

Annual Report 2020



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*A mother and child shop for food market at a camp for internally displaced people in Puntland, Somalia.
© Mukhtar Nuur /NRC*

Message from the Director

2020 was an unprecedented and turbulent year for people and the planet. Here at IDMC, as with people across the world, Covid-19 changed the way we work, disrupted our daily lives and confronted us with challenges unimaginable at the beginning of the year. Some things, however, continued unabated. In 2020, civil wars, political and ethnic violence and record-breaking storms continued to uproot millions of people around the globe.

The urgency of our work was highlighted right at the beginning of the year as the Syrian military renewed its offensive on Idlib governorate, triggering around 959,000 new displacements. It was the largest single displacement event since the outbreak of the civil war in 2011.

In the Sahel region of Africa, the expansion of extremist groups led to mass displacement, particularly around the porous borders between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. A million people were displaced in Burkina Faso in 2020, making it the fastest growing displacement crisis of the year.

The pandemic, conflict and disasters also combined to generate more internal displacement in Yemen. Conflict between the government and Ansar Allah had already uprooted tens of thousands of people when heavy rains between March and August forced more people to flee, while the virus served to significantly heighten internally displaced people's (IDPs) existing vulnerabilities.

And finally, extreme weather events continued to trigger mass displacement across the world, from Nicaragua to Viet Nam. This year's Atlantic hurricane season was the most active on record, while Cyclone Amphan led to 3.3 million preemptive evacuations across India and Bangladesh in May, and super typhoon Goni close to 2 million in the Philippines in November.

Documenting the scale and scope of internal displacement can be challenging, even at the best of times. This year, our work was complicated by the cumulative impact of successive rounds of confinement, coupled with the constant threat of exposure and illness. However, we are also proud to say that, against these odds, we also made great advances in 2020.

We began the year on a positive note when the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, launched the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. As a member of the expert advisory group to the panel, I have been honoured to contribute to the panel's work, serving not only its members but also the world's tens of millions of IDPs.

We published our Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2020 at the height of the pandemic's first wave in Europe. For the first time, we presented our flagship report virtually, an approach we would repeat for many other publications during the year. GRID 2020's focus on promoting solutions and mobilising national political will could not have been more timely, given that the importance of local response was one of the first lessons Covid-19 taught us as international travel became impossible.

Conscious that a disproportionate number of women and girls are living in internal displacement, this year we published our first estimates of how many are doing so as a result of conflict and violence. Our research showed that displacement takes a high toll on women's livelihoods, security, access to health services and education. Studies in Colombia and Afghanistan point to an increase of domestic violence during displacement. The Covid-19 pandemic has only served to aggravate this trend, as our mid-year update revealed.

As the pandemic rendered our annual conference in October impossible, we launched instead three expert

forums to improve understanding of climate change and displacement. These expert forums continued into 2021 and fed into the theme of our 2021 GRID focused on displacement in a changing climate.

Near the end of the year, we also published our new 10-year strategy, From Evidence to Impact. This new vision will help align our own goals with those of Agenda 2030 by continuing to generate evidence on internal displacement, galvanising action and strengthening capacity at the country level.

All in all, in 2020 we learned creative ways to amplify our impact and broaden the reach of our data and evidence. We learned to be more flexible, to rely more on local expertise, travel less and appreciate the delicate balance of the natural environment. At IDMC we will keep these lessons in mind as we continue our work in the coming year, one which we see as full of opportunities. We will start to implement our new strategy, draw attention to successful practices in addressing displacement with a new global repository and continue to reach broader audiences by hosting engaging and interactive virtual events.

We send our warm thanks to all of you who have supported our work and hope you will remain by our side as we move into this next chapter.

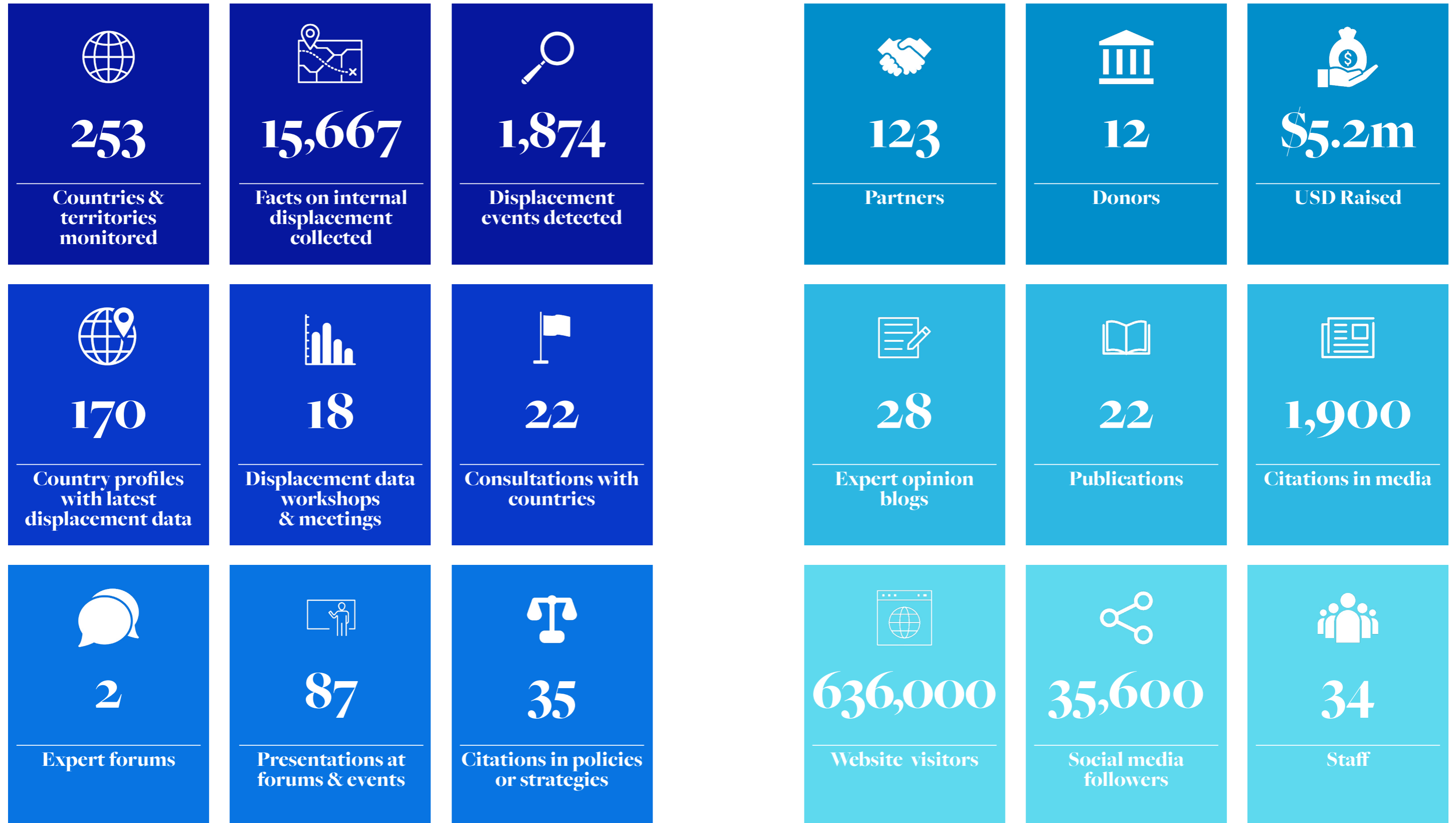


A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alexandra Bilak". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Alexandra Bilak
IDMC Director

IDMC: 2020

in numbers



Top Stories of 2020



A resident of Barangay Baybay in Malinao, Albay, Philippines, searches through what was left of his home, a week after Typhoon Goni destroyed most of his village in November 2020. © Martin San Diego/UNOCHA



Covid-19 safety measures at a displacement camp in southern Damascus, Syria. © Nour foundation/NRC

01

Covid-19 pandemic takes a heavy toll on internally displaced people around the world

The Covid-19 pandemic has taken a heavy toll on millions of vulnerable people and communities around the world, threatening their health, livelihoods, security, and future well-being. IDPs have been affected in more ways than one and are likely to feel its effects for the years and decades to come.

IDMC launched a **new section on its website** in April 2020 to document how the Covid-19 pandemic is affecting IDPs across the world. We have been collecting and analysing information from our many data partners on the ground to provide updates on the pandemic's impact on the health, livelihoods, housing conditions and education of IDPs, as well as insights into how the pandemic could lead to new internal displacement. What we have found is that the Covid-19 pandemic has heightened IDPs' existing vulnerabilities and created even more new risks.

The loss of livelihoods and a rise in commodity prices dramatically increased the spectre of acute food insecurity in many regions. School closures have increased barriers to education for displaced children, who often do not have access to the necessary tools and infrastructure needed for distance learning.

Lockdowns and movement restrictions have also led to the forced immobility of populations. In some instances, this has meant that people caught in conflict or disaster were not able to safely move out of harm's way. In others, that first responders and their humanitarian partners had difficulties in delivering much-needed assistance.

COVID-19 restrictions are likely to have also hindered IDPs to return home in some contexts, but we have no reliable figures on the scale and of potential barriers to returns. Covid-19 measures have hindered primary data collection on IDPs, making it more difficult to track their movements and assess their needs.

IDMC's website also contains an interactive map highlighting countries most at risk from the health and humanitarian impacts of Covid-19, and tracking new displacements in these countries since 1 April 2020. The site also features a section titled 'Voices from the field', containing videos with updates from around the world on how Covid-19 is affecting IDPs.



A home destroyed by the ongoing conflict in Taiz city, Yemen. © Khalid Al-Banna/NRC

02

GRID 2020 examines what countries are doing to prevent, respond to and resolve internal displacement

Every spring, IDMC releases its flagship publication—the *Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)*—which presents a comprehensive picture of internal displacement caused by conflict, violence and disasters worldwide. GRID 2020 was launched on 28 April and included data and figures from more than 145 countries, including the latest estimates of new displacements by conflict and disasters, the total cumulative number of IDPs worldwide, country and situation assessments, and thematic and policy analyses.

New in GRID 2020 was IDMC's first-ever total for the number of people living in internal displacement as a result of disasters, estimated to be 5.1 million people in 96 countries at the end of 2019. While IDMC has been monitoring disaster-related displacement since 2008 and reporting on the total number of displacement events, this was the first year we were able to produce a global 'stock' figure for disaster displacement. However, as detailed in GRID 2020, there are still significant data gaps remaining and we consider the figure to be highly conservative. Further work is needed to continue improving our understanding on the total number of people displaced by disasters.

Along with the latest data and figures on internal displacement, GRID 2020 included a special section that presented promising practices from around the world aimed at preventing, responding to, and resolving internal displacement. This section also included a proposed roadmap for tackling internal displacement over the next decade based on better information, more resources and stronger political investment.

Due to the restrictions around the Covid-19 pandemic, GRID 2020 was launched virtually for the first time ever with a diverse campaign of digital content. This included an interactive webpage that was viewed over 26,000 times, a variety of social media content and 11 crowd-sourced video testimonies from partners such as UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, and IOM Director General, António Vitorino, among others.

Each year, the release of the GRID is seen as an important milestone in raising global awareness on internal displacement. Despite the challenges created by the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020 was no different. The report received considerable media coverage, with 682 mentions in international print, broadcast and online media, including the *Guardian*, *New York Times*, *Der Spiegel*, *El Pais*, *BBC World Service*, *Reuters* and others. An **opinion piece** written by IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak was also published in *Le Monde*, *Le Temps*, *Al Jazeera* and in the *African Report* in English, French and Arabic.



A farmer in a drought-impacted community in Bajidoo town, Somalia. © Abdulkadir/NRC

03

Expert forums explore the relationship between climate change, disasters and displacement

Displacement associated with disasters and the effects of climate change is one of today's major humanitarian and development challenges. In 2020, disasters triggered 30.7 million new displacements, and most were linked to weather-related hazards such as storms, floods and droughts. Climate change can increase the intensity and affect the frequency and seasonal patterns of these hazards.

To improve understanding of the relationship between climate change, disasters and displacement, IDMC launched a programme of online expert forums in 2020. The first expert forum held in December was titled "Evidence vs. Myth: Understanding Displacement in a Changing Climate" and featured a prominent panel of experts discussing common and dangerous myths surrounding climate change and displacement. From the idea that displacement linked with disasters is temporary, to the claim that disasters are natural and therefore displacement unavoidable, to the belief that climate change will result in "mass displacement", the event touched on a broad range of topics.

Nearly 400 participants from around the world attended the online forum. Given the success of the virtual event and its ability to engage with a broader audience, IDMC intends to continue investing in virtual forums and other innovative ways to increase the reach of its data and evidence.

04

Research studies investigate the ways drought has triggered displacement in Iraq and Somalia

As part of its research area on displacement in a changing climate, IDMC published two case studies in 2020 on displacement due to drought in Somalia and water scarcity in Iraq. Along with analysis on different displacement scenarios linked to slow onset disasters and climate change, the reports also sought to contribute to a better understanding of policies and programming for durable solutions.

In Somalia, IDMC examined the ways drought has triggered displacement and how this has affected urbanization in the country, with more than 210 interviews conducted with Somalis displaced by drought, as well as with other key stakeholders. IDMC also investigated displacement caused by water scarcity in the south of Iraq, where we conducted 385 interviews with both displaced and non-displaced populations.

To complement the reports, IDMC published a multi-media story with results from our climate displacement research work in Iraq, Somalia, Ethiopia and Niger told through stories, videos and audio of IDPs impacted by drought. The web feature is aligned with IDMC's efforts to tell the human stories behind our data to help inform audiences, change perceptions and motivate action.



05

Study on IDP and refugee movements paints more complete picture of entire displacement continuum

As part of a research study on the relationship between internal displacement and the movements of refugees, IDMC researchers spoke with Grace, a Nigerian refugee living in Cameroon. Her story was emblematic of many of the people interviewed by IDMC, who had suffered multiple internal displacements and were unable to find safety in their home countries.

“I used to live in a small village in north-east Nigeria,” Grace said. “We did tailoring, we did weaving. Everybody was independent and content. But Boko Haram chased us out, so we migrated to Cameroon. We came back, but they chased us out again. The third time we escaped, we never returned.”

IDMC has been investigating the links between internal displacement and cross-border movements in order to paint a more complete picture of the entire displacement continuum, from the drivers of onward movement across borders to return to countries of origin. In June 2020, we published a report based on the results of seven case studies conducted in Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan and Yemen between 2018 and 2019, including 1,470 interviews with IDPs, refugees and returning refugees.

The findings showed that more than a half of the refugees and returning refugees surveyed were internally displaced before leaving their country of origin, indicating that cross-border movements are often a symptom of the failure to protect and assist IDPs in their home countries.

Our research also found that restrictive migration policies combine with the high cost of irregular migration to limit opportunities for IDPs seeking refuge abroad, exposing IDPs to repeated incidents of displacement. The survey’s results show that nearly 47 per cent of participating IDPs were displaced multiple times.

Additionally, our research findings showed that difficult conditions abroad can push refugees to return prematurely to their countries of origin, resulting in many returning refugees finding themselves in situations of internal displacement. Over three-quarters of returning refugees surveyed were living outside of their area of origin, often because of continued insecurity and housing destruction.

To bring some of the IDP and refugee stories featured in the case studies to life, IDMC also released several animations that convey the human experience of internal displacement in a powerful yet anonymous way. The short animations featured the real stories of **Grace from Nigeria**, forced to flee Boko Haram, as well as **Daniela from Colombia** who was internally displaced multiple times due to violence before fleeing across the border.

A group of Venezuelan refugees walk along a highway a few kilometers outside of Bogotá, Colombia, as they make their return journey home to Venezuela. © Nadège Mazars /NRC

06

Pacific governments seeking more data to mitigate disaster displacement risk in their countries

Inhabitants of developing island states in the Pacific are amongst those most at risk of being displaced by disasters. The increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, likely due to climate change, is putting at least 50,000 Pacific Islanders in danger of losing their homes each year.

With funding from the European Union, IDMC is working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) to generate new data and evidence to help Pacific governments better understand, plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement. As part of this work, IDMC is developing a series of disaster displacement risk profiles that highlight what disaster displacement risks exist in Pacific island countries, the likelihood of their occurrence and their potential for causing housing damage and displacement. The risk profiles are complemented with analysis of different policies and practices that governments and other actors can implement to mitigate displacement risks in each country.

The first risk profile was published in October 2020 for Fiji, where disasters have triggered 153,000 displacements since IDMC began collecting data in the country in 2008. The publication of additional risk profiles for other Pacific countries are planned for 2021.

07

Australia bushfires had grave impact on people's housing, livelihoods, education, security and health

When bush fires raged across Australia from July 2019 to February 2020, more than 17 million hectares of land were burned, 3,100 homes destroyed, and 65,000 new displacements triggered. The unprecedented fires were fuelled by prolonged drought, extreme heat and strong winds.

In October 2020, IDMC published a report analysing the displacement caused by the Australian bushfires and their impact on people's housing, livelihoods, education, security and health. Along with IDMC's own data and evidence, the report included disaster displacement maps and analysis of survey results obtained in partnership with Facebook's Data for Good initiative. More than 96,000 Facebook users in two fire-affected areas were surveyed with questions designed by IDMC to analyse the patterns and impacts of their displacement, including specific questions to enhance our understanding of gender and age dimensions.

This new source of data from Facebook is giving researchers, responders and planners a better sense of how many people have been displaced, where from and to, and for how long. Survey results also offered emergency managers invaluable feedback for their public information campaigns and planning for future events.

Aerial view of Melsisi village in Vanuatu, which was completely destroyed by Cyclone Harold in April 2020. © Bobby Shing/UNICEF



A girl attends a livelihoods and food security training with her mother in Kandahar, Afghanistan. The girl's family was displaced to Kandahar five years ago.

© Enayatullah Azad / NRC

08

Internal displacement taking a disproportionate toll on women and girls

When gunmen attacked her village in the Democratic Republic of Congo's Tanganyika province, Brigitte was able to save herself and her children, but her husband was killed. She fled with her family into the jungle, where they hid for many months.

"My children became ill, but we had no access to medicine," Brigitte said. "Our house had been burnt down. We had lost everything. I had become a widow and had to support myself and the children. It was a hard time."

Sadly, the struggles faced by Brigitte and other women and girls living in situations of displacement are not unique. A report published jointly by IDMC, Plan International and IMPACT Initiatives in March 2020 demonstrated how displacement is taking a disproportionate toll on women and girls' security and livelihoods, as well as access to health services and education.

Research in Somalia found that school attendance increased for displaced boys from 29 to 41 per cent, while it decreased for displaced girls from 45 to 29 per cent. Studies in Colombia and Afghanistan point to an increase of domestic violence following displacement. Surveys conducted in Somalia and Ethiopia show that more women than men felt their physical health had deteriorated since their displacement. Their sex and age often prevented them from making their voices heard and participating in decisions that affected them.

Along with an analysis on the social and economic disadvantages and inequalities faced by displaced women and girls, the report also included the first-ever global, regional and national estimates on the number of women and girls internally displaced by conflict and violence around the world. IDMC estimates there are at least 21 million women and girls living in internal displacement due to conflict and violence, two-thirds of whom are in Africa and the Middle East.

The report also highlighted nine countries worldwide that host over one million displaced women and girls each: Syria, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Information on the sex and age of IDPs and understanding their displacement situation is essential to assessing their needs and designing tailored programmes that can support them. Displacement data on women and girls is often not even available, with only 15 per cent of the countries IDMC collects data on providing information disaggregated by sex and age in 2020.

Even though there are some limitations to the estimates included in the report due to the unavailability of data, this data and analysis can serve as a first step to designing more inclusive support for vulnerable women and girls living in internal displacement across the world.

09

Measuring progress and highlighting effective action in preventing and mitigating internal displacement

Internal displacement continues to be a global phenomenon. Tens of millions of people become displaced each year by conflict, violence and disasters worldwide. These high numbers come on top of the tens of millions of people still living in displacement, some for decades, whose needs have gone unaddressed for extended periods of time.

These ever-increasing figures clearly point to the need for more effective actions to prevent and mitigate internal displacement. But while monitoring and reporting on the numbers of IDPs and displacements is useful to give a sense of the scale of the phenomenon, it is not enough to inform better policies or guide prioritisation. With this in mind, IDMC developed a new tool to supplement its existing measures with more information on displacement situations.

In September 2020, IDMC launched the Internal Displacement Index, a monitoring tool to measure global progress on internal displacement. Using publicly available data and standardized indicators and data sources to calculate the index for 46 countries, the tool provides a more comprehensive measure of progress that can assess advances against internal displacement and highlight good practices. It is also intended to raise awareness on the need to address internal displacement through comprehensive policy and development investments, while pointing to specific challenges and solutions from around the world.

10

Assessing the living conditions and vulnerabilities of displaced populations in 47 countries

The experience of 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, they are provided with free social housing and priority access to services.

In 2020, IDMC published a displacement severity assessment to 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 compares the severity of displacement across different groups of IDPs displaced by conflict in 47 countries. IDMC aims to update the assessment every year, providing governments, humanitarian organisations and other key stakeholders with high-quality data and information on the living conditions of IDPs, to support their decision-making and investments.

Dina and her husband Michel have been living under difficult conditions in an internal displacement camp in Ituri Province, Democratic Republic of Congo, for one year. © Tom Peyre-Costa/NRC

11

Colombian study examines the risks and needs of IDPs in urban areas and their host communities

Around the world, disasters, climate shocks, conflict and insecurity, and changes in the rural economy are driving displacement and migration toward cities. But in fragile urban settings with weak planning systems and capacities, poorly managed growth is leading to rapid and unplanned urbanisation, further aggravating the vulnerabilities of displaced populations.

In November 2020, IDMC published a case study examining urban internal displacement in Colombia. Nearly 90 per cent of Colombia's IDPs have been displaced from rural to urban areas by conflict and violence, and informal urban settlements have become a refuge of last resort for many. With urban systems and resources overstretched, many cities in Colombia are unable to cope with the demands of their fast-growing population, leaving already vulnerable people in continued cycles of displacement.

As part of our research in Altos de la Florida, an informal settlement in Soacha on the outskirts of Bogotá, IDMC interviewed Andrea, an IDP who had been living in the settlement for 10 years. She spoke of the many unexpected vulnerabilities and risks her family continues to face.

"The most difficult thing is living without public services," Andrea said. "We have no permanent access to water; it only comes through a truck. There is no sewerage system and the lights work very badly. We feel that we do not exist for the authorities."

By capturing the stories of people like Andrea and analysing the vulnerabilities, risks and needs of urban IDPs and their host communities, IDMC seeks to provide local, national and international actors with data, analysis and guidance that can help strengthen urban planning systems, capacities and financing. The Colombia case study is part of IDMC's thematic research area examining the scale, nature and dynamics of displacement in urban centres across the world, from the perspective of both IDPs and the cities they flee to.

Along with the Colombia report, IDMC also produced a **multi-media story** featuring testimonials, images and original artwork that illustrate the experiences of three Colombians internally displaced from rural to urban areas. The stories focus on the extent to which cities provide safe havens for those internally displaced and the degree to which IDPs have been able to establish new urban lives.

An artist's illustration of an internally displaced woman living in the Altos de la Florida informal settlement near Bogotá, Colombia. The illustration was commissioned as part of IDMC's multi-media story and research investigating urban displacement.

12

From Evidence to Impact: IDMC launches new 10-year organisational strategy

While 2020 was a year of unprecedented challenges around the world, it also represented a transitional moment for IDMC as we began to prepare for a new 10-year strategic period that commenced in 2021. In November, we published our new 2030 strategy, *From Evidence to Impact*, which was developed after a rigorous consultative process with staff, partners, IDMC's advisory group and external evaluators. The strategy outlines IDMC's objectives and approaches under our three main pillars of work: 1) generating evidence on all situations of internal displacement; 2) strengthening capacity at the country level; and 3) galvanising political commitment and action to drive positive change. With this longer-term vision and the actions outlined in our strategic plan, we believe we can bring about real and lasting change by reducing internal displacement and its adverse effects on millions of people worldwide.

13

Supporting nationally owned solutions to internal displacement in key countries

As part of its new 2030 strategy, IDMC is putting a greater focus on supporting and advising countries in monitoring and addressing internal displacement. We are working closely with government actors in key countries to establish more effective data collection, monitoring and reporting systems and identify and advance nationally owned solutions grounded in international standards and good practice.

In Mexico, for example, IDMC established a working group on internal displacement with various government ministries and hosted two virtual workshops with government officials to map existing sources and data on internal displacement, determine gaps in the data ecosystem and develop a more accurate understanding of displacement in Mexico. Additionally, in Somalia, IDMC led discussions to harmonize the multiple IDP data collection initiatives that exist in the country and developed a roadmap to work towards more harmonised and interoperable data. In the Pacific Region, IDMC conducted meetings with national stakeholders in Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands and developed joint workplans to support governments to better plan for, prevent, and respond to disaster displacement.

Due in part to these positive experiences, IDMC is receiving a growing demand for its support from governments and will expand our engagement efforts with local actors in the years to come.

A view of Campur village in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, which was submerged after the devastating passage of the Eta and Iota storms. © Daniele Volpe/UNICEF



Two boys in Herat, Afghanistan, which hosts a large number of IDPs who returned from Iran. © Angela Wells/IOM

14

Advising the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement

In 2019, the UN Secretary General established the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (HLP), the first-ever high-level group established by the UN to address this global challenge. As a selected member of the Expert Advisory Group to the HLP, IDMC's Director Alexandra Bilak supported the panel's work with key research, insights, data, and evidence to contribute to its draft report to be published in 2021. IDMC's researchers and monitoring experts also actively participated in numerous HLP discussions and webinars, including on the importance of an age, gender, and diversity inclusive approach to addressing displacement, as well as on urban displacement and cities on the frontlines in integrating IDPs. IDMC looks forward to the delivery in September 2021 of the HLP's concrete recommendations to Member States, the UN system, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders on how to prevent, respond, and achieve solutions to internal displacement.

15

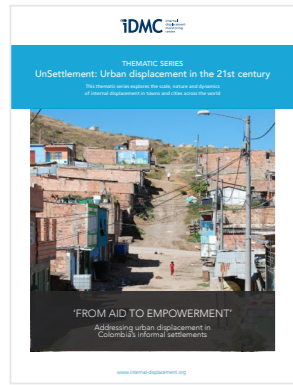
Galvanising global political recognition, action and awareness on internal displacement

While the circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic posed many challenges to IDMC's outreach efforts with governments, UN agencies and civil society organizations, IDMC continued to engage with a range of stakeholders to share our evidence and tools, flag upcoming findings and discuss effective approaches. This included virtual meetings with high-level government officials and UN ambassadors and representatives from a total of 22 countries around the world, from Afghanistan to Burkina Faso, Egypt to Indonesia, Mali to the Marshall Islands, and Niger to Vanuatu.

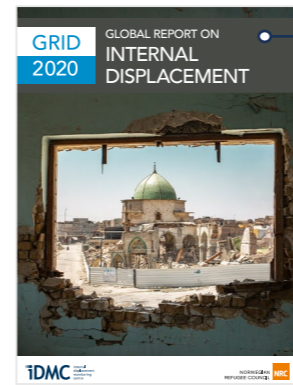
Along with the UN HLP, IDMC actively participated in other political fora in 2020, including the Inclusive Data Charter, the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, GP20, and many others. We also sought to inform and contribute to key humanitarian, disaster risk reduction and climate change agendas, with IDMC's data and analysis cited in at least 35 national, regional and global policies and strategies.

IDMC also participated in or convened national, regional and international events to disseminate our work and raise attention on internal displacement. Highlights from 2020 included our participation in the World Urban Forum, the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council, and World Humanitarian Forum. Altogether, IDMC's data, analysis and research was presented in 87 forums, meetings or events in 2020.

Throughout the year, IDMC also continued to harness the power of media and communications to generate more public interest on internal displacement and expand our audience reach. In a year dominated by news of the Covid-19 pandemic, IDMC's data and analysis was still cited more than 1,900 times by national and international print, broadcast and online media outlets in 2020.

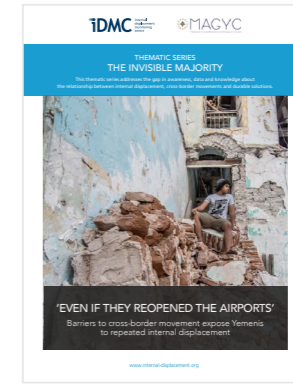


“Our vision is of a world in which fewer people become internally displaced and those who do achieve rapid and lasting solutions.”

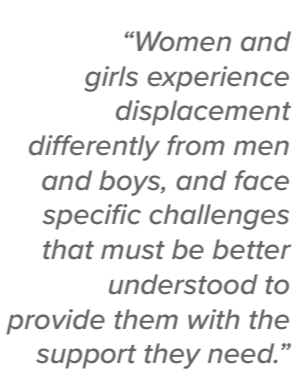


“Efforts to reduce and address internal displacement over the next decade will be shaped by the decisions we make today.”

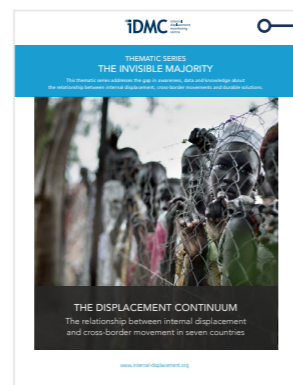
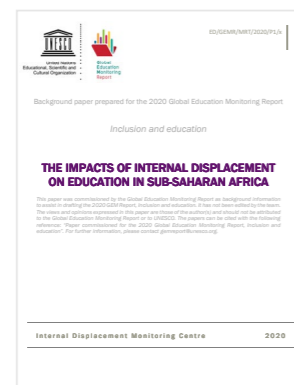
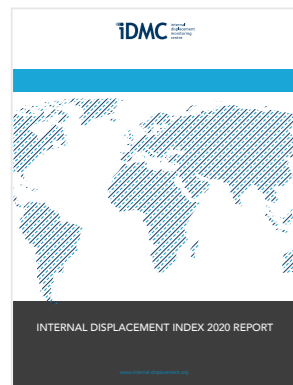
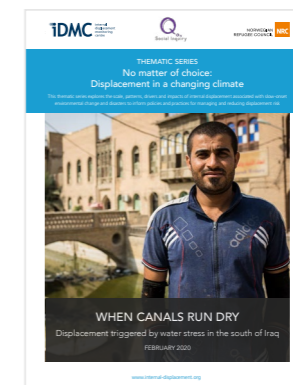
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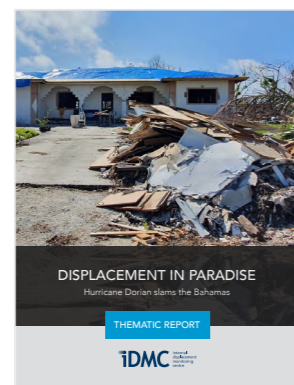
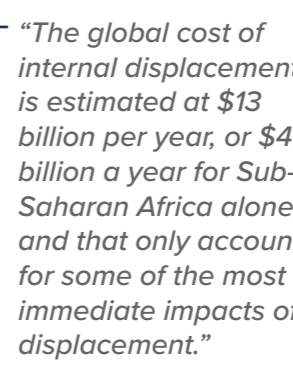
“The ability to access decent livelihoods, pursue quality education and experience safety and wellbeing are essential for young IDPs and are key areas of intervention.”



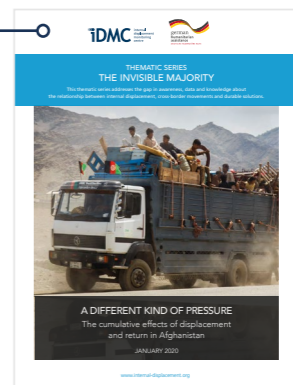
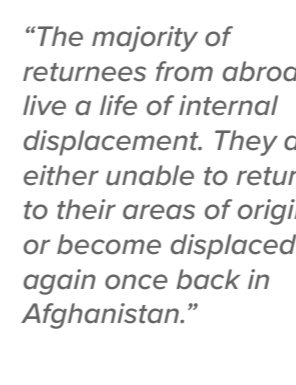
“Women and girls experience displacement differently from men and boys, and face specific challenges that must be better understood to provide them with the support they need.”



“More than half of the refugees and returning refugees surveyed were internally displaced before leaving. Many suffered multiple internal displacements and were unable to find safety in their country of origin.”



“Internally displaced children under the age of 18 now represent more than 21.3 million, up from 17 million recorded at the end of 2018.”



<p>Lessons Learned: Responding to disaster displacement in the time of Covid-19</p> <p>December 2020</p>	<p>During disaster displacement, people with disabilities are too often forgotten</p> <p>December 2020</p>	<p>Ten ways to tackle climate displacement in the run up to 2030</p> <p>December 2020</p>	<p>Covid-19 and internal displacement in Asia-Pacific: Towards local, rapid and inclusive disaster response</p> <p>November 2020</p>	<p>The impact of Covid-19 on the Venezuelan displacement crisis</p> <p>May 2020</p>	<p>Why more data is needed to unveil the true scale of the displacement crises in Burkina Faso and Cameroon</p> <p>April 2020</p>	<p><i>"We are now looking at another crisis in the making, in which the vulnerabilities of those displaced, and the risks that they face, will be multiplied by the effects of this virus."</i></p>	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic is shining an unforgiving light on the world's most vulnerable and marginal people</p> <p>April 2020</p>
<p>Could novel approaches to urban tenure help to reduce disaster displacement risk in the Pacific?</p> <p>November 2020</p>	<p><i>"Women still remain the minority around negotiation tables and in peacebuilding operations, with their specific needs in conflict situations often being overlooked."</i></p>	<p>Women, peace and security 20 years on: It's time we include the voices and needs of displaced women</p> <p>October 2020</p>	<p>The Sahel: A protection crisis aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic</p> <p>October 2020</p>	<p>Did you know that millions of people around the world are still uprooted from their homes by disasters?</p> <p>April 2020</p>	<p>Tropical Cyclone Harold and Covid-19: A double blow to the Pacific Islands</p> <p>April 2020</p>	<p>Uprooted by conflict, now threatened by coronavirus</p> <p>April 2020</p>	<p>Displaced and isolated: the realities of Covid-19 for internally displaced people in Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>April 2020</p>
<p>Rethinking returns in the Migration Pact: How the EU can avoid creating new IDPs</p> <p>October 2020</p>	<p>Six internal displacement crises you may not have heard of</p> <p>September 2020</p>	<p>The Beirut blast and what it says about how displacement is monitored</p> <p>September 2020</p>	<p>In times of Covid-19, the greatest challenge facing displaced adolescents may not be the virus</p> <p>August 2020</p>	<p><i>"Current projections of melting icecaps and expanding oceans offer a clear warning to coastal communities and island states of impending inundation."</i></p>	<p>Silent disasters: Preparing for the King Tide</p> <p>March 2020</p>	<p>Internal displacement is not an acceptable alternative to international protection</p> <p>March 2020</p>	<p>Beijing Declaration turns 25: a time to celebrate or a cause for concern for displaced women and girls?</p> <p>March 2020</p>
<p>Inclusive data on disaster displacement must include indigenous people</p> <p>August 2020</p>	<p>Rebuilding paradise: A story about disaster displacement, resilience and recovery</p> <p>August 2020</p>	<p><i>"Unless the countries concerned make a concerted effort to implement the transitional and peace processes, the region will remain very fragile and unprepared for future climate shocks and epidemics."</i></p>	<p>Disasters meet political unrest, displacing millions in East Africa</p> <p>July 2020</p>	<p>Reflecting on displacement severity</p> <p>February 2020</p>	<p>Third time lucky in effort to end South Sudan conflict?</p> <p>February 2020</p>	<p>2019: A year in review</p> <p>January 2020</p>	<p>Behind the numbers: the shadow of 2010's earthquake still looms large in Haiti</p> <p>January 2020</p>

Our Donors



United States Agency for International Development



The United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) has provided critical funding for our core programmes, enabling us to continue to provide high-quality data, research and expertise on internal displacement to governments, policy makers and humanitarian and development organisations. USAID/BHA is also supporting our efforts to improve national and global planning and response to internal displacement through comprehensive progress monitoring, including the development of country-specific monitoring dashboards and an Internal Displacement Index that monitors progress at the global level.

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



The Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade's (DFAT) contribution to our core activities helped us make important progress in moving the issue of internal displacement up on the global agenda, with IDMC presenting our research and data at more than X policy and humanitarian forums and events. In 2020, DFAT also supported IDMC's research work in Asia and the Pacific focused on the impacts of internal displacement on the livelihood, security, housing conditions, health and education of IDPs and host communities.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency



The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency's generous support to IDMC's core activities have helped us develop innovative tools and technologies to estimate future displacement risk, monitor displacement in near-real time and fill data and monitoring gaps. This includes improvements to our disaster displacement risk model, which can help inform life-saving early warning systems and pre-emptive evacuations.

European Union



IDMC is partnering with the European Union's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) for a project in the Pacific being implemented in alliance with the International Organization for Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of Pacific countries to better assess disaster displacement risk in the region and address it through improved policies and programmes. It will also generate new evidence to help governments better understand, plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement in the Pacific. IDMC also received funding from the European Union's Migration Governance and Asylum Crises (MAGYC) programme to analyse the cross-border movements of displaced people in Africa and the Middle East.

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Long-standing core support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs enabled IDMC to advance on our mission to inform policy and operational decisions intended to reduce the risk of future displacement and improve the lives of IDPs worldwide. In 2020, this included the production of our flagship publication—the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)—which is widely used by policy makers, governments, UN agencies, humanitarian organisations, journalists and academics.

Asian Development Bank



With the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), IDMC is undertaking a two-year research study in Asia and the Pacific. The project aims to improve understanding of disaster-related internal displacement and associated economic and social costs in Asia and the Pacific by further developing an evidence base to inform policy and preparedness measures, while also supporting selected ADB developing member countries in preparing for, responding to, and managing displacement risk.

German Federal Foreign Office



Germany's Federal Foreign Office (FFO) is supporting IDMC's efforts to improve humanitarian response to internal displacement through the provision of tools, recommendations, tailored support and training of humanitarian actors. This has included hosting capacity-building workshops on displacement data collection tools and methodologies, and sharing actionable recommendations for addressing drought displacement, as well as internal displacement and cross-border movements, in our target countries of Afghanistan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. FFO's support is also enabling IDMC to continue raising global public awareness and mobilizing political will and financial investments to implement solutions for the millions of people continually affected by displacement.

Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs



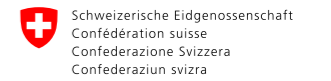
Core support from the Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs helped IDMC analyse and share solutions to internal displacement to support the design of more efficient policies and programmes for IDPs. In 2020, this included IDMC's online programme of expert forums which brought together government and humanitarian actors in a virtual format to discuss the links between climate change, disasters and displacement, and present promising practices for addressing disaster displacement from their countries.

International Organization for Migration



IDMC worked in partnership with the International Organization for Migration to expand and improve the analysis of data on internally displaced populations in conflict and disaster contexts. The partnership aims to establish a better understanding of internal displacement trends and how they connect to wider migratory patterns and longer-term development challenges.

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs



With support from Switzerland's Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, IDMC is producing data and analysis on the economic impacts of internal displacement in Somalia, Ethiopia and Nigeria, and sharing these results with national governments and their humanitarian partners to guide more effective interventions that reduce the negative consequences for IDPs, host communities and society as a whole. Results from this work are also being used to raise global awareness on the economic impacts of internal displacement and the benefits of investing in prevention and response. IDMC estimates the global financial impact of internal displacement to be at least US\$20 billion per year.

Robert Bosch Foundation



Through a partnership with the Robert Bosch Foundation, IDMC is collecting, evaluating and sharing best practices and solutions to displacement linked with climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa. In consultation with key local and national stakeholders in Somalia and Ethiopia, we are completing in-depth studies on different policies and practices that have been applied in these countries, to better understand results and lesson learned, and provide recommendations to help local communities, national governments and humanitarian actors better prepare for climate displacement risk.

Danish Refugee Council



In partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, IDMC is modelling the relationship between drought and displacement in pastoralist communities in Somalia and Ethiopia. The project aims to provide better data and analysis on weather trends on their impacts on human displacement to help communities in these countries better prepare and cope with slow onset disasters such as drought.

Financial Statement

Contributions to IDMC 2020 with 2019 comparative figures

Donors' contributions	2020 (in USD)	2019 (in USD)	% of 2020 funding
IOM	75,000	0	1%
IOM/DFID	0	299,495	0%
USAID OFDA (a)	1,495,556	2,126,949	29%
Norwegian MFA	626,220	533,934	12%
Australia DFAT (b)	633,176	234,025	12%
Germany FFO	561,452	591,682	11%
Switzerland FDFA	48,326	184,214	1%
Sweden SIDA	599,995	653,380	12%
Liechtenstein MFA	105,716	100,435	2%
European Commission Migration Governance and Asylum Crises (MAGYC EU)	106,778	89,883	2%
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	0	39,998	0%
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	0	16,535	0%
European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EU/DEVCO)	599,808	35,868	12%
Asian Development Bank	92,347	0	2%
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	56,781	0	1%
Other Income (NRC own funds)	186,793	0	3%
Total contributions	5,187,948	4,906,398	100%

Notes to 2020 IDMC Contributions:

- Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued.
 - Contributions received during 2020 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31, 2020.
- (a) USD 1,468,580 was recognised as income in 2020 from OFDA core (CHF2003) and USD 26,975.38 from OFDA Progress Monitoring project (CHF2015).
- (b) 2019 remaining balance of USD 241,958 was carried over to 2020 + 2020 DFAT funding (AUD 600,000 or USD 391,217) was recognised as income in 2020.



Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC

Geneva, April 27, 2021

IDMC's expenditure 2020 with 2019 comparative figures

Expenditure by department	2020 (in USD)	2019 (in USD)
Data and Analysis		
Staff costs	1,278,574.17	1,065,426
Programme costs	390,980.33	299,202
Total	1,669,554.50	1,364,628
Policy and research		
Staff costs	930,388.73	853,658
Programme costs	188,460.99	710,917
Total	1,118,849.72	1,564,576
Communications and External Relations		
Staff costs	832,862.96	568,985
Publications, website, media	165,726.13	137,043
Total	998,589.09	706,029
Management and Support		
Staff costs	1,040,143.16	789,925
Management/Fundraising cost	111,457.02	244,290
Office running cost	248,467.04	236,950
Total	1,400,067.22	1,271,166
Total expenditure	5,187,060.53	4,906,398

Notes to the financial project report:

Accounting Policies: The basis of accounting for projects is accrual accounting based on relevant regulation in the Norwegian Accounting Act and Accounting Standards Generally Accepted in Norway with the exception of fixed assets and foreign currency conversion described below.

Policies of revenue and cost recognition: Donor contributions are recognized as revenue when the funds are used. Contributions not used by the end of the project period are specified as unspent funds. Expenditures are recognized as project costs based on the transaction date; i.e. when the goods or services have been delivered and the activity is performed.

Fixed assets: The main rule in the field is that fixed assets shared between all projects at area or country office level and with a purchase price above 5.000 USD and useful lifespan of minimum 1 year are capitalized and in turn depreciated over a period of minimum 12 months and maximum 3 years, with a linear monthly depreciation. The operational lifespan of an asset is set at a maximum of 3 years due to the uncertainties related to the Country Offices where NRC is operating. Nonshared fixed assets are not capitalized, but as a general rule charged as an expense at the time of procurement.

Foreign currency exchange: Bank deposits and cash holdings acquired for usage in donor-financed projects are valued at the exchange rate of acquisition. These acquired rates are also applied to the costs in foreign currencies. Accordingly, gains and losses related to foreign currency are not directly recognized in the financial project report.



Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC

Geneva, April 27, 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To Norwegian Refugee Council

Report on the Audit of the project report

Opinion

We have audited the project report for Internal Displacement Monitoring (IDMC) for the period 1. January 2020 - 31. December 2020, comprising a statement of expenditures showing total expenditures of USD 5 187 061, and a reference describing the basis of accounting for the statement of expenditures.

In our opinion, the accompanying project report for IDMC, for the period 1. January 2020 - 31. December 2020, are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in the notes to the statement of expenditures.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the project report. We are independent of the Company as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Restriction on Distribution

The project report is prepared to provide information to Norwegian Refugee Council and other intended users. As a result, the project report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Norwegian Refugee Council and other intended users, and should not be distributed to any other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Management for the project report

The management is responsible for the preparation of the project report, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a project report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the project report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the project report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could

reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

We communicate with the project management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO AS

Leif Åge Aabø
State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

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

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



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