

ANNUAL REPORT 2019





A family in the Mosul district of Iraq live in a basement room of a building damaged during military operations to retake the city from the Islamic State Group. More than 300,000 residents of Mosul district are still displaced with no homes to go back to, two years since the end of the military operations. © NRC/Tom Peyre-Costa, July 2019

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

2019 was another year in which tens of millions of people were forced from their homes and displaced within their own countries.

They fled conflict and violence in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, Yemen, and in the eight-year tragedy that continues to unfold in Syria. They fled flooding in the Philippines, India and Bangladesh, drought in Afghanistan, the Sahel and Horn of Africa, wildfires in the Americas and the devastation of Cyclone Idai in Mozambique.

I saw this vulnerability up close several times this year—and with it, great courage and resilience. In November 2019, I visited northeast Nigeria and talked to some of the two million internally displaced people (IDPs) in Borno State who have been driven from their homes by Boko Haram. One woman I spoke with told me of the trauma she and her family had experienced while fleeing for their lives.

“When we escaped, we ran, without taking our belongings,” a woman told me. “Some of us ran barefoot. Some women lost their children—they have seen a lot.”

Internal displacement is one of the biggest and most overlooked challenges of our time. Yet it’s the centrepiece of almost every other challenge the world faces today—from conflict and income inequality, to climate change, disaster risk and urban growth.

That’s why, in the coming years the world must focus more attention on finding solutions for its millions of internally displaced people. Solutions in the form of better data, so that we can grasp the full extent of this challenge. We need stronger laws, more coherent policies, investment in preventing conflicts and reducing the risk of disasters. Above all, we need protection and assistance for the millions of vulnerable women, men and children, who deserve a brighter future.

The good news is that these solutions do exist. In October 2019, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) brought together more than 200 representatives from government, UN agencies, civil society and academia to showcase and discuss promising approaches at the national and local level to reduce and end internal displacement.

Through the development and use of innovative data collection tools and approaches, IDMC also continues to fill data gaps and paint a more comprehensive picture of internal displacement. In 2019, this included new methodologies for tracking drought displacement and cross-border movements, future flood displacement risk and movement patterns after extreme weather events.

IDMC also carried out primary research in 15 countries and published 27 new pieces of work to help point governments towards solutions. We broke new ground in researching the impacts of displacement on children, and the impacts of internal displacement on economic growth, both globally and in Africa.

Working with our partners, we will continue to compile, document and make these solutions available. We’ll share them through our participation in the new UN High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. And we will demonstrate how they can be implemented, and how they can become an integral part of the global sustainable development agenda that we should all be working towards for 2030.

IDMC will continue to provide unique evidence of how internal displacement has a social, economic, environmental, and ultimately, a political cost. We will show, with evidence, what is needed to effect real political change on internal displacement, from the local to the global and involving governments, UN agencies, civil society, and internally displaced people themselves.

The goal is to create a world in which fewer people become displaced and those who do find rapid and lasting solutions. With the support of our donors and partners, it is possible to achieve this goal and make real and enduring change in the decade ahead.

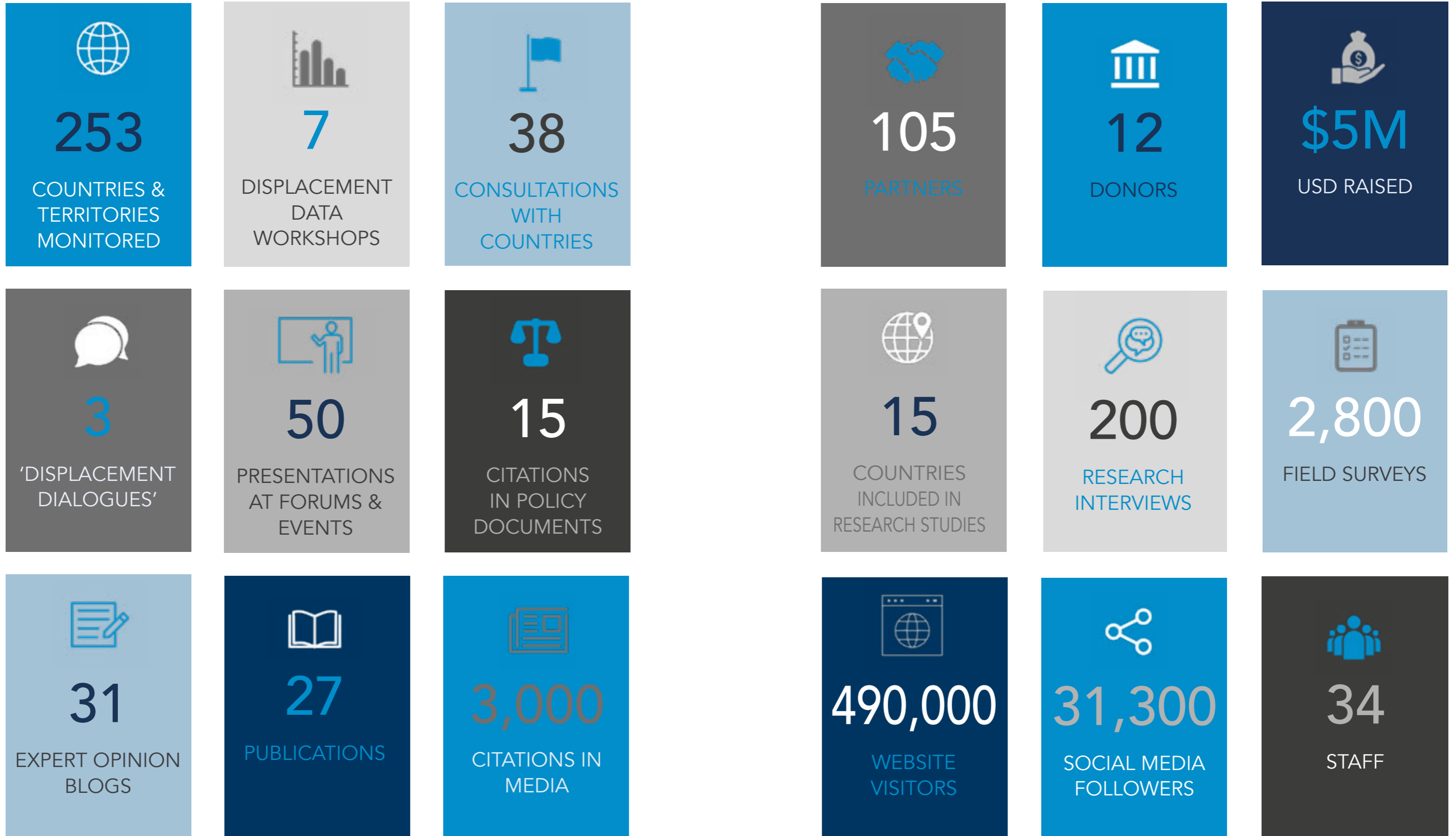
Thank you for supporting IDMC’s work over the years. None of our achievements in 2019 would have been possible without your generous and loyal support.

Alexandra Bilak
Alexandra Bilak
IDMC Director



IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak (second from right) meets with government representatives in Azerbaijan during the 5th World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue. © IDMC, May 2019

IDMC: 2019 IN NUMBERS



TOP STORIES OF 2019



A destroyed fire truck sits amid debris in Abaco, Bahamas, after the Category-5 Hurricane Dorian struck Abaco and Grand Bahama Islands in September 2019. More than 9,000 people were displaced in the Bahamas in the wake of Hurricane Dorian, which left entire communities devastated. © UNICEF/Urdaneta, December 2019

01

GRID 2019: MORE PEOPLE INTERNALLY
DISPLACED THAN EVER BEFORE

IDMC's annual flagship publication—the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)—was published in May 2019, presenting the most up-to-date verified evidence and analysis on internal displacement worldwide and examining key displacement situations affecting different countries and regions.

Findings revealed an estimated 28 million new displacements associated with conflict and disasters across 148 countries and territories in 2018. Ongoing conflict in the DRC and Syria, and a rise in intercommunal tensions in Ethiopia, Cameroon and Nigeria, was cited as triggering most of the 10.8 million new displacements linked to conflict and violence. Extreme weather events were responsible for the majority of the 17.2 million new displacements associated with disasters in 2018, with tropical cyclones and monsoon floods causing mass displacement in countries including India, China and the Philippines.

The report also estimated a total of 41.3 million people were living in internal displacement at the end of 2018, the highest figure ever recorded and two-thirds more than the global number of refugees. This included people trapped in cyclical and protracted displacement situations for years or even decades.

GRID 2019 also shone a spotlight on the issue of urban displacement, analysing the humanitarian and development challenges—as well as opportunities—presented by displacement to, within and from towns and cities. The report explored the scale, nature and dynamics of urban displacement across the world and presented examples of how local governments and communities are addressing the issue in cities like Medellín and Mosul.

The report was launched with an event at the UN's Palais des Nations in Geneva, including a panel discussion on the impacts, challenges and potential solutions for internal displacement, particularly in urban settings. Moderated by IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak, the panel included representatives from municipal authorities, UN Habitat and civil society.

In 2019, IDMC also organised the first-ever regional launches of the GRID in Mexico City and Doha, Qatar, to further disseminate the findings of the report. The GRID was also translated for the first time into French, Spanish and Arabic.

GRID 2019 drew wide media coverage, with 615 mentions in international print, broadcast and online media, including The Economist, BBC Afrique, CNBC, China Global TV Network and a feature-length programme on Al Jazeera's Inside Story.



Two children walk through bombed buildings in Old Town, Benghazi, Libya. The 2019 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) had a thematic focus on urban displacement, highlighting the situations of IDPs living in cities like Benghazi who have been driven from their homes by conflict and insecurity. © UNOCHA/Giles Clarke, January 2019



A widowed mother of five prepares food in front of her shelter at an IDP site in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the family fled after attackers burned down their village. The mother works as a day laborer to pay private school fees for her children. "My hope is that the investment into their education will pay off one day," she said.
© UNOCHA/Ivo Brandau, October 2019

02

ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

As the number of IDPs in the world continues to rise each year, with many people remaining in situations of displacement for long periods of time, the quest for solutions and robust data to inform them is ever more pressing.

Therefore, IDMC focused its second annual conference on internal displacement held in October 2019 on the topic of solutions. The conference brought together 21 speakers and panellists and 200 participants from the sectors of development, disaster risk management, humanitarian action and peace-building to discuss collaborative steps and tools that could be used to help the millions of IDPs worldwide.

Panellists presented examples of promising approaches, from national solutions to sustainable development in the countries of Georgia and Colombia, to local solutions for internal displacement in countries such as Lebanon and Nigeria. The conference also highlighted innovative approaches for collecting data on IDPs and improving understanding of displacement crises, ways to account for and support children living in internal displacement, and initiatives that connect local and national efforts to reduce and end displacement.

IDMC will continue to host the conference on an annual basis to galvanise international engagement towards increased prevention, protection and durable solutions for IDPs.

03

UN ESTABLISHES HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

In October 2019, UN Secretary-General António Guterres announced the creation of a High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, the first ever high-level panel established by the UN to address this global challenge. The panel was established after a global request from nearly 60 governments calling for a consistent and collective vision for addressing the long-term needs of IDPs and the communities that host them. IDMC's Director Alexandra Bilak was invited to serve on a four-member Expert Advisory Group to help guide the panel as it is tasked with finding concrete solutions to and raising global awareness of internal displacement.



A representative from the government of Niger speaks at a drought displacement data workshop organized by IDMC in Niamey, Niger. The workshop brought together different data collection actors in the country to map out the various data collection initiatives in the country and identify methods to fill data gaps for IDPs. © IDMC, September 2019

04

ENGAGING WITH COUNTRIES IMPACTED BY INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Listening to the perspectives of countries affected by large-scale internal displacement and putting them at the centre of every conversation on the issue is one of IDMC's core principles and a critical aspect of our work. We regularly engage in open and respectful dialogue with governments from all over the world, encouraging countries to make internal displacement both a humanitarian and development priority. IDMC also creates opportunities for countries to share experiences and showcase solutions through the convening of *Displacement Dialogues*. We convened three *Displacement Dialogues* in Geneva over the course of the year, with Ambassador-level representation from the following 15 countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Somalia and Ukraine. The dialogues are invitation-only and held under Chatham House rules, which encourages open discussions and facilitates information sharing amongst countries.

05

WORKSHOPS HELP BUILD CAPACITY OF LOCAL DATA COLLECTION PARTNERS

Providing guidance, expertise and capacity-building on data collection is an important component of IDMC's efforts to fill existing data and knowledge gaps on internal displacement. We convene data collection agencies both globally and at the country-level in our priority countries to map out data collection that is happening, build synergies and collaboration, and identify methods to fill ongoing data gaps.

In 2019, IDMC organised seven displacement data workshops in Geneva, DRC, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan. The workshops brought together various data collection actors present in these countries, including government agencies, UN partners and regional and local NGOs. In some of these countries, this was the first time that all the agencies and organisations working on displacement issues had ever come together.

During these workshops, we were able to map available displacement data in the countries, identify displacement data gaps and work towards agreements on common frameworks for monitoring displacement. These workshops also helped us establish a better understanding of the displacement data network in the target countries and improve coordination and harmonisation amongst stakeholders.



A mosque sits damaged in ocean water one year after the Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia. IDMC is using innovative data collection tools and methodologies to collect more accurate and reliable data on disaster displacements to help inform humanitarian and disaster risk reduction programmes and policies. © UNOCHA/Asia-Pacific, September 2019

06

NEW TOOLS HELP IMPROVE COVERAGE OF DISPLACEMENT EVENTS

IDMC's coverage of new displacement situations has grown significantly over the past year, as we employ new and innovative tools and approaches to capture more information on internal displacement and increase the number of displacement events for which IDMC has data on. As a result, the amount of information in our Global Internal Displacement Database has increased by 274% since 2016.

Not only has the number of incidents of displacement in our database risen, but also the number of records for many events. As the range of sources has increased, so has our ability to triangulate and validate data on new displacements and people living in displacement, allowing for more accurate and reliable data on internal displacement to help inform humanitarian and development policies and programming.

07

USING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA TO TRACK DISPLACEMENT FROM DISASTERS

Every year, disasters displace millions of people from their homes. However, there is a lack of accurate data to quantify the proportion of people who have been displaced, as well as where these populations end up after a crisis.

IDMC has been working with Facebook as part of its Data for Good initiative to produce improved displacement data and maps to better track how many people are uprooted by disaster events, for how long and where they go. The platform has been able to determine estimates of the number of IDPs after disaster events using privacy-protected aggregated and anonymous data from Facebook users who have enabled location history on their devices. Some displacement data can be disaggregated by gender, providing valuable insight into how disasters affect men and women differently.

We have also been working to support the development of questionnaires with Facebook to survey users about their displacement experience. In December 2019, a survey was launched aimed at understanding and validating the movements and decisions taken by Facebook users displaced as a consequence of Typhoon Hagibis, the strongest typhoon to strike mainland Japan in decades.

08

FIRST OF ITS KIND STUDY ESTIMATES FUTURE FLOOD DISPLACEMENT RISK

In 2019, there were more than 10 million new displacements in the world due to flooding. Cyclone Fani drove 4.5 million from their homes in India and Bangladesh and widespread flooding in Africa resulted in two million new displacements. Floods also triggered the majority of the 1.5 million disaster displacements recorded in the Americas in 2019, as rivers burst their banks and whole communities were forced to flee.

The impact of floods on people, nature, economies and livelihoods can be devastating, and displacements associated with flooding are only expected to increase in the future as the impacts of climate change becomes more severe. In new analysis published in December 2019, IDMC estimated that—in a best-case scenario—the risk of displacement associated with floods could at least double, to around 20 million people by 2099. In a worst-case scenario, up to 50 million people per year could be at risk of displacement triggered by floods by the end of the century.

The report also demonstrated how the impacts of climate change and rising global temperatures will increase both the frequency and intensity of floods. Low income and developing countries will be disproportionately affected; countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, Oceania and Latin America are considered to be the most vulnerable and have the highest concentration of people exposed to floods. These regions are also expected to have the highest rate of population growth and urbanisation this century.

IDMC undertook this analysis in partnership with leading experts from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The extent of future flooding was estimated by transforming future precipitation from global climate models into estimated flood depth using hydrological models.

A family walks up a road during heavy rain and floods in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Each year, thousands of families living in the Rohingya refugee camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar are at risk of being displaced from flooding and landslides caused by heavy rainfall.
© UNICEF/Urdaneta, June 2018

09

DROUGHT LEADS TO LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS AND DISPLACEMENT IN AFRICA

The Horn of Africa and Sahel are two of the regions in the world most impacted by climate change, with an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts causing desertification, crop failure, livestock death and displacement.

As part of research conducted by IDMC in Ethiopia, Somalia and Niger, we spoke with Mohammed, a pastoralist living in an IDP camp with his wife and children in the Somali region of Ethiopia. The family was forced to leave their home in search of food and water after drought killed their livestock. "We don't have livestock now and we don't need to move. For us, the animals are more than animals; we moved because of them. Our livestock is our livelihood; our life," Mohammed said.

Mohammed's story is shared by many families throughout the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions, as environmental degradation and drought are severely impacting rural livelihoods. As part of its research, IDMC interviewed pastoralists who rely on livestock to make a living, moving around to find grazing land and water. When drought led to significant loss of livestock, the pastoralists were forced to abandon their homes and way of living altogether. Since they lost their animals in the droughts, respondents said they had no reason to return.

Research participants agreed that livelihood resilience is a path to durable solutions and requested job creation and vocational training as a means to rebuilding their lives. IDMC found that addressing drought displacement will need to go beyond providing immediate humanitarian assistance but must help people to recover or transform their former livelihoods.

IDMC published its research findings in three country case studies in 2019, presenting new information and analysis on the drivers, patterns, trends and impacts of drought displacement. More than 600 interviews were conducted with people impacted by drought, as well as with representatives from local, regional and national governments, NGOs and the UN system. Findings were disseminated to local and national partners and stakeholders, at regional and global events and through national and international media outlets.

We are complementing this research work with innovative data collection and monitoring approaches, including the development of drought displacement early warning tools to support governments and other actors to prepare, take early action and reduce future displacement risk. Through systems dynamics modelling, IDMC is also seeking to understand which factors contribute to drought displacement and which programmes and responses will most likely help achieve durable solutions for IDPs.

Like other countries in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions, Ethiopia has been experiencing one of the most severe droughts in half a century. Significant rainfall deficits, up to 50 percent below average, have severely impacted the lives and livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists throughout the country. © NRC/Tuva Raanes Bogsnes



A young boy lives with his mother and siblings in a house made entirely out of corrugated iron in Venezuela. The health of displaced children living in poor housing conditions in displacement camps, informal settlements or overcrowded lodgings is often at risk as they are more likely to fall ill from communicable diseases. © NRC/ Ingebjørg Kårstad, May 2019

10

STUDY REVEALS AT LEAST 17 MILLION CHILDREN ARE INTERNALLY DISPLACED

On World Children's Day in November 2019, IDMC released the first-ever estimates on the number of children internally displaced due to conflict and violence around the world. In a study of 53 countries, IDMC estimated at least 17 million children under 18 were living in internal displacement at the end of 2018. This staggering number doesn't even account for the millions more displaced because of disasters, climate change and other causes.

In addition to disaggregated figures on displaced children's age and location, our study also examined some of the harmful impacts of internal displacement on children's security, health and education, and looked at policies and practices from around the world to identify options for supporting and protecting internally displaced children.

IDMC is committed to raising awareness of the needs of displaced children and advocating for better data to fully understand how displacement is impacting their security, safety, education, health and well-being.

11

REFUGEES RETURNING TO SITUATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT IN THEIR COUNTRIES

In recent years, stories of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants forced to embark on perilous journeys have grabbed the world's attention. Yet the majority of people who flee their homes do not cross an international border to find safety. In 2018, of the 70.8 million people forcibly displaced around the globe, 41.3 million were IDPs.

To bring attention to this invisible majority of displaced people and fill key knowledge and data gaps, IDMC has been studying the relationship between internal displacement and cross-border movement. In 2019, we conducted case studies in Myanmar, South Sudan, Nigeria, Yemen and Afghanistan, examining the drivers of displacement and onward movement within and across borders, people's priorities and preconditions for return, and obstacles and opportunities for durable solutions. We found that a majority of refugees interviewed had been internally displaced before leaving their country of origin and a high percentage of those who returned were now living in situations of internal displacement.

Moving forward, IDMC is seeking to ensure these findings are used by governments and other actors to mitigate the risk of premature returns, prevent and respond to internal displacement, and provide opportunities for durable solutions for both IDPs and returning refugees.

12

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT COSTS COUNTRIES BILLIONS PER YEAR

The devastating impact of internal displacement on people's safety and well-being is clear, but we are only just beginning to understand the long-term economic consequence on individuals, host communities, governments and societies as a whole.

In 2019, IDMC published for the first time a global estimate on the annual economic cost of internal displacement. Based on a study of eight countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Europe, IDMC calculated the global financial impact at nearly US\$13 billion per year. In these countries, IDMC used publicly available data to assess the costs and losses associated with internal displacement's most direct consequences on health, shelter, education, security and income. While alarming, IDMC's figure is considered to be an underestimate, as it does not account for the long-term or indirect consequences of internal displacement, nor the impact on host communities.

Additionally, IDMC conducted a deeper investigation in sub-Saharan Africa, which calculated the regional financial impact of internal displacement to be at least \$4 billion annually. IDMC also studied the costs and losses that IDPs and host communities face at the local level in four case studies in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, which assessed different displacement situations due to conflict, violence and sudden and slow-onset disasters.

This research is helping to fill key knowledge and data gaps on the economic impacts of internal displacement and providing important insight to policy makers and humanitarian agencies as they make programming and funding decisions to prevent and reduce internal displacement.

13

NEW PARTNERSHIPS AIM TO ELEVATE REACH AND IMPACT OF OUR WORK

IDMC relies on a number of diverse partnerships to help promote and disseminate our data and evidence on the needs of IDPs and elevate the issue of internal displacement to broader audiences. In 2019, we established two new partnerships in the Middle East with Al Jazeera Media Network and Qatar Charity with an aim to increase awareness of the issue and improve data collection and research on IDPs.

IDMC's partnership with Al Jazeera is focused on raising journalists' awareness of internal displacement issues and improving coverage in the media, by telling the human stories behind our figures and shining a light on the humanitarian and development challenges of this global phenomenon.

We also signed a partnership agreement with Qatar Charity to improve data collection, analysis and new research on internal displacement around the world. Qatar Charity and IDMC will collaborate on training and capacity building to collect and analyse more and better data on internal displacement in locations across the Middle East and Asia. The partnership also paves the way for joint outreach and communications activities, including the translation of IDMC's publications into Arabic to increase the reach of our products.

14

ADVISORY GROUP CREATED TO HELP GUIDE IDMC'S STRATEGIC DIRECTION

With 2020 marking the end of IDMC's current organisational strategy, we established a new Advisory Group in 2019 to help steer our strategic direction in the coming years. The Advisory Group is comprised of independent experts, UN agency representatives, policy and operational actors, and government representatives from countries affected by internal displacement. The group convenes twice a year to provide feedback and guidance on IDMC's annual plans and activities, products, services, methods and political engagement.

15

INCREASING GLOBAL POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AND AWARENESS

With the establishment of the UN High-Level Panel, international attention on the issue of internal displacement has been growing, and IDMC is seizing on this momentum to mobilize increased political will, action and funding to address the issue around the world. In 2019, we stepped up our engagement with a range of governments, UN agencies, civil society organisations and multilateral policy processes. This included bilateral meetings with high-level government officials and ministries in-country, as well as with Geneva and New York based ambassadors and representatives of permanent missions, from a total of 38 countries around the world. From Germany to Nigeria, Bangladesh to Mexico, Colombia to Iraq, Australia to Uganda, and Algeria to Japan, IDMC engaged with governments to share our evidence and tools, flag upcoming findings and discuss effective approaches.

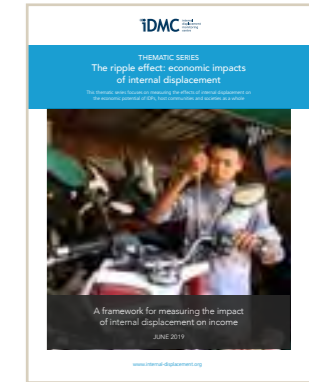
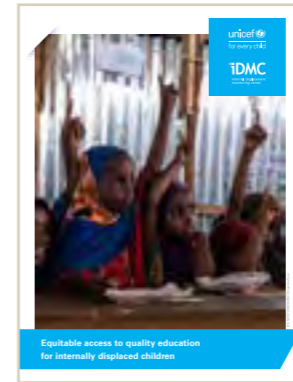
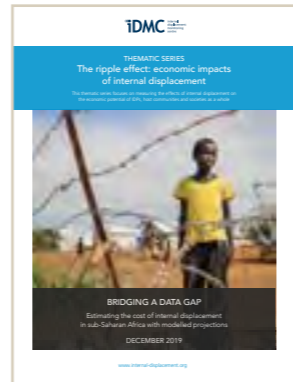
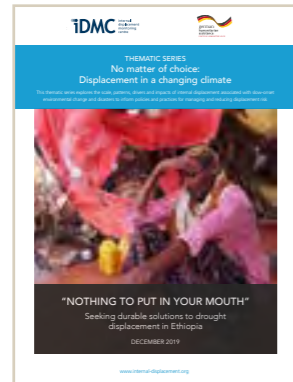
As part of our efforts to ensure internal displacement is addressed across relevant global and regional policy frameworks, we sought to inform and contribute to key agendas on sustainable development, humanitarian reform, disaster risk reduction and climate change. In 2019, IDMC's data and evidence was cited in a minimum of 15 global and regional policy outcome documents and publications mentioning the scale, drivers, and/or impacts of internal displacement.

IDMC also engages in and convenes regional and global events that seek to increase political attention and advance collective understanding on challenges and new solutions to internal displacement. Amongst the highlights in 2019 were IDMC side-events and presentations at the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, UN High-Level Political Forum on Internally Displaced Children, AI for Good Global Summit and UN climate COP 25. We also convened our own events to disseminate our findings and increase political attention, including IDMC's annual conference in October, GRID launches in Geneva, Doha and Mexico City, and events focused on children in internal displacement and internal to cross-border displacement. Altogether, IDMC's data, analysis and research was presented in at least 50 forums and events in 2019.

Throughout the year, IDMC also worked to leverage the power of media and communications to generate more public interest in this topic. The launch of the GRID every year creates high visibility on the issue through global media, with GRID 2019 receiving more than 615 mentions in international print, broadcast and online media. In total, IDMC's data and analysis was cited more than 3,000 times by national and international media outlets in 2019.

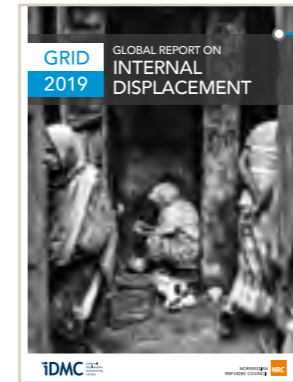
IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak gives her opening remarks during the launch of the 2019 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) at the United Nations Palais des Nations. The launch of the GRID each year creates high visibility in the global media and offers an opportunity to increase political attention and advance collective understanding on the issue of internal displacement. © IDMC/ Rachel Natali, May 2019

PUBLICATIONS



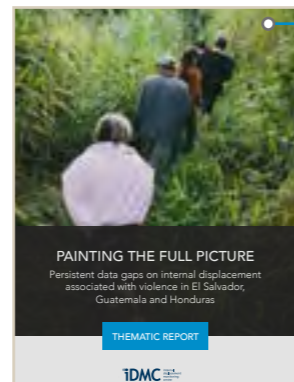
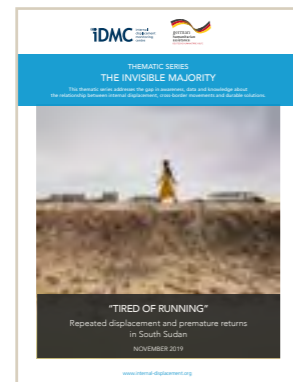
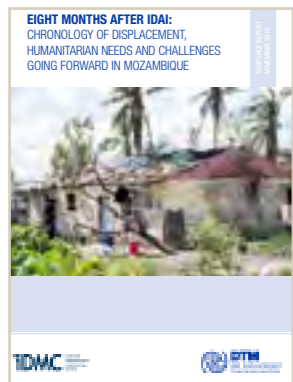
“Children are commonly viewed as one of the most vulnerable groups of people in internal displacement associated with conflict, violence or disasters.”

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



“Almost two-thirds (61 per cent) of all new internal displacement in 2018 was triggered by disasters.”

Click on report to view English version or download in Arabic, French or Spanish.



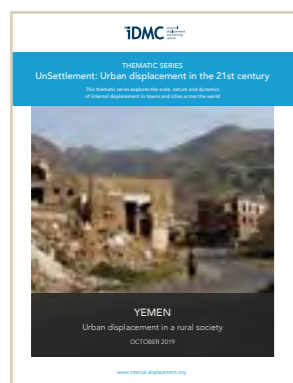
“Numerous challenges in the Northern Triangle of Central America persist with regard to data, research and gaining a full picture of the internal displacement situation and dynamics.”

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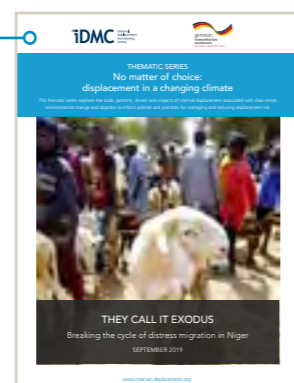
“IDMC estimates that more than 6.5 million Colombians were living in internal displacement as of December 2017, ranking the country second only to Syria for the number of IDPs.”

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



“Vulnerable farmers in Niger have no choice but to migrate seasonally to urban areas in search of alternative income to ensure their households’ survival.”

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



BLOGS



<p>Twice Invisible: Accounting for internally displaced children's needs</p> <p>December 2019</p>	<p>Is it safe to return home? New research unpicks repeated displacement in South Sudan</p> <p>November 2019</p>	<p>Waking up to the millions of people displaced within their own countries</p> <p>October 2019</p>	<p>A state of emergency in Northeast Syria: Hundreds of thousands displaced and a muted international response</p> <p>October 2019</p>	<p>The road from Yemen: Part 3 Djibouti: 'I don't even return to Yemen in my dreams'</p> <p>July 2019</p>	<p>The Road from Yemen: Part 2 Kos, Greece: 'There are no bombs here, but we are dying every minute'</p> <p>June 2019</p>	<p>The road from Yemen: Part 1 Berlin, Germany: 'There are no Yemenis in Europe'</p> <p>June 2019</p>	<p>Stuck in the mud: Urban displacement and tenure security in Kabul's informal settlement</p> <p>June 2019</p>
<p>Tackling disaster risk means fewer people forced to flee their homes</p> <p>October 2019</p>	<p>Durable solutions to displacement must include mental health</p> <p>October 2019</p>	<p>Climate change, migration patterns and vulnerability: The case of Ndem, Senegal</p> <p>October 2019</p>	<p>A troubled relationship: Maintaining peace and finding lasting solutions to displacement in South Sudan and CAR</p> <p>September 2019</p>	<p>Flash floods submerge 90% of Iran: Could the devastation have been avoided</p> <p>May 2019</p>	<p>Disaster displacement is a 21st century challenge</p> <p>May 2019</p>	<p>Is urban reconstruction the key to reducing protracted displacement in the Middle East?</p> <p>May 2019</p>	<p>The number of internally displaced people is at a record high. Here's why</p> <p>May 2019</p>
<p>The road from Yemen: Part 6 Deportations across Yemen's invisible internal border</p> <p>September 2019</p>	<p>Looking beyond Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region</p> <p>September 2019</p>	<p>The road from Yemen: Part 5 In Yemen education has become a luxury</p> <p>August 2019</p>	<p>Sudan's unrest and the challenge of understanding internal displacement</p> <p>August 2019</p>	<p>Making data count for internally displaced people</p> <p>May 2019</p>	<p>The future of internally displaced children starts now</p> <p>April 2019</p>	<p>Broken windows of opportunity</p> <p>March 2019</p>	<p>From island to slum: Bangladesh's quiet displacement crisis</p> <p>March 2019</p>
<p>Why would they stay?</p> <p>July 2019</p>	<p>Displacement and housing affordability in the United States</p> <p>July 2019</p>	<p>The road from Yemen: Part 4 Mayotte: Asylum in France for less than \$1000</p> <p>July 2019</p>	<p>Investing in internally displaced children's education is investing in their future</p> <p>July 2019</p>	<p>The case of displaced people in Bangui</p> <p>February 2019</p>	<p>IDPs and refugees: two sides of the same coin</p> <p>January 2019</p>	<p>Central America's 'migrant' caravans, making the invisible visible</p> <p>January 2019</p>	

OUR DONORS

OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE



The Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) 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. OFDA 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.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY



The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) doubled its commitment to IDMC's core work in 2019. SIDA's generous support has 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 continued improvements to our disaster displacement risk model, which can help inform life-saving early warning systems and pre-emptive evacuations.

EUROPEAN UNION



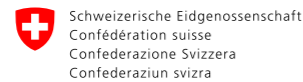
IDMC received funding support from the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG-DEVCO) for a new project in the Pacific region being implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). 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 Commission's Migration Governance and Asylum Crises (MAGYC) programme to analyse the cross-border movements of displaced people in Africa and the Middle East.

GERMAN FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE



With the support of Germany's Federal Foreign Office (FFO), IDMC has been investigating the relationship between internal displacement and cross-border movements, as well as the patterns, trends and impacts of drought-induced displacement. This has included new case studies in Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Niger and Somalia, as well as the development of new tools and methodologies to improve the monitoring of drought-induced displacement and cross-border movements. FFO's support has also allowed to increase our national, regional, and international engagement with humanitarian actors and policymakers on the issue of internal displacement.

SWITZERLAND FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Support from Switzerland's Federal Department of Foreign Affairs allowed IDMC to produce the first-ever estimates of the economic impact of internal displacement at the global level, calculated to be at least US\$13 billion per year. We also completed a deeper study on the cost of internal displacement at the regional level in sub-Saharan Africa and through local case studies in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Results from this work are being used to raise awareness on the economic benefits of investing in prevention and response to internal displacement.

NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Long-standing core support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs enabled us 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 2019, 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.

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 2019, these efforts included our second annual conference on internal displacement, which brought together practitioners and government actors from around the world to present and discuss promising practices that protect IDPs and reduce the risk and scale of internal displacement.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION



IDMC worked in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) 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.

AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AID AND TRADE



The Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade's contribution to our core activities helped us make important progress in moving the issue of internal displacement up on the global agenda in 2019. We presented our evidence and disseminated our work at more than 50 key policy forums and events, ensuring that our global data continues to be widely recognised as the primary reference on internal displacement.

THE US DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES AND MIGRATION



With the support of the US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, IDMC completed a two-year research study in 2019 focused on analysing internal displacement associated with criminal and gang violence in the Northern Triangle of Central America and improving monitoring and data collection methods on internal displacement in the region.

UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supported IDMC's work to deepen understanding of the links between internal displacement and education, looking at the long-term consequences of internal displacement on children's education and their future welfare as adults.

UN OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



IDMC contributed to UNDRR's regional assessment report for disaster risk reduction in the Arab states, outlining the scale, drivers and impacts of displacement associated with conflict and disaster in the region.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDMC 2019 WITH 2018 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Donors' contributions	2019 (in USD)	2018 (in USD)	% of 2019 funding
IOM/EU (ECHO)		261,343	0%
IOM/DFID (a)	299,495	90,338	6%
USAID (OFDA and PRM) (b)	2,126,949	2,096,309	43%
Norwegian MFA	533,934	582,036	11%
Australia DFAT (c)	234,025	471,497	5%
Germany FFO	591,682	230,681	12%
Switzerland FDFA	184,214	17,434	4%
Sweden SIDA	653,380	320,536	13%
Liechtenstein MFA	100,435	100,556	2%
European Commission Migration Governance and Asylum Crises (MAGYC EU)	89,883		2%
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	39,998		1%
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	16,535		0%
European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EU/DEVCO)	35,868		1%
Other Income		62,573	0%
Total contributions	4,906,398	4,233,302	100%

Notes to 2019 IDMC Contributions:

1. Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued

2. Contributions received during 2019 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31, 2019

(a) The first instalment was received in 2018 GBP 120 000/USD 152 426. IDMC spent USD 90 338 in 2018, the remaining balance of USD 62 088 was transferred in 2019. The second instalment of GBP 120 000 (USD 154 077.93) was received in 2019 and the final instalment of GBP 60 000 (USD 83 329.52) is still to be received as pre donor contract upon completion of the project (31.01.20)

(b) USD 1 379 502.91 was recognised as income in 2019 from OFDA core (CHF1803 and CHF2003): OFDA Progress Monitoring (CHF1807)-USD 411 222.02; PRM for crime-induced internal displacement in the NTCA(CHFY1905) - USD 336 224.17

(c) 2018 balance of USD 54 237.77 was carried over for 2019 activities. AUD 600 000 (USD 421 745.30) was received in 2019, but recognized as income only USD 179 787. the remaining balance of USD 241 958 will be carried over to 2020



Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC

Geneva, June 04, 2020

IDMC'S EXPENDITURE 2019 WITH 2018 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Expenditure by department	2019 (in USD)	2018 (in USD)
Data and Analysis		
Staff costs	1,065,426	1,029,026
Field missions, advocacy events and research	299,202	295,509
Total	1,364,628	1,324,535
Policy and research		
Staff costs	853,658	872,168
Field missions, advocacy events and research	710,917	446,417
Total	1,564,576	1,318,585
Communications and External Relations		
Staff costs	568,985	452,164
Publications, website, media	137,043	111,017
Total	706,029	563,181
Management and Support		
Staff costs	789,925	653,461
Management/Fundraising cost	244,290	162,995
Office running cost	236,950	210,544
Total	1,271,166	1,027,001
Total expenditure	4,906,398	4,233,302

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, June 04, 2020



BDO AS
Munkedamsveien 45
Postboks 1704 Vik
0121 Oslo

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 Centre (IDMC), for the period 01. January 2019 - 31. December 2019, comprising a statement of expenditures showing total expenditures of USD 4 906 398 including a reference describing the basis of accounting for the statement of expenditures.

In our opinion, the accompanying project report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), for the period 01. January 2019 - 31. December 2019 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in the notes to the financial statement.

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

Terje Tvedt
State Authorized Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

WHAT WE DO



We provide credible and timely data on all situations of internal displacement worldwide.



We interpret the global data with research into the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement across different contexts.



We translate this evidence into targeted advice and support to inform global, regional and national policy-making.



The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998, our role has been recognised and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions. IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

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