

Annual Report 2022



25
YEARS
iDMC

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Cover image:
Internally displaced people living in a church in Ngote, Mahagi Territory, Ituri Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Increased attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) contributed to the around 4 million internal displacements reported in the country in 2022, a 48 per cent increase from 2021.
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Internally displaced children at the Al Sumya camp in Marib, Yemen. Disasters combined with ongoing conflict in Yemen led to 4.5 million IDPs in the country at the end of 2022.
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Message from the director

In 2023, IDMC celebrates its 25th anniversary, so with this annual report for 2022, we look back not only at the productive past year, but also on the progress IDMC has made and the impact it has had since its establishment in 1998. It has been a rewarding opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments, take stock of what we've learned and find new ways to apply these lessons to our work now and into the future.

Children, women and men were forced to flee their homes more often in 2022 than ever before. The war in Ukraine, violence in Haiti and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and other conflicts around the world led to the highest levels of global displacements in a decade, and more than twice as many as the previous year. Displacements triggered by disasters also reached new highs. Unprecedented floods in Pakistan, drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, and major storms across Europe, Africa and the Pacific contributed to total disaster displacement in 2022 being more than 40 percent higher than the average for the preceding ten years.

These new displacements came on top of pre-existing, protracted situations which had left over 70 million living in internal displacement at the end of 2022. Every one of these IDPs' individual stories of loss and suffering reinforce the importance of our efforts to document their situations and make sure the world addresses their needs as an integral part of global and national priorities.

Thankfully, there is a palpable shift underway towards more understanding, recognition and commitment to addressing internal displacement across the world. The 2020-2021 UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Internal Displacement and the appointment of a UN Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement have generated political momentum and provided a mechanism to make progress real and durable.

At IDMC, we are feeling this momentum. We are now monitoring over 250 countries and territories, feeding our database with over 350,000 sources, a notable leap from the ten countries and fewer than 1,000 data sources twenty-five years ago. And an increasing number of governments are taking note, coming to us for data and tools, technical advice and best practices, opening new spaces for dialogue and learning.

The 2022 edition of our [Global Report on Internal Displacement \(GRID\)](#) made a compelling case for development approaches to displacement, reinforcing the report's reputation as the global benchmark for internal displacement data and analysis. Its spotlight on the needs of children and young people caught up in displacement laid the groundwork for more child-sensitive policies and programmes.

With our partner and co-producer the Asian Development Bank (ADB), we published our [first-ever regional report on disaster displacement in the Asia-Pacific region](#) based on 12 years of data and analysis on displacement associated with sudden and slow-onset disasters. Multilateral development banks are showing increasing interest and commitment to addressing internal displacement, and we very much look forward to continuing our collaboration with development partners such as ADB, the European Union's Department for International Partnerships (INTPA) and Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), while exploring similar opportunities with the African, Inter-American and Islamic Development Banks in 2023.

In addition to these major reports, we published [close to 30 research reports, case studies, technical papers and expert opinion pieces](#) in 2022. Our team organised, convened or spoke at numerous events with policy makers and practitioners in Africa and the Americas, Europe and across the Pacific Ocean. Thanks to the unprecedented



IDMC Director Alexandra Bilak and Robert Piper, the UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement at the IDMC Internal Displacement Conference in October 2022. © IDMC

support we received from our funding partners last year, we were able to add new expertise to the IDMC team and move to a new office space in Geneva, shared with the Norwegian Refugee Council and other international partners.

Our achievements over this quarter century have been possible thanks to the support of our financial, technical and political partners. Your recognition of the importance of this work and your willingness to respond to its dynamic needs have been invaluable in allowing us to meet evolving demands and to fulfil our role as the leading source of data and analysis on internal displacement.

As the number of people forced to flee their homes in 2022 reminds us, there is still tremendous work to be done. Our progress last year and over our 25-year history, along with the momentum in countries facing displace-

ment challenges, those funding work to address them and in the UN, are all reasons for hope that solutions are possible.

On behalf of the IDMC team, I would like to thank you all sincerely for your trust and support. We look forward to continued collaboration with all of you to better understand and address the challenges of internal displacement.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Bilak
Director

IDMC 25th anniversary

25
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A boy navigates his boat in the marshes in Basra, Iraq. Nearly 69,000 people were living in internal displacement in the country as a result of drought at the end of the year.

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25 milestones over 25 years

1990s

1
1998 – UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement released, outlining 30 standards for the protection of IDPs.

3
1999 – Global IDP Database launched, including an estimate of 25 million people internally displaced by conflict and violence around the world.

2000s

4
2001 – First Global Overview published, including summaries, regional analyses and maps on the plight of conflict-induced IDPs in 48 countries.

6
2003 – Thematic monitoring and research areas introduced, including health and nutrition, land and property, shelter and housing and women and children.

8
2005 – Global IDP Project becomes the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), reflecting its role as a key actor in the global IDP protection system.

10
2008 – IDMC trains more than 3,000 government, UN and civil society actors on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in the 10 years since they were released.

2010s

12
2012 – After years of advocacy by IDMC and others, the Kampala Convention enters into force as the world's first legally binding regional instrument on the protection of and assistance to IDPs.

2
1998 – Norwegian Refugee Council creates the Global IDP Project at the request of the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee to develop a global database on internal displacement.

5
2002 – UN General Assembly notes the establishment of the Global IDP Database and encourages governments and UN agencies to support the effort.

7
2004 – UN Commission on Human Rights acknowledges the Global IDP Project's role and calls on governments and UN agencies to provide reliable data and funding.

9
2005 – Global Overview becomes key reference document on internal displacement, frequently quoted by top decision-makers including then UN secretary-general Kofi Annan.

11
2009 – IDMC publishes the first global estimate of the number of people displaced as a result of sudden-onset disasters.

13
2015 – IDMC's engagement helps influence displacement decisions in landmark policies including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Agreement on climate change and UN Sustainable Development Goals.

14
2016 – To provide a holistic global picture of internal displacement, IDMC combines its figures and analysis for conflicts and disasters in the inaugural Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID).

16
2016 – With support from the African Union, IDMC publishes its first Africa report on internal displacement, with subsequent reports in 2017 and 2019.

18
2018 – IDMC hosts its first annual conference to mark the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

20
2019 – Establishment of IDMC's Advisory Group to help inform and guide the organisation's strategic direction.

2020s

21
2020 – Launch of the Internal Displacement Index, a monitoring tool to measure progress made to address internal displacement.

23
2021 – Ten years after the Arab Spring protests, IDMC releases the first regional report on the Middle East and North Africa.

25
2022 – Release of the first report on disaster displacement in Asia and the Pacific including progress made across the region in preventing and responding to disaster displacement.

15
2016 – Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) redesigned as an interactive tool providing comprehensive data on internal displacement due to conflict and disasters.

17
2017 – Release of first-ever disaster displacement risk model, which analyses hundreds of thousands of disasters since the 1970s to create disaster displacement projections.

19
2019 – IDMC releases the first global estimates of the number of children internally displaced by conflict and violence, and of the annual economic cost of internal displacement.

22
2020 – IDMC contributes data, research and advice to the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, the first high-level group established by the UN to address this issue.

24
2022 – Launch of the Global Repository of Good Practices, a new platform to collect, evaluate and share solutions to internal displacement.

Noteworthy progress



9X

more donor contributions, from **US \$674,600** in 2001 to **US \$6,183,000** in 2022



50+

countries provided with capacity strengthening training, support or advice since 2001



25X

more countries monitored, from **10 in 1999** to **253 in 2022**



460+

publications released since 2001

Highlights from 2022



Aziz lost his home and brother when an earthquake destroyed homes and other buildings in the Giyan district of Pakistan in June 2022. Earthquakes triggered 151,000 internal displacements across South Asia in 2022, more than in the last six years combined. © NRC/Maisam Shafiey

IDMC 2022

in numbers



253	 countries and territories monitored	20	 citations in national, regional or global processes or strategies
9,506	 figures in global internal displacement database	61	 best practices identified and made available to stakeholders
160	 countries for which disaggregated data was produced	135	 partners
40	 country profiles with in-depth data	6.2m	 USD raised
15	 countries joined displacement dialogues	27	 reports and expert opinions published
20	 high-level consultations held with countries	5,050	 media mentions
59	 presentations at forums and events	691,000	 visitors to website
51,000	 social media followers	32	 staff

Children and youth around the world are often seen as one of the most vulnerable groups to the impacts of conflict, violence, disasters and displacement. In the Central Sahel region for example, relentless attacks and threats against schools are having a heavy psychological impact on children, with 64 per cent reporting having little to no hope for their future. With conflict and crises multiplying in all corners of the world and more people than ever internally displaced, the safety and prosperity of children and youth continue to be at risk.

IDMC's annual flagship publication—the [Global Report on Internal Displacement \(GRID\)](#)—dived into this critical issue in 2022, examining the immediate and long-term impacts of the ongoing displacement crisis on children, youth and their societies. The report estimated that around 25.2 million children under the age of 18 were living in internal displacement at the end of 2021, leaving many unable to go to school, without enough to eat, with little access to healthcare, at risk of abuse and traumatized by the events they have witnessed. IDMC presented a series of promising initiatives and made the case that protecting displaced children not only safeguards their health, well-being, education and rights, but also contributes to a more stable future for all.

In addition to its special focus on internally displaced children and youth, GRID 2022 also presented IDMC's annual global estimates of the total number of IDPs worldwide and the total internal displacements caused by conflict and disasters in 2021. As part of GRID 2022, IDMC also produced figures analyses for 55 countries, as well as country profiles with contextual information for 41 countries, the highest number produced to date.

GRID 2022 was launched during a hybrid event in Geneva, with prominent speakers including the UN Children's Fund's Executive Director, Save the Children International's CEO, UN Development Programme's Administrator, Syrian Youth Assembly's Founder and CEO, Sesame Workshop's Vice President of Education and International Social Impact, Nigeria's National Commissioner for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs, UN Secretary General's Envoy on Youth, and Canada's Permanent Representative to the UN. A special technical segment further explored the topic of internally displaced children and youth, providing a platform for discussion and exchange of ideas with IDMC's partners. The event was attended by a total of 240 online and in-person participants from governments, UN agencies, NGOs and academia.

The launch of the report also received significant media coverage by national and international news outlets, with more than 2,600 media mentions and news stories, including The Guardian, The New York Times, France 24, Sky News, and many others.

School boys walking to class in Tillabéri, Niger. In the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions of Niger, where displacement increased significantly in 2021, 75 per cent of displaced households had at least one child out of school, compared with 57 per cent among the general population. © NRC/Tom Peyre-Costa

Each year, the lives of millions of people are disrupted by disasters in Asia and the Pacific. Most of the disaster displacement recorded globally takes place in the region, which is also home to a majority of the world's population. Large-scale storms, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and drought are all driving displacement across the region, with climate change, rapid urbanization and other factors significantly heightening the risk of future displacement.

The annual economic losses caused by disasters in the Asia and the Pacific region to housing and infrastructure are estimated to be around \$780 billion, yet this figure doesn't even include the economic impact of displacement itself. Displacement creates needs that have to be paid for by IDPs themselves, host communities, governments or aid providers. In the case of large-scale, protracted displacement, these consequences can hinder the development of entire societies.

To help inform policy measures and practical actions that can be taken to prevent, reduce and better manage displacement risk in Asia and the Pacific, IDMC published its [first-ever comprehensive report on disaster displacement in the region](#). Developed in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the report presents disaster displacement trends in the region during the period 2010-2021 and provides insights into its social and economic impacts. It also discusses the opportunities ahead by highlighting progress made across Asia and the Pacific countries in preventing and responding to disaster displacement.

The report was launched on 18 September at the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Brisbane, Australia, in an event attended by over 140 participants. IDMC also showcased the report at its third annual internal displacement conference in October 2022, focussed on successful approaches in prevention and response to disaster displacement. A high-level panel—including IOM's Deputy Director-General, the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement, the ADB's Advisor on Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Japan and the European Union Delegation in Geneva—discussed findings from the report and shared insights and best practices from their work in the Asia and the Pacific region. The conference was attended by 418 participants joining in-person and online.

Findings from the report received significant attention, with more than 7,000 visitors to the report's interactive web page, where users can filter and view displacement trends in the region and download complete datasets. IDMC continues to disseminate the results with partners and stakeholders and promote the report as a key reference document for investment in disaster displacement prevention and solutions.



A woman in Indonesia stands atop sand bags keeping the sea from inundating her home which was hundreds of meters away from the sea a decade ago. Asia and the Pacific is the region most affected by disaster displacement worldwide. Climate change—combined with the rapid urbanization of the region and other factors—may significantly heighten future displacement risk and related costs. © Getty Images/Ed Wray



A farmer harvesting crops in Doolow District, Gedo Region, Somalia. Improving access to water, restoring landscapes and training farmers on drought-resistant techniques are some of the successful interventions to reduce or prevent internal displacement that IDMC investigated in case studies in Somalia and Kenya and included in its new Global Repository of Good Practices. © UNOCHA/Yao Chen

03

Investigating and sharing solutions to displacement in the new Global Repository of Good Practices

The Horn of Africa has been experiencing its worst drought in four decades, with five consecutive below average rainy seasons triggering more than 2.1 million displacements across Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. Many farmers, pastoralists and families have been forced to leave their homes in search of jobs and assistance in urban areas, as described by a community leader in Bandar, Somalia: “In this drought, anyone who had cows, goats or sheep has lost them. Only the camels have survived,” he said. “People who lost their livestock have fled to the town to look for their daily income.”

In 2022, IDMC completed five case studies in Somalia and Kenya, interviewing farmers, livestock owners, business owners and community leaders to assess the impact the drought has had on their lives and to analyse successful interventions that have prevented or reduced displacement in their communities. The case studies are part of IDMC’s efforts to research, document and share good practices, policies and programmes to support better solutions for internally displaced people worldwide.

IDMC analysed the impact of different interventions in these countries focused on improving access to water, from larger projects such as the construction of dams and water reservoirs, to smaller-scale water infrastructure projects, such as the installation of solar-powered pumps, water tanks or boreholes. The projects had a strong positive impact on the communities and greatly reduced the risk of displacement, as conveyed by a livestock owner in Shaxda, Somalia: “No one leaves when there is water available for ourselves and our livestock.”

Beyond improving access to water, IDMC investigated other initiatives aimed at strengthening community resilience to drought, including capacity building on farming techniques and the storage of fodder, or the protection and restoration of ecosystems. As a result of the assistance provided to these communities, fewer people were displaced. “Because of the drought we could not find fodder from the farms for our livestock to eat,” a livestock owner in Bandar said. “At first I wanted to move away, but when I got the free fodder, the cash assistance and many other benefits I decided to stay and now I am not moving anywhere.”

Results from the case studies were published in the [Global Repository of Good Practices](#), a new interactive platform launched in 2022 on IDMC’s website, that allows users to search for and filter categories to find good practices aimed at preventing, reducing or responding to conflict and disaster displacement. At the end of 2022, the online repository contained analysis of 61 best practices curated by IDMC from around the world, with examples covering various regions, drivers of displacement and thematic focal areas.

IDMC plans to continue expanding the platform in the years ahead, working with key partners to identify and review promising initiatives, while promoting it through dialogues and events as a useful tool to support durable solutions for IDPs.

Since Russia launched a military offensive in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, millions of people have been forced to flee. Some have found assistance across borders, others sought safety within the country, and many remained trapped by the ongoing conflict, unable to move. In total, IDMC recorded 16.9 million displacements in Ukraine in 2022, with 5.9 million internally displaced people in the country at the end of the year.

Shortly after the onset of the crisis, IDMC released an [illustrated feature story](#) with the first-person account of Kristina, a woman who had been internally displaced from Kharkiv in eastern Ukraine. Kristina described her family's preparations ahead of a possible invasion, experience as her hometown was bombed, frantic journey out of the conflict zone and the impact internal displacement has had on her life.

To provide further insights into the experiences, needs and living conditions of IDPs in Ukraine, IDMC partnered with RIWI—a leading provider of global consumer data—to conduct a [nationwide online survey](#) from April to early July 2022. Of the more than 8,000 respondents, 32 per cent had been displaced because of the conflict. A lower percentage of respondents aged 55 and above had been displaced, pointing towards potential barriers to movement for elderly Ukrainians. Poorer households also appeared to be displaced at a lower rate, suggesting the cost of transportation was restricting opportunities for those with limited financial resources to seek safety elsewhere.

The survey also looked into the different types of shelter reported by IDPs in Ukraine, with a majority having found safety at the homes of relatives, friends or host families. While about a quarter of respondents were able to rent houses or apartments or pay for hotels during their displacement, others were facing greater challenges, with 12 per cent living in basements, improvised bomb shelters, tents/makeshift shelters or collective shelters. The results also showed a great variation in shelter needs across the country, with regions such as Luhansk, Kherson, Odessa and Crimea showing the highest proportions of displaced respondents living in improvised shelters.

In a separate study conducted for our report on [disability-inclusive action for IDPs](#), IDMC examined how the conflict in Ukraine had impacted the lives of persons with disabilities. Our analysis found that many persons with disabilities had struggled to access bomb shelters and were trapped in conflict zones due to financial barriers or a shortage of accessible transport and assistive devices. Those who managed to escape faced a critical gap in accessible housing or adapted hygiene and mobility equipment in transit and reception sites.

Findings from these studies in Ukraine were well-received by our partners, who used IDMC's data and analysis to inform their protection activities and programmes and identify areas to target in the country. IDMC continues to closely monitor the crisis in Ukraine and gather as much information as possible to help inform targeted aid and sustainable solutions for the country's IDPs.



A woman stands outside a damaged building in Borodianka, Kyivska Oblast, Ukraine. IDMC recorded 16.9 million displacements in Ukraine in 2022, with 5.9 million internally displaced people in the country at the end of the year.
© UNOCHA/Matteo Minasi



As conflict, violence and disasters continue to uproot people from their homes across the globe, understanding the unique risks, challenges and barriers faced by vulnerable groups—including internally displaced women and girls, children and youth, older people and people with disabilities—is essential to design better policies and programmes to support them.

To this aim, IDMC has been investigating the multi-dimensional impacts of displacement on people with disabilities and the intersecting challenges they face before, during and after displacement. In December 2022, we published the [first-ever collaborative report on IDPs with disabilities](#) in situations of conflict, violence and disasters. Eight organisations contributed to the report, including the European Disability Forum, Humanity and Inclusion, Christian Blind Mission, Inclusive Data Charter, IMPACT Initiatives, Ruhr University Bochum Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities and UNHCR.

Surveys completed by IDMC in eight focal countries featured in the report revealed how internal displacement disproportionately affected the lives of persons with disabilities and exacerbated already heightened risks. Despite having unique needs, IDPs with disabilities often faced barriers accessing livelihoods, housing, healthcare, education and humanitarian assistance. For example, 54 per cent of IDPs with disabilities surveyed by IDMC said they encountered challenges moving to another area after being displaced, 52 per cent said they struggled to find a place to stay and 22 per cent had difficulty accessing assistance available to other IDPs.

The report also shared lessons learned from organisations of persons with disabilities, NGOs and civil society on how to mitigate some of the risks IDPs with disabilities encounter and highlighted promising tools and practices to guide future action. One key practice was the meaningful inclusion of IDPs with disabilities and their representative organisations in all decisions that affect them. As a representative from a state disability rights commission in Nigeria said: “All humanitarian services should have someone with a disability with them if they are going into IDP camps so that they can speak better about their needs, because there is nothing about us without us.”

Improving the availability and quality of data on IDPs with disabilities was also highlighted as a vital need. As detailed in the report, the lack of comprehensive, reliable and comparable data on IDPs with disabilities amplifies their invisibility and hampers efforts to monitor their inclusion.

The report was published on International Day of Persons with Disabilities and launched during an online event, which offered sign language and closed captioning. The event featured a panel discussion with representatives from organisations of people with disabilities, NGOs and UNHCR. It was attended by over 140 online participants.

A girl in the Killi IDP camp in Syria who lost her leg in a missile attack in Aleppo relies on a crutch to walk four kilometres to school every day. Internal displacement disproportionately affects the lives of persons with disabilities, and IDPs with disabilities often face barriers to meeting their basic needs and accessing assistance. © UNOCHA/Abdul Aziz Qitaz

06

Bridging knowledge gaps on the number and needs of internally displaced school children

As noted by the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, data and evidence are key to advancing solutions on internal displacement. Yet despite considerable improvements in the quantity and quality of data on internal displacement in recent years, significant data gaps remain. Data on internally displaced schoolchildren is particularly scarce, with only about 5 per cent of displacement records collected by IDMC in 2021 including some form of age disaggregation. More reliable information on the number, identity, location and needs of school aged IDPs is needed to better inform efforts to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement on their education.

In a first step towards bridging these knowledge gaps, IDMC released a [report](#) in November 2022 with an overview on the data available on internally displaced children, data sources and methodologies to measure IDPs' access to education, and the cost of providing them with education. It also provides top-line estimates of the number of internally displaced boys and girls of school age in 13 countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

These estimates were complemented by in-depth studies in four countries—Colombia, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia—which revealed the many ways displacement affected children's education. In surveys conducted by IDMC, the majority of IDPs with school-aged children said their schooling was disrupted because of their displacement, sometimes only for a few days or weeks, but in other cases for much longer. More than half of the respondents in Nigeria who reported disruptions said their children had been out of school for one to six months, and nearly a fifth for one to two years.

The impacts of displacement on the education of boys and girls were also examined, with a spotlight on gender disparities in access to education based on primary data collected in Somalia and Ethiopia. In Somalia, our research showed displacement increased existing barriers to education and created new ones for girls, with one local youth representative saying: "In IDPs' settlements, teenage girls ... are vulnerable to intimidation and harassment from the unstable environment they find themselves in, and their parents keep them at home because they are afraid for their safety."

The report concludes by outlining promising efforts underway to address data gaps on IDPs' access to education. Such examples reflect a growing awareness that strengthening data quality, sharing and interoperability is a priority in efforts to provide internally displaced children with quality education.

IDMC organised a hybrid launch event for the report, co-sponsored by the Global Geneva Hub for Education in Emergencies and the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move, which was attended by over 80 online and in-person participants. An interactive online platform was also developed to disseminate the key findings from the report, including data visualizations of key figures from the study.



A school in Colombia damaged with bullet holes during clashes between armed groups in the community. While there is a growing awareness of the importance of collecting data on internally displaced schoolchildren, this information is particularly scarce. Only about 5 per cent of displacement records collected by IDMC in 2021 included some form of age disaggregation. © NRC/Elegante-Lab

Small island states in the Pacific bear the greatest displacement risk in the world relative to their population size. Countries like Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea are affected by disaster displacement every year and rank among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change globally. Weather-related hazards such as tropical cyclones, typhoons, floods, wildfires and landslides, as well as slow-onset events such as coastal erosion and sea-level rise, all have the potential to cause severe economic and human impacts in the Pacific.

Together with the European Union, Platform on Disaster Displacement and International Organisation for Migration, IDMC has been generating new data, evidence and best practices to help Pacific governments better understand, plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement in their countries. We have completed a series of disaster displacement risk profiles for [Fiji](#), [Vanuatu](#), [Solomon Islands](#), [Tonga](#) and [Marshall Islands](#) that analyse the disaster risks that exist in each country, likelihood of their occurrence and potential for causing displacement. The risk profiles also include examples of best practices and effective policies from around the world that governments and other actors can learn from to mitigate disaster displacement risk in their countries.

In 2022, IDMC also completed more [in-depth risk profiles](#) in Vanuatu and Fiji to estimate future riverine flood displacement risk at the national and sub-national level, revealing the magnitude of displacement risk under different climate change scenarios for each country. The risk profiles were developed using a new methodology that provides a more comprehensive assessment of vulnerability, unpacking the economic, social and environmental factors that affect displacement risk from sudden-onset hazards.

IDMC also conducted two additional case studies focused on urban displacement risk in [Ba Town, Fiji](#), and [Port Vila, Vanuatu](#). Combined exposure and vulnerability to hazards, exacerbated by rapid urbanization and the growth of informal settlements, has been translating into repeated and widespread displacement in both towns. IDMC conducted 600 survey interviews with displaced households and key informants in both towns, identifying the drivers, patterns and impacts of displacement and proposing ways for local officials to better prevent and respond to disaster displacement.

Case study results were presented at workshops in Ba Town and Port Vila, which brought together stakeholders from national and local government agencies, NGOs, faith-based organisations and the private sector. The workshops provided an opportunity for participants to discuss and validate the research findings, map out existing response mechanisms and identify gaps where they can improve their approach.

IDMC is continuing its efforts to enhance understanding of disaster displacement risk in the Pacific and other vulnerable regions around the world, including improving our disaster displacement risk model by obtaining improved data on risk exposure and incorporating vulnerability into the displacement risk equation.

The impacts of displacement on people's livelihoods, housing conditions, health, education, security, social life and environment all have economic consequences, which can be particularly significant in the case of large-scale or protracted displacement. Displacement also brings with it new costs, which are borne by IDPs themselves, the communities that host them, government agencies and the humanitarian sector. However, despite repercussions that can stretch over years or even decades, the economic impacts of internal displacement are largely unrecorded.

To bridge this knowledge gap, IDMC has been collecting data on the economic impacts of internal displacement in specific situations. In 2022, we published case studies in [Papua New Guinea](#), [Nepal](#), [Vanuatu](#) and [Colombia](#), uncovering the hidden costs of internal displacement on IDPs and host communities.

In Papua New Guinea, IDMC interviewed people from coastal communities who had been internally displaced by sea level rise and related disasters, including coastal erosion, inundation and salinisation. Eighty-eight per cent said they remained without income for more than a year after their displacement and only 28 per cent said they felt they had enough financial resources to meet their needs. Likewise, livelihood opportunities were limited for people internally displaced by conflict and violence in Colombia. In one focal community, half of the surveyed IDPs became unemployed or lost all income when they fled, two-thirds remained without an income for more than a year and only 25 per cent felt they had enough financial resources to meet their needs.

While the arrival of IDPs in host communities can have some positive consequences, many host community members surveyed by IDMC reported experiencing a negative financial impact. In Nepal, where thousands of people remain displaced after the 2015 Gorkha earthquake, 44 per cent of host community members reported additional expenses linked with IDPs' arrival, mostly due to increased utility bills, higher prices for food, goods or rent, and to the support provided to them. Similar pressure on the host community was felt in Vanuatu, where IDMC spoke with people displaced by volcanic activity on Ambae island, as well as host community members. Half of the non-displaced respondents reported having to pay additional housing expenses since IDPs arrived in the area, including for additional food, supplies and furniture to host IDPs, and higher utility bills.

Additional results on the immediate and longer-term impact of displacement on the housing conditions, health, security, livelihoods and education of IDPs and host communities in our focal countries are included in the case studies. The case studies also highlight the differentiated and specific consequences of displacement on women, men, boys and girls, people from different minority groups, and people with disabilities, providing the basis for more inclusive and tailored support.



Neema lives in the Selang IDP site in Sindhupalchok, Nepal, but to attend school she will have to move two hours away by car – if her family can afford it. Displacement brings with it numerous costs to IDPs, the communities that host them, governments and humanitarian actors, yet the economic impacts of internal displacement are largely unrecorded. © NORCAP/Kishor Sharma

Throughout the year, IDMC worked closely with data collection partners from around the world to obtain data on the scale, scope and patterns of internal displacement. We also provided support to enhance the coordination of the multiple and sometimes overlapping displacement data collection initiatives that exist, convening workshops at both the global and country level to map out data collection activities, build collaboration, and identify methods to fill continuing gaps.

At the global level, IDMC held several roundtables with partners such as UNHCR, IOM and OCHA to improve the standardisation, harmonization and interoperability of internal displacement data. IDMC received endorsement from these key displacement data actors on our approach to measuring returns, resettlement and local integration of IDPs, and is working on a harmonized methodology for our figures on the total number of IDPs from both conflict and disasters. We also advocated for more coordinated efforts to producing IDP data in our contributions to global platforms such as the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics, International Data Alliance for Children on the Move, Platform on Disaster Displacement, and many others.

IDMC also expanded its partnerships with country-based actors to exchange and verify data and contextual information on internal displacement. In 2022, we were able to secure new data sources in countries including Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Ukraine, Yemen, Lebanon, Sudan, Palestine, Egypt, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Nigeria, Chad, Benin, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Palau, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Cambodia. Through these new collaborations, IDMC was able to obtain data for the first time ever from certain countries where we have faced challenges in the past.

IDMC also continued to provide support to country-based actors to build more harmonized and robust data collection and reporting systems. In the Central Sahel region, IDMC worked with partners in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali to conduct assessments of the displacement data ecosystems in each country and identify opportunities for strengthening national capacities. In December 2022, we convened a [regional workshop](#) in Dakar to present and validate the results of the assessments, bringing together 40 participants from governments, UN agencies and NGOs working at the national, regional and global levels. One of the key results was the drafting of roadmaps for improving internal displacement data and information, including the needed resources, timeframe, and coordination at national and sub-regional levels.

Similar capacity strengthening activities and support have been provided in countries around the world. IDMC plans to continue expanding on these activities, offering support and advice to key countries for establishing more effective data collection, monitoring and reporting systems.

IDMC and NRC facilitated a two-day workshop in Dakar, Senegal, where representatives from the governments of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, along with UN agencies and NGOs, discussed ways to support countries in the Central Sahel to improve and harmonise their internal displacement data. © IDMC

With more people internally displaced in the world than ever before, IDMC stepped up its efforts to engage with UN member states, humanitarian and development actors, public audiences and media outlets to increase understanding, recognition and action on the issue of internal displacement.

We convened several events to disseminate our research, data and analysis, including the annual launch of our GRID, our annual conference on internal displacement, and events in Brisbane and Geneva to promote our report on disaster displacement in Asia and the Pacific. IDMC also actively contributed to or participated in 59 global, regional and national events or processes on internal displacement, including the Data for Solutions Task Force, stemming from the UN Secretary General's (UNSG) Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. We also worked closely with the UN's Office of the Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement, providing our research, analysis and recommendations aimed at accelerating the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs.

Additionally, IDMC continued to cultivate relationships with UN member states to build trust and create new spaces for constructive dialogue on the issue of internal displacement. We met with ambassadors and other high-level representatives from over 17 countries, aiming to share our data, insights and analysis; improve access to government data sources; and increase awareness of IDMC's capacity strengthening services. In May 2022, IDMC also organised its 8th Displacement Dialogue, where participants had the opportunity to discuss and exchange ideas on the UNSG's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. The event brought together ambassadors and other high-level representatives from 15 countries, including Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, Iraq, Mexico, Ukraine, Egypt, Georgia, Mali, Nigeria, and Yemen.

Throughout the year, IDMC produced 27 publications and expert blogs and six multimedia products to disseminate our work to key audiences. Our website continued to be our main channel for communication, with almost 700,000 visitors in 2022. We also invested in more interactive digital features on our website, including dedicated landing pages for our key publications with new features such as dashboards and infographics to present complex data in a simple manner. Efforts were also directed at improving the way we communicate our figures, including producing an [animated video](#) on how to read and interpret IDMC's displacement data.

IDMC also cultivated relationships with global and national media outlets to share our products and help build public understanding of internal displacement and its impact. In 2022, IDMC's data and evidence received 5,051 media mentions, an almost 30 per cent increase from the previous year.



Vicente Anzellini, IDMC's global and regional analysis manager, presented the findings of IDMC's GRID 2022 at the launch event in Geneva on 23 May 2022. The GRID is the world's leading source of data and analysis on the risk, scale and impacts of internal displacement. The 2022 report included a special focus on children and youth living in internal displacement. © IDMC

Publications

Expert opinions



Our Donors



Asian Development Bank



With the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), IDMC undertook a two-year research study which aimed to improve understanding of disaster-related internal displacement and associated economic and social costs in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's support enabled the publication of IDMC's first comprehensive regional report on disaster displacement in Asia and the Pacific, as well as case studies on the socioeconomic impacts of disaster displacement in Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs 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 59 policy and humanitarian forums and events. In 2022, 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, including a case study focused on disaster displacement in Vanuatu.

European Union



The European Union's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) has partnered with IDMC on a multi-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 Habitable/Horizon 2020 Programme to analyse the links between climate change and internal displacement.

German Federal Foreign Office



Germany's Federal Foreign Office is supporting IDMC's efforts to improve humanitarian response to internal displacement through the provision of data and evidence, tools and recommendations to humanitarian actors. This includes our research aimed at improving understanding of how internal displacement affects people differently according to their age, sex and ability. They also provide essential support to enable IDMC to improve the harmonisation and interoperability of internal displacement data.

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.

Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs



Core support from the Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs helped IDMC advance its research work to investigate the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement across different country situations, contexts and scenarios around the world. In 2022, this included research studies on how men, women and children with disabilities are disproportionately affected in internal displacement situations.

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. Norway has also been a long-standing partner in supporting our engagement with countries with internal displacement both bilaterally and through IDMC's *Displacement Dialogues*.

Robert Bosch Foundation



In partnership with the Robert Bosch Foundation, IDMC launched its new Global Repository of Good Practices platform, sharing promising solutions and best practices to internal displacement from around the world. Working with stakeholders in Kenya and Somalia, we also completed in-depth case studies on best practices and policies that have been applied in these countries, and provided recommendations to help local communities, national governments and humanitarian actors better prepare for climate displacement risk.

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. Thanks to this funding we have made improvements to our disaster displacement risk model, incorporating climate change scenarios to improve understanding of future displacement risk, and enhanced the way we disseminate our data and evidence to ensure it is used by humanitarian and development actors.

United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office



Together with the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, implemented a research project to better understand the specific needs of internally displaced children to help inform more effective policy and programmatic interventions. Findings from our research were included in a report published in November 2022 titled "*Informing Better Access to Education for IDPs*."

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. In 2022, USAID/BHA supported 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. At both a global and country level, IDMC also works closely with USAID/BHA to strengthen coordination amongst internal displacement data providers and improve the harmonisation and interoperability of data.

Financial statement

Contributions to IDMC 2022 with 2021 comparative figures

Donors' contributions	2022 (in USD)	2021 (in USD)
Bosch Foundation (CHF2103)	150,564	91,026
BMZ (CHF2204)	684,021	
HABITABLE (CHF2104)	73,757	74,665
USAID BHA (CHF2203)	2,075,149	2,034,394
Norwegian MFA (CHF2201)	603,922	670,153
Australia's DFAT ^(a) (CHF2107, CHF2008, CHF2207)	601,914	227,042
FFO (CHF2205)	507,615	976,619
FDFA (CHF2013)		256,666
FCDO (CHF2208)	87,148	
Sweden Sida (CHF2202)	603,935	674,758
Liechtenstein MFA (CHF2209)	103,587	109,745
MAGYC EU (CHF2006)		2,370
INTPA (CHF2004)	500,249	509,328
Asian Development Bank (CHF2012)	174,694	137,683
DRC (CHF2010)		28,494
Other income	16,404	25,961
Total contributions	6,182,959	5,818,902

Notes to 2022 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 46 239 was recognized as an income for CHF2008 project funded by DFAT; USD 555 675 as contribution to IDMC core budget from DFAT (CHF2107 and CHF2207).



Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC

IDMC's expenditure 2022 with 2021 comparative figures

Expenditure by department	2022 (in USD)	2021 (in USD)
Data and Risk Analysis		
Staff costs	519,827.64	1,319,199.56
Programme costs (including Fiji office running cost)	554,799.33	714,687.95
Total	1,074,626.97	2,033,887.51
Monitoring and Research		
Staff costs	1,832,878.58	789,518.25
Programme costs	584,278.54	422,578.41
Total	2,417,157.12	1,212,096.66
External Relations		
Staff costs	874,815.17	871,751.33
Publications, website, media	350,594.23	246,401.42
Total	1,225,409.40	1,118,152.75
Director's Office and Support		
Staff costs	1,030,146.99	947,643.21
Director's office cost	155,768.72	63,213.99
Office running cost/administration	279,850.12	443,908.10
Total	1,465,765.83	1,454,765.30
Total expenditure	6,182,959.32	5,818,902.22

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. Non-shared 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

Independent Auditor's Report

To Norwegian Refugee Council

Opinion

We have audited the project report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for the period January, 1 2022 - December, 31 2022, comprising a statement of expenditures showing total expenditures of USD 6 182 959,32, 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 January, 1 2022 - December, 31 2022, 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 the 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 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

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

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

BDO AS

Leif Åge Aabø
State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

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

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



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