



This report presents the second iteration of the Internal Displacement Index (IDI). It applies to 46 countries a methodology that was developed by IDMC through broad consultation with technical experts and published in March 2019.⁴⁵⁴

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

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

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

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

Selection of indicators

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

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

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

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

Impact indicators

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

Scale of displacement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Severity

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

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

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

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



Economic impact

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

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

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

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

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

Country's value – 15

0 – 15

**= Economic impacts
indicator**

Context indicators

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

Environmental sustainability

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

Socioeconomic development

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

Security and political stability

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

Policies and capacities

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

Data on internal displacement

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

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

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

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

National policies

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

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

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



Implementation capacity

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

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

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

Computing the Internal Displacement Index

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

Impact index

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

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

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

Context index

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

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

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

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

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

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

$(\text{Environmental Performance Index} + \text{Human Development Index} + \text{Political Stability and Absence of Violence index}) / 3 = \text{Context index}$

Policies and capacities index

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

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

$(\text{Data value} + \text{Policy value} + \text{Implementation value}) / 3 = \text{Policies \& capacities index}$

Aggregating policies and capacities, context and impact indices

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

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

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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