

Annual Report 2021



Table of Contents

- 4** Message from the Director
- 6** IDMC: 2021 in numbers
- 8** Top stories of 2021
- 30** Publications
- 32** Expert blogs
- 34** Our Donors
- 36** Financial statement
- 38** Auditor's report

Cover: A boy in Khulna, Bangladesh, surveying his village after it was destroyed by Cyclone Yaas in May 2021. © Rafiqul Montu/IFRC



An elderly woman displaced by floods at the Tradex resettlement site in N'Djaména, Chad, November 2020. © Federica Gabellini/UNOCHA

Message from the Director

When I wrote my director's message for last year's report, I ended by saying 2021 would be a year of opportunities. Looking back, I must acknowledge the pandemic made the first year of implementing IDMC's 2030 strategy more challenging than expected, but we are also thankful for the opportunities 2021 brought. Collectively, we have made many small steps in the right direction during the year, and I truly believe that, working together, we can advance solutions for the world's internally displaced people (IDPs) in the years ahead. Below I outline three main reasons we remain hopeful.

First, the issue of climate change and the risks it poses to our planet and its population have never before been so widely acknowledged in public discourse. We focused our 2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) on 'Displacement in a Changing Climate' and we were proud of the attention it received from our partners and the media, including a cover story in *Le Monde*, coverage on prime time German television and by leading news agencies including Reuters, Associated Press, and the *New York Times*.

One of the main points we made in the report—that extreme weather events and climate change affect all parts of the world and governments without exception would be well advised to prevent and prepare for associated displacement—was demonstrated throughout the year. From devastating wildfires that ripped through the United States, Canada, Turkey, and North Africa this summer, to vast tropical cyclones like In-fa which caused massive damage and displacement, particularly in China, the Philippines, and Taiwan; as well as heavy flooding in South Sudan and severe drought in Afghanistan and Syria which exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, disasters in 2021 displaced millions of people worldwide.

As devastating as they are, we feel that the advances in reporting on the issue is something to be applauded and we remain committed to continually improving the data

and evidence base in the years ahead. In June 2021, for example, we published our first ever article in *Science* magazine, focusing on the human cost of displacement in a changing climate and calling for investments in disaster risk reduction and lasting solutions for people who lose their homes, land or livelihoods. We are also making continual improvements to our risk modelling work, as evidenced by advancements made in informing national risk preparedness and management in the Pacific with our governmental and UN partners.

A second reason we remain hopeful is linked with the publication of the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, which I had the honour of supporting as a member of the Expert Advisory Group. Whether they prove a game-changer for IDPs will depend first and foremost on robust follow-up that sustains political will and encourages national ownership. IDMC remains highly committed to support this process and implement activities to fulfill key recommendations for which we are best placed.

The report's focus on solutions to internal displacement, including the mechanisms needed to secure proper funding, is certainly a promising starting point, as is the call for a better coordination among UN agencies on the ground. The shift from a short-term humanitarian to a longer-term development approach will be vital in reducing the global number of IDPs, which reached a record 55 million at the end of 2020.

Importantly, the report also recognises the significance of data, not only as a measure of the scale, patterns and impacts of displacement but also as a means to catalyse political will. By calling for government-led processes and systems to collect, analyse and manage data on the phenomenon, the panel puts responsibility for assessing and responding to it firmly in the hands of national authorities, holding them accountable for and to their citizens.



IDMC's Director Alexandra Bilak meets with H.E. Mr. Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostapha, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, in May 2021. © IDMC

Along with peer-to-peer learning, which the report also recommends, this is very much in line with our vision of country support work. We have already piloted our approach in Latin America, where Colombia's successful establishment of a countrywide registry of IDPs is serving as an example of best practice for Mexico. Encouraged by the interest of other governments, we look forward to expanding this area of our work to more countries.

Third, advances in combatting the pandemic have allowed us to spend more time together as a team and finally meet face-to-face with our colleagues and partners again. In September 2021, we had the pleasure of meeting some of the members of our advisory group personally after more than two years. In November 2021, we resumed our 'Displacement Dialogues', which bring together Geneva-based permanent representatives of countries with large populations of IDPs. The significant interest and the positive feedback we received after the first meeting clearly show the continued need for this kind of exchange among states.

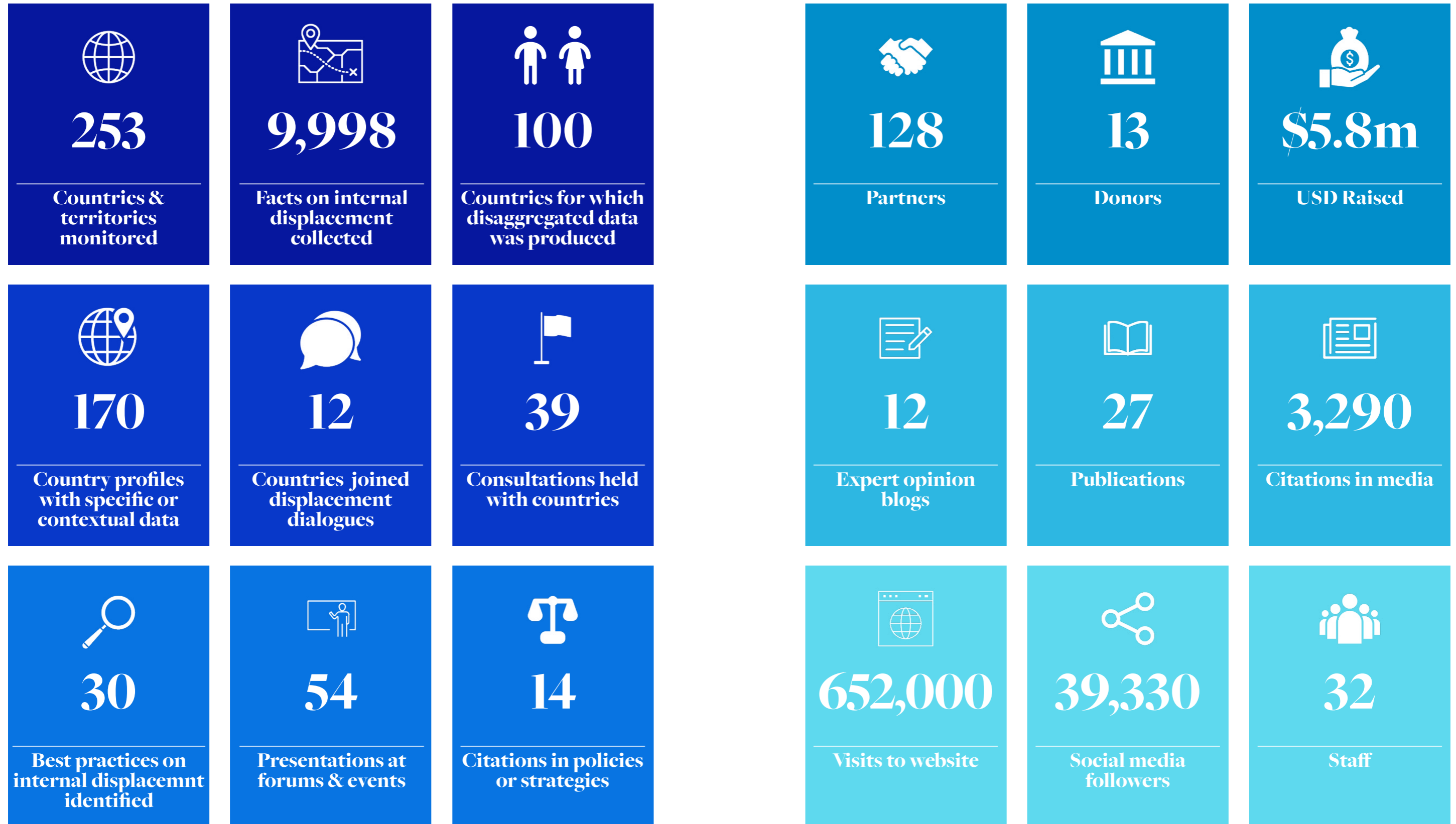
In the coming years, we will continue to monitor internal displacement around the world and provide policymakers with evidence to direct their attention to where it is most needed. We will focus on documenting solutions and highlighting best practices to inspire governments to try what has worked elsewhere for themselves. We will also continue our research to reveal what's driving displacement, its impacts on the lives of people and the economy, and patterns and trends that are prohibiting the achievement of durable solutions.

We send our warm thanks to all who supported our work in 2021 and hope you will remain by our side as we move into this next chapter.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Bilak
IDMC Director

IDMC: 2021 in numbers



Top Stories of 2021



A man stands in front of a building destroyed during fighting in Hilmand province, Afghanistan, October 2021. © Pierre Peron/UNOCHA



A boy and his mother walk through the water in an area affected by flooding in East Jakarta, Indonesia, February 2021. © UNICEF/UN0421878/Wilander

01

GRID 2021 delves into the growing challenge of internal displacement in a changing climate

With climate change amplifying the frequency and severity of extreme weather events around the world, the displacement of people due to disasters has reached a record high. In 2020, there were 30.7 million new displacements triggered by disasters, with intense cyclone seasons in the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and extended rainy seasons across the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa. While internal displacement linked to climate change is particularly challenging to identify and monitor, evidence from an increasing number of cases around the world both confirm that displacement is rising and point to ways to address it.

IDMC set out to explore the relationship between climate change, disasters and displacement as the thematic focus of its [2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement \(GRID\)](#). The GRID is IDMC's annual flagship publication which presents a comprehensive global picture of internal displacement caused by conflict, violence and disasters. GRID 2021 included data and evidence from more than 149 countries and territories, providing verified estimates of the total number of IDPs worldwide and total new displacements caused by conflict and disasters, as well as country, regional and situational analysis.

GRID 2021 also included a special section focused on internal displacement in a changing climate, presenting further evidence on the scale and impacts of disaster and climate-induced displacement across different regions and population groups. It also sought to debunk a series of myths around the relationship between climate change, disasters, and displacement, and suggested ideas on how to frame the discussion to develop better policies that make a real and positive difference.

With the ongoing travel and event restrictions surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic, GRID 2021 was launched in a virtual format for the first time ever. At the [online launch event](#), a diverse panel of keynote speakers and panellists from the United States Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, Mali's Ministry of Health and Social Development, Fiji's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, and the United Nations Development Programme discussed the findings from the report and shared lessons learned from around the world in addressing disaster and climate-induced displacement.

IDMC also used the launch of GRID 2021 as an opportunity to raise global attention on the issue of internal displacement and advance solutions for the world's IDPs. The report received significant media coverage with nearly 1,000 mentions on online news sites—a 44 percent increase in coverage from the previous year. New stories with key messages from the report were published in global media outlets including *Le Monde*, *The Guardian*, *New York Times*, BBC Radio Bulletin, Euronews, Tagesschau Germany, China Global Television Network, and many others. As a result of widespread news and social media coverage, the reach of GRID 2021 was estimated to be 2.7 billion people.



Street repair in one of the neighborhoods in west Mosul, Iraq, June 2022. As highlighted in IDMC's regional MENA report, Iraq has a long history of internal displacement, fed by decades of dictatorship, conflict, a foreign invasion and more recently the war against ISIL. © Ahmed Kaka/NRC

First-ever regional report examines a decade of displacement in the Middle East and North Africa

Ten years after the Arab Spring protests, IDMC released its first-ever regional report on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), which indicated that internal displacement is still at an all-time high in the region. When the Arab Spring protests broke out over a decade ago, the MENA region was home to more than 3.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs). The figure more than tripled in a decade as a result of enduring civil wars and localised conflict. It is expected to increase further with climate-related disasters generating new displacements every year.

According to the report, between 2010 and 2019 conflict in the region caused 2.9 million new displacements a year on average. IDPs now account for nearly three per cent of the region's population, the equivalent of the population of the cities of Amman, Beirut, Damascus, Dubai and Tunis combined.

"The scale of both internal and cross-border displacement is unprecedented in some countries. Half of Syria's pre-war population has been displaced at least once, with some families having moved 25 times over the course of the country's ten-year civil war," said IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak.

Over the course of the decade, conflict and disaster displacement also became increasingly intertwined in places like Idlib, northwestern Syria and Marib governorate in Yemen. IDPs taking refuge in camps or living in inadequate housing due to conflict and violence were pushed into secondary or tertiary displacement by floods and storms. In total, sudden and slow-onset disasters triggered 1.5 million new internal displacements across the region over the 10 years.

As investigated in the report, the economic impact of displacement also represented an additional burden for governments, already struggling to support those in need and to provide basic services. The COVID-19 pandemic only complicated matters further. IDMC estimated that the economic cost of internal displacement in the region is nearly \$8 billion per year.

The report was launched in February 2021 at a joint event with Qatar Charity and the Qatar Fund for Development. The [virtual event](#) featured a prominent panel of speakers from throughout the MENA region who discussed the report findings and shared insights on what can be done to bring lasting solutions to IDPs and contribute to the region's stability and development.



A young boy plays by the sea in front of houses severely damaged by Cyclone Yasa on the island of Galoa-Bua in Fiji, December 2020. © UNICEF/UN0400158/Stephen/Infinity Images

03

Uncovering the risks of future disaster displacement in the Pacific for better planning and prevention

Thousands of people are displaced in the Pacific every year due to the impacts of sudden and slow-onset disasters. Climate change combined with vulnerability, exposed infrastructure, and housing poses an existential threat for some Pacific small island states that could see their populations move not only internally but also across borders.

To help Pacific governments better understand, plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement, IDMC is completing a series of risk profiles that highlight the disaster displacement risks that exist in their countries, likelihood of their occurrence and potential for causing displacement. We are complementing these risk profiles with research and analysis on best practices and effective policies that governments and other actors can implement to mitigate disaster displacement risks in their countries.

After releasing its first disaster displacement risk profile for [Fiji](#) in 2020, IDMC published risk profiles for [Vanuatu](#), [Tonga](#) and the [Solomon Islands](#) in 2021. Applying our [disaster displacement risk model](#), an innovative tool developed by IDMC and partners, countries were given metrics indicating their average annual displacement and probable maximum displacement risk.

As highlighted in its risk profile, sudden-onset hazards in Vanuatu such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and storm surges are likely to displace an average of 3,680 people during any given future year. Climate change is also expected to affect the country's coastal resources through increased ocean acidification, sea level rise and coral bleaching. The sea level has risen by an average of six millimetres a year since 1993.

Tonga has an average annual displacement risk of 1,229 people, with cyclonic winds representing Tonga's highest displacement risk. The majority of Tonga's population lives at sea level on the coasts because the higher ground of the country is mountainous and ill-suited for habitation. Frequent cyclones and rising sea levels has meant that local infrastructure must be rebuilt every year as homes and roads are washed away.

As in many small island states, exposure to hazards in the Solomon Islands is driven by the high concentration of people living in urban low-lying coastal areas. More than 80 per cent of the country's overall population live in coastal areas where the majority of services, infrastructure and agricultural production are located, with the potential for significant economic and human impacts. Our model suggests that around 4,000 people could be displaced by disasters in the Solomon Islands in any given future year.

While these displacement risk metrics may seem low compared to other countries, Pacific small island states bear the greatest risk in the world relative to their population size. Vanuatu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands are the three most vulnerable countries to the effects of disasters and climate change globally. The modelled estimates and risk profiles produced for these countries can be useful for governments and partners to inform emergency response plans and preventative measures, plan adequate budgets for these measures and allocate their limited resources more efficiently.





A woman who lost her livelihood as a pastoralist due to drought runs a grocery store in Somaliland after receiving cash assistance and business skills training for displaced women, July 2021.

© Abdulkadir Mohamed/NRC

04

Investigating the socioeconomic impacts of internal displacement in Nigeria, Somalia and Ethiopia

Internally displaced people are among the most vulnerable people in the world. Forced to flee their homes because of conflict, violence, or disasters, they often remain at high risk of attacks and are frequently deprived of adequate shelter, livelihood opportunities, education, and health services. Women, older people, children, and people with disabilities often face heightened challenges in internal displacement.

Along with the impacts on people's safety and well-being, internal displacement can also have long-lasting economic consequences. It can limit the ability of IDPs to work and contribute to the economy and can generate specific needs that must be paid for by the IDPs themselves, host communities, government agencies and the humanitarian sector. IDMC estimated the global cost of internal displacement to be nearly \$20.5 billion in 2020, a figure that covers support for IDPs' housing, education, health and security needs, and accounts for their loss of income.

Through a series of assessments conducted in 2021, IDMC delved deeper into this issue by investigating the socioeconomic impacts of internal displacement on IDPs in communities in [Nigeria](#), [Somalia](#) and [Ethiopia](#) affected by conflict and disasters. In Nigeria, IDMC interviewed people displaced by conflict and violence, as well as non-displaced community members, in Jos, the capital city of Nigeria's Plateau State. One respondent detailed the numerous ways displacement has impacted their lives: "We don't eat well, and we get embarrassed because our low income means we pay our rent late...We want to farm but have no land. It's just difficult for us here, and we wish we could get back to our home and live a normal life."

Similar stories were collected in Somalia, where a study focused on the impacts of flood displacement on IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours in Beledweyne, a city heavily affected by recurring floods. One community leader said both displaced and non-displaced people are affected by frequent flooding in the area. "When floods come, they affect everyone regardless of their status. You need to understand that the markets are closed and most of the places where people work are not operating."

In Ethiopia, IDMC examined the impacts of drought displacement on IDPs and the host community of Liaanmo in Ethiopia's Somali region. Results from the study showed the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of IDPs and the non-displaced community in Liaanmo were diverse. The arrival of IDPs in the area and the subsequent increase in demand was linked with a positive rise in business and employment. It also, however, was accompanied by a rise in prices and a decrease in the wage of labourers.

These and other results from IDMC's research into the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods, housing, security, education and health of IDPs and their host communities were published in three case studies in October 2021. By providing research and evidence on the specific impacts and needs of affected communities in Nigeria, Somalia and Ethiopia, IDMC aims to inform improved interventions and resources to achieve durable solutions for all.



05

Bridging knowledge gaps on IDPs with disabilities to foster more inclusive planning and response

While the impacts of conflict and disaster displacement are devastating for everyone, people with disabilities tend to be disproportionately affected. Despite significant knowledge gaps, the evidence available suggests that people with disabilities are too often excluded from early-warning systems and evacuation processes, and many lack access to assistive devices, which may prevent them from fleeing in a safe and timely manner. Those who do manage to escape face many challenges during their displacement yet are often excluded from support.

For example, in an assessment after Cyclone Amphan struck Bangladesh in May 2020, 71 per cent of people who reported difficulties or lack of hearing said early warning systems were not accessible, while 90 per cent of people with difficulties or an inability to walk or climb stairs said evacuation centres were inaccessible. In Japan, after the *Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami of 2011*, research found that people with physical, mental or intellectual disabilities were twice as likely to die from the disaster than the general population. For people with disabilities who managed to reach evacuation centres, inaccessible facilities and a lack of information and medication meant their needs were often unmet.

Similarly, IDPs with disabilities who flee conflict and violence face overlapping challenges. Many are at greater risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion, and the exposure to traumatic events during conflict can give rise to new physical and psychological disabilities among IDPs and exacerbating pre-existing disabilities. In research conducted in Nigeria, IDMC recorded the story of a young woman with mobility difficulties in Borno State, Nigeria, whose community was attacked by Boko Haram. As her family attempted to flee, the young woman's two brothers were killed by insurgents as they attempted to carry her. While her life was spared, she was left traumatised by the devastating experience.

While these examples are alarming, in displacement settings across the globe the needs of people with disabilities are still largely overlooked, often with severe consequences. The scarcity of data disaggregated by disability-status makes it difficult to ascertain how many IDPs are living with disabilities and where they are located. Stigmatisation, accessibility issues and overly narrow definitions can render IDPs with disabilities even more invisible during data collection. Better data on IDPs with disabilities is crucial to informing targeted and inclusive interventions.

IDMC is committed to bridging this knowledge gap by generating new evidence on the prevalence of disabilities amongst IDP populations, their diverse needs during displacement, and the intersecting barriers they face in achieving durable solutions. In 2021, IDMC published a briefing paper on [disability, disasters and displacement](#), and analysed the [impacts of displacement on people with disabilities in Europe and Central Asia](#). We have also collected primary data on the impacts of displacements on IDPs with disabilities in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia, and are conducting similar assessments in Latin America and the Asia Pacific region.

Two girls heading home from school pass buildings destroyed by ongoing conflict in Idlib, Syria, November 2021. © Ali Haj Suleiman/ UNOCHA



A pastoralist in Somalia walks his herd of goats to a climate resilient borehole constructed in his community by UNICEF, March 2022.

© Mulugaeta Ayene/UNICEF

06

Identifying solutions to internal displacement linked to the slow-onset effects of climate change

The slow-onset effects of climate change are being felt around the world. Desertification, glacial retreat, increasing temperatures, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, salinization and sea level rise are rendering areas uninhabitable and forcing people to flee their homes.

In 2021, IDMC published a [framework](#) to categorise and analyse displacement events linked to climate change and identify options to prevent and respond to them. We also conducted case studies in Somalia and Kenya to investigate different initiatives being implemented in communities impacted by climate change. Interviews were conducted with farmers, livestock owners, business owners and community leaders to assess the extent of displacement and impact of the intervention on displacement risk. The case studies were included in our [Global Repository of Good Practices](#), a platform launched in 2022 to support better solutions for IDPs. By identifying solutions from around the world, we aim to provide examples that can be adapted to similar displacement cases.

07

Recommendations for addressing displacement in key countries in Africa and the Middle East

As part of its efforts to galvanise action to prevent, address and resolve internal displacement, IDMC worked with in-country stakeholders in [Ethiopia](#), [South Sudan](#), [Somalia](#) and [Afghanistan](#) to develop joint recommendations for addressing key challenges, building on previous research conducted by IDMC in these countries.

Consultations were held in each country with representatives from local government, UN agencies, and global and local NGOs. In Ethiopia and Somalia, stakeholders identified the need to go beyond humanitarian interventions and invest in durable solutions, for instance through the development of livelihood opportunities, improvements to tenure security, land and water management and access to services in host areas. In South Sudan, the need to ensure housing, land and property rights to achieve durable solutions was highlighted, while in Afghanistan the need to both prevent premature returns and support host communities with the local integration of displaced people were identified as key recommendations. All the consultations also identified the need for more data and research on internal displacement in each country.

IDMC published the recommendations and distributed them widely across government, humanitarian and development actors in these focal countries to support their uptake and adoption. Based on these recommendations, IDMC completed further studies and surveys on the impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia and Somalia and is working to contribute to other identified needs.





An Embera indigenous woman wearing traditional clothing in Puesto Indio, Colombia. Her community moved to Puesto Indio after being victims of forced displacement by different armed groups. © NRC

Increasing understanding of the experiences and needs of indigenous groups at risk of displacement

Indigenous peoples make up 6.2 per cent of the world's population but account for 15 per cent of its poorest people and almost 19 per cent of the extreme poor. Their poverty is exacerbated by economic or political structures that often marginalise them and discriminate against them. Many also depend on ecosystems that are particularly susceptible to the effects of a changing climate and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and cyclones. All of these factors make them more vulnerable to the risk of displacement amid conflict and violence, disasters and development projects.

When indigenous people are displaced to areas with different environmental conditions, they may lose their livelihoods, traditional knowledge, the spiritual connection they have with the land, and their languages and cultures. The change in environment is often significant, particularly when indigenous communities leave rural homes for the cities.

Indigenous communities are not only among the most affected by displacement, but they can also play an active role in prevention, forecasting, and response. Their ancestral knowledge and in-depth understanding of their environment have long helped them prepare for and prevent disasters. For example, after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, research found that the Moken communities of Surin island in Thailand, the Simeulueans in Indonesia, and many indigenous communities on Andaman and Nicobar Islands, successfully predicted the tsunami and employed their traditional strategies to effectively cope with its impacts.

As part of our research on the differentiated impacts of displacement on vulnerable groups of people, IDMC has been investigating the many ways in which displacement disrupts the lives of indigenous people, creates new or heightened needs and threats, and adds to pre-existing vulnerabilities. Knowledge on this issue increases each year, but more research and better data are needed to give policymakers and aid providers the information they need to better prevent, plan for and respond to the unique risks, challenges and impacts indigenous people face in displacement.

In August 2021, IDMC published a [briefing paper](#) that intended to improve understanding of the different experiences and needs of indigenous groups at risk of displacement from conflict and violence, disasters and climate change, and development projects. The paper also explores ways in which these communities can achieve durable solutions and issues a call for better data to foster more inclusive responses.



09

Assessing the conditions in which displaced people live in countries affected by conflict and violence

With the Covid-19 pandemic taking a heavy toll on public health, human security and economic stability, IDMC also recorded a heightened level of displacement severity in different countries and contexts around the world. With the number of IDPs reaching an all-time high in 2020, displacement severity also worsened across all dimensions examined, but particularly livelihoods. This was unsurprising given the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated movement restrictions, which have limited IDPs' ability to engage in gainful employment. Loss of income also exposed many IDPs to the risk of eviction.

These and other results were analysed in IDMC's annual [Severity of Internal Displacement Report](#) published in November 2021. The report assessed the living conditions of IDPs in 45 countries affected by conflict and violence, highlighting key threats to IDPs' safety and well-being and calling attention to situations of particular concern. With this report, IDMC aims to provide high-quality data to support the decision-making and investments of governments, humanitarian organisations and other key stakeholders responding situations of displacement.

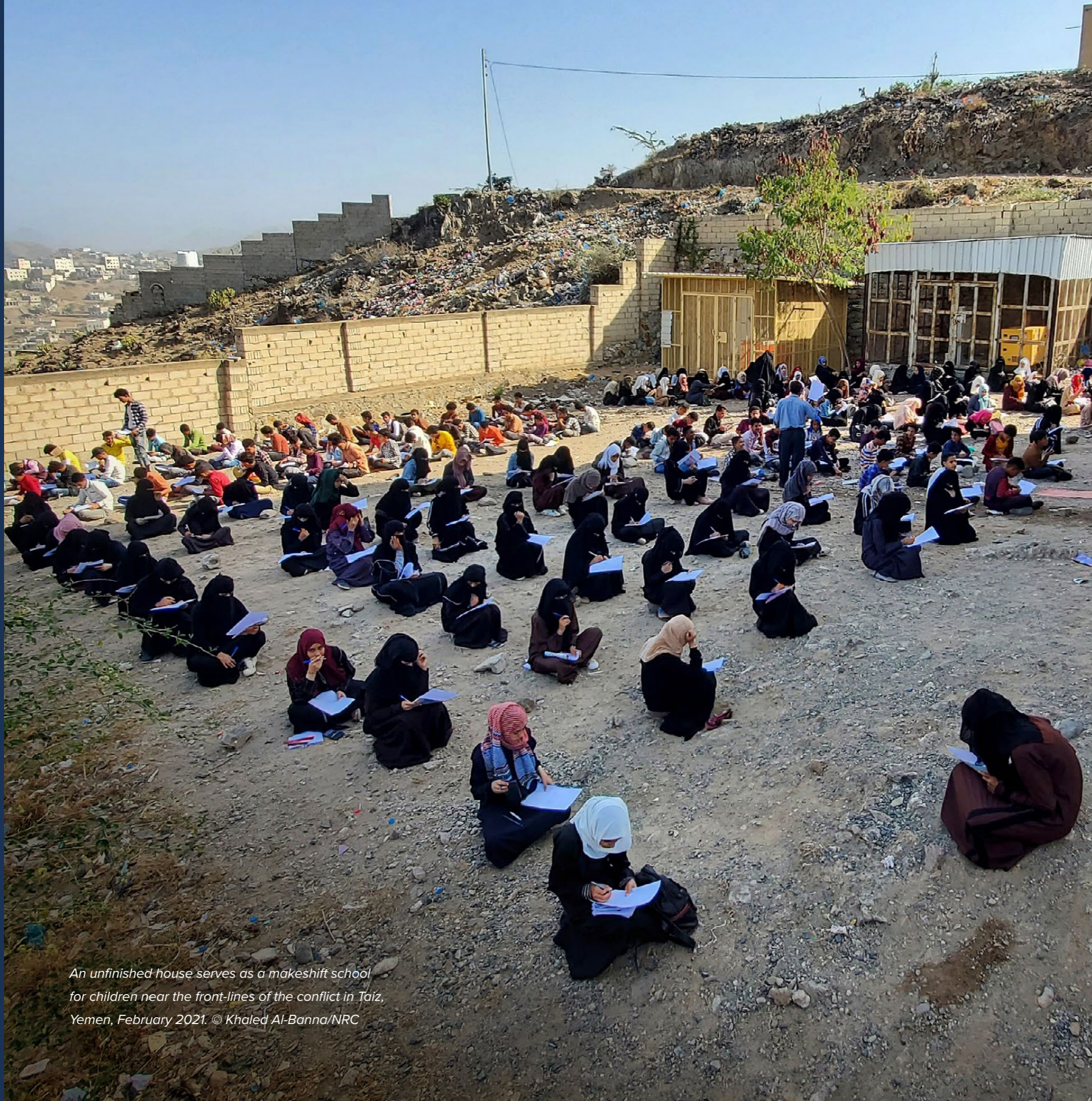
10

Measuring the progress made by governments to resolve internal displacement in their countries

Internal displacement is a complex phenomenon that cannot be measured with numbers of IDPs alone. To help complement its global figures on conflict and disaster displacement, IDMC developed a new tool to measure progress made by governments to address internal displacement in their countries. The [Internal Displacement Index \(IDI\)](#)—the first and only tool available to comprehensively measure progress in addressing internal displacement—combines information on its impacts, the context in which it happens and governments' efforts to resolve it. Together, these indicators give a value that helps to identify severe cases and gauge progress.

IDMC published its most recent iteration of the IDI in December 2021, which revealed that while moderate progress has been recorded in some areas, significant progress is still to be made. Europe and Central Asia had the best results, followed by the Americas, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa regions, which together were home to more than 27 million IDPs as of the end of 2020, had results below the global average.

The IDI is intended to support governments and other key stakeholders in monitoring progress made on internal displacement over time. This top-level assessment can be complemented with more in-depth, country-specific analyses, and be adapted into national progress monitoring tools.



An unfinished house serves as a makeshift school for children near the front-lines of the conflict in Taiz, Yemen, February 2021. © Khaled Al-Banna/NRC

GLOBAL INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DATABASE

Database Displacement Data Methodology

2021 Internal Displacement

CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE DATA DISASTER DATA



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

Internal Displacements ⓘ in 2021

38m

Total

14.4m Conflict and violence
In 48 countries and territories

23.7m Disasters
In 137 countries and territories

Total Number of IDPs ⓘ as of the end of 2021

59.1m

Total

53.2m Conflict and violence
In 59 countries and territories

5.9m Disasters
In 86 countries and territories

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Displacement data for Burkina Faso recorded in IDMC's Global Internal Displacement Database.

11

Enhancing IDMC's main platform for sharing data and analysis on internal displacement

The [Global Internal Displacement Database \(GIDD\)](#) is IDMC's main channel for sharing our data and analysis on internal displacement with policymakers, humanitarian and development actors, NGOs, researchers, journalists and the general public. The GIDD is an interactive platform that enables users to explore, filter and export our data and produce graphs and tables in several formats. To accompany the release of GRID 2021, IDMC made more enhancements and added new interactive features to the GIDD, allowing users to view published figures from past GRIDs and search and filter data by year, region, country, and driver (conflict and violence, or disasters). IDMC is continuously making enhancement to the GIDD based on user feedback to ensure that our sought-after data, research and evidence on internal displacement is easily accessible and understandable.

12

Convening roundtables to help harmonise internal displacement data collection and analysis

In IDMC's role as a curator, analyst and publisher of information on internal displacement, we rely on data collected by a broad network of partners around the world. As monitoring and reporting methodologies and metrics can differ across our range of partners, it is essential that this data is harmonised to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are accounted for.

To achieve this, IDMC convenes data roundtables and workshops at both the global and national levels to work towards enhanced harmonisation and interoperability of internal displacement data. In 2021, IDMC convened several roundtables with key data partners at the global level—including United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs—on topics including capturing data on IDP returns, local integration and resettlement, as well as increasing the collection of disaggregated data.

At the country-level, IDMC also provided tailored support to humanitarian actors to improve displacement data collection and analysis. In Somalia, for example, IDMC played a pivotal role in enhancing coordination amongst the many displacement data providers and harmonizing data collection, leading to a three-year roadmap to monitor and analyse internal displacement on a regular basis and enhance the usefulness and complementarity of data collected.

In the coming years, IDMC will continue to work closely with humanitarian and government actors in key countries to establish more effective data collection, monitoring and reporting systems, while also enhancing coordination amongst displacement data providers.

Raising awareness on the issue of internal displacement and galvanising global action

As one of the key pillars of its organisational strategy, IDMC continued to focus on galvanising political engagement and global public awareness on the issue of internal displacement. This included the organisation of events to help disseminate our research, data and analysis on internal displacement, including online events to launch the [MENA report](#) in February 2021 and [GRID report](#) in May 2021. The convening of online events maximised our reach by enabling people from across the world to participate, leading to greater awareness of IDMC's data and evidence and engagement with our products. For instance, the virtual launch of GRID 2021 was attended by over 500 participants, a considerable increase in comparison with attendance at our traditional launch events held in Geneva.

IDMC experts also continued to raise the profile and visibility of the issue of internal displacement by participating in over 50 national, regional and global forums in 2021. This included the participation of IDMC's Director in the Expert Advisory Group of the United Nation's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (HLP), where she supported the panel's work with relevant research, data, and evidence and contributed to the [HLP's report](#) published in October 2021. IDMC also committed to carrying forward the recommendations contained in the HLP report, and released a [paper](#) with its reflections on the key takeaways and priority areas for action.

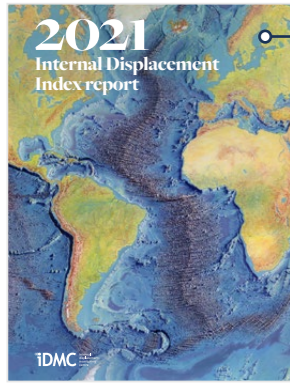
Additionally, IDMC shared its data, research and good practices through bilateral meetings and dialogues with key humanitarian stakeholders and countries impacted by internal displacement. This included the organisation of the 7th session of our "Displacement Dialogues" in November 2021, which focused on the recommendations made in the UN HLP's report on internal displacement. IDMC's "Displacement Dialogues" provide a platform for frank and constructive exchanges and an opportunity to identify common challenges and concerns amongst countries affected by internal displacement.

To maximise the dissemination of our data and evidence, IDMC continued developing its communication strategy and making improvements to its [website](#)—the main channel for communicating and sharing our data—which received over 652,000 page views in 2021. We also published 16 new digital products throughout the year, including [animations](#), [explainer videos](#), [web features](#), among others, to present complex data in a simpler manner and reach a broader audience.

IDMC's efforts were also directed at increasing the visibility of the issue and generating more public interest through active media engagement. In 2021, IDMC's data and evidence was cited more than 3,200 times by national and international print, broadcast and online media outlets, a 25 percent increase from the previous year. Of particular note was IDMC's [article on the human cost of displacement in a changing climate](#), written in collaboration with partners, which was published in leading research publication *Science*.

A group of young boys in Hilmand province, Afghanistan, September 2021. © Pierre Peron/UNOCHA





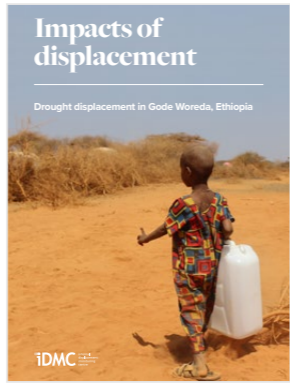
“The IDI facilitates the monitoring of progress by governments, development agencies, aid providers, academics and other stakeholders.”

Click on report to view English version or download in [French](#) or [Spanish](#).

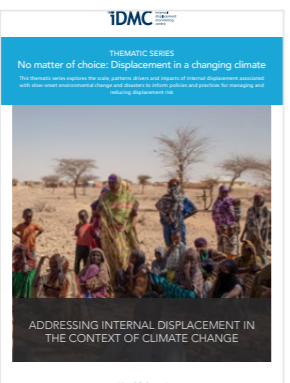


“A range of social and economic drivers must be addressed in the face of ever more powerful storms and devastating floods.”

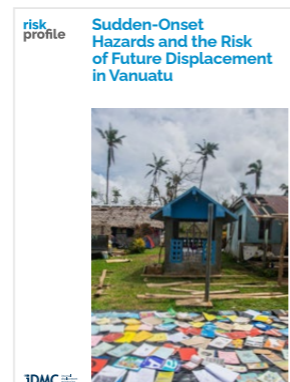
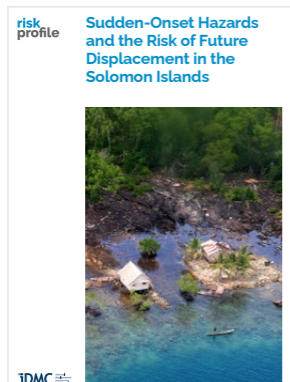
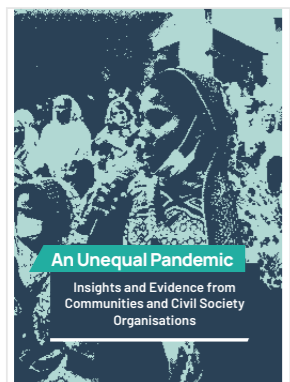
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“There is a need in Ethiopia for improved understanding of how displacement occurs as a result of droughts, the risks of future displacement and the impacts on affected people, the region and the country.”

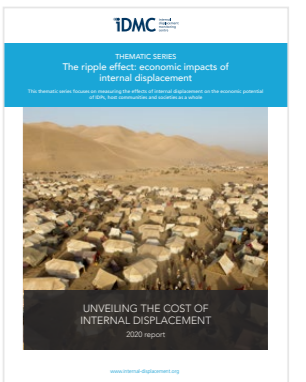
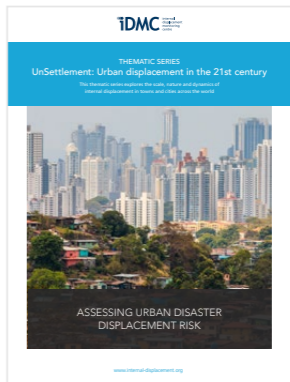
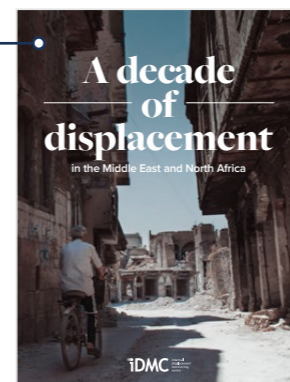


“Conflicts, development projects, urbanization, land rights violations, disasters and climate change, can force indigenous communities from areas where they have habitually lived.”



“The Middle East and North Africa report, the first of its kind, delves into the scale, drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement in the region.”

Click on report to view English version or download in [Arabic](#).



Expert Blogs

<p>Uprooted and overlooked: Why people with disabilities fleeing conflict and violence are among those most at risk</p> <p>December 2021</p>	<p>Taiwan's displacement risk from drought</p> <p>October 2021</p>	<p>5 key findings on internal displacement and mental health</p> <p>October 2021</p>	<p>“A study in Colombia found that displaced teenagers were four and a half times as likely to have attempted suicide and six times as likely to have post-traumatic stress disorder.”</p>
<p>Post-coup displacement in Myanmar: What we know and what we don't</p> <p>September 2021</p>	<p>“Of the ten countries in the world with the highest number of internally displaced people, homosexuality is punishable by imprisonment or a possible death penalty in eight of them.”</p>	<p>Hidden Pride: The challenges faced by LGBTIQ IDPs</p> <p>June 2021</p>	<p>Drought, displacement and disabilities: The challenges facing IDPs with disabilities in Ethiopia and ways forward for more inclusive action</p> <p>June 2021</p>
<p>“Vietnam has been working to strengthen disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation since the 1990s, developing key policies and integrating evacuation and relocation in their response strategies.”</p>	<p>Vietnam is a role model for responding to climate displacement, but there are still lessons to be learned</p> <p>June 2021</p>	<p>Exploring machine learning workflows to filter out internal displacement events on Twitter</p> <p>June 2021</p>	<p>Lessons learned: Using self-reliance as a bridge to close the transition gap</p> <p>March 2021</p>
<p>New survey shows how Covid-19 exacerbates the critical needs of Yemen's IDPs</p> <p>February 2021</p>	<p>Displacement severity on the rise after a challenging year</p> <p>January 2021</p>	<p>“Overall, the average displacement severity score across all situations examined has deteriorated from 1.23 to 1.26 since our first assessment last year.”</p>	<p>Why we should all celebrate the publication of the international recommendations on IDP statistics</p> <p>January 2021</p>



A mother of six whose family experienced repeated displacement from both conflict and flooding stands amidst shelters in Muna camp, Maiduguri, Nigeria, August 2021. © Damilola Onafuwa/UNOCHA

Our Donors



United States Agency for International Development



Long-standing support from the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) has enabled IDMC to advance on our mission to inform humanitarian and policy decisions intended to reduce the risk of internal displacement and improve the lives of IDPs worldwide. USAID/BHA is also supporting our efforts to improve national and global planning and response to internal displacement through comprehensive progress monitoring, including the publication of our annual severity assessment reports which analyse the living conditions of IDPs affected by conflict and violence and the Internal Displacement Index that monitors progress made by key countries.

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 54 policy and humanitarian forums and events. In 2021, 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



The European Union's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) has partnered with IDMC on a three-year project in the Pacific region being implemented 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 generate new evidence to help governments better understand, plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement. IDMC is also implementing projects with the European Union's Horizon 2020 Programme to analyse the links between climate change and internal displacement and the 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



The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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. In 2021, 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 has also enabled 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



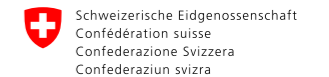
Core support from the Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs helped IDMC advance on its research work to investigate the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement across different country situations, contexts and scenarios around the world. In 2021, this included research studies on the impact of displacement on indigenous communities and other vulnerable populations, as well as new evidence and analysis on how men, women and children with disabilities are disproportionately affected in internal displacement situations.

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



IDMC is partnering with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development on a project in the Central Sahel region of Africa that aims to provide tailored support to government actors in the use of data and evidence for the design of effective policies, operational plans and responses to internal displacement.

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs



With support from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, IDMC produced data and analysis on the economic impacts of internal displacement in Somalia, Ethiopia and Nigeria, sharing these results with government actors and their partners to guide more effective interventions for IDPs, and host communities.

Danish Refugee Council



Working 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 data and analysis to help communities in these countries better prepare and cope with slow onset disasters.

Robert Bosch Foundation



In partnership with the Robert Bosch Foundation, IDMC is collecting, evaluating and sharing best practices to displacement linked with climate change. Working with national stakeholders in Kenya and Somalia, we are completing studies on promising practices and policies that have been applied in these countries, and providing recommendations to help local communities, national governments and humanitarian actors better prepare for climate displacement risk.

United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office



Together with the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, is implementing a research project to better understand how internal displacement affects children's access to quality education. The goal of the project is to produce better information on the specific needs of internally displaced children to tailor more effective interventions.

Financial Statement

Contributions to IDMC 2021 with 2020 comparative figures

Donors' contributions	2021 (in USD)	2020 (in USD)	% of 2021 funding
International Organization for Migration	0	75,000	0%
Robert Bosch Foundation	91,026	0	1%
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (a)	2,034,394	1,495,556	34%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	670,153	626,220	12%
Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (b)	227,042	633,176	4%
German Federal Foreign Office	976,619	561,452	17%
European Commission's Horizon 2020 Programme	74,665	0	1%
Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency	674,758	599,995	12%
Liechtenstein Ministry of Foreign Affairs	109,745	105,716	2%
European Commission Migration Governance and Asylum Crises (MAGYC EU)	2,370	106,778	.5%
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	256,666	48,326	4%
European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (EU/INTPA)	509,328	599,808	9%
Asian Development Bank	137,683	92,347	2%
Danish Refugee Council	28,494	56,781	1%
Other Income (NRC own funds)	25,961	186,793	.5%
Total contributions	5,818,902	5,187,948	100%

Notes to 2021 IDMC Contributions:

- Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued.
- Contributions received during 2021 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31, 2021.

(a) USD 1,609,774.67 was recognised as income in 2021 from BHA core funding and USD 423,122.75 from BHA Progress Monitoring project.

(b) USD 111,764.14 was recongized as income for CHFY2008 project funded by DFAT and USD 115,227.31 as contribution to IDMC core budget from DFAT (CHFY2107), the balances from both projects are carried over to 2022.


 Alexandra Bilak
 Director of IDMC

Geneva, 08 April 2022

IDMC's expenditure 2021 with 2020 comparative figures

Expenditure by department	2021 (in USD)	2020 (in USD)
Data and Analysis		
Staff costs	1,319,199.56	1,278,574.17
Programme costs	714,687.95	390,980.33
Total	2,033,887.51	1,669,554.50
Policy and research		
Staff costs	789,518.25	930,388.73
Programme costs	422,578.41	188,460.99
Total	1,212,096.66	1,118,849.72
Communications and External Relations		
Staff costs	871,751.33	832,862.96
Publications, website, media	246,401.42	165,726.13
Total	1,118,152.75	998,589.09
Director's Office and Support		
Staff costs	947,643.21	1,040,143.16
Director's office cost	63,213.99	111,457.02
Office running cost/administration	443,908.10	248,467.04
Total	1,454,765.30	1,400,067.22
Total expenditure	5,818,902.22	5,187,060.53

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, 08 April 2022

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 2021 - 31. December 2021, comprising a statement of expenditures showing total expenditures of USD 5 818 902,22, 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 2021 - 31. December 2021, 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.



The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

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+41 22 552 3600 | info@idmc.ch



[internal-displacement.org](https://www.internal-displacement.org)



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