



# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT INDEX 2020 REPORT

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IDMC's programme on monitoring progress against internal displacement was made possible thanks to the support and generous contribution of the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance.

This report would not have been possible without the contribution of IDMC's monitoring experts Alvaro Sardiza, Clémentine André, Ivana Hajžmanová, Luisa Meneghetti, Maria Teresa Miranda Espinosa, Marta Lindström, Raphaëlla Montandon and Vincent Fung.

We would also like to express our gratitude to Alex Aleinikoff, Astra Bonini, Peter de Clercq, Harsh Desai, Hannah Entwisle Chapuisat, Walter Kaelin, Negash Kebret, Juliane Klatt, Milorad Kovacevic, Jéffrèy Labovitz, David Martineau, Andrea Milan, Ian Mitchell, Alice Obrecht, Vibeke Oestreich Nielsen, Andrea Ordóñez, Champa Patel, Annalisa Pellegrino and Rachel Scott for their substantive inputs in the development of the methodology.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction . . . . .	6
How to read the IDI. . . . .	7
Key messages. . . . .	9
Global overview . . . . .	10
Impacts of displacement . . . . .	16
Contextual drivers . . . . .	18
Policies and capacities . . . . .	18
Country results . . . . .	25
Afghanistan. . . . .	26
Azerbaijan . . . . .	28
Bangladesh . . . . .	30
Benin . . . . .	32
Burkina Faso . . . . .	34
Burundi. . . . .	36
Cameroon . . . . .	38
Central African Republic . . . . .	40
Chad . . . . .	42
Colombia . . . . .	44
Côte d’Ivoire . . . . .	46
Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . . .	48
Arab Republic of Egypt . . . . .	50
Ethiopia. . . . .	52
Georgia. . . . .	54
Ghana . . . . .	56
Guatemala . . . . .	58
Honduras . . . . .	60
India . . . . .	62
Indonesia . . . . .	64
Iraq . . . . .	66
Kenya. . . . .	68
Libya . . . . .	70
Mali. . . . .	72
Mexico . . . . .	74
Mozambique . . . . .	76

Myanmar . . . . .	78
Niger . . . . .	80
Nigeria . . . . .	82
Pakistan . . . . .	84
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	86
Peru . . . . .	88
Philippines . . . . .	90
Russian Federation . . . . .	92
Senegal . . . . .	94
Sierra Leone . . . . .	96
Somalia . . . . .	98
South Sudan . . . . .	100
Sri Lanka . . . . .	102
Sudan . . . . .	104
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	106
Thailand . . . . .	108
Turkey . . . . .	110
Uganda . . . . .	112
Ukraine . . . . .	114
Yemen . . . . .	116
Way forward . . . . .	118
Methodology . . . . .	119
Selection of indicators . . . . .	119
Impact indicators . . . . .	119
Context indicators . . . . .	121
Policies and Capacities . . . . .	123
Computing the Internal Displacement Index . . . . .	123
Tables . . . . .	125
Table 1: Internal Displacement Index . . . . .	125
Table 2: Impacts index . . . . .	126
Table 3: Context index . . . . .	128
Table 4: Policies and capacities index . . . . .	130
References . . . . .	132

# INTRODUCTION

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At the end of 2019, the number of people internally displaced by conflict, violence or disasters around the world had reached an all-time high of 50.8 million. Contributing to these record figures, 33.4 million new displacements were recorded in 2019, the highest annual figure since 2012.<sup>1</sup> These ever-increasing figures clearly point to the need for more effective actions to prevent and mitigate internal displacement.

Reporting on the numbers of IDPs and displacements is useful to give a sense of the scale of the phenomenon, but it is not enough to inform better policies or guide prioritization. With this in mind, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) developed a new tool to supplement its existing measures with more information on displacement situations: the Internal Displacement Index (IDI).

The IDI is a composite measure that brings together indicators of national governments' capacity to address internal displacement, of the contextual drivers that may lead to future crises or may enable solutions to displacement, and of the impacts of current crises.<sup>2</sup> It

is intended as an accessible tool to introduce non-specialists to a complex phenomenon and should serve as an entry point, inviting users to conduct more in-depth assessments of each country's situation.

This report presents the first 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 conflict-related displacement, or vice-versa, are not included in this first edition.

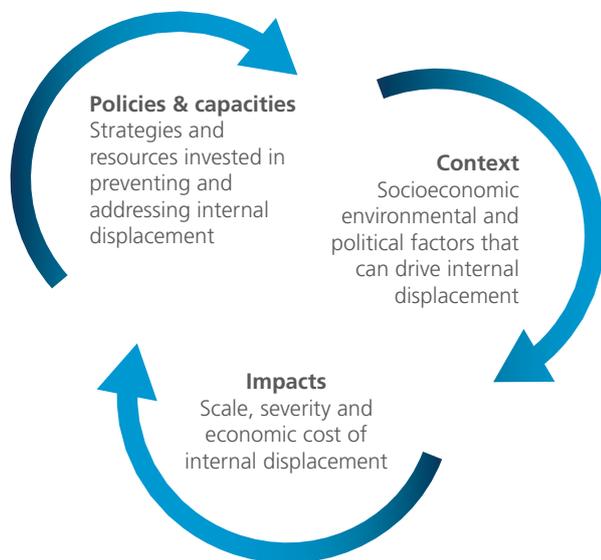
This report is published with the goal of facilitating the monitoring of progress on internal displacement by affected governments, their partners, aid providers, development agencies, academics and other interested stakeholders. It is also intended to raise awareness on the need to address internal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

# HOW TO READ THE IDI

The Internal Displacement Index (IDI), like all composite indices, is an entry point into a complex phenomenon that results from a combination of factors. It does not give the full picture of internal displacement's drivers and impacts, nor does it go into the depth needed to design tailored actions at the country or local level. It provides a snapshot of information that points its users into the directions they should investigate further.

The IDI points, for instance, to recent investments in policies, data or other resources to address internal displacement, identifies contextual drivers that increase or decrease the likelihood of future crises and reveals improvement or degradation in ongoing displacement crises. The IDI brings together indicators of national policies and capacities to address internal displacement, contextual drivers and impacts, all of which feed into the internal displacement cycle (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: The internal displacement cycle



These three categories are each measured through three different indicators summarized in Figure 2. They include information on the quality of data, the coverage of national policies on internal displacement, the availability of assistance for IDPs, environmental, socioeconomic

and political factors that can drive displacement, the scale of existing displacement within the country, the severity of the conditions in which IDPs live and the economic impact of the crisis.

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 unlikely to aggravate displacement and where no internal displacement is being recorded. Countries whose IDI value is close to zero have limited capacity to address internal displacement, suffer from low socioeconomic development, political instability and unsustainable environmental practices that may lead to crises, or already suffer from severe crises.

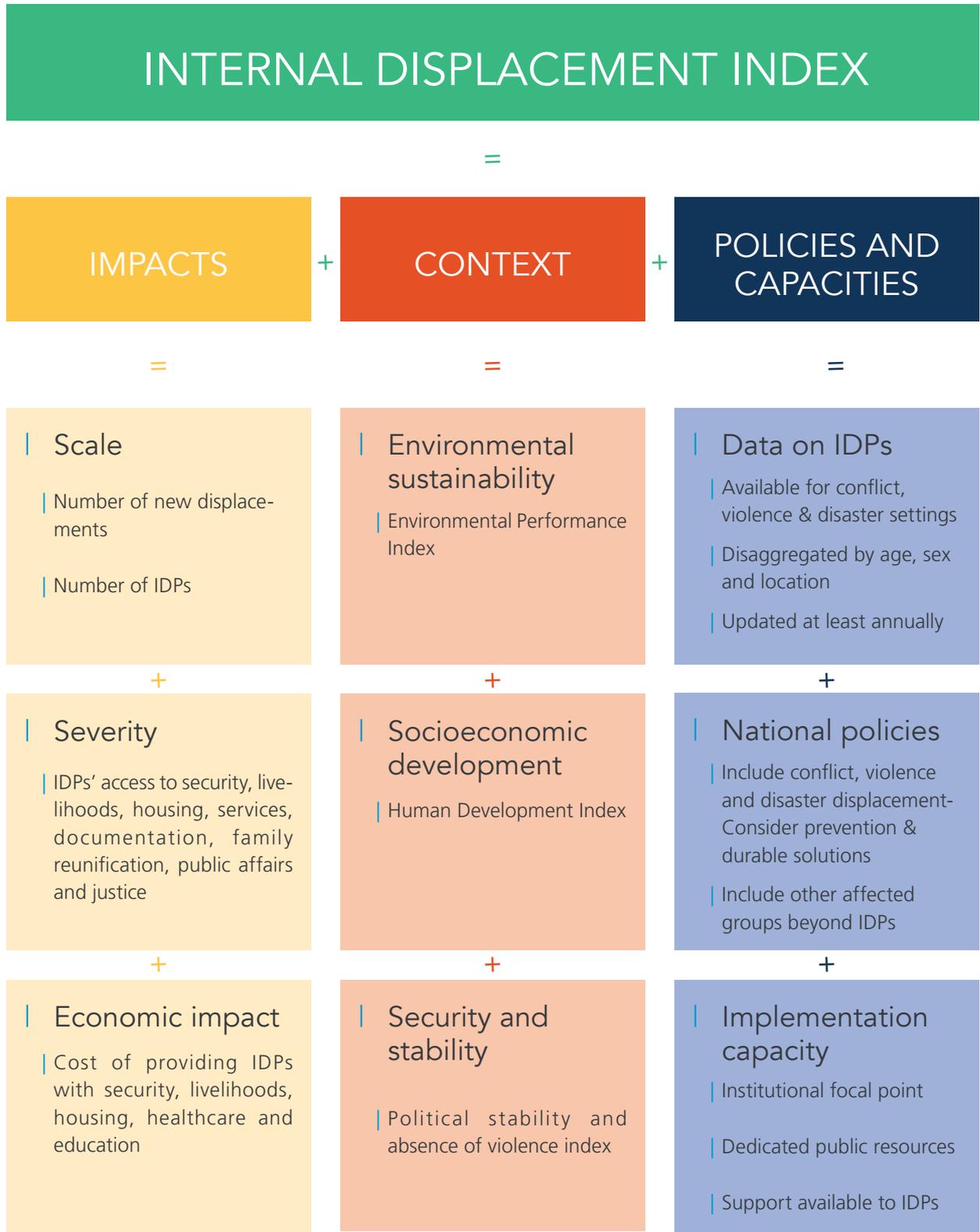
The IDI values are based on data from 2018. Developments that occurred in 2019 are not considered in this report as data was not fully available at the time it was developed. The IDI will be updated on an annual basis and the 2019 and 2020 data will be taken into consideration for the next edition to be published in 2021.

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 another. Changes, such as 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 lack of more precise, accurate or updated data.

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

FIGURE 2: What information is included in the IDI?



## KEY MESSAGES

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1. Internal displacement is a complex phenomenon that cannot be assessed only with numbers. The IDI is the first comprehensive measure encompassing not just the visible impacts of displacement, but also contextual factors and governments' efforts to address it.
2. Variations in the values across different countries and indicators point to areas of good practice and provide examples of political commitment and progress. As such, they offer entry points for future support and for more targeted forms of prevention and response to internal displacement.
3. Countries' values for each indicator can offer starting points for dialogues and for the development of more in-depth and country-specific objectives and strategies.
4. This first report shows that much progress remains to be done to avert and reduce internal displacement, with a global average value currently standing at 0.603 ('ideal' IDI value being 1).
5. This first report looks at 46 countries affected both by violence and disaster displacement, whose IDI values range from 0.320 to 0.836. It shows that nearly 23 million IDPs live in countries with IDI values below the average, including more than 10 million in countries where the IDI is less than 0.500.
6. 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.
7. Across all regions, the two areas where most progress remains to be made are: 1) improving security and stability and 2) raising the quality of data on IDPs

# GLOBAL OVERVIEW

In a world where all internal displacement would be averted, its drivers and impacts addressed through comprehensive and effective policies and programmes, the IDI value would be 1 everywhere. With much progress yet to be done, its average value for the 46 countries included in this report currently stands at 0.603.

Figure 3 shows average values across these 46 countries for the IDI, for its three sub-indices on impact, context, and

policies and capacities, and for their nine indicators. They illustrate our collective results in addressing internal displacement. The root causes of displacement, represented through the context index, lag furthest behind. Improvements on the quality of data on IDPs and better responses to the severity of the conditions in which they live also stand out as areas where more efforts must be made across all affected countries.

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

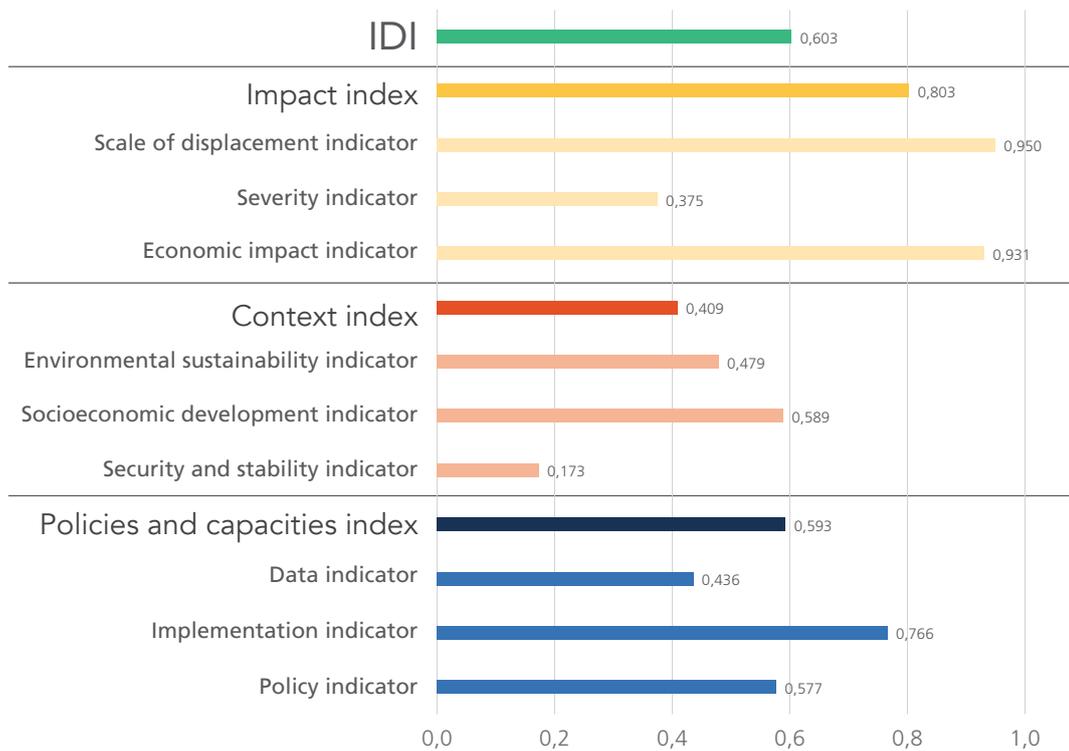


FIGURE 4: Distribution of IDPs in countries with IDI values under 0.500 (red), between 0.500 and 0.605 (orange), between 0.606 and 0.750 (yellow) and over 0.750 (green)



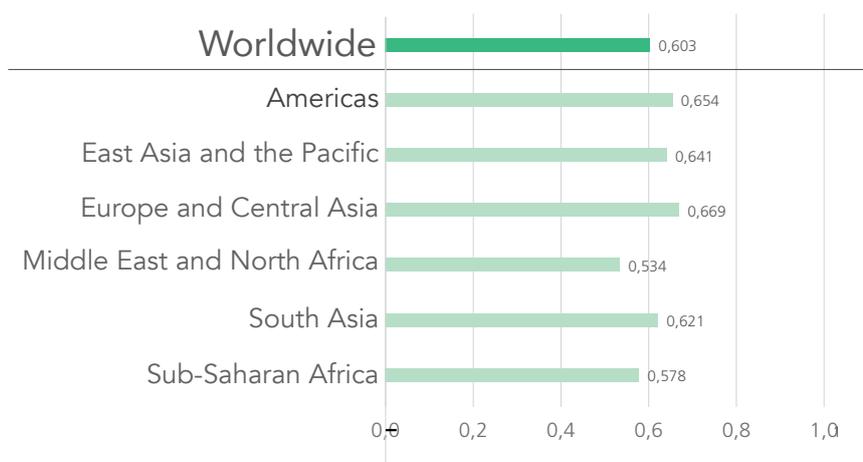
Priorities and results of course vary from one country to the next. Map 1 illustrates the IDI value of all 46 countries included in this report, ranging from 0.320 to 0.836, with darker colours showing lower values. Country-specific results are presented in the following chapter and detailed in annexed tables 1 to 4.

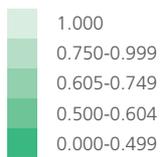
If all the IDPs living in these countries were represented over these two pages, the ones living in countries where the IDI value is below 0.605 would cover more than half the total length (Figure 4). The ones living in countries with IDI values over 0.750, with three quarters of the objectives achieved, would not even show.

Nearly 23 million IDPs live in countries with IDI values below the average, including more than 10 million in countries where the IDI is less than 0.500. Nearly 19 million live in countries where the value is between 0.606 and 0.750, and less than 100,000 in countries with a value over 0.750.

Some regions fare better than others, but all have significant progress yet to make (Figure 5). Europe and Central Asia have the highest average IDI value with 0.669, followed by the Americas with 0.654, East Asia and the Pacific with 0.641 and South Asia with 0.621. Both sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa have IDI values below the worldwide average, with respectively 0.578 and 0.534.

FIGURE 5: Average IDI values by region





**MAP 1:** Internal Displacement Index (IDI) values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2018. Darker colours represent lower values.



Across all regions, the areas where most progress remains to be made are improving security and stability and raising the quality of data on IDPs. Both related indicators score below 0.500 for all regions (Figures 6 to 11). Advancing IDPs’ access to durable solutions to limit the severity of the conditions in which they live is also a key priority all around, with only Europe and Central Asia and East Asia and the Pacific reaching values over 0.500. Environmental sustainability is another significant issue, with only the Middle East and North Africa, Europe and Central Asia and the Americas showing values slightly over 0.500.

FIGURE 6: Average values for the Americas

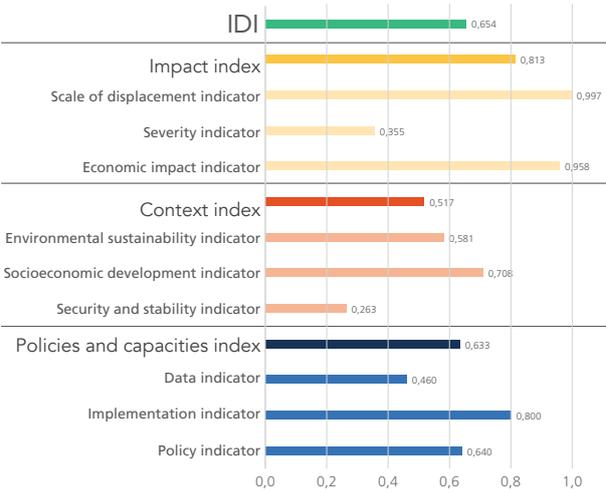


FIGURE 7: Average values for South Asia

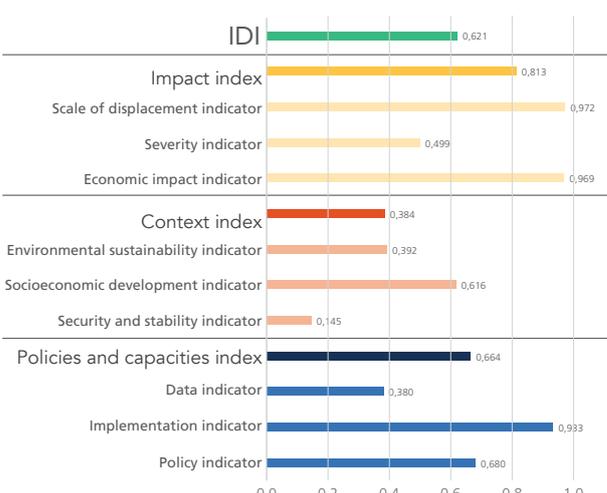


FIGURE 8: Average values for East Asia and the Pacific

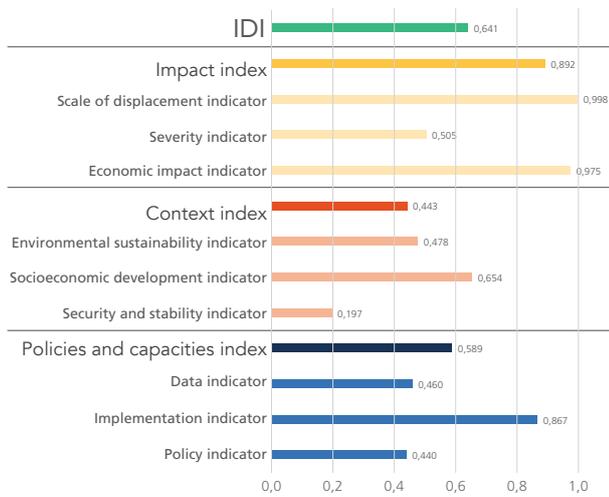


FIGURE 10: Average values for the Middle East and North Africa

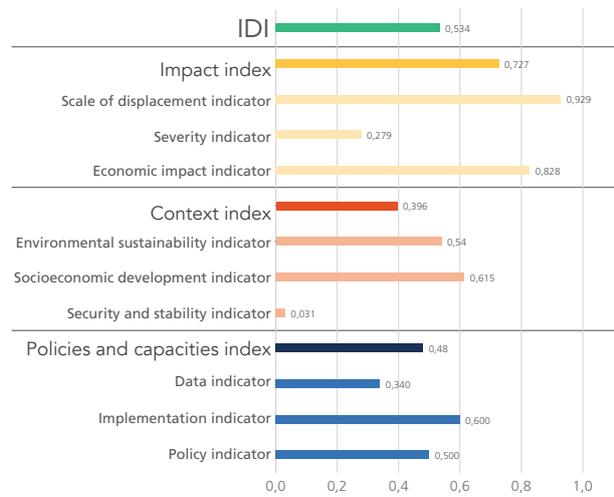


FIGURE 9: Average values for Europe and Central Asia

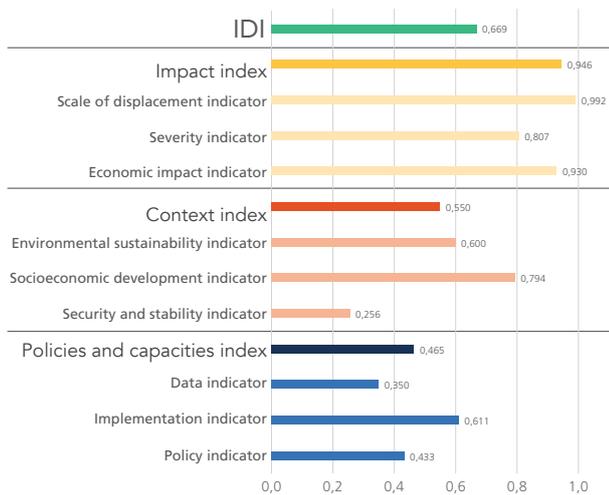
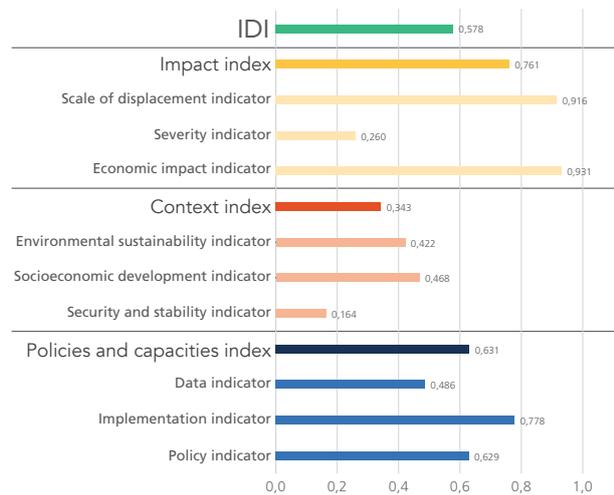


FIGURE 11: Average values for sub-Saharan Africa



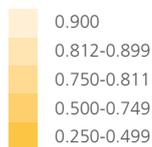
## IMPACTS OF DISPLACEMENT

How countries fare when it comes to addressing internal displacement has historically been assessed through indicators of the impacts of displacement. For over twenty years, IDMC has been publishing annual estimates of the number of IDPs, for instance. More recently, information on the economic impact of internal displacement and the severity of the conditions in which IDPs live have also become available.

The IDI brings all these impact indicators together in the Impact index. Map 2 shows the Impact index's

values for the 46 countries included in this report, with darker colours representing lower values and therefore countries where the effects of internal displacement are most wide-spread and severe. These include the Central African Republic, Syria or South Sudan. Countries with higher Impact index values include Russia, Peru or Senegal.

The Impact index is made up of three indicators on the scale, the economic impact and the 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



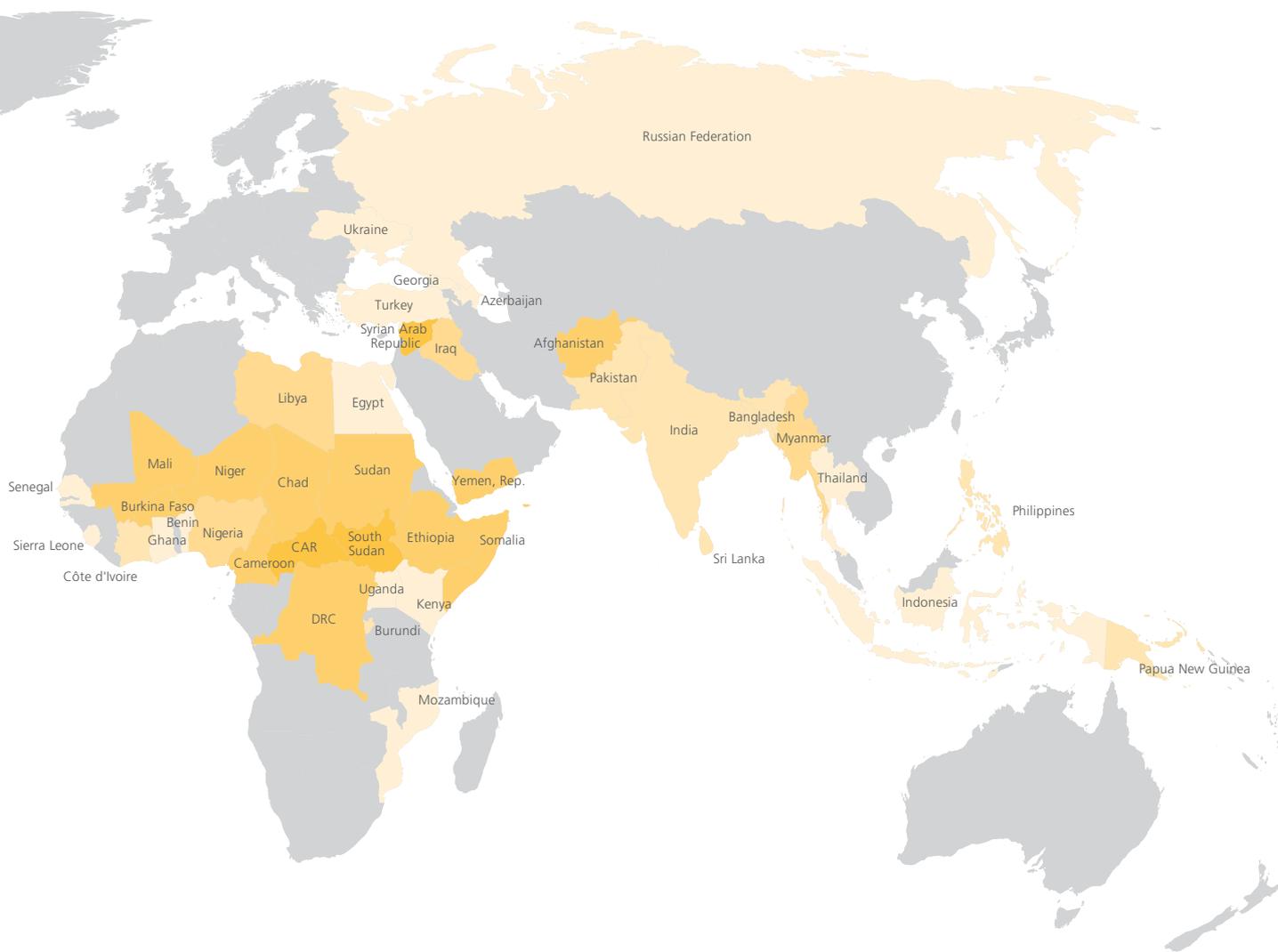
**MAP 2:** Impact index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2018. Darker colours represent lower values.

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.

Severity assessments add nuance to the data on scale, by looking at the extent to which IDPs are able to access decent livelihoods and housing, security and essential services. Where the conditions in which IDPs live are worse, the severity indicator's value is lower.

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 all IDPs is low, the average Impact index's value is the lowest across all regions. Sub-Saharan Africa follows closely with slightly more severe living conditions for IDPs and even less economic capacity for governments to support them, but a lower scale of displacement. Europe and Central Asia is, on average, the region faring better on the severity indicator. Europe and Central Asia, the Americas, East Asia and the Pacific have more economic resources to meet the needs of their internally displaced populations and show higher average Impact index's values.



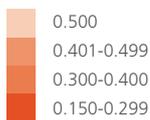
## CONTEXTUAL DRIVERS

Addressing internal displacement by simply responding to its consequences once they have happened is neither a sustainable nor an effective solution. Putting an end to displacement requires a better understanding of how it comes about and how it can be prevented.

The main drivers or aggravating factors of internal displacement are violence and insecurity, disasters and climate change, and low levels of socioeconomic devel-

opment. The IDI assesses the situation of each country in these three areas through its Context index, encompassing data on security and political stability, environmental sustainability and socioeconomic development.

Map 3 represents the Context index's values for the 46 countries included in this report. Darker colours mean lower values and highlight countries where the context is likely to lead to new displacements or worsen existing crises. This is the case, for instance, in Somalia, Burundi or in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



**MAP 3:** Context index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2018. Darker colours represent lower values.

As 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 in fact the lowest on average for all 46 countries and across all regions, ranging no higher than 0.500 for Ghana.

Conversely, the Socioeconomic development indicator's values vary greatly. The link between development and displacement works in two ways: socioeconomic vulnerability can exacerbate the impacts of violence or disasters and push people to flee faster. This also limits

their ability to live decently while displaced. In turn, displacement impoverishes affected families and limits their access to healthcare, education and other services.

Similarly, displacement driven by environmental triggers is linked with development. Unsustainable development accelerates climate change and environmental degradation, which in turn may reduce crop yields and access to natural resources and eventually force people from their land and communities.<sup>3</sup> Mass displacement can also have devastating consequences on the environment, including overuse of resources and increased pollution.<sup>4</sup>

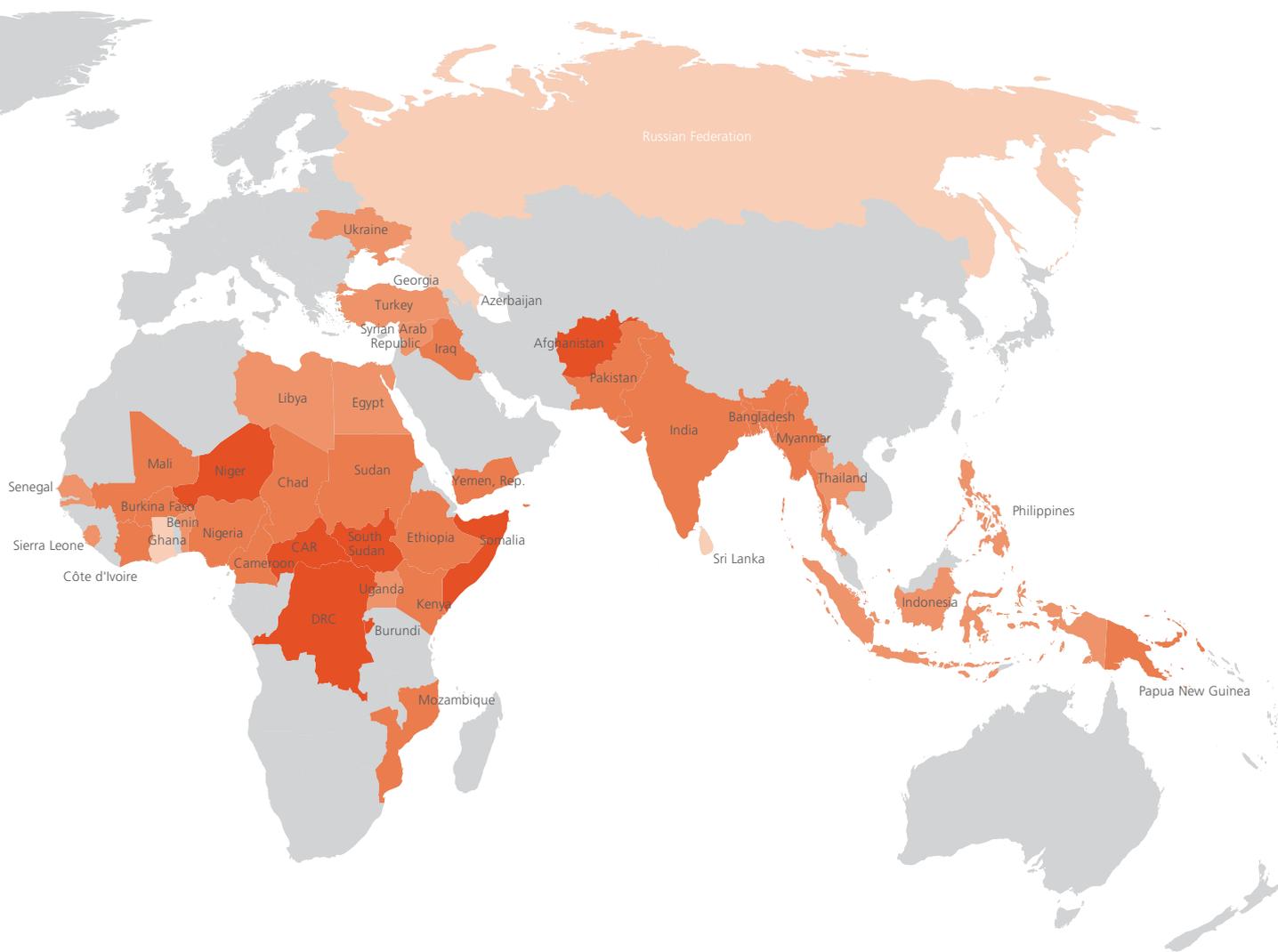
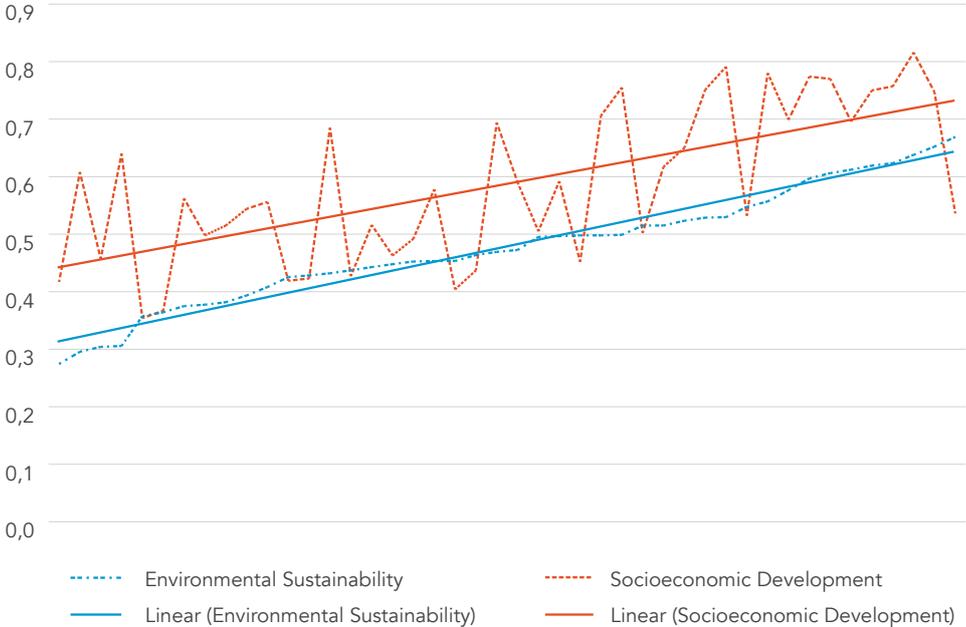


Figure 12 illustrates this relationship by comparing the values of both indicators on environmental sustainability and socioeconomic development for all countries assessed. Trendlines represented as solid lines are perfectly parallel, although actual values in dotted lines are of course more variable.

On average, sub-Saharan Africa, affected by high levels of insecurity and instability, low socioeconomic development and high environmental risks, has the lowest Context Index value. It is closely followed by South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

But results vary for each indicator. For environmental sustainability, the lowest average value is in South Asia, followed by sub-Saharan Africa. For socioeconomic development, it is in sub-Saharan Africa followed by the Middle East and North Africa and South Asia at similar levels. For security and stability, the Middle East and North Africa has the lowest value with an average close to zero.

**FIGURE 12:** Comparison of values for the indicators on environmental sustainability and socioeconomic development for all countries



## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

The last category of indicators in the IDI assesses countries' capacity to prevent internal displacement and reduce its negative consequences on affected people. The Policies and capacities index looks at the quality of the information available for governments and their partners to take action, at the existence of comprehensive national policies on internal displacement and of resources to implement them.

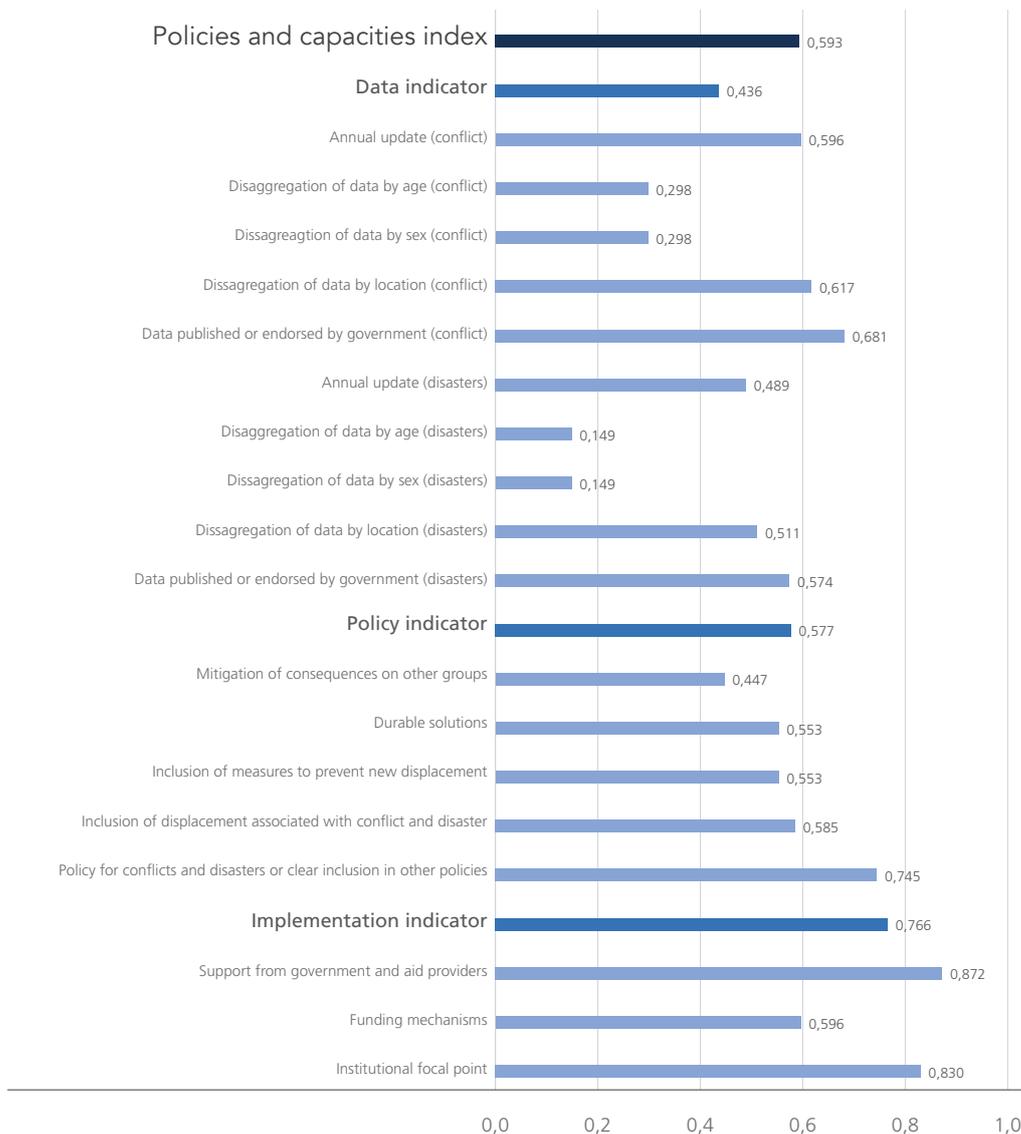
Map 4 illustrates the values of the Policies and capacities index for the 46 countries assessed in this report, with darker colours showing lower values. Benin, Turkey,

Mozambique, Syria and Guatemala are the countries where the Index's values are lowest. Niger, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, Peru and Nigeria on the other hand have very high values.

Figure 13 breaks down the average values of each of the Policies and capacities index's indicators and sub-indicators for the 46 countries included in this report. Like the Impact and Context indices, the Policies and capacities index encompasses three indicators.

The indicator on the quality of data on IDPs is, on average, the one with the lowest value, at 0.436 across all countries. This is mostly due to lack of age and sex disaggregation of data on IDPs, particularly for

**FIGURE 13:** Average values across 46 countries for the Policies and capacities index and its indicators



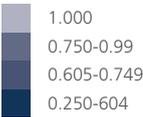
disaster displacement. Overall, data on people internally displaced by disasters is less available, less granular and less often updated than data on IDPs in conflict settings.

The governments of 35 countries assessed publish data on IDPs or support its publication by other organisations, such as the International Organization for Migration. About one third however do not publish data on conflict or violence displacement, and more than 41 per cent do not publish data on disaster displacement.

The indicator on national policies has a higher average value with 0.577. The existence of comprehensive national policies, strategies or plans on internal displacement is a key marker of governments' engagement

to address the phenomenon. Comprehensive policies should consider conflict and disaster displacement, include preventive measures and provisions to end existing displacement and limit its negative consequences on IDPs and other affected people.

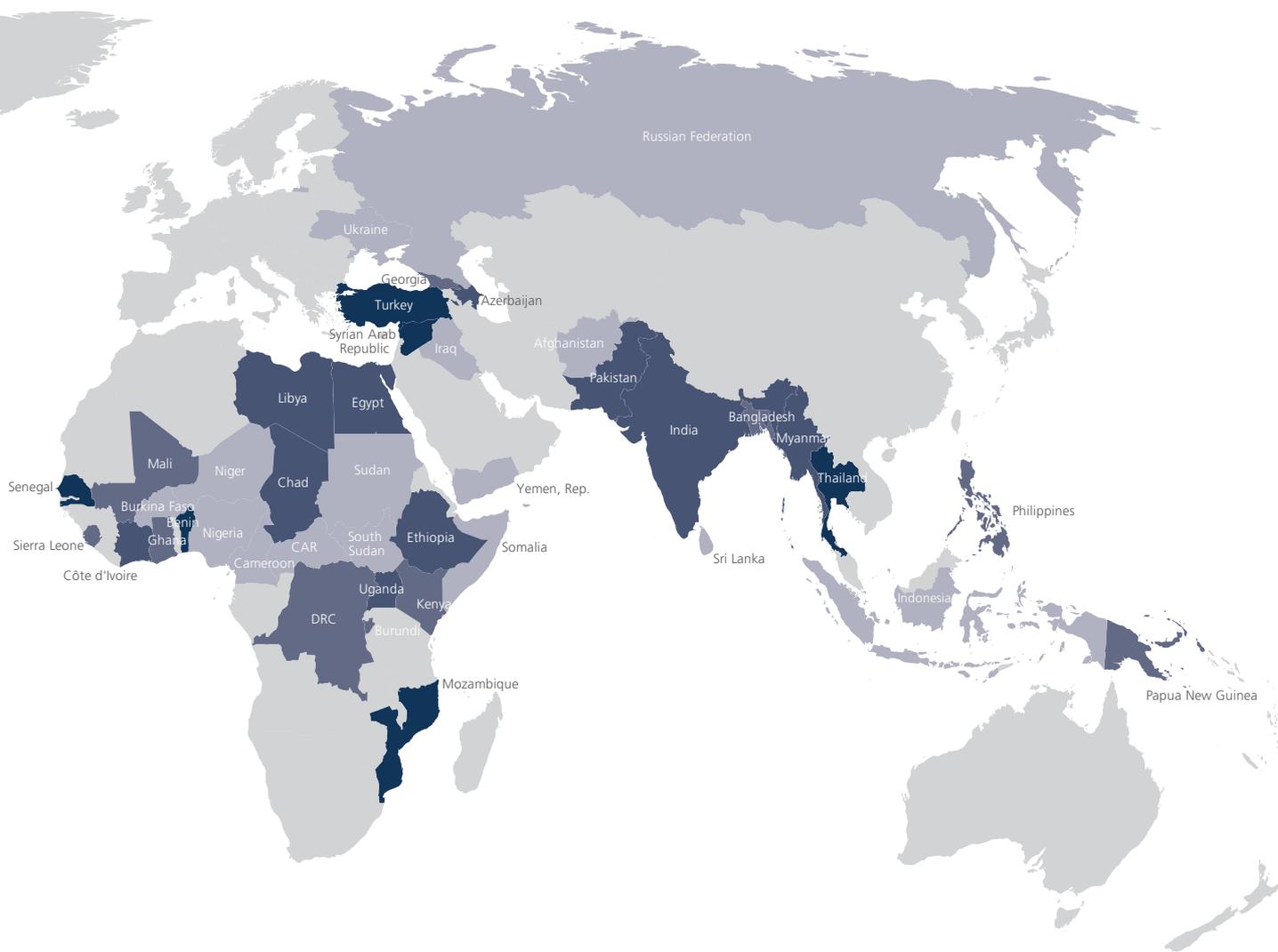
Only 14 of the countries assessed had such comprehensive national policies: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Niger, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, the Ukraine and Yemen. The most frequent gap in policies is the inclusion of affected people other than IDPs, such as people in the communities of origin or refuge. Less than half of all countries assessed mentioned them in their national policies on internal displacement.



**MAP 4:** Policies and capacities index values for 46 countries affected by both conflict and disaster displacement in 2018. Darker colours represent lower values.

The indicator on the existence of dedicated resources to implement national policies on internal displacement has the highest average value with 0.766. Most countries assessed have an institutional focal point in charge of internal displacement within the government, as well as mechanisms for IDPs to obtain some form of assistance and 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. Only 55 per cent of the countries assessed had all three institutional focal point, assistance mechanism for IDPs and dedicated public funds.

The region with the highest average value for the Policies and capacities index is South Asia, with the highest national policies and implementation capacities indicators values, but low data indicator value. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest average value for the data indicator and the third highest overall Policies and capacities index's value after South Asia and the Americas. Europe and Central Asia has the lowest average Policies and capacities index's value due to low availability of quality data on IDPs, lack of comprehensive national policies and dedicated resources.



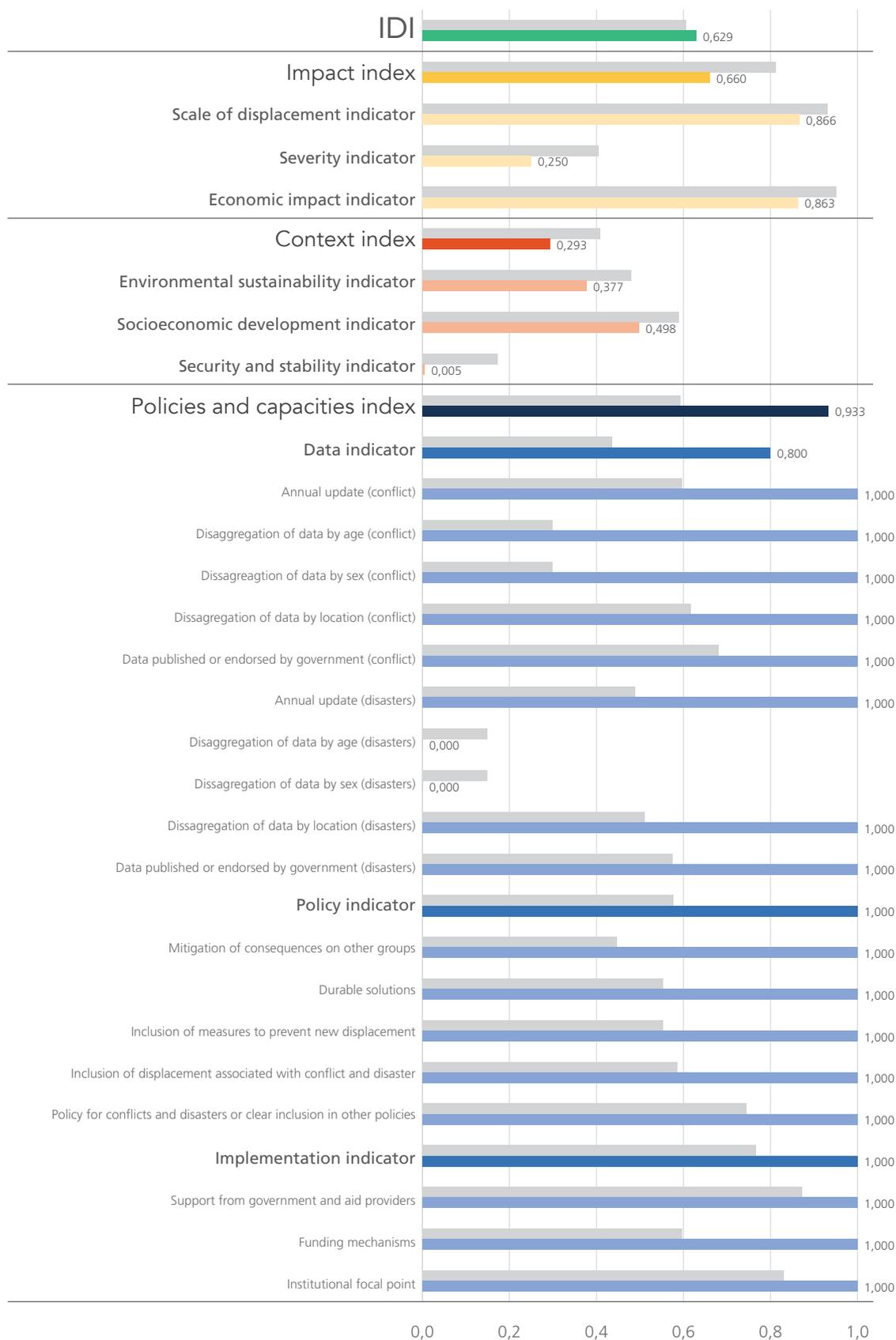




# COUNTRY RESULTS

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# AFGHANISTAN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of new displacements in Afghanistan in 2018, with 57 events leading to 435,000 new internal displacements. Drought throughout the year led to 371,000 displacements, and floods in May 2018 to 46,000. Conflict led to 372,000 new internal displacements in 2018. At the end of 2018, there were 2,598,000 IDPs associated with conflict.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Afghanistan is very high.<sup>5</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement.<sup>6</sup> Applied to Afghanistan's population of 2,598,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$805 million per year, representing 4.1 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 37.74.<sup>7</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.498.<sup>8</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.480.<sup>9</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | 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 for the collection of data on internal displacement. Data on disasters is available by location only, and data on conflict is available by location, sex and age. The data is updated at least annually.

### | Policies on internal displacement

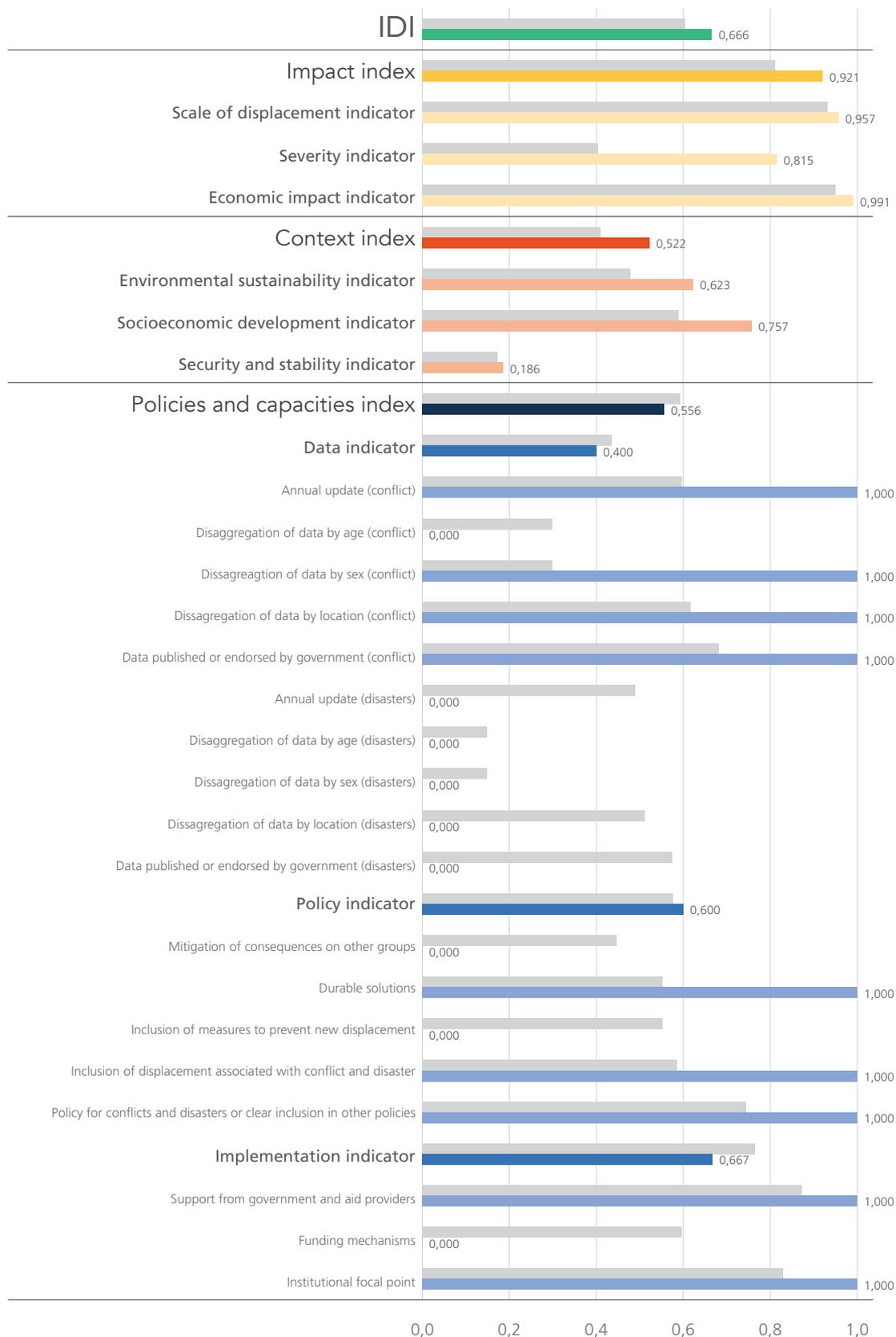
Afghanistan adopted a Policy Framework for Returnees and IDPs in 2017 and a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons in 2013.<sup>10</sup> These policies address internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster and make provisions for durable solutions and prevention. They also contain measures to prevent conflicts with host communities.

### | 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 to respond to the needs of people affected by cross-border and internal displacement, drought and other needs.<sup>11</sup>

# AZERBAIJAN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole trigger of new displacement in Azerbaijan in 2018. A risk of landslides motivated the pre-emptive evacuation of 390 people in Baku in January 2018. IDMC's estimate of the total number of IDPs in Azerbaijan is based on an analysis of data provided by the government's State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. According to its data, there were around 644,000 IDPs in Azerbaijan as of December 2018 as a result of the unresolved conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The figure is divided into two groups: 344,000 people living in protracted displacement who still have outstanding needs in terms of access to housing, employment, education and health; and 300,000 the government reports as having been relocated to temporary housing.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Azerbaijan is low.<sup>12</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Azerbaijan's population of 344,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$107 million, representing 0.26 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 62.33.<sup>13</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.757.<sup>14</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 18.57.<sup>15</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

### | Data on IDPs

The government of Azerbaijan has a registry for IDPs 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 IDPs from conflict.<sup>16</sup>

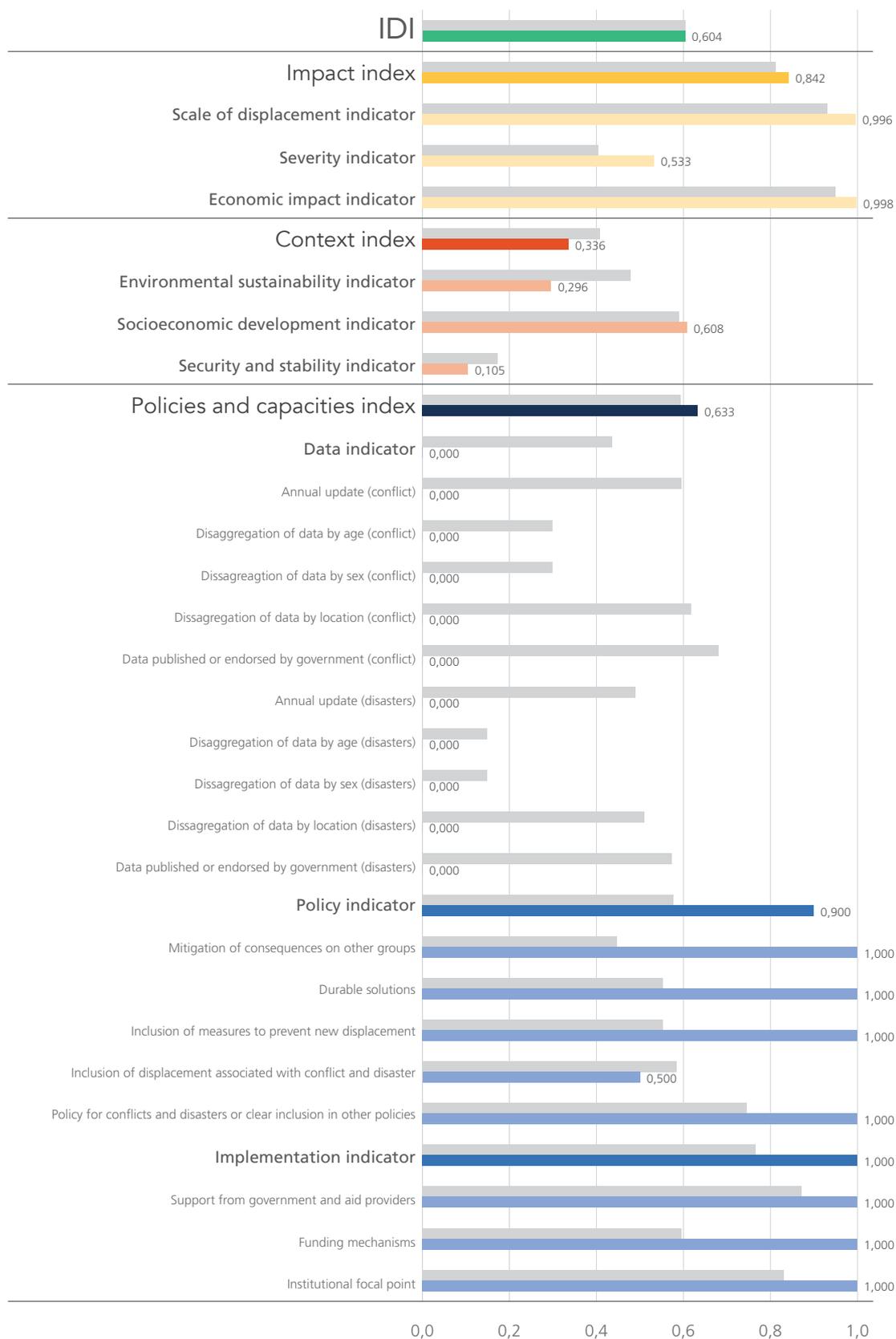
### | Policies on internal displacement

In 1999, Azerbaijan adopted Law No. 669-1Q On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them<sup>17</sup> and the Law on IDP and Refugee Status.<sup>18</sup> Combined, they address internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. They contain measures of protection and assistance, and durable solutions. They do not, however, contain measures to prevent displacement or mitigate the consequences of displacement on other affected people. Changes from in-kind to cash assistance were introduced in 2017, along with assistance based on needs rather than status.<sup>19</sup>

### | Implementation

The state committee for refugees and IDPs is the institutional focal point on issues related to internal displacement. Law No. 669-1Q contains provisions for assistance to IDPs and the government has provided this assistance through several channels. For example, in 2018, monthly allowances were provided, amounting to a total budget of around \$ 130 million, and the government paid education fees of more than 11,000 IDPs at state universities, amounting to around \$7 million.

# BANGLADESH



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Bangladesh faced 11 disaster events in 2018. River-bank erosion in Shariatpur district led to 44,000 new displacements in September. Monsoon riverine floods in Sylhet and Moulvibazar districts triggered 12,000 new displacements in June, and floods displaced 11,000 people in September. In total, disasters resulted in 78,000 new displacements in 2018.

Conflict led to 300 new displacements. At the end of 2018, 426,000 people were living in protracted displacement associated with conflict.

### | Severity

The severity of displacement in Bangladesh is medium.<sup>20</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Bangladesh's population of 426,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$132 million, representing 0.05 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 29.56.<sup>21</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.608.<sup>22</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.48.<sup>23</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | 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>24</sup>

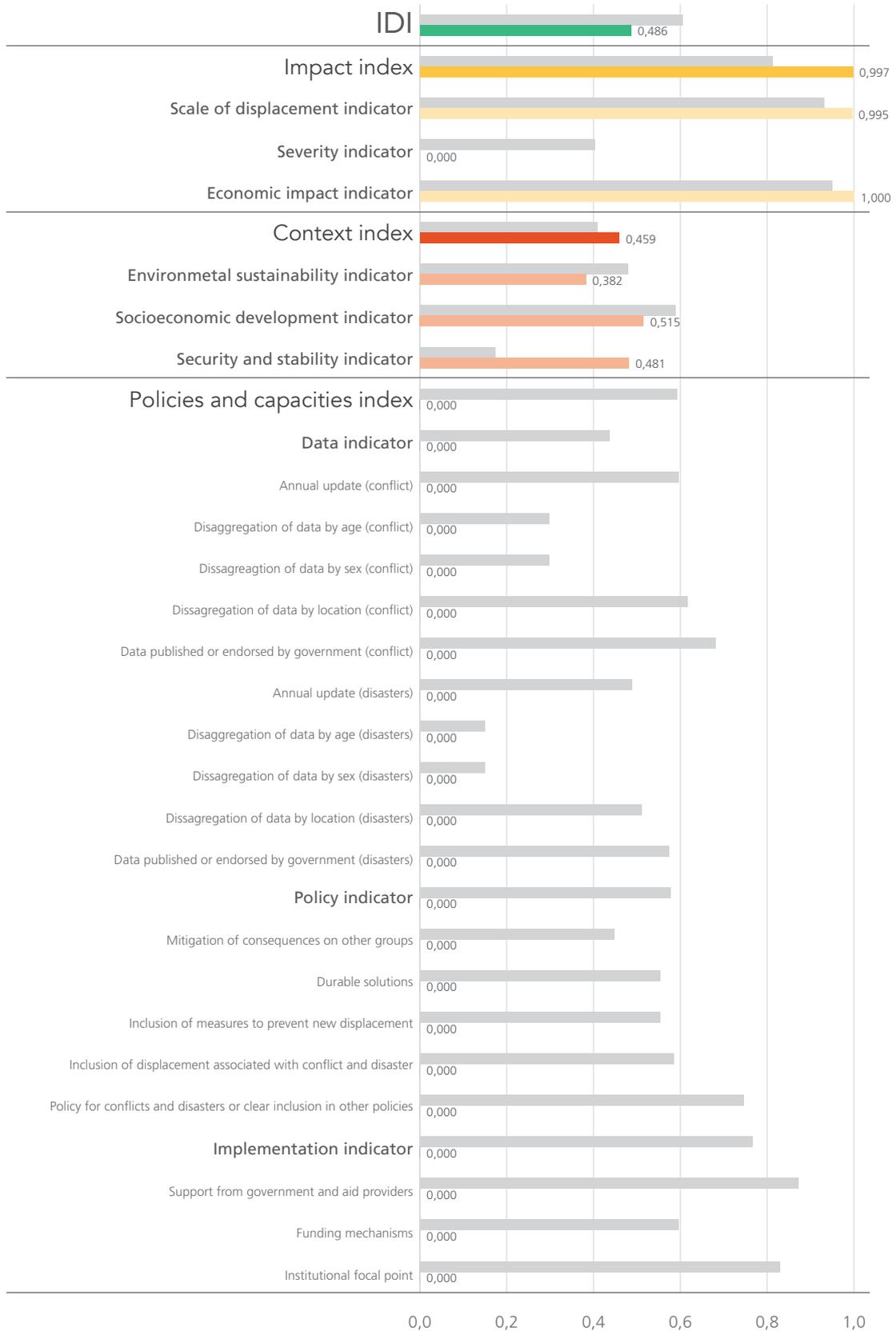
### | Policies on internal displacement

Bangladesh adopted the above-mentioned national strategy in 2015.<sup>25</sup> The strategy is designed to achieve durable solutions. It contains measures to prevent displacement associated with disasters and to mitigate consequences on host communities.

### | 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 a planning and budgeting process of all relevant public and private sectors. It created a Displacement Trust Fund to sustainably finance the implementation of the strategy.

# BENIN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters caused 23,000 of the 26,500 new displacements recorded in Benin in 2018. Storms in Alibori, Mono and Zou in July displaced 22,000 people, while a flood in August displaced 94. Clashes between pastoralists and agriculturalists triggered 3,500 new displacements.

Benin had a total of 3,500 IDPs displaced by conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

Lack of data prevents 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 \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Benin's population of 3,500 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$1 million, representing 0.01 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 38.17.<sup>26</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.515.<sup>27</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 48.1.<sup>28</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

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

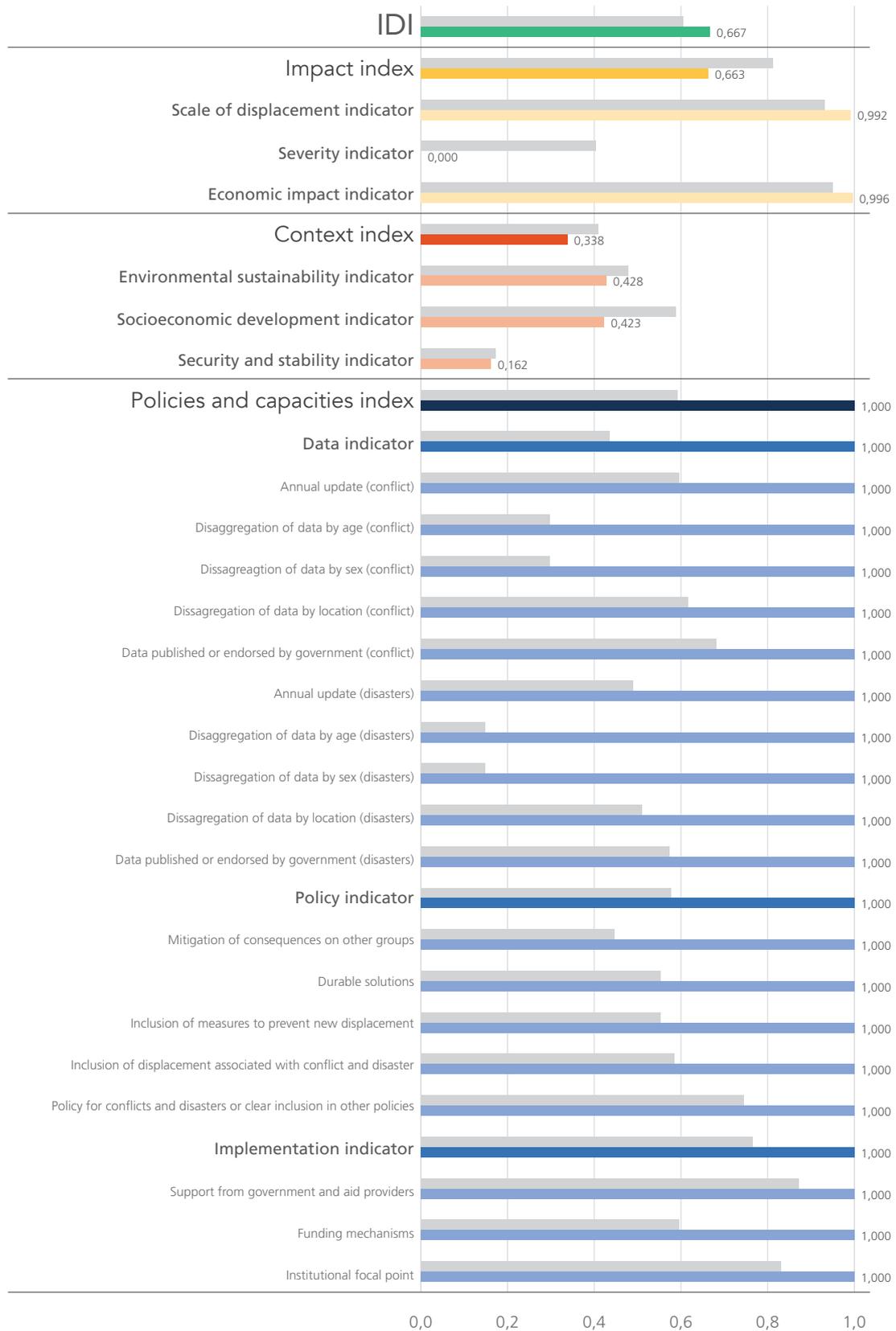
### | Policies on internal displacement

Benin does not have dedicated policies on internal displacement although the country drafted its National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and revised its National Contingency Plan in 2018.

### | 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 (PNRRC-ACC)) designs disaster risk reduction strategies, and the National Civil Protection Agency (Agence nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC)) coordinates their implementation. There is no clear focal point, however, on internal displacement.

# BURKINA FASO



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 47,100 new displacements were recorded in Burkina Faso. Accounting for 42,000 new displacements, conflict is the main driver of internal displacement in the country. The remaining 5,100 new displacements were associated with floods and storms.

Burkina Faso had 47,000 people living in internal displacement associated with conflict in 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Burkina Faso is very high.<sup>29</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Burkina Faso's population of 47,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$15 million, representing 0.12 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 43.83.<sup>30</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.423.<sup>31</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 16.19.<sup>32</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs collects data from several partners, including the National Council for Emergency Assistance and Rehabilitation (Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Rehabilitation (CONASUR)). The data covers internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster and is disaggregated by location and partially by sex and age. It is updated regularly.

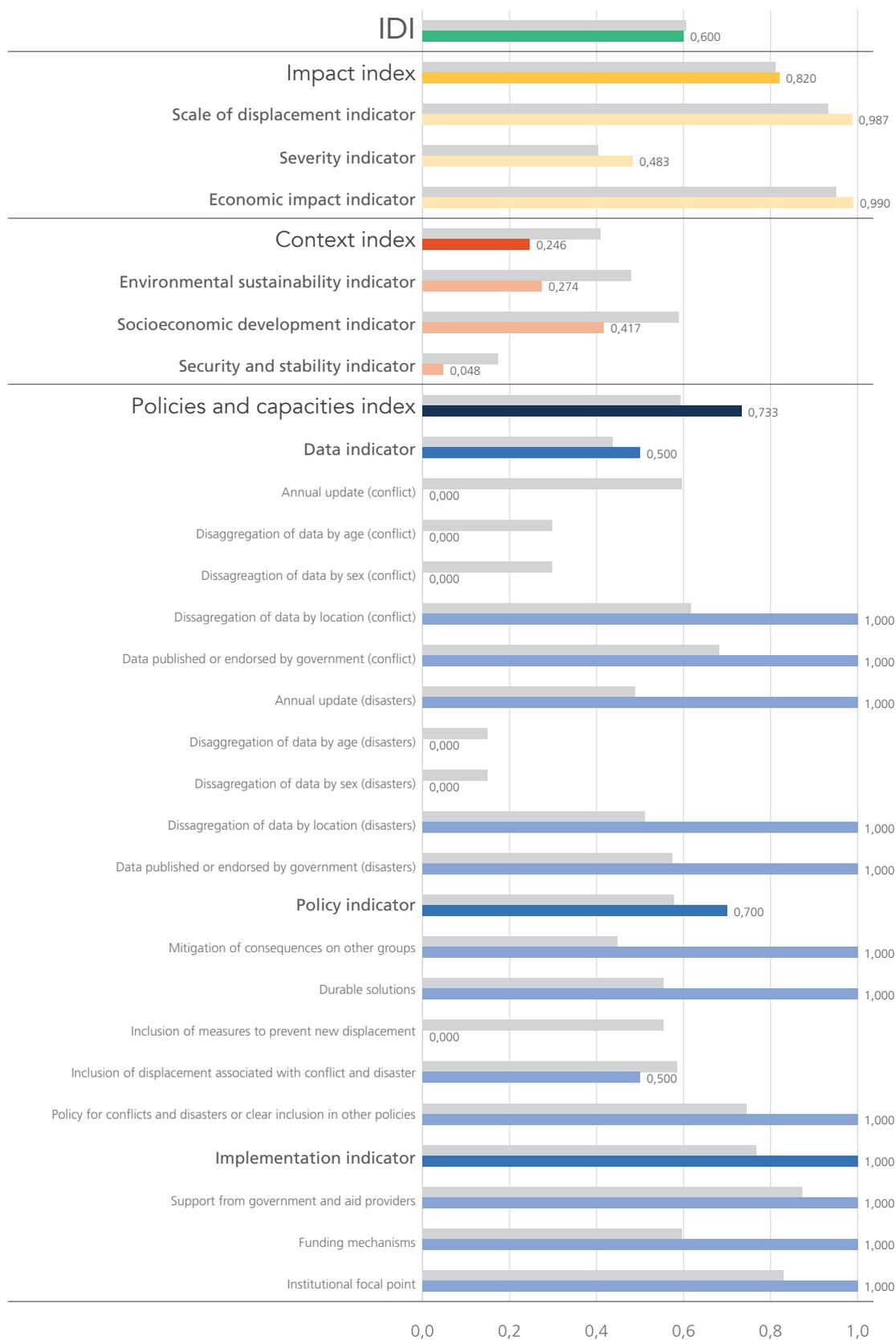
### | Policies on internal displacement

The 2014 Law on Risk, Humanitarian Crises and Disasters Prevention and Management<sup>33</sup> offers a comprehensive framework. It has provisions for the prevention of displacement associated with disasters, durable solutions for displacement associated with conflict and disaster and measures to prevent conflict with host communities.

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Civil Protection is in charge of implementing the 2014 law, which refers to financing, including by the private sector. Burkina Faso had an Emergency and Resilience Plan in place in 2018 with a budget of \$90.3 million – funded at 66.3 per cent, in part to address the needs of IDPs.<sup>34,35</sup>

# BURUNDI



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Burundi faced 35 disaster events in 2018, triggering 35,000 new displacements. A flash flood in April triggered 18,000 new displacements.

Conflict led to 5,100 new displacements. The country had 49,000 conflict-related IDPs at the end of the year.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Burundi is high.<sup>36</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Burundi is estimated to be \$9.7 million, representing 0.31 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 in Burundi is estimated at \$213.5, which is lower than the international average of \$310.<sup>37</sup> The highest costs are associated with housing and food security. This does not account for the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.43.<sup>38</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.417.<sup>39</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 4.76.<sup>40</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The International Organization for Migration conducts regular assessments on displacement associated with disasters and political violence. Data is disaggregated by location and cause, but not sex and age.

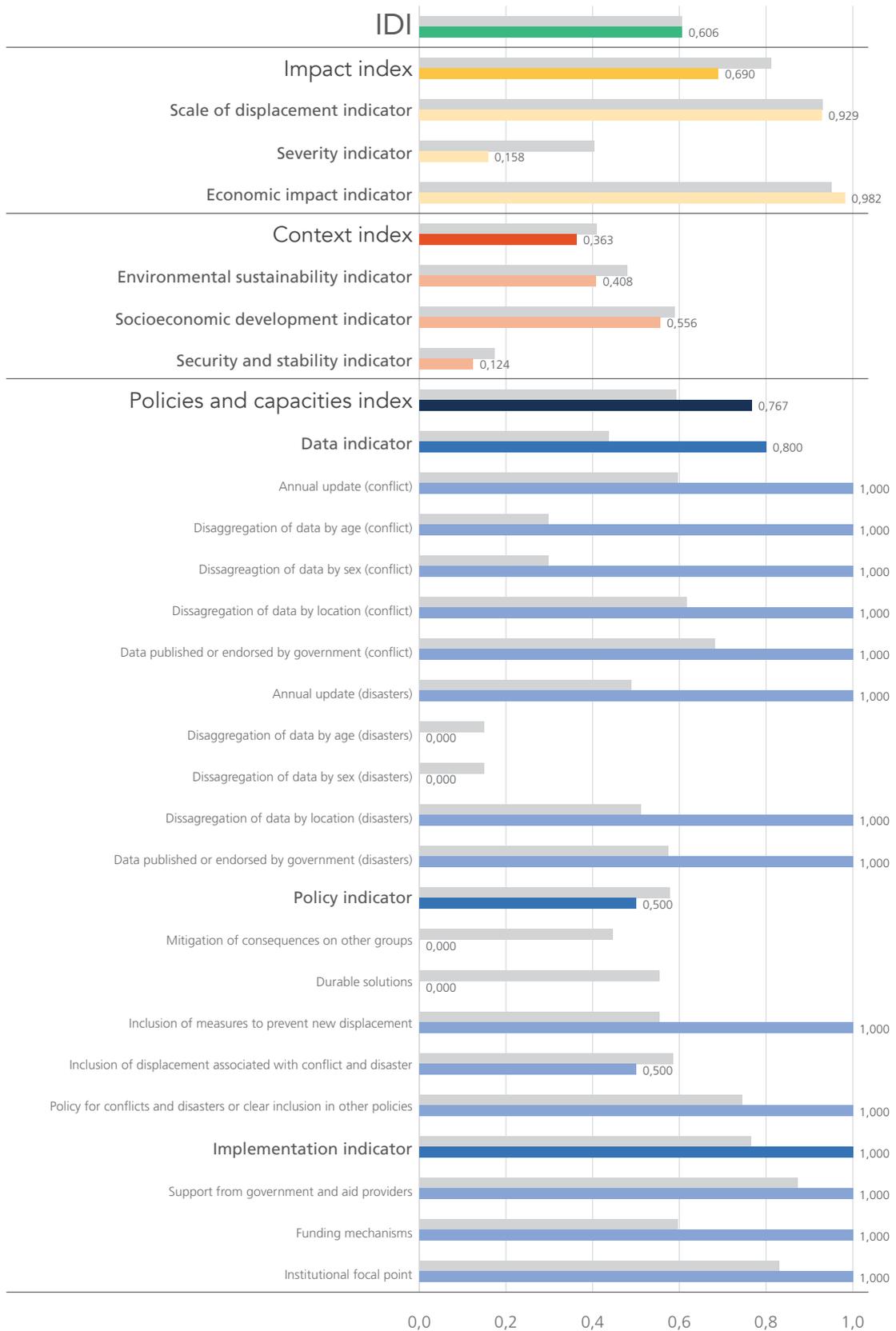
### | Policies on internal displacement

The 2017 Revised National Strategy for the Socio-economic Reintegration of the Victims in Burundi<sup>41</sup> is designed to provide durable solutions for all people affected by conflict, including IDPs. The strategy focuses on durable solutions and does not contain measures to prevent new displacements. It does, however, contain measures to mitigate consequences on other groups and promote social cohesion. The 2004 Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Victims<sup>42</sup> contains measures for the protection of and assistance to IDPs.

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender (MDPHASG) is in charge of the implementation of the revised national strategy. The strategy has a budget of \$347 million for the period 2017 to 2021. Burundi had a humanitarian response plan covering the period January to December 2018 with funding requirements of \$141.8 million,<sup>43</sup> funded at 55.5 per cent.<sup>44</sup> The objective of the plan is to respond to internal and cross-border displacement and food security and protection needs.

# CAMEROON



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

### | Scale of displacement

About 459,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in 2018. At the end of 2018, 668,000 IDPs were living in Cameroon.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Cameroon is very high.<sup>45</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Cameroon in 2018 is estimated to be \$188 million, representing 0.54 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 \$281.<sup>46</sup>

## CONTEXT

### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 40.81.<sup>47</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.556.<sup>48</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 12.38.<sup>49</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 Extreme North and Anglophone regions and collect data on internal displacement associated with conflict and

disaster. Data on internal displacement associated with conflict is disaggregated by location, sex and age while the data on disaster is disaggregated by location only. Both are regularly updated. There was no data collection on internal displacement in other regions in 2018.

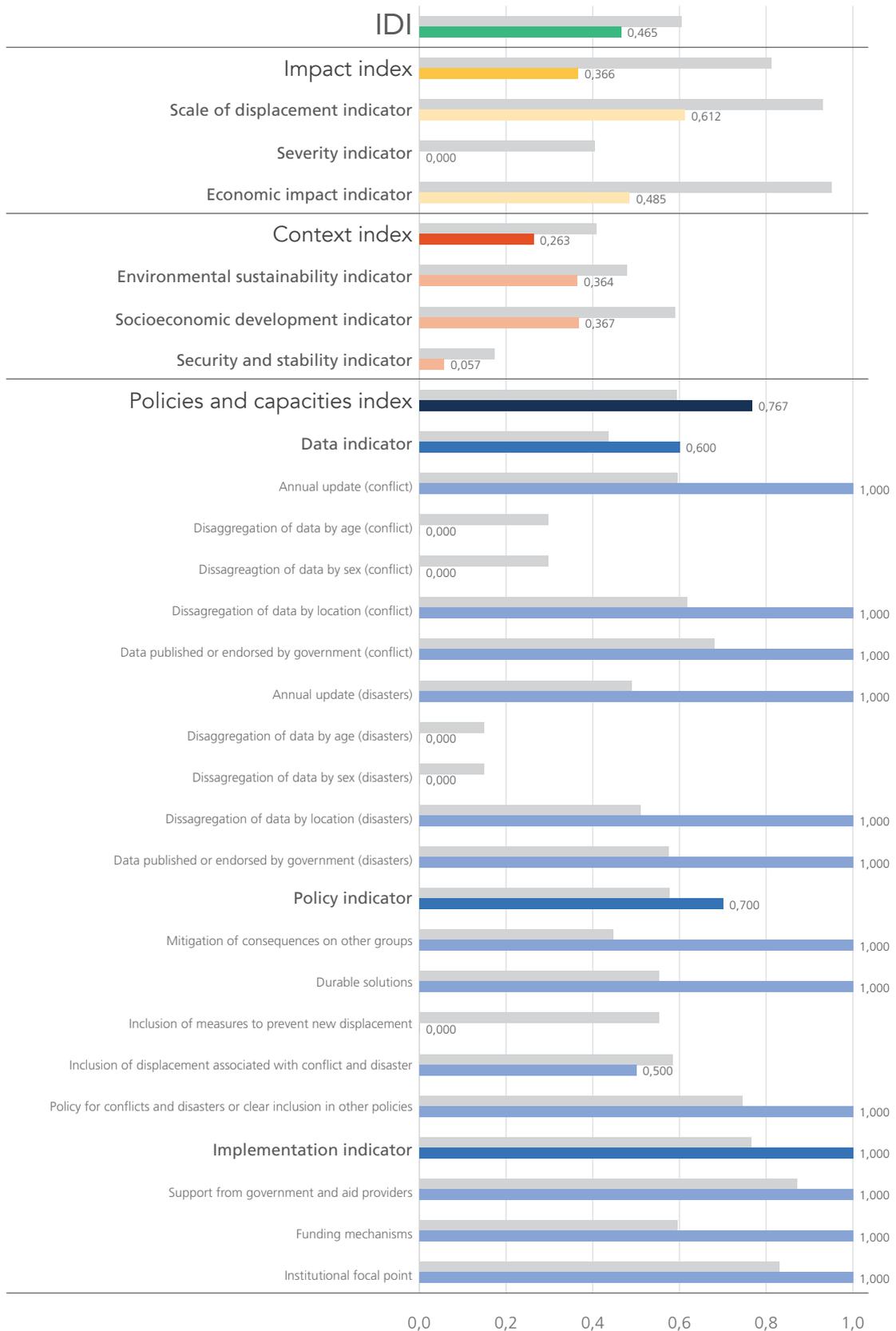
### | Policies on internal displacement

Cameroon does not have policies on internal displacement but started the domestication of the Kampala Convention in 2017. The process was still ongoing in 2018. Cameroon has a National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that refers to internal displacement and includes prevention.<sup>50</sup> It does not include measures for durable solutions or for mitigating impacts on other groups.

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) leads the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The Plan has a budget of €5 million (\$5.61 million) for 2015-20. Cameroon had a humanitarian response plan for 2018 with a budget of \$305 million, funded at 44.1 per cent, to address needs associated with conflict.<sup>51, 52</sup>

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

The vast majority of new displacements were associated with conflict in 2018. They reached 510,000, compared with 9,300 associated with disasters, mostly related to floods and storms.

The country has 641,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018, representing 13.53 per cent of its population.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in displacement camps in CAR is very high.<sup>53</sup> Other displacement settings were not assessed.

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in the Central African Republic is estimated at \$301 million in 2018, representing 15.44 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 \$469.<sup>54</sup> This figure does not include the cost of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 36.42.<sup>55</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.367.<sup>56</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 5.71.<sup>57</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The Population Movement Commission (Commission des Mouvements de Population) led by the UN Refugee Agency collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters. The data is disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

### | Policies on internal displacement

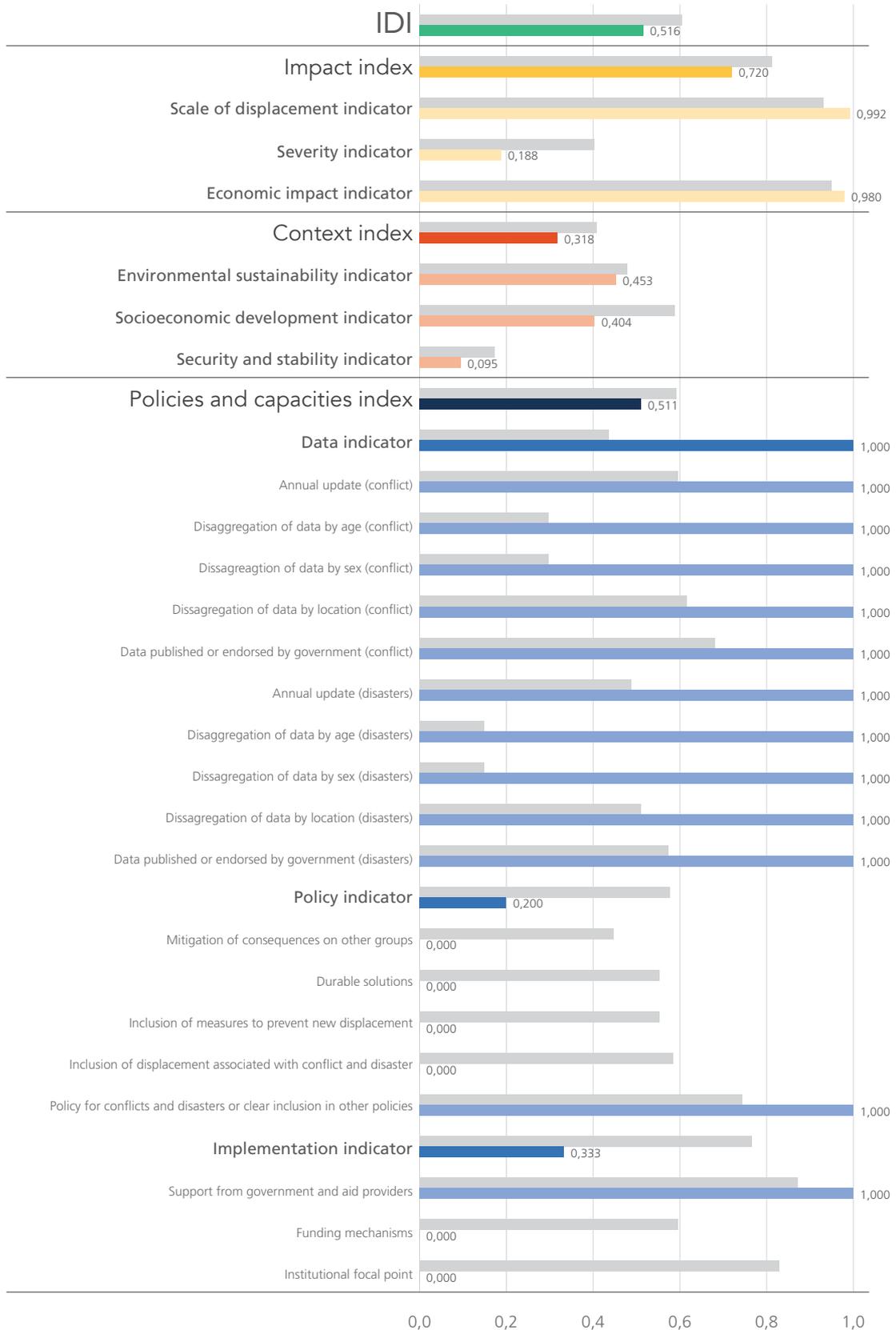
CAR does not have a dedicated policy on internal displacement. A draft law and policy on IDPs and a durable solutions strategy have been developed but are yet to be adopted. The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017-2021 refers to displacement. It includes among its priorities measures to facilitate reconciliation and social cohesion and to create the conditions for the return of refugees and provide sustainable solutions for IDPs.<sup>58</sup> It does not, however, contain prevention 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 has a humanitarian response plan for 2016 to 2019 with an appeal of \$515.6 million, funded at 49.8 per cent.<sup>59, 60</sup>

# CHAD



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Ninety thousand IDPs associated with conflict were recorded at the end of 2018. Two thousand new displacements were recorded, all associated with a flash flood in Bourkou in August.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Chad is very high.<sup>61</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Chad is estimated at \$58 million, representing 0.56 per cent of the country's GDP. The highest costs were associated with food security, followed by 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 \$644.<sup>62</sup>

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 45.34.<sup>63</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.404.<sup>64</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 9.52.<sup>65</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The government does not collect data on IDPs, but the International Organization for Migration covered the monitoring of internal displacement in the Lac province throughout 2018. Data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster is updated frequently and disaggregated by location, sex and age. It is not available, however, for the entire country.

### | Policies on internal displacement

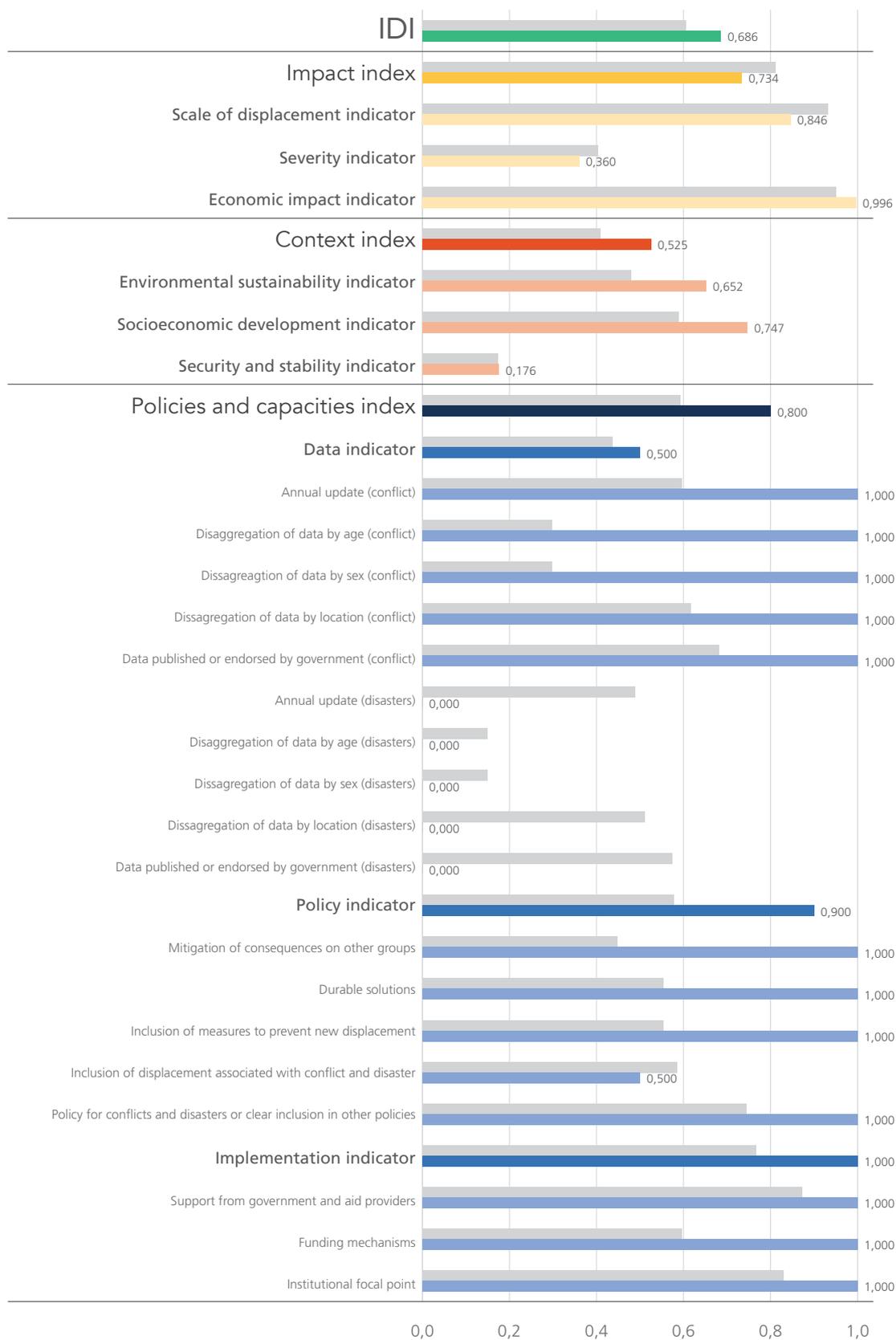
Chad does not have specific policies on internal displacement. The National Development Plan 2017-2021<sup>66</sup> acknowledges internal displacement. It does not, however, make specific provisions to prevent internal displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate consequences on other groups.

### | Implementation

Chad had a humanitarian response plan for January to December 2018 with an appeal of \$543.8 million funded at 52.7 per cent.<sup>67, 68</sup> It was designed to respond to needs associated with low human development, social and economic crisis and lack of access to basic services.

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

# COLOMBIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 212,000 new displacements were recorded, 145,000 associated with violence and 67,000 with disasters. IDMC estimates that as of December 2018, there were 5,761,000 IDPs, representing 11.65 per cent of the population.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Colombia is high.<sup>69</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Colombia is estimated at \$331.045 million, representing 0.1 per cent of the country's GDP. The highest costs are associated with livelihood, followed by housing.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 66.22.<sup>70</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.747.<sup>71</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 17.62.<sup>72</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

Survivors of Colombia's armed conflict, including IDPs, are recorded in the Registro Único de Víctimas (RUV), the national registry of victims. 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. There is good information on people displaced by conflict, but displacement associated with disasters is also significant in Colombia.

### | Policies on internal displacement

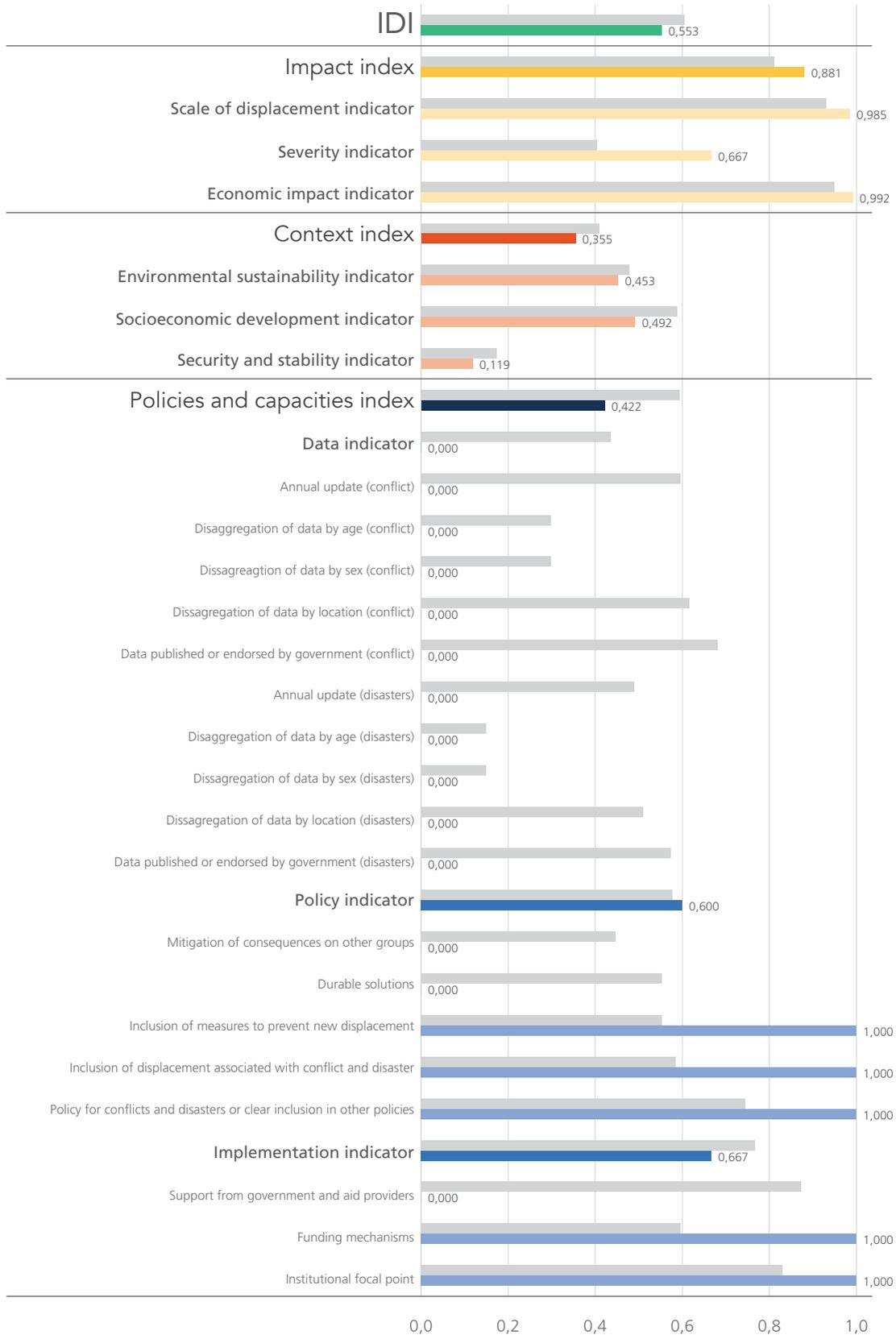
Law 387 on Internal Displacement (1997) makes provision for the protection and assistance of IDPs associated with conflict.<sup>73</sup> Law 1448, the Victims and Land Restitution Law, of 2011, also addresses internal displacement associated with conflict.<sup>74</sup> It contains measures for the prevention of new displacement, the promotion of durable solutions, the protection of and assistance to IDPs and the mitigation of consequences on other affected groups.

In 2012, Law 1448 led to the creation of the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation to Victims (UARIV).<sup>75</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, security, non-repetition and reconciliation.

### | 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.

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Five instances of flooding caused 3,200 new displacements in Côte d'Ivoire in 2018. The largest one led to 2,000 new displacements in Marahoué in September.

Conflict resulted in 700 new displacements. The country had 302,000 IDPs as a result of conflict alone at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Côte d'Ivoire is medium.<sup>76</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Côte d'Ivoire's population of 302,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$93.6 million, representing 0.25 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the impact of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 45.25.<sup>77</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.492.<sup>78</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 11.9.<sup>79</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | DATA ON IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire.

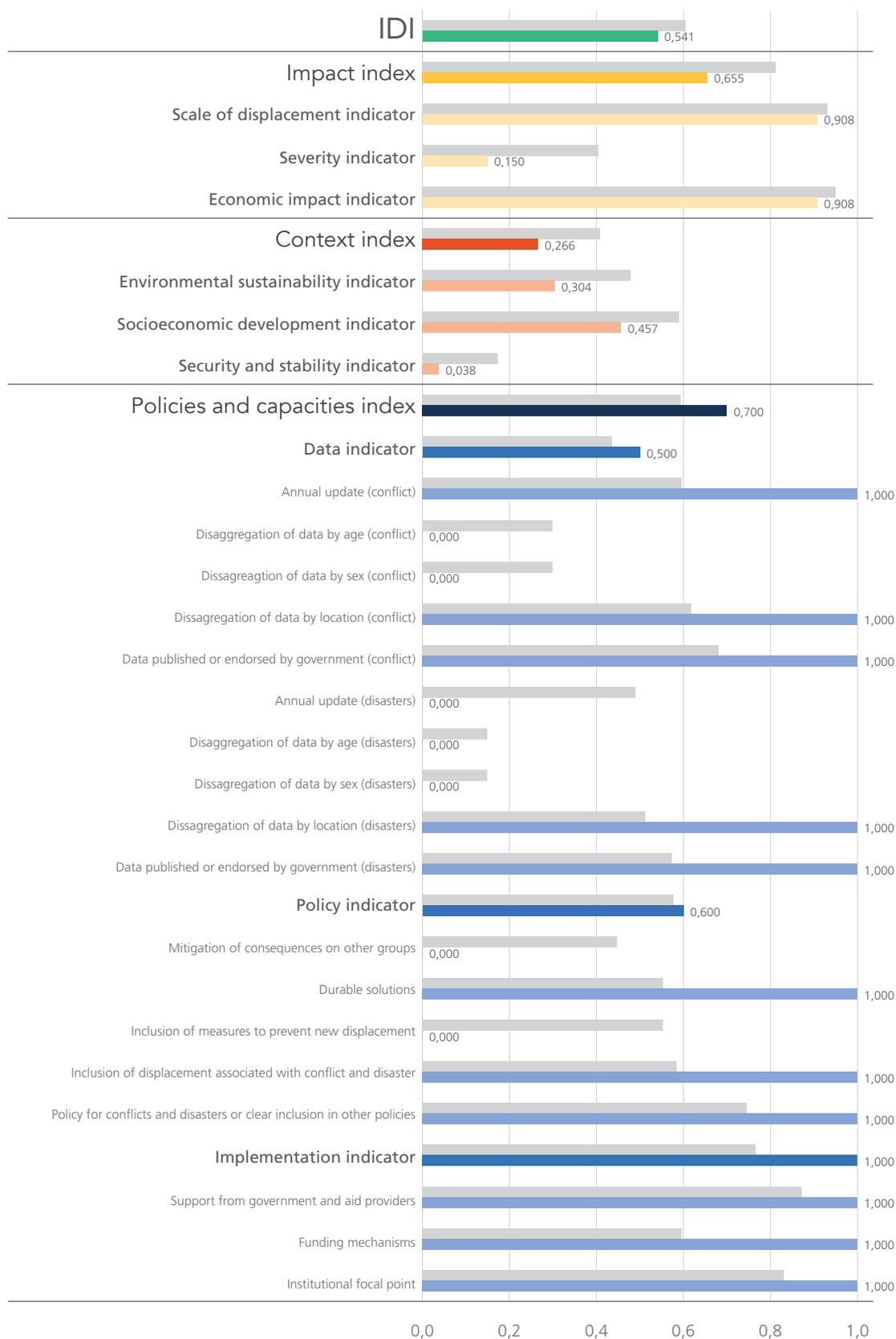
### | Policies on internal displacement

Côte d'Ivoire does not have dedicated policies on internal displacement. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Action Plan<sup>80</sup> was adopted in 2011 and acknowledges disasters and conflict as drivers of displacement. It does not contain measures for durable solutions or to mitigate consequences on affected people other than IDPs.

### | Implementation

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

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 1,840,000 new displacements were associated with conflict, mostly in North and South Kivu, and 81,000 with disasters, including floods and storms. At the end of 2018, 3,081,000 IDPs were recorded in the country.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in the country is very high.<sup>81</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in 2018 is estimated to be \$1.04 billion, representing 2.8 per cent of the country's GDP. The highest costs were associated with food, security and housing.

## CONTEXT

### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 30.41.<sup>82</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.457.<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

There is no national IDP registration system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A data coordinating body for the country led by the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) works to establish national estimates by verifying alerts

on population movements that are relayed to OCHA, working in conjunction with "Commission de Mouvement de Population" (CMP) bodies for different provinces and NGOs active on the ground. It also publishes data gathered by primary data providers, such as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster or the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme. The DTM programme is one of the main data providers on displacement estimates in the DRC. It carries out village level assessments and site assessments for 9 provinces, disaggregated by reason of displacement but not by sex and age.

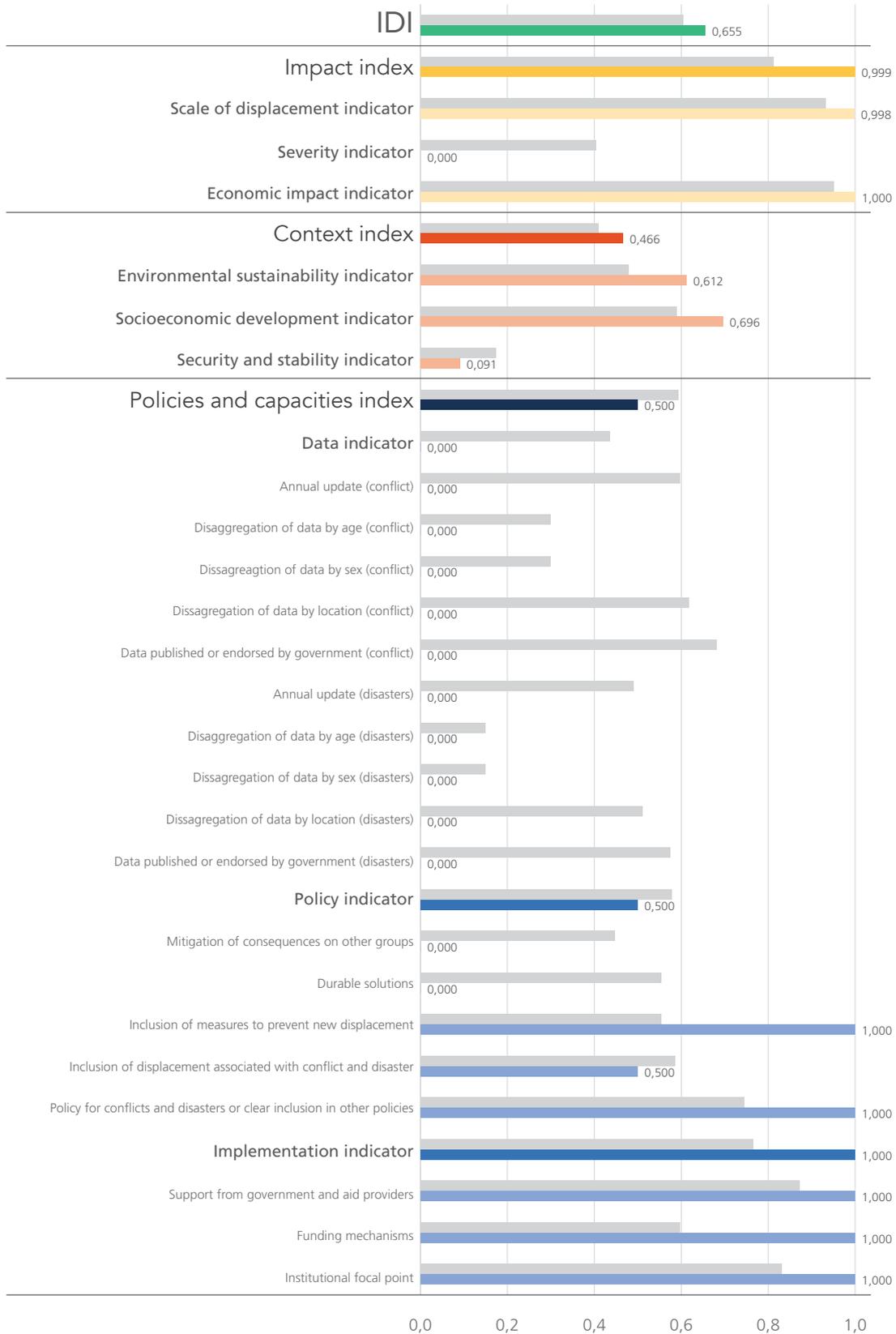
### | Policies on internal displacement

The Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action drafted a policy for the protection of and assistance to IDPs in 2014, but it is yet to be adopted.<sup>85</sup> The government issued a national durable solutions strategy for IDPs and returnees, which also is 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>86</sup> The country has an Organisation Plan for Response to Disasters, adopted in 2004, which refers to internal displacement and the need to find durable solutions.<sup>87</sup> The plan focuses on disasters but also considers conflict and violence as a source of displacement. It does not contain measures to prevent displacement or mitigate consequences on other affected people.

### | Implementation

The country has a humanitarian response plan covering the period 2017 to 2019 with a budget of \$1.68 billion for 2018, funded at 45.8 per cent.<sup>88, 89</sup> Its ministry of interior leads the implementation of the response plan for disasters, which establishes a response fund.<sup>90</sup>

# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

IDMC estimates that there were 65,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, displaced by conflict in Sinai. In addition, 15,000 new displacements were recorded in North Sinai.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Egypt's population of 65,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is more than \$20 million.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 61.21.<sup>91</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.696.<sup>92</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 9.05.<sup>93</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no systematic, national data collection system on internal displacement in Egypt.

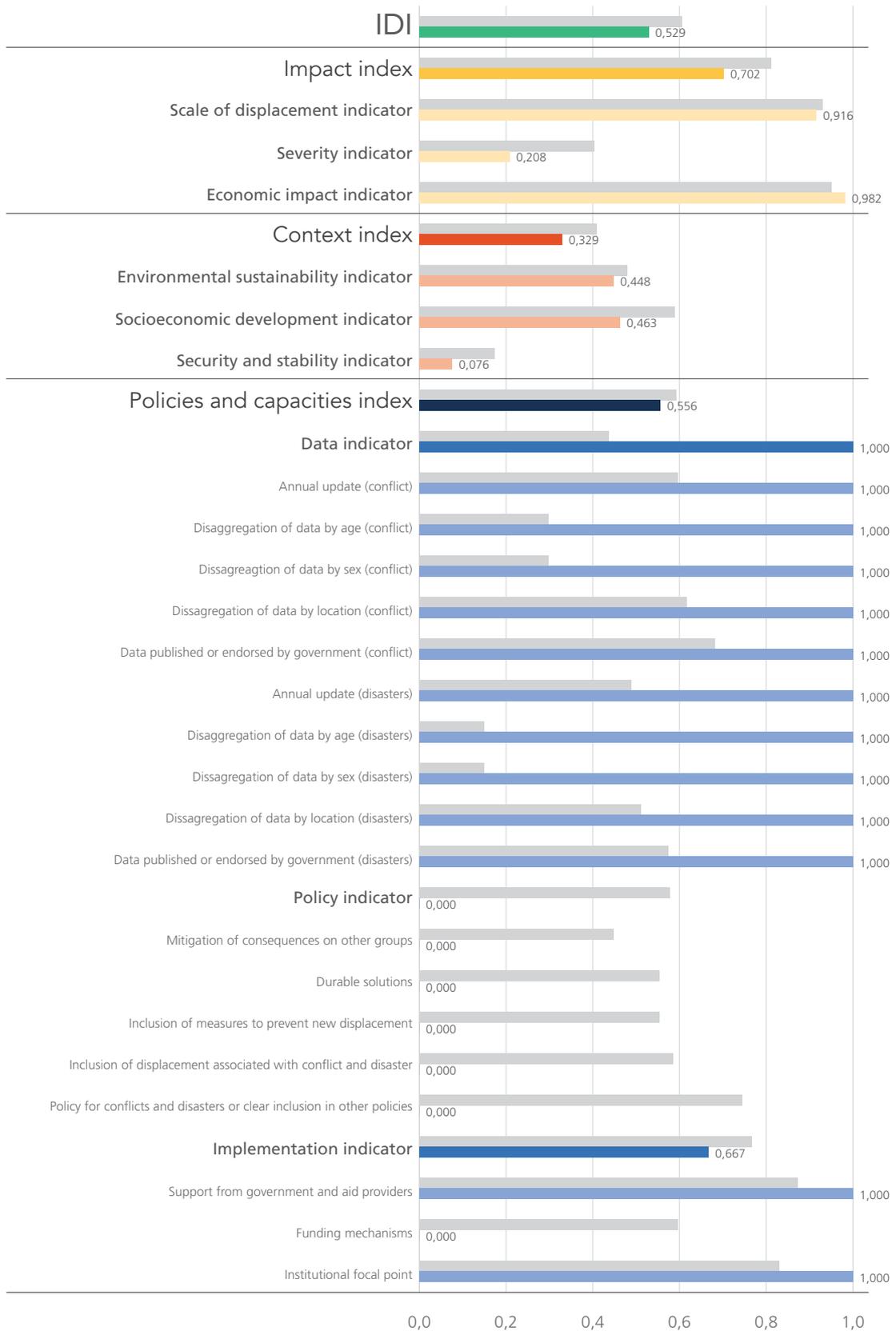
### | Policies on internal displacement

Egypt does not have specific policies on internal displacement. Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in 2011, acknowledges that disasters are a cause of internal displacement but does not contain provisions for durable solutions or mitigation of consequences on affected people other than IDPs.<sup>94</sup>

### | Implementation

The Information and Decision Support Centre of the Egyptian cabinet has a dedicated crisis and disaster management department. The national strategy has a detailed budget of more than EGP 53 million (\$3.19 million). There is no focal point for internal displacement associated with conflict.

# ETHIOPIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 2,895,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded, together with 296,000 new displacements associated with disasters, mostly involving food shortages and drought.

At the end of 2018, 2,137,000 IDPs as a result of conflict alone were estimated to be living in the country.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in West Guji and Gedeo zones is very high. The rest of Ethiopia was not assessed.<sup>95</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Ethiopia is estimated to be \$434 million, representing 0.539 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>96</sup> The highest costs were associated with livelihood and food security. This does not include the cost of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 44.78.<sup>97</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.463.<sup>98</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 7.62.<sup>99</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The federal government endorsed data on IDPs produced by the International Organization for Migration in 2018. Data is updated regularly and disaggregated by cause of displacement, location, sex and age group.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Ethiopia lacks a comprehensive, dedicated policy on internal displacement. The government, however, is working on a draft policy and roadmap. The 2013 Disaster Risk Management Policy<sup>100</sup> is designed to reduce risks associated with disasters but does not make specific provisions for IDPs.

The Somali region in 2017 was the first to endorse a regional, durable solutions strategy specifically targeting IDPs, with the support of the Durable Solutions Working Group.<sup>101</sup> This regional strategy has been the starting point for a now federal strategy, the Durable Solutions Initiative, which was launched in December 2019.

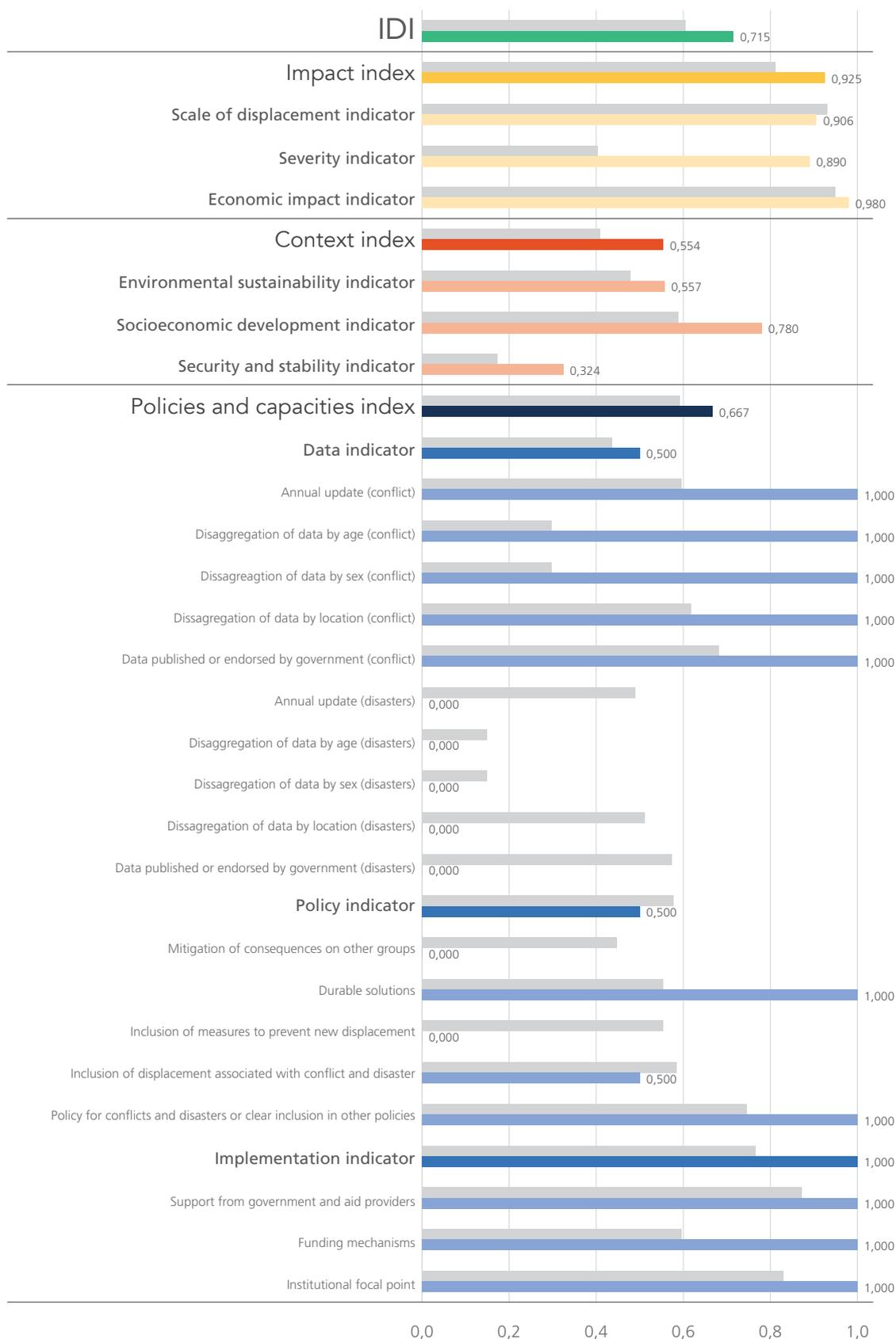
### | Implementation

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission is the focal point on internal displacement. The Ministry of Peace was created in 2018 to tackle violence.

Ethiopia has an IDP Advisory Group composed of international organisations and NGOs and a national steering committee to protect IDPs associated with the conflict between the Somali and Oromia regional states.<sup>102</sup>

There is no dedicated national budget for internal displacement. Ethiopia had a Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for 2018, however, with a budget of \$1.7 billion, funded at 55.7 per cent.<sup>103, 104</sup>

# GEORGIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole cause of new displacements in 2018. Floods in Chuberi, Kakheti, Gori and Gardabani triggered 280 new displacements in July 2018, and a landslide triggered 24 new displacements in Svaneti in June 2018.

Georgia had 293,000 IDPs living in protracted displacement at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Georgia is low.<sup>105</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihoods represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Georgia's population of 293,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$90.8 million, representing 0.6 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 55.69.<sup>106</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.780.<sup>107</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 32.38.<sup>108</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

Georgia's government maintains an official IDP registry 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>109</sup> It was amended in 2014 to align with international standards.<sup>110</sup> The law addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and provides for durable solutions. It does not, however, contain measures to prevent internal displacement or mitigate the consequences on other affected people.

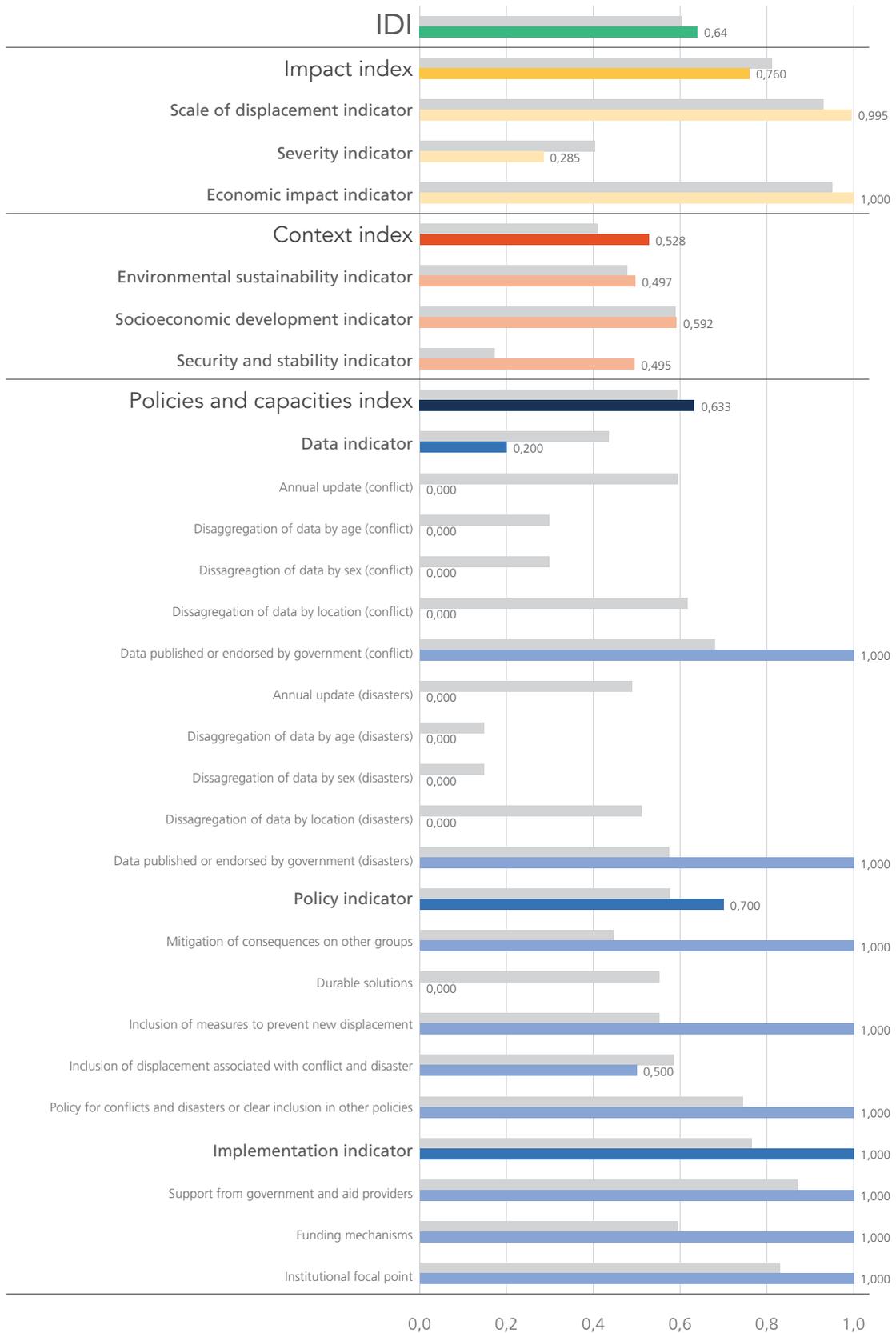
Georgia adopted in 2007 a State Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons – Persecuted, which is also focused on displacement associated with conflict.<sup>111</sup> The strategy refers to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and supports the return and local integration of IDPs. The implementation of the strategy is supported by action plans.<sup>112</sup>

In 2017, Georgia adopted a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2017-2020, but the document does not refer to internal displacement.<sup>113</sup>

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs is the focal point on internal displacement issues. The 2017-2018 Action Plan for Implementation of the IDP State Strategy has a budget of GEL 75 million (\$25.64 million).<sup>114</sup>

# GHANA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters caused 61,000 out of the 66,000 new displacements recorded in 2018. Floods in the Northern region in September caused 52,000 new displacements, and three more instances of floods displaced 4,300. Storms displaced 4,740 people.

Conflict triggered 5,000 new displacements, and the country had 5,000 IDPs at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of the conditions in camps in which IDPs from the Chereponi conflict live is high.<sup>115</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Ghana's population of 5,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$1.55 million, representing 0.003 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.66.<sup>116</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.592.<sup>117</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 49.52.<sup>118</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, together with local authorities, collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict. There is no publicly available information on disaggregation and updates.

The National Disaster Management Organization collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters.

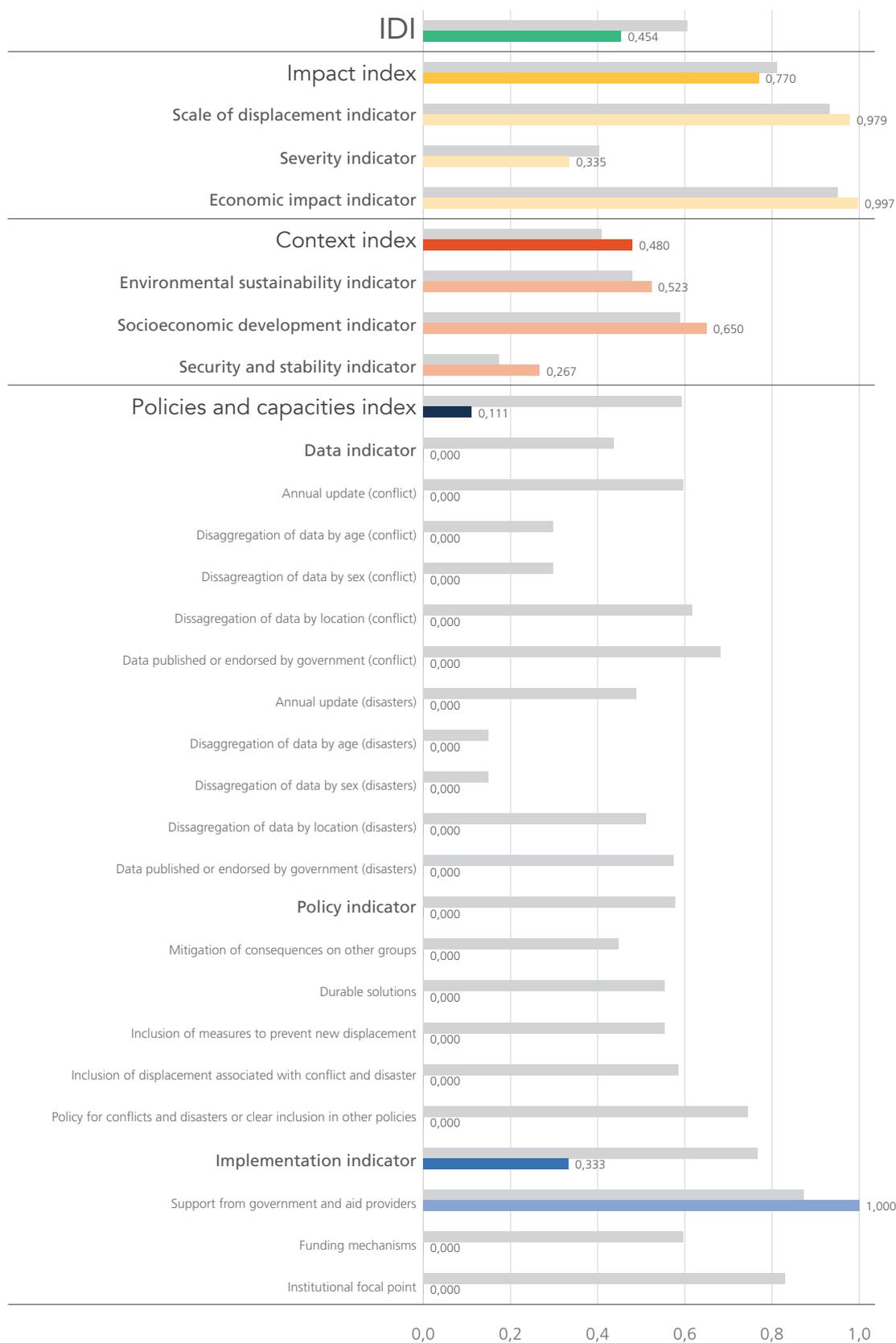
### | Policies on internal displacement

Ghana does not have a specific policy addressing internal displacement. 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>119</sup>

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation leads the implementation of the climate change policy, which is supported by a multi-donor budget. The national disaster organization provides assistance to IDPs in case of disasters.

# GUATEMALA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Floods and the Volcan de Fuego Eruption in June 2018 drove displacement in Guatemala in 2018, triggering 27,000 new displacements.

At the end of 2018, Guatemala had 242,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Guatemala is very high.<sup>120</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represents on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Guatemala's population of 242,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$75 million, representing 0.1 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 52.33.<sup>121</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.650.<sup>122</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 26.67.<sup>123</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement in Guatemala.

### | Policies on internal displacement

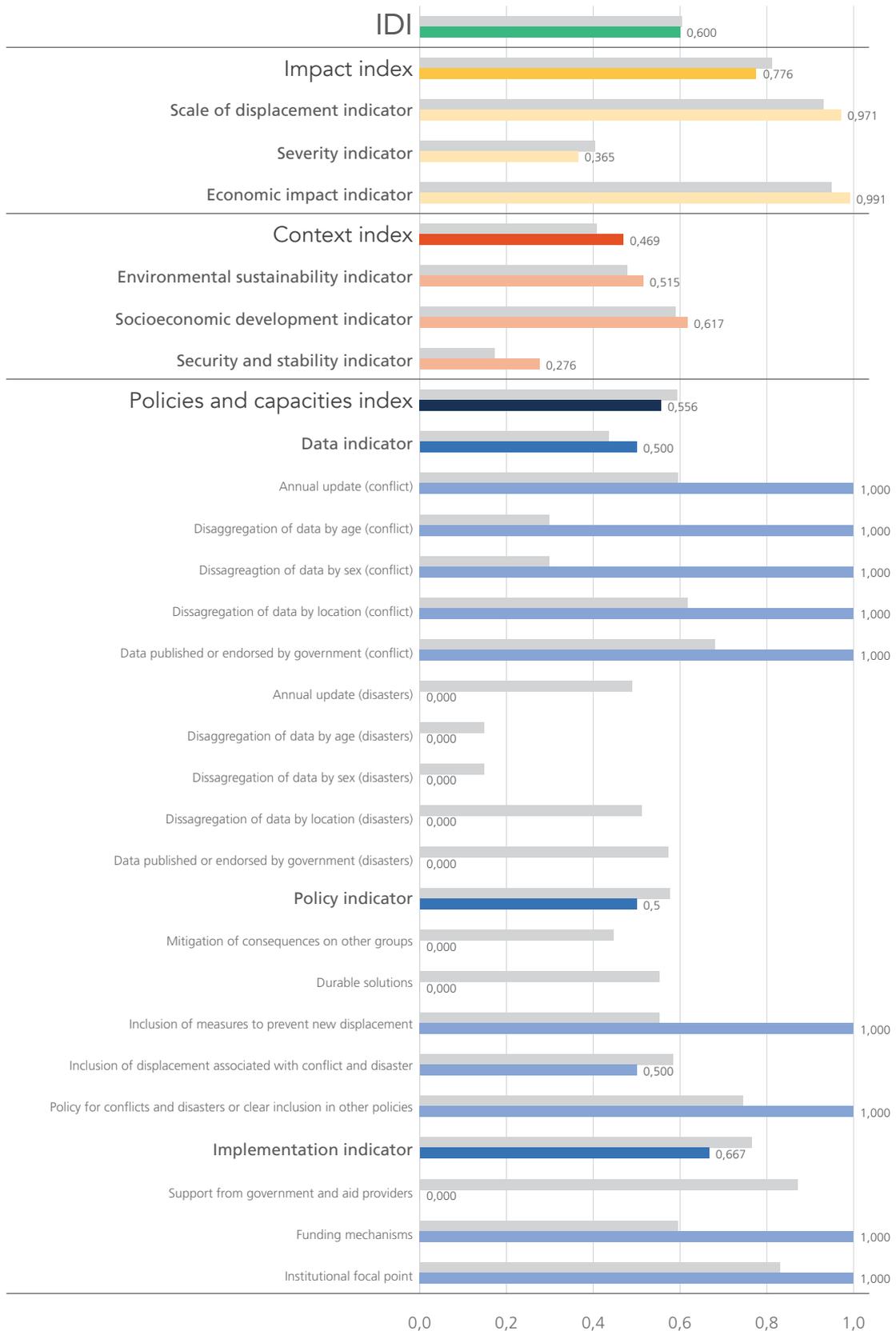
The National Compensation Programme<sup>124</sup> recognises internal displacement as a violation of human rights. It does not contain measures to prevent displacement but provides for durable solutions. This only applies, however, to IDPs displaced by the armed conflict that ended in 1996 and therefore does not contribute towards Guatemala's internal displacement index.

Guatemala's 2007 Disaster Response Strategy does not contain provisions addressing internal displacement.<sup>125</sup>

### | Implementation

There is no government focal point for internal displacement. Other aid providers, however, support IDPs.

# HONDURAS



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters, particularly floods, were the main driver of internal displacement in Honduras in 2018, triggering 17,000 out of the 17,950 new displacements recorded.

Honduras had 190,000 IDPs at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Honduras is high.<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 \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Honduras' population of 190,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$58.9 million, representing 0.26 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 51.51.<sup>127</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.617.<sup>128</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 27.62.<sup>129</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence (Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas por la Violencia – CIPPDV) carried out and published a report that provided a partial number of people displaced between 2004 and 2014 (174,000) in 20 municipalities of Honduras.<sup>130</sup> The National Commission on Human Rights (CONADEH) also publishes reports on internal displacement. The data is disaggregated by location, sex and age, and regularly updated.

There is no national, systematic, publicly available data collection on internal displacement associated with disaster.

### | Policies on internal displacement

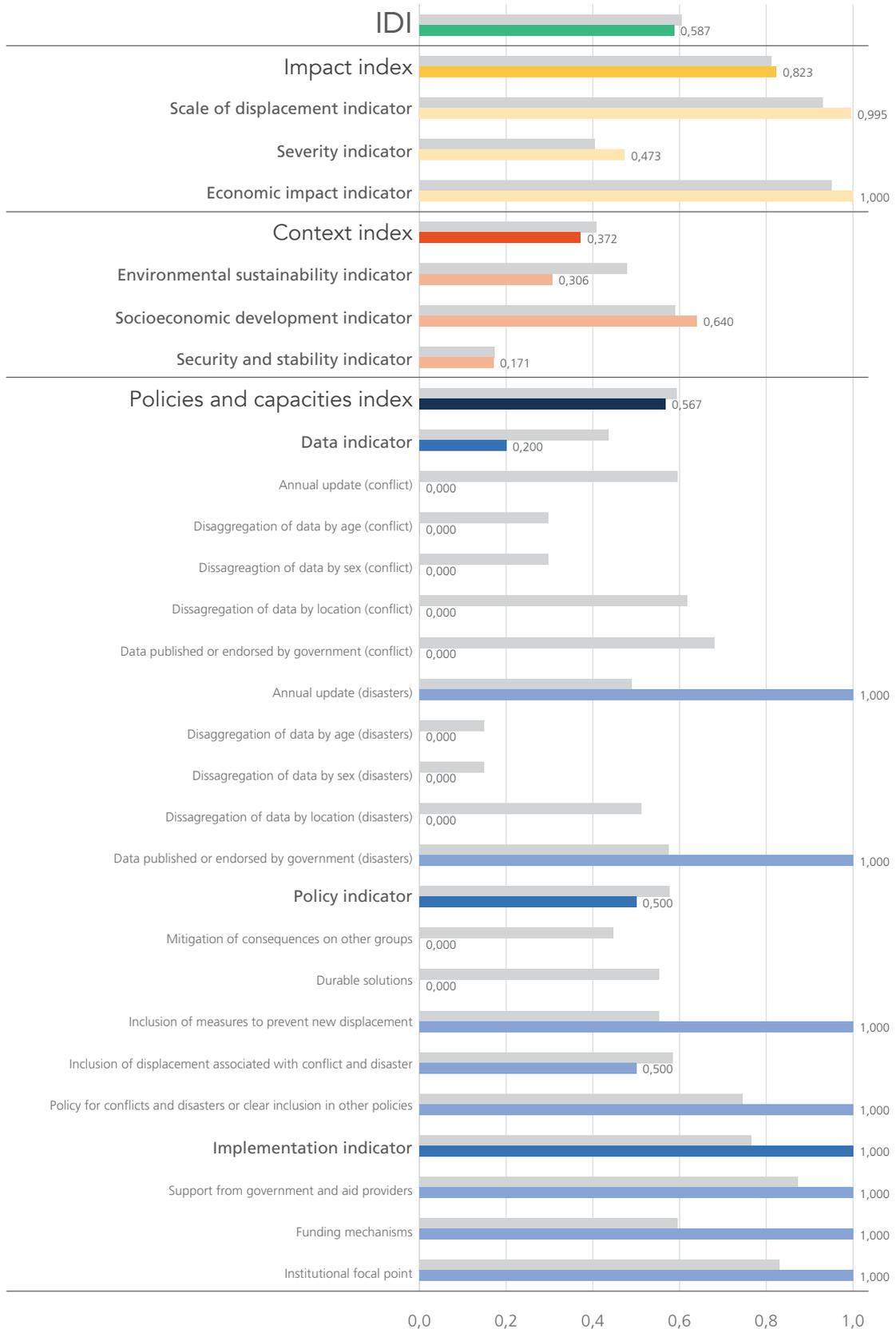
The Honduran government established the CIPPDV in 2013. It is responsible for the development and adoption of measures to prevent internal displacement triggered by violence and to assist and protect those affected. The CIPPDV developed the Law for Prevention and Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons<sup>131</sup> (Ley para la prevención, atención y protección de las personas desplazadas internamente), but the text is yet to be adopted.

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 the mitigation of consequences on other groups.<sup>132</sup> The National Risk Management Plan 2014-2019 does not refer to internal displacement.<sup>133</sup>

### | Implementation

The CIPPDV is the focal point on internal displacement associated with conflict and violence. The national risk management law contains budgetary provisions.

# INDIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in India in 2018, triggering 2,675,000 new displacements. The Southwest monsoon displaced 1,967,000 people between May and October.

Conflict triggered 169,000 new displacements in Kashmir, and the country had a total of 479,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

India has several caseloads of IDPs, which are on average assessed as high severity.<sup>134</sup>

IDPs in Jammu and Kashmir are exposed to active conflict, and landmine contamination has been documented in the area. Overall, the conflicts triggering displacement remain unresolved and continue to generate insecurity in many areas where IDPs live.

IDPs' access to livelihoods is limited to the informal sector and low-paying jobs, yet the impact of displacement on their food security, housing and access to services is largely unknown. Most internally displaced children attend school, although some have dropped out for financial reasons. Lack of documentation is common for some IDPs and can prevent them from accessing services.

IDPs throughout the country are dissatisfied with their limited access to remedies and justice, deeming it insufficient compensation for their suffering.

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to India's population of 479,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$148.5 million, representing 0.006 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 30.57.<sup>135</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.640.<sup>136</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 17.14.<sup>137</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no systematic, national data collection system on internal displacement in India. During the monsoon, the National Emergency Response Centre (NERC), which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs Disaster Management Division, releases situation reports based on input from the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs). This includes figures on evacuations and displacements to relief camps, along with data on housing destruction.

### | Policies on internal displacement

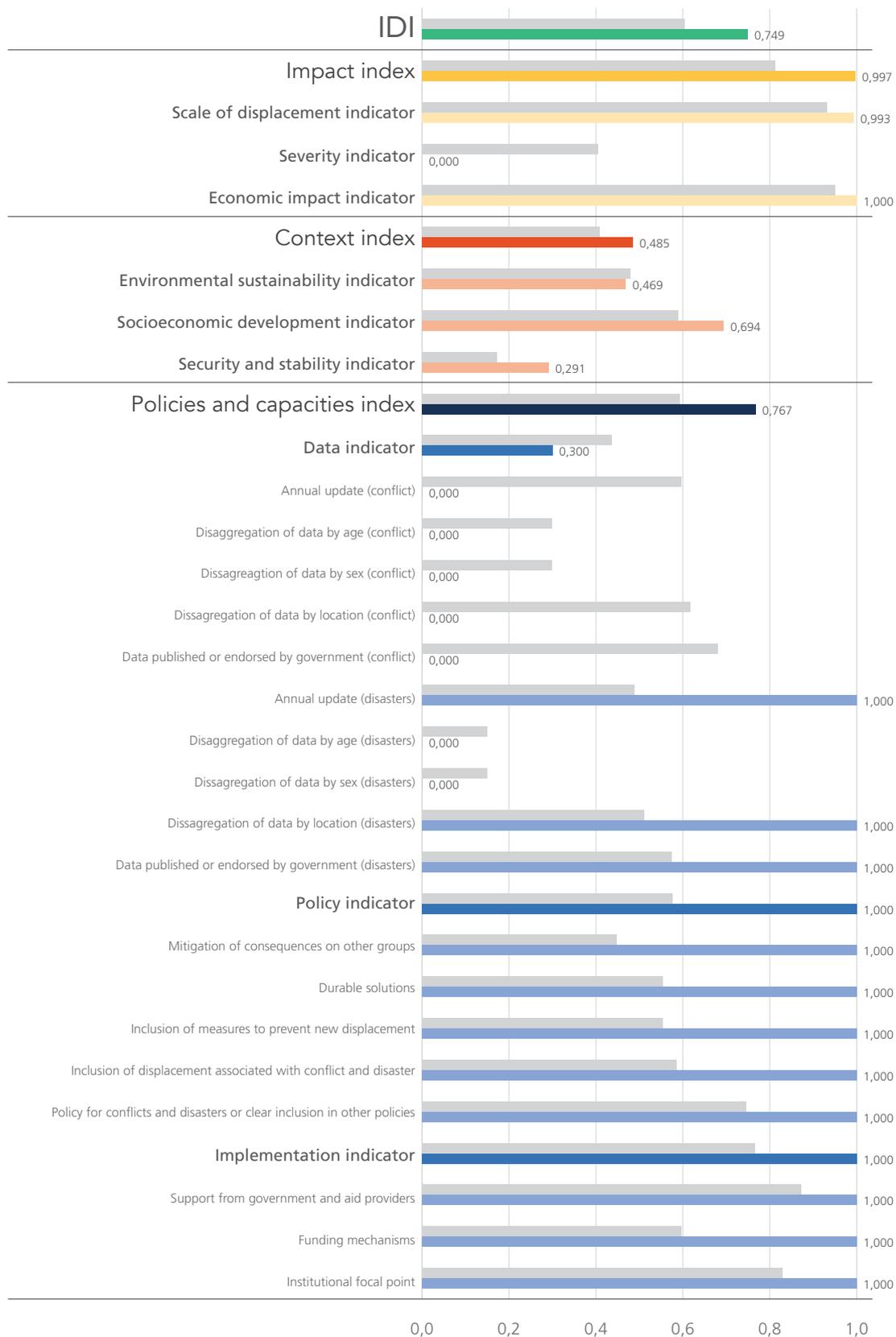
India does not have national policies specifically addressing internal displacement associated with conflict.

The 2016 National Disaster Management Plan acknowledges disasters as a driver of internal displacement but does not contain provisions for durable solution or the mitigation of consequences on other groups.<sup>138</sup>

### | 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.

# INDONESIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were responsible for 853,000 of the 857,500 new displacements recorded in Indonesia in 2018. A series of earthquakes in North and East Lombok triggered 445,000 new displacements in July 2018. Another earthquake in Palu in September 2018 triggered almost 248,000 new displacements.

Sixteen thousand IDPs associated with conflict were recorded at the end of 2018. Violence triggered 4,500 new displacements.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Indonesia's population of 16,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$4.96 million. This does not include the cost of displacements associated with disasters, which likely constitutes a much higher burden for the country.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 46.92.<sup>139</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.694.<sup>140</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 29.05.<sup>141</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The National Disaster Management Agency has developed a systematic data collection mechanism at the country 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 single, comprehensive source of data on those displaced by conflict and violence exists.

### | Policies on internal displacement

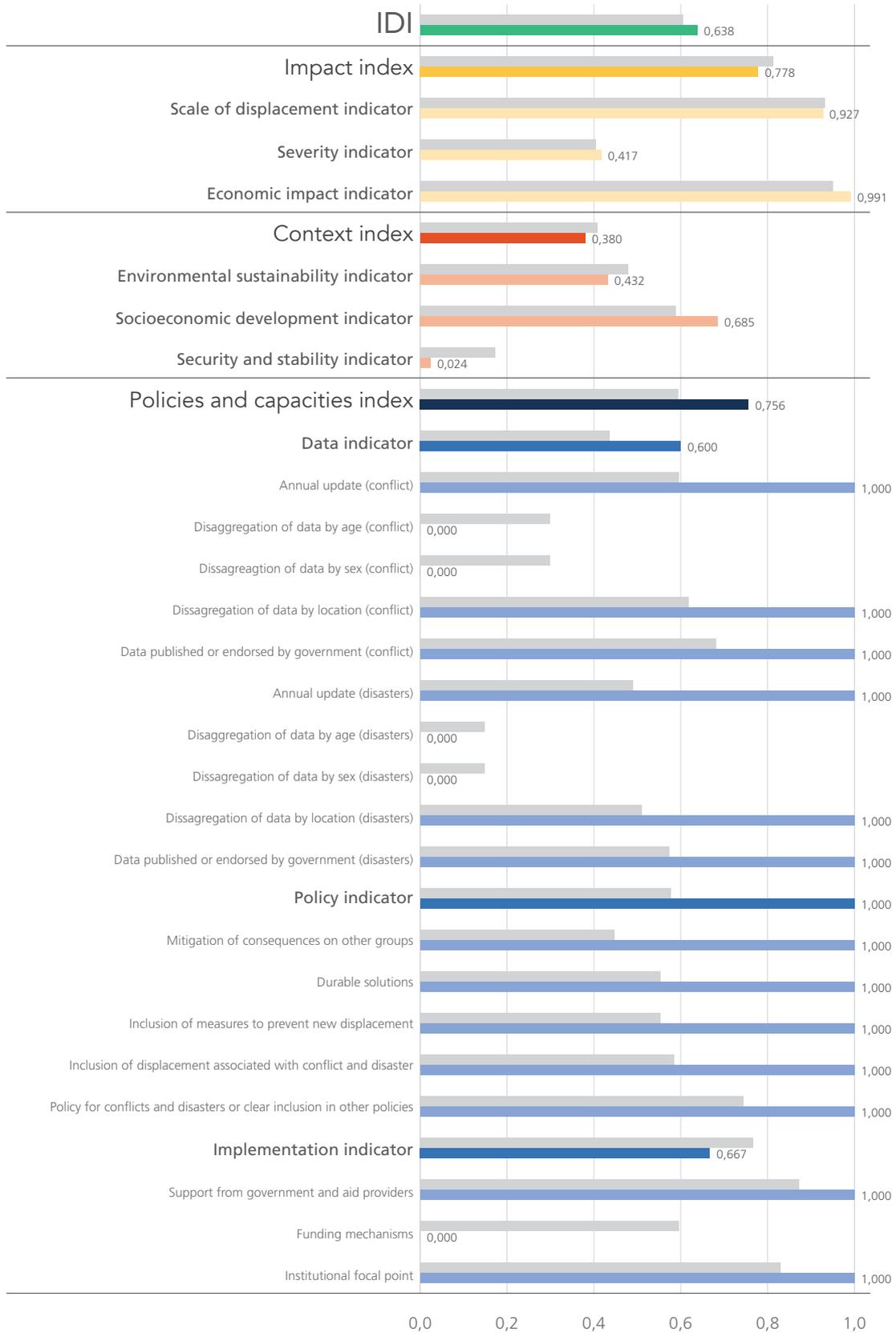
The country adopted National Policies on the Handling of Internally Displaced Persons/ Refugees in Indonesia in 2001.<sup>142</sup> The text addresses displacement associated with conflict and violence and paves the way for durable solutions. It does not, however, contain measures for the prevention of displacement or to mitigate its consequences on host communities or areas of origin.

In 2007, the country adopted Law Number 24 Concerning Disaster Management, which addresses disasters associated with natural hazards and other causes, including conflict and terrorism.<sup>143</sup> The document 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 and promotes durable solutions.

### | Implementation

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

# IRAQ



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 219,000 new displacements were recorded, of which 150,000 were associated with violence. Iraq had 1,962,000 IDPs as a result of conflict alone at the end of 2018, representing 4.9 per cent of the country's population.

### | Severity

Internal displacement situations in Iraq are assessed with high severity.<sup>144</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Iraq is estimated to be \$544 million, representing 0.28 per cent of the country's GDP. The highest costs were associated with food security and housing. The cost of supporting IDPs is estimated at \$277 per person.<sup>145</sup>

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 43.20.<sup>146</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.685.<sup>147</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 2.38.<sup>148</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The government works closely with the International Organization for Migration to collect and publish data on international displacement associated with conflict and disaster. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

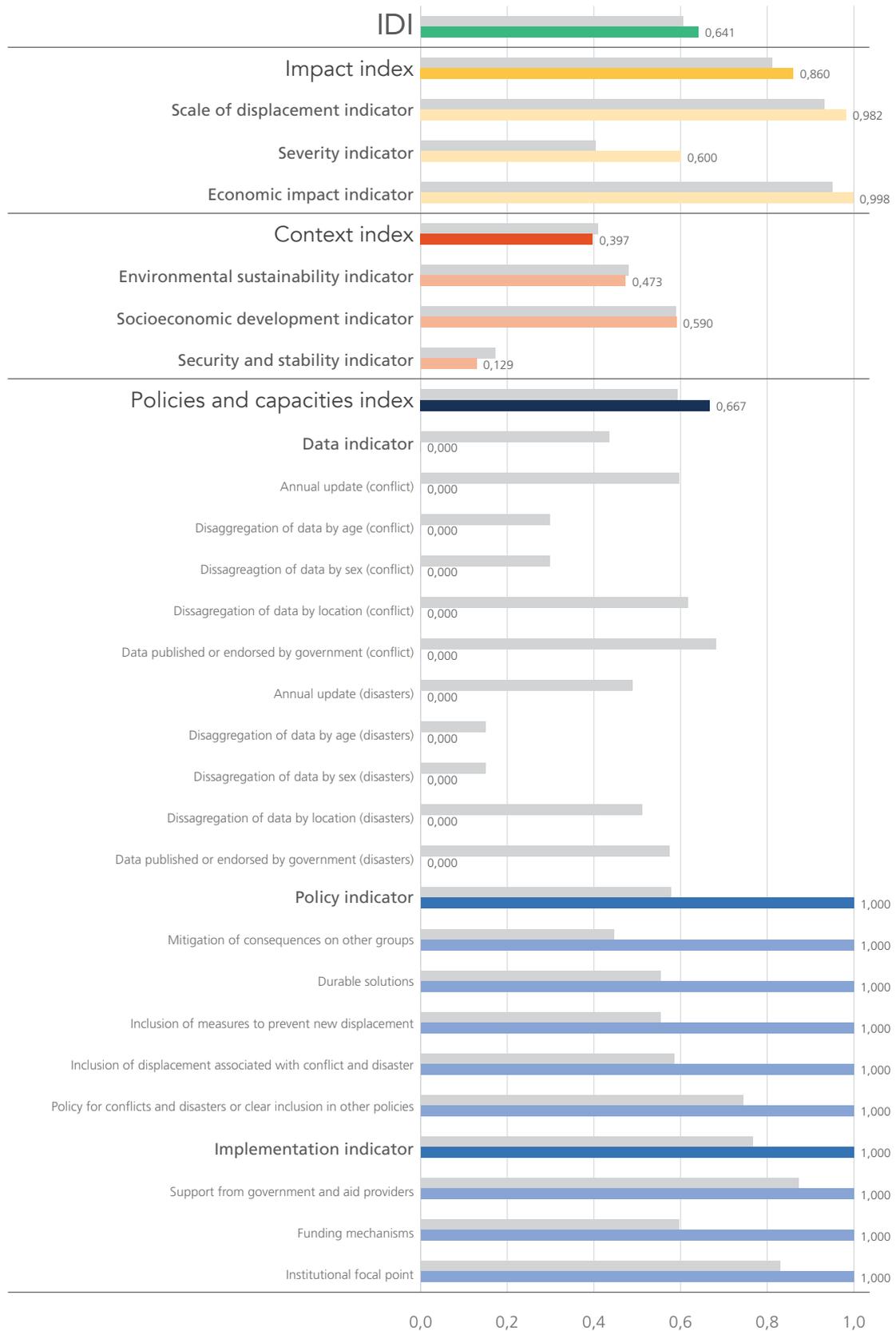
### | Policies on internal displacement

The National Policy on Displacement is designed to achieve durable solutions for IDPs through the adoption of a comprehensive and realistic framework.<sup>149</sup> The policy sets out IDPs' rights and needs and emphasises the importance of coordination and cooperation between the different 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 (MoDM) are responsible for internal displacement. Iraq had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 for a total budget of \$569 million.<sup>150</sup>

# KENYA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 346,000 new displacements were recorded, of which 336,000 were associated with disasters. All counties were affected by floods, and 327,000 people were displaced between April and May 2018. Communal violence, including cattle rustling, land and border disputes and forced evictions, triggered 9,105 new displacements.

Kenya had a total of 162,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Kenya is medium.<sup>151</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Kenya's population of 162,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$50.2 million, representing 0.063 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 47.25.<sup>152</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.590.<sup>153</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 12.86.<sup>154</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is limited reporting on internal displacement in Kenya. The National Drought Management Authority publishes reports on drought and associated internal displacement, with data disaggregated by location. This is not done systematically, however.

The National Coordination Consultative Committee on Internally Displaced Persons (NCCC) was created with the generation of data on IDPs as part of its mandate but is not producing data now.

### | Policies on internal displacement

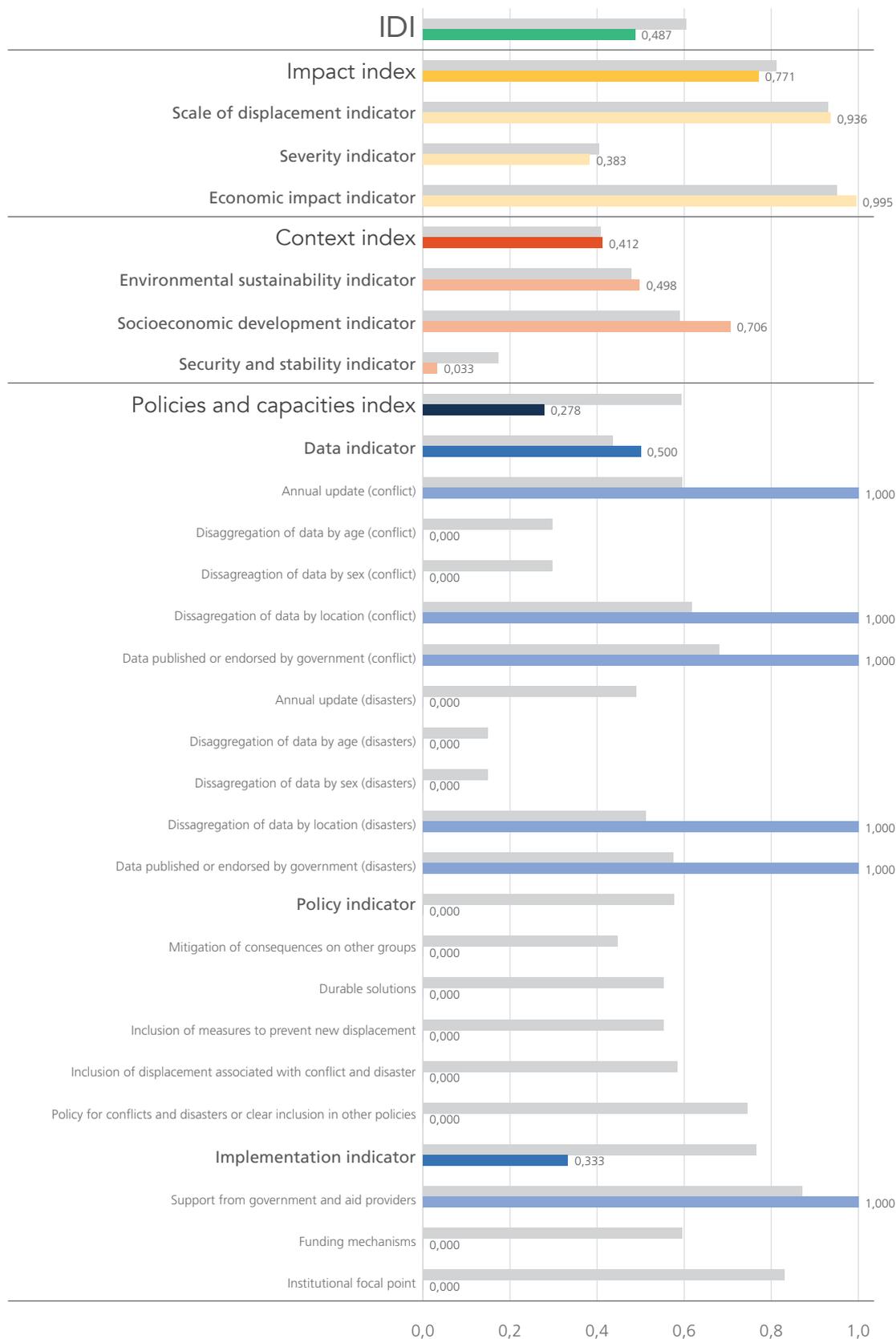
Kenya adopted The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act in 2012.<sup>155</sup> This comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disaster and contains measures to prevent internal displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate the impact of internal displacement on other 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 the focal point with the relevant government departments, the UN, NGOs and other stakeholders.

The Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act establishes a fund to provide assistance to IDPs, but little information is available as to its implementation.

# LIBYA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Conflict was the sole driver of displacement in Libya in 2018, triggering 70,000 new displacements. At the end of 2018, Libya had 221,000 IDPs associated with conflict.

### | Severity

Internal displacement in Libya is assessed with high severity.<sup>156</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Libya is estimated at \$61.13 million, representing 0.16 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>157</sup> This figure does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.79.<sup>158</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.706.<sup>159</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 3.33.<sup>160</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | 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.

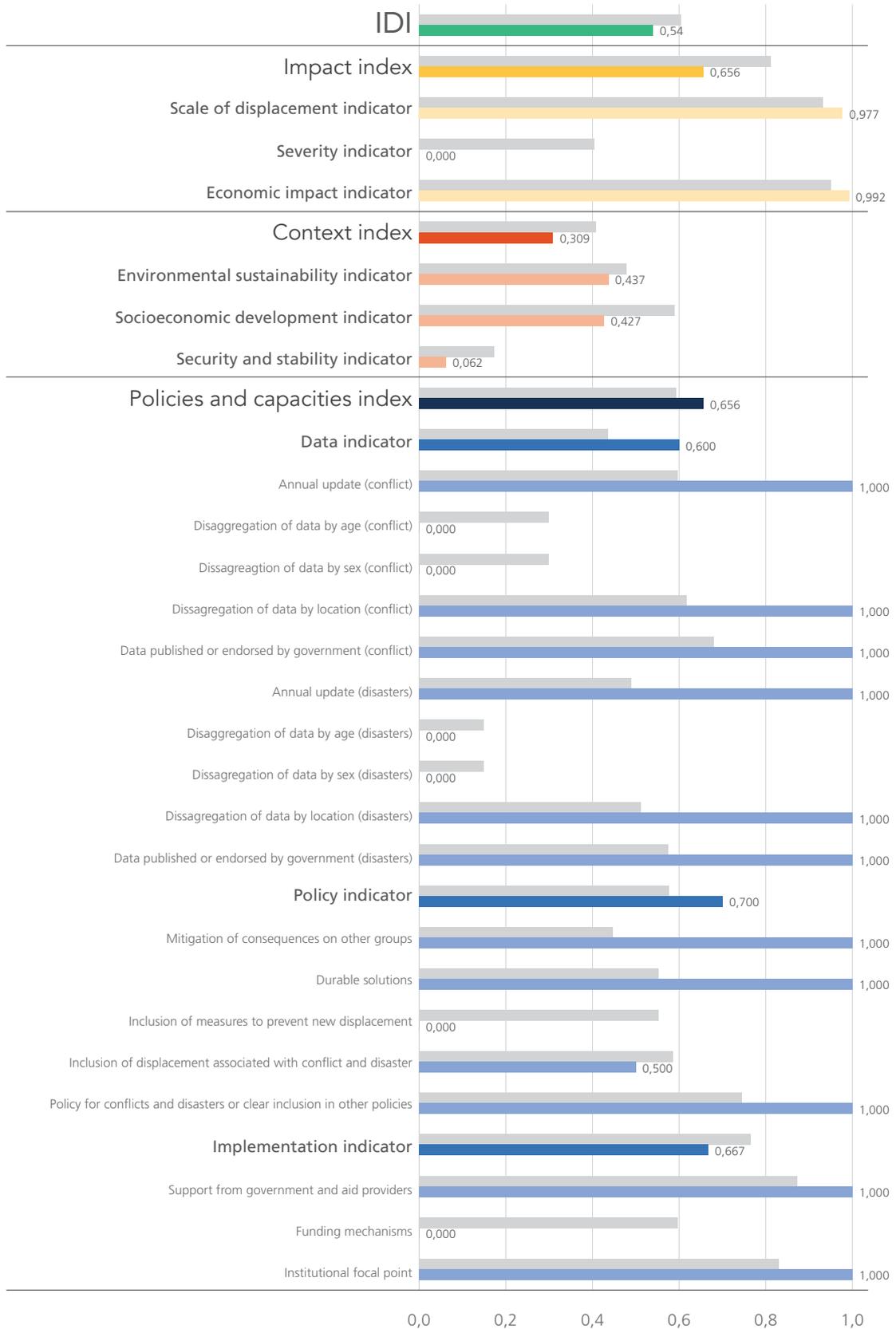
### | Policies on internal displacement

Libya does not have dedicated policies on internal displacement.

### | Implementation

Libya had a humanitarian response plan for 2018 with a budget of \$312.7 million, funded at 25.6 per cent to respond to the needs associated with the protracted political crisis.<sup>161,162</sup> There is no governmental focal point or budget for internal displacement.

# MALI



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Most of the 145,000 new displacements recorded in Mali in 2018 were associated with conflict. Flooding displaced 19,000 people during the rainy season.

The number of IDPs in Mali tripled between 2017 and 2018, with 120,000 IDPs associated with conflict recorded at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Mali is very high.<sup>163</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Mali's population of 120,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$37.2 million, representing 0.243 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 43.71.<sup>164</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.427.<sup>165</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 6.19.<sup>166</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The Commission on Population Movement (CMP) collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. The data is updated regularly and disaggregated by location but not age and sex.

### | Policies on internal displacement

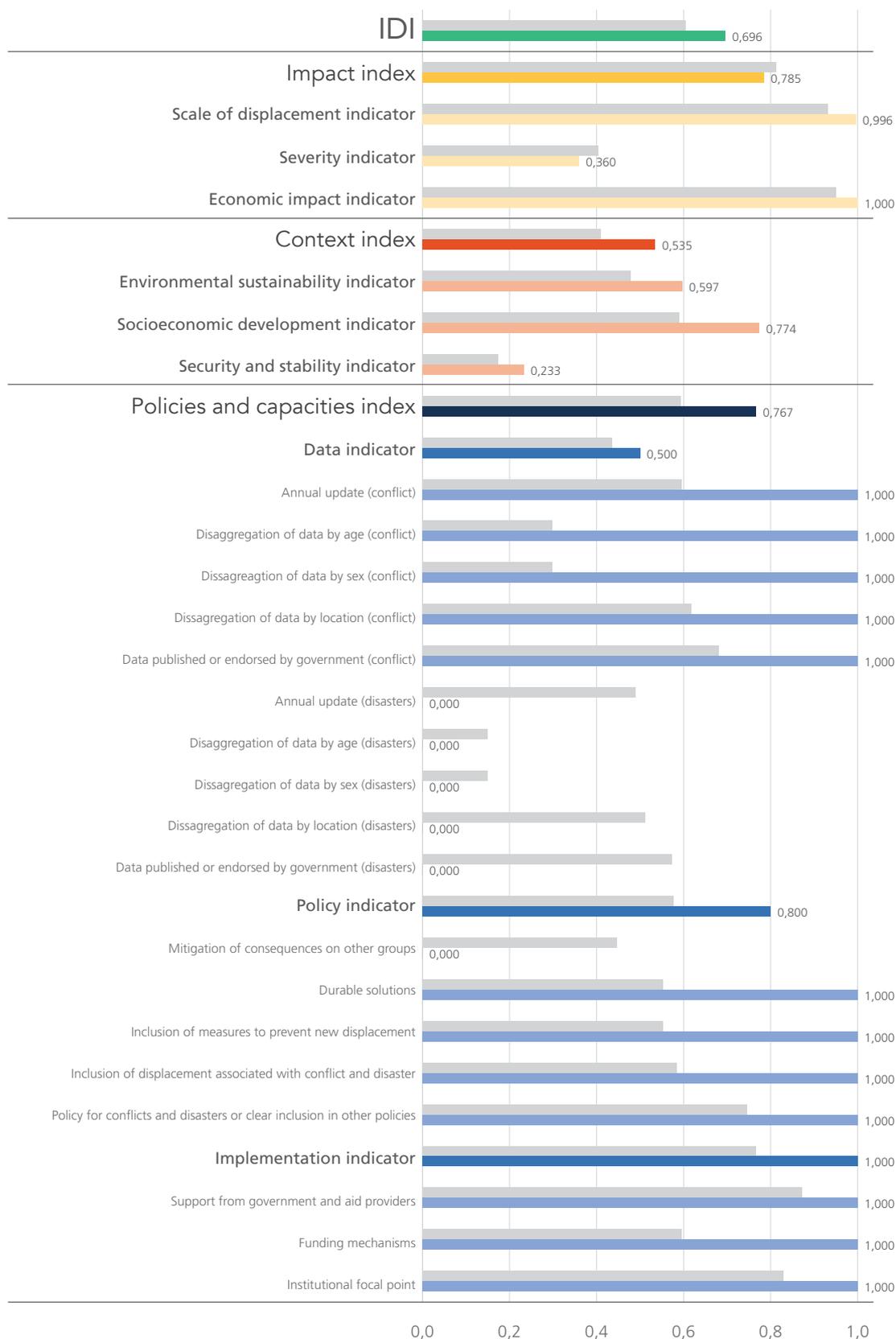
Mali approved a national strategy for the management of IDPs and returnees in 2015.<sup>167</sup> The framework addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and paves the way for durable solutions. It contains measures for social cohesion but not to prevent new displacement.

### | Implementation

The Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North leads the response to internal displacement together with the National Direction for Social Development.

Mali had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 for a total budget of \$263 million, funded at 56.2 per cent, to respond to needs associated with conflict and disaster.<sup>168</sup>

# MEXICO



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters triggered 20,000 of the 31,000 new displacements recorded in Mexico in 2018. Hurricane Willa in October triggered 13,000 new displacements, and the country faced five floods in the second half of the year. Conflict and violence triggered 11,000 new displacements. Mexico had 338,000 IDPs at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Mexico is high. The assessment looked separately at indigenous and non-indigenous people throughout the country.<sup>169</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Mexico's population of 338,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$104.8 million, representing 0.009 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 59.69.<sup>170</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.774.<sup>171</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 23.33.<sup>172</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

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 a lack of normative clarity, the figures on IDPs are an underestimate, but the data is disaggregated by location, sex and age. No data on disaster displacement is collected. The Mexican Commission for the Defense and Protection of Human Rights (CMPDPH) collects comprehensive data on internal displacement. It is, however, a civil society organisation and therefore does not contribute to Mexico's IDI.

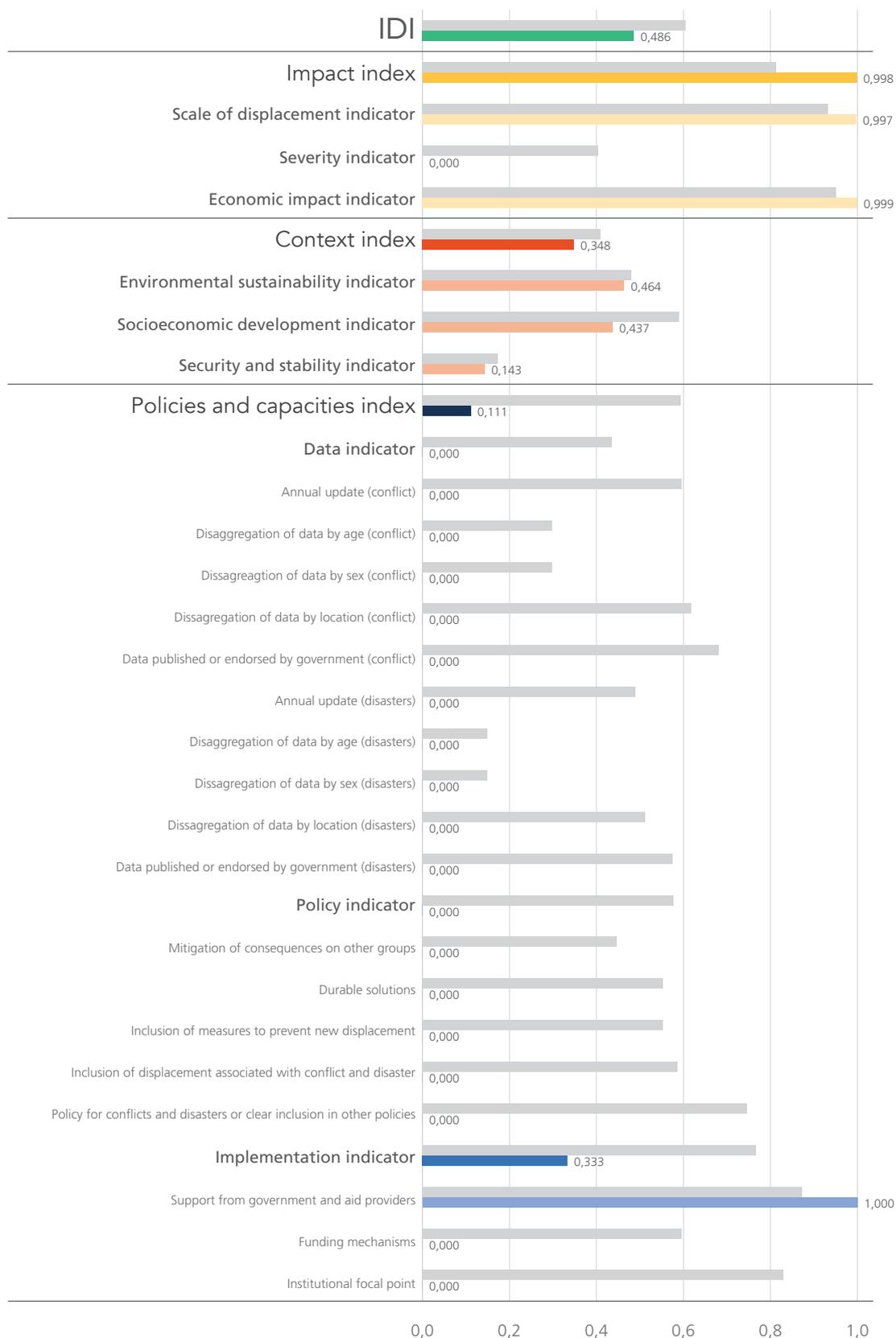
### | Policies on internal displacement

Mexico does not yet have a national framework on internal displacement. Subnational laws do exist in Guerrero and Chiapas. Recent developments, however, have been promising, with the government announcing a new initiative to develop comprehensive strategies and laws in the coming months. The Federal Law to Prevent, Address and Remedy Forced Internal Displacement (Ley Federal para Prevenir, Atender y Reparar el Desplazamiento Forzado Interno) was introduced to the senate in April 2018 but is yet to be adopted.<sup>173</sup> 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>174</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

In 2018, the executive commission for victims was the focal point on internal displacement. The victims law contains measures to assist IDPs.

# MOZAMBIQUE



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 34,800 new displacements were recorded in Mozambique. Disasters were responsible for 31,000 new displacements, including 29,000 people displaced by a flood in Nampula and 1,400 by a flood in Maputo.

At the end of 2018, Mozambique had 14,000 IDPs associated with conflict, from protracted displacement after the political violence of 2016 and newly displaced people of Cabo Delgado.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Mozambique's population of 14,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$4.34 million, representing 0.034 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 46.37.<sup>175</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.437.<sup>176</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 14.29.<sup>177</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There was no publication of national data on IDPs in Mozambique in 2018.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Mozambique does not have policies on internal displacement.

The 1992 General Peace Agreement of Mozambique<sup>178</sup> provides for durable solutions for IDPs. It is not, however, reflected in Mozambique's IDI as it applies to a specific displacement situation.

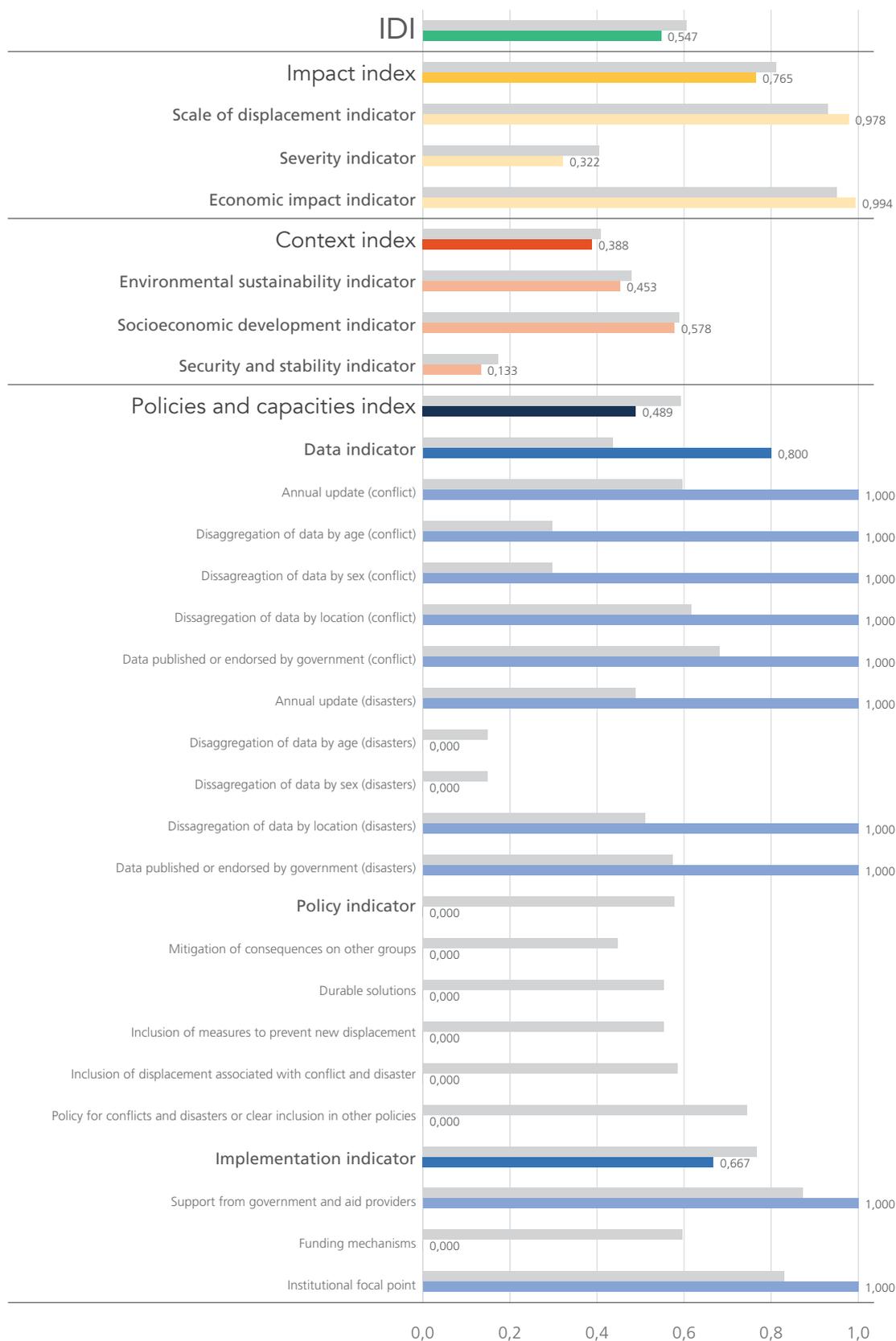
The Disaster Management Law of Mozambique No. 15, adopted in 2015, does not refer to internal displacement.<sup>179</sup>

### | Implementation

Mozambique has a humanitarian response plan covering the period from November 2018 to June 2019 for a budget of \$55.2 million to respond to needs associated with disasters and food security.<sup>180</sup>

The Coordinating Council for Disaster Management (CCGC), chaired by the prime minister, manages disaster risk and preparedness. There is, however, no known focal point for internal displacement.

# MYANMAR



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters are the primary cause of displacement, with 298,000 new displacements in 2018. The monsoon floods of September 2018 were the most notable, with 268,000 new displacements. Conflict triggered 42,000 new displacements. Myanmar recorded 401,000 IDPs in 2018.

### | Severity

Several displacement caseloads are found in Myanmar, including in Kachin state and the north, Rakhine and the south-east. The severity of internal displacement varies slightly but is overall high.<sup>181</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Myanmar's population of 401,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$12.31 million, representing 0.185 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 45.32.<sup>182</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.578.<sup>183</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 13.33.<sup>184</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The government collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters that is disaggregated by location but not sex and age, and updated at least annually.

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.

### | Policies on internal displacement

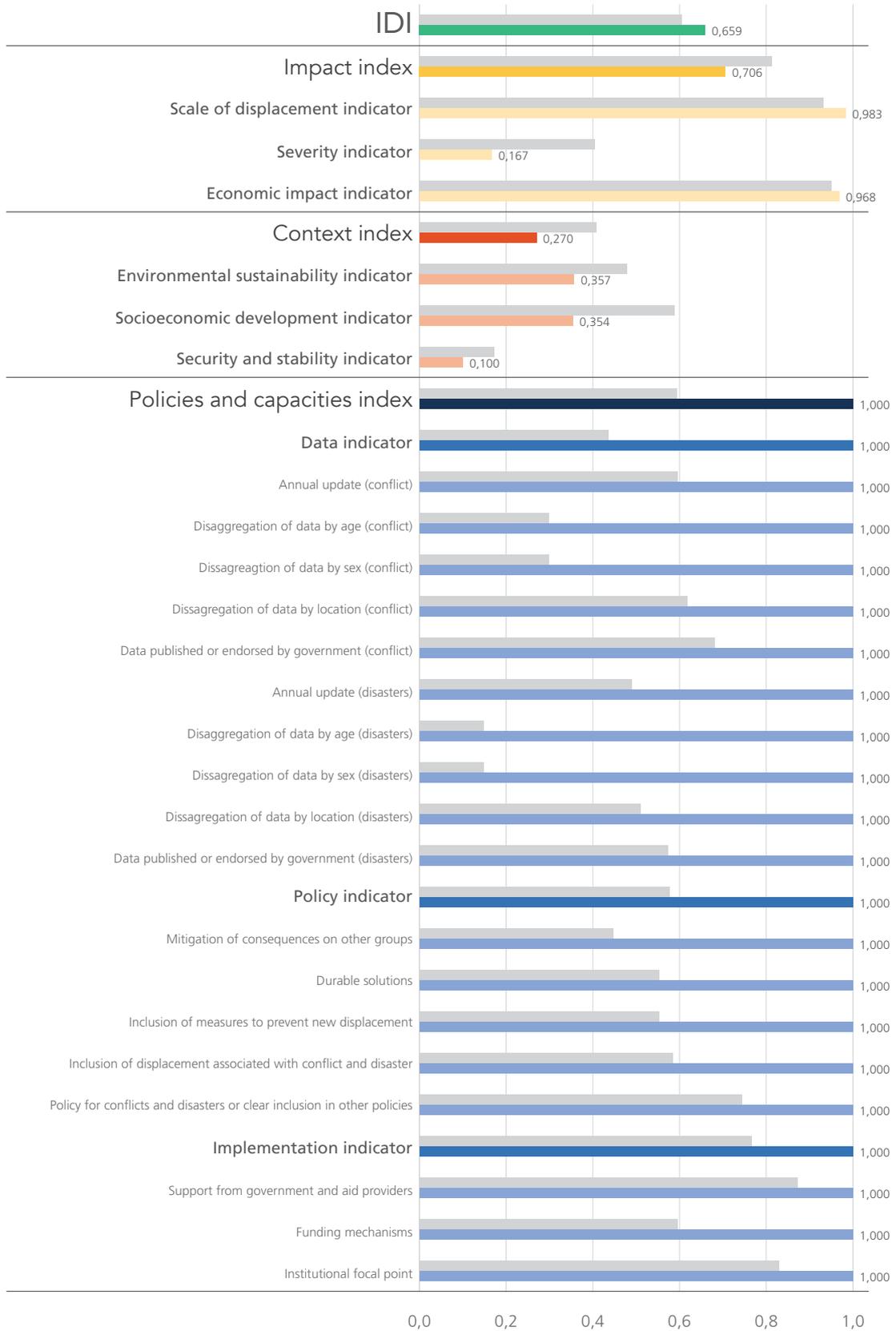
Myanmar does not have a dedicated policy framework addressing internal displacement.

### | 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 in 2018. This was designed to face the humanitarian challenges related to the crisis in Rakhine, large-scale displacement, protracted problems of statelessness and discrimination, and conflict and intercommunal tensions.<sup>185</sup> The budget for 2018 was \$183.4 million, funded at 77.1 per cent.<sup>186</sup>

# NIGER



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Ninety-two thousand new conflict and disaster displacements were recorded in Niger in 2018. Floods in July and August triggered the 40,000 new displacements associated with disasters. The remaining 52,000 were associated with the conflict and violence arising from the actions of Boko Haram and Islamist groups.

Niger had 156,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Niger is very high.<sup>187</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Niger in 2018 is estimated at \$78.5 million, representing almost 1 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>188</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security, housing and livelihoods. This figure does not include the cost of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 35.74.<sup>189</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.354.<sup>190</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.<sup>191</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The government publishes data for Diffa region, disaggregated by location but not by sex and age. The protection cluster publishes data on displacement associated with conflict and disaster for Diffa, Tillabéry and Tahoua, disaggregated by location, sex and age and updated regularly.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Niger adopted the Law on Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Niger in December 2018.<sup>192</sup> The law addresses displacement associated with conflict and disaster. It makes provisions for the prevention of internal displacement, to promote durable solutions and to mitigate the impact of internal displacement on other groups.

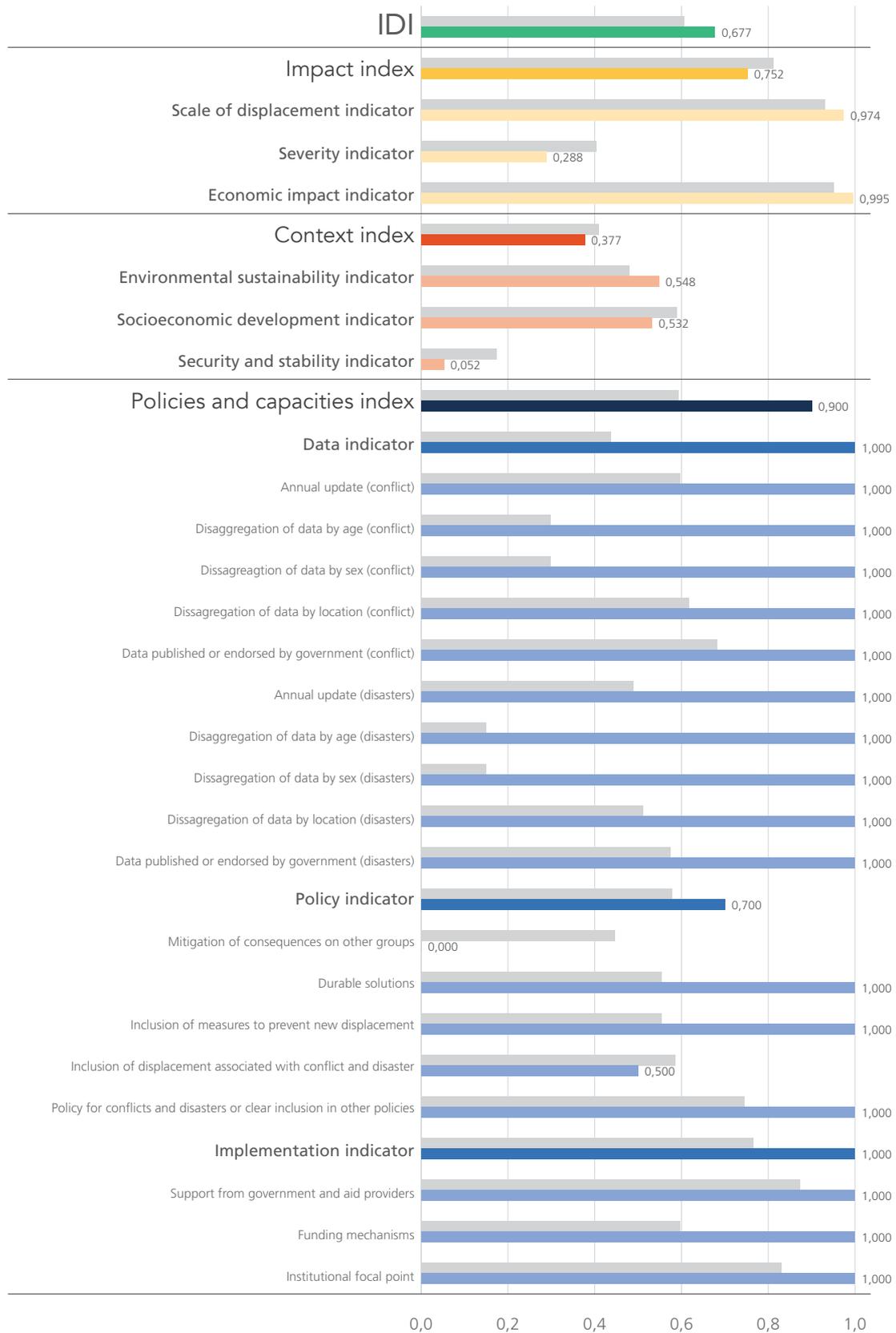
The government created institutional arrangements to tackle climate change through the National Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability (CNCVC), the National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEED) and the National Mechanism for Disaster and Food Crises Prevention and Management (DNPGCCA).<sup>193</sup>

### | Implementation

The National Coordination Committee for the Protection of and Assistance to IDPs is in charge of implementing the law on IDPs in Niger. The law creates a Fund for Protection and Assistance to IDPs.

Niger had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 for a total budget of \$338.3 million, funded at 64.2 per cent.<sup>194, 195</sup>

# NIGERIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Nigeria had 541,000 new displacements associated with conflict and 613 associated with disasters in 2018, primarily as a result of floods in urban centres. At the end of 2018, 2,216,000 IDPs were recorded as living in displacement associated with conflict and violence.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Nigeria is high.<sup>196</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Nigeria in 2018 is estimated at \$563 million, representing 0.15 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>197</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security, followed by housing. This figure does not include the cost of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental Performance Index: 54.76.<sup>198</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.532.<sup>199</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 5.24.<sup>200</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The National Emergency Management Agency works with the International Organization for Migration to publish data on internal displacement. The data covers

conflict and disaster and is disaggregated by location, sex and age and updated weekly.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Nigeria has ratified the Kampala Convention and developed a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This policy will enshrine into domestic law the protections granted to IDPs in the convention and thus facilitate a coordinated response to IDP needs. The policy is now under discussion in the house of representatives.

The Buhari Plan adopted in 2016 for emergency humanitarian assistance, social stabilisation and protection and early recovery, addresses internal displacement. It 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<sup>201</sup> in 2010 with provisions for IDPs. It contains measures to promote durable solutions and to prevent and mitigate disasters.

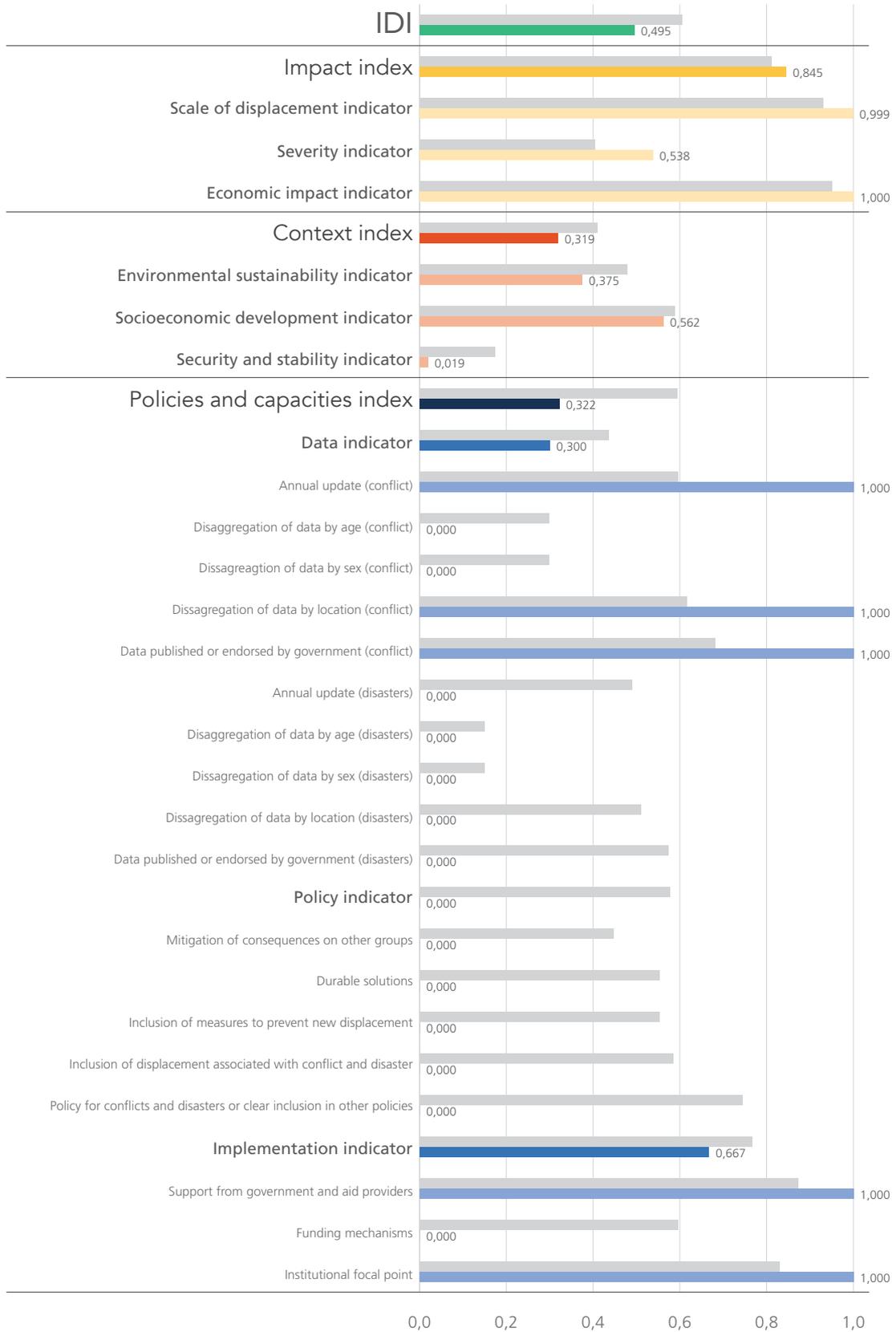
### | Implementation

The National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs develops and coordinates strategies to address internal displacement.

The National Emergency Management Agency coordinates humanitarian response and the implementation of the national disaster framework with branches in every state.

Nigeria had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 with a budget of \$1.05 billion, funded at 66.9 per cent.<sup>202, 203</sup>

# PAKISTAN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

At the end of 2018, there were 119,000 IDPs from conflict displacement. Flooding from a glacier melt in Gilgit triggered 1,000 displacements, while the monsoon floods led to 810 new displacements.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Pakistan is medium.<sup>204</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Pakistan's population of 119,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$36.89 million, representing 0.012 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 37.50.<sup>205</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.562.<sup>206</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 1.9.<sup>207</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) collects data on internal displacement associated with

conflict, disaggregated by location but not by age and sex, and updated at least annually. The government data does not cover Balochistan in spite of major displacement from this province during 2005 and 2006. Data on internal displacement associated with disasters is only partially reported, as destroyed housing.

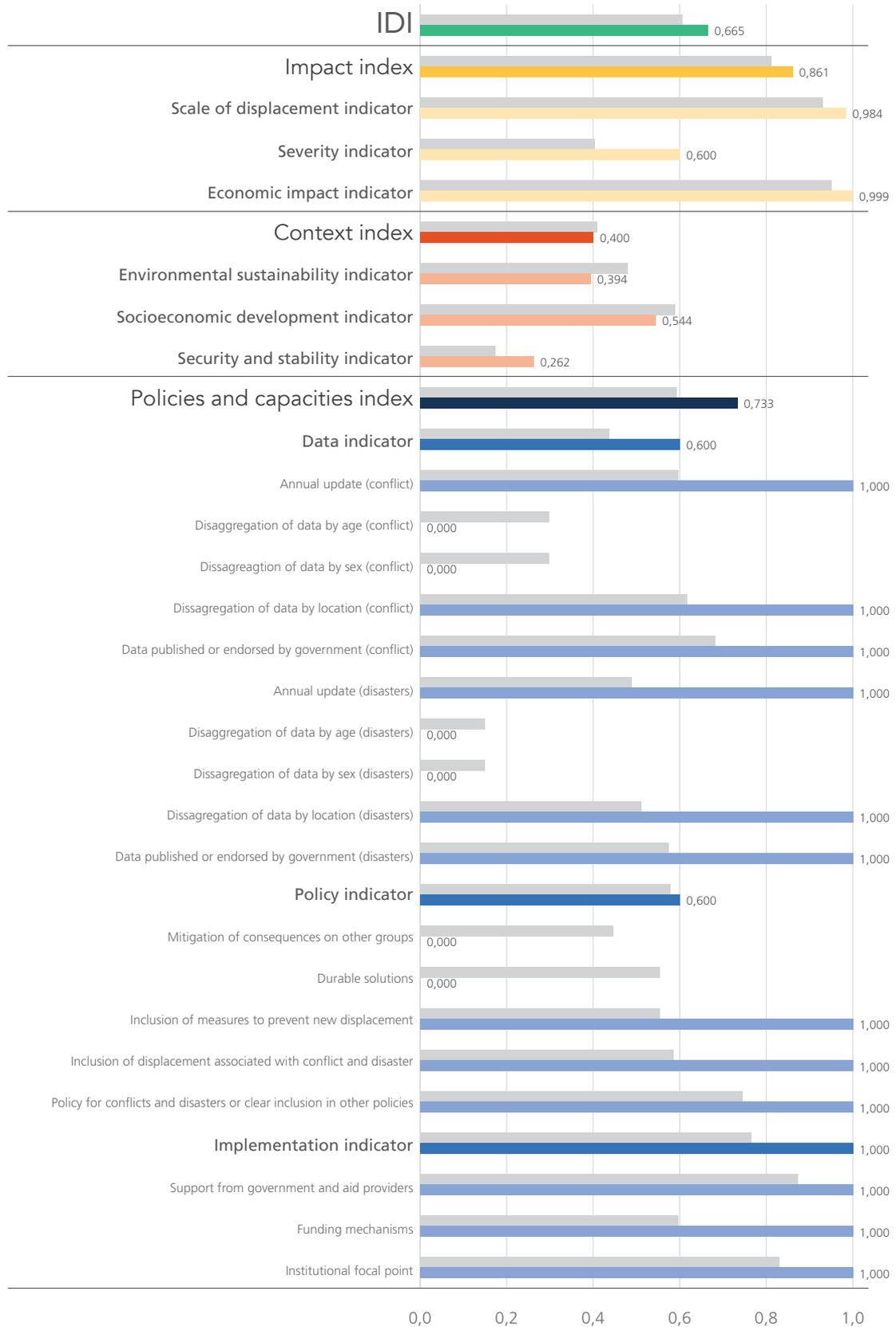
### | Policies on internal displacement

Pakistan does not have a national policy on internal displacement. The North Western Frontier Province has a sub-national policy. Pakistan approved a National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy<sup>208</sup> in 2013 but the document makes no direct reference to displacement.

### | Implementation

The NDMA is the focal point for internal displacement and provides assistance to IDPs. The risk reduction policy stresses the government's role in responding to disasters and launching appeals for international assistance when necessary.

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the main driver of new displacement in 2018, causing 61,000 new displacements. An earthquake caused 58,000 new displacements in the Southern Highlands province in February 2018. Volcanic eruptions in January and August 2018 caused 2,740 new displacements in Manam and Kadovar islands.

Conflict caused 360 new displacements in 2018, and at the end of the year Papua New Guinea had 12,000 IDPs associated with conflict.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Papua New Guinea is medium.<sup>209</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Papua New Guinea's population of 12,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$3.72 million, representing 0.018 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 39.35.<sup>210</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.544.<sup>211</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 26.19.<sup>212</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic collection of data on internal displacement in Papua New Guinea. The International Organization for Migration was present in the country in 2018 and collected data on conflict and disaster, disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

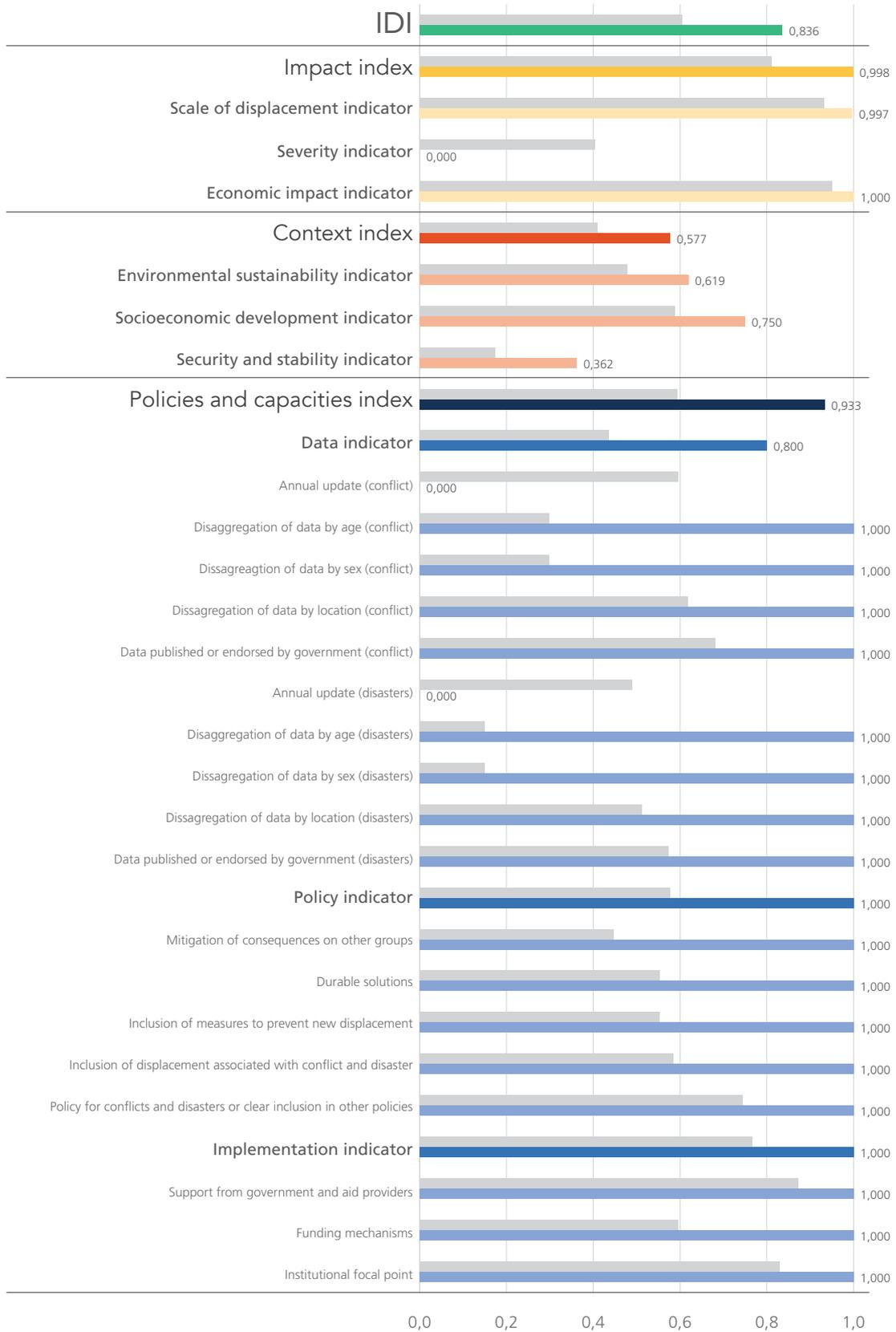
### | Policies on internal displacement

Papua New Guinea does not have a comprehensive, dedicated policy on internal displacement. Its 2010 National Disaster Mitigation Policy and 2012 Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, however, refer to internal displacement associated with disaster and conflict.<sup>213, 214</sup> They do not provide for durable solutions or mitigate the consequences of internal displacement on other affected groups.

### | Implementation

The disaster mitigation policy established the National Environment and Disaster Mitigation Authority and welcomes international assistance. The climate resilience programme has a \$25 million budget.

# PERU



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

in 2018, 8,600 new displacements associated with disaster were recorded in Peru. An earthquake in January displaced 3,700 people, and several instances of flooding displaced 4,226.

Peru had 59,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Peru's population of 59,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$18 million, representing 0.009 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 61.92.<sup>215</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.750.<sup>216</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 36.19.<sup>217</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster in the National Registry of Displaced People. The data is disaggregated by location, age and sex. It is not, however, updated annually.

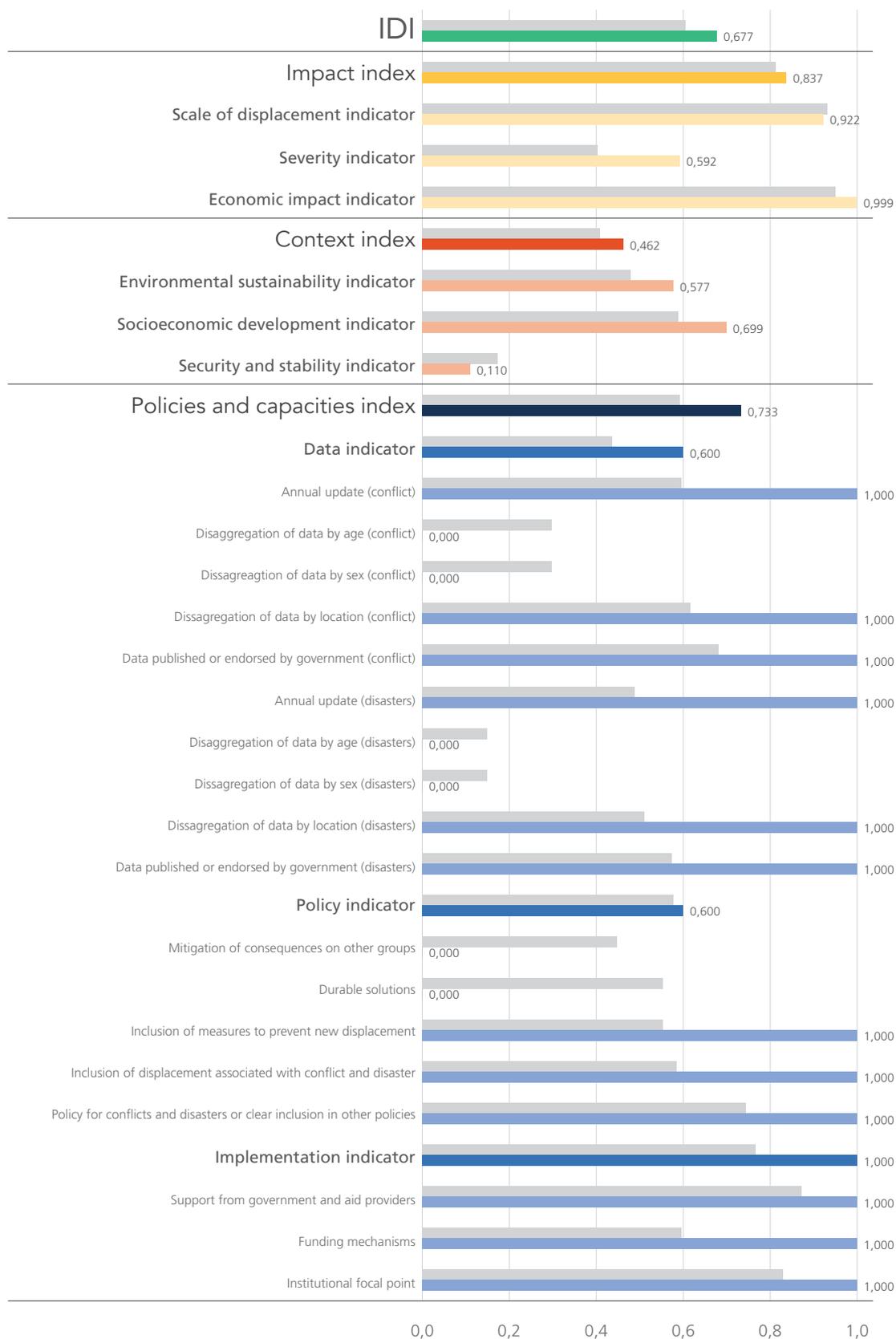
### | Policies on internal displacement

Peru adopted Law No. 28223 on Internal Displacement in 2004.<sup>218</sup> The comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disaster and contains measures to prevent displacement, to promote durable solutions and to mitigate consequences on other groups. A corresponding policy was adopted in 2005.

### | Implementation

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

# PHILIPPINES



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Floods caused 3,802,000 new displacements in 2018. The Maguindanao floods caused 200,000 new displacements in June 2018 alone.

Conflict triggered 188,000 new displacements and at the end of 2018, there were 301,000 IDPs in the country.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in the Philippines is medium.<sup>219</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to the Philippines' population of 301,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$93.3 million, representing 0.03 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters, which is expected to be very high.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 57.65.<sup>220</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.699.<sup>221</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 10.95.<sup>222</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre (DROMIC), a division of the Disaster Response Management Bureau (DRMB) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) collects data on internal displacement associated with disaster and conflict that 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 in the south.

### | Policies on internal displacement

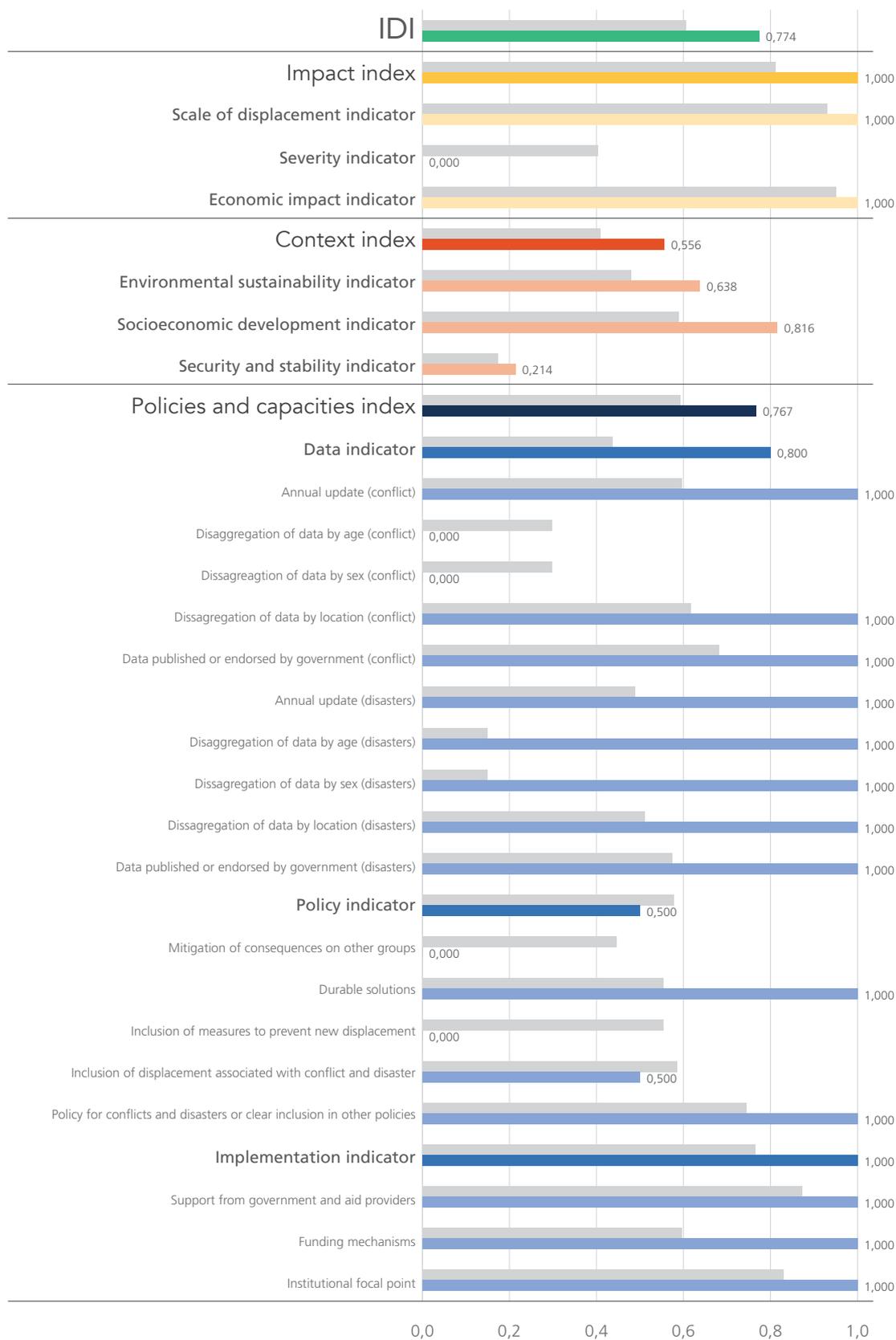
The Act Protecting The Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Penalizing the Acts of Arbitrary Internal Displacement was presented to the Philippines senate in September 2016. The bill was tabled once more in 2019 and its adoption is still pending.<sup>223</sup>

The Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 refers to internal displacement, though it does not provide for durable solutions or aim to mitigate the consequences on other affected groups.<sup>224</sup>

### | Implementation

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council leads the implementation of the disaster risk reduction act and manages the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund.

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole recorded cause of displacement in the Russian Federation in 2018. The country was hit by six floods that triggered 3,600 new displacements during the year.

The Russian Federation had almost 2,300 IDPs living in protracted displacement at the end of 2018.

### | 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 in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to the Russian Federation's population of 2,300 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$713,000. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 63.79.<sup>225</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.816.<sup>226</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 21.43.<sup>227</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

Data on population movements is collected by the government, including some on IDPs. The Federal Service for State Statistics publishes data on forced migrants (including IDPs) associated with violence, disaggregated by location and updated annually.

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

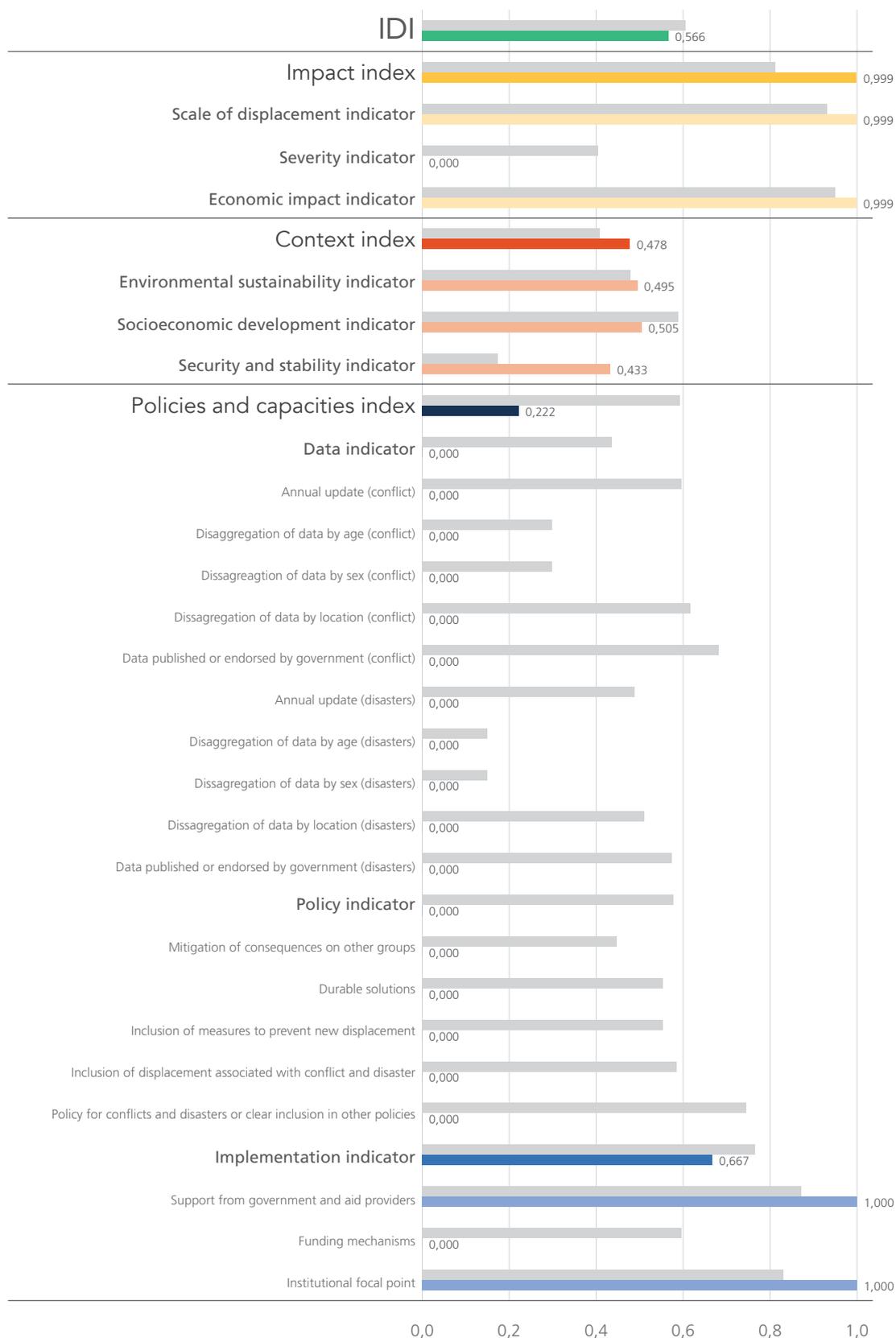
### | Policies on internal displacement

The Russian Federation adopted a Law on Forcibly Displaced Persons in 1993, which it amended in 1995.<sup>228, 229</sup> The law contains protective measures for persons displaced by violence and measures for durable solutions. It does not, however, contain provisions to prevent displacement or mitigate the consequences of internal displacement on other affected groups.

### | Implementation

The law establishes a housing fund for the temporary accommodation of IDPs. The Federal Migration Service is the focal point for addressing internal displacement.<sup>230</sup>

# SENEGAL



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Displacement associated with drought was recorded in 2018, but no exact figures are available.

Eighteen thousand IDPs associated with conflict were recorded in Senegal at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Senegal's population of 18,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$5.6 million, representing 0.026 per cent of the country's GDP.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.52.<sup>231</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.505.<sup>232</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 43.33.<sup>233</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no publication of national data on IDPs in Senegal.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Senegal does not have policies on internal displacement.

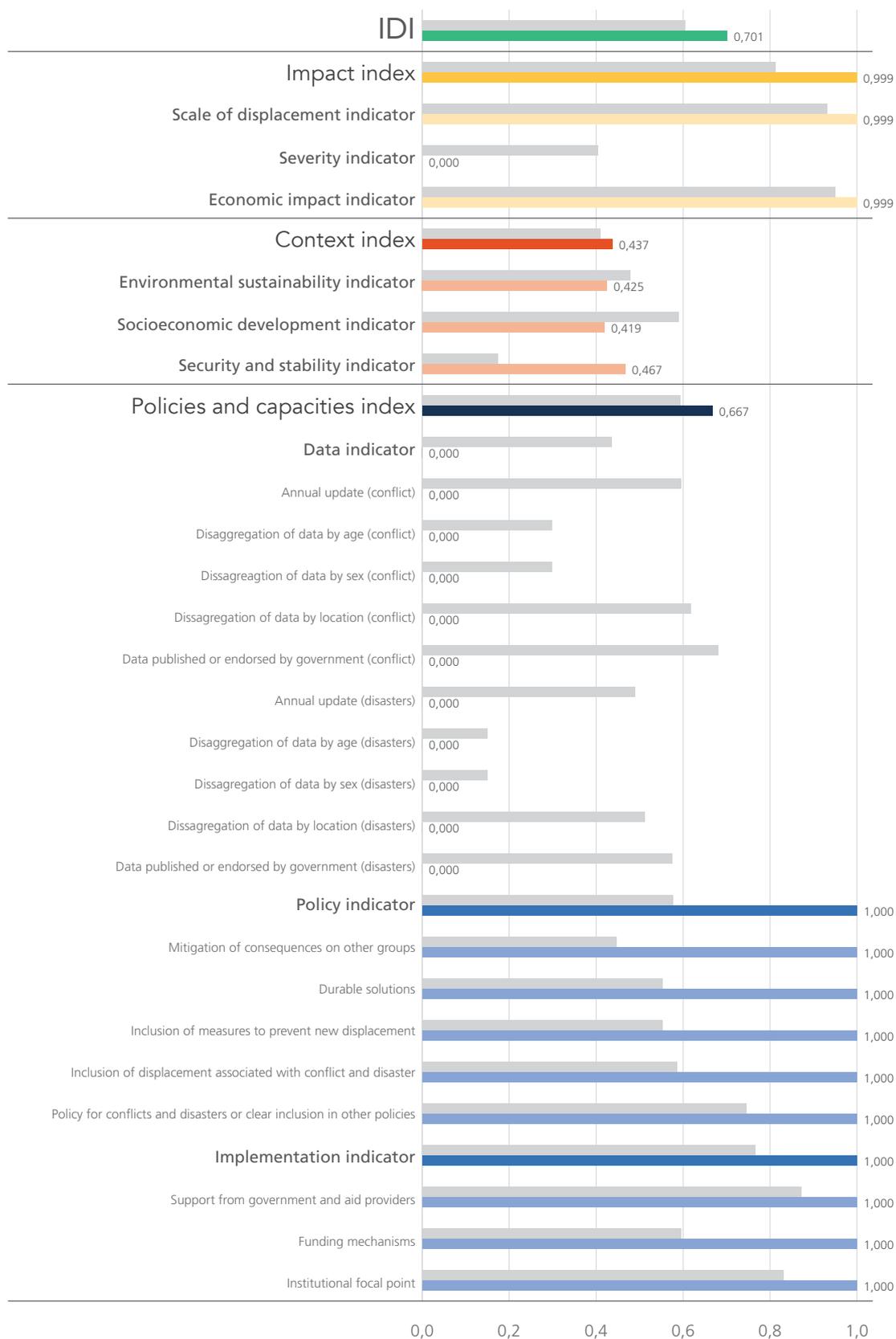
The 2004 Ziguinchor Peace Agreement says that the state shall take the necessary measures for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.<sup>234</sup> The peace agreement is, however, not a legal framework and is therefore not reflected in Senegal's IDI.

### | Implementation

Senegal had a humanitarian work plan in 2018 with a total budget of \$17 million to respond to disasters.<sup>235</sup>

The National Committee for Refugees, Repatriated and Displaced Persons (Comité National pour la Gestion de la Situation des Réfugiés Rapatriés et Personnes Déplacées) is the focal point for addressing internal displacement issues.

# SIERRA LEONE



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Political violence triggered 3,000 new displacements in Sierra Leone in 2018, bringing the number of IDPs to 3,000 at the end of 2018.

### | 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 livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Sierra Leone's population of 3,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$930,000, representing 0.025 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 42.54.<sup>236</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.419.<sup>237</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 46.76.<sup>238</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

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

### | Policies on internal displacement

Sierra Leone's 2001 Resettlement Strategy addresses internal displacement associated with conflict.<sup>239</sup> It paves the way for durable solutions and contains measures to mitigate the consequences on other affected groups.

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>240</sup>

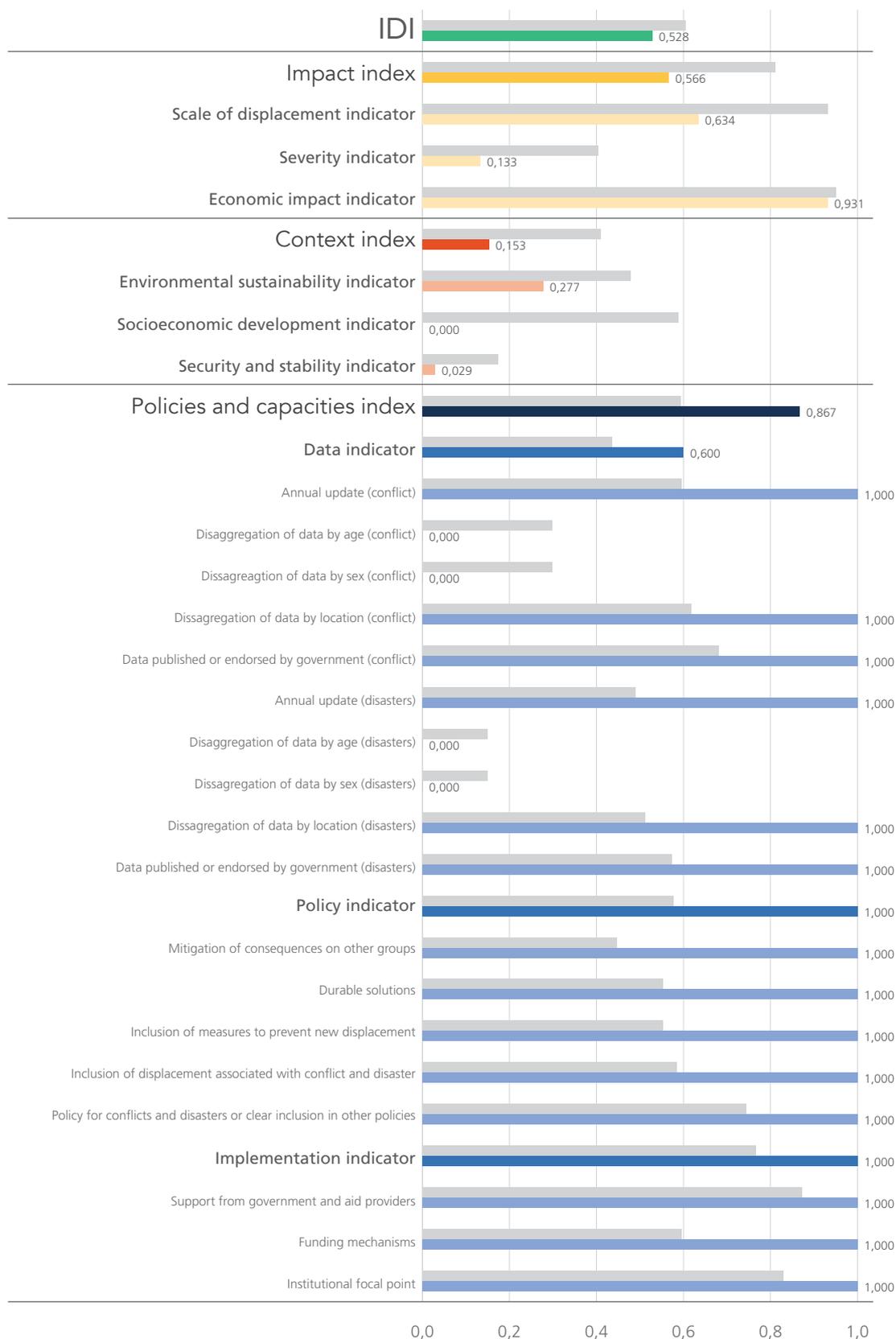
### | Implementation

The policy creates an emergency fund from the national budget to respond to disasters.

The Disaster Management Department in the Office of National Security is responsible for coordinating the management of national emergencies, such as disasters.

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

# SOMALIA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 1,125,000 new displacements were recorded in Somalia. Conflict and forced evictions were responsible for 578,000 new displacements, and disasters accounted for the rest. Somalia recorded 2,648,000 IDPs associated with conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement linked to forced evictions is considered to be very high.<sup>241</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement associated with conflict in Somalia in 2018 is estimated to be \$146 million, representing 2.07 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>242</sup> The highest costs were associated with food security and housing. This does not include the cost of displacement associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 27.66 (2017).<sup>243</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Somalia was not featured in the Human Development Index in 2018.

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 2.86.<sup>244</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the UN Refugee Agency collect

data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster based on information from the International Organization for Migration and local organisations. It is updated regularly and disaggregated by location but not sex or age.

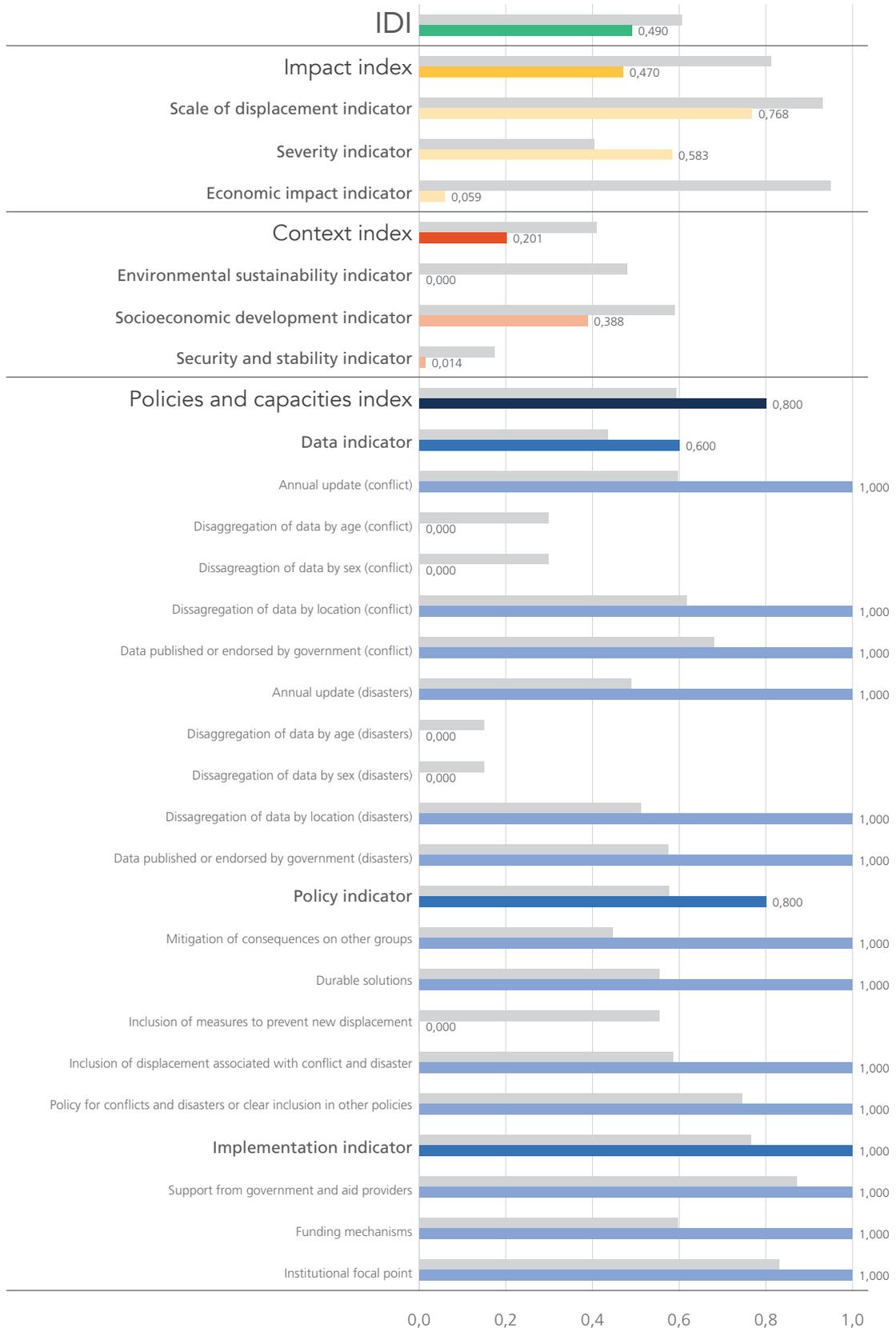
### | Policies on internal displacement

Somalia does not have a national policy on internal displacement, though the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) has drafted a National Policy for Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, which is yet to be adopted. Somaliland and Puntland have an internal displacement policy and guidelines on displacement.<sup>245, 246</sup> The National Development Plan 2017-2019 refers to internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster, and contains measures for durable solutions, the prevention of new displacement associated with disaster and the protection of host communities.<sup>247</sup>

### | Implementation

The Ministry of National Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) ensures implementation of the development plan. The budget for stage 1 is \$22.4 million, supported by existing commitments. The government leads the Durable Solutions Initiative to design, fund and implement durable solutions to internal displacement.<sup>248</sup> Somalia had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 with a budget of \$1.54 billion, funded at 58.3 per cent.<sup>249, 250</sup>

# SOUTH SUDAN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 327,600 new displacements were recorded in South Sudan, with 321,000 associated with conflict. At the end of 2018, 1,869,000 IDPs associated with conflict were recorded.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement for IDPs living at Protection of Civilians sites in South Sudan is considered to be medium.<sup>251</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in South Sudan was estimated at \$820 million in 2018, representing 28.2 per cent of the country's GDP. The cost of supporting IDPs is estimated at \$439 per person.<sup>252</sup> This figure does not include the cost of the new displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

South Sudan is not featured in the Environmental Performance Index.

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.388.<sup>253</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 1.43.<sup>254</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, together with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and other partners, including the

International Organization for Migration, collects data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. The data is disaggregated by location and cause of displacement but not by age and sex. The data is updated regularly.

### | Policies on internal displacement

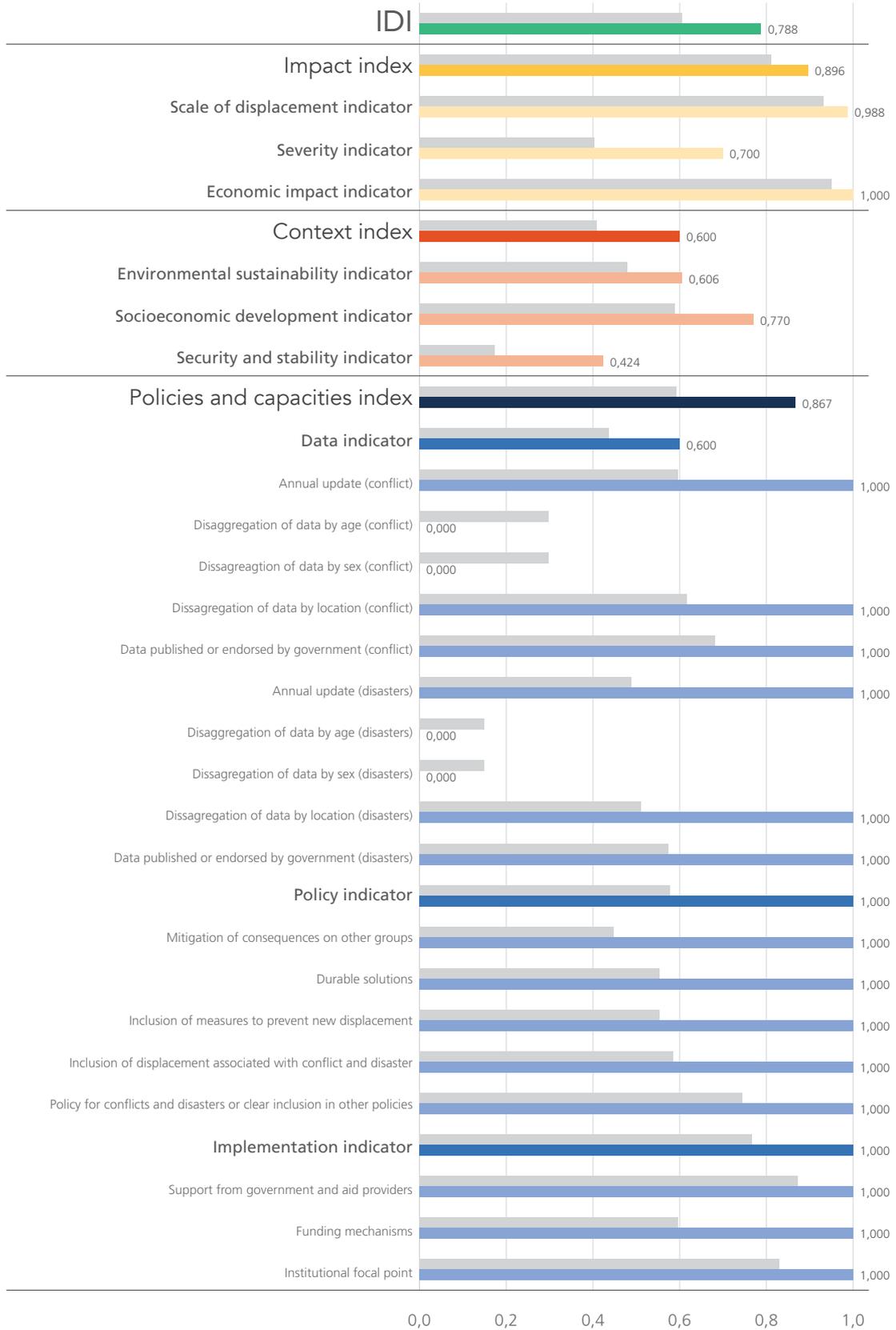
South Sudan adopted a Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons in 2017.<sup>255</sup> The comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disaster and includes measures to promote durable solutions and to prevent conflicts with host communities. It does not, however, contain mechanisms to prevent displacement.

### | 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 2018 with a budget of \$1.72 billion, funded at 68.8 per cent.<sup>256, 257</sup>

# SRI LANKA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters triggered 100,000 new displacements in 2018. The monsoon displaced 75,000 people and floods 16,000 in Colombo in October.

Conflict triggered 1,100 new displacements. Thirty-six thousand people are still living in displacement following the conclusion in 2009 of Sri Lanka's 30-year-long civil war, during which more than a million people were displaced.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Sri Lanka is medium.<sup>258</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Sri Lanka's population of 36,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$11 million, representing 0.013 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 60.61.<sup>259</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.770.<sup>260</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 42.80.<sup>261</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | 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 displacement. The data on displacement associated with conflict is disaggregated by location but not by age and sex.

The Sri Lanka Disaster Management Centre collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters. The data is disaggregated by location but not sex and age.

### | Policies on internal displacement

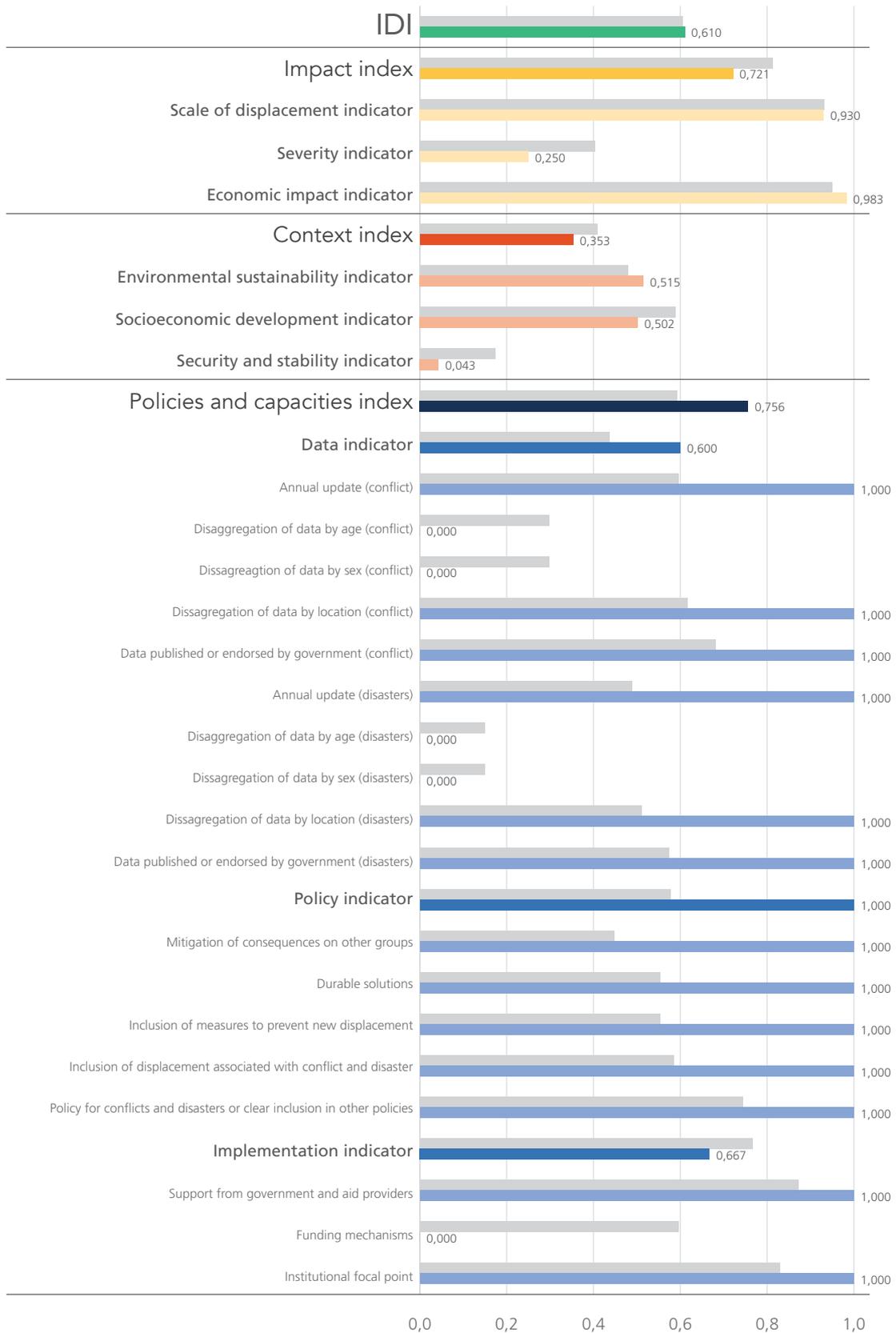
Sri Lanka adopted a National Policy on Durable Solutions for Conflict-Affected Displacement in 2016.<sup>262</sup> Although the policy was designed to set out the rights of IDPs, returnees and other people affected by conflict, it also recognizes the need to protect the population from displacement associated with disasters. The prevention of future displacement, durable solutions, reconciliation and relations with host communities are integrated into this framework.

The 2010 National Policy on Disaster Management<sup>263</sup> provides the legal basis for disaster risk management in the country and refers to displacement.

### | Implementation

The resettlement, rehabilitation, northern development and Hindu religious affairs ministry leads the implementation of the durable solutions policy, which refers to budgetary allocations. The disaster management policy is implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management.

# SUDAN



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

### | Scale of displacement

At the end of 2018, there were 2,072,000 IDPs as a result of conflict alone. Throughout the year, 162,000 new displacements as a result of both conflict and disasters were recorded in Sudan, with floods alone triggering 121,000 new displacements in May.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Sudan is very high.<sup>264</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impacts of internal displacement in Sudan was estimated at \$603.57 million in 2018, representing 0.51 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>265</sup> This figure does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 51.49.<sup>266</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.502.<sup>267</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 4.29.<sup>268</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

### | Data on IDPs

The government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) works closely with the United Nations 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 disaster.<sup>269</sup> The data is disaggregated by location but not age and sex, and is updated regularly.

### | Policies on internal displacement

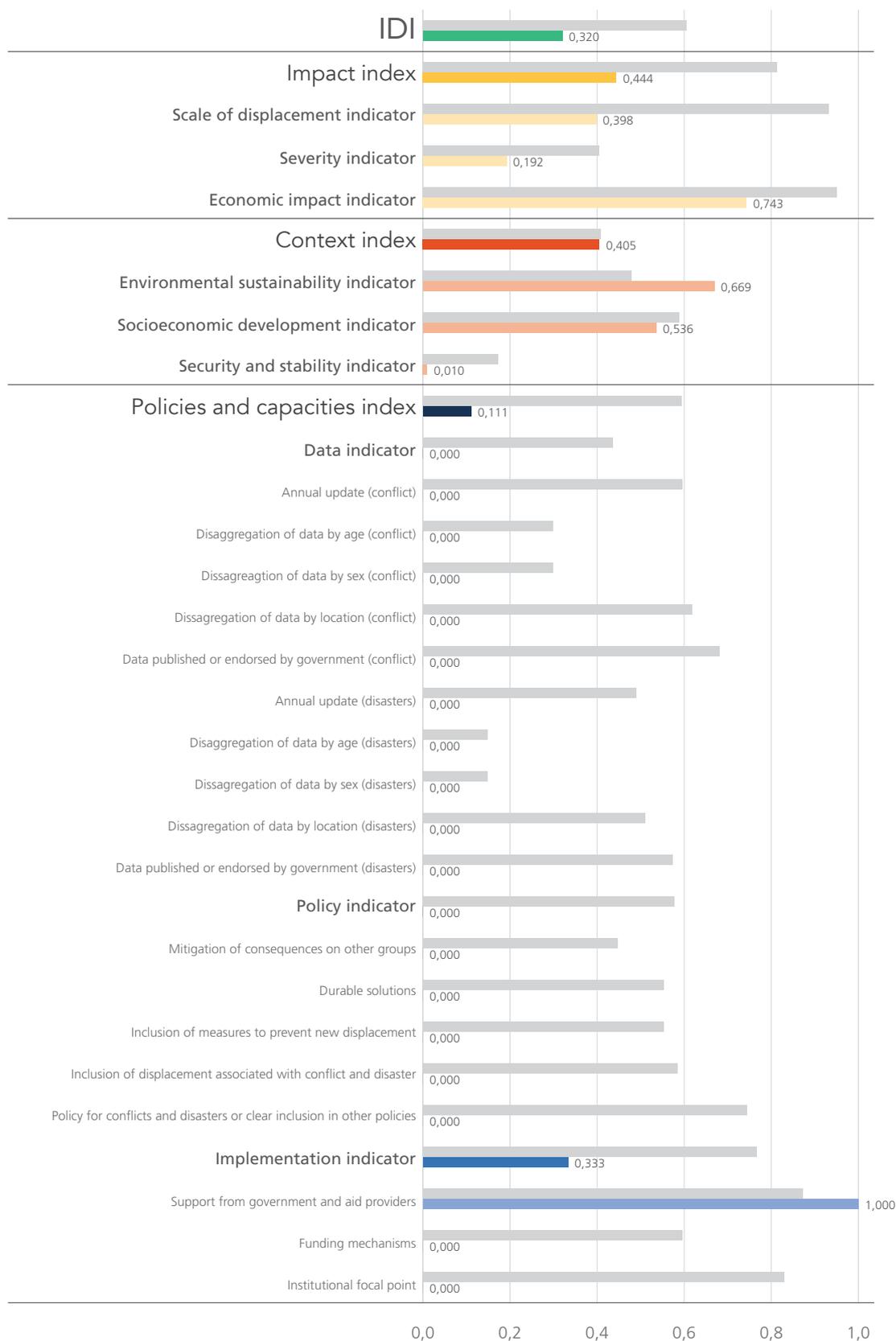
Sudan adopted a National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons in 2009.<sup>270</sup> It addresses displacement associated with conflict and disasters and contains measures for the prevention of new displacement, durable solutions and assistance to IDPs. It states that the government promotes good relationships with host communities.

### | Implementation

The government's Humanitarian Aid Commission coordinates the implementation of the humanitarian response.

Sudan had a humanitarian response plan for 2018 with a budget of \$1 billion, funded at 53.6 per cent.<sup>271,272</sup>

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

In 2018, 1,676,000 new displacements were recorded in Syria, of which 1,649,000 were associated with conflict. Multiple displacement has become the norm, with IDPs in Syria compelled to flee multiple times because of constantly shifting front lines and the breakdown of basic services. Syria had 6,119,000 IDPs because of conflict at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Syria is very high.<sup>273</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Syria's population of 6,119,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$1.9 billion, representing 7.7 per cent of the country's GDP. This figure does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 66.91 (2016).<sup>274</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.536.<sup>275</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.95.<sup>276</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection on internal displacement led by the government in Syria.

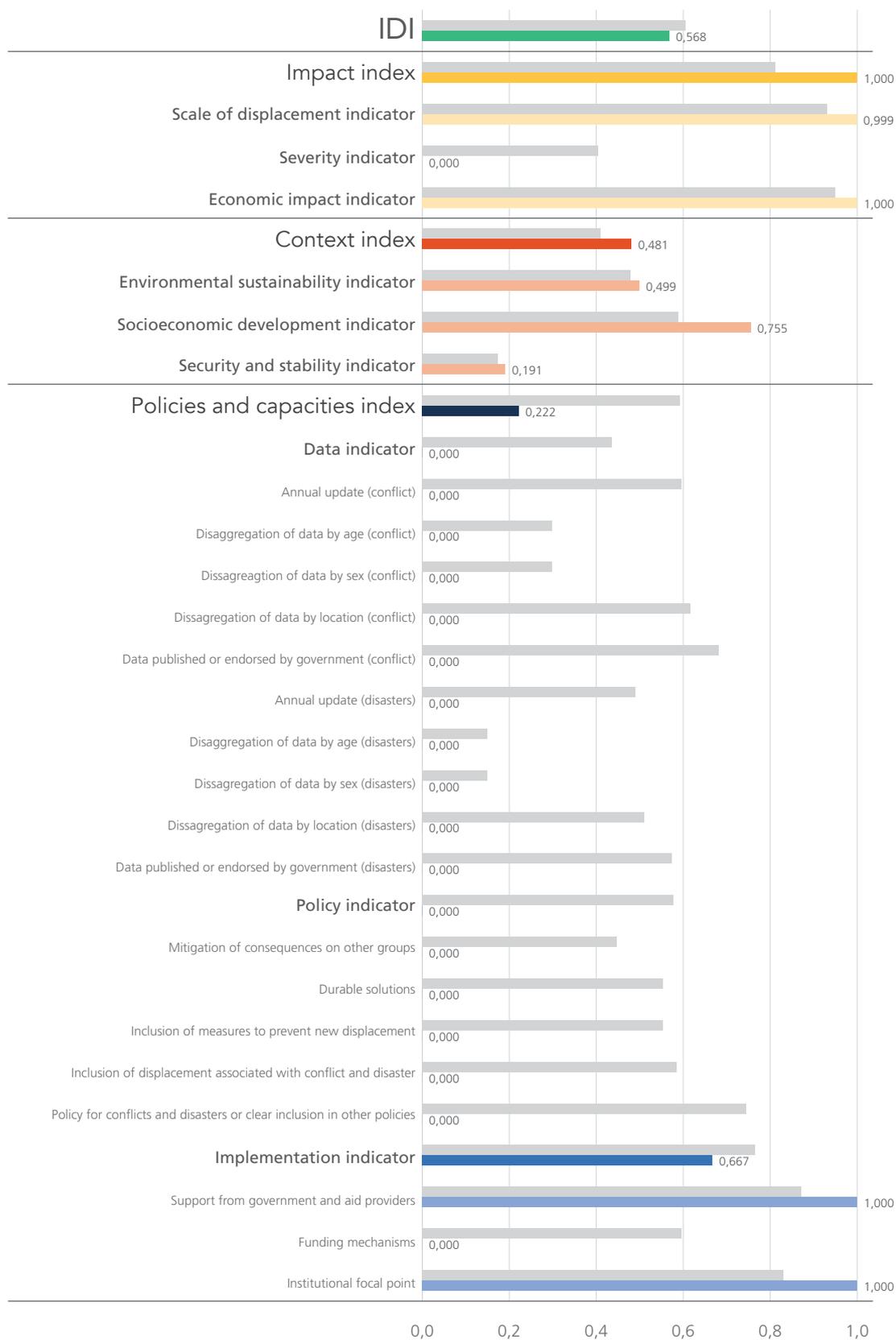
### | Policies on internal displacement

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

### | Implementation

Syria had a humanitarian response plan in 2018, with funding requirements of \$3.36 billion, funded at 64.9 per cent.<sup>277, 278</sup>

# THAILAND



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Floods triggered at least 4,600 new displacements in Thailand in 2018. A flash flood in Chang Mai in July 2018 triggered 1,600 new displacements alone.

Conflict did not cause new displacement in 2018, but as of December 2018 Thailand still had 41,000 IDPs displaced by conflict.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Thailand's population of 41,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$12.7 million, representing 0.003 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.88.<sup>279</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.755.<sup>280</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 19.05.<sup>281</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

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

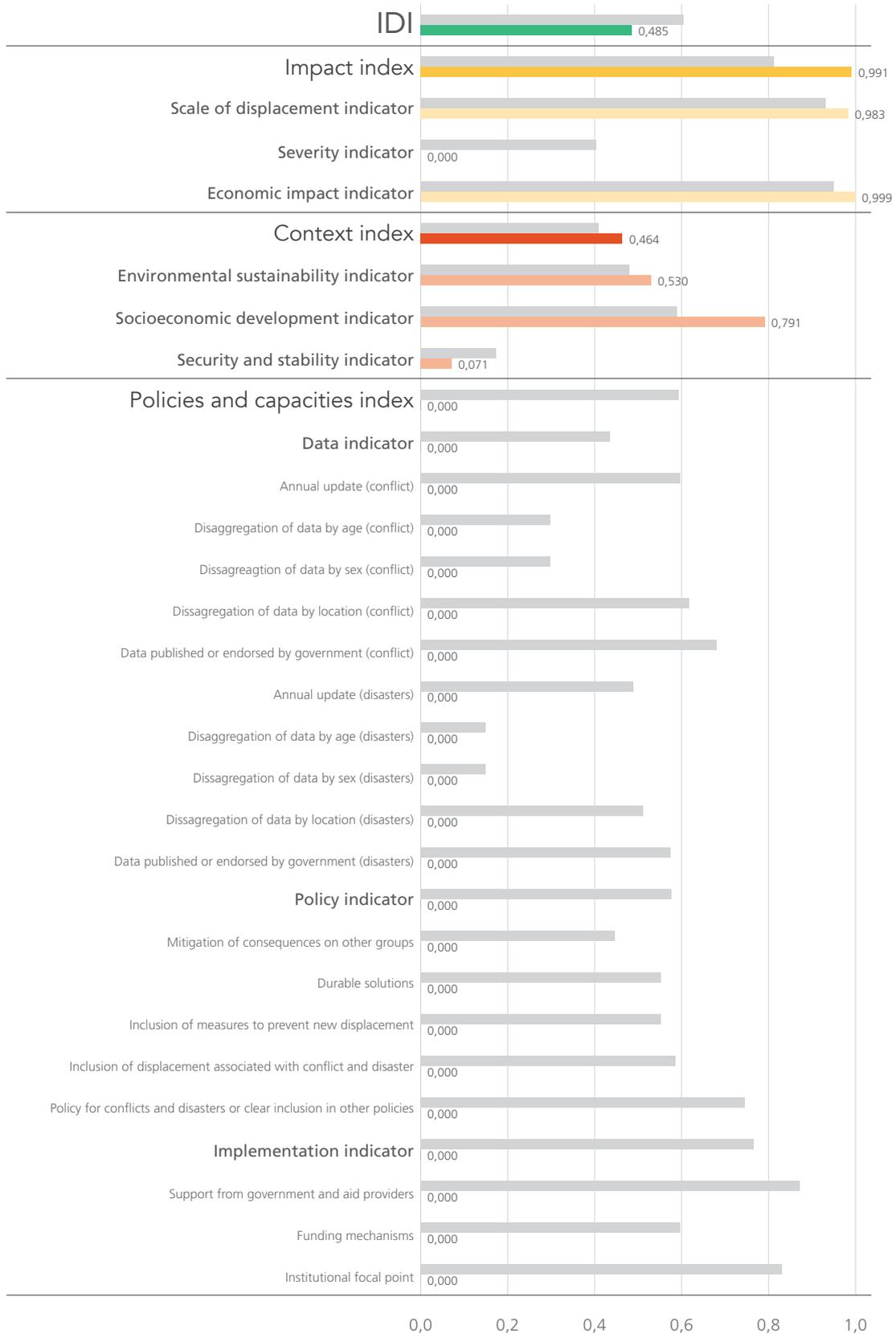
### | Policies on internal displacement

Thailand lacks a comprehensive, dedicated policy on internal displacement. It adopted a National Disaster Risk Management Plan and a Climate Change Master Plan in 2015.<sup>282, 283</sup> Neither refers to internal displacement.

### | Implementation

Thailand's ministry of interior has a Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The government provides support in instances of disaster.

# TURKEY



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were the sole cause of the 640 new displacements recorded in Turkey in 2018. A flood in Ordu in August 2018 displaced 500 people and a forest fire in Antalya, 50. A risk of landslides led to 78 preventive evacuations in Çaybaşı district in August.

Turkey had 1,097,000 IDPs associated with conflict and violence at the end of 2018.

### | Severity

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

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Turkey's population of 1,097,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$340 million, representing 0.04 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 52.96.<sup>284</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.791.<sup>285</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 7.14.<sup>286</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

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

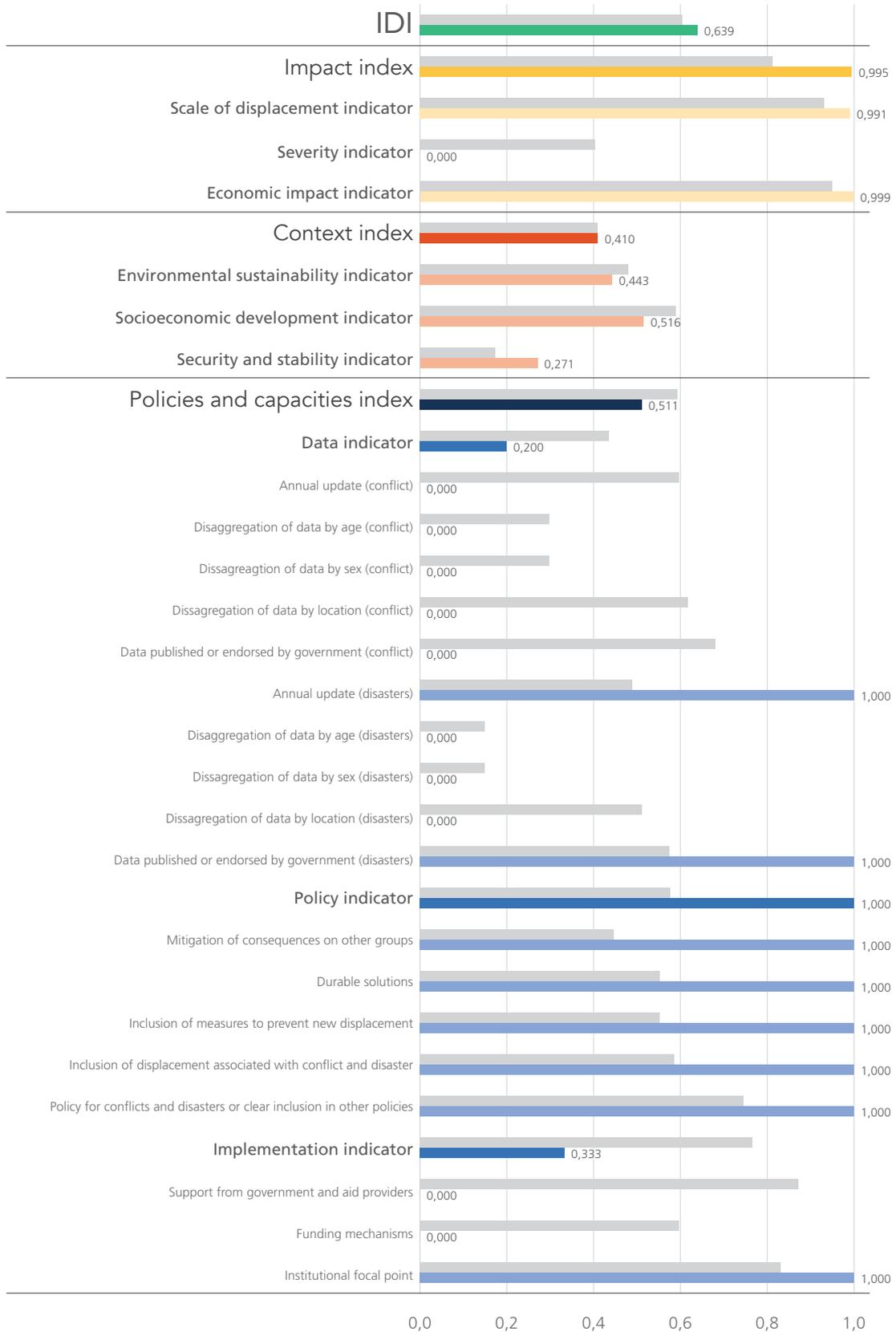
### | Policies on internal displacement

There is no national policy on internal displacement. The 2012 National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2023 does not refer to internal displacement.<sup>287</sup> A National Disaster Response Plan was adopted in 2015.

### | Implementation

There is no institutional focal point on internal displacement in Turkey.

# UGANDA



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Disasters were responsible for 164,000 of the 173,000 new displacements recorded in Uganda in 2018. Floods triggered 150,000 new displacements in 20 districts in May 2018. In October, floods in Kasese displaced 8,000.

Thirty-two thousand IDPs associated with conflict were recorded in Uganda at the end of 2018.

### | 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 represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Uganda's population of 32,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$9.9 million, representing 0.04 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 44.28.<sup>288</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.516.<sup>289</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 27.14.<sup>290</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

There is no national, systematic data collection system on internal displacement. Some local authorities, however, do collect such data.

Uganda's National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) collects data on internal displacement associated with disasters and publishes monthly bulletins. The data is not disaggregated.

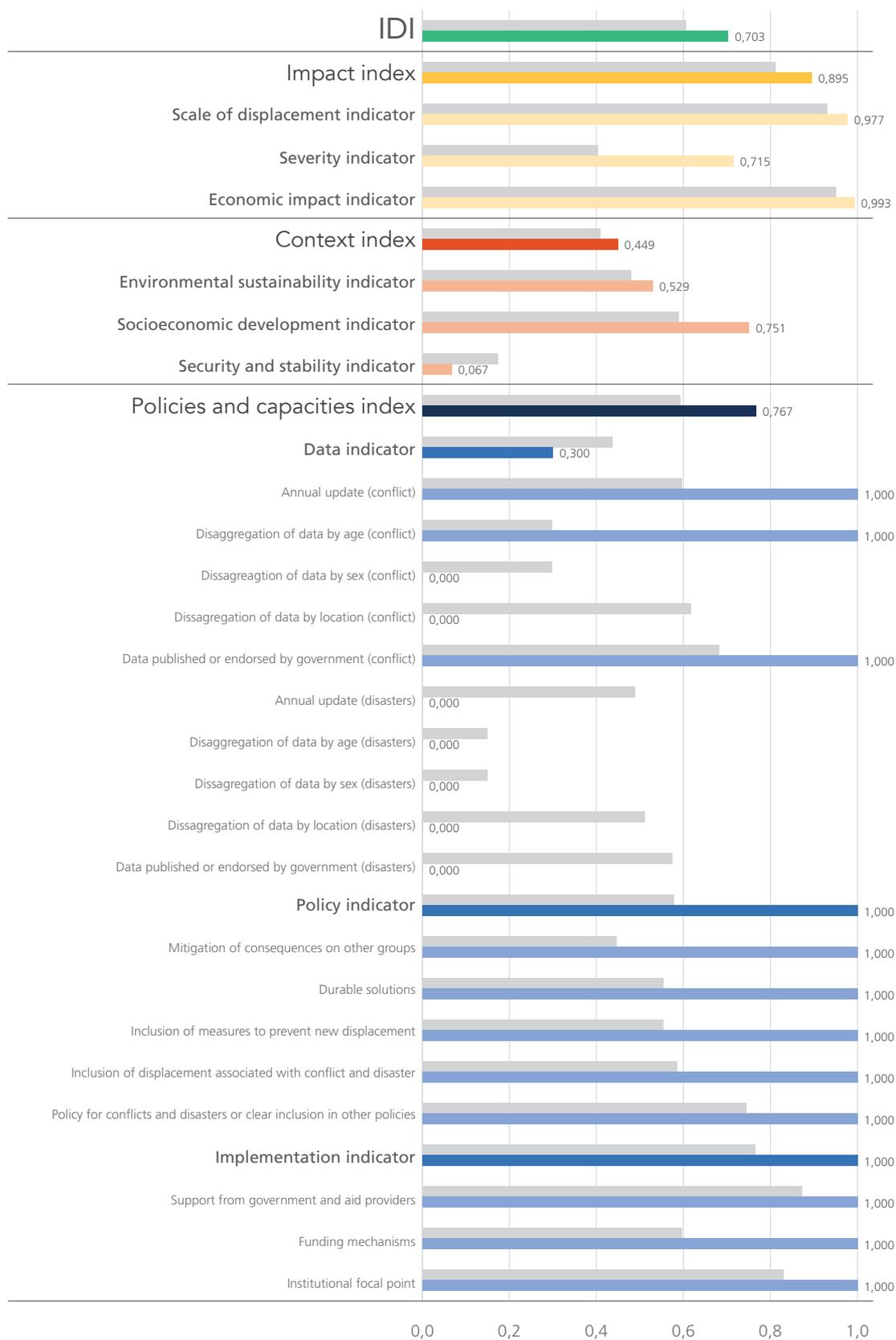
### | Policies on internal displacement

Uganda adopted a National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons in 2004.<sup>291</sup> It addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters and contains measures to prevent new displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate the consequences on other groups.

### | 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.

# UKRAINE



Note: grey bars illustrate the average values for each indicator across the 46 countries included in this report.

## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

According to IDMC's conservative estimate, there were more than 800,000 IDPs and 12,000 new displacements in government-controlled areas in 2018.<sup>292</sup>

The majority of the 800,000 IDPs fled the insecurity, violence and human rights violations resulting from the conflict between the Ukrainian armed forces and the separatist groups in eastern Ukraine.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Ukraine overall is low.<sup>293</sup>

### | Economic impact

The cost of meeting the needs of IDPs in terms of security, housing, education, health and livelihood represent on average \$310 per IDP for one year of displacement. Applied to Ukraine's population of 800,000 IDPs at the end of 2018, the estimated economic impact of internal displacement is \$248 million, representing 0.22 per cent of the country's GDP. This does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 52.87.<sup>294</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.751.<sup>295</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 6.67.<sup>296</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

Ukraine's ministry of social policy maintains a database of people displaced by conflict. However, this database does not cover the entire territory. The data is disaggregated by age and updated regularly.

### | Policies on internal displacement

Ukraine adopted the Law on Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of IDPs in 2014 and amended it in March 2015.<sup>297</sup> The law covers internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters and includes measures to prevent new displacement and promote durable solutions.

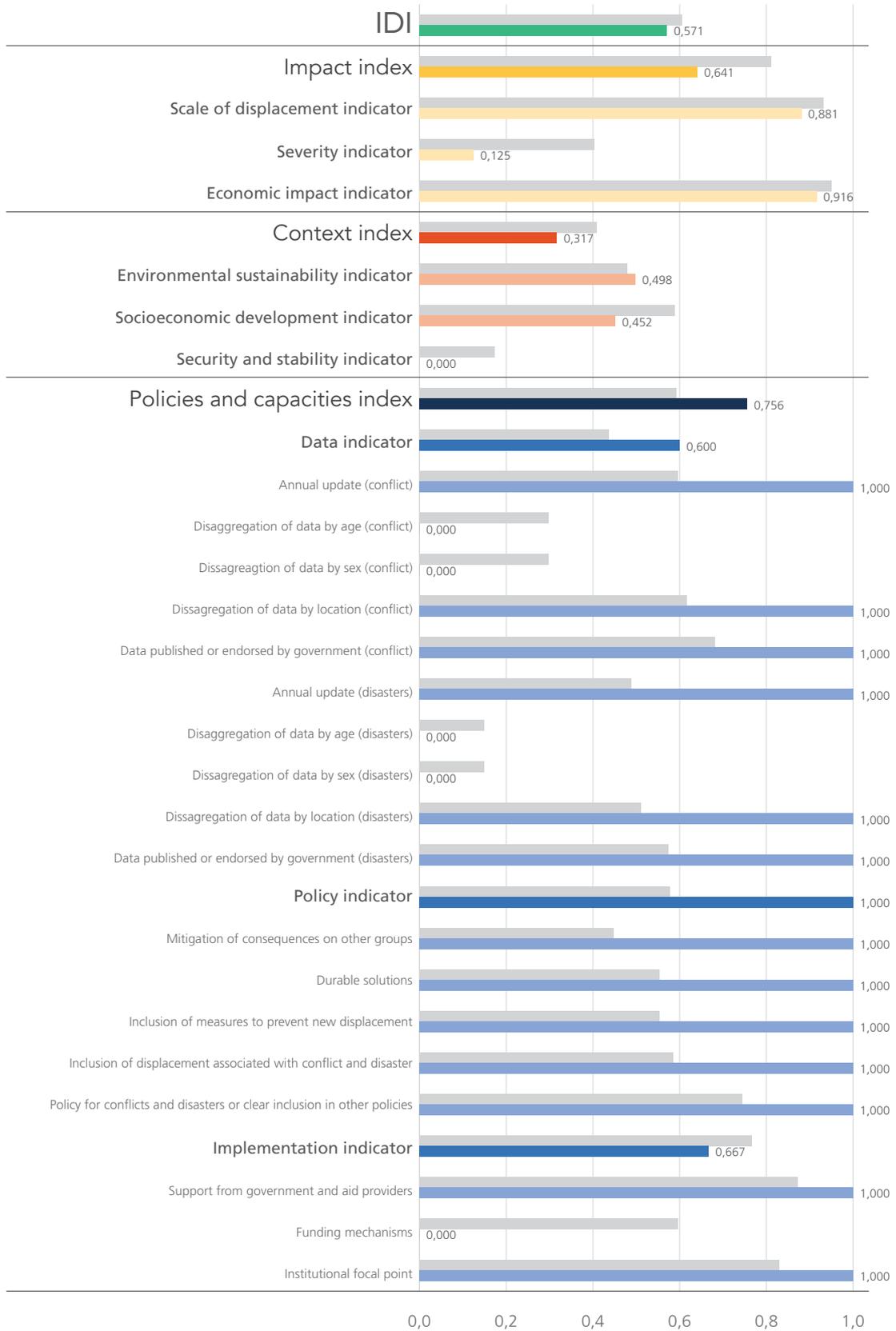
In 2017, the government adopted a Strategy on Integration of IDPs and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020, followed by an action plan in 2018 for its implementation.<sup>298</sup> In addition to promoting the rights and freedom of IDPs, these measures are designed to promote social cohesion and eliminate discrimination against IDPs.

### | Implementation

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy stresses the government's role in responding to disasters and launching appeals for international assistance when necessary. The Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs addresses displacement associated with conflict.

Ukraine had a humanitarian response plan in 2018 for a total budget of \$186.9 million, funded at 37.4 per cent.<sup>299, 300</sup>

# YEMEN



## IMPACT

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### | Scale of displacement

Two cyclones triggered the 18,000 new displacements associated with disasters in Yemen in 2018. Conflict triggered a significantly larger number of new displacements, about 252,000.

Yemen recorded 2,324,000 IDPs displaced by conflict at the end of 2018, representing 8 per cent of its total population.

### | Severity

The severity of internal displacement in Yemen is very high.<sup>301</sup>

### | Economic impact

The economic impact of internal displacement in Yemen is estimated at \$786 million in 2018, representing 2.51 per cent of the country's GDP.<sup>302</sup> This figure does not include the cost of the displacements associated with disasters.

## CONTEXT

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### | Environmental sustainability

Environmental Performance Index: 49.79 (2016).<sup>303</sup>

### | Socioeconomic development

Human Development Index: 0.452.<sup>304</sup>

### | Security and political stability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index: 0.<sup>305</sup>

## POLICIES AND CAPACITIES

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### | Data on IDPs

The National Agency for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (NAMCHA) collects data on internal displacement.

The Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) publishes data on internal displacement based on multiple sources, including NAMCHA and the International Organization for Migration. The data is disaggregated by location and updated annually.

### | Policies on internal displacement

The National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement in Republic of Yemen<sup>306</sup> was adopted by the government in 2013. The policy addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster and makes provisions for the prevention of future displacement and durable solutions. It also includes measures to support host communities.

### | Implementation

The National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement in Republic of Yemen does not mention financial resources. Yemen had a humanitarian response plan for 2018 with a budget of \$2.92 billion, funded at 85.3 per cent.<sup>307, 308</sup>

# WAY FORWARD

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This report proposes a new way to monitor the complex phenomenon of internal displacement with a broader perspective and more information than existing measures. As such, the Internal Displacement Index (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.

Conceived as an accessible communication tool for non-specialists, the IDI is also intended to expand awareness of internal displacement among a broader range of stakeholders, from sectoral ministries and line departments in governments, to local, national and international development and humanitarian organisations, the general public, the press, and beyond.

The IDI is designed to illustrate the need to invest more in the prevention of and response to displacement by committing dedicated institutional and financial resources and by addressing the socioeconomic, environmental and political conditions that can aggravate crises.

This first edition of the Internal Displacement Index (IDI) will serve as the basis for monitoring progress over time. It covers 46 countries that were affected by both conflict and disasters in 2018 and for which sufficient data is available to conduct an assessment. With improvements in data collection and publication, this coverage will increase with each annual update.

It is important to keep in mind that the IDI is merely a snapshot of a complex phenomenon. Its results are based on publicly available information and contributions from IDMC's experts, and they will continue to benefit and improve with additional information in the future. We therefore welcome insights and contributions from governments and partners in the countries assessed in order to refine the results of future editions of the IDI.

The IDI provides a standard measure of internal displacement across countries, and as such, its results are not specific to each country context. To provide a more granular picture of internal displacement and national efforts in reducing it, IDMC offers its expertise to support countries that seek to go beyond the numbers and track progress of their investments over time.

# METHODOLOGY

This report presents the first iteration of the Internal Displacement Index (IDI), applying to 46 countries a methodology that was developed by IDMC through broad consultation with technical experts. Their invaluable inputs and support for this initiative is acknowledged at the beginning of this report.

The methodology used in this report is based on a conceptual framework published in March 2019.<sup>309</sup> The conceptual framework highlights the linkages between contextual drivers and aggravating factors of displacement, such as socioeconomic development, environmental sustainability, security and stability, the impacts of displacement and the actions governments and their partners take to prevent and respond to this issue.

In its first edition, the IDI is applied only to countries affected by both conflict and disaster-related internal displacement, for which data is available on the number of people displaced in the context of conflict and on the number of new displacements associated with conflict or disasters.

Initial 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. In addition, initial results were shared for quality assurance with experts and representatives from each country included in this report.

The value for each indicator is established based on 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 2018. Evolutions that occurred in 2019 and 2020 are not taken in consideration in this edition but will be in the next edition of the IDI. The IDI is intended to be updated annually.

## 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 must and will use information available at the international level in a standardised format. Databases from multilateral organisations and international data initiatives are best suited for this purpose. Therefore, 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 internal displacement. They are grouped in three categories.

## IMPACT INDICATORS

When an event such as a natural hazard or a conflict builds on 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 in the context of conflicts and disasters and on the number of IDPs in the context of 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>310</sup> The figures used in this report are those for 2018.

The number of IDPs in the context of conflicts 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 number of IDPs in the context of disasters was not available for 2018, but as IDMC has developed a new methodology to assess this figure since 2019, it will be considered in future iterations of the IDI.<sup>311</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 worse-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 internally displaced people. 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 the crisis: one IDP can be forced to move several times, which will each be listed as separate displacements. This figure is reported by IDMC as the total number of displacements recorded from 1 January to 31 December of each year. It is available both for conflicts and for disasters.

The numbers of conflict and disaster-related new internal displacements for each country are added up and reported 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 of new displacement 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:

$$\frac{(0.8+0.3)}{2} = 0.55$$

In the case of disasters, pre-emptive evacuations are included in the number of new displacements. Although pre-emptive evacuations are a life-saving measure showing a government’s capacity to address disasters, they are 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 would impact the indicator negatively.

## | Severity

The severity assessment’s methodology is based on the IASC framework on durable solutions for IDPs and presented in more details in a dedicated publication.<sup>312</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, 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>313</sup>

## | Economic impacts

In 2019, IDMC published an original methodology to estimate the economic impacts of internal displacement.<sup>314</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 UNOCHA's Humanitarian Response Plans and Humanitarian Needs Overviews 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 2019 was \$310 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 Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen, country-specific information was available to estimate a more precise cost per IDP. This cost is then used instead of the average value of \$310. 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, Colombia University 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. It 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 their 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 through 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 endorse and use data produced by other institutions such as the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix.

This indicator is rated by IDMC between 0 and 1 based on a checklist of 10 requirements with equal weight:

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 between 0 and 1 based on the following checklist of requirements with equal weight:

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 in these policies;
4. Inclusion of measures to ensure durable solutions for IDPs in these policies;
5. Inclusion of measures to mitigate the negative consequences of internal displacement for other groups including communities of refuge and origin.

## | Implementation capacity

National policies on internal displacement are not always accompanied by the necessary resources to implement them. 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 regarding 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.

## | Impacts index

The impacts 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.

$(\text{Scale of displacement} + \text{Severity assessment} + \text{Economic impact}) / 3 = \text{Impacts index}$

## | 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 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.

$(\text{Environmental Performance Index} + \text{Human Development Index} + \text{Political stability and absence of violence index}) / 3 = \text{Context index}$

## | 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.

$(\text{Data value} + \text{Policy value} + \text{Implementation value}) / 3$   
= 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.

$(\text{Policies and capacities index} + \text{Context index} + \text{Impact index}) / 3$  = Internal Displacement Index

# TABLES

## TABLE 1: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT INDEX

The table below presents the overall IDI scores for each country based on the situation in 2018. 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 2019	Country	IDI 2019
Afghanistan	0.629	Mali	0.540
Azerbaijan	0.666	Mexico	0.696
Bangladesh	0.604	Mozambique	0.486
Benin	0.486	Myanmar	0.547
Burkina Faso	0.667	Niger	0.659
Burundi	0.600	Nigeria	0.677
Cameroon	0.606	Pakistan	0.495
CAR	0.465	Papua New Guinea	0.665
Chad	0.516	Peru	0.836
Colombia	0.686	Philippines	0.677
Côte d'Ivoire	0.553	Russian Federation	0.774
DRC	0.541	Senegal	0.566
Egypt	0.655	Sierra Leone	0.701
Ethiopia	0.529	Somalia	0.528
Georgia	0.715	South Sudan	0.490
Ghana	0.640	Sri Lanka	0.788
Guatemala	0.454	Sudan	0.610
Honduras	0.600	Syrian Arab Republic	0.320
India	0.587	Thailand	0.568
Indonesia	0.749	Turkey	0.485
Iraq	0.638	Uganda	0.639
Kenya	0.641	Ukraine	0.703
Libya	0.487	Yemen, Rep.	0.571

## TABLE 2: IMPACTS INDEX

The impacts 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, \$310, is used. Higher values indicate better conditions.

Country	Scale of displacement	Severity	Economic impact	Impacts index
Afghanistan	0.866	0.250	0.863	0.660
Azerbaijan	0.957	0.815	0.991	0.921
Bangladesh	0.996	0.533	0.998	0.842
Benin	0.995	N/A	1.000	0.997
Burkina Faso	0.992	0.000	0.996	0.663
Burundi	0.987	0.483	0.990	0.820
Cameroon	0.929	0.158	0.982	0.690
CAR	0.612	0.000	0.485	0.366
Chad	0.992	0.188	0.980	0.720
Colombia	0.846	0.360	0.996	0.734
Côte d'Ivoire	0.985	0.667	0.992	0.881
DRC	0.908	0.150	0.908	0.655
Egypt	0.998	N/A	1.000	0.999
Ethiopia	0.916	0.208	0.982	0.702
Georgia	0.906	0.890	0.980	0.925
Ghana	0.995	0.285	1.000	0.760
Guatemala	0.979	0.335	0.997	0.770
Honduras	0.971	0.365	0.991	0.776
India	0.995	0.473	1.000	0.823
Indonesia	0.993	N/A	1.000	0.997
Iraq	0.927	0.417	0.991	0.778
Kenya	0.982	0.600	0.998	0.860
Libya	0.936	0.383	0.995	0.771

Mali	0.977	0.000	0.992	0.656
Mexico	0.996	0.360	1.000	0.785
Mozambique	0.997	N/A	0.999	0.998
Myanmar	0.978	0.322	0.994	0.765
Niger	0.983	0.167	0.968	0.706
Nigeria	0.974	0.288	0.995	0.752
Pakistan	0.999	0.538	1.000	0.845
Papua New Guinea	0.984	0.600	0.999	0.861
Peru	0.997	N/A	1.000	0.998
Philippines	0.922	0.592	0.999	0.837
Russian Federation	1.000	N/A	1.000	1.000
Senegal	0.999	N/A	0.999	0.999
Sierra Leone	0.999	N/A	0.999	0.999
Somalia	0.634	0.133	0.931	0.566
South Sudan	0.768	0.583	0.059	0.470
Sri Lanka	0.988	0.700	1.000	0.896
Sudan	0.930	0.250	0.983	0.721
Syrian Arab Republic	0.398	0.192	0.743	0.444
Thailand	0.999	N/A	1.000	1.000
Turkey	0.983	N/A	0.999	0.991
Uganda	0.991	N/A	0.999	0.995
Ukraine	0.977	0.715	0.993	0.895
Yemen, Rep.	0.881	0.125	0.916	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
Afghanistan	0.377	0.498	0.005	0.293
Azerbaijan	0.623	0.757	0.186	0.522
Bangladesh	0.296	0.608	0.105	0.336
Benin	0.382	0.515	0.481	0.459
Burkina Faso	0.428	0.423	0.162	0.338
Burundi	0.274	0.417	0.048	0.246
Cameroon	0.408	0.556	0.124	0.363
CAR	0.364	0.367	0.057	0.263
Chad	0.453	0.404	0.095	0.318
Colombia	0.652	0.747	0.176	0.525
Côte d'Ivoire	0.453	0.492	0.119	0.355
DRC	0.304	0.457	0.038	0.266
Egypt	0.612	0.696	0.091	0.466
Ethiopia	0.448	0.463	0.076	0.329
Georgia	0.557	0.780	0.324	0.554
Ghana	0.497	0.592	0.495	0.528
Guatemala	0.523	0.650	0.267	0.480
Honduras	0.515	0.617	0.276	0.469
India	0.306	0.640	0.171	0.372
Indonesia	0.469	0.694	0.291	0.485
Iraq	0.432	0.685	0.024	0.380

Kenya	0.473	0.590	0.129	0.397
Libya	0.498	0.706	0.033	0.412
Mali	0.437	0.427	0.062	0.309
Mexico	0.597	0.774	0.233	0.535
Mozambique	0.464	0.437	0.143	0.348
Myanmar	0.453	0.578	0.133	0.388
Niger	0.357	0.354	0.100	0.270
Nigeria	0.548	0.532	0.052	0.377
Pakistan	0.375	0.562	0.019	0.319
Papua New Guinea	0.394	0.544	0.262	0.400
Peru	0.619	0.750	0.362	0.577
Philippines	0.577	0.699	0.110	0.462
Russian Federation	0.638	0.816	0.214	0.556
Senegal	0.495	0.505	0.433	0.478
Sierra Leone	0.425	0.419	0.467	0.437
Somalia	0.277	N/A	0.029	0.153
South Sudan	N/A	0.388	0.014	0.201
Sri Lanka	0.606	0.770	0.424	0.600
Sudan	0.515	0.502	0.043	0.353
Syrian Arab Republic	0.669	0.536	0.010	0.405
Thailand	0.499	0.755	0.191	0.481
Turkey	0.530	0.791	0.071	0.464
Uganda	0.443	0.516	0.271	0.410
Ukraine	0.529	0.751	0.067	0.449
Yemen, Rep.	0.498	0.452	0.000	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	Policy	Implementation	Policies & Capacities index
Afghanistan	0.800	1.000	1.000	0.933
Azerbaijan	0.400	0.600	0.667	0.556
Bangladesh	0.000	0.900	1.000	0.633
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burkina Faso	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Burundi	0.500	0.700	1.000	0.733
Cameroon	0.800	0.500	1.000	0.767
CAR	0.600	0.700	1.000	0.767
Chad	1.000	0.200	0.333	0.511
Colombia	0.500	0.900	1.000	0.800
Côte d'Ivoire	0.000	0.600	0.667	0.422
DRC	0.500	0.600	1.000	0.700
Egypt	0.000	0.500	1.000	0.500
Ethiopia	1.000	0.000	0.667	0.556
Georgia	0.500	0.500	1.000	0.667
Ghana	0.200	0.700	1.000	0.633
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.111
Honduras	0.500	0.500	0.667	0.556
India	0.200	0.500	1.000	0.567
Indonesia	0.300	1.000	1.000	0.767
Iraq	0.600	1.000	0.667	0.756
Kenya	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.667
Libya	0.500	0.000	0.333	0.278
Mali	0.600	0.700	0.667	0.656

Mexico	0.500	0.800	1.000	0.767
Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.111
Myanmar	0.800	0.000	0.667	0.489
Niger	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Nigeria	1.000	0.700	1.000	0.900
Pakistan	0.300	0.000	0.667	0.322
Papua New Guinea	0.600	0.600	1.000	0.733
Peru	0.800	1.000	1.000	0.933
Philippines	0.600	0.600	1.000	0.733
Russian Federation	0.800	0.500	1.000	0.767
Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.667	0.222
Sierra Leone	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.667
Somalia	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.867
South Sudan	0.600	0.800	1.000	0.800
Sri Lanka	0.600	1.000	1.000	0.867
Sudan	0.600	1.000	0.667	0.756
Syrian Arab Republic	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.111
Thailand	0.000	0.000	0.667	0.222
Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uganda	0.200	1.000	0.333	0.511
Ukraine	0.300	1.000	1.000	0.767
Yemen, Rep.	0.600	1.000	0.667	0.756

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