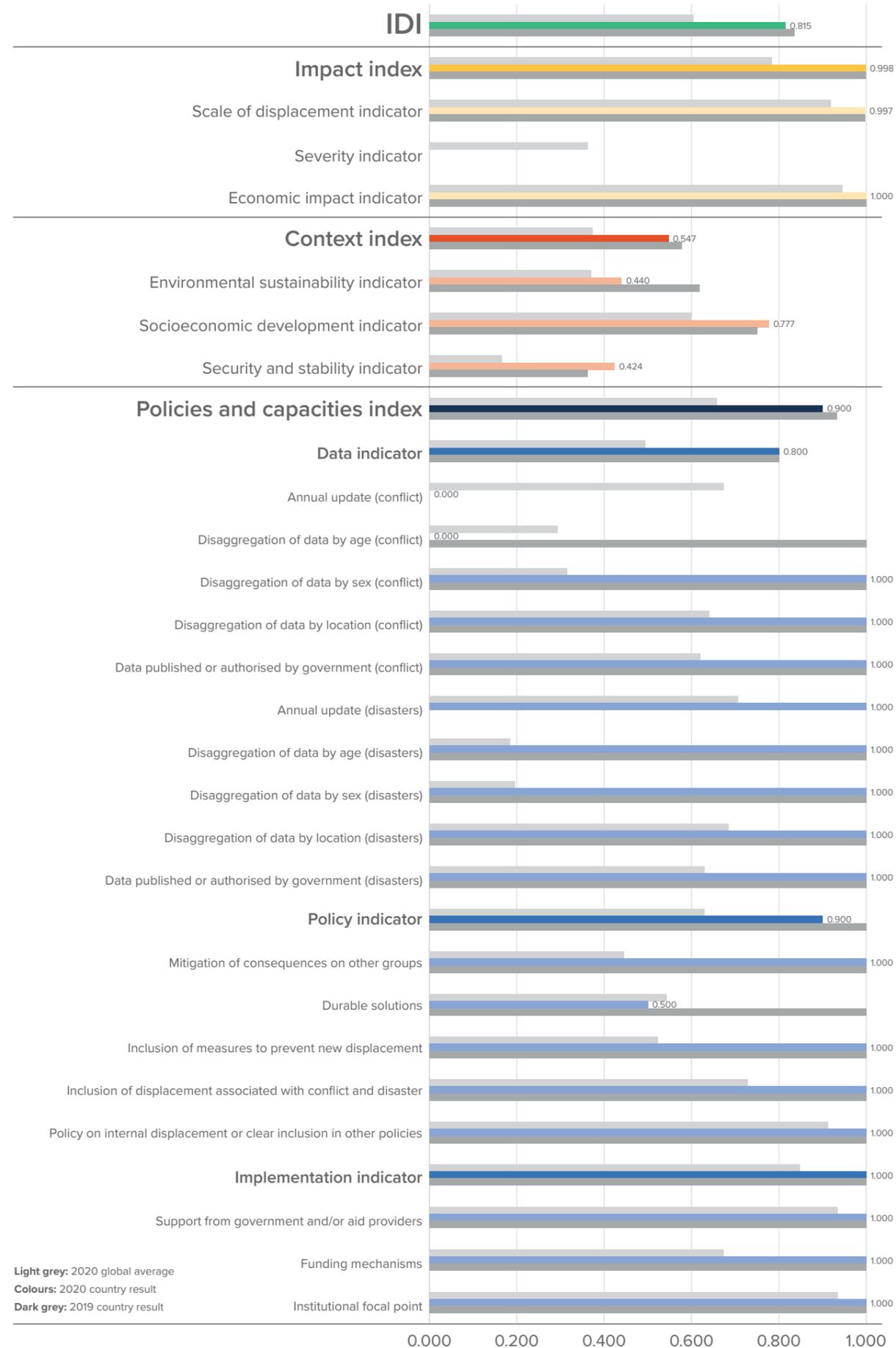
Papua New Guinea does not have a comprehensive, dedicated policy on internal displacement. Both its 2010 National Disaster Mitigation Policy and 2012 Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, however, recognise displacement associated with conflict and disaster, including the displacement of communities as a result of the effects of climate change.<sup>296, 297</sup>

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2017-2030) acknowledges the need to support policies and programmes addressing disaster-induced displacement and to strengthen the resilience of affected populations.<sup>298</sup> The disaster risk reduction framework and the Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030) include measures to prevent disaster displacement, support resettlement and relocation of "climate refugees", and minimise impacts on host communities.<sup>299</sup>

### Implementation

The National Disaster Centre (NDC) within the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs was established by an act of parliament to coordinate rapid responses to the impacts of natural disasters.

Papua New Guinea had a Covid-19 Multi-Sector Response Plan for 2020, which included assistance for internally displaced people. The total budget was \$112.8 million.<sup>300</sup> The Plan had received \$86.7 million in funding as of the latest published update in September 2020.<sup>301</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

A particularly strong rainy season from January to April resulted in flooding across many regions, destroying houses and critical infrastructure and triggering 8,000 new displacements. There were an estimated 67,000 IDPs in Peru at the end of 2020, including 60,000 associated with conflict and violence, and 6,800 associated with disasters.<sup>302</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented an assessment of the severity of internal displacement in Peru for the second year in a row.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>303</sup> Applied to Peru's population of 67,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$24.8 million, representing 0.01 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 44.00.<sup>304</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.777.<sup>305</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 42.38.<sup>306</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations maintains the National Registry of Displaced People, covering the period between 1980 and 2000. The data is disaggregated by location and sex. It is not, however, disaggregated by age or updated annually.

Disaster displacement data is collected by the National Emergency Operations Centre (Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia Nacional, COEN) within the National Civil Defence Institute (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil, INDECI). The data is disaggregated by location, sex and age, and is updated regularly.

### Policies on internal displacement

Peru adopted Law No. 28223 on Internal Displacement in 2004, with a corresponding policy adopted in 2005.<sup>307</sup> The comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and contains measures to prevent displacement, to promote durable solutions and to mitigate consequences on other groups.

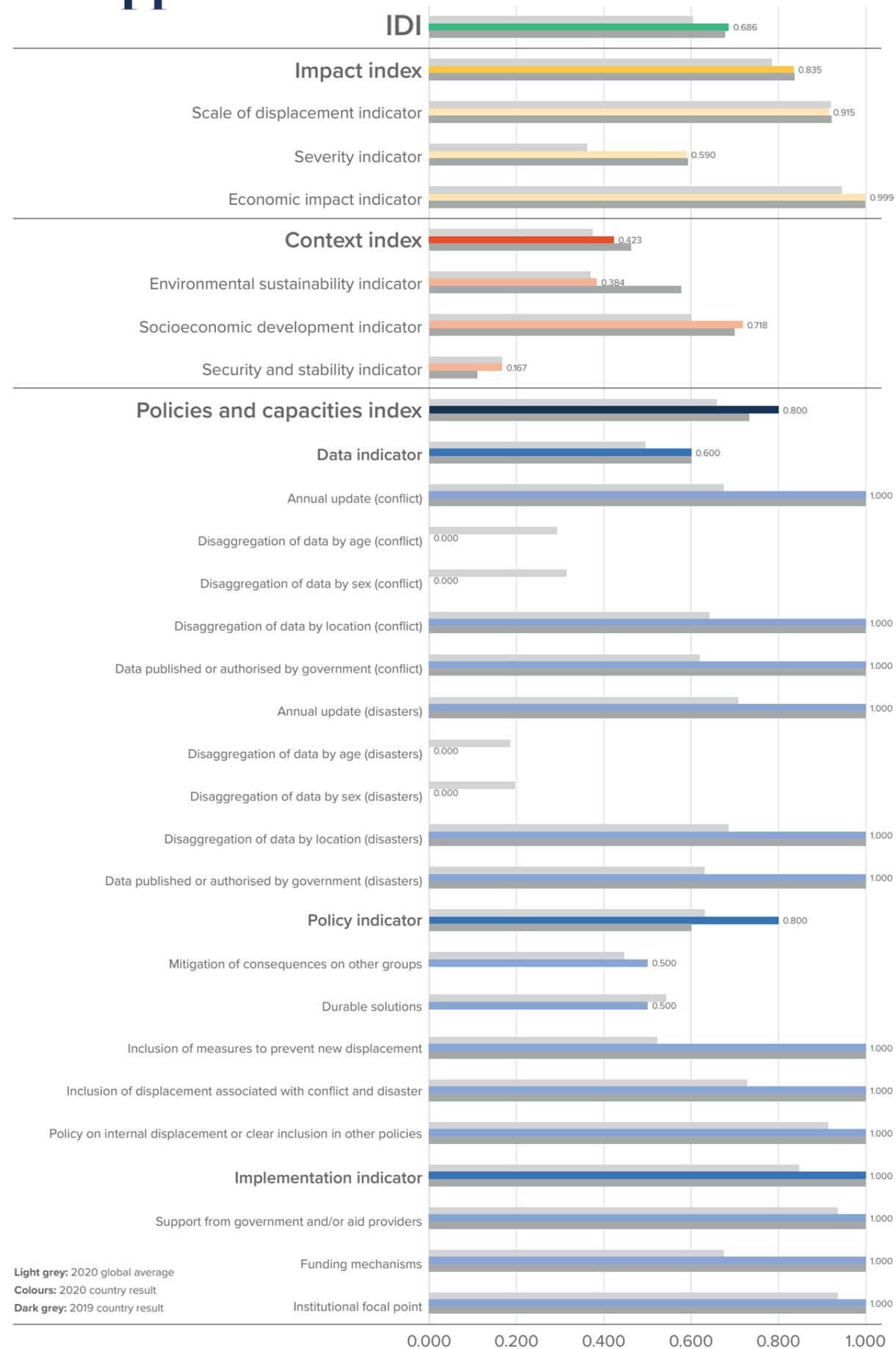
Peru also has a law addressing climate change (Ley N° 30754, Ley Marco Sobre Cambio Climático), which acknowledges the risks of displacement as a result of environmental causes.<sup>308</sup> The law requires an action plan to prevent and address forced migration caused by the effects of climate change and mitigate its consequences on host communities and displaced populations.

Peru's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan acknowledges forced migration as a result of climate impacts and the need for further research into the different effects of climate change on the population.<sup>309</sup>

### Implementation

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations is in charge of addressing internal displacement and implements activities for the protection of IDPs.





Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main cause of displacement in the Philippines in 2020, triggering a total of 4.4 million new displacements. Typhoons Molave, Goni and Vamco, which hit the country between October and November, were responsible for more than half of the new displacements. Conflict, particularly in the Mindanao region, triggered an additional 111,000 new displacements.

A total of 298,000 IDPs were living in the country at the end of 2020.<sup>310</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement for IDPs displaced by the 2017 Marawi conflict is medium, with limited access to livelihoods opportunities identified as a concern.<sup>311</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>312</sup> Applied to the Philippines' population of 298,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the economic impact of internal displacement is \$110.5 million, representing 0.03 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 38.40.<sup>313</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.718.<sup>314</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 16.67.<sup>315</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre, a division of the Disaster Response Management Bureau of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, collects data on internal displacement associated with disaster and conflict. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location, but not by sex and age. The protection cluster, in collaboration with the government, collects data on internal displacement triggered by conflict in the south. This data is disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

### Policies on internal displacement

The Act Protecting the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Penalizing the Acts of Arbitrary Internal Displacement was presented to the Philippine senate in September 2016. The bill was brought forth again in 2019 and 2020, but its adoption is still pending.<sup>316</sup>

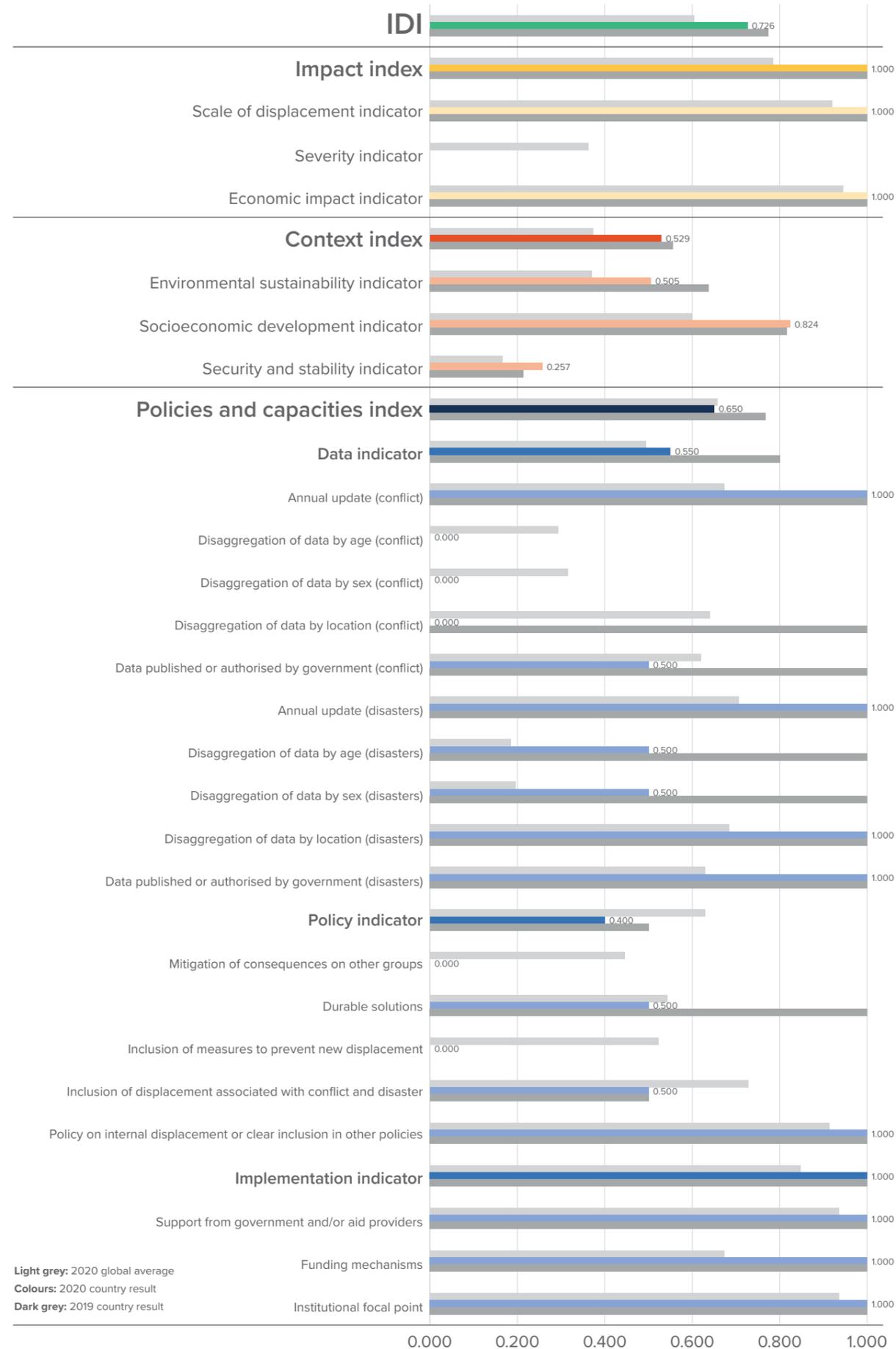
The Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 acknowledges internal displacement as a result of disasters.<sup>317</sup> The government recently revised the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2020-2030), which includes measures to prevent and respond to disaster displacement and achieve durable solutions for IDPs.<sup>318</sup>

The National Climate Change Action Plan for 2011-2028 recognises displacement as a result of climate change as well as conflict over resources.<sup>319</sup> It includes measures to prevent displacement, achieve durable solutions and resettle populations affected by climate change. It also includes measures to mitigate the consequences on other affected groups.

### Implementation

The Disaster Resilience Act was passed in September 2020, to create the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR).<sup>320</sup> The DDR will be responsible for disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response and will have its own mandate, powers and funding. Establishment of the DDR is still pending. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council leads the implementation of the Act and manages the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund.

# Russian Federation



## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters, including wildfires and flooding, resulted in 250 new displacements in the Russian Federation in 2020.

There were an estimated 1,100 IDPs due to conflict and violence in the Russian Federation at the end of 2020.<sup>321</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in the Russian Federation.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>322</sup> Applied to the Russian Federation's population of 1,200 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$445,000.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 50.50.<sup>323</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.824.<sup>324</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 25.71.<sup>325</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

Data on population movements, including some involving IDPs, is collected by the government. The Federal Service for State Statistics publishes data on forced migrants (including IDPs) associated with violence, which is updated annually. The data is not disaggregated.

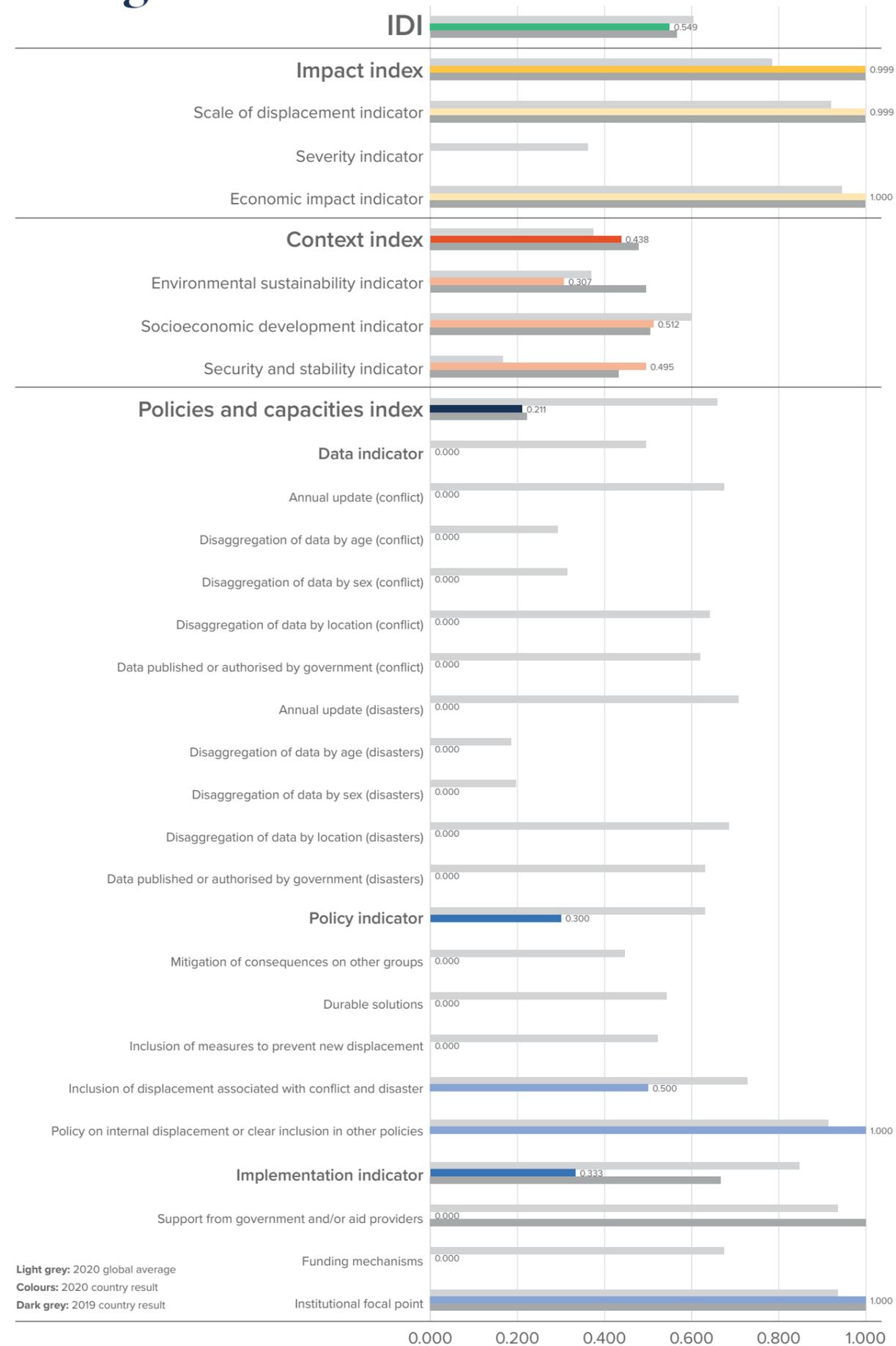
The Ministry of Emergency Situations publishes data on disasters and evacuations, disaggregating it by location, and sometimes age and sex.

### Policies on internal displacement

The Russian Federation adopted a Law on Forcibly Displaced Persons in 1993 which it amended in 1995.<sup>326,327</sup> The law addresses the protection of people displaced by violence and durable solutions, but it does not address displacement as a result of disasters, nor does it contain provisions to prevent future displacement or mitigate consequences on other affected groups.

### Implementation

The Law on Forcibly Displaced Persons identifies the Federal Migration Service as the focal point for addressing internal displacement.<sup>328</sup> It also entails the creation of a dedicated fund for the provision of housing for displaced people.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

An estimated 3,300 new displacements were recorded in Senegal in 2020 as a result of flooding in the western regions in September.<sup>329</sup>

There were an estimated 8,400 IDPs in Senegal as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2020.<sup>330</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in the country.<sup>331</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs for security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>332</sup> Applied to Senegal's population of 10,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$3.7 million, representing 0.02 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 30.70.<sup>333</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.512.<sup>334</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 49.52.<sup>335</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

No national data on IDPs in Senegal has been published.

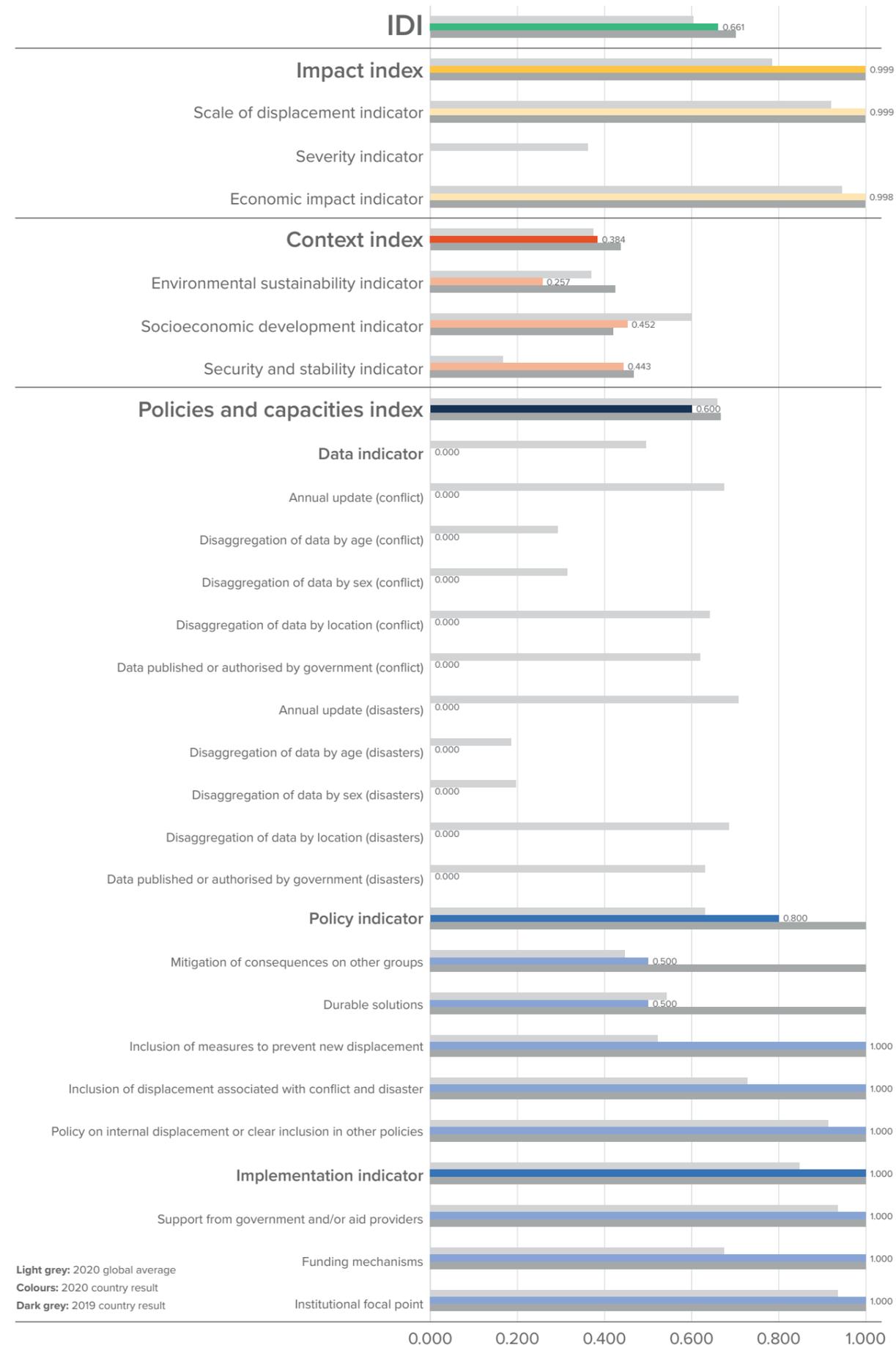
### Policies on internal displacement

Senegal does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement. The 2006 National Adaptation Plan, however, acknowledges that the effects of climate change, such as flooding and coastal erosion, can result in the displacement or temporary relocation of communities.<sup>336</sup> The plan does not include measures to address or prevent displacement, durable solutions, or mitigation of consequences on other affected groups.

The 2004 Ziguinchor Peace Agreement holds that the state shall take the necessary measures for the rehabilitation of displaced people.<sup>337</sup> The peace agreement is not a legal framework, however, and is therefore not reflected in Senegal's IDI.

### Implementation

The Comité National pour la Gestion de la Situation des Réfugiés Rapatriés et Personnes Déplacées is the focal point for addressing internal displacement issues.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

No new displacements were recorded in Sierra Leone in 2020.

There were 5,500 IDPs associated with conflict and violence recorded at the end of 2020.<sup>338</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in Sierra Leone.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>339</sup> Applied to Sierra Leone's population of 5,500 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$2 million, representing 0.05 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 25.70.<sup>340</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.452.<sup>341</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 44.29.<sup>342</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on internal displacement in Sierra Leone.

### Policies on internal displacement

Protection of IDPs affected by conflict is addressed by Sierra Leone's 2001 Resettlement Strategy. This aims to resettle and re-integrate IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants back into their communities.<sup>343</sup> It includes measures to mitigate the consequences of reintegration on resident populations and to achieve durable solutions. Sierra Leone ratified the Kampala Convention in 2010.<sup>344</sup>

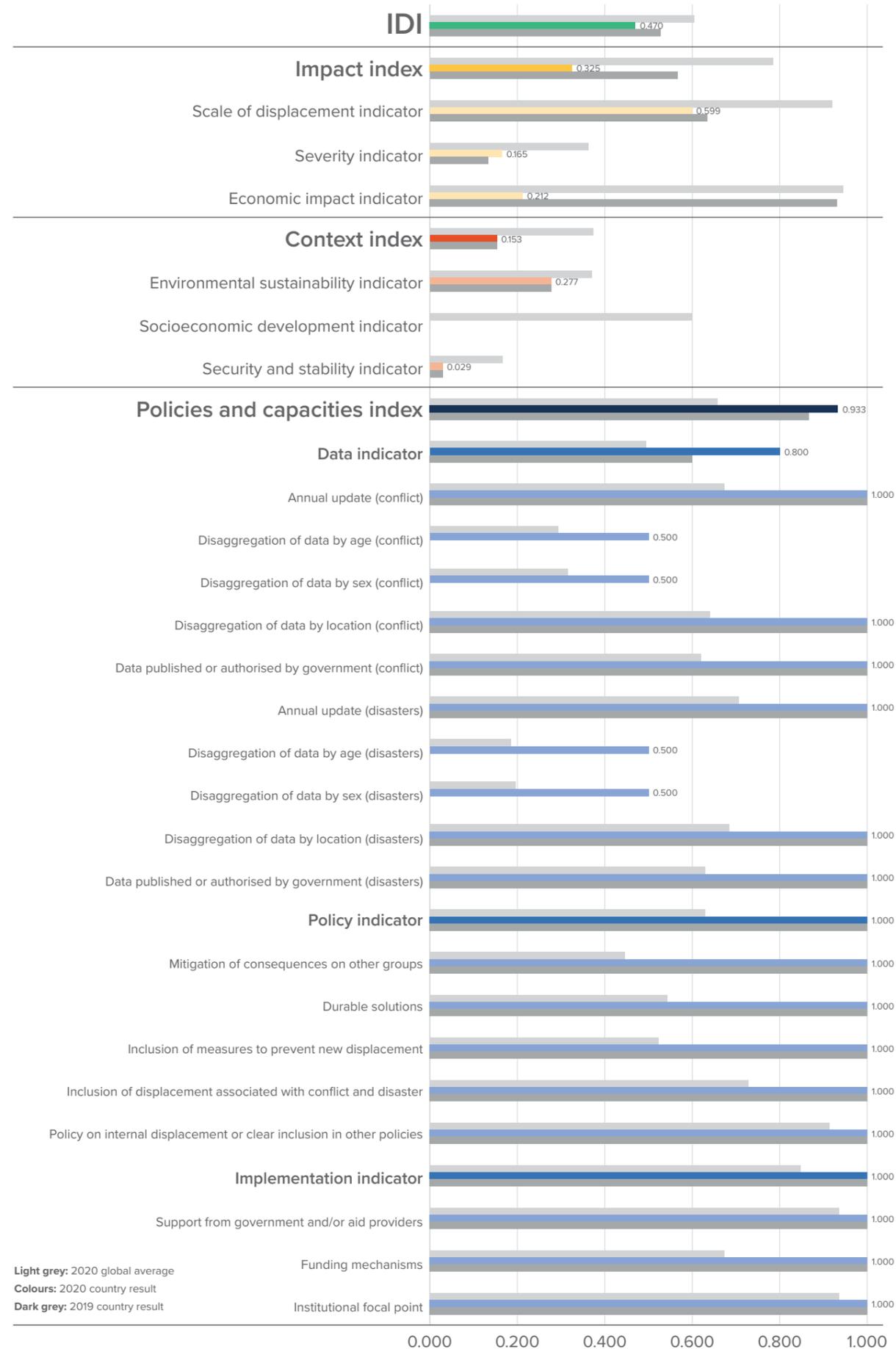
The 2006 Disaster Management Policy acknowledges disasters as a cause of displacement but does not contain measures for durable solutions or to mitigate the consequences on other communities.<sup>345</sup> The government adopted a new National Disaster Management Act in June 2020 and is now working on updating the Disaster Management Policy.<sup>346</sup>

The National Adaptation Plan of Action (2007) recognises displacement resulting from the effects of climate change and identifies displaced people as a vulnerable group in that context.<sup>347</sup>

### Implementation

The National Disaster Management Act (2020) established the National Disaster Management Agency, which is responsible for handling disasters and similar emergencies. The Act also established the National Disaster Management Fund for disaster prevention and response.

The Resettlement Working Group coordinates the implementation of the resettlement strategy.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters, mainly caused by heavy rain and flooding, resulted in just over a million new displacements in Somalia in 2020. There were also 293,000 new displacements associated with conflict and violence during the year, many of which were triggered by clashes with Al-Shabaab.

A total of 2,968,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence were recorded in Somalia at the end of 2020.<sup>348</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Somalia is very high, with exposure to violence, water shortages and overcrowding in IDP settlements.<sup>349</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Somalia in 2020 is estimated at \$1.1 billion, representing 23.6 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>350</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security and livelihoods. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$376.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.66 (2016).<sup>351</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Somalia was not featured in the Human Development Index in 2020.

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 2.86.<sup>352</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network, led by the UN Refugee Agency, publishes data on new displacements associated with conflict and disasters. It is updated regularly and disaggregated by location. Disaggregation by sex and age is not consistently available across all datasets. Data on internal displacement is also obtained from the IDP Working Group, which includes several UN agencies, NGOs and the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics. This data is disaggregated by location.

### Policies on internal displacement

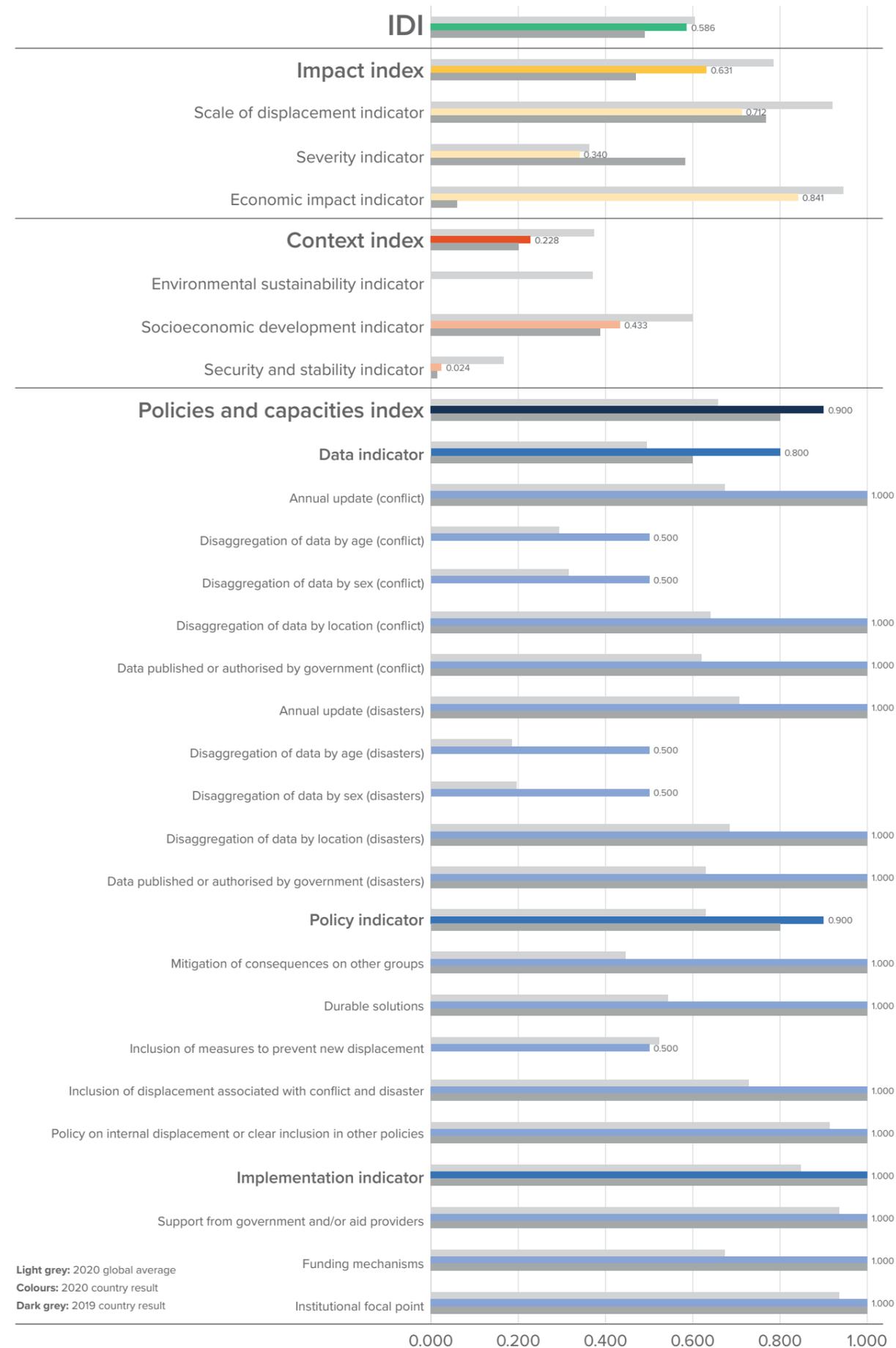
Somalia adopted a comprehensive national policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in November 2019, along with National Eviction Guidelines and an Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs.<sup>353, 354, 355</sup> The policy addresses displacement as a result of both disaster and conflict. It includes measures to prevent new and secondary displacement and mitigate consequences on other groups. It also paves the way for durable solutions. Somalia ratified the Kampala Convention in 2019.<sup>356</sup>

Somalia's National Adaptation Programme of Action recognises IDPs as a group particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.<sup>357</sup> It includes measures to prevent displacement and reduce the risks faced by IDPs and other groups vulnerable to natural disasters. Somaliland and Puntland both have an internal displacement policy and guidelines on displacement.<sup>358, 359</sup>

### Implementation

The Inter-Ministerial Task Force for Refugee-Returnees and IDPs is responsible for the implementation of the policy. The government also launched a Durable Solutions Initiative in 2016, which led to the establishment of an inter-ministerial secretariat in 2019.<sup>360</sup> Somalia's National Commission for IDPs and Refugees and its Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management work on issues related to IDPs.

Somalia had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$784.3 million, funded at 94 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$225.6 million, funded at 39 per cent.<sup>361</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

There were 714,000 new displacements in South Sudan, 443,000 of which were associated with disasters, in 2020. The main cause of disaster displacement was widespread flooding from June to August. Armed conflict and inter-communal violence triggered an additional 271,000 new displacements.

A total of 1.4 million IDPs associated with conflict and violence were living in South Sudan at the end of 2020.<sup>362</sup>

### Severity

The average severity of internal displacement for IDPs in South Sudan is high.<sup>363</sup> Sexual and gender-based violence is still a significant concern.

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in South Sudan was estimated at \$614 million in 2020, representing 5.13 per cent of the country's GDP. The cost of supporting IDPs is estimated at \$399 per person.<sup>364</sup>

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

South Sudan is not featured in the Environmental Performance Index.

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.433.<sup>365</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 2.38.<sup>366</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration, together with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and other partners, collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. The data is disaggregated by location and cause of displacement, and some data is disaggregated by age and sex. The data is updated regularly.

### Policies on internal displacement

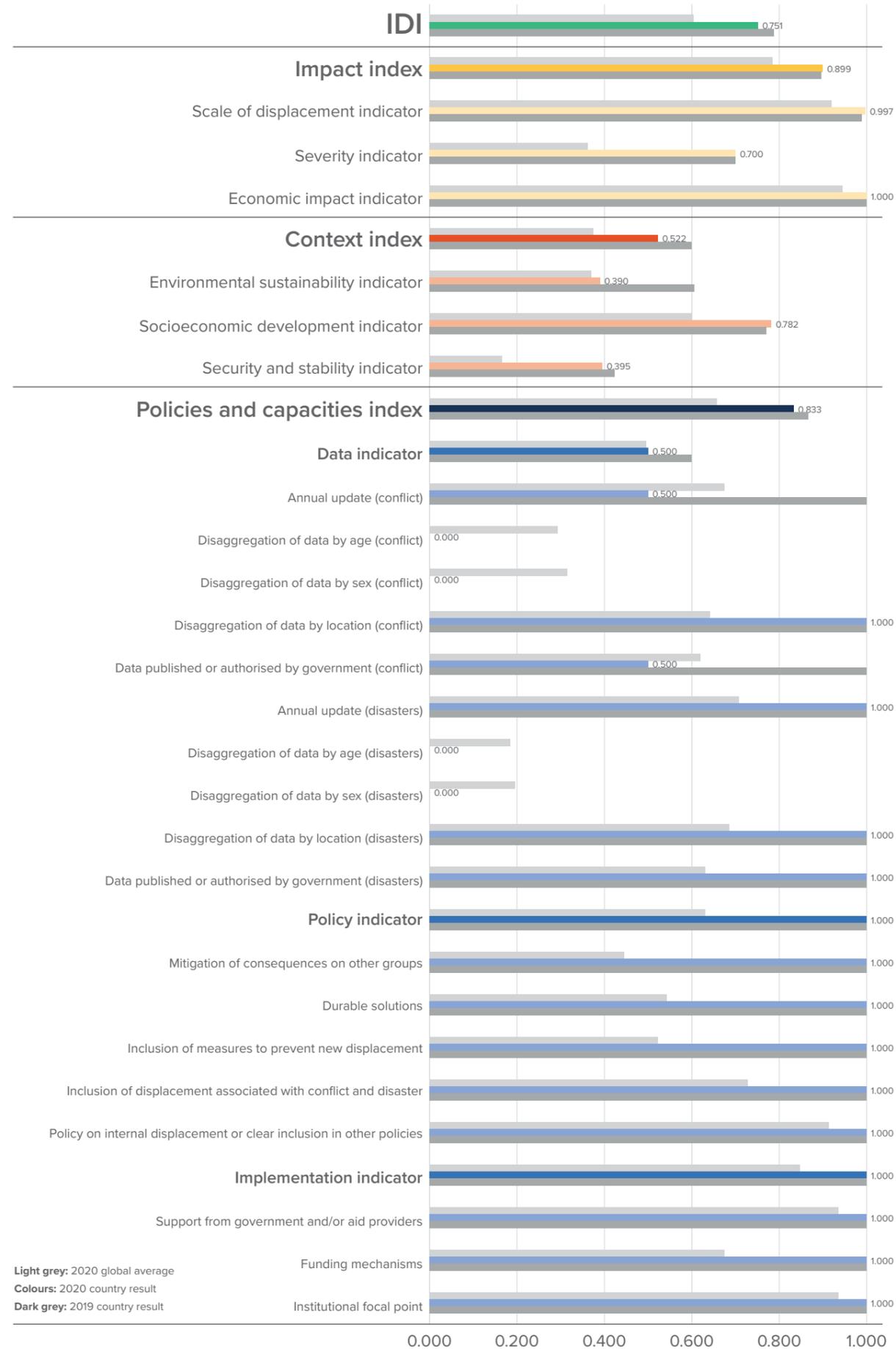
South Sudan adopted a Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons in 2017.<sup>367</sup> The comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disaster and includes measures to promote durable solutions and to mitigate conflicts with host communities. It does not, however, contain mechanisms to prevent displacement. South Sudan ratified the Kampala Convention in 2018.<sup>368</sup>

South Sudan's National Adaptation Plan recognises that IDPs are among the groups most vulnerable to climate change impacts and includes measures to prevent and respond to displacement caused by those impacts.<sup>369</sup>

### Implementation

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management is in charge of the implementation of the framework. Resources from the national budget are allocated for its implementation.

South Sudan had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$1.52 billion, which was funded at 74 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$383 million, funded at 28 per cent.<sup>370</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole cause of displacement in 2020, triggering 19,000 new displacements. The majority of these displacements occurred as a result of Tropical Cyclone Burevi, which hit the country in November. An estimated 27,000 people are still living in displacement following the conclusion of Sri Lanka's 30-year-long civil war in 2009.<sup>371</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Sri Lanka is medium.<sup>372</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>373</sup> Applied to Sri Lanka's population of 29,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$10.7 million, representing 0.01 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 39.00.<sup>374</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.782.<sup>375</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 39.52.<sup>376</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Northern Development and Hindu Religious Affairs is responsible for collecting data on IDPs, refugees and communities affected by conflict, although data on new displacements is only partially complete. The data on displacement associated with conflict is disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

The Disaster Management Centre collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters. The data indicates the number of individuals evacuated and is disaggregated by location but not sex and age.

### Policies on internal displacement

Sri Lanka adopted a National Policy on Durable Solutions for Conflict-Affected Displacement in 2016.<sup>377</sup> The comprehensive policy establishes the rights of IDPs, returnees and others affected by conflict, as well as the rights of those displaced as a result of natural and human-made disasters, climate change and development projects. It includes measures to prevent future displacement, addresses durable solutions and seeks to mitigate consequences on other groups.

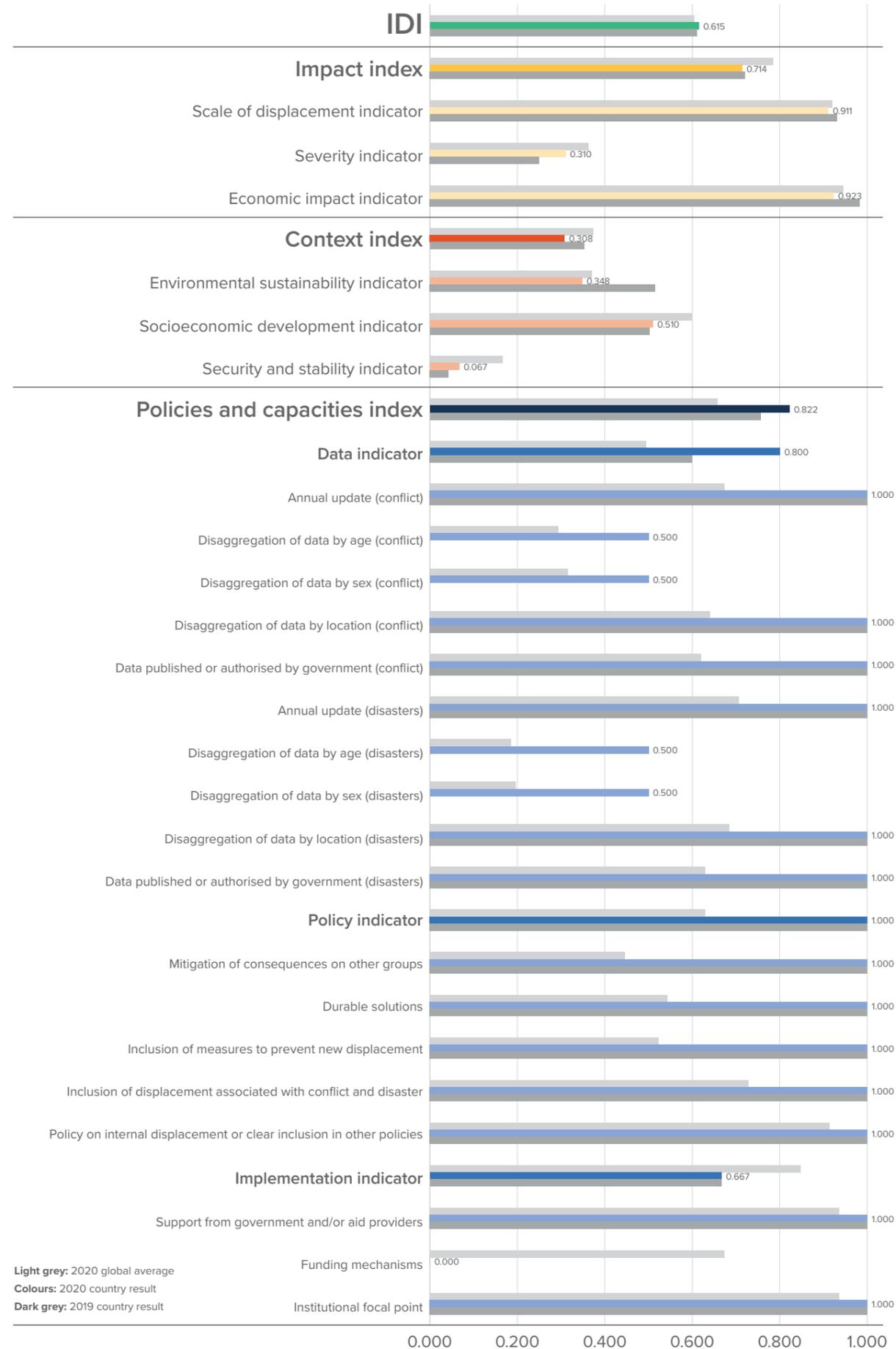
The National Policy on Reconciliation and Coexistence (2017) considers the needs of internally displaced people and seeks to overcome obstacles and promote coexistence under progressive and equal conditions.<sup>378</sup>

The 2010 National Policy on Disaster Management provides the legal basis for disaster risk management in the country and refers to displacement.<sup>379</sup>

Sri Lanka has a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (2016) that acknowledges displacement of people as a result of severe weather events and saltwater intrusion and includes measures to prevent and mitigate this risk.<sup>380</sup>

### Implementation

The Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs is the lead ministry in charge of implementing the Durable Solutions policy, which refers to funding and budgetary allocations. The Ministry of Disaster Management is responsible for the implementation of the disaster management policy.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters triggered 454,000 new displacements in 2020, with unprecedented rainfall causing the worst flooding in more than three decades. Conflict and intercommunal violence were also significant drivers of displacement, with 79,000 new displacements.

A total of 2.3 million IDPs associated with conflict and violence were recorded at the end of 2020.<sup>381</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Sudan is high, with persistent insecurity, unprecedented flooding and the socio-economic effects of Covid-19 negatively affecting IDPs.<sup>382</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impacts of internal displacement in Sudan was estimated at \$850 million in 2020, representing 2.79 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>383</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security and livelihoods. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$311.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 34.80.<sup>384</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.510.<sup>385</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 6.67.<sup>386</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

The government's Humanitarian Aid Commission works closely with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Organization for Migration on the collection and publication of data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters.<sup>387</sup> The data is disaggregated by location but not age and sex and is updated regularly.

### Policies on internal displacement

Sudan adopted a National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons in 2009.<sup>388</sup> It addresses displacement as a result of conflict and disasters, promotes peace and sustainable development within the IDP and host communities, and contains measures to prevent new displacement and facilitate durable solutions. It also establishes the rights of IDPs and the states' responsibility to work in partnership with national and international partners to meet their needs. The October 2020 peace agreement between the transitional government and the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) laid out measures addressing land ownership, reparations for those affected by the conflict, and plans for IDPs' return.<sup>389</sup>

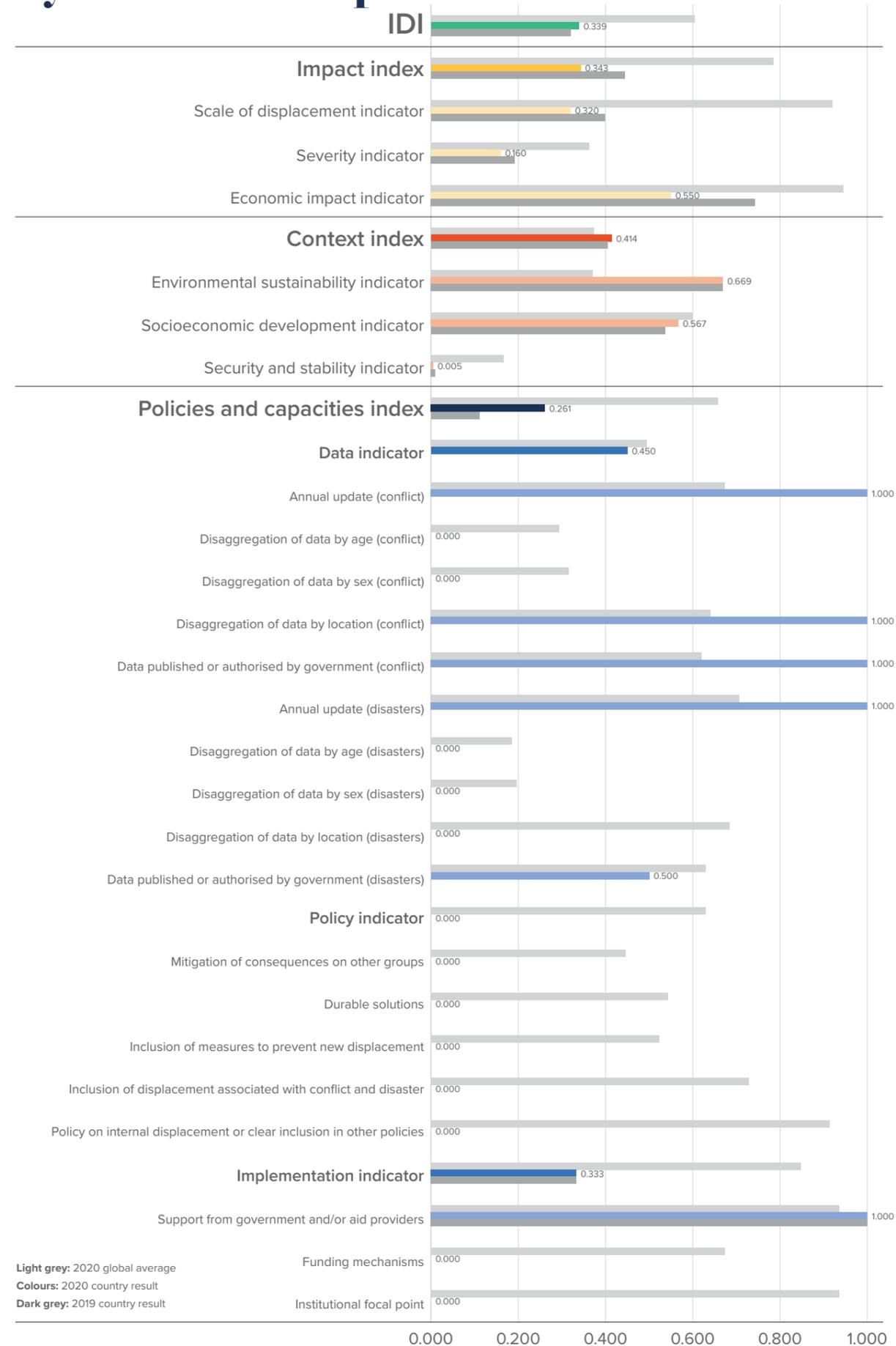
Sudan has a National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007) which recognises displacement as a result of the effects of climate change and extreme weather events.<sup>390</sup> It includes priority activities to address the needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups, such as measures to prevent food insecurity and vulnerability as a result of flooding and subsequent displacement.

### Implementation

The Humanitarian Aid Commission is responsible for coordination of the humanitarian response and has a dedicated unit for IDPs.

Sudan had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$1.35 billion, funded at 56 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$283.5 million, funded at 37 per cent.<sup>391</sup>

# Syrian Arab Republic



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Conflict continued to cause displacement in Syria in 2020, with the offensive on the governorate of Idlib triggering half of the 1.8 million new displacements. There were an additional 25,000 new displacements associated with disasters, mostly due to wildfires along the coast.

A total of 6.6 million IDPs were living in Syria at the end of 2020.<sup>392</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Syria is very high, with IDPs facing insecurity and a lack of livelihoods opportunities.<sup>393</sup>

### Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Syria was estimated at \$5.45 billion in 2020, representing 13.5 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>394</sup> The highest costs were associated with housing and livelihoods. The cost of meeting the needs of one IDP for one year of displacement is estimated at \$830.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 66.91 (2016).<sup>395</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.567.<sup>396</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.48.<sup>397</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement led by the government in Syria. Data on displacement associated with conflict is collected by the IDP Task Force, an initiative led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which compiles data from various sources including OCHA, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, the UN Refugee Agency, and the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme. The data is disaggregated by location and updated regularly.

There is ad hoc data collection on disaster displacement for major events, such as the recent wildfires reported by OCHA and other humanitarian partners. The data is not disaggregated. The lack of systematic, countrywide monitoring of disaster displacement means small-scale disasters often go unreported.

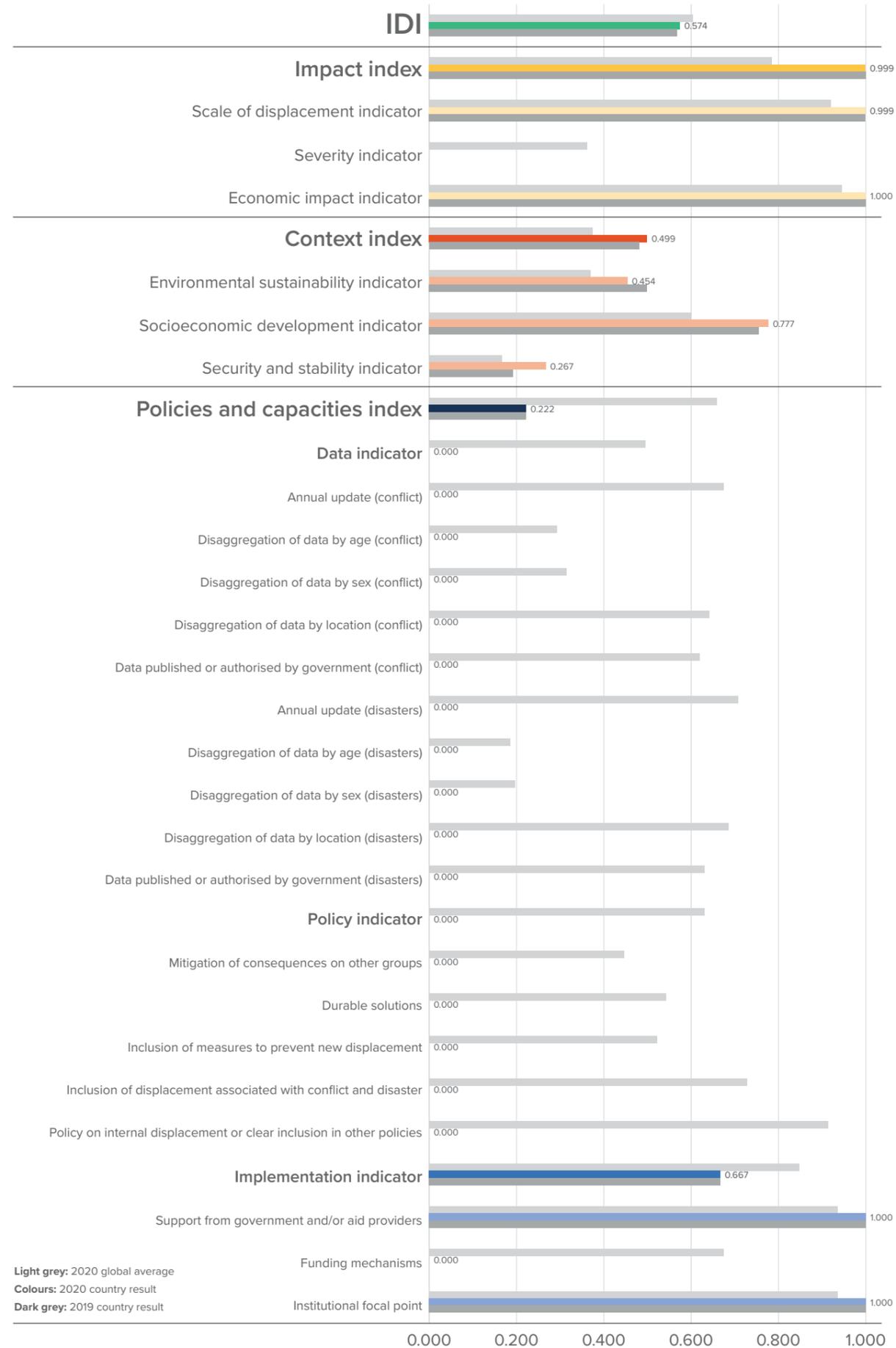
### Policies on internal displacement

Syria does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement and does not include internal displacement in other policies, plans or strategies.

A housing, land and property law, known as Law 10, was passed in April 2018. The legislation, which is intended to expedite the expropriation of land for reconstruction and the "redesign of unauthorised illegal housing areas", took effect in 2019.<sup>398</sup> People's knowledge of the administrative procedures required to claim their property rights tends to be limited, and many IDPs who lost deeds and other documents during their displacement have found it is too late to do so as a result.<sup>399</sup>

### Implementation

Syria had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$3.43 billion, which was 57 per cent funded, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$384.2 million, funded at 48 per cent.<sup>400</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole trigger of new displacements in Thailand, where storms and flooding resulted in 13,000 new displacements in 2020.

There were no new displacements associated with conflict. A total of 41,000 IDPs, however, were still living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2020.<sup>401</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in the country.<sup>402</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>403</sup> Applied to Thailand's population of 41,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$15.2 million, representing 0.003 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 45.40.<sup>404</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.777.<sup>405</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 26.67.<sup>406</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

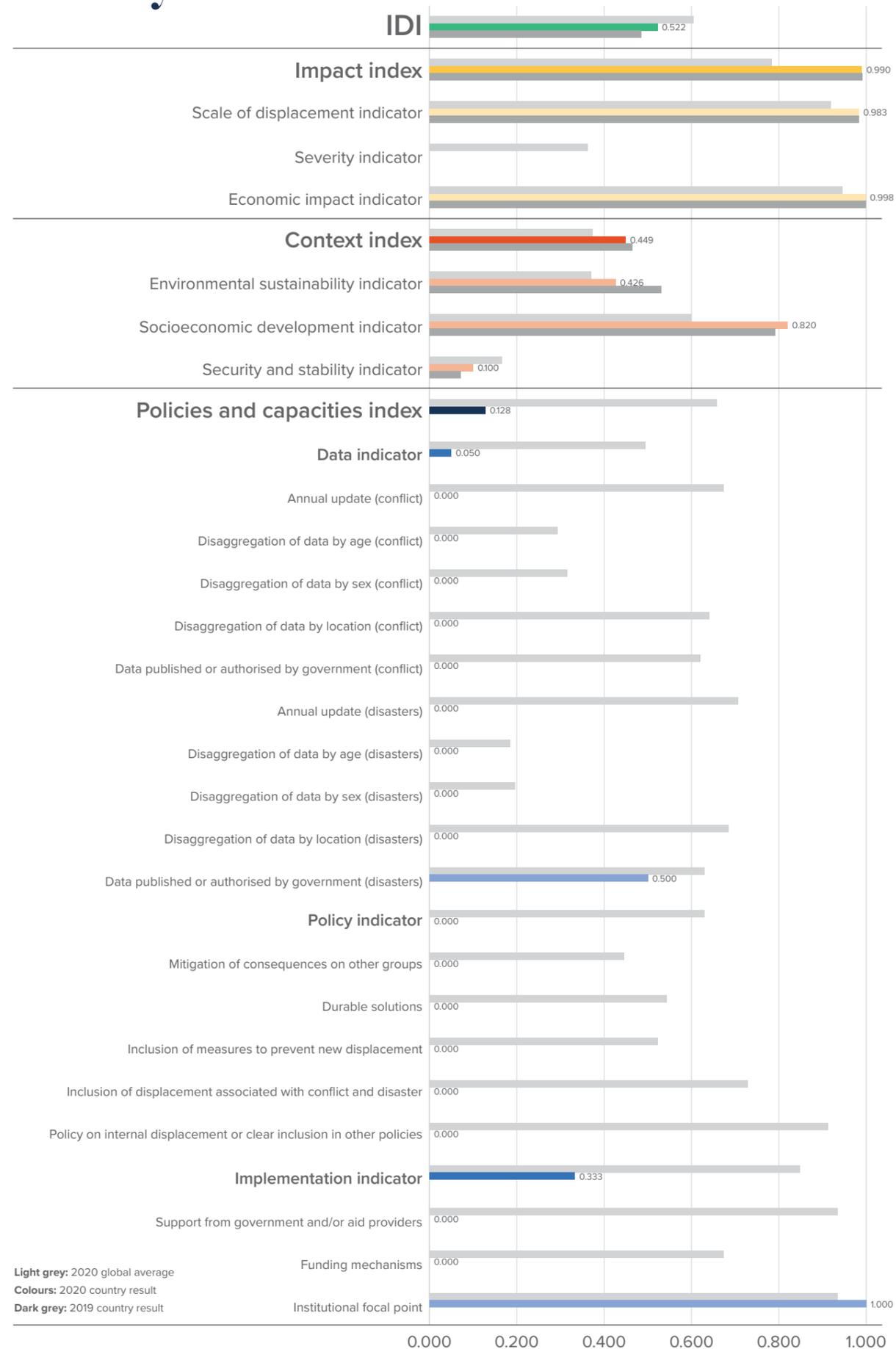
There is currently no system in place to collect data on internal displacement in Thailand.

### Policies on internal displacement

Thailand does not have a dedicated national policy on internal displacement. It adopted a National Disaster Risk Management Plan and a Climate Change Master Plan in 2015.<sup>407, 408</sup> Neither of these, however, refer to internal displacement.

### Implementation

The Ministry of the Interior's Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation provides assistance during disasters.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Earthquakes were the main cause of displacement in Turkey in 2020, triggering the majority of the 41,000 new disaster-related displacements recorded. Floods and wildfires also triggered displacement.

There were an estimated 1.1 million IDPs associated with conflict and violence in Turkey at the end of 2020.<sup>409</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in Turkey.<sup>410</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>411</sup> Applied to Turkey's population of 1,143,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$424 million, representing 0.06 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 42.60.<sup>412</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.820.<sup>413</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.00.<sup>414</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on internal displacement in Turkey. There is some data collection on disaster displacement by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, such as that related to evacuations, but this only provides a partial picture of the number of people displaced by disasters in the country.<sup>415</sup>

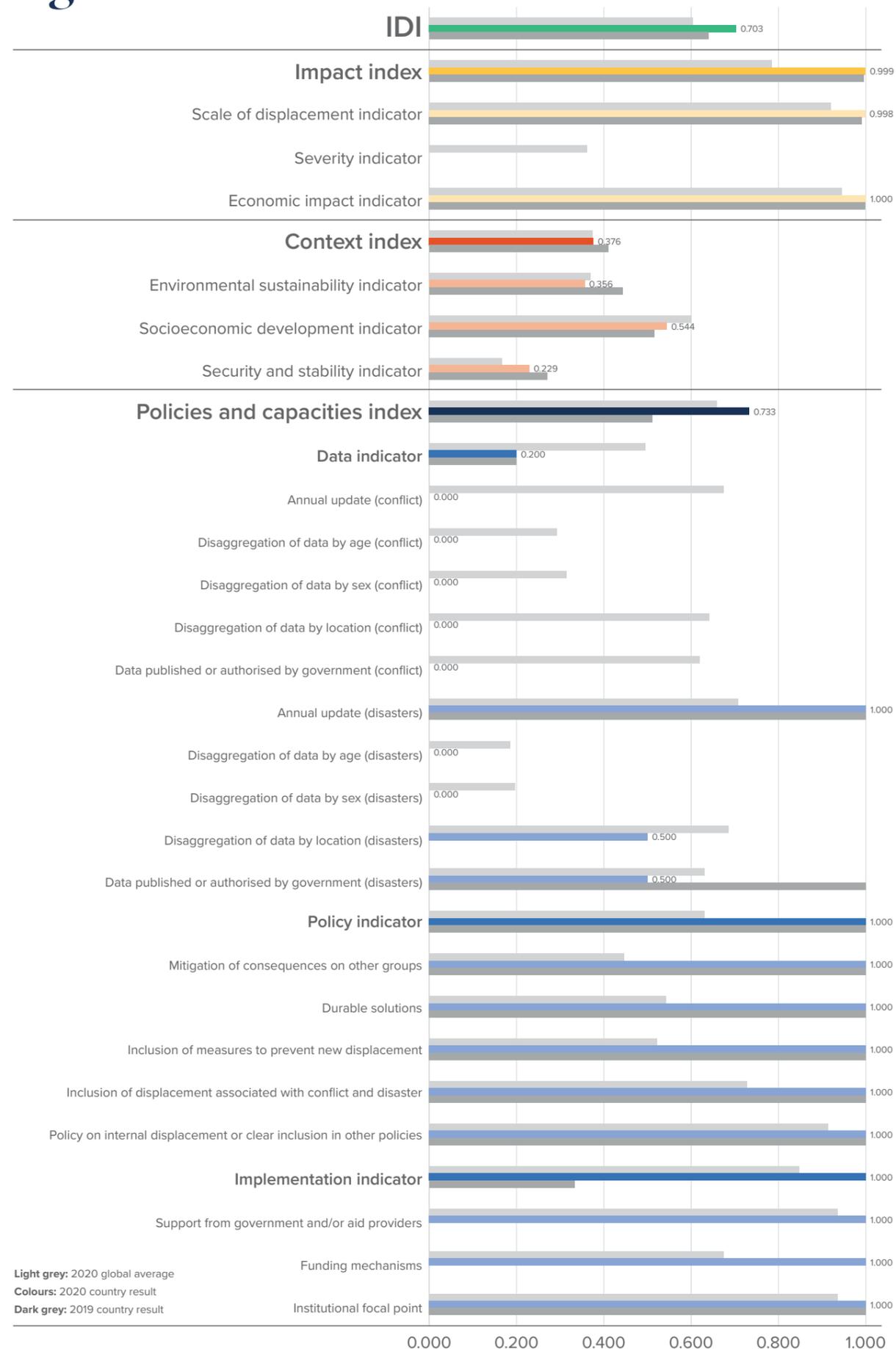
### Policies on internal displacement

There is no dedicated national policy on internal displacement in Turkey, although there is a strategy for South Eastern Anatolia, the Measures on the Issue of Internally Displaced Persons and the Return to Village and Rehabilitation Project in Turkey (2005).<sup>416</sup> This strategy addresses displacement in that region resulting from conflict and disasters and recognises the need for durable solutions. It does not include measures to prevent new displacement or mitigate consequences on other groups. It is restricted to the Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia region and is therefore not included in the calculation of Turkey's IDI.

Turkey has a National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan (2012), a Disaster Management Plan (2015), National Climate Change Strategy 2010-2020 and Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2023.<sup>417, 418, 419</sup> None of these plans or strategies address displacement.

### Implementation

The Ministry of Interior is entrusted with the task of implementing and coordinating the integrated Turkish strategy towards IDPs.



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

Disasters were responsible for 40,000 new displacements in Uganda in 2020, with multiple floods in May and June. Violence caused an additional 79 new displacements.

There were 34,000 IDPs living in Uganda at the end of 2020, 33,000 of whom were displaced by disasters.<sup>420</sup>

### Severity

Lack of data prevented a comprehensive assessment of the severity of internal displacement in Uganda.

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>421</sup> Applied to Uganda's population of 34,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$9.9 million, representing 0.04 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 35.60.<sup>422</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.544.<sup>423</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 22.86.<sup>424</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement associated with conflict in the country. Some local authorities, however, do collect such data. The government has begun working with the International Organization for Migration to harmonize data collection efforts through the promotion and use of the relevant IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix programme tools.

Uganda's National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters and publishes monthly bulletins and an annual state of disaster report that includes data disaggregated by sub-regions. The data is partially complete. This data was collected on an ad hoc basis in 2020, disaggregated by location and partially by sex and age.

### Policies on internal displacement

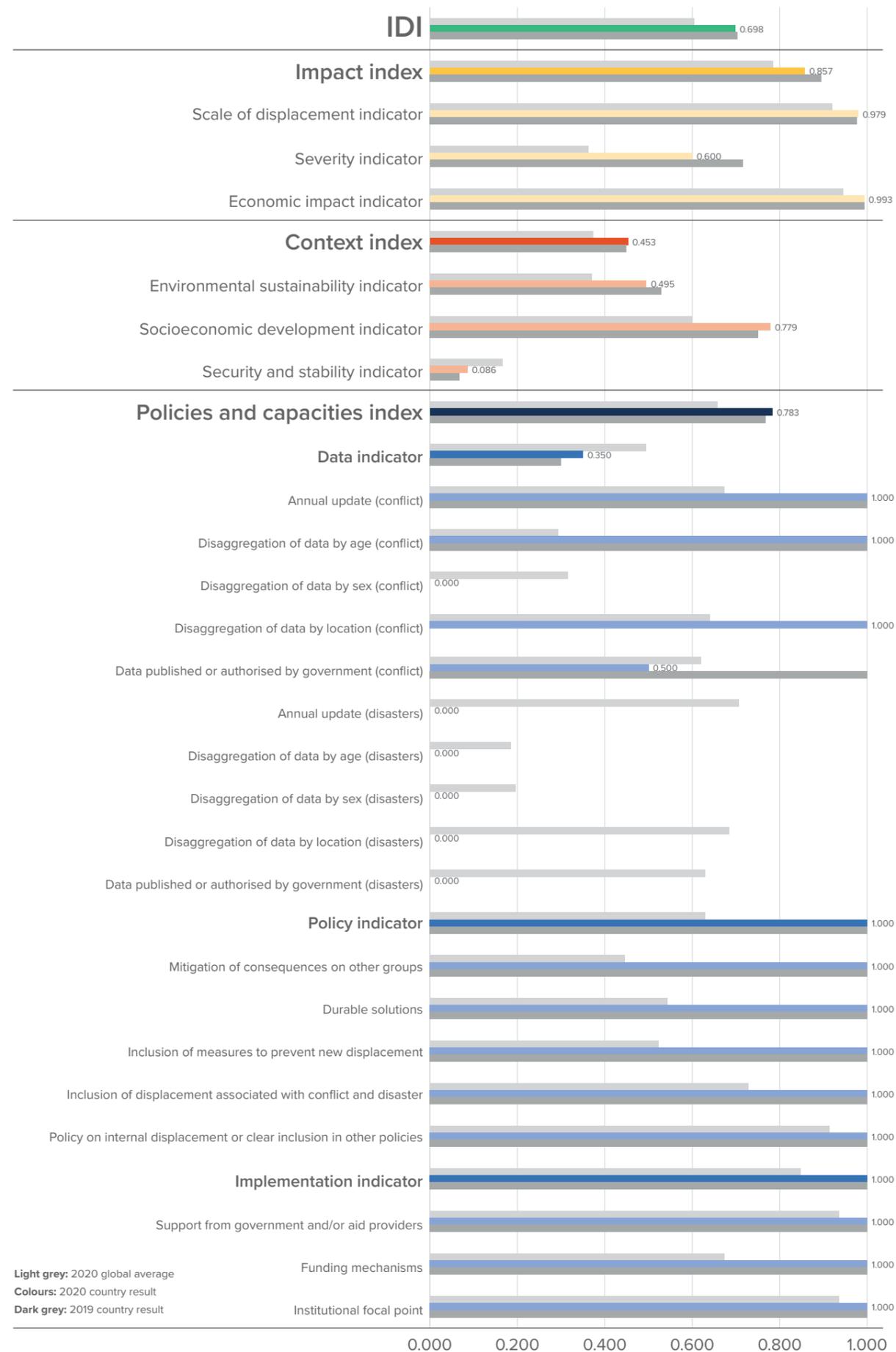
Uganda adopted a National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons in 2004.<sup>425</sup> It addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters and contains measures to prevent new displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate consequences on other groups. Uganda ratified the Kampala Convention in 2010.<sup>426</sup>

The National Disaster Policy (2011) addresses disaster-related displacement and the provision of services and support for those displaced and affected by disasters.<sup>427</sup> The government also passed the National Land Policy in 2013 which protects the property and land rights of IDPs.<sup>428</sup> The National Climate Change Policy (2015)<sup>429</sup> does not address displacement. The National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector (2018), however, does acknowledge displacement as a result of climate change.<sup>430</sup>

### Implementation

The Department for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre are the lead agencies for the protection of and assistance to IDPs.

The government has programmes to assist displaced people who are resettled following disasters, with land and housing support provided. Uganda's Public Finance Management Act establishes a national emergency fund to finance the response to disasters. This totals 1.5 per cent of the government's appropriated annual budget of the previous year.<sup>431</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

There were more than 734,000 IDPs in Ukraine at the end of 2020.<sup>432</sup>

An estimated 2,000 new displacements were recorded in 2020, associated with disasters that resulted from wildfires and floods, and 74 new displacements associated with conflict.<sup>433</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Ukraine is medium, with a lack of livelihood opportunities and restrictions on movement across the contact line between government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas.<sup>434</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>435</sup> Applied to Ukraine's population of 734,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$248 million, representing 0.22 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.50.<sup>436</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.779.<sup>437</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 8.57.<sup>438</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

Ukraine's ministry of social policy maintains a database of people displaced by conflict. This database does not, however, cover the entire territory. The data is disaggregated by age and updated regularly. Data on displacement associated with disasters is not available.

### Policies on internal displacement

Ukraine adopted the Law on Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of IDPs in 2014 and amended it in March 2015.<sup>439</sup> The law covers internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters and includes measures to prevent new displacement and promote durable solutions.

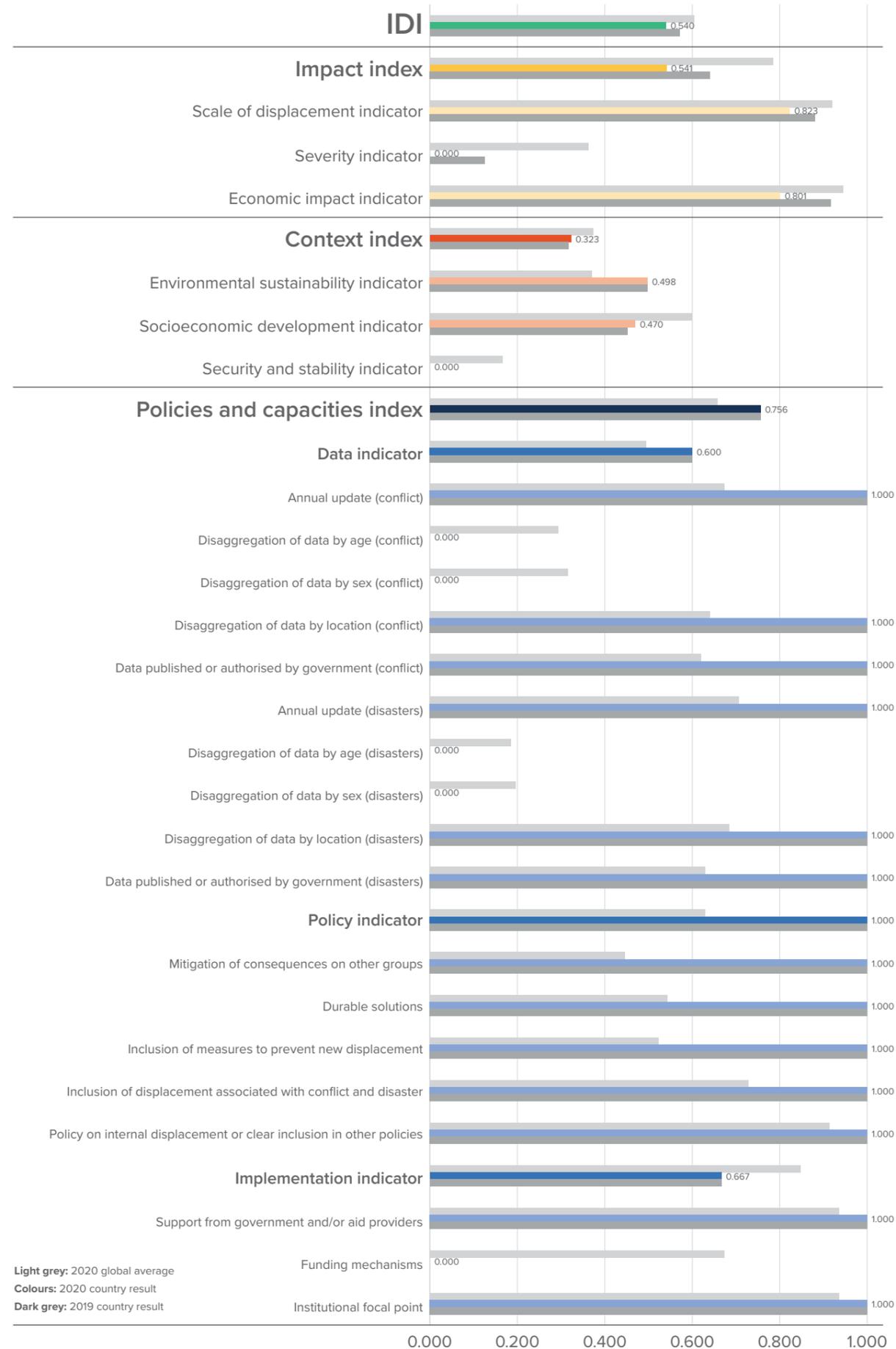
The government in 2017 adopted a Strategy on Integration of IDPs and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020. This was followed in 2018 by an action plan for its implementation.<sup>440</sup> These measures promote the rights and freedoms of IDPs and are designed to foster social cohesion and eliminate discrimination against them. An updated strategy for the period from 2021 to 2023 was published in October 2020 for public discussion.<sup>441</sup>

### Implementation

The Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs is responsible for implementing the Strategy and Action Plan for Integration of IDPs and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020.

The State Emergency Service of Ukraine responds to disasters.

Ukraine had a humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$157.8 million, funded at 55 per cent, as well as a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$46.9 million, funded at 85 per cent.<sup>442</sup>



Light grey: 2020 global average  
 Colours: 2020 country result  
 Dark grey: 2019 country result

## Impact

### Scale of displacement

A particularly strong rainy season caused flooding across Yemen in 2020, triggering 223,000 new displacements. The ongoing conflict caused at least an additional 143,000 new displacements.

A total of 3.6 million IDPs associated with conflict were estimated to be living in Yemen at the end of 2020. An estimated 223,000 were displaced by disasters at year's end.<sup>443</sup>

### Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Yemen is very high, with severe food insecurity and the impacts of Covid-19 worsening the situation.<sup>444</sup>

### Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$371 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>445</sup> Applied to Yemen's population of 3,858,000 IDPs at the end of 2020, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$1.43 billion, representing 6.34 per cent of the country's GDP.

## Context

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.79 (2016).<sup>446</sup>

### Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.470.<sup>447</sup>

### Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.<sup>448</sup>

## Policies and capacities

### Data on IDPs

Data on displacement associated with conflict and disasters is collected by the International Organization for Migration. The data is disaggregated by location and driver of displacement and is updated regularly. The internationally recognised government and the de-facto authorities in the north also collect displacement data, although this data is currently difficult to validate.

### Policies on internal displacement

The National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement in the Republic of Yemen was adopted by the government in 2013.<sup>449</sup> The policy addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster and includes measures to prevent future displacement. It also addresses durable solutions and includes measures to support host communities.

### Implementation

The Executive Unit for Internal Displaced Persons in the Council of Ministers is the focal point for implementation of the policy. No dedicated funding mechanism is identified. The policy remains largely unimplemented, the result of significant shortfalls in terms of resources and capacities, and the escalation since 2014 of conflict, which has led to a deepening divide between the country's different administrations.<sup>450</sup>

Yemen's humanitarian response plan for 2020 had a budget of \$3 billion, which was funded at 54.4 per cent. There was also a Covid-19 response plan with a budget of \$385.7 million, funded at 70 per cent.<sup>451</sup>

The Internal Displacement Index (IDI) provides a new way to monitor progress on addressing the complex phenomenon of internal displacement in a globally comparable manner. As such, the IDI enables a more comprehensive understanding of how internal displacement can be reduced and its negative impacts mitigated, while also showing how countries expend effort and investment towards durable solutions.

The first IDI report, published in 2020, provided a baseline assessment of the drivers and impacts of internal displacement in 46 countries and of their governments' efforts in addressing the issue. This second report, capturing the state of affairs at the end of 2020, demonstrates that significant progress is still to be made.

A key challenge in 2020 and beyond is the considerable impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the health, wellbeing and economic security of IDPs. While this report has already captured some of the impacts of the pandemic during 2020, the longer-term consequences are still to be determined. Many IDPs have suffered significantly from the closure of schools and the introduction of movement restrictions that have curbed income-generating activities, increasing food insecurity. As the world continues to fight the virus into 2021, while trying to recover from its economic impacts, it is important that IDPs are included in countries' plans for recovery so as not to be left behind.

The impacts of climate change are expected to worsen over the coming decade, causing extreme weather events to occur more frequently and with greater intensity, while also driving increased competition for diminishing natural resources and sparking potential conflict.<sup>452</sup> This, coupled with the increasingly protracted nature of conflict, mean the main drivers of displacement are likely to persist in many countries for some time to come, and the scale of displacement could continue to grow. It is therefore critical that robust efforts are made to prevent and respond to

displacement, while monitoring progress to guide prioritisation of resources, inform better policies and ultimately achieve durable solutions for IDPs.

As with all composite indices, the IDI merely provides an entry point into a complex phenomenon. The analysis presented in this report is based on information that is available publicly and in a standardised way across all the countries assessed. As such, it should be complemented with more granular information at the national and sub-national levels, and more in-depth research into the drivers and impacts of displacement in each context. The IDI's methodology can be adapted at the country level to match national priorities and resources and help guide governments and their partners in addressing internal displacement more effectively.<sup>453</sup>

This report presents the second iteration of the Internal Displacement Index (IDI). It applies to 46 countries a methodology that was developed by IDMC through broad consultation with technical experts and published in March 2019.<sup>454</sup>

The conceptual framework highlights the linkages between contextual drivers and aggravating factors of displacement. These include socioeconomic development, environmental sustainability, security and stability, the impacts of displacement and the actions governments and their partners take to prevent and respond to the issue.

The IDI is applied only to countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement.

Results for each country were obtained through extensive review of publicly available policies, humanitarian response plans, reports and datasets, as well as exchanges with technical experts. Sources used for each indicator are listed in the country narratives and in this methodological annex.

The value for each indicator was established on the basis of information IDMC was able to access in time for the publication of this report. For this edition specifically, values reflect the situation in the country in 2020. The IDI is intended to be updated regularly.

## Selection of indicators

The IDI builds on existing data sources and indicators on internal displacement and related areas. As data availability and quality improves over the years, the methodology will be further refined.

The indicators that form the IDI were selected based on their relevance and on the availability of quality data across countries and over time.

For the IDI to be comparable across countries, it uses information available at the international level in a standardised format. Databases from multilateral organisations and international data initiatives are best suited for this purpose. For this reason, a number of composite indicators from well-established international data sets or indexes are used.

The IDI brings together indicators on the impacts of internal displacement, on the socioeconomic, environmental and political context, and on national policies and capacities to prevent and address it. They are grouped in three categories.

## Impact indicators

When an event such as a natural hazard or a conflict exacerbates the pre-existing vulnerabilities of a population, displacement can occur. The impacts of an internal displacement crisis vary depending on the number of people affected, the severity of their situation and the duration of their displacement. The IDI measures these impacts through the relative scale of displacement, a severity assessment and estimates of the economic impact of the crisis.

## Scale of displacement

IDMC measures the scale of internal displacement based on the number of new displacements associated with conflicts and disasters and on the number of IDPs associated with conflicts. These figures are published every year by IDMC in the Global Report on Internal Displacement and are available on its Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD).<sup>455</sup> The figures used in this report are those for 2020.

The number of IDPs associated with conflict is reported by IDMC as a stock figure, taken at 31 December of each year. It indicates how many people are internally displaced on



that date and includes people displaced from all periods, from a few days up to several decades ago. The current methodology does not include IDPs associated with disaster in the scale indicator. It will, however, be considered in future iterations of the IDI.<sup>456</sup>

The number of IDPs is expressed as a percentage of the country's population and normalized to arrive at a value between 0 and 1 as for all indicators, where 1 is the best-case scenario and 0 the worst-case scenario.

The aspirational value is for 0 per cent of a country's population to be internally displaced. The highest proportion ever recorded by IDMC was in 2014, when 37.4 per cent of Syria's population were IDPs. Based on this record, a value of 40 per cent of a country's population living in internal displacement is used for normalization, assuming that for all countries, the number of IDPs should represent between 0 and 40 per cent of the population.

$$\frac{\text{Country's value} - 40}{0 - 40} = \text{IDPs indicator}$$

The number of new displacements accounts for every movement a person has had to make because of a crisis: One IDP can be forced to move several times, each of which will be documented as a separate displacement. This figure is reported by IDMC as the total number of new displacements recorded from 1 January to 31 December of each year. It is available both for conflicts and disasters.

The number of new conflict and disaster displacements for each country are added up and applied to the country's population, before being normalized to arrive at a value between 0 and 1 as for all indicators, where 1 is the best-case scenario and 0 the worse-case scenario.

The aspirational value is 0 for countries with no new displacements. The highest level recorded by IDMC was in 2013, when the number of new displacements in the Central African Republic represented 21.1 per cent of its population. Based on this record, a value of 25 is used for normalization, assuming that for all countries, the number of new displacements should represent between 0 and 25 per cent of the population.

$$\frac{\text{Country's value} - 25}{0 - 25} = \text{New displacements indicator}$$

Final values for the scale of displacement indicator are expressed between 0 and 1 as the arithmetic average of the IDPs indicator and the new displacements indicator. In the case of a country where these values are respectively 0.8 and 0.3, the scale of displacement indicator would be:

$$(0.8+0.3) / 2 = 0.55$$

In the case of disasters, pre-emptive evacuations are included in the number of new displacements. Pre-emptive evacuations are a lifesaving measure illustrating a government's capacity to address disasters. They are also, however, the result of the population's exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards. Countries where large-scale pre-emptive evacuations have significantly increased the number of new displacements and therefore lowered the indicator's score are highlighted in the country narrative.

Another caveat is that in cases where countries have recently invested in improving their data collection system, or otherwise increased the number of recorded displacements or IDPs because of additional engagement or resources, the increased figures impact the indicator negatively.

### Severity

The severity assessment's methodology is based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework on durable solutions for IDPs and presented in more details in a dedicated publication.<sup>457</sup>

The methodology estimates the extent to which IDPs can access safety and security, livelihoods, housing, services, documentation, family reunification, public affairs, remedies and justice.

The severity assessment rates the situation in each of these areas using a standardized set of 16 questions and a rating system. These questions are answered by IDMC's monitoring experts with support from experts in the relevant countries and using secondary data analysis. The values are then combined into an arithmetic average and serve as the severity indicator for the IDI.

The detailed results of the severity assessments undertaken for this report have been published separately and can be used as a reference for this part of the IDI.<sup>458</sup>

## Economic impact

IDMC published an original methodology in 2019 to estimate the economic impacts of internal displacement.<sup>459</sup> The methodology uses publicly available information on the cost of meeting IDPs' needs for shelter, security, primary healthcare and temporary education, as well as estimates of their lost income. Most of this information comes from the humanitarian response plans and humanitarian needs overviews coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and from the World Bank's databases.

The methodology assesses these costs and losses per IDP for one year of displacement. The average across all countries assessed in 2020 was \$371 per IDP. This average is multiplied by the number of IDPs in each country to estimate the total economic impact of internal displacement at the country level.

For Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, country-specific information was available to estimate a more precise cost per IDP. This cost was then used instead of the average value of \$371. Such instances and the related cost used to estimate the total economic impact in the country are highlighted in the relevant country narratives.

The total economic impact estimated for each country is expressed as a percentage of the country's GDP. The percentage of GDP is then normalized to arrive at a value between 0 and 1 as for all indicators, where 1 is the best-case scenario and 0 the worse-case scenario.

The aspirational value is 0, for countries experiencing no economic impact from internal displacement. The highest estimate made by IDMC is 11 per cent of the Central African Republic's GDP. Based on this record, an economic impact of internal displacement representing 15 per cent of GDP is used for normalization, assuming that for all countries, values should range between 0 and 15.

$$\frac{\text{Country's value} - 15}{0 - 15} = \text{Economic impacts indicator}$$

## Context indicators

Research by IDMC and others has shown that the level of internal displacement in a country is correlated with environmental factors, socioeconomic development and security. Investments in environmental sustainability, inclusive and sustainable development, peace and stability can limit the likelihood, scale and impacts of internal displacement. The IDI accounts for this factor using three indicators for environmental sustainability, socioeconomic development, security and political stability. All three are composite indices produced by internationally recognised institutions.

### Environmental sustainability

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) published by Yale and Colombia universities and the World Economic Forum measures the effectiveness of national policies on environmental health and ecosystem vitality. It is produced every two years for 180 countries and serves as the environmental sustainability indicator for the IDI.

### Socioeconomic development

The Human Development Index produced annually by the UN Development Programme brings together indicators on income, health and education. It provides a more comprehensive measure of socioeconomic development than any single indicator and serves as the socioeconomic development indicator for the IDI.

### Security and political stability

The World Bank publishes information on political stability and the absence of violence in 200 countries as part of its research programme on Worldwide Governance Indicators. Using data from external sources, including academia, civil society and multilateral organisations, this index measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. It is updated annually. The political stability and absence of violence index of the Worldwide Governance Indicators is used for the computation of the IDI.

## Policies and capacities

Policies and capacities indicators represent the commitments, resources, plans and strategies designed by governments to prevent internal displacement and reduce its negative consequences. The IDI measures these institutional efforts by considering the publication or use by a government of quality data regarding internal displacement, and the existence and implementation of comprehensive policies on internal displacement.

### Data on internal displacement

The publication of data on IDPs by a national government is an indication of its commitment and ability to address the issue in a transparent and coordinated way. When governments are unable to collect and publish this information themselves, they can authorise and use data produced by other institutions such as the International Organization for Migration's (IOM's) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This indicator is intended to assess whether a government acknowledges internal displacement as an issue that requires data in order for it to be solved and authorises the publication of data on the number of IDPs.

This indicator is rated by IDMC between 0 and 1 based on a checklist of 10 requirements with equal weight. Each element of the checklist is scored as either 1-yes, 0.5-partially or 0-no.

1. The government publishes or endorses data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of disasters;
2. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of disasters is disaggregated by location at the sub-national level;
3. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of disasters is disaggregated by gender;
4. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of disasters is disaggregated by age;
5. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of disasters is updated at least annually;
6. The government publishes or endorses data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of conflict or violence;

7. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of conflict or violence is disaggregated by location at the sub-national level;
8. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of conflict or violence is disaggregated by gender;
9. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of conflict or violence is disaggregated by age;
10. Data on the number of people internally displaced in the context of conflict or violence is updated at least annually.

### National policies

Another indication of a government's commitment to address internal displacement is the existence of dedicated policies, frameworks, strategies or plans.

This indicator is rated by IDMC based on the checklist of requirements below. The first criteria is scored between 0 and 1, while the remaining four are scored as 0.5 points for inclusion of disasters or conflict, or 1.0 for inclusion of both:

1. Existence of a dedicated national policy on internal displacement or clear inclusion of internal displacement in broader policies, including national development plans or disaster risk reduction strategies;
2. Inclusion of internal displacement associated with both disasters and conflict or violence in these policies;
3. Inclusion of measures to prevent new internal displacements related to both conflict and disasters in these policies;
4. Inclusion of measures to ensure durable solutions for IDPs related to both conflict and disasters in these policies;
5. Inclusion of measures to mitigate the negative consequences of internal displacement related to both conflict and disasters on other groups, including communities of refuge and origin.

### Implementation capacity

National policies on internal displacement are not always accompanied by the necessary resources for implementation. This point is measured by the third indicator on implementation capacity.

Implementation capacity is rated by IDMC between 0 and 1 based on the following checklist of requirements with equal weight:

1. A dedicated public entity is in charge of dealing with internal displacement at the national level;
2. Public funds are allocated to the implementation of national policies on internal displacement;
3. IDPs can access support from the government or other aid providers.

## Computing the Internal Displacement Index

The IDI is made up of three indices, the policies and capacities index, the context index and the impact index. The values for all three indices are set between 0 and 1, with 1 the best and 0 the worst situation. The three indices are allocated equal weight in the calculation of the IDI.

### Impact index

The impact index is made up of three values: the scale of displacement, the severity assessment and the estimated economic impact. All are expressed between 0 and 1 as explained above.

Values for all three indicators are given equal weight and aggregated using an arithmetic average.

(Scale of displacement + Severity assessment + Economic impact) / 3 = Impact index

### Context index

The context index is made up of three values: environmental sustainability, socioeconomic development and security and political stability.

The IDI's environmental sustainability indicator is based on the Environmental Performance Index's values, expressed

between 0 and 100. They are divided by 100 and expressed as a value between 0 and 1 as all IDI indicators.

The IDI's socioeconomic development indicator is based on the Human Development Index developed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and expressed as values between 0 and 1.

The security and political stability indicator is based on the Political Stability and Absence of Violence Index in the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators. It is expressed as values ranging from 0 to 1.

Values for all three indices are given equal weight and aggregated using an arithmetic average.

(Environmental Performance Index + Human Development Index + Political Stability and Absence of Violence index) / 3 = Context index

### Policies and capacities index

The policies and capacities index is made up of three indicators of equal weight on the publication or use of quality data on IDPs, the existence of comprehensive national policies on internal displacement and the existence of means to implement them.

Values for these three indicators are given equal weight and aggregated using an arithmetic average.

(Data value + Policy value + Implementation value) / 3 = Policies & capacities index

### Aggregating policies and capacities, context and impact indices

The values of the policies and capacities, context and impact indices are then averaged into the Internal Displacement Index using arithmetic mean and equal weight.

(Policies and Capacities index + Context index + Impact index) / 3 = Internal Displacement Index



**Table 1: Internal Displacement Index**

The table below presents the overall IDI scores for each country based on the situation in 2020 and 2019. Higher scores show a better overall situation in the country. The

overall IDI score includes results for three categories: impacts, context and policies and capacities, the detailed results of which are presented in the following tables 2 to 4.

Country	IDI (2020 values)	IDI (2019 values)	Country	IDI (2020 values)	IDI (2019 values)
Afghanistan	0.615	0.629	Mali	0.615	0.540
Azerbaijan	0.676	0.666	Mexico	0.587	0.696
Bangladesh	0.572	0.604	Mozambique	0.554	0.486
Benin	0.498	0.486	Myanmar	0.545	0.547
Burkina Faso	0.621	0.667	Niger	0.599	0.659
Burundi	0.644	0.600	Nigeria	0.613	0.677
Cameroon	0.571	0.606	Pakistan	0.546	0.495
CAR	0.501	0.465	Papua New Guinea	0.673	0.665
Chad	0.447	0.516	Peru	0.815	0.836
Colombia	0.691	0.686	Philippines	0.686	0.677
Côte d'Ivoire	0.591	0.553	Russian Federation	0.726	0.774
DRC	0.595	0.541	Senegal	0.549	0.566
Egypt	0.623	0.655	Sierra Leone	0.661	0.701
Ethiopia	0.590	0.529	Somalia	0.470	0.528
Georgia	0.688	0.715	South Sudan	0.586	0.490
Ghana	N/A	0.640	Sri Lanka	0.751	0.788
Guatemala	0.586	0.454	Sudan	0.615	0.610
Honduras	0.561	0.600	Syrian Arab Republic	0.339	0.320
India	0.595	0.587	Thailand	0.574	0.568
Indonesia	0.741	0.749	Turkey	0.522	0.485
Iraq	0.606	0.638	Uganda	0.703	0.639
Kenya	0.685	0.641	Ukraine	0.698	0.703
Libya	0.505	0.487	Yemen, Rep.	0.540	0.571

**Table 2: Impact index**

The impact index is the average of three indicators: scale of displacement, severity, and economic impact. The scale of internal displacement is measured as the number of IDPs and the number of new displacements in a country, compared to the country's population. The severity assessment measures the needs of IDPs in terms of security, access to livelihoods, housing, services, documentation, family reunification, public affairs, and justice.

The economic impacts assess the amount that would be needed to meet all of the IDPs' most pressing needs in terms of primary healthcare, access to shelter, education, security, and livelihoods, compared to the country's GDP. In the case of countries where data on these costs is not available, the international average cost per IDP of \$371 is used. Higher values indicate better conditions.

Country	Scale of displacement		Severity		Economic impact		Impact index	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Afghanistan	0.863	0.866	0.165	0.250	0.933	0.863	0.654	0.660
Azerbaijan	0.893	0.957	0.815	0.815	0.989	0.991	0.899	0.921
Bangladesh	0.943	0.996	0.535	0.533	0.998	0.998	0.825	0.842
Benin	0.998	0.995	N/A	N/A	1.000	1.000	0.999	0.997
Burkina Faso	0.885	0.992	0.135	0.000	0.917	0.996	0.645	0.663
Burundi	0.989	0.987	0.435	0.483	0.995	0.990	0.806	0.820
Cameroon	0.935	0.929	0.160	0.158	0.968	0.982	0.688	0.690
CAR	0.686	0.612	0.000	0.000	0.723	0.485	0.469	0.366
Chad	0.956	0.992	0.200	0.188	0.964	0.980	0.706	0.720
Colombia	0.872	0.846	0.600	0.360	0.992	0.996	0.822	0.734
Côte d'Ivoire	0.984	0.985	0.500	0.667	0.993	0.992	0.826	0.881
DRC	0.871	0.908	0.150	0.150	0.931	0.908	0.651	0.655
Egypt	1.000	0.998	0.540	N/A	1.000	1.000	0.847	0.999
Ethiopia	0.937	0.916	0.185	0.208	0.981	0.982	0.701	0.702
Georgia	0.905	0.906	0.890	0.890	0.978	0.980	0.924	0.925
Ghana	N/A	0.995	N/A	0.285	N/A	1.000	N/A	0.760
Guatemala	0.945	0.979	0.400	0.335	0.996	0.997	0.780	0.770
Honduras	0.780	0.971	0.350	0.365	0.988	0.991	0.706	0.776
India	0.994	0.995	0.480	0.473	1.000	1.000	0.825	0.823
Indonesia	0.995	0.993	N/A	N/A	1.000	1.000	0.997	0.997
Iraq	0.959	0.927	0.250	0.417	0.989	0.991	0.733	0.778
Kenya	0.983	0.982	0.665	0.600	0.998	0.998	0.882	0.860
Libya	0.938	0.936	0.215	0.383	0.992	0.995	0.715	0.771
Mali	0.952	0.977	0.135	0.000	0.979	0.992	0.689	0.656
Mexico	0.995	0.996	0.360	0.360	1.000	1.000	0.785	0.785
Mozambique	0.933	0.997	0.150	N/A	0.945	0.999	0.676	0.998
Myanmar	0.984	0.978	0.320	0.322	0.986	0.994	0.763	0.765
Niger	0.953	0.983	0.165	0.167	0.977	0.968	0.698	0.706
Nigeria	0.979	0.974	0.240	0.288	0.993	0.995	0.737	0.752
Pakistan	0.992	0.999	0.535	0.538	1.000	1.000	0.842	0.845

Papua New Guinea	0.997	0.984	0.600	0.600	0.999	0.999	0.865	0.861
Peru	0.997	0.997	N/A	N/A	1.000	1.000	0.998	0.998
Philippines	0.915	0.922	0.590	0.592	0.999	0.999	0.835	0.837
Russian Federation	1.000	1.000	N/A	N/A	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Senegal	0.999	0.999	N/A	N/A	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999
Sierra Leone	0.999	0.999	N/A	N/A	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.999
Somalia	0.599	0.634	0.165	0.133	0.212	0.931	0.325	0.566
South Sudan	0.712	0.768	0.340	0.583	0.841	0.059	0.631	0.470
Sri Lanka	0.997	0.988	0.700	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.899	0.896
Sudan	0.911	0.930	0.310	0.250	0.923	0.983	0.714	0.721
Syrian Arab Republic	0.320	0.398	0.160	0.192	0.550	0.743	0.343	0.444
Thailand	0.999	0.999	N/A	N/A	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000
Turkey	0.983	0.983	N/A	N/A	0.998	0.999	0.990	0.991
Uganda	0.998	0.991	N/A	N/A	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.995
Ukraine	0.979	0.977	0.600	0.715	0.993	0.993	0.857	0.895
Yemen, Rep.	0.823	0.881	0.000	0.125	0.801	0.916	0.541	0.641

Table 3: Context index

Contextual drivers of displacement and aggravating factors are measured through three indicators for environmental sustainability, socioeconomic development, security and political stability. All three are composite indices produced by internationally recognised institutions. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) produced by two universities, Yale and Columbia, in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, measures the effectiveness of national policies on environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The Human Development Index produced annually by the UN Development Programme brings together

indicators on income, health and education. The World Bank publishes information on political stability and the absence of violence in more than 200 countries as part of its research programme on Worldwide Governance Indicators: the political stability and absence of violence index of these indicators is used for the computation of the IDI. Higher values indicate better conditions. The context index is the average of the environmental sustainability, socioeconomic development, security and political stability indicators.

Country	Environmental sustainability		Socioeconomic development		Security and political stability		Context index	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Afghanistan	0.255	0.377	0.511	0.498	0.010	0.005	0.259	0.293
Azerbaijan	0.465	0.623	0.756	0.757	0.219	0.186	0.480	0.522
Bangladesh	0.290	0.296	0.632	0.608	0.152	0.105	0.358	0.336
Benin	0.300	0.382	0.545	0.515	0.343	0.481	0.396	0.459
Burkina Faso	0.383	0.428	0.452	0.423	0.119	0.162	0.318	0.338
Burundi	0.270	0.274	0.433	0.417	0.071	0.048	0.258	0.246
Cameroon	0.336	0.408	0.563	0.556	0.081	0.124	0.327	0.363
CAR	0.369	0.364	0.397	0.367	0.038	0.057	0.268	0.263
Chad	0.267	0.453	0.398	0.404	0.105	0.095	0.257	0.318

Colombia	0.529	0.652	0.767	0.747	0.157	0.176	0.484	0.525
Côte d'Ivoire	0.258	0.453	0.538	0.492	0.143	0.119	0.313	0.355
DRC	0.364	0.304	0.480	0.457	0.057	0.038	0.300	0.266
Egypt	0.433	0.612	0.707	0.696	0.129	0.091	0.423	0.466
Ethiopia	0.344	0.448	0.485	0.463	0.110	0.076	0.313	0.329
Georgia	0.413	0.557	0.812	0.780	0.291	0.324	0.505	0.554
Ghana	0.276	0.497	0.611	0.592	0.505	0.495	0.464	0.528
Guatemala	0.318	0.523	0.663	0.650	0.252	0.267	0.411	0.480
Honduras	0.378	0.515	0.634	0.617	0.271	0.276	0.428	0.469
India	0.276	0.306	0.645	0.640	0.214	0.171	0.378	0.372
Indonesia	0.378	0.469	0.718	0.694	0.281	0.291	0.459	0.485
Iraq	0.395	0.432	0.674	0.685	0.019	0.024	0.363	0.380
Kenya	0.347	0.473	0.601	0.590	0.124	0.129	0.357	0.397
Libya	0.498	0.498	0.724	0.706	0.014	0.033	0.412	0.412
Mali	0.294	0.437	0.434	0.427	0.043	0.062	0.257	0.309
Mexico	0.526	0.597	0.779	0.774	0.210	0.233	0.505	0.535
Mozambique	0.339	0.464	0.456	0.437	0.200	0.143	0.332	0.348
Myanmar	0.251	0.453	0.583	0.578	0.114	0.133	0.316	0.388
Niger	0.308	0.357	0.394	0.354	0.095	0.100	0.266	0.270
Nigeria	0.310	0.548	0.539	0.532	0.052	0.052	0.300	0.377
Pakistan	0.331	0.375	0.557	0.562	0.033	0.019	0.307	0.319
Papua New Guinea	0.324	0.394	0.555	0.544	0.181	0.262	0.353	0.400
Peru	0.440	0.619	0.777	0.750	0.424	0.362	0.547	0.577
Philippines	0.384	0.577	0.718	0.699	0.167	0.110	0.423	0.462
Russian Federation	0.505	0.638	0.824	0.816	0.257	0.214	0.529	0.556
Senegal	0.307	0.495	0.512	0.505	0.495	0.433	0.438	0.478
Sierra Leone	0.257	0.425	0.452	0.419	0.443	0.467	0.384	0.437
Somalia	0.277	0.277	N/A	N/A	0.029	0.029	0.153	0.153
South Sudan	N/A	N/A	0.433	0.388	0.024	0.014	0.228	0.201
Sri Lanka	0.390	0.606	0.782	0.770	0.395	0.424	0.522	0.600
Sudan	0.348	0.515	0.510	0.502	0.067	0.043	0.308	0.353
Syrian Arab Republic	0.669	0.669	0.567	0.536	0.005	0.010	0.414	0.405
Thailand	0.454	0.499	0.777	0.755	0.267	0.191	0.499	0.481
Turkey	0.426	0.530	0.820	0.791	0.100	0.071	0.449	0.464
Uganda	0.356	0.443	0.544	0.516	0.229	0.271	0.376	0.410
Ukraine	0.495	0.529	0.779	0.751	0.086	0.067	0.453	0.449
Yemen, Rep.	0.498	0.498	0.470	0.452	0.000	0.000	0.323	0.317

**Table 4: Policies and capacities index**

The IDI's policies and capacities index refers to the commitments, resources, plans and strategies designed by governments to prevent internal displacement and reduce its negative consequences. These institutional efforts are measured through the publication or endorsement by the national government of quality data on IDPs and through the existence of comprehensive policies on internal displacement and of the means to implement

them. The indicators are rated by IDMC between 0 and 1, with higher values indicating better conditions. The policies and capacities index is the arithmetic average of the data, policy and implementation indicators.

Country	Data on internal displacement		National policies		Implementation capacity		Policies & capacities index	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Afghanistan	0.800	0.800	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.933	0.933
Azerbaijan	0.350	0.400	0.600	0.600	1.000	0.667	0.650	0.556
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.600	0.900	1.000	1.000	0.533	0.633
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.000
Burkina Faso	0.700	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.900	1.000
Burundi	0.800	0.500	0.800	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.867	0.733
Cameroon	0.700	0.800	0.400	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.700	0.767
CAR	0.800	0.600	0.500	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.767	0.767
Chad	0.600	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.333	0.333	0.378	0.511
Colombia	0.500	0.500	0.800	0.900	1.000	1.000	0.767	0.800
Côte d'Ivoire	0.300	0.000	0.600	0.600	1.000	0.667	0.633	0.422
DRC	0.900	0.500	0.600	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.833	0.700
Egypt	0.400	0.000	0.400	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.600	0.500
Ethiopia	1.000	1.000	0.600	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.756	0.556
Georgia	0.500	0.500	0.400	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.633	0.667
Ghana	0.300	0.200	1.000	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.767	0.633
Guatemala	0.300	0.000	0.400	0.000	1.000	0.333	0.567	0.111
Honduras	0.250	0.500	0.400	0.500	1.000	0.667	0.550	0.556
India	0.250	0.200	0.500	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.583	0.567
Indonesia	0.300	0.300	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.767	0.767
Iraq	0.500	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.667	0.667	0.722	0.756
Kenya	0.450	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.817	0.667
Libya	0.500	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.667	0.333	0.389	0.278
Mali	0.900	0.600	0.800	0.700	1.000	0.667	0.900	0.656
Mexico	0.150	0.500	0.600	0.800	0.667	1.000	0.472	0.767
Mozambique	1.000	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.667	0.333	0.656	0.111
Myanmar	0.600	0.800	0.400	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.556	0.489
Niger	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.833	1.000
Nigeria	0.900	1.000	0.500	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.800	0.900
Pakistan	0.400	0.300	0.400	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.489	0.322

Papua New Guinea	0.600	0.600	0.800	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.800	0.733
Peru	0.800	0.800	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.900	0.933
Philippines	0.600	0.600	0.800	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.800	0.733
Russian Federation	0.550	0.800	0.400	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.650	0.767
Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.333	0.667	0.211	0.222
Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.800	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.600	0.667
Somalia	0.800	0.600	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.933	0.867
South Sudan	0.800	0.600	0.900	0.800	1.000	1.000	0.900	0.800
Sri Lanka	0.500	0.600	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.833	0.867
Sudan	0.800	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.667	0.667	0.822	0.756
Syrian Arab Republic	0.450	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.333	0.261	0.111
Thailand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.222	0.222
Turkey	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.000	0.128	0.000
Uganda	0.200	0.200	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.333	0.733	0.511
Ukraine	0.350	0.300	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.783	0.767
Yemen, Rep.	0.600	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.667	0.667	0.756	0.756

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**Every day, people flee conflict and disasters and become displaced inside their own countries. IDMC provides data and analysis and supports partners to identify and implement solutions to internal displacement.**

**Join us as we work to make real and lasting change for internally displaced people in the decade ahead.**



**The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre**

3 rue de Varembé, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

+41 22 552 3600 | [info@idmc.ch](mailto:info@idmc.ch)



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