



ASSESSING THE SEVERITY OF DISPLACEMENT

THEMATIC REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Cover photo: Children living in Harasta, Eastern Ghouta, flock to school to catch up on years of missed education. Years of siege ended with a peak in fighting last March. With most of the neighbourhood in ruins, tens of thousands of Syrians are still displaced with no home to return to, but hundreds have also returned to what remains of their houses or stayed all along. Despite all they have been through, these children are happy to be back to school. This one in Harasta houses 725 children, with parts of it completely destroyed and others badly damaged. Credit: NRC/Karl Schembri

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INTRODUCTION



About 9,500 families gather at the Katanika Displacement Settlement, DRC. Photo: NRC/Christian Jepsen, December 2017

The number of people internally displaced by conflict and disasters, and the complexity of internal displacement crises across the world, have substantially increased in the last 15 years. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) recorded 28 million new displacements associated with conflict and disasters in 2018, in 148 countries and territories worldwide.

The experience of internally displaced people (IDPs) and their resulting vulnerability differs significantly across displaced populations. In some contexts, IDPs are exposed to high levels of violence, malnutrition and disease in overcrowded and unsanitary displacement camps. In other cases, IDPs are provided with free social housing and priority access to services.

With this in mind, IDMC has developed a methodology to assess the severity of internal displacement, call attention to situations of particular concern, highlight key threats to IDPs' safety and wellbeing, and better measure progress towards finding solutions to internal displacement.

The assessment, conducted between January and July 2019, compares the severity of displacement across groups of IDPs displaced by conflict in different countries

and contexts. In some cases, all IDPs in a country may be experiencing similar levels of severity. In other countries where there are several displacement situations, the vulnerabilities of distinct groups of IDPs may vary and their circumstances are therefore evaluated individually. Due to lack of information, some groups of IDPs may be excluded from the assessment.

The severity assessment analyses the vulnerability of IDPs in their current area of displacement. It does not, however, compare the situation of IDPs to what they experienced prior to their displacement nor the conditions of host communities. As such, the severity assessment should not be used as a tool to compare the vulnerability of IDPs to other groups.

The severity assessment is qualitative in nature and aims to provide high-quality data which can support governments, humanitarian organisations and other key stakeholders in responding to and preventing situations of displacement. The assessment is a tool to provide contextual information on the living conditions of IDPs and highlight critical areas for intervention in different settings. It should be used as an entry point into further analysis that can support decision-making and informed investments.

METHODOLOGY

The severity assessment contains five categories that are aligned with the eight criteria of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s framework for durable solutions: safety and security; adequate standard of living; access to livelihoods; restoration of housing, land and property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice. Because of discrepancies in data availability between the categories and in order to ensure the relevance of the assessment, we merged the last four categories into a “civic and social rights” category.

In the absence of quantitative data on standardised indicators, based on a review of existing initiatives and IDMC’s expertise on internal displacement, two to four

questions have been identified for each category in order to assess the severity of displacement without comparing IDPs to their host communities or the national average. Because not all IDPs within a country experience the same challenges and same vulnerabilities, the severity assessments – whenever possible – look at the situation of each caseload individually rather than at IDPs throughout the country. The caseloads analysed are specified in each country profile. Where multiple caseloads are considered, a national average is calculated using an unweighted arithmetic mean. In some countries, due to lack of data, not all of the IDPs are considered in the assessment. The severity of any one caseload should not be extrapolated at the country level.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?
- Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?
- Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including gender-based violence) in the area where they have been displaced?

LIVELIHOODS

- Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?
- Do IDPs have enough to eat?
- Can IDPs avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as prostitution, child labour, or child marriage?

HOUSING

- Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters that can withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings or tents)?
- Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?

SERVICES

- Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?
- Are there accessible and affordable healthcare services?
- Are primary-age IDP children in school?

CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

- Do IDPs have documentation?
- Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available to IDPs and unaccompanied minors?
- Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?
- Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice for any harm they have suffered, including in terms of Housing, Land and Property?

IDMC monitoring experts contacted their data sources and partners in the field in order to collect the necessary data for evaluating each category of displacement severity. Multiple partners provided input to facilitate the triangulation of information, which was supplemented by an analysis of secondary documentation.

The severity is assessed from 0 to 2, with 0 being the least and 2 the most severe. For each category the severity is assessed to be low (0 to 0.49, coded green), medium (0.5 to 0.99, coded yellow), high (1 to 1.49, coded orange) or very high (1.5 to 2, coded red). The scores allocated to each scenario are available in [Appendix 1](#).

Where there is insufficient data to respond to all of the questions in a category, an average is created based on the remaining question(s). If no data is available for a given category, no score will be available.

The severity score is an unweighted average of a minimum of three out of the five categories. Countries where no data is available for more than two categories do not have a severity score.

Severity scores are accompanied by a confidence indicator, which expresses the percentage of questions for which sufficient information is available.



Every day, this Ukrainian woman keeps herself very busy, without chance for rest. She has to get up at 4AM to milk the cows and get to the village at 6AM to sell the milk. The cattle she keeps helps her to survive, as the pension is too – \$65 per month. That’s how much most of retired villagers get. “I will have to slaughter this bull-calf,” – Aleksandra is palming a young bull with bright blue eyes. She is very sad. “This will provide my family with meat for the whole winter”. Photo credit: NRC/Tatiana Stepykina, September 2017

LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The severity assessment is designed to contribute to IDMC's efforts to provide comprehensive data on every dimension and aspect of displacement. It is a qualitative tool and comes with certain limitations that should be considered when interpreting results.

The assessment is qualitative in nature, and expresses the judgement of IDMC's experts and partners in the field. Despite their efforts to triangulate information to minimise subjectivity, monitoring experts are sometimes required to make a judgement based on the data available. In some cases, it can be challenging to provide a categorical answer to the questions, as the situation may vary among IDPs within the caseload.

The methodology initially published in February 2019 was adjusted to remedy the issue of data availability. Severity scores should, however, be interpreted carefully and in light of their confidence indicator. Because the average per category can be created using the result of a single question, the score can be a distorted reflection of the severity of displacement of the given caseload, by attributing too much weight to a single aspect in a category. Since the average by category can be calculated with only one question and the severity score can be calculated based on three out of five categories, a caseload of IDPs could have a severity score with only 20 per cent of the questions answered. Severity scores should therefore be analysed carefully and comparisons should only be made among caseloads with similar confidence indicators.

The current methodology is better adapted to assess the severity of displacement in camps and camp-like settings than in urban and rural areas, especially in the "housing" and "services" categories. Similarly, IDPs in urban settings tend to be less exposed to active conflict

but more exposed to high levels of criminality. While criminality is factored into the severity assessment, it is currently not scored as being as severe as active conflict, which may need to be re-assessed in future methodologies.

As the assessment presently focuses on displacement associated with conflict – because of the availability of data on people living in displacement due to disasters following the initial recovery phase – the methodology contains more questions dedicated to assessing exposure to conflict than to disasters. This bias could be corrected in the future by adjusting the questions in the "safety and security" category.

The severity assessment does not allow for comparison between IDPs and host communities, nor between pre- and post-displacement situations. Doing so would require the development of a specific methodology with questions dedicated to the assessment of the vulnerability of non-displaced communities, with a scoring comparable to the current methodology. However, insufficient data is available to enable such an assessment on a global scale.

Finally, as highlighted in the methodology, the severity assessment does not claim to consider all IDPs in any given country. Only people displaced by conflict and violence are considered in the assessment, which does not currently include those displaced by disasters. Neither does the assessment systematically consider newly displaced populations for whom little data is available. The severity assessment instead focuses on particular caseloads of IDPs, as detailed in the country pages below. For example, in the case of South Sudan, only IDPs in Protection of Civilian sites are considered in the assessment.

DATA AVAILABILITY

We collected data on 57 caseloads distributed across 47 countries. The quality and quantity of data available to carry out the assessment varied between caseloads, and 19 per cent (11 countries, each with one caseload) did not receive a severity score as no data was available for more than two categories.

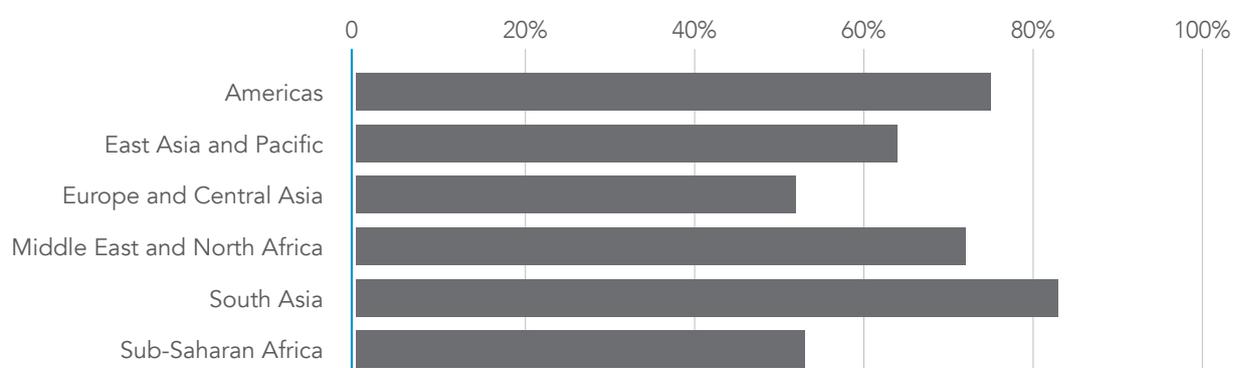
DATA AVAILABILITY PER REGION AND CASELOADS

Data availability varied across regions, as illustrated in Graph 1. With an average of 83 per cent of the questions answered, South Asia is the region where the most information was available to assess the severity of internal displacement. With 53 per cent of the questions documented, sub-Saharan Africa is the region where the least information was available. This is reflected in the fact that 45 per cent of the countries included in the assessment for which no severity score could be established are located in sub-Saharan Africa. The displacement conditions of IDPs in Benin, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda are not sufficiently documented for IDMC to be able to attribute a severity score.

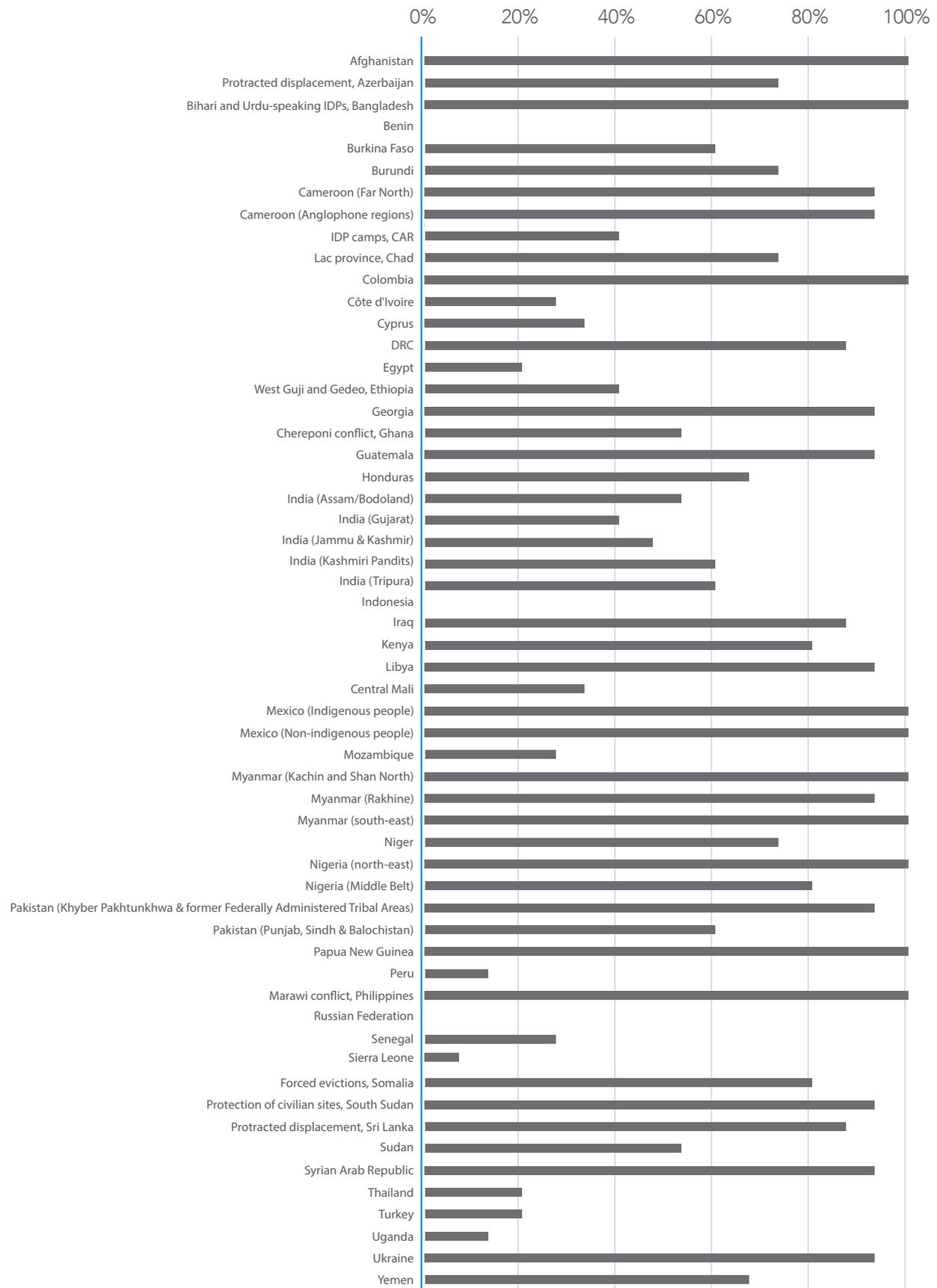
Data availability – or the lack of it – can be linked to several factors, including local capacity to collect data, media coverage and the presence of humanitarian agencies. Data is more readily available in contexts of ongoing crisis – and in particular conflict – than in protracted, smaller-scale displacement situations. Graph 2 illustrates how displacement associated with active conflict and recent disasters is well documented, as data was available to answer all the questions for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nigeria, and the Philippines. Data is also more easily gathered for IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings than for IDPs living in urban or rural areas. This is why the severity assessment tends to focus on the severity of displacement in camps and camp-like settings.

Access to relevant information is, however, crucial to the development and delivery of an appropriate response to internal displacement. The absence of severity scores for some displacement contexts therefore demonstrates a need to collect robust data and evidence to target appropriate and effective response strategies.

GRAPH 1: Date availability per region



GRAPH 2: data availability per caseload





Women transporting goods near Dekoa, CAR. Photo: NRC/ Jose Cendon, March 2015

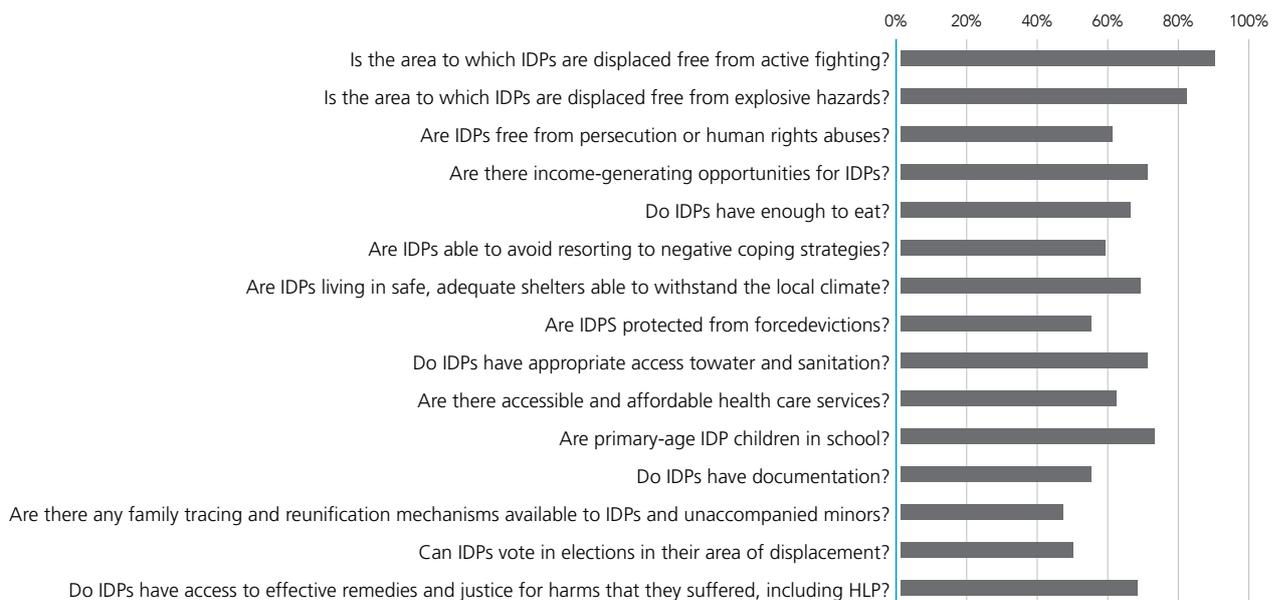
DATA AVAILABILITY PER CATEGORY

As illustrated in Graph 3, the “safety and security” category is, on average, the one where the most data is available. More specifically, the issue of IDPs’ exposure to active fighting is documented for 89 per cent of the caseloads examined globally, and 100 per cent of the caseloads in the Americas and the Middle East and North Africa regions. Europe and Central Asia is the region where the least information is available for this category.

Questions belonging to the “civic and social rights” category had less information available than the others.

Discrepancies of data availability between categories, as demonstrated in Graph 3, can be linked to media coverage, which is often focused on conflict and quantitative figures. It could also be explained by governments and humanitarian actors focusing on IDPs’ most immediate needs, to the detriment of long-term political, civic and social rights.

GRAPH 3: Global data availability per sector



GLOBAL OVERVIEW

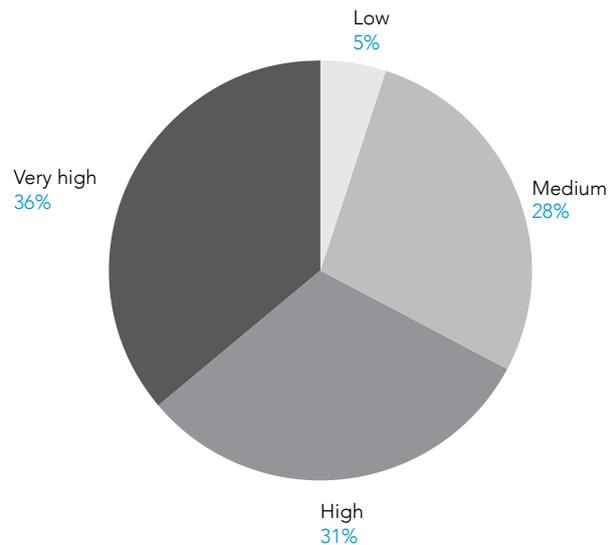
With a severity score of 0.22, the IDPs assessed in Georgia are considered to be experiencing the least severe displacement situation, followed by those in Azerbaijan. The two countries are the only ones in the “low severity” bracket, representing five per cent of the countries that received a severity score, as shown in Graph 4.

On the other end of the spectrum, caseloads of IDPs examined in Burkina Faso, Mali and Central African Republic share the maximum severity score of 2.

The average severity score for the year’s assessment is 1.23 across all the caseloads of IDPs.

Graph 5 shows the severity of displacement for the caseloads of IDPs assessed in different countries to illustrate how they compare to each other. Table 1 shows the results of each category per caseload, which are detailed in the subsequent country profiles. The country profiles, while not comprehensive, give elements of context and

GRAPH 4: Proportion by severity



touch on the variety of degrees of severity faced by IDPs included in the assessment.



In this informal camp located in Maiduguri, Northeast Nigeria, nearly 2,000 people live in tiny makeshift shelters made up of plastic and bed sheets, far from meeting the required minimum standards in humanitarian contexts. Photo: NRC/Hajer Naili, April 2019

GRAPH 5: Severity per country

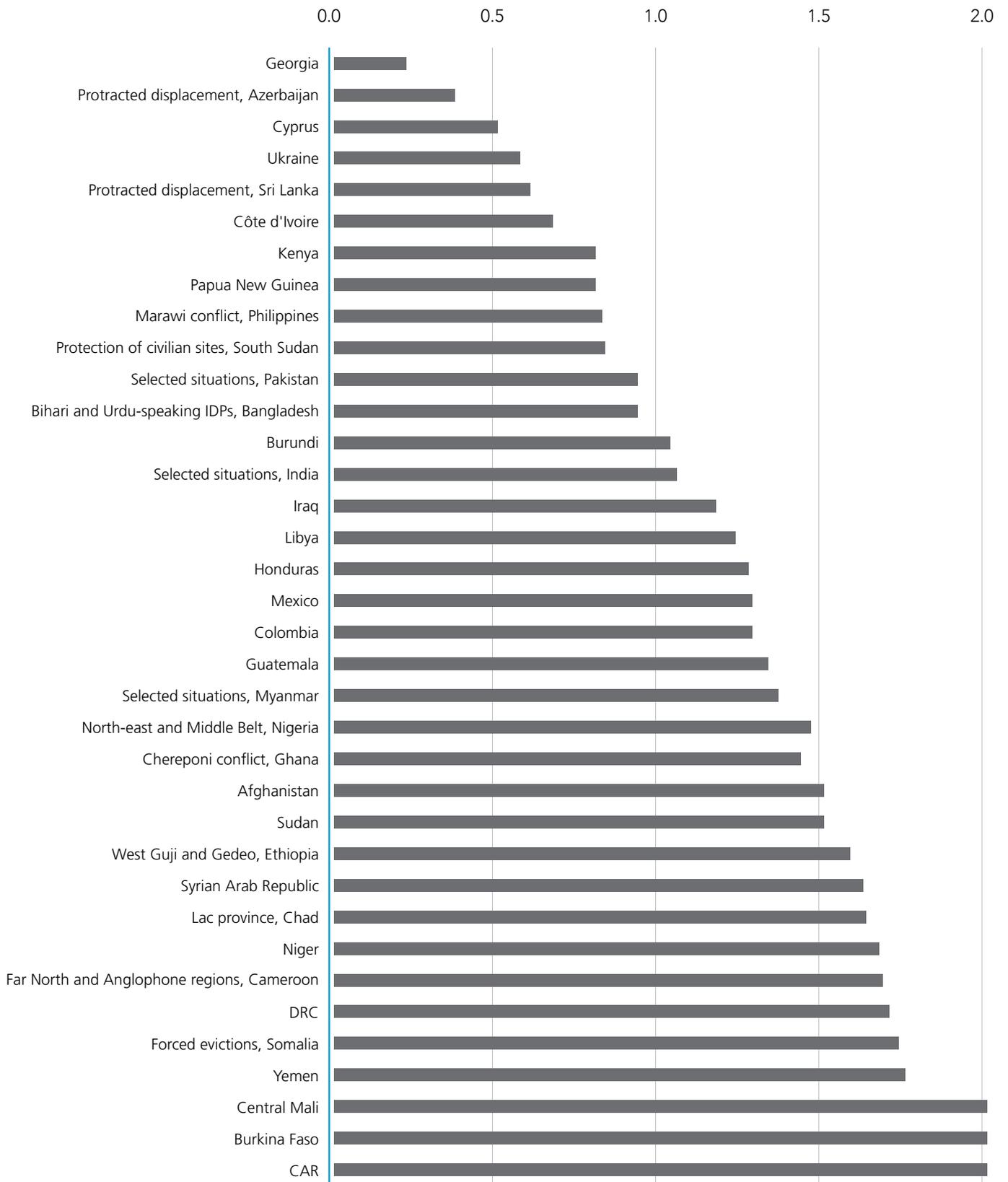


TABLE 1: Severity per caseload

The table below presents the severity scores for each caseload. The severity score is an unweighted average of a minimum of three out of the five categories. Countries where no data is available for more than two categories therefore do not have a severity score.

In countries where several caseloads have been assessed, the score for each category is an unweighted average of the scores of each caseload. The average national severity score is an unweighted average of a minimum of three categories.

Caseloads	Safety and security	Livelihoods	Housing	Services	Civic and social rights	Severity
Afghanistan	2.00	1.33	1.50	1.67	1.00	1.50
Protracted displacement, Azerbaijan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.33	0.37
Bihari and Urdu-speaking IDPs, Bangladesh	0.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.93
Benin						
Burkina Faso	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		2.00
Burundi	0.50	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03
Cameroon (Far North region)	2.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.67	1.60
Cameroon (Anglophone regions)	1.67	2.00	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.77
Cameroon (average)	1.83	1.83	1.50	1.67	1.58	1.68
IDP camps, CAR	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		2.00
Lac province, Chad	1.67	1.50		1.67	1.67	1.63
Colombia	1.67	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.75	1.28
Côte d'Ivoire	0.00		1.00		1.00	0.67
Cyprus	0.50	1.00			0.00	0.50
DRC	1.67	1.67	1.50	1.67	2.00	1.70
Egypt	0.50	2.00				
West Guji and Gedeo, Ethiopia	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33		1.58
Georgia	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.22
Chereponi conflict, Ghana	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.67	1.00	1.43
Guatemala	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.33
Honduras	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	2.00	1.27
India (Assam/Bodoland)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.00
India (Gujarat)	0.00		1.00	2.00	2.00	1.25
India (Jammu & Kashmir)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.40
India (Kashmiri Pandits)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.30
India (Tripura)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.50
India (average)	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.05
Indonesia						
Iraq	2.00	1.00	0.50	1.33	1.00	1.17
Kenya	0.00	0.67	2.00	0.33	1.00	0.80

Caseloads	Safety and security	Livelihoods	Housing	Services	Civic and social rights	Severity
Libya	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.50	1.23
Central Mali	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	2.00
Mexico (Indigenous people)	1.00	1.67	1.50	1.33	1.75	1.45
Mexico (Non-indigenous people)	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.10
Mexico (average)	0.83	1.33	1.25	1.33	1.63	1.28
Mozambique	0.50	1.00				
Myanmar (Kachin & Shan North)	2.00	1.33	0.50	1.67	1.25	1.35
Myanmar (Rakhine)	2.00	2.00	0.50	1.33	2.00	1.57
Myanmar (south-east)	1.33	1.00	0.50	1.67	1.25	1.15
Myanmar (average)	1.78	1.44	0.50	1.56	1.50	1.36
Niger	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.33	2.00	1.67
Nigeria (north-east)	1.67	1.33	2.00	1.00	1.25	1.45
Nigeria (Middle Belt)	1.67	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	1.40
Nigeria (average)	1.67	1.17	1.50	1.50	1.29	1.43
Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & former Federally Administered Tribal Areas)	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	1.00	0.90
Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh & Balochistan)	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.75	1.19
Pakistan (average)	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.00	1.38	0.93
Papua New Guinea	0.33	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80
Peru	1.00					
Marawi conflict, Philippines	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.75	0.82
Russian Federation						
Senegal	1.50	1.00				
Sierra Leone	0.00					
Forced evictions, Somalia	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.73
Protection of civilian sites, South Sudan	1.00	1.33	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.83
Protracted displacement, Sri Lanka	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.60
Sudan	2.00	1.50		1.50	1.00	1.50
Syrian Arab Republic	2.00	1.33	1.00	2.00	1.75	1.62
Thailand	2.00			1.00		
Turkey			1.00		1.00	
Uganda	0.00				1.00	
Ukraine	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.33	1.00	0.57
Yemen	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00		1.75

AFGHANISTAN

SEVERITY
1.50

Conflict and disasters have led to significant internal displacement for many years in Afghanistan, and the country currently counts 2,598,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence across all its 34 provinces.¹

With a score of 1.50, the severity of internal displacement for IDPs displaced by conflict countrywide is deemed to be very high, with 100 per cent of the questions answered.

According to REACH, 37 per cent of IDPs displaced in Afghanistan during the six months preceding their 2018 assessment had encountered armed conflict during their displacement.² Depending on the region, between four and 12 per cent of IDPs are exposed to landmines.³ IDPs are also widely exposed to human rights abuses, including gender-based violence.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.33
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Widespread forced evictions	2
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT, AZERBAIJAN

SEVERITY
0.37

The majority of IDPs in Azerbaijan were displaced by the country's conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region between 1991 and 1992. According to the government's data, there were 644,000 IDPs in Azerbaijan as of December 2018. This figure is divided into two distinct groups: the first consists of 344,000 people living in protracted displacement who still have outstanding needs with regards to access to housing,

employment, education and health. The second refers to 300,000 people reported by the Government of Azerbaijan as having been relocated to temporary housing.⁴ Severity was assessed for the former category and found to be low, with a score of 0.37 and 73 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	No reported cases	0
LIVELIHOODS		0
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food secure	0
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		0
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Adequate	0
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		0.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.33
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Most IDPs have documentation	0
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin	2
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

BIHARI AND URDU-SPEAKING IDPS, BANGLADESH

SEVERITY
0.93

Bangladesh is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries because of its location and population density, which result in high levels of exposure and vulnerability. At the end of 2018, 426,000 people were still living in protracted internal displacement after conflicts that occurred decades ago.⁵

The country counts several caseloads of IDPs. As no information was available to assess the Chittagong Hill Tract IDPs, the assessment focused on the 151,000 Bihari/Urdu-speaking IDPs. The severity of internal displacement of the Bihari/Urdu-speaking IDPs in Bangladesh is medium, with a score of 0.93 and 100 per cent of the questions answered, despite limited information.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	No reported cases	0
LIVELIHOODS		1.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	No systematic mechanism	2
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote and access voting stations	0
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

BURKINA FASO

SEVERITY
2.00

Burkina Faso is affected by both conflict and disasters. Conflict, however, remains the main driver of displacement: there were 47,000 IDPs living in displacement due to conflict and violence at the end of 2018.⁶

The severity of internal displacement of IDPs country-wide is very high, with a score of 2 and 60 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		2
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Need to walk long distances	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

Disasters are frequent in Burundi and constitute the main driver of internal displacement. Since the 2015 political violence, political intimidations and tensions have continued to cause internal displacement, although the phenomenon is scarcely documented.⁷

The severity of internal displacement of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence in Burundi is deemed to be high, with a score of 1.03 and 73 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.50
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		1.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPS protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	No systematic mechanism	2
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote and access voting stations	0
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

FAR NORTH AND ANGLOPHONE REGIONS, CAMEROON

SEVERITY
1.68

Cameroon is currently facing conflict with Boko Haram in its Extreme North province and a secessionist insurgency in the Anglophone regions. The country is also vulnerable to regular floods and droughts, which lead to displacement.⁸

Cameroon has distinct caseloads of IDPs, including in the Far North and the Anglophone regions, which were assessed individually. The severity of internal displacement for both caseloads combined is considered very high, with an average score of 1.68 and 86 per cent of the questions answered. The severity of internal displacement in the Far North is 1.60 and 1.77 in the Anglophone regions.

The conflict compromises IDPs' access to services. In the Anglophone regions, 40 per cent of health facilities have been destroyed and 60 per cent are semi-functional.⁹ Eighty per cent of children no longer have access to education as parents are concerned with threats of kidnapping.¹⁰ In Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava in the Far North, 42 per cent of IDPs report that none of their children attend school.¹¹

Tailor Achu (55) and his family have fled from Manyu and sought safety in Buea after their home was burned down. In the middle of the crisis, he is glad he was able to bring his sewing machine, enabling the family to continue to get some income.
Photo: NRC/Tiril Skarstein



	FAR NORTH		ANGLOPHONE REGIONS	
SAFETY AND SECURITY		1.83		
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.83		
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1.50		
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1	Widespread forced evictions	2
SERVICES		1.67		
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2	School targeted by violence	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.58		
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin	2	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>			No	2

IDP CAMPS, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SEVERITY
2.00

Conflict and violence are the main drivers of displacement in Central African Republic, mostly as a result of the presence of militias and self-defence groups.¹²

The severity of internal displacement of the 248,000 IDPs in camps is very high, with a score of 2 and 40 per cent of the questions answered. The situation of other IDPs was not assessed.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		2
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>		
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

LAC PROVINCE, CHAD

SEVERITY
1.63

The main drivers of internal displacement in Chad are insecurity in bordering Sudan, Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Libya, inter-community tensions and the presence of Boko Haram. At the end of 2018, the country had 90,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence.¹³

Loss of livelihoods and food insecurity are both causes and consequences of internal displacement. Negative coping mechanisms – such as prostitution, child marriage and child labour – are widespread, as is the recruitment of boys by armed groups.¹⁴

The severity assessment focused on the situation of IDPs in the Lac province, which is very highly severe, with a score of 1.63 and 73 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1.67
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.50
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		N/A
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

COLOMBIA

SEVERITY
1.28

Colombia is one of the world's most affected countries in terms of internal displacement, with over 5.8 million people living in protracted displacement for years or decades and significant levels of new displacements associated with conflict and violence or disasters.¹⁵

The severity of countrywide internal displacement in Colombia is high, with a score of 1.28 and 100 per cent of the questions answered.

Free housing is provided to a number of IDPs, yet it does not always meet minimum standards of sanitation and hygiene. Free housing is not available to all IDPs however, and some live in informal settlements; homelessness has also been reported.¹⁶ Mechanisms for effective remedies and justice are in place, but the scale of displacement causes significant delays in implementation, notably with regards to compensation.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1.67
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		2
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		0.75
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SEVERITY
0.67

Displacement associated with conflict in Côte d'Ivoire dates back to clashes linked to the 2010 elections. At the end of 2018, the country had 302,000 IDPs.¹⁷

The severity of internal displacement of these protracted IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire is medium, with a score of 0.67 and only 27 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict not affecting IDPs	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		N/A
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		1.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>		
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>		
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

CYPRUS

SEVERITY
0.50

Displacement in Cyprus started in 1974, as groups backed by Greece's military junta ousted the Cypriot leader, and Turkey sent troops to the island in response. As a result, Greek Cypriots fled to the south, while Turkish Cypriots fled to the north. In both cases, thousands of people were forced from their homes and needed large-scale assistance. At the end of 2018, 228,000 IDPs displaced by conflict were recorded in the country.¹⁸

The severity of internal displacement of the protracted IDPs in Cyprus is considered to be medium, with a score of 0.50 and only 33 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.50
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	State subsidies/training opportunities	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		N/A
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>		
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>		
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		0
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Yes	0

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SEVERITY
1.70

Conflict and violence have been long-term drivers of internal displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which counted 3,081,000 IDPs displaced by conflict at the end of 2018.¹⁹ The provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, Maniema, Mai-Ndombe and the region of the Kasais are particularly affected by the presence of armed groups and intercommunal violence.

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is considered to be very high, with a score of 1.70 and 87 per cent of the questions answered.

The majority of IDPs reside in host families and those without this option tend to stay in rural areas or in makeshift shelters, grouped together in spontaneous sites for IDPs. Shelter in these areas is often inadequate and unable to withstand the weather, in particular rain and storms. It can also bring protection risks, as poor living conditions can magnify the risk of interpersonal, domestic or gender-based violence. Fires in IDP sites are also common.²⁰

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1.67
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Widespread forced evictions	2
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	School targeted by violence	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		2
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

WEST GUJI AND GEDEO, ETHIOPIA

SEVERITY
1.58

Intercommunal violence is a significant driver of internal displacement in Ethiopia. Over 2.1 million people were living in internal displacement at the end of 2018.²¹

The assessment focused on the severity of the displacement of IDPs in the West Guji and Gedeo zones, which is very high – with a score of 1.58 and 40 per cent of the questions answered. The rest of Ethiopia was not assessed.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

Internal displacement in Georgia dates back to conflict from 1992 to 1993 in Abkhazia, and to the 2008 conflict with Russia.²²

The severity of internal displacement of the 293,000 IDPs recorded at the end of 2018 is considered to be low, with a score of 0.22 and 93 per cent of the questions answered.

Forty-five per cent of IDPs receive accommodation as part of the Durable Housing Programme and the remaining IDPs live with relatives or in rented accommodation. According to the State Commission on Migration Issues, in 2016 fifty-six per cent of IDPs from Abkhazia and 27 per cent of IDPs from South Ossetia lived in collective centres.²³

The situation, however, varies significantly between IDPs in Georgia and those in the occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. IDPs living in occupied territories are deprived of property and civic rights, and they also experience restricted freedom of movement which impacts family ties.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.33
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Suspected cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		0.50
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	State subsidies/training opportunities	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	No negative coping mechanisms	0
HOUSING		0
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Adequate	0
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		0
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Consistent	0
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		0.25
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Most IDPs have documentation	0
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	0
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

CHEREPONI CONFLICT, GHANA

SEVERITY
1.43

Disasters were the main driver of displacement in Ghana in 2018, although conflict over land also displaced thousands.²⁴ At the end of 2018, the renewed clashes between the Komkombas and Chakosis tribes in Chereponi District in the Northern Region led to the destruction of houses and property, deaths, and internal and cross-border displacement. In the Chereponi District, 5,700 people were directly affected by the conflict.²⁵ The severity of displacement for IDPs living in camps as a result of the Chereponi conflict is considered to be high, with a score of 1.43 and 53% of questions answered.

While IDPs in Bunkprugu and Yunyoo Districts are currently food secure, it is anticipated that hosting areas for IDPs will experience food shortages because of the high demand for maize and flooding which affected crops. Feeding a family is reported to be challenging and IDPs rely on the support of host communities to procure food. In Chereponi, crops were destroyed during the hostilities or are currently dangerous to access, directly impacting food security.²⁶

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		1.50
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

Criminal violence is the main driver of internal displacement in Guatemala, and some IDPs are still in search of durable solutions following the end of the civil war in 1996. Although figures need to be updated, it was estimated that around there were still around 242,000 people living in displacement at the end of 2018.²⁷

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is high, with a score of 1.33 and 93 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Intense criminality and extortion in areas where IDPs live	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPS protected from forced evictions?</i>	Widespread forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Dangerous/difficult access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		2
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	No systematic mechanism	2
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs cannot vote	2
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

HONDURAS

SEVERITY
1.27

Honduras is part of the Northern Triangle of Central America, where criminal violence is the leading cause of internal displacement. As a result of gang violence and organised crime, 190,000 people were estimated to be living in displacement at the end of 2018.²⁸

The severity of internal displacement is assessed to be high, with a score of 1.27 and 67 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Intense criminality and extortion in areas where IDPs live	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		2
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

SELECTED SITUATIONS, INDIA

SEVERITY
1.05

While disasters generate very high levels of internal displacement in India, conflict and violence also lead to significant displacement. India counted 479,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence at the end of 2018.²⁹

The severity assessment looked at five distinct caseloads of IDPs: Assam/Bodoland; Brus from Tripura in Mizoram; Muslims displaced by the 2002 riots in Gujarat; Kashmiri Pandits; and protracted IDPs inside and outside Jammu and Kashmir. The situation across all caseloads is highly severe, with an average score of 1.05 and 52 per cent of the questions answered.

	ASSAM/ BODOLAND	GUJARAT	JAMMU & KASHMIR	KASHMIRI PANDITS	TRIPURA
SAFETY AND SECURITY					
1.00					
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs 2		Armed conflict 2	Armed conflict 2	No conflict 0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas 1	No contamination 2	High contamination in displacement areas 2	High contamination in displacement areas 2	No contamination 0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>					
LIVELIHOODS					
0.67					
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>			State subsidies/training opportunities 1	State subsidies/training opportunities 1	Stable employment/enough to meet basic needs 0
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure 1				
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>					

SELECTED SITUATIONS, INDIA

	ASSAM/ BODOLAND	GUJARAT	JAMMU & KASHMIR	KASHMIRI PANDITS	TRIPURA
HOUSING 1.00					
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		Substandard 1	Substandard 1	Substandard 1	Substandard 1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions 1	Some reported cases of forced evictions 1		Some reported cases of forced evictions 1	
SERVICES 1.00					
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous 1			Need to walk long distances 2	Consistent 0
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>					Easy access to free or affordable healthcare 0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out 0	No/irregular access to school 2	Children in school but unsafe access and/or untrained teachers 1	Children in school but unsafe access and/or untrained teachers 1	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out 0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS 1.60					
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread 2	Lack of documentation is widespread 2	Lack of documentation is widespread 2	Most IDPs have documentation 0	Lack of documentation is widespread 2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>					
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>				IDPs can legally vote but face barriers 1	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers 1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially 1	No 2	No 2	No 2	
SEVERITY	1.00	1.25	1.40	1.30	0.50

Conflict and disasters both lead to significant internal displacement in Iraq. At the end of 2018, the country had 1,962,000 IDPs living in displacement due to conflict.³⁰

Internal displacement associated with conflict country-wide is assessed to be highly severe, with a score of 1.17 and 87 per cent of the questions answered.

IDPs face threats to their safety, notably because of explosive hazards contamination and attacks using improvised explosive devices. Armed groups continue to carry out asymmetric attacks, along with small-scale military operations, resulting in new displacements and impacting the return rate of IDPs. Cases of persecution against IDPs perceived to be affiliated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have been reported, as have numerous cases of gender-based violence.³¹

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		1.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Dangerous/difficult access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

The majority of Kenya's IDPs were displaced by the 2007 post-electoral violence. Disasters also lead to new displacements every year. As of 31 December 2018, Kenya counted 162,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence.³²

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is medium, with a score of 0.80 and 80 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	No reported cases	0
LIVELIHOODS		0.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	No negative coping mechanisms	0
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		0.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

The protracted political crisis in Libya has led to outbreaks of violence and displacement, and the country had 221,000 IDPs living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2018.³³

Internal displacement countrywide is highly severe, with a score of 1.23 and 93 per cent of the questions answered. The situation of IDPs in the south of the country – where access is restricted for most of the international community because of security concerns – is largely unknown, however.

IDPs' livelihood opportunities are often limited to informal, low-paying jobs. Ninety-seven per cent of the population of IDPs is struggling to cover basic expenses, including food. Seventeen per cent of the population of IDPs is food insecure, a figure that reaches 53 per cent in Tripoli. Forty-six per cent of IDPs cannot afford healthcare.³⁴

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		0.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Unaffordable healthcare	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	No systematic mechanism	2
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote and access voting stations	0
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

CENTRAL MALI

SEVERITY
2.00

Internal displacement in Mali is mostly associated with intercommunal conflicts. The number of IDPs tripled between 2017 and 2018, with 120,000 IDPs associated with conflict recorded at the end of 2018.³⁵

The severity of internal displacement for the 100,000 IDPs displaced by the recent conflict in central Mali is considered to be very highly severe, with a score of two and 33 per cent of the questions answered. The situation of IDPs displaced by the conflict in northern Mali in 2012 was not assessed.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>		
LIVELIHOODS		2
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>		
HOUSING		N/A
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		2
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>		
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		2
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

MEXICO

SEVERITY
1.28

Disasters were a major driver of displacement in Mexico in 2018, with Hurricane Willa causing 13,000 new displacements in October alone. The country also faces high rates of criminal violence that leads to internal displacement. At the end of 2018, Mexico had 338,000 IDPs living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence.³⁶

The assessment looked separately at indigenous and non-indigenous people throughout the country. The severity of internal displacement is high, with an average score of 1.28 and 100 per cent of the questions answered. The severity is higher for indigenous IDPs, with a score of 1.45, than for non-indigenous IDPs, with a score of 1.10.



Indigenous communities in Chiapas, Mexico have been living in the San Cristobal de las Casas camp for 3 years, with limited services and under constant threat of new violence. Photo: IDMC, July 2019

MEXICO

	INDIGENOUS IDPS		NON-INDIGENOUS IDPS	
SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.83		
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2	Intense criminality and extortion in areas where IDPs live	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		1.33		
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1	No negative coping mechanisms	0
HOUSING		1.25		
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1.33		
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.63		
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	No systematic mechanism	2	No systematic mechanism	2
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can vote in some elections	1	IDPs can vote in some elections	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2	No	2
SEVERITY	1.45		1.10	

SELECTED SITUATIONS, MYANMAR

SEVERITY
1.36

While disasters were the main driver of internal displacement in Myanmar in 2018, the country still has 401,000 IDPs who were displaced by conflict and violence. Conflicts between ethnic groups and the Myanmar army, and fighting between ethnic armed groups, intensified in 2018.³⁷

Several caseloads of IDPs are recorded in Myanmar, including in Kachin and Shan States, Rakhine State, and the south-east of the country. The severity of internal displacement varies slightly between caseloads of IDPs but is overall considered to be high, with an average score of 1.36 and 98 per cent of the questions answered. IDPs in Rakhine, with a score of 1.57, face the most severe conditions, followed by those in Kachin and Shan North (1.35) and the south-east (1.15)

Rohingya IDPs in Rakhine are a particularly vulnerable group. They are denied citizenship on the basis of their ethnicity. The national ID card introduced by the government does not recognise the Rohingya ethnic identity and registers Rohingya as Bengalis, which has caused many Rohingya to reject this form of documentation. As a result, they cannot access the same services as Myanmar nationals, do not have freedom of movement and are deprived of voting rights.³⁸

	KACHIN AND SHAN NORTH		RAKHINE		SOUTH-EAST	
SAFETY AND SECURITY	1.78					
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2	Armed conflict	2	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2	Low contamination but regular accidents in displacement areas	2	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2	Widespread cases reported	2	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS	1.44					
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	2	Food insecure/malnutrition	2	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1

SELECTED SITUATIONS, MYANMAR

	KACHIN AND SHAN NORTH		RAKHINE		SOUTH-EAST	
HOUSING	0.50					
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1	Precarious	1	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0	No/few reported cases	0	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES	1.33					
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1	Very limited/no healthcare	2	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2	Children in school but unsafe access and/or untrained teachers	1	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS	1.50					
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1	Lack of documentation is widespread	2	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1			Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1	IDPs cannot vote	2	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2	No	2	No	2
SEVERITY	1.35		1.45		1.10	

NIGER

SEVERITY
1.67

Conflict and violence arising from the actions of Boko Haram and Islamist groups are the main drivers of internal displacement in Niger. The country is also vulnerable to floods, which caused 40,000 new displacements in 2018. At the end of 2018, Niger counted 156,000 IDPs associated with conflict.³⁹

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is very high, with a score of 1.67 and 73 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		2
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		2
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

NORTH-EAST AND MIDDLE BELT, NIGERIA

SEVERITY
1.43

Conflict and violence are the main drivers of internal displacement in Nigeria. The north-east is affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, while intercommunal conflicts are a frequent occurrence in the Middle Belt states. Disasters, and in particular floods, also cause a significant number of displacements. At the end of 2018, 2,216,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence were recorded in the country.⁴⁰

The situations of IDPs in the Middle Belt and the North-East were assessed separately. The severity of internal displacement for both caseloads combined is high, with an average score of 1.43 and 90 per cent of the questions answered. At 1.45, severity in the North-East is slightly higher than in the Middle Belt, where the score is 1.40.

	NORTH-EAST		MIDDLE-BELT	
SAFETY AND SECURITY		1.67		
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Suspected cases	1	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.17		
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2		
HOUSING		1.50		
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPS protected from forced evictions?</i>	Widespread forced evictions	2	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1.50		
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2	No/irregular access to school	2

	NORTH-EAST	MIDDLE-BELT
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS	1.29	
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2
SEVERITY	1.52	1.40



A group of displaced women gathered under their tents and chatting in an informal camp located in Maiduguri, Northeast Nigeria. Photo: NRC/Hajer Naili, April 2019

SELECTED SITUATIONS, PAKISTAN

SEVERITY
0.93

Disasters and inter-religious violence are both drivers of internal displacement in Pakistan. Most of the country's IDPs were, however, initially displaced in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, starting in 2004. Pakistan had 119,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence at the end of 2018.⁴¹

The severity assessment focused on two distinct caseloads: the 115,000 protracted IDPs and refugee returnees living in de facto internal displacement in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and former Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and 3,600 comparatively "invisible" IDPs in Punjab and Sindh, together with new IDPs in Balochistan.

The average severity of internal displacement for both caseloads is medium, with an average score of 0.93 and 77 per cent of the questions answered. The severity is higher for IDPs in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, with a score of 1.19, than for IDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, where the score is 0.90.

	KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA AND FORMER FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS	PUNJAB, SINDH & BALOCHISTAN
SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1 Sporadic conflict not affecting IDPs 0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1 Widespread cases reported 2
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	State subsidies/training opportunities	1 Precarious employment 1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>		
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1 Some negative coping mechanisms reported 1
HOUSING		1.25
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1 Some reported cases of forced evictions 1



*NRC's community based shelter programme helps returnees build back their destroyed homes in Kurram Agency, FATA.
Photo Taken By: Shahzad Ahmad,
Media Officer, NRC Pakistan*

	KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA AND FORMER FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS	PUNJAB, SINDH & BALOCHISTAN
SERVICES		0
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Consistent	0
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.38
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1 Lack of documentation is widespread 1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1 Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear 1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1 IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin 2
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1 No 2
SEVERITY	0.90	1.19

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SEVERITY
0.80

Disasters are the main drivers of displacement in Papua New Guinea. In February 2018, an earthquake caused 58,000 new displacements in the Southern Highlands. To a lesser extent, tribal conflicts also contribute to internal displacement and the country counted 12,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence at the end of 2018.⁴²

The severity of internal displacement of IDPs displaced by conflict is medium, with a score of 0.80 and 100 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.33
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	No conflict	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		0.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	No negative coping mechanisms	0
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Precarious	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		1
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable health-care	0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school but unsafe access and/or untrained teachers	1
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	2
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote and access voting stations	0
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

MARAWI CONFLICT, PHILIPPINES

SEVERITY
0.82

Disasters – including typhoons, floods and earthquakes – displace millions of people across the Philippines each year. In the island group of Mindanao, decades of conflict and violence continue to drive displacement. The country had 301,000 IDPs at the end of 2018.⁴³

The severity of internal displacement of the 66,000 IDPs displaced by the 2017 Marawi conflict is medium, with a score of 0.82 and 100 per cent of the questions answered.

A vast majority of IDPs have sought shelter with their relatives or spontaneously opened collective centres instead of going to evacuation centres. Official evacuation centres, despite being overcrowded, offer IDPs better access to services and semi-permanent shelter that can withstand weather conditions.⁴⁴ IDPs who opted to stay in unofficial collective centres have no security of tenure, and many were evicted after the emergency phase. Those who cannot afford to pay rent are also at risk of eviction.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.67
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	State subsidies/training opportunities	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		0.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		0.75
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Most IDPs have documentation	0
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

FORCED EVICTIONS, SOMALIA

SEVERITY
1.73

Conflict is the main driver of internal displacement in Somalia, and the number of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence in 2018 was the highest in a decade. Conflict is largely the result of the activities of non-state actors, such as the militant group Al-Shabaab. Clan conflict is another driver of displacement, mainly seen among pastoralist communities competing for resources and in areas where farmers clash with nomads over farmland.⁴⁵ There were 2,648,000 IDPs displaced by conflict at the end of 2018.⁴⁶

There are several caseloads of IDPs in Somalia and the assessment focused on IDPs who were victims of forced

evictions, which represents 574,000 people. The severity of internal displacement of IDPs at risk of eviction or already evicted in Somalia is very high, with a score of 1.73 and 80 per cent of the questions answered.

Evictions negatively impact livelihoods, food production and food security. Fifty-five per cent of evicted IDPs reported that their children lack food and 53 per cent said that they do not have access to food or any nutrition services. Displacement also hampers children's access to education and increases the likelihood of child labour and early marriage. In Mogadishu, 75 per cent of children who were evicted do not attend mainstream schools.⁴⁷

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.67
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment/livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure/malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		2
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	No shelter	2
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Widespread forced evictions	2
SERVICES		2
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN SITES, SOUTH SUDAN

SEVERITY
0.83

The main drivers of internal displacement in South Sudan include the civil war that began in 2013, inter-communal violence, and recurrent natural hazards such as floods and droughts. The conflict, now in its sixth year, is multifaceted, and combines clashes and raids by armed groups, intercommunal violence and fighting over land and livestock. There were 1,869,000 IDPs living in displacement as a result of conflict at the end of 2018, including around ten percent in Protection of Civilian sites.⁴⁸

The severity of internal displacement of the 182,000 IDPs living in Protection of Civilian sites in South Sudan is medium, with a score of 0.83 and 93 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	No contamination	0
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.33
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure / malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		0.5
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		0.67
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/ very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers / Less than 10% drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		0.67
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Most IDPs have documentation	0
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT, SRI LANKA

SEVERITY
0.60

Disasters are the main drivers of internal displacement in Sri Lanka and caused 100,000 new displacements in 2018. Violent riots triggered 1,100 new displacements in the same year. Many people have been living in displacement, however, since the end of Sri Lanka's 30-year civil war in 2009, during which more than a million people were displaced. At the end of 2018, Sri Lanka had 37,000 IDPs living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence.⁴⁹

Several caseloads of IDPs are recorded in Sri Lanka, including protracted IDPs and IDPs recently displaced by religious tensions and anti-Muslim sentiments. Little information was available on the second caseload and the assessment therefore focused on the nearly 36,000 protracted IDPs awaiting durable solutions.

The severity of internal displacement of IDPs displaced by the civil war is medium, with a score of 0.60 and 87 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		0.67
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict not affecting IDPs	0
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Some reported cases	1
LIVELIHOODS		1
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		0
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Adequate	0
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	No/few reported cases	0
SERVICES		0.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Consistent	0
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers / Less than 10% drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

Conflict is the main driver of internal displacement in Sudan. The country is regularly affected by clashes between the government and local armed factions, in particular in the Jebel Marra mountains and South Kordofan. There were 2,072,000 IDPs in Sudan at the end of 2018.⁵⁰

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is deemed to be very high, with a score of 1.50 and 53 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>		
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.50
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure / malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
HOUSING		N/A
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>		
<i>Are IDPS protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>		
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SEVERITY
1.62

The armed conflict in Syria led to record numbers of internal displacements. Multiple displacement has become the norm, with IDPs in Syria compelled to flee as many as 25 times because of constantly shifting front lines and the breakdown of basic services. At the end of 2018, Syria had 6,119,000 IDPs because of conflict. Disasters also led to internal displacement, albeit on a much smaller scale.⁵¹

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is deemed to be very high, with a score of 1.62 and 93 per cent of the questions answered.

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		1.33
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Precarious employment	1
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Somewhat food insecure	1
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		2
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/ very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.75
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Lack of documentation is widespread	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin	2
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	No	2

UKRAINE

SEVERITY
0.57

The current internal displacement crisis in Ukraine resulted from conflict triggered in 2014 by Russia's annexation of Crimea and the subsequent proclamation of independence by separatist groups in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. Over two million people have been internally displaced and 800,000 IDPs were still recorded at the end of 2018.⁵²

Based on interviews conducted by REACH among IDPs in Donetsk and Luhansk in 2018, severity of internal displacement in Ukraine is assessed to be medium, with a score of 0.57 and 93 per cent of the questions answered.⁵³

SAFETY AND SECURITY		1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	No reported cases	0
LIVELIHOODS		0
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	Stable employment / enough to meet basic needs	0
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food secure	0
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	No negative coping mechanisms	0
HOUSING		0.50
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Adequate	0
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
SERVICES		0.33
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Consistent	0
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers / Less than 10% drop out	0
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		1.50
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	Some IDPs do not have documentation	1
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	IDPs can vote in some elections	1
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	Partially	1

YEMEN

SEVERITY
1.75

Conflict is the main driver of internal displacement in Yemen, and the number of IDPs increased sharply in 2015 after the civil war became internationalised. IDPs flee airstrikes, armed clashes and shelling, but the lack of durable solutions means people are steadily pushed towards a situation of protracted displacement. At the end of 2018, 2,324,000 IDPs were recorded in the country.⁵⁴

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is considered to be very high, with a score of 1.75 and 60 per cent of the questions answered.

IDPs primarily live in informal settlements, away from active fighting – yet the conflict is fast-paced and the security situation changes quickly, leading to secondary displacements. Landmines and explosive remnants of war also pose a risk to IDPs and host communities.⁵⁵

SAFETY AND SECURITY		2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	Armed conflict	2
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	High contamination in displacement areas	2
<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	Widespread cases reported	2
LIVELIHOODS		2
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	No employment / Livelihood opportunities	2
<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	Food insecure / malnutrition	2
<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
HOUSING		1
<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	Substandard	1
<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>		
SERVICES		2
<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	Unsafe/ very limited access	2
<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	Very limited/no healthcare	2
<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	No/irregular access to school	2
CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS		N/A
<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>		
<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>		
<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>		
<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>		

APPENDIX 1: MATRIX AND CODING

SAFETY AND SECURITY					
<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?</i>	#	<i>Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?</i>	#	<i>Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?</i>	#
No conflict	0	No contamination	0	No reported cases	0
Sporadic conflict not affecting IDPs	0	Little contamination and no/few accidents in displacement areas	1	Some reported cases	1
Sporadic conflict affecting IDPs	1	High contamination in displacement areas	2	Suspected cases	1
Intense criminality and extortion in areas where IDPs live	1	Low contamination but regular accidents in displacement areas	2	Widespread cases reported	2
Armed conflict	2				

LIVELIHOODS					
<i>Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?</i>	#	<i>Do IDPs have enough to eat?</i>	#	<i>Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?</i>	#
Stable employment/enough to meet basic needs	0	Food secure	0	No negative coping mechanisms	0
Precarious employment	1	Somewhat food insecure	1	Some negative coping mechanisms reported	1
State subsidies/training opportunities	1	Food insecure/malnutrition	2	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2
No employment/livelihood opportunities	2				

HOUSING

<i>Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?</i>	#	<i>Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?</i>	#
Adequate	0	No/few reported cases	0
Precarious	1	Some reported cases of forced evictions	1
Substandard	1	Widespread forced evictions	2
No shelter	2		

SERVICES

<i>Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?</i>	#	<i>Are there accessible and affordable health care services?</i>	#	<i>Are primary-age IDP children in school?</i>	#
Consistent	0	Easy access to free or affordable healthcare	0	Children in school, safe access, trained teachers/less than 10 per cent drop out	0
Inconsistent/not homogeneous	1	Free or affordable healthcare, but difficult to access	1	Children in school but unsafe access and/or untrained teachers	1
Need to walk long distances	2	Unaffordable healthcare	1	School targeted by violence	2
Unsafe/very limited access	2	Dangerous/difficult access	1	No/irregular access to school	2
		Very limited/no healthcare	2		

CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

<i>Do IDPs have documentation?</i>	#	<i>Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?</i>	#	<i>Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?</i>	#	<i>Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?</i>	#
Most IDPs have documentation	0	Mechanisms exist and are implemented	0	IDPs can legally vote and access voting stations	0	Yes	0
Some IDPs do not have documentation	1	Mechanisms exist and are partially implemented/ implementation is unclear	1	IDPs can legally vote but face barriers	1	Partially	1
Lack of documentation is widespread	2	No systematic mechanism	2	IDPs can vote in some elections	1	No	2
				IDPs can legally vote but would have to return to their area of origin	2		
				IDPs cannot vote	2		

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