

GRID 2025

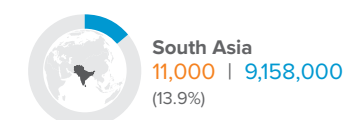
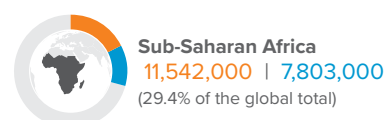
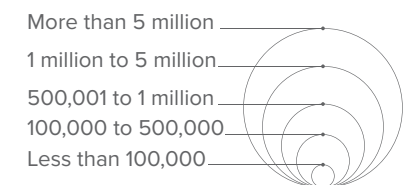
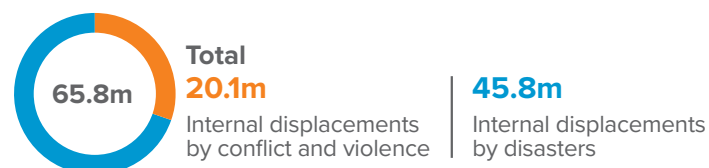
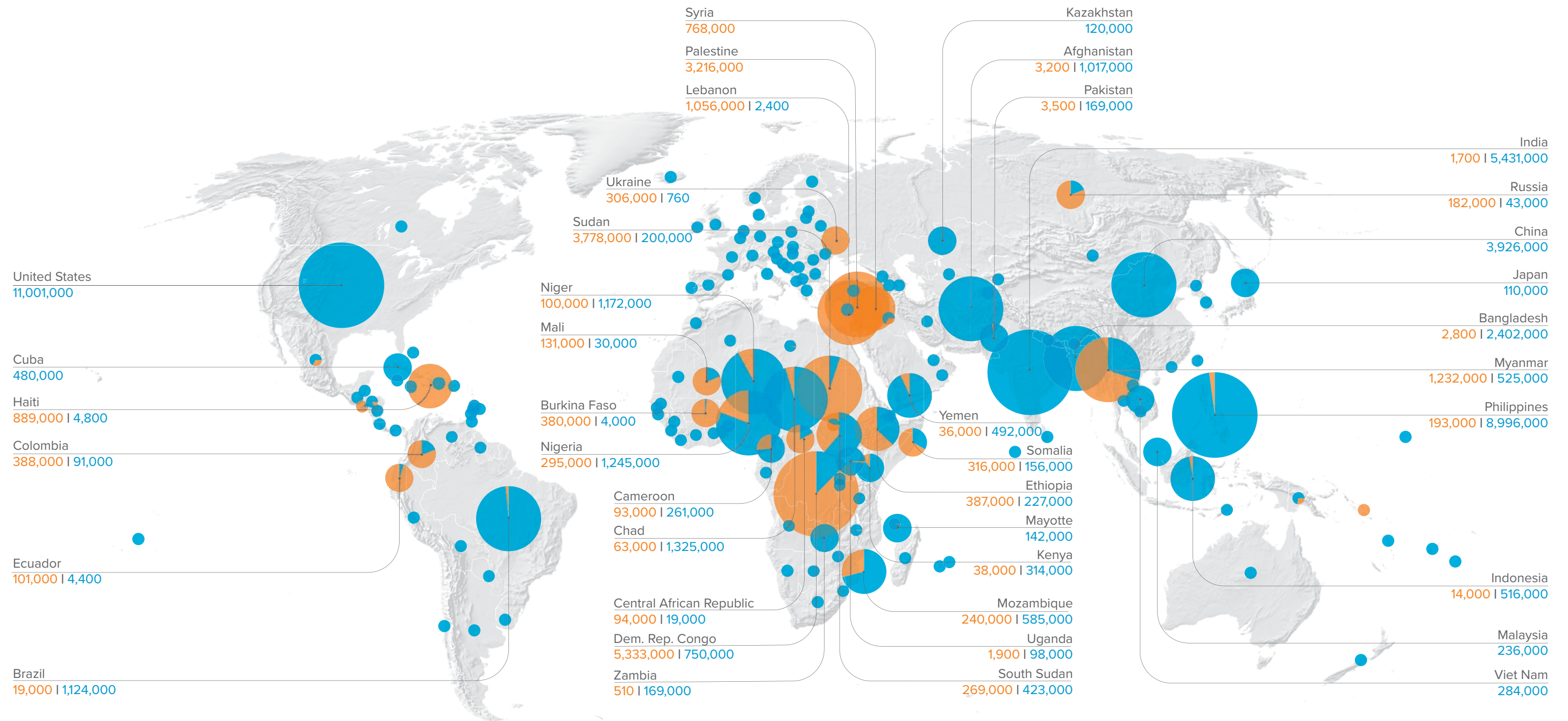
Global Report on Internal Displacement

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Internal displacements by conflict and disasters in 2024



The country, territory names and figures are shown only when the total internal displacements value exceeds 100,000.
Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

The boundaries, names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

With thanks

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Cover Image: A woman and her children at a relocation centre for people displaced by typhoon Rai on the island of Siargao, Philippines. The family was still living in displacement two-and-a-half years after the typhoon destroyed their home. Their story is an example of how people can remain displaced months, or even years, after disaster strikes. © UNICEF/UNI633618/Voisard



Key definitions and metrics

Defining internal displacement

Internal displacement refers to the forced movement of people within the country in which they live.

Internally displaced people (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998).

Measuring internal displacement

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) is a snapshot of the total number of people living in internal displacement at a specific point in time in a specific location. For this report, such a snapshot is made as of the end of each year. This number includes people uprooted within a year who have not been able to return home or find another solution to displacement, plus people who have been displaced in previous years and have not found a lasting solution.

An internal displacement refers to each new forced movement of a person within the borders of the country of their habitual residence recorded during the year. The same person or people can be displaced several times over a given period before finding a solution to their displacement. Figures include each time a person is forced to move as an internal displacement. This figure illustrates dynamics of displacement in a specific crisis.

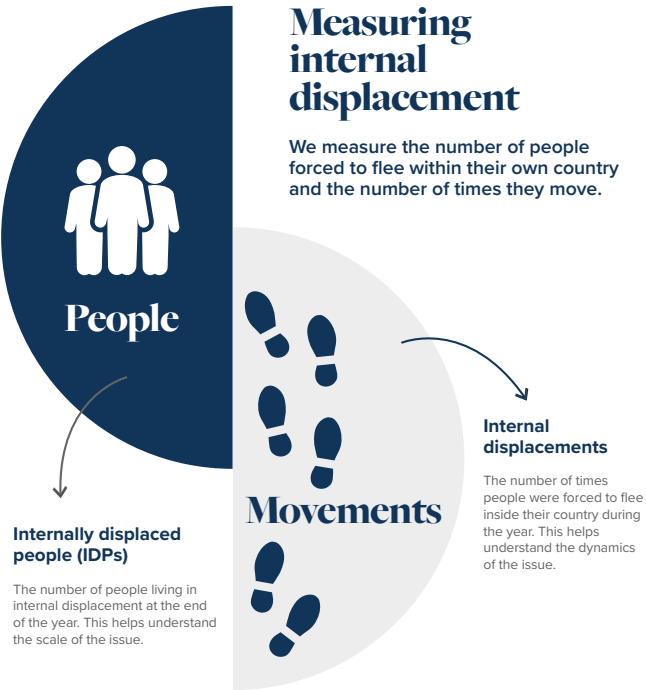
Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Borders and regions

Country and territory boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

More information

For more detailed explanations of the data for specific countries, please refer to the figure analysis at www.internal-displacement.org/countries/



Executive summary

This 10th edition of the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) once again presents record-breaking figures, with a global estimate of 83.4 million people living in internal displacement at the end of 2024 – more than twice the number reported in the first GRID a decade ago. Conflicts and violence have left 73.5 million people displaced and disasters 9.8 million, in both cases the highest figures on record. Behind each of these internally displaced people (IDPs) is a life uprooted and a future jeopardised.

The ever-increasing number of IDPs results in part from the insufficient support they receive to put an end to their displacement by returning home or making a new home elsewhere and addressing their related needs. Several countries dealing with crises that have lasted years or even decades, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Yemen, recorded their highest ever number of IDPs in 2024. In Sudan, which is home to one of the world's most

neglected humanitarian crises, 11.6 million were living in displacement at the end of the year.

Such figures are also the result of a collective failure to address the underlying causes of displacement. Issues such as poverty, inequality, instability and climate change drive movements year after year, adding newly displaced people to those already living in displacement and forcing many IDPs to move again, increasing their vulnerabilities with each new flight. In Palestine, nearly all of the Gaza Strip's population has been displaced, often various times. DRC accounted for 5.3 million internal displacements associated with conflict and violence in 2024, the country's highest figure on record and 27 per cent of the global total of 20.1 million.

The number of internal displacements associated with disasters also reached its highest ever in 2024, and many countries reported record figures. The United States accounted for more than 11 million

movements after several major hurricanes prompted mass evacuations. Many of the 45.8 million disaster displacements recorded around the world took the form of government-led pre-emptive evacuations, but they still come at a human and financial cost that could be reduced with further investments in preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

Issues such as poverty, inequality, instability and climate change drive movements year after year, adding newly displaced people to those already living in displacement.

Internal displacement is not only affecting more people. It is also recorded in an increasing number of countries and territories. The growing scale, spread and impacts of the phenomenon justify it receiving more visibility and attention in

national and international policy debates. With the UN Secretary General's special adviser on solutions to internal displacement ending his mandate in December 2024, and as crises become more and more complex without the financial resources needed to address them, it becomes more imperative than ever to scale-up efforts to prevent further movements and resolve IDPs' plight.

This GRID's coverage ends in 2024, but the first months of 2025 have brought significant new shifts that are likely to have profound impacts on the lives of millions of displaced people around the world. Fewer financial and human resources across the humanitarian and development sectors, reprioritisation and reduced availability of data for some crises will all have repercussions on our collective ability to account for IDPs, identify and respond to their needs and make informed decisions to support them in achieving durable solutions. Fast-approaching global targets, such

as those of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, could be jeopardised as a result.

Demonstrating the immediate and longer-term consequences of internal displacement on affected people, societies and economies is ever more important to make the case for investments in solutions and prevention. Highlighting the links between displacement and other structural issues, such as urbanisation and education, is essential to ensure its inclusion in national priorities. Establishing robust evidence on these links and their impacts and scale is a necessary first step to inform discussions.

In an evolving landscape for humanitarian and development data users and producers, IDMC is refocusing its efforts to continue to provide the most essential metrics and analyses to guide governments and their partners in devel-

oping displacement-inclusive policies and plans, and to secure the financial resources they need to implement them.

Maintaining a strong evidence base, reporting on the world's most salient displacement situations and identifying which interventions have been most impactful will be our objective in 2025 and beyond. Building on our extensive network of national and global partners, and on our 27 years of expertise and progress towards ever more comprehensive data, we are committed to preserving what has become an independent global baseline that is essential for maintaining awareness of, and accountability for internal displacement.



Children walk through mangroves in Turbo, Colombia. A community-led initiative engages people displaced by conflict in mangrove restoration to build the community's economic and climate resilience. © UNHCR/Marina Calderon

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Internally displaced people wait for food from a local organization in South Kordofan, Sudan. Conflict in the country left a record 11.6 million people living in internal displacement as of the end of 2024, making it the country with the most IDPs for the second year straight.

© Megan Herweyer/NRC

The global picture



Children sit on rubble by the sea in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. Nearly all of Gaza's population had been displaced by the end of 2023 and remained displaced as of the end of 2024. © UNOCHA/Yasmina Guerda

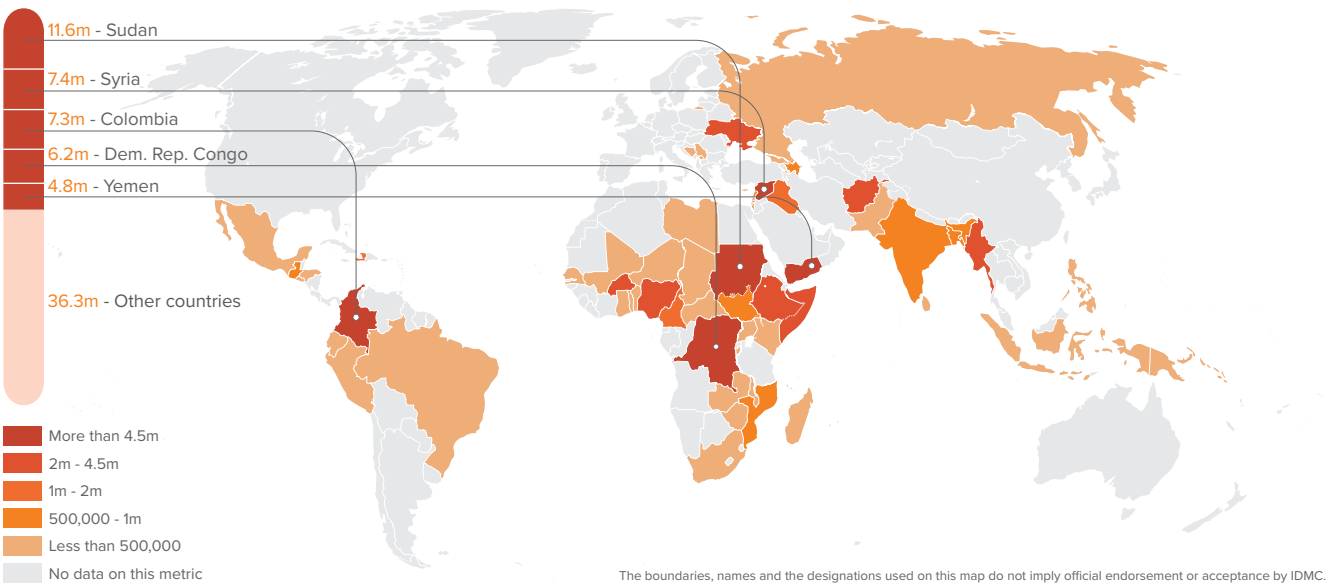
Internally displaced people (IDPs) at the end of 2024

83.4m 

What is the total number of IDPs?

The total number of IDPs is a snapshot of all the people living in internal displacement at the end of the year. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. (see p. V for further information)

Displaced by conflict and violence



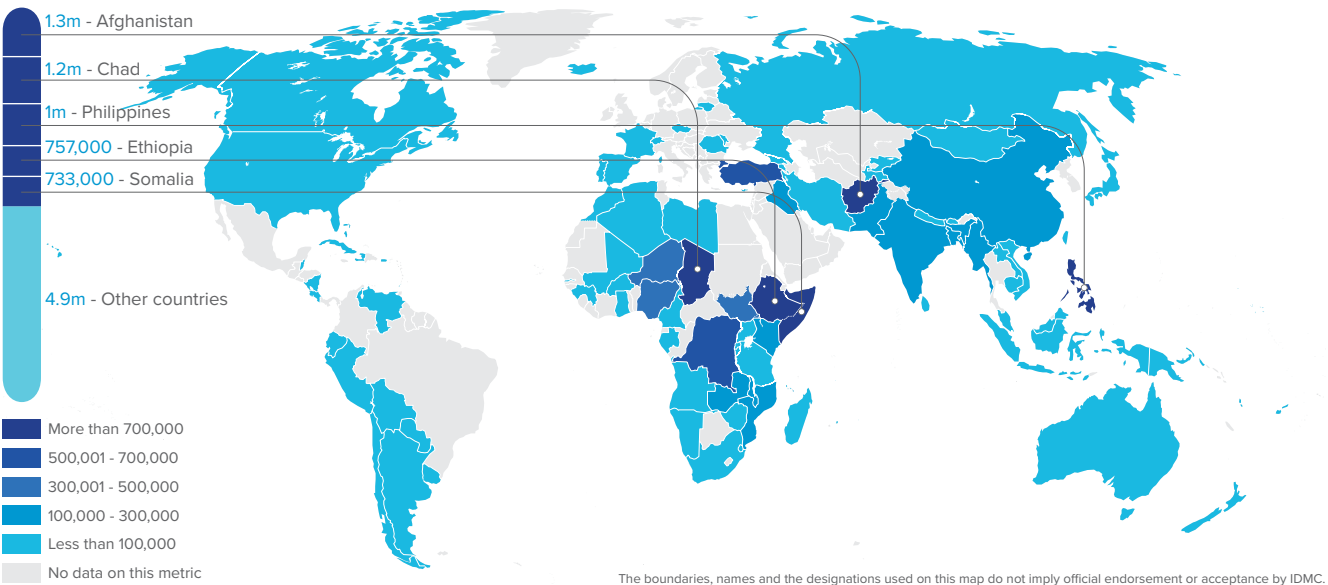
73.5 million

Internally displaced people as a result of conflict and violence in 61 countries and territories as of 31 December 2024

↑ 10%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence since 2023

Displaced by disasters



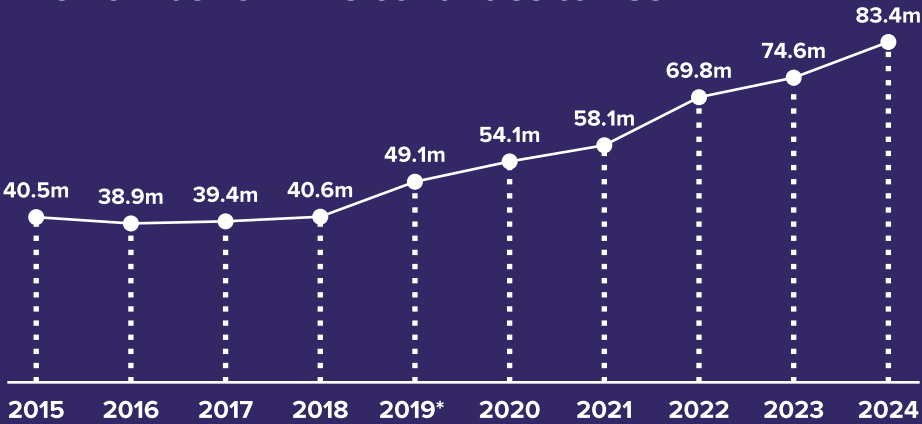
9.8 million

Internally displaced people as a result of disasters in 94 countries and territories as of 31 December 2024

↑ 29%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by disasters since 2023

The number of IDPs continues to rise



The number of people living in internal displacement has doubled since 2018, reaching a record high of 83.4 million across 117 countries and territories at the end of 2024

Why does the number of IDPs keep increasing?

The rise in conflict in recent years in countries and territories such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan and Ukraine led to an increase in the number of IDPs. They added to the tens of millions living in protracted displacement in countries such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Syria and Yemen. The impacts of disasters on housing and livelihoods also meant that many people could not find durable solutions and were still displaced at the end of the year.

What is needed to reduce the number of IDPs?

Humanitarian aid alone will not suffice to reduce the scale of displacement. To help IDPs put a sustainable end to their situation, governments need to set up policies and take actions that resolve conflicts and build peace, reduce poverty and disaster risk, and enable people to return, resettle, or locally integrate in host communities. Data on displacement and solutions will continue to be key to inform such policies and actions moving forward.

Internal displacements in 2024

Conflict and violence

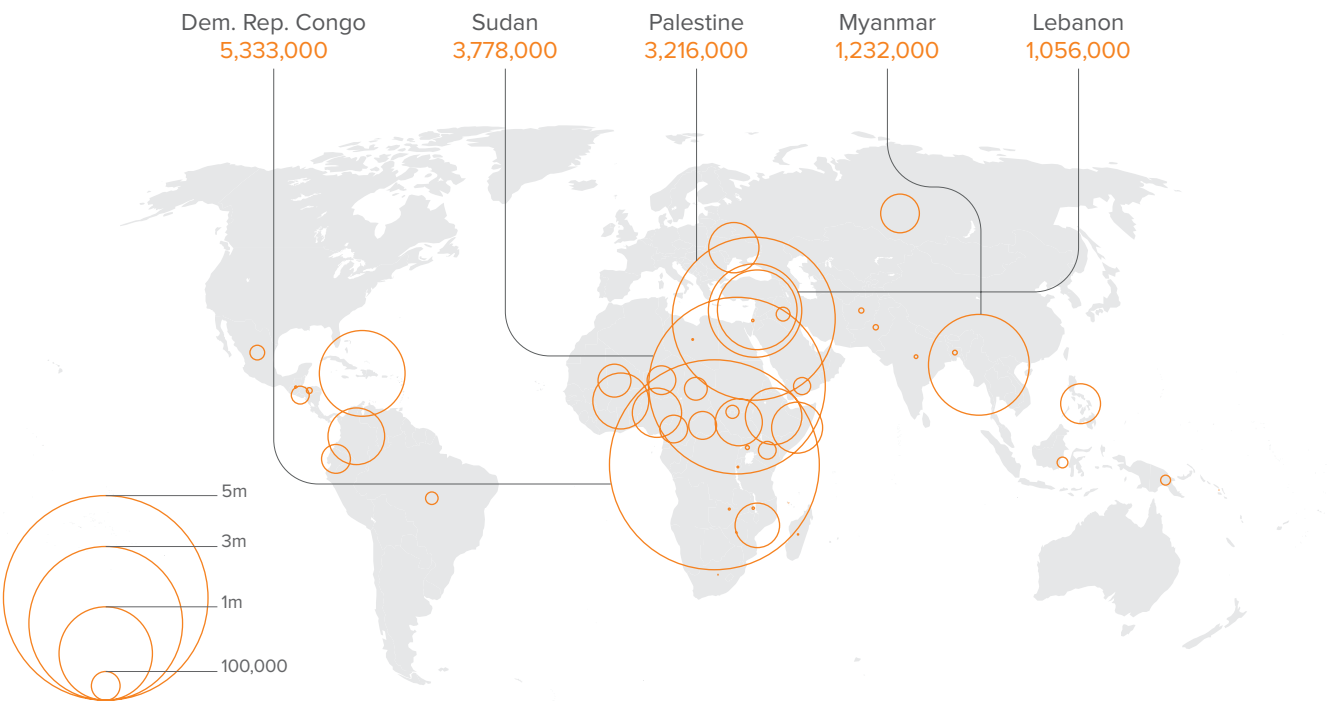
20.1m

30%
of internal displacements
were caused by conflict
and violence

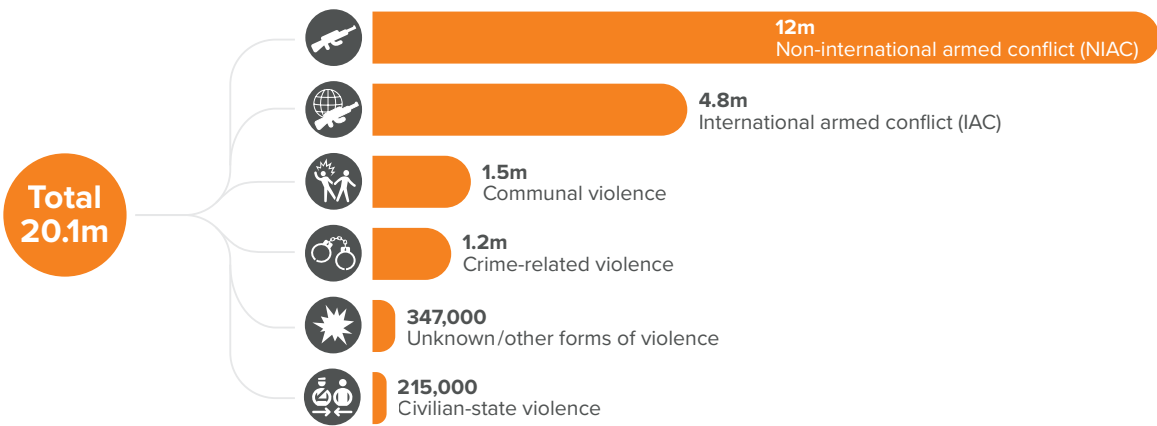
What are internal displacements?

The internal displacements figure refers to the number of forced movements of people within the borders of their country recorded during the year. This helps capture repeated and multiple movements. (see p. V for further information)

Five countries reporting the highest figures



Breakdown by type of conflict or violence



75%
of all displacements by crime-
related violence were reported in
Haiti, driving an urban exodus

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

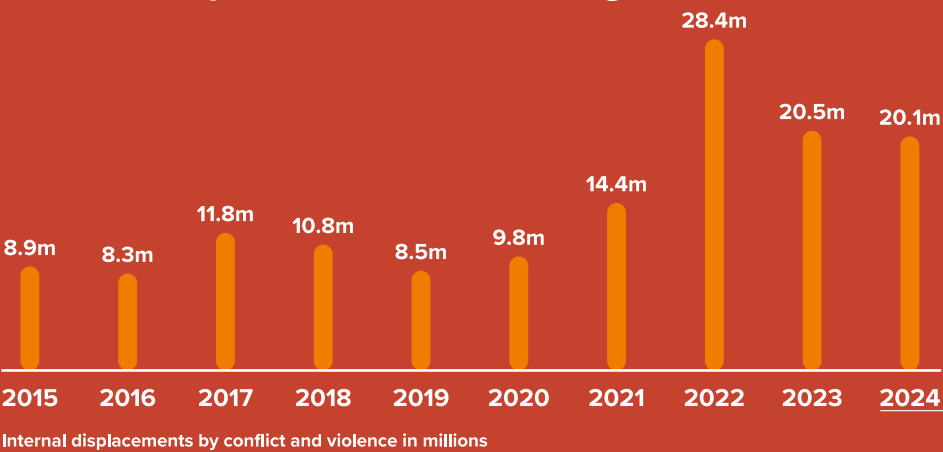
Key displacement situations

9.1 million
displacements by conflict
and violence in Sudan
and the DRC, 45% of the
global total

3.2 million
displacements in Palestine,
a highly conservative figure

1.1 million
displacements in Lebanon,
most of which were recorded
between mid-September and
end of November

Conflict displacement remains high



The number of displacements
by conflict and violence have
increased by an average of
51%
in the past decade, notably
since 2021, despite a slight
reduction in 2024.

Conflict displacement

continued steep rise in 2024

The number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence reached an all-time high of 73.5 million as of the end of 2024, an increase of 6.5 million in 12 months and 33 million more than a decade ago. The figure includes people who have been living in displacement for years and even decades in countries such as Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Syria and Yemen, and people displaced by more recent waves of conflict and violence in countries such as Haiti, Lebanon, Myanmar, Sudan and Ukraine. Some of these conflicts persisted and even worsened in 2024, contributing to the rising trend.

The scale of displacement is just one part of the story. Across many of these situations, people already living in displacement were forced to move again, as happened in the Gaza Strip, where nearly 90 per cent of the population had already been uprooted by the start of 2024. As hostilities intensified during the year, hundreds of thousands had to move time and again, including from areas identified as safe (see p. 49).

Repeated displacement heightens IDPs' needs and vulnerabilities, and fuels protracted crises. This was the case in countries such as DRC and Sudan, which together accounted for about 45 per cent of all movements associated with conflict and violence globally last year. The two countries were also home to 24 per cent of the people living in displacement as a result of

Across many of these situations, people already living in displacement were forced to move again

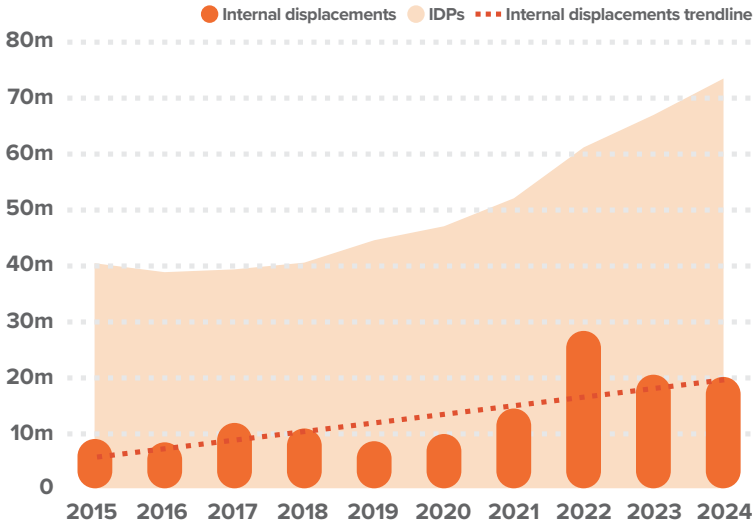
conflict and violence worldwide. Despite being one of the world's most neglected crises, Sudan alone accounted for 11.6 million, the highest figure ever reported for a single country. Many IDPs faced acute food insecurity and some IDPs faced famine, illustrating how displacement and other challenges often overlap (see p. 37).

In Lebanon, heavy bombardments littered entire areas with unexploded ordnance and disrupted agricultural activity. This not only affected thousands of IDPs who relied on agriculture for their livelihoods. It also reduced national productivity and hindered longer-term economic recovery (see p. 51). In Haiti, a rise in displacement by criminal violence in Port-au-Prince fuelled an urban exodus as people sought safety and security in other provinces (see p. 83).

These examples show that efforts to address internal displacement cannot succeed without comprehensive approaches to broader systemic or structural challenges, and without long-term investments in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding and socio-economic development.

New and protracted displacement drive the increase in IDPs

The number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence fluctuates from one year to the next (bars), but the number of people living in displacement at the end of each year has risen inexorably over the past decade (area chart). This illustrates how difficult it has proven for people to bring their displacement to a sustainable end.



Efforts to address internal displacement cannot succeed without comprehensive approaches to broader systemic or structural challenges

A disabled man and his family outside their shelter in Taiz governorate, Yemen. Last year, the government launched an Internal Displacement Solutions Fund to support nearly 4.8 million IDPs in resolving their plight. © UNOCHA/Hussam Alqoliaa

10

Countries had more than 3 million conflict IDPs at the end of 2024, twice as many as four years before.

Internal displacements in 2024

Disasters

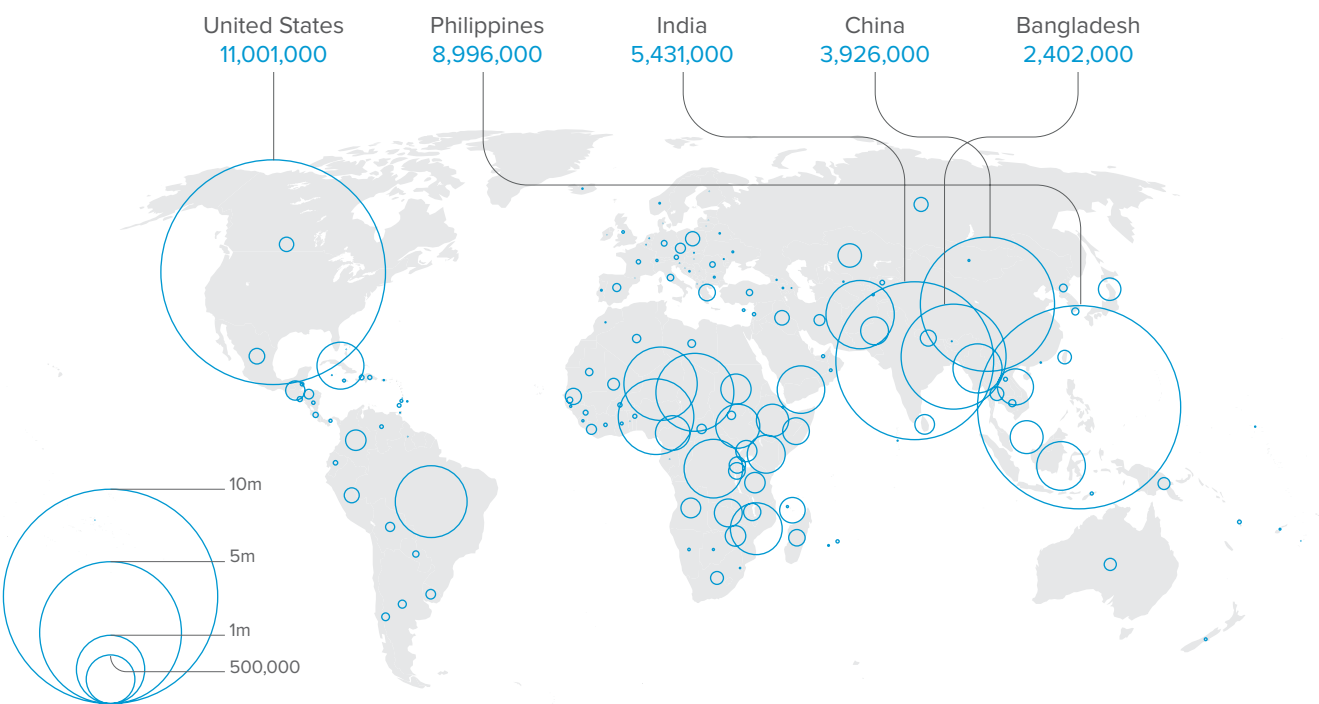
45.8m

70%
of internal displacements
were caused by
disasters

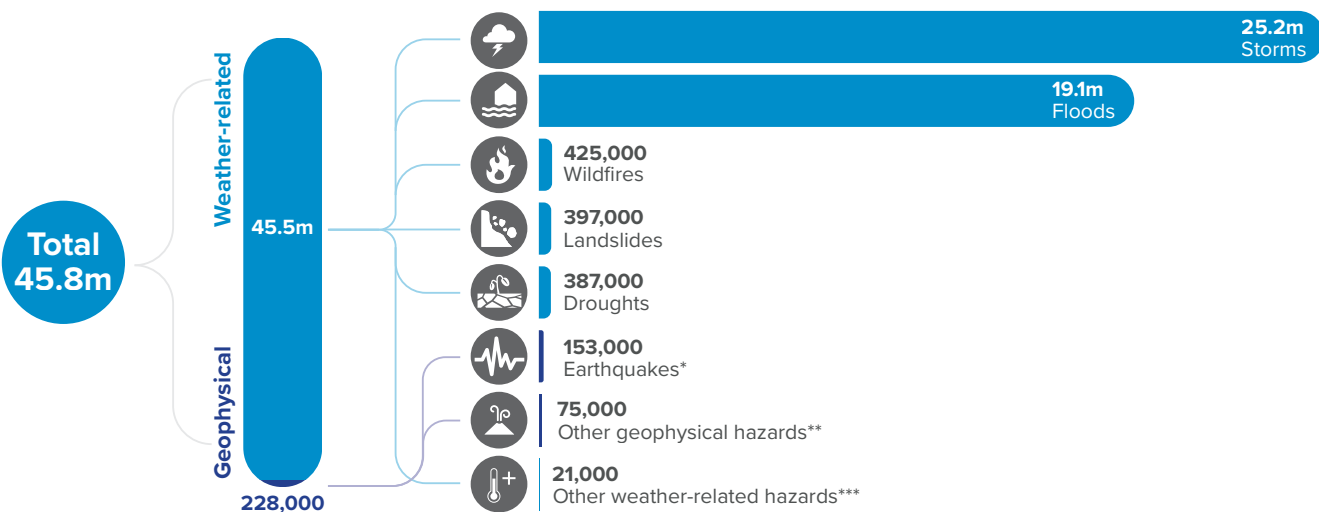
What are internal displacements?

The internal displacements figure refers to the number of forced movements of people within the borders of their country recorded during the year. This helps capture repeated and multiple movements. (see p. V for further information)

Five countries reporting the highest figures



Breakdown by hazard



54%
of all disaster displacements in
2024 were triggered by cyclones

8.3 million
displacements were
pre-emptive evacuations

*May also include tsunamis
**Includes extreme temperatures, wet mass movements, erosion and wave action
***Includes volcanic eruptions and dry mass movements
Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Key displacement situations

~1/4
of all disaster
displacements globally
were reported in the
United States

5.4 million
displacements in India, its
highest figure since 2012

29
countries and territories
reported their highest
disaster displacement
figures on record

Disaster displacement was exceptionally high



2x
The number of disaster
displacements in 2024 was
nearly double the annual
average of the past decade

Disaster displacement *broke new records in 2024*

Nearly 45.8 million disaster displacements were recorded across 163 countries and territories last year, the highest figure since IDMC started to monitor the phenomenon in 2008. It represents a significant outlier compared with previous years and is well above the annual average of 24 million over the past 15 years.

In some cases, displacement was an effective life-saving measure. Storms, including major cyclones in highly exposed countries such as Bangladesh, China, the Philippines and the United States, triggered more than half of the movements reported in 2024. Governments issued alerts ahead of their landfall and millions of people evacuated out of harm's way. Hurricane Milton alone triggered almost six million displacements in October, the vast majority in the US. It was the highest figure on record for a storm globally, surpassing cyclone Amphan in 2020 and typhoon Haiyan in 2013 (see p. 75).

Milton also showed that disasters can displace people anywhere, including in high-income countries. In Japan too, the most powerful earthquake since the Great East Japan disaster of 2011 triggered 64,000 movements and brought valuable lessons in improving disaster resilience (see p. 63). Severe floods and storms also caused the highest disaster displacement figures on record in ten European and Central Asian countries, showing that as in previous years the phenomenon had a global footprint (see p. 89).

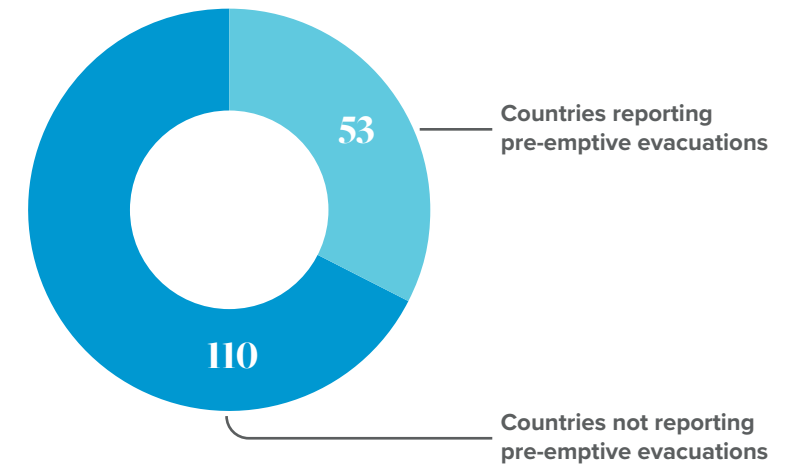
Disasters can displace people anywhere, including in high-income countries.

Low and middle-income countries continued to bear the brunt of disaster displacement impacts, however, and vulnerable communities were unevenly affected. Floods in Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state inundated an area the size of the United Kingdom, triggering around 775,000 displacements, mostly in the state capital of Porto Alegre where black and indigenous communities were forced to flee at higher rates than the general population (see p. 81). In Chad, floods triggered more displacements in 2024 than in the past 15 years combined. They destroyed hundreds of thousands of homes and left nearly 1.3 million people living in displacement at the end of the year (see p. 39).

Disaster displacement took place against the backdrop of ever-rising global temperatures in 2024. Human-induced climate change may be driving more severe and frequent hazards that force people from their homes, but other factors such as poverty, informal urban expansion and inadequate infrastructure also

One third of countries report pre-emptive evacuations

Pre-emptive evacuations can save lives. Out of the 163 countries and territories reporting disaster displacements in 2024, 53 reported pre-emptive evacuations, but the data is incomplete. Tracking how many people moved ahead of disasters can help assess the effectiveness of early warning and anticipatory action.



Climate change may be driving more severe and frequent hazards that force people from their homes, but other factors also play a role.

Vehicles drive down a flooded street in Florida, United States, after hurricane Helene passed nearby. The US experienced more than 11 million disaster displacements in 2024, many of which were pre-emptive evacuations that saved numerous lives. © Joe Raedle/Getty Images

play a role. Assam is India's most vulnerable state to climate change, and deforestation, riverbank erosion and the lack of maintenance of water infrastructure contributed to some of the highest flood displacement figures on record (see p. 71). In Kazakhstan, the worst floods in 80 years triggered more than 120,000 movements and led the government to revise its disaster risk and water resources management (see p. 93).

Globally, the number of people still displaced by disasters by the end of the year reached a record 9.8 million. That figure should still be considered conservative,

however, because a lack of reporting after the crisis phase of many events leaves a persistent gap in our understanding of the duration of the phenomenon. Filling it is of utmost importance, because it would provide much-needed evidence to inform policies and action to reduce displacement risk, build resilience and advance solutions.

Conflict and disasters overlap, eroding resilience

The data presented in this report differentiates between conflict and disasters as triggers of displacement, but the reality is that in many countries their drivers and impacts are intertwined, making crises more complex and prolonging the plight of those displaced. All but four of the 49 countries and territories where conflict displacements were identified last year also recorded disaster displacements. The number of countries reporting both has tripled since 2009.

The increase is in part the result of greater data availability, but it also shows a clear trend. Some of the world's largest and most protracted conflict displacement situations are increasingly affected by disasters such as floods and storms, and this combination further erodes IDPs' resilience.

An analysis of data from IDMC and the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), which assesses countries' vulnerability and ability to adapt to climate change, reveals that more than three-quarters of people internally displaced by conflict and violence as of the end of 2024 were living in countries with high or very high vulnerability to climate change.²

The events that unfolded last year in Nigeria's north-eastern state of Borno, which is home to nearly half of the country's 3.4 million people displaced by conflict and violence, illustrates this reality. Severe floods took place during the rainy season against the backdrop of a government-led initiative to close all displacement camps in the state by the end of 2024. Seventeen had been closed by June, but some had to reopen to host people fleeing the floods, which

The number of countries reporting displacement from both conflict and disasters has tripled since 2009.

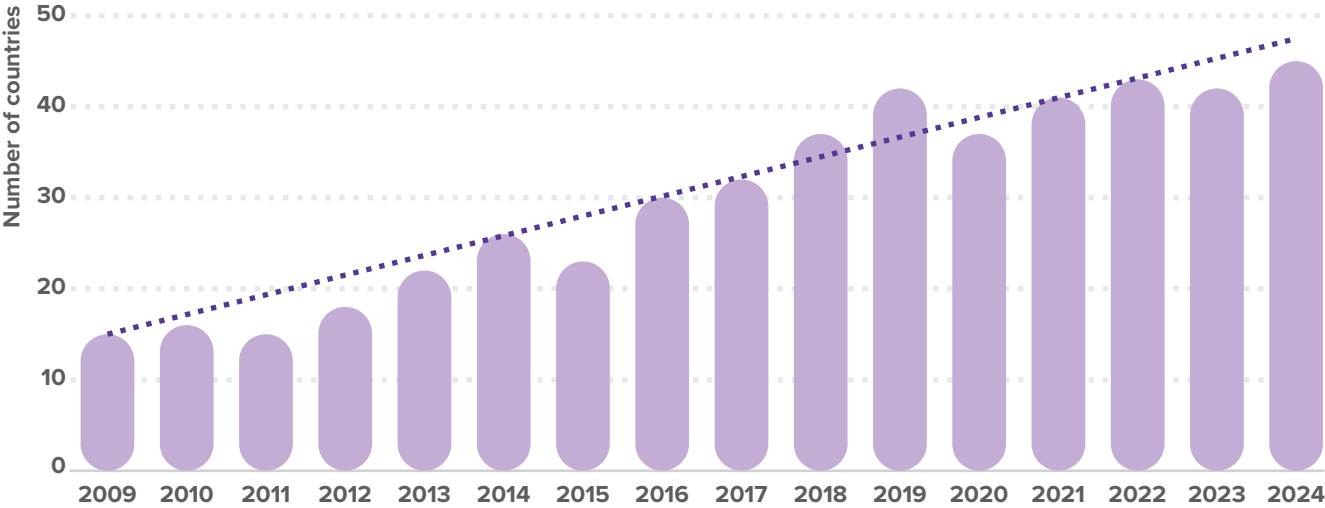
facilitated the provision of humanitarian aid. Even after the flood waters receded, some IDPs had to stay in camps as they kept facing challenges to recover their livelihoods (see p. 41).

Above-average rainfall also triggered flood displacements in the eastern provinces of DRC, which have long been affected by conflict. Roads between major urban areas were inundated or blockaded by non-state armed groups, cutting the delivery of much needed aid to hundreds of thousands of IDPs. The combined effects of conflict and floods aggravated sanitary conditions and increased waterborne diseases, whilst reducing agricultural production and heightening food insecurity (see p. 29).

Yemen reported its highest number of disaster displacements on record last year. Most took place in Al Hodeidah, Hajjah and Ma'rib governorates, which are home to nearly half of the country's 4.8 million IDPs, and forced some to flee again. The floods also moved landmines and unexploded ordnance, increasing the number of casualties and injuries and hampering the delivery of aid to those displaced (see p. 47).

In Mozambique and Myanmar, cyclones Chido and Yagi hit populations already uprooted by conflict and violence, prolonging their displacement and delay-

More countries are reporting both conflict and disaster displacements



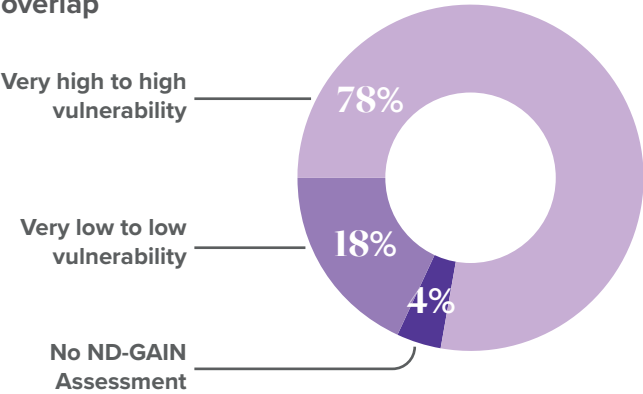
IDPs stand over flood waters near their shelters in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Flooding further disrupted food and aid supplies and worsened sanitary conditions for those already displaced by conflict in the country. © UNOCHA/Francis Mweze

Building disaster resilience in fragile and conflict-affected countries is an ever-present imperative.

ing their recovery (see p. 36 and p. 59). Similar events had affected the same areas and vulnerable population groups in previous years. The list goes on. From Afghanistan to the Philippines and from South Sudan to Syria, the overlapping impacts of conflict and disasters continue to set back IDPs' prospects of putting an end to their displacement.

Disasters are likely to continue to trigger repeated displacement, prolong the plight of those already uprooted, and undermine durable solutions and sustainable development efforts. Such considerations make building disaster resilience in fragile and conflict-affected countries an ever-present imperative.

Conflict displacement and climate vulnerability overlap



Percentage of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence living in countries with different vulnerability to climate change.

Sources: IDMC; University Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index (ND-GAIN)

The way forward



A man surveys flood damage to his home in Borno state, Nigeria, after the collapse of the Alau Dam in September. The government at both the federal and state levels is taking proactive measures to understand and address internal displacement from both conflict and disasters. © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

Policy integration is more relevant than ever

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement reaffirmed states' primary responsibility to assist and protect IDPs. More recently, the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement recognised that addressing the phenomenon in a sustainable way requires a government-led development approach. This starts with enshrining the issue in laws, policies or strategies to provide the necessary clarity and predictability.³

States essentially have two main ways to regulate their action: the adoption of standalone frameworks specifically focused on displacement; or its inclusion in other existing frameworks. In either case, institutional, financial and other arrangements are necessarily

context-specific, and a whole-of-government approach is essential to join the dots and avoid fragmentation and the duplication of efforts.

Another approach has been to include displacement in frameworks such as disaster risk reduction, climate action, peacebuilding and sustainable development.

In countries with high levels of internal displacement, governments may prioritise the issue through specific instruments. As of late 2024, 51 countries had adopted at least one such law,

policy or strategy. Bangladesh, one of the countries most prone to disaster displacement globally, adopted a national strategy on internal displacement in 2021 and a subsequent national action plan for 2022 to 2042.⁴ In Africa, the continent with most conflict displacement in the world, 34 countries had ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs, widely known as the Kampala Convention, and 21 countries had adopted specific instruments.⁵ Varying degrees of political commitment, limited institutional capacity and resources as well as competing priorities can make implementation a challenge, however, as evidenced by a three-fold increase in the number of IDPs in Africa since the Convention's adoption in 2009.⁶

States and their development partners favour more efficient and sustainable needs-based approaches beyond the immediate humanitarian response. Accordingly, another approach has been to include displacement in other frameworks where the issue is highly relevant but not necessarily the primary focus, such as those on disaster risk reduction, climate action, peacebuilding and sustainable development.⁷ This is particularly useful in efforts to prevent displacement and resolve protracted situations.

Because the impacts of displacement differ from one population group to another, and at the same time affect all facets of IDPs' lives, sectors of societies and economies, there are also many thematic areas in which governments and their partners can integrate

the phenomenon. Given, for example, that displaced children and youth often find their education disrupted, with potential repercussions for their future income and economic contribution to society, integrating specific measures for IDPs in education strategies is a sound investment.⁸

A number of practical tools are available to guide states in integrating displacement in relevant frameworks.⁹ Successful examples of such integration also exist. The Philippines introduced legislation in 2016 that includes specific provisions to ensure children displaced by disasters have continued access to education, shelter, child-friendly spaces and family reunification. Impacts on the education of non-displaced children are also considered, with guidance to minimise

disruption when schools are used for temporary shelters.¹⁰

Long overlooked, internal displacement has benefitted from heightened international policy visibility and political attention in recent years, with a strong focus on government ownership and leadership and development approaches. At a time of a severe downturn in international assistance, particularly humanitarian funding, its integration into a wide range of national priorities will help to sustain momentum in efforts to address the phenomenon.

A girl stands in floodwaters in Sylhet, Bangladesh, in June. The government developed a national strategy and subsequent action plan to address the country's vulnerability to disaster displacement. © UNICEF/UNI596316/Mukut

Financing internal displacement

The ever-growing number of IDPs results from a failure to reduce people's vulnerabilities to displacement and support those displaced in resuming the lives they left behind. Doing so requires not only immediate interventions to sustain their livelihoods and ensure their protection, but also forward-looking investments and plans. The responsibility for undertaking such measures lies with national governments, and some have invested significant amounts of public funding in doing so, including Colombia, Iraq and Libya.¹¹

Few of the world's most affected countries, however, have enough resources to succeed. Sixty-two per cent of IDPs lived in low-income countries in 2024, and 21 per cent in lower-middle-income countries. Billions of dollars are spent each year in international aid for people affected by internal displacement, but humanitarian funding has been in decline and by its nature is only intended to provide temporary support.¹²

The widening funding gap can only be filled by other sources. The UN Secretary General has already called for international financial institutions and bilateral donors to address internal displacement proactively and systematically in development financing, but progress has been slow.¹³ The World Bank and African Development Bank recently introduced displacement-specific indicators in their monitoring mechanisms, and a working group of international financial institutions, UN agencies and bilateral donors has been created.¹⁴ The Asian Development Bank (ADB)'s new disaster risk management action plan commits to supporting developing member countries in harnessing development finance to address displacement.¹⁵

The potential of development financing has yet to be harnessed, but the mechanisms are in place and sometimes already used to prevent and resolve displacement.¹⁶ More than 45 per cent of the projects funded by the ADB in 2023

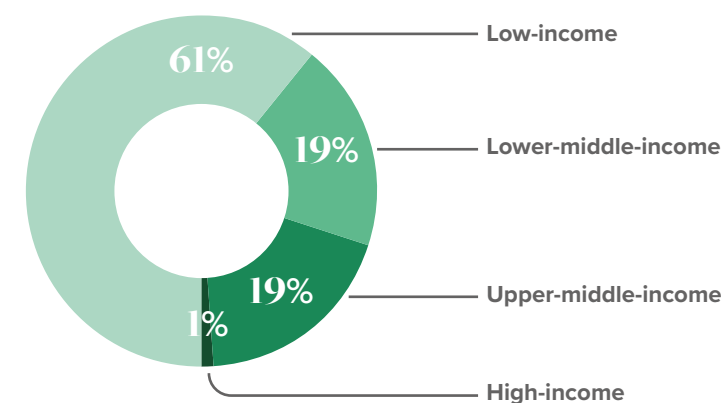
had disaster risk management features, which help to reduce displacement risk.¹⁷ Affected governments can draw on their country allocations, a financial envelope that multilateral development banks attribute to support their pre-identified priorities over four or five-year periods. Other mechanisms, such as thematic windows or trust funds, which focus on particular issues such as climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, crisis response or poverty reduction, can be used to address the causes of displacement and mitigate risks.

Multilateral development banks can also provide much-needed liquidity to restore housing, infrastructure and livelihoods for displaced people, paving the way for longer-term solutions.¹⁸ The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development injected hundreds of millions of euros into the reconstruction of sustainable infrastructure and support for livelihoods in cities affected by 2023 earthquakes in Türkiye, encouraging IDPs' return and reintegration.¹⁹

Climate finance, through the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, climate investment funds, the Global Environment Facility or the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, are another resource to address displacement linked to disasters and climate change.²⁰ The private sector and innovative financing mechanisms are other options, but examples of investments that target internal displacement are rare.²¹

To secure development, climate and private-sector financing, affected governments must be able to submit convincing proposals that identify the actual and anticipated impacts of internal displacement on their economies, and that show cost-effective ways to address them as well as realistic measures of progress towards achieving their goals. For this, they need comprehensive data and a strong evidence base, which many countries still lack today. Progress in the coverage, granularity and timeliness of displacement data, advances

Lower income countries host 80 per cent of global IDPs



Source: IDMC, World Bank

in risk modelling and climate attribution analyses, and the improved collection, harmonisation and sharing of data on IDPs' profiles and needs in an increasing number of countries are paving the way for stronger funding proposals. Governments, however, need more robust evidence to help them connect this issue to other national priorities, including data on the scale of the phenomenon, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of their

displaced populations, the duration of their displacement and its impacts on livelihoods and the broader economy.

Donors have a key role to play in facilitating evidence-based strategies and funding proposals, including by supporting offers for technical assistance, simplifying procedures and mechanisms and investing in national capacities to collect and analyse data and strengthening national data systems.



A school in Etas, Vanuatu, damaged by an earthquake. More than 45 per cent of the projects funded by the Asian Development Bank in 2023 featured disaster risk management considerations.
© UNICEF/UNI710284/Mobbs

Sustaining an essential dataset: the global baseline on internal displacement

Much progress has been made over the past two decades in improving the availability, quality and global coverage of data on internal displacement. The number and diversity of providers has also increased significantly, with governments taking on an ever more important role and recognising the need for timely and reliable data to inform their policies and operational responses.

Governments, regional bodies and international agencies have contributed greatly to painting a more comprehensive picture of the phenomenon, which has been vital for raising awareness and accountability. Data collection initiatives continue to be fragmented, however, with varying standards, methodologies and definitions, persistent overlaps and insufficient coordination. Establishing a standardised and objective global baseline remains a challenge as a result, because it requires thorough triangulation and validation of a wide range of sources to produce the most accurate and useful estimates.

Thanks to our worldwide coverage and our neutral, independent and consistent verification of data, IDMC is in a unique position to set and update this baseline. Primary data is produced in collaboration with a wide range of in-country partners, but verification, validation and reporting does not require third-party endorsement, which makes the process neutral and independent. Data accuracy and reliability, rigorous processes and adherence to global standards and comparability

make the estimates presented in this report sound and transparent in terms of the sources and methodologies used and the rationale behind prioritising one source over another.²²

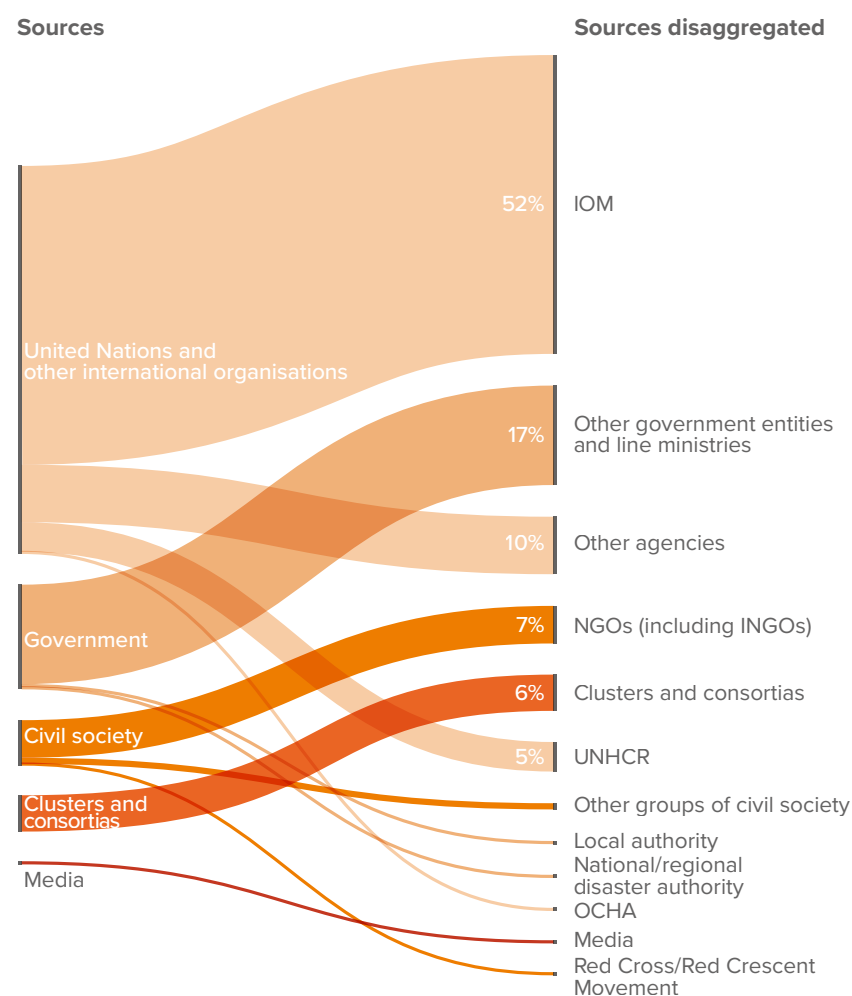
This is fundamental because it creates trust in the data, drives accountability and allows progress in addressing the

issue to be assessed comparatively from the national to the global level.

Building on the best available data

To establish this independent baseline, we rely on a large network of national, regional and global partners who collect

Sources of IDMC's estimates for IDPs by conflict and violence



and share data. Our role is to triangulate, validate, analyse, harmonise and aggregate it at the global level. To produce our final estimates, we assess the methodology and reliability of each source thoroughly, engage with the data providers to ensure we have interpreted their information correctly, and adapt the data to comply with our global methodology

and standards for disaggregation and temporal and geographical comparability. Such an approach allows us to review all of the available data and select the most accurate and comprehensive assessments. The key sources considered in our global datasets include:

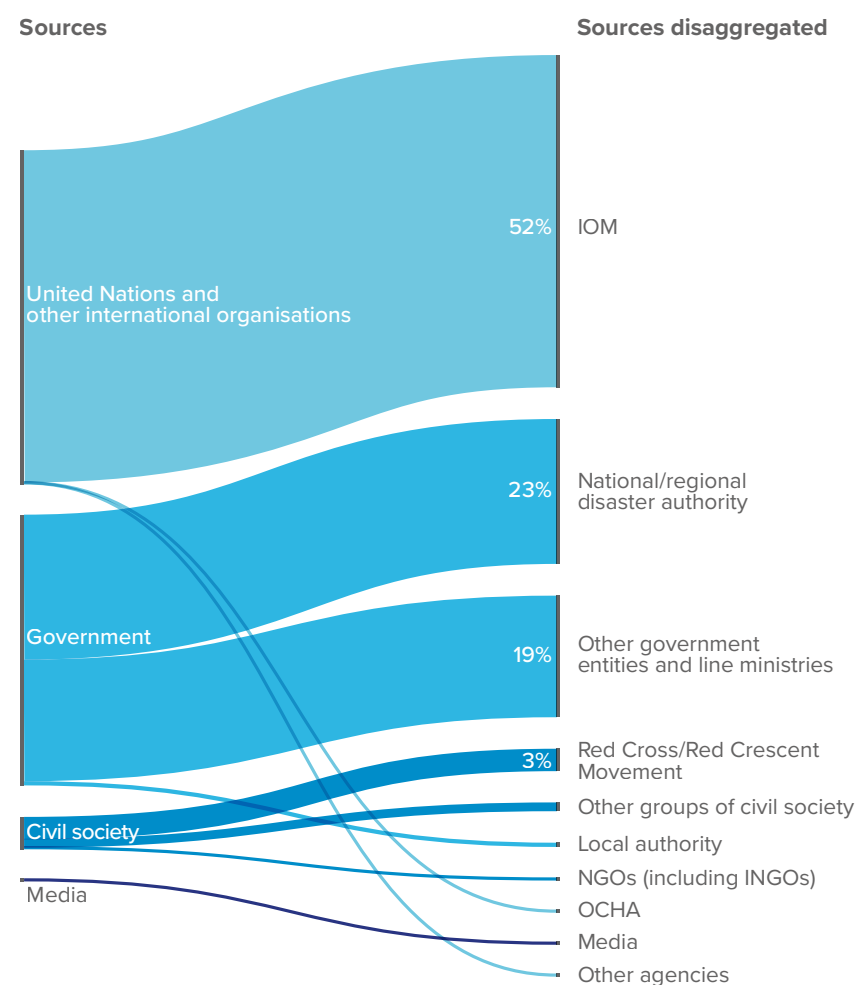
Governments

Governments play a vital role in collecting data on internal displacement. Across the world, they have improved processes for doing so within their national disaster management agencies, and an increasing number include displacement-related indicators as part of their emergency response and damage and loss accounting systems.

The Philippines sets an excellent example of such government-led monitoring. When a natural hazard strikes, the Disaster Response Operations Management, Information and Communication (DROMIC) starts to issue frequent reports that provide disaggregated information on displacement, including the location, sex, age and other vulnerabilities of the people displaced. It follows up on the situation until most or all are able to return home.

Colombia is noteworthy for its monitoring of displacement linked to conflict and violence. The Victims Unit conducts assessments every six months for two years after IDPs' registration, which allow the government to better understand how they are overcoming their plight and how policies and initiatives are helping them to do so. It should be hailed as an example of government-led durable solutions monitoring.

Sources of IDMC's estimates for IDPs by disasters



UN agencies

UN agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also play a crucial role in collecting displacement data. Their work is particularly significant in countries dealing with large humanitarian crises, where data to inform needs assessments and operational priorities is essential. IOM's displacement tracking matrix (DTM) alone produces about 50 per cent of all figures referring to the total number of people displaced by conflict and violence globally.

UN agencies collaborate to produce comprehensive and harmonised datasets in many of the countries where they are present. A good example can be found in Syria, where OCHA coordinates the collection and joint analysis of data through an IDP taskforce that includes IOM, UNHCR, the camp coordination and camp management cluster and national and international NGOs.²³ They meet weekly to harmonise and review their data and methodologies and produce a monthly dataset of both the number of movements and the number of IDPs in the country. Thanks to their work, it is possible to establish a national baseline on the scale of internal displacement in one of the world's most affected countries.

Civil society

Civil society organisations, including Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, also collect data on internal displacement and sometimes are the only provider of such information in a country. Their monitoring is especially key in cases of small-scale disasters and incidents of violence. Data provided by the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement allowed us to triangulate and validate estimates for 38 countries in 2024.

Some data comes from IDPs themselves. Urdu-speaking Biharis in Bangladesh collected and reported data across 112 displacement camps through the Coun-

cil of Minorities, which helped us bridge an important data gap on their situation.

We also review media articles to fill gaps if no other sources report on internal displacement, but the use of such sources requires careful review and their data needs to be corroborated with additional information.

Comparable data for global progress monitoring

Globally aggregated, validated and harmonised data is essential to inform policies and actions to prevent, respond to and resolve internal displacement. By applying global standards and methodologies, we can make an evidence-based case that the phenomenon has a global footprint. The fact that the dataset is updated annually using the same methodology makes it temporally comparable, which means we are able to measure global progress with regularity and predictability.

As governments and international organisations are forced to reprioritise in a new environment of drastic funding cuts, the continued need for independent, reliable, and trusted data to support informed decision making cannot be overstressed.

Despite the existence of standards such as the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), methodologies and data quality vary significantly between regions and countries, and sometimes even within countries. This means that very different datasets often need to be carefully analysed and combined to produce country-level estimates that would not exist if we relied on one data source alone. In Nigeria for example, IOM-DTM covers north-eastern, north-central and north-western regions for both disasters and conflict. We complement its data with information

for other regions from sources including the national and state emergency management agencies, local authorities and international NGOs.

Other important types of information include figures for destroyed houses, evacuations and/or people in shelters. In cases where we only receive information on evacuation orders but not on how many people heed them, we fill this gap by using demographic data from national censuses to estimate the scale of displacement involved. We used this method for more than 100 events in Greece in 2024.

Given the different standards and methodologies that sources use, data reliability also differs. We often have to use additional sources to confirm a final figure in a process known as triangulation. Without it, a single unverified data point cannot be included in the final dataset. This is even more relevant given today's fast-moving news cycle and the fact that anyone can present unverified information, potentially leading to inaccuracies in what is reported as well as under- or over-estimates of the true scale of displacement. We collected more than 80 data points to triangulate our final estimates for communal violence in the Manipur state in India in 2023, rather than relying on news sources alone.

Navigating a new funding landscape

As governments and international organisations are forced to reprioritise in a new environment of drastic funding cuts, the continued need for independent, reliable and trusted data to support informed decision making and advocate for effective support for the world's most vulnerable people, including those internally displaced, cannot be overstressed.

Collecting displacement data will always involve various stakeholders, so it is important to develop clear and harmonised approaches. Partnerships need to be strengthened at the local, national

and international level, as do governments' capacities to collect and record data themselves. As we all pull together to navigate this new landscape, greater collaboration will be key to unlocking the potential of data to generate evidence and insights about the whole spectrum of human mobility and its links to development challenges and opportunities.

The systematic application of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) and IRIS standards at the national and regional level can help to build more meaningful bridges between the generation of evidence and policymaking to prevent, respond to and resolve internal displacement. It can also contribute to building sustainable data systems maintained by governments, one of the cornerstones of national ownership and accountability.

It is time as well to expand our exploration of new technologies that can help to structure unstructured information, speed up data entry processes and analyse data more efficiently while maintaining the highest standards of data protection. As financial resources shrink across the humanitarian and development sectors, it will be vital to design the most cost-efficient ways of collecting, aggregating and analysing data with a clear purpose to ensure the preservation and sustainability of crucial datasets such as our Global Internal Displacement Database in the future.

Regional overviews



A mother and son sit in their home damaged by flash floods in Baghlan Province, Afghanistan. Years of conflict and repeated floods, earthquakes and droughts in the country have left 5.5 million people living in internal displacement at the end of 2024.

© UNICEF/UNI586030/Musadiq

Sub-Saharan Africa

A woman sits with her belongings in a classroom she is using as a shelter after her home in Ségou, Mali, flooded. With both conflict and disasters triggering displacement, sub-Saharan Africa hosted nearly half of all IDPs globally at the end of 2024. © UNICEF/UNIG42149/Keita

Internally displaced people (IDPs)



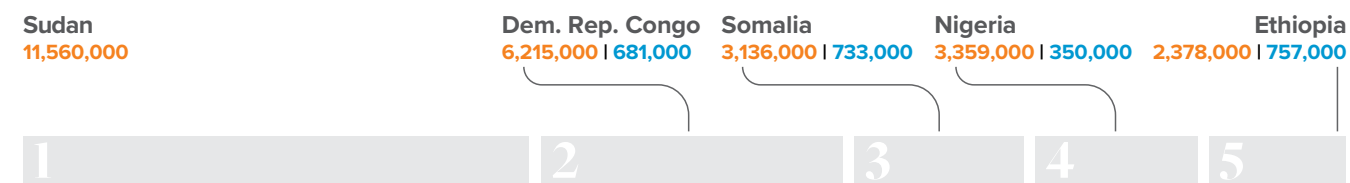
38.8m
at the end of 2024

47%
Share of the
global total

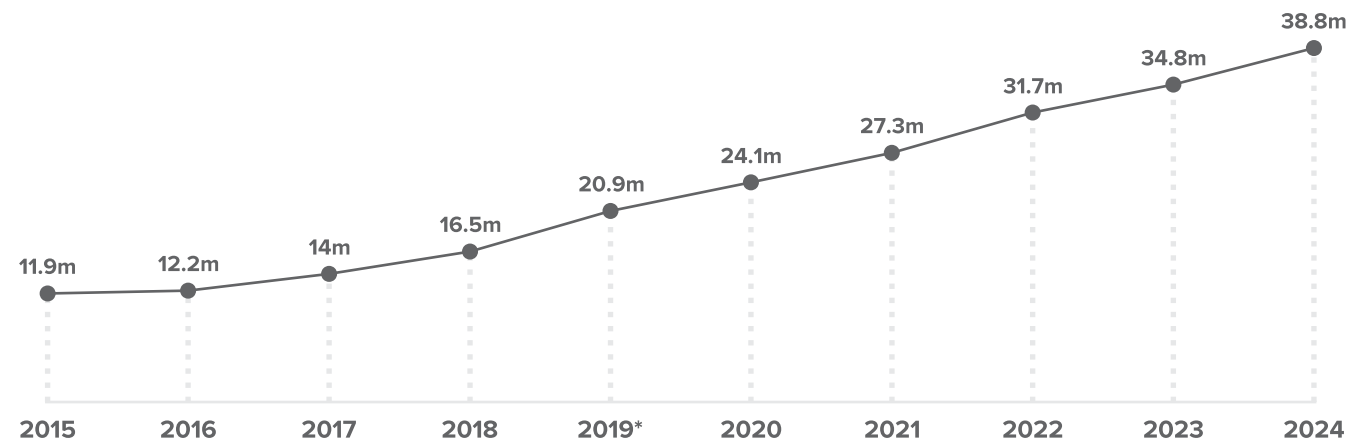
33.1m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

5.7m
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)



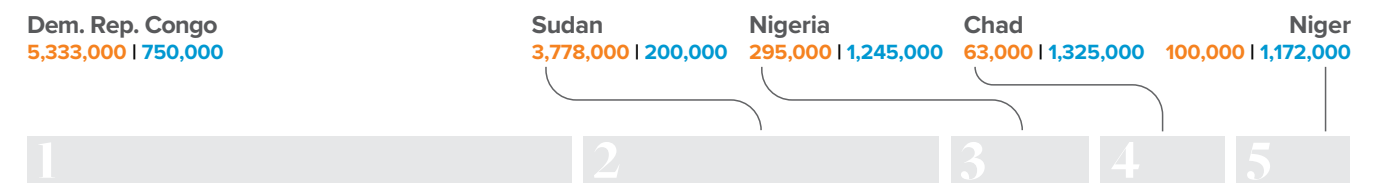
19.3m
during 2024

29%
Share of the
global total

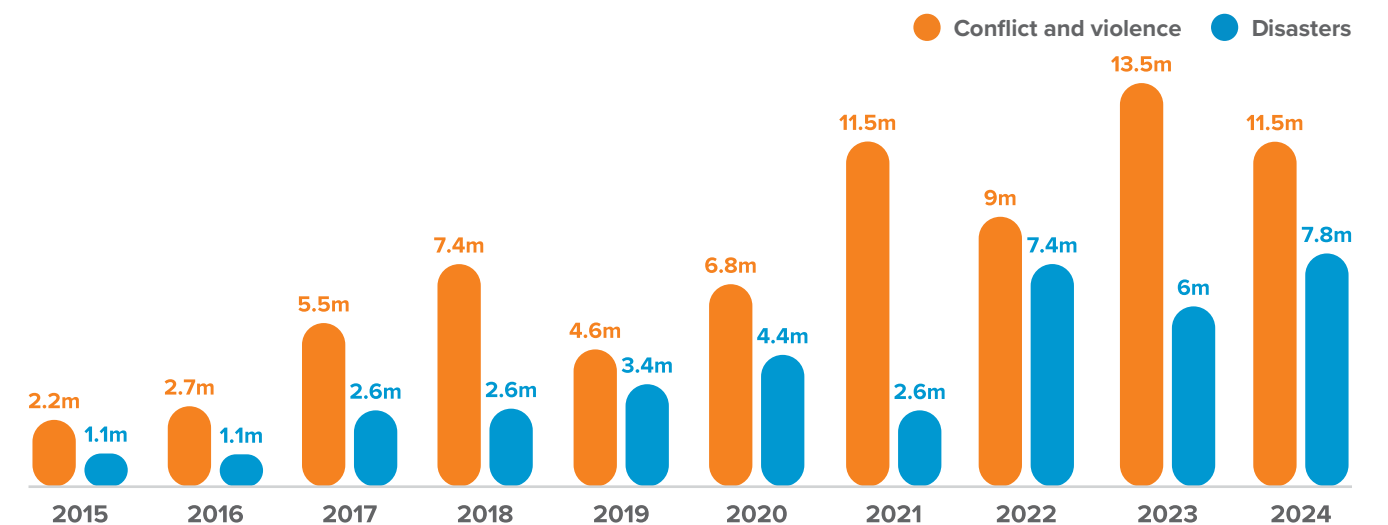
11.5m
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

7.8m
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa recorded 19.3 million internal displacements in 2024, more than any other region, a trend in keeping with previous years. Many of the people newly displaced added to those already living in displacement, which reached a record 38.8 million as of the end of the year, around 46 per cent of the global total. All of the 23 countries that recorded conflict displacements also registered movements triggered by disasters, sometimes affecting the same people, as in **Nigeria's** Borno state (see spotlight, p. 41).

The number of internally displaced people reached a record 38.8 million as of the end of the year, around 46 per cent of the global total.

Conflict and violence triggered slightly fewer displacements than in 2023, but 11.5 million were still recorded. The **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** and **Sudan** accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total. The latter continued to host the largest number of IDPs globally at 11.6 million, and the humanitarian situation in the country deteriorated as conflict persisted (see spotlight, p. 37).

Disasters led to a record 7.8 million movements. Nearly 85 per cent were associated with floods, which were particularly severe in west and central Africa and the White Nile basin. **Chad** recorded the highest figures (see spotlight, p. 39). Southern Africa was affected by severe drought and increased availability of data helped to shed light on the scale and impacts of the displacement it triggered.

Disasters triggered fewer movements in the Horn of Africa, but many people uprooted in previous years were still

internally displaced at the end of 2024, bringing the total for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole to 5.7 million.

Conflict and disasters continued to overlap in some of the region's most protracted displacement situations

Some of the countries with the largest numbers of people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence, including DRC, Mozambique, Nigeria and Sudan, also recorded significant disaster displacement. Their impacts often overlapped, aggravating IDPs' living conditions and forcing some to move again, prolonging their plight.

In **DRC**, for example, around 93 per cent of the 5.3 million displacements triggered by conflict and violence took place in eastern provinces, notably in North Kivu where the M23 movement, the main non-state armed group (NSAG) in the area, expanded its operations. Despite a ceasefire agreement on 30 July, conflict and violence persisted during the second half of the year across the province and contributed to an overall rise in displacement.²⁴

The armed forces moved to North Kivu in response, leaving a security vacuum in Ituri province which was exploited by NSAGs, in particular the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the Cooperative for the Development of the Congo (CODECO). Clashes involving these NSAGs triggered nearly 558,000 displacements.²⁵

Disasters meanwhile triggered 750,000 movements nationwide, the country's second-highest figure on record. Heavy rains in January led the Congo river to reach its highest level since 1961, causing flooding, including in the capital, Kinshasa. More than 350,000 movements were recorded, most of them in Tshopo province.²⁶

Further floods later in the year forced people who had already fled conflict



Women walk to greet people coming into a displacement camp by lorry in Upper Nile State, South Sudan. A combination of conflict and disasters left nearly 1.4 million people internally displaced at the end of the year. © Richard Ashton/NRC

and violence to move again because their shelters were destroyed, particularly in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, where several rivers and lake Tanganyika burst their banks.²⁷ The town of Minova in South Kivu, home to nearly 300,000 IDPs, was cut off from the provincial capital by a combination of floods, landslides and conflict, impeding the delivery of aid.²⁸

The overlapping impacts of conflict, disasters and displacement aggravated the humanitarian situation in the country, which was home to a record 6.9 million IDPs as of the end of the year. The vast majority, 6.2 million, had fled conflict and violence and 681,000 disasters.

Sudan recorded 200,000 disaster displacements against a backdrop of ongoing conflict. Greater data availability compared with the previous year indicated that three-quarters took place at the peak of the rainy season in August. Unusually heavy rains in the north of the country caused flooding that triggered displacement in River Nile state, where nearly two-thirds of those displaced had already fled conflict and violence. A dam burst near Port Sudan, where many humanitarian services have been relocated from the capital, Khartoum, led to further displacement and disrupted people's access to water.²⁹

All of the 23 countries that recorded conflict displacements also registered movements triggered by disasters.

Upstream on the White Nile river, **South Sudan** recorded 423,000 flood displacements, in many cases forcing people who had fled conflict and disasters in previous years to move again. Most movements took place in the northern states of Jonglei, Unity and Warrap. Continued violence and insecurity discouraged some IDPs from moving to higher ground

and hampered data collection, making estimates conservative.³⁰ Conflict and violence triggered 269,000 displacements, fewer than in 2023.

Around 1.4 million people were living in displacement at the end of the year, of whom 945,000 had fled conflict and violence and 415,000 disasters. To address the challenges brought on by displacement, the government of South Sudan published a Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan of Action for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host Communities in October 2024.³¹

Nigeria recorded 295,000 displacements associated with conflict and violence. As in previous years, the north-western states of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara were the scene of criminal violence linked to cattle rustling, kidnappings and extortion, which led to almost 123,000 movements.³² Conflict and violence in several states, including Borno, Katsina and Yobe triggered 57,000, and communal violence in Benue 43,000.³³ Nigeria was hosting 3.4 million IDPs as a result of conflict and violence at the end of the year, the region's third-highest number after Sudan and DRC.

Disaster displacements were recorded across all states, the result of floods which sometimes overlapped with conflict. The north-eastern state of Borno, where around 121,000 movements took place, was a case in point, setting back efforts to support IDPs in achieving durable solutions (see spotlight, p. 41).³⁴

An escalation of conflict and violence in **Mozambique** triggered 240,000 displacements in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring northern provinces, nearly six times as many as in 2023. Attacks by the Islamic State Mozambique on communities in the Chiúre and Macomia districts of Cabo Delgado led to more than 96,000 movements, most of them involving women and children.³⁵



A boy at the Bushagara site for internally displaced people in North Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Conflict, disasters and displacement aggravated the humanitarian situation in the country, home to 6.9 million IDPs at the end of 2024.
© UNICEF/UNI584763/Tremeau

Tropical cyclone Chido made landfall in mid-December, also affecting Cabo Delgado and neighbouring Nampula and Niassa provinces. The storm triggered around 536,000 movements, the country's second-highest disaster displacement figure on record after the 640,000 triggered by cyclone Freddy in 2023. It also increased IDPs' needs and aggravated their living conditions, forcing many to move again and complicating response efforts.³⁶

Initial assessments undertaken across 10 districts of Cabo Delgado and Nampula showed that Chido had affected 95 per cent of homes, leaving people exposed to the rest of the rainy season, which usually lasts until March.³⁷ There was also evidence of onward displacement after the storm as people searched for livelihoods.³⁸

More than 718,000 people were living in displacement across the country as a whole at the end of the year, of whom 580,000 had fled conflict and violence and 138,000 disasters.

Conflict displacements reduced in some countries, but solutions remain a distant prospect for millions of IDPs

Fewer conflict displacements were recorded elsewhere in the region compared with 2023, but the overall number of IDPs did not change significantly, highlighting the challenges that many face in resolving their situation.

The number of movements in **Ethiopia** fell for a third year in a row, although methodological changes also explain the decrease. Most of the 387,000 recorded took place in Amhara and Oromia regions, particularly in the first half of the year. Attacks carried out by NSAGs in Oromia's North Shewa zone in January and fighting between the army and an NSAG in Guji zone in May accounted for most of the region's 99,000 move-

ments.³⁹ In Amhara, fighting between the army and NSAGs continued throughout 2024, triggering 97,000 movements.

The number of people living in displacement countrywide as a result of conflict and violence also continued to fall, reaching 2.4 million at the end of the year. The decrease is in part linked to the November 2022 peace agreement regarding the Tigray region, which has allowed some people to return despite continued violence and insecurity.⁴⁰ Acknowledging the challenges IDPs face, the government, with support from UN partners, launched a Durable Solutions Strategy for Internal Displacement in November 2024 intended to strengthen government-led durable solutions initiatives via development and peacebuilding initiatives.⁴¹

The Ethiopian government, with support from UN partners, launched a strategy to strengthen government-led durable solutions initiatives.

The number of conflict displacements also fell in neighbouring **Somalia** to 316,000, less than half the figure for 2023 when violence escalated significantly in the northern region of Sool.⁴² As in previous years, the army and its partners continued to clash with al-Shabaab in 2024, particularly in southern regions where most movements were recorded.⁴³ People also fled communal violence over land disputes in the Gedo region in July and October.⁴⁴ There was, however, an overall reduction in fighting and violence against civilians, which partly explains the drop in displacement.⁴⁵

Conflict and violence left around 3.1 million people living in displacement across the country at the end of the year, down from 3.9 million in 2023. The reduction is partly explained by the fact that the number of IDPs was disaggregated by

trigger for the first time. In previous years those living in displacement as a result of disasters were included in the estimate for conflict and violence.

In September 2024, the government of Somalia published a National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024–2029 aimed at fostering sustainable solutions for IDPs and returnees through improved access to services, livelihood and employment opportunities, housing and tenure security and social welfare. The plan, which is guided by the objectives put forward in the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024), is also aligned with the country's National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals.⁴⁶

Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger recorded fewer conflict displacements than in 2023. The figure for **Burkina Faso** fell by nearly half to 380,000. The number of displacement alerts was similar to previous years, but they involved fewer individuals. Conflict and displacement were previously concentrated in the northern regions of Sahel and Centre-Nord, but they have spread to other areas over the last three years, and in 2024, most movements were recorded in Est region.⁴⁷

Around 2.1 million people were living in displacement countrywide as result of conflict and violence at the end of the year, but the last data available was from March 2023. Filling this gap is important, given that Burkina Faso has been one of Africa's fastest growing internal displacement crises in recent years.⁴⁸

Conflict and violence triggered 131,000 movements in **Mali** and 100,000 in **Niger**, but the number of people living in displacement at the end of the year rose slightly in both countries to reach 361,000 and 412,000, respectively.

Some central African countries also recorded fewer conflict displacements than in 2023. The figure for the **Central African Republic** fell from 214,000 to

94,000, the lowest since 2016. Improved security conditions allowed some IDPs to return to their places of origin, but there were still 469,000 people living in displacement at the end of the year, down from 512,000 in 2023.⁴⁹

In August last year, the government published a National Durable Solutions Strategy for IDPs and Returnees in Central African Republic 2024-2028, aimed at supporting IDPs and returnees find durable solutions. The strategy, which is in line with the Kampala Convention and other international frameworks, also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of different line ministries.⁵⁰

The number of conflict displacements in **Cameroon** fell from 164,000 in 2023 to 93,000. About two-thirds took place in the Far North region, where Boko Haram and other NSAGs continued to conduct attacks. The remainder were recorded in the Northwest and Southwest regions.⁵¹

The figure for **Chad's** Lac province fell from 92,000 in 2023 to 61,000 last year. The needs of IDPs and host communities remained high, however, and the security situation continued to be volatile.⁵² The conflict in Sudan also forced more than 148,000 Chadians to return to a situation of internal displacement. They represented a significant proportion of the country's 383,000 IDPs as of the end of the year.⁵³

Floods, drought and storms trigger record displacement

The number of disaster displacements in sub-Saharan Africa has increased over the past decade and reached a record 7.8 million in 2024. This is partly the result of more data being available, which also reveals that the phenomenon has a region-wide footprint.⁵⁴ As in previous years, floods triggered most movements, accounting for 85 per cent of the total. Countries in west and central Africa were particularly affected.

Several countries in the lake Chad basin recorded their highest number of flood displacements. **Niger** registered almost 1.2 million. The southern region of Maradi was the worst affected, with the destruction of more than 42,000 homes leading to 353,000 movements. Insecurity restricted humanitarian access, impeding IDPs' recovery.⁵⁵ Thousands sheltered in schools, delaying the start of the academic year.⁵⁶ The response was further impeded by floodwaters that blocked roads between several cities and the capital, Niamey.⁵⁷

As in previous years, floods triggered most disaster displacements, accounting for 85 per cent of the total.

The extent of the emergency prompted the government to establish a National Committee for Floods and Disasters.⁵⁸ Floods had destroyed more than 157,000 homes by the end of the year, and 480,000 people were living in displacement across the country.

Cameroon recorded around 261,000 disaster displacements, the highest figure for the country. Most took place in the Far North region between July and October, where floods also led to a rise in food prices, putting an additional strain on people already displaced by conflict and violence.⁵⁹ Taken together, conflict and disasters left nearly 1.1 million people living in displacement across the country as of the end of the year.

The Horn of Africa was less affected by floods in 2024, leading to a drop in the number of disaster displacements in countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, which had previously reported high figures. **Kenya** was the most affected with 314,000 flood displacements, half of the figure for 2023. Most took place during the rainy season in April and May. Disasters left 185,000 people living in

displacement in the country as of the end of the year.

The 2024 rains across the wider Horn of Africa were insufficient to counter-balance the effects of years of drought, and the situation in many areas had not improved enough for IDPs to consider returning.⁶⁰ As a result, disasters left nearly 757,000 people living in displacement in **Ethiopia** at the end of the year and more than 733,000 in **Somalia**.

Southern Africa was affected by its worst drought in a century.⁶¹ Efforts were made to better monitor its impacts, including displacement, revealing 273,000 movements across Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. More than half, 152,000, were recorded in **Zambia**, notably in the Western, North-Western and Southern provinces. The lack of nationwide coverage suggests this is likely an underestimate.⁶²

Southern Africa was affected by its worst drought in a century, triggering 273,000 movements across Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The drought triggered 89,000 movements in neighbouring **Zimbabwe**.⁶³ Rural to urban displacement, including to the capital, Harare, increased the need for shelter and put pressure on informal settlements. Host communities' capacities were stretched by both the arrival of those newly displaced from rural areas and the fact that displacement from agricultural households contributed to food shortages.⁶⁴

The Southern region of **Malawi**, which was struck by cyclone Freddy in early 2023, recorded nearly 31,000 displacements associated with the 2024 drought. The same region was affected by flash flooding in mid-April, which triggered 9,000 movements as the country was dealing with a cholera epidemic and food insecurity.⁶⁵



A woman transports water, sanitation and hygiene supplies at Ladan IDP camp in Jubaland, Somalia. After years of drought, rains in 2024 were insufficient to improve the situation enough for many IDPs to consider returning. © UNICEF/UNI704536/Simkin

The drought left nearly 23 million people facing acute food insecurity across the subregion, and will have devastating and long-lasting impacts on local development, particularly for rural households who rely on rain-fed agriculture.⁶⁶ In May, the Southern African Development Community convened an extraordinary summit on the humanitarian situation resulting from the drought and floods, underscoring the need for increased investments in building resilience.⁶⁷

Southern Africa was also affected by storms and cyclones, which triggered 777,000 displacements. Cyclone Chido accounted for 678,000, 79 per cent of which took place in **Mozambique**, but other countries and territories were also affected.⁶⁸ Chido brought torrential rains and winds of more than 200 km/h to the French overseas territory of **Mayotte**, where nearly 142,000 movements were recorded.⁶⁹

Early warnings were issued more than 50 hours in advance, but reports suggest they were not translated from French.⁷⁰ The relative rarity of an event such as Chido in Mayotte also meant communities were not fully aware of or prepared for potential impacts. About 10,000 emergency shelter spaces were made available, but fear of deportation among undocumented residents contributed to relatively few people using them, leaving many with little access to services.⁷¹

Densely populated informal urban settlements were also particularly hard hit by the storm because they were less equipped to resist the high winds and downpours it brought.⁷² Nearly 142,000 people were still displaced by Chido at the end of the year. This is a high figure relative to the island's population of 321,000, which is conservative given there is a significant number of undocumented people.⁷³

Spotlight – Sudan

The world's largest internal displacement crisis deepens

The conflict in Sudan, which began in mid-April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), continued in 2024, including in densely populated urban areas such as Al Fasher, Aj Jazirah and Sennar.⁷⁴ It left a record 11.6 million people living in internal displacement as of the end of the year, 2.5 million more than in 2023, making Sudan the country with the largest number of IDPs globally for the second year in a row.

The Greater Darfur region continued to host around half of the country's IDPs with 5.5 million. The RSF and other non-state armed groups conducted large-scale attacks on displacement camps, targeting civilians along communal lines.⁷⁵ Many of the movements recorded in Darfur involved people already displaced who were forced to flee again, and severely restricted humanitarian access meant their needs were often unmet.⁷⁶

North Darfur state experienced widespread fighting from April on, particularly in Al Fasher city.⁷⁷ Fighting also triggered large-scale displacements in Aj Jazirah state early in the year, and the conflict there intensified again in October.⁷⁸ Sennar state experienced violent clashes between late June and the end of July, triggering nearly 726,000 displacements.⁷⁹

Aj Jazirah and Sennar states were already hosting around half a million IDPs each at the end of 2023, most of whom had fled Khartoum earlier in the conflict. As the conflict spread, people moved to neighbouring Gedaref state, where the number of IDPs more than doubled during the year to reach over a million.⁸⁰

Conflict, displacement and humanitarian access constraints have fuelled one of the world's largest food crises. More than 24.5 million people, half of the country's population, were facing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+) by the end of 2024.⁸¹ Around 97 per cent of IDPs were living in areas classified as acutely food insecure or worse as of August, when famine was declared in ZamZam, North Darfur, the country's largest displacement camp.⁸²

Deliveries of food aid to the camp stopped in April and did not resume until November, with RSF attacks in early December compounding the situation.⁸³ Two other camps in North Darfur and some populations in remote areas of South Kordofan state were also classified as experiencing famine by the end of the year.⁸⁴

Around 65 per cent of people in Sudan were employed in the agricultural sector before the conflict, but insecurity in states such as Aj Jazirah, the country's agricultural heartland, has forced farmers to flee and abandon their fields, reducing crop production and threatening subsistence agriculture. In West Darfur, the conflict caused the complete failure of the crop season.⁸⁵ Seventy-eight per cent of IDPs across nine states had no access to land to generate income as of August.⁸⁶

Even for those in eastern towns further away from active conflict, food was reportedly unaffordable for 88 per cent of internally displaced households, in part the result of disrupted markets, import routes and banking infrastructure, illegal checkpoints, hyperinflation and the devaluation of the Sudanese pound.⁸⁷

Among families surveyed in Blue Nile, Kassala, Northern, Gedaref, Red Sea and White Nile states in August and September, 70 per cent of those displaced and 56 per cent of their host community counterparts said they were unable to buy enough food for their families. Ninety per cent of displaced families said they either had no work or only one household member earning an income.⁸⁸

The destruction of urban centres and overcrowding in displacement camps also reduced IDPs' access to water and health facilities, heightening the risk of disease, with outbreaks reported in two-thirds of the country's states.⁸⁹ Access to clean water decreased further during the rainy season, when significant flooding triggered nearly 200,000 displacements, particularly in River Nile and North Darfur states, mostly in August. This is the highest flood displacement figure reported for Sudan since 2020.⁹⁰

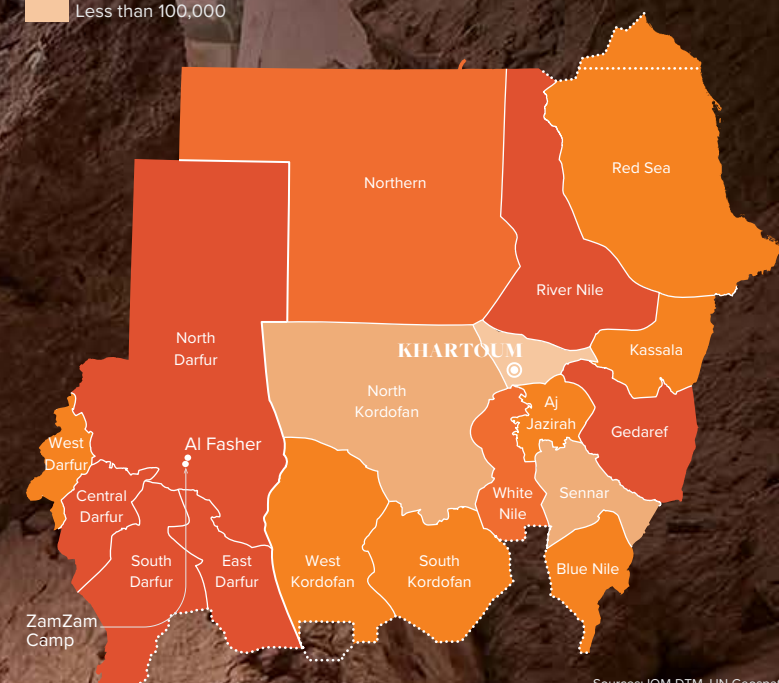
Widespread protection needs were also reported, including 12 million people at risk of gender-based violence countrywide. Displaced women and girls were subjected to sexual violence in shelters and at illegal checkpoints as they travelled to safer areas.⁹¹ Despite Sudan's humanitarian crisis deepening in 2024, it remains one of the world's most neglected.⁹²

Total IDPs by conflict and violence (as of end of 2024)

- More than 750,000
- 500,001 - 750,000
- 250,001 - 500,000
- 100,000 - 250,000
- Less than 100,000

11.6 million

IDPs by conflict and violence as of the end of 2024



Sources: IOM-DTM, UN Geospatial



A photo placed as a memorial on a destroyed home in Khartoum, Sudan. Despite the worsening humanitarian crisis in 2024, it remained one of the world's most neglected.
© UNICEF/UNI625353/Mohamedelamin

Spotlight – Chad

Floods trigger more displacements than in the past 15 years combined

Chad is the world's most vulnerable country to climate change, and internal displacement is becoming one of its most visible impacts.⁹³ The country was still recovering from devastating flooding in 2022 when it was hit by the worst floods in decades in the second half of 2024.⁹⁴ They triggered more than 1.3 million internal displacements, by far the highest disaster displacement figure on record for the country and more than in the previous 15 years combined. The disaster left nearly 1.2 million people living in displacement as of the end of the year.

Several factors explain the extent of the devastation the disaster wrought. Above-average rainfall across the country during the rainy season inundated more than 13.9 million hectares of land, including 1.9 million hectares of cropland, undermining the livelihoods of thousands of people who relied on rainfed agriculture and forcing them to flee.⁹⁵ The floods also worsened food insecurity because they took place at a critical time in the planting season for staple crops including maize, rice, millet and sorghum.⁹⁶

Roads were submerged, damaged or destroyed, hampering the delivery of much-needed humanitarian aid to vulnerable groups, including internally displaced women and children, who were among the worst affected. Large areas of the country were underwater for days and in some cases weeks, contaminating water sources and heightening the risk of waterborne diseases.⁹⁷

Food insecurity and water and sanitation challenges were already on the rise in the east of the country before the floods, which damaged and destroyed shelters and other facilities for the displaced, aggravating further an existing health crisis.⁹⁸

Internal displacement took place across nearly all 23 of the country's provinces, but Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi Est, Borkou and Lac accounted for more than half of all the movements reported. Nearly 218,000 homes had been destroyed across the country as of 1 October, prolonging the plight of many of those displaced.⁹⁹

Urban areas were not spared.¹⁰⁰ In the capital, N'Djamena, the Logone river was at its highest level in more than 30 years, reaching more than eight metres in early October.¹⁰¹ Thanks to previous investments in water management 57,000 displacements were recorded there, more than a quarter of those recorded in 2022.¹⁰²

The extent of the floods prompted the government to issue a decree in early August setting up a National Committee for Flood Prevention and Management tasked with coordinating humanitarian response efforts.¹⁰³ The International Charter Space and Major Disasters was also activated for the country in the same month, providing satellite imagery to inform aid operations.¹⁰⁴ Several government institutions and humanitarian organisations conducted assessments across the country, which helped to identify IDPs' most pressing needs.¹⁰⁵

As the floods persisted during the following weeks, the Humanitarian Country Team activated the Anticipatory Action Framework to mitigate their impacts and allocated further funding to prevent the crisis from worsening.¹⁰⁶

Policy developments

The floods that Chad experienced in 2024 are another reminder of the importance of establishing and implementing policies to build resilience to disasters and the effects of climate

change, including the prevention of displacement. Insufficient human and financial capacities are persisting challenges, but the country has made some progress in recent years.¹⁰⁷

Based on a 2015 assessment that highlighted the need to strengthen disaster risk management, the government developed a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Plan of Action in 2020.¹⁰⁸ The country's first National Climate Change Adaptation Plan was published two years later.¹⁰⁹

The government also put forward legal and policy frameworks on internal displacement in 2023, notably a law for the protection and assistance of IDPs and a decree setting up an inter-ministerial committee on durable solutions. Both instruments include provisions to prevent, respond to and resolve conflict and disaster displacement, and they clarify institutional roles and responsibilities.¹¹⁰ They will be key to guiding government efforts to address both phenomena.

Having comprehensive data on the scope and scale of displacement will be critical to inform policymaking but remains an important gap. Indeed, estimates are obtained using housing destruction as a proxy, hampering a full understanding of the impacts and duration of displacement and how different initiatives to support IDPs are being successful in helping them achieve a durable solution.

1.3 million

internal displacements
by floods in Chad in 2024

Internal displacements

180,000
100,000
50,000
10,000
1,000

Flooded area
Main rivers

Lac
119,000

Mayo-Kebbi Est
179,000

Sources: OCHA, Government of Chad,
IOM-DTM, UNOSAT, Natural Earth,
UN Geospatial

Moyen-Chari
95,000

Mandoul
263,000

Borkou
138,000

Residents navigate floodwaters in Mayo-Kebbi Est region, Chad, in September. Widespread flooding left nearly 1.2 million people internally displaced as of the end of the year. The government has taken various actions in recent years to prevent, respond to and resolve conflict and disaster displacement. © OCHA/Augustin Zusanne

Spotlight – Nigeria

Floods and conflict combine to trigger displacement in Borno state

Conflict and disasters triggered new and repeated displacement in Nigeria in 2024 and prolonged the plight of people already displaced. The country was home to 3.7 million IDPs as of the end of the year, among the highest figures in sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly half were in the north-eastern state of Borno, which has been the scene of conflict and violence since 2009.

Severe floods triggered 121,000 movements across the state in 2024, some of which affected people already uprooted by conflict and violence, setting back their recovery as well as the government's ongoing durable solutions efforts.¹¹¹ About half took place in the state capital of Maiduguri after heavy rains and structural damage caused the Alau dam to overflow in September, inundating about 40 per cent of the city.¹¹² Some displacement camps were cut off for days, while new arrivals surged in others, which led to overcrowding and a rise in food insecurity and water and sanitation issues.¹¹³

The floods took place against the backdrop of a government-led initiative to close all displacement camps in Borno by the end of 2024.¹¹⁴ Seventeen had been closed by June but some had to be reopened to host people fleeing the floods, which facilitated the provision of humanitarian aid.¹¹⁵

Even after the floodwaters had receded, some IDPs had to stay in camps because they were struggling to recover their livelihoods, particularly those who had relied on agriculture and informal work to get by. Others cited insecurity as a barrier to accessing markets in their areas of origin.¹¹⁶ A rise in housing, land and property disputes was reported, including forced evictions and commu-

nal conflicts, and disaster impacts also impeded IDPs' efforts to bring their situation to a sustainable end.¹¹⁷

The number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence in Borno has fallen significantly over the past decade, but around 40,000 movements were still reported in 2024. Many took place in areas already hosting IDPs, some of whom were subjected to violence and kidnapping.¹¹⁸ Shelter conditions were also inadequate, putting others at risk of onward movement as a result of floods.¹¹⁹

Policy and operational progress towards solutions

Events in Borno in 2024 illustrate how the overlapping impacts of conflict and disasters can impede progress towards resolving displacement. To tackle these challenges, the state government has produced the Borno State Strategy for Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement 2025-2027 that outlines key priorities and interventions to address the short and long-term needs of IDPs and host communities.¹²⁰

The strategy, which is aligned with the 2021 National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons, covers sustainable returns, disaster management and economic development, and includes plans to expand Maiduguri's housing and public infrastructure to facilitate local integration.¹²¹ It also acknowledges the need to tackle the underlying causes of conflict through education, economic opportunities and transitional justice programmes.¹²²

Similar initiatives took place in neighbouring Adamawa and Yobe states,

which produced action plans on solutions to internal displacement last year.¹²³ The plans, which are also keeping with international standards and the Kampala Convention, are intended to facilitate IDPs' safe return and reintegration by harnessing the role of development investments.¹²⁴ At the federal level, the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs is also developing a National Action Plan and a Standard Operating Procedure on Durable Solutions.

These policies and initiatives represent an essential first step in resolving one of Africa's largest and most protracted internal displacement situations, and they reflect the federal and state governments' leadership and political will in trying to do so. The production of sound evidence will be vital to inform their implementation.

Some progress has been made in this area. The National Emergency Management Agency and its state-level counterparts worked with IOM and the Red Cross last year to conduct joint data collection on the impacts of floods across the capital and 34 of the country's 36 states. The exercise provided insights into the needs, vulnerabilities and intentions of those affected, which will enable a more coordinated response.¹²⁵ Discussions are also ongoing regarding the creation of a disaster loss and damage database, which will allow sustained collaboration for data collection and harmonisation.¹²⁶



A woman outside her shelter at the El-Miskin IDP camp in Borno state, Nigeria. Conflict and disasters continue to hinder solutions for IDPs in the state, so the government developed a strategy to address the short- and long-term needs of both IDPs and host communities. © IOM 2024/Great Ovie Taghwo

Middle East & North Africa

A man and his child inside a house destroyed by conflict in Taiz governorate, Yemen. Conflict and violence left an estimated 16.4 million people living in internal displacement across the region at the end of 2024, with many displaced for years by unresolved conflicts. © UNOCHA/ Ahmed Basha for YPN

Internally displaced people (IDPs)



16.6m
at the end of 2024

20%
Share of the
global total

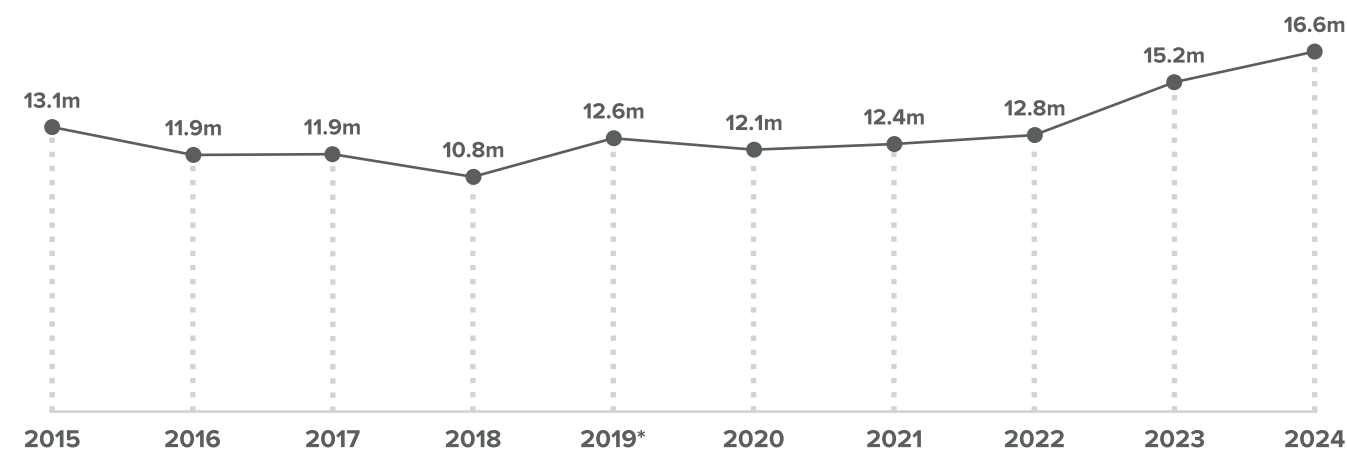
16.4m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

203,000
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)



5.7m
during 2024

9%
Share of the
global total

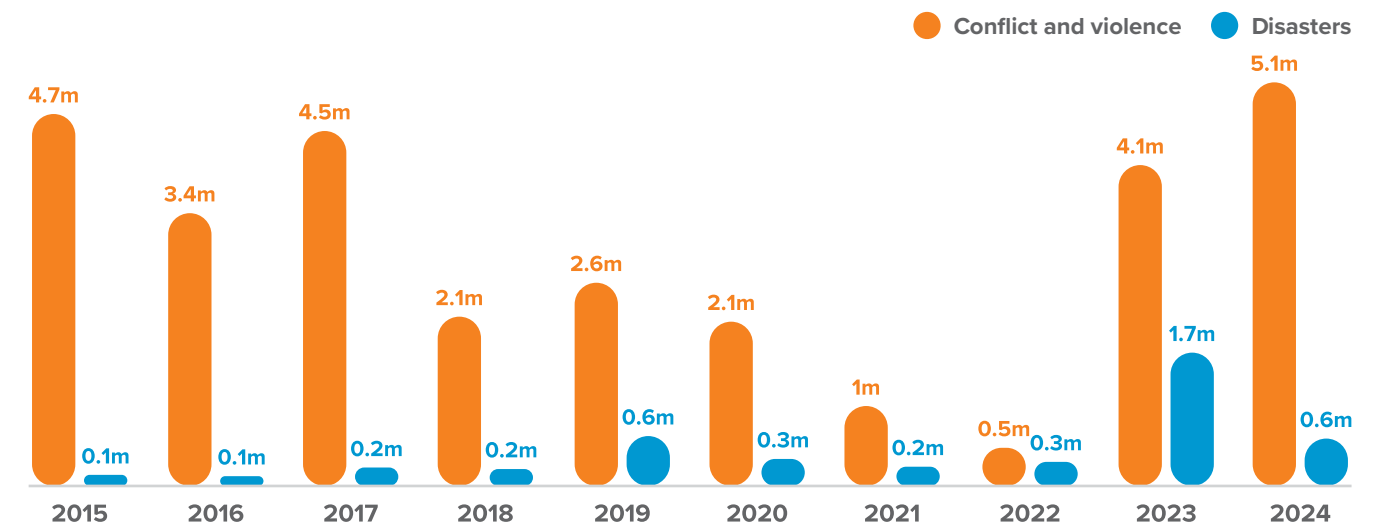
5.1m
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

599,000
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for Middle East and North Africa.

Middle East & North Africa

After a decrease between 2019 and 2022, the number of internal displacements associated with conflict and violence in the region increased significantly from 7 October 2023, mostly as hostilities between Israel and Palestinian non-state armed groups (NSAGs) escalated in the Gaza Strip. The trend continued in 2024, with more than 3.2 million displacements recorded in **Palestine** throughout the year. Given major data gaps, this is likely to be a significant underestimate. Attacks on areas which people were fleeing to led to further displacement. About 2 million people were still displaced at the end of the year, a figure in line with the previous year and a stark illustration of the fact that nearly all of Gaza's population had already been displaced by the end of 2023 (see spotlight, p. 49).

Conflict and violence also intensified and triggered significant displacement in other countries, including **Lebanon** (see spotlight, p. 51) and **Syria** (see spotlight, p. 53).

Despite a reduction in the new instances of displacement in other countries affected by conflict and violence including Yemen, Libya and Israel, the number of movements across the region as a whole reached its highest on record, at 5.1 million. Those who fled during the year joined many others already living in displacement, bringing the number of IDPs to around 16.4 million at the end of the year, also the highest on record for the region and 22 per cent of the global total.

The number of movements across the region reached its highest on record at 5.1 million.

Disasters triggered fewer displacements than in 2023 when powerful earthquakes struck in Morocco and Syria. Around

599,000 movements were recorded in 2024, mostly linked to floods. Obtaining data on disaster displacement in the region continues to be a challenge, making estimates highly conservative.

Millions still living in displacement despite progress on solutions

While significant displacements were reported in Lebanon, Palestine and Syria, in other countries the trends reduced. **Yemen** continued to experience a downward trend since a truce was agreed in 2022. Although the agreement has since expired, fighting has remained relatively limited.¹²⁷ Localised clashes triggered more than 36,000 movements last year, most of which were in Al Hodeidah governorate.¹²⁸

The number of people living in displacement continued to grow, however, reaching 4.8 million as of the end of the year, the sixth-highest figure globally. IDPs, 80 per cent of whom are women and children, continued to struggle to generate income and access basic services. Some resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as moving to poorer quality shelters, skipping meals, dropping out of school, child labour and early marriage.¹²⁹

In response to these growing challenges, the government and the UN launched a fund that takes a development approach to facilitating durable solutions. The initiative, which runs from April 2024 to September 2025, entails conducting surveys to understand the needs and preferred solutions of IDPs, returnees and host communities. Local governments will also be trained to use the findings to inform policies and programmes to resolve displacement.¹³⁰

In **Iraq**, more than a million people were still living in displacement as of the end of 2024, of whom at least half had been displaced for at least a decade. Most were in the northern governorates of Ninewa, Dahuk and Erbil, where 18,000 of the 23,000 conflict displacements recorded countrywide in 2024 also took place.¹³¹ Many IDPs are still reluctant or



A family fleeing with their belongings in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. Many residents were forced to flee repeatedly within Gaza throughout 2024, and displacement linked to violence also increased in the West Bank.
© UNICEF/UN1571260/EI Baba

unable to return to their areas of origin because of ongoing insecurity and a lack of reconstruction and basic services.¹³²

Iraq is, however, a notable example of government leadership and strong collaboration with the international community, which has led to a gradual reduction in the number of IDPs from a peak of 3.3 million in 2015.¹³³ A Durable Solutions Task Force was set up back in 2020, and has been supporting solutions programming and the implementation of the government's National Plan to End Displacement published a year after. The initiative, which is grounded in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and the Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy, adopts a nexus approach to solutions to internal displacement.¹³⁴

In Iraq, government leadership has led to a reduction in the number of IDPs since its peak of 3.3 million in 2015.

The number of conflict displacements in **Libya** was its lowest since conflict broke out in 2011 at 340. Around 107,000 people were still living in displacement at the end of the year, slightly fewer than in 2023 and the lowest figure since 2013, mostly the result of continued progress on durable solutions since a ceasefire agreement was signed in October 2020. Around 74,000 remaining IDPs were on a pathway to solutions but still facing some challenges in doing so, including discrimination and lack of documentation.¹³⁵

Israel recorded 740 conflict displacements, far fewer than the 203,000 reported in 2023, almost all of them associated with the demolition of Bedouin homes in the southern Negev desert in May and November. Many of those affected had already been displaced in previous years.¹³⁶ The number of people still living in displacement also fell from 200,000 in 2023 to 68,000 by the end

of 2024. Some communities evacuated from areas near the Gaza Strip and Lebanon were able to return home and received financial support from the government to do so. Other areas were still under security restrictions, hampering returns.¹³⁷ Those still displaced were living with friends and relatives, in hotels and temporary housing, and were receiving government grants to cover some of their expenses.¹³⁸

Floods trigger most disaster displacements

Disasters triggered 599,000 displacements in the Middle East and North Africa in 2024. The vast majority were reported in Yemen and Iraq, where international organisations conduct more comprehensive assessments. In **Iran**, by contrast, data was unavailable for the second half of the year, leaving a major gap for one of the region's most disaster-prone countries where significant displacement was reported in previous years. As such, the 26,000 movements recorded for the country should be considered a significant underestimate.

Yemen accounted for more than 80 per cent of the region's disaster displacements with 492,000, more than double the figure for 2023 and by far the highest on record for the country. As in previous years, most were associated with floods during the rainy season. Al Hodeidah, Hajjah and Ma'rib governorates, which are home to nearly half of the country's IDPs, were some of the most affected, forcing some people already uprooted by conflict to flee again.¹³⁹

The overlapping impacts of conflict and disasters also heightened IDPs' needs and prolonged their plight.¹⁴⁰ In Ma'rib, which is home to the largest number of people displaced by conflict and violence, floods and high winds damaged more than 70 displacement sites, destroying shelters and worsening water, health and sanitation conditions during a cholera outbreak.¹⁴¹ In Al Hodeidah, the floods moved landmines and unexploded



Flood waters surround an abandoned ambulance in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Disaster displacement in UAE was only a small part of the region's 50 per cent increase in weather-related movements in 2024, but it was a record for the country. © Christopher Pike/Bloomberg via Getty Images

ordnance, increasing the number of casualties and injuries and hampering aid delivery to those displaced.¹⁴²

Yemen accounted for more than 80 per cent of the region's disaster displacements with 492,000, more than double the figure for 2023 and by far the highest on record for the country.

Iraq recorded the second-highest figure in the region with 46,000 movements, nearly all of which were associated with drought, particularly in Thi-Qar governorate.¹⁴³ Drought in several governorates also created challenges for returnees and people already living in displacement, who had less land to cultivate or less water for irrigation. Some had to borrow money or reduce their food expenditure to cope. Some IDPs linked their decisions about whether to return or not to their ability to farm, but some also reported tensions over shared water resources.¹⁴⁴ Drought left more than 170,000 people living in displacement across the country as of the end of the year.

Heavy rainfall caused floods in southern and western **Algeria** in early September, triggering most of the 15,000 disaster displacements recorded in 2024, the country's highest figure for floods since 2015.¹⁴⁵ Many movements involved mainly nomadic communities. The Dakhla camp for Sahrawi refugees was also flooded, triggering around 2,600 movements. At least 140 homes were destroyed, prolonging the plight of those displaced.¹⁴⁶

Libya recorded around 13,000 movements, all of them associated with floods. The vast majority took place in mid-August when rains flooded the towns of Al-Kufra, Rabiana, Ghat and Tahala. Many of those displaced were migrants from other countries who were staying with

host communities.¹⁴⁷ The Tripoli region was also flooded later in the year, triggering around 2,100 movements. The National Meteorological Centre issued early warnings and an emergency and preparedness room was set up. Infrastructure including roads and drainage systems was still damaged or destroyed after the years of urban conflict.¹⁴⁸ Around 32,000 people were living in displacement as result of disasters at end of the year. All of them had fled storm Daniel, which hit the country in September 2023, including nearly 30,000 making progress in resolving their situation.¹⁴⁹

In Libya, around 32,000 people were living in displacement as result of disasters at end of the year. All of them had fled storm Daniel, which hit the country in September 2023.

The **United Arab Emirates** experienced its highest rainfall on record in 2024. Areas in and around Dubai and Sharjah cities were inundated in mid-February and mid-April, prompting the authorities to evacuate people.¹⁵⁰ Around 2,100 movements were recorded, the highest disaster displacement figure on record for the country.¹⁵¹

Spotlight – Palestine

IDPs' conditions deteriorate further as hostilities escalate

Fighting between Israel and Palestinian non-state armed groups continued unabated in 2024. Civilians across the Gaza Strip fled frequently and repeatedly in search of safety. The more than 3.2 million displacements reported should be considered a significant underestimate. Violent incidents also increased significantly in the West Bank, triggering nearly 9,600 movements.

About two million Palestinians were living in internal displacement at the end of the year, the vast majority of them in the Gaza Strip, where they faced acute humanitarian needs. This is not a major increase from the figure for the previous year, because nearly all of Gaza's population had already been displaced by the end of 2023.¹⁵²

Gaza Strip

Most IDPs were concentrated in the southern governorate of Rafah at the beginning of 2024 having been forced to flee from other areas after fighting escalated in October 2023. They had to move again in May when the Israeli forces launched a major operation in Rafah that triggered at least 1.2 million displacements.¹⁵³ Fighting also erupted in Jabalia camp in North Gaza in the same month, triggering another 100,000 movements.¹⁵⁴ Many people fleeing these attacks moved to Khan Younis, but bombardments there also persisted.¹⁵⁵

Violence continued to escalate over the following months, and areas which people were fleeing to were attacked, leading to further displacement and increasing the death toll. As a result, several international humanitarian organisations warned there was “no safe place in Gaza”.¹⁵⁶ Israeli strikes

hit locations hosting IDPs at least 380 times from January to November.¹⁵⁷

Israel's repeated relocation directives and the expansion of its ground operations further hindered the delivery of aid, aggravating IDPs' living conditions.¹⁵⁸ Camps became increasingly overcrowded and IDPs faced hardships including floods, storms and severe winter conditions.¹⁵⁹

Food systems collapsed and aid shipments were obstructed, reaching their lowest levels in a year in October.¹⁶⁰ Israel also designated North Gaza a combat zone and issued relocation directives for the entire population the same month.¹⁶¹ The IPC Famine Review Committee issued a famine alert for areas of Gaza and North Gaza governorates on 8 November, while the rest of the territory was experiencing emergency levels of food insecurity or worse.¹⁶²

The situation among children, who make up about half of Gaza's IDPs, was of particular concern.¹⁶³ Malnutrition levels grew tenfold since October 2023 and relocation directives led to the closure of temporary learning centres, depriving them of education.¹⁶⁴ Displacement also meant an increasing number of children were separated from their families, leaving around 17,000 minors unaccompanied as of August.¹⁶⁵ Violence, loss and displacement caused them severe psychological trauma.¹⁶⁶ A number of children died of hypothermia, and water and sanitation challenges increased contamination and the risk of disease transmission.¹⁶⁷

The destruction wrought on Gaza was unprecedented. Around 92 per cent of its 436,000 housing units were either

damaged or destroyed as of the end of 2024.¹⁶⁸ This, along with damage to roads, hospitals, schools and other public infrastructure generated 14 times more debris than all conflicts globally since 2008 combined, meaning that IDPs will face significant long-term challenges in re-establishing their lives and livelihoods.¹⁶⁹

West Bank

The largest displacement event in the West Bank took place in late August when the Israeli forces conducted an operation in Jenin, Nablus, Tubas and Tulkarem governorates that triggered 4,800 movements.¹⁷⁰ Renewed violence in mid-December led to further displacements, including from densely populated refugee camps where the number of attacks rose sharply.¹⁷¹

Settler violence and military operations increased during the year and fuelled displacement across the West Bank.¹⁷² Palestinians continued to be subjected to a coercive environment of movement restrictions, forced evictions, economic constraints, violence and harassment, all of which intensified with the escalation of fighting in the Gaza Strip.¹⁷³

The demolition of Palestinian property also increased, accounting for 44 per cent of all displacements, or around 4,300 movements. Bedouin and other herder households also continued to face threats, including the confiscation and theft of livestock and the takeover of farm and grazing land by settlers, forcing 560 people to abandon their land over the course of the year, but exact figures are hard to come by.¹⁷⁴ Most people displaced by similar events in previous years have never returned.¹⁷⁵

An internally displaced child looks out of a hole in a tent in Palestine's Gaza Strip. Children make up nearly half of Gaza's IDPs, have been deprived of education and are increasingly suffering from malnutrition.
© UNICEF/UNI657364/EI Baba

Spotlight – Lebanon

Escalating conflict triggers record displacement

Fighting between the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) based in Lebanon escalated on 8 October 2023 along the Blue Line that separates the two countries and continued in 2024, leading to significant displacement. It triggered nearly 1.1 million movements during the year and left 985,000 people living in internal displacement at the end of it, the highest figure since 2009 when data first became available for the country.

Most movements were reported from and within southern districts including Bint Jbeil, Sour and Marjaayoun, particularly from mid-September as Israeli airstrikes and relocation directives increased. The IDF then launched a ground offensive in early October, which led to a sharp increase in displacement, particularly in southern governorates. Many people fled to other parts of the country, including the capital, Beirut, which was also subjected to increased bombardments that triggered displacement.¹⁷⁶

The scale and scope of the crisis led to overcrowding in shelters, forcing some IDPs to sleep in empty buildings and in the open, raising concerns about water and sanitation issues and the onset of winter.¹⁷⁷ Palestinian and Syrian refugees as well as migrants from other countries were also forced to flee.¹⁷⁸

As the conflict spread, displacement was reported in all of the country's 26 districts, with the number of IDPs reaching almost 900,000 by the eve of 27 November when a ceasefire was agreed.¹⁷⁹ The ensuing reduction in hostilities led to a significant fall in the number of new displacements. It also allowed some IDPs to return, but

the presence of Israeli troops in some areas, precarious living conditions, damage to homes and infrastructure and unexploded ordnance hampered their efforts to bring their displacement to a sustainable end.¹⁸⁰

Many of the 985,000 people still living in displacement at the end of the year struggled to generate an income. This was particularly the case in the south, where around 95 per cent of agricultural households in the most affected districts were displaced.¹⁸¹ Many had previously relied on agriculture to sustain themselves but were no longer able to work their land. The burning of fields and crops and restrictions on farmers returning to their areas of origin disrupted agricultural activities across around a quarter of Lebanon's arable land.¹⁸²

This not only undermined people's livelihoods, it also reduced the country's productivity and fuelled a rise in food insecurity, which affected 30 per cent of the population as of the end of the year.¹⁸³

Conflict and displacement also aggravated water, sanitation and health issues already present as a result of recurrent drought, unsustainable irrigation and a lack of investment in waste management.¹⁸⁴ Reduced access to clean water in shelters heightened the risk of waterborne diseases, and damage to water infrastructure threatened to sustain risks.¹⁸⁵

These challenges came in the context of a financial crisis since 2019, the Beirut port explosion of August 2020 and the Covid-19 pandemic, which set the country's economic growth back by 15 years.¹⁸⁶ Instability brought on by

the conflict also upended imports and markets, leaving a growing number of people, including IDPs, living below the poverty line.¹⁸⁷

Responding to the crisis was difficult, but some good practices emerged in terms of coordination and risk reduction. The country's Disaster Risk Management Unit coordinated with different government entities to establish collective shelters, deliver basic assistance and provide protection against gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.¹⁸⁸

It also worked with the UN to improve the collection of displacement data, which was used to inform interventions. It also stepped up its monitoring and reporting to assess the impacts of the conflict on agriculture, roads and public buildings, including schools sheltering IDPs. Its assessment of damage that Israeli bombardments caused to irrigation canals fed by the Litani River led the authorities to take temporary measures to prevent flooding.¹⁸⁹

These initiatives show the value of using existing systems to monitor and manage the impacts of conflict and displacement. They will now need to be complemented with longer-term investments that support IDPs in achieving durable solutions.

985,000

IDPs by conflict and violence as of the end of 2024

Number of IDPs by conflict and violence at year end



Source: IOM-DTM, GADM administrative areas, FAO, UN Geospatial

Destroyed housing in a suburb of Beirut, Lebanon. Even after the 27 November ceasefire, many of those displaced have been unable to resolve their displacement due to destroyed housing, burnt croplands and precarious living conditions. © UNICEF/UNI652758/al Mussawir - Ramzi Haidar

Spotlight – Syria

The long journey towards solutions

Syria's internally displaced population has been among the world's largest for more than a decade, and 2024 was no exception. Around 7.4 million people were living in internal displacement at the end of the year, the second highest figure on record for the country and surpassed only by Sudan. The number of movements due to conflict during the year was the highest since 2020, at 768,000. The vast majority took place in late November and early December when non-state armed groups (NSAGs) launched an offensive that overthrew the government.

This notable political shift did not, however, immediately resolve IDPs' plight. Protracted conflict and displacement left more people in need of humanitarian assistance than ever before in 2024, and the widespread damage and destruction wrought by years of war will continue to be a major obstacle to millions of IDPs' efforts to re-establish their lives and livelihoods.¹⁹⁰

Their living conditions continued to be dire, particularly in the north-western governorates of Idlib and Aleppo, which were home to more than half of the country's IDPs.¹⁹¹ The two governorates became opposition strongholds over the years and were the scene of fighting among NSAGs as well as between NSAGs and government forces.¹⁹² The latter carried out heavy bombardments, including of displacement camps, most notably in 2017 and early 2020.¹⁹³

Camps have also been badly affected by floods and storms that forced a significant number of IDPs to flee repeatedly, increasing their needs.¹⁹⁴ The combined effects of conflict, disasters and displacement continued to be

a reality in 2024, when several camps were flooded after heavy rains in May. These IDPs already faced insecurity and were struggling to recover from the earthquakes that hit north-west Syria in February 2023.¹⁹⁵

Eighty per cent of the two million IDPs living in more than 1,500 displacement camps and other informal settlements in north-western governorates were women and children as of August 2024.¹⁹⁶ Displaced women and girls have been subjected to sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside camps, and a whole generation of children have suffered malnutrition and been deprived of education.¹⁹⁷ Some have been subjected to child labour or early marriage as negative coping mechanisms.¹⁹⁸

IDPs' situation deteriorated as hostilities escalated in October, particularly in opposition-held areas that were bombarded by government forces, triggering more displacements and disrupting the supply of water, electricity and other basic services.¹⁹⁹ The fighting intensified further at the end of November as NSAGs launched large-scale offensives in their rapid and coordinated advance to overthrow the government.

Most movements were again reported in the north-west. The situation in Aleppo became highly volatile and people fled en masse, stretching the capacity of humanitarians to deliver aid.²⁰⁰ Others were trapped between the frontlines and unable to move for days.²⁰¹

Displacement continued as the frontlines moved south and reached the capital, Damascus. There was a lull after the government's fall, but departures from IDP camps remained minimal and

temporary, and most IDPs said they preferred to stay put until the situation had stabilised and become less uncertain.²⁰² Some returns were reported by the end of the year, notably in Hama and Aleppo governorates, but they did not necessarily represent durable solutions given the continued volatility of the security situation.²⁰³

IDPs and returnees also faced a lack of basic services, widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure and the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance in return areas. Most were still living in precarious conditions at the end of the year, and continued to face protection risks and water and sanitation issues.²⁰⁴

The political transition could provide an opportunity to bring lasting peace and create an enabling environment for IDPs to achieve durable solutions, but the journey will be long and complex. Sustained international political and financial support will be essential to meet humanitarian and longer-term recovery needs. Monitoring progress will also be key, because it will provide evidence to inform policies and action to resolve one of the world's largest and most protracted displacement situations.

7.4 million

IDPs by conflict and violence as of the end of 2024

Number of IDPs by conflict and violence at year end



Source: IDP Taskforce Syria Population Estimates

A girl at a shelter after fleeing Aleppo, Syria. Women and children made up 80 per cent of the two million IDPs living in displacement sites in north-western governorates.
© UNICEF/UNI701415/Aldaher



East Asia & Pacific

Internally displaced people (IDPs)

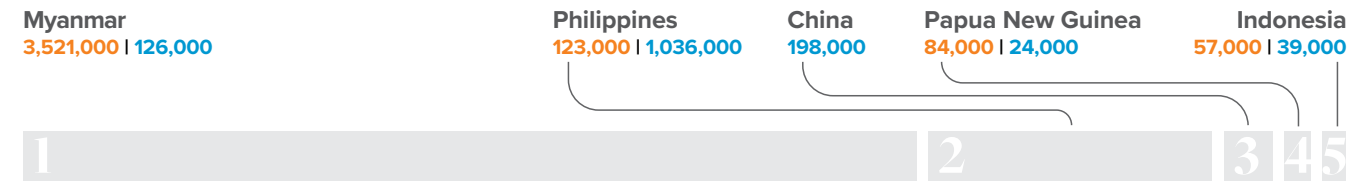
5.2m
at the end of 2024

6%
Share of the
global total

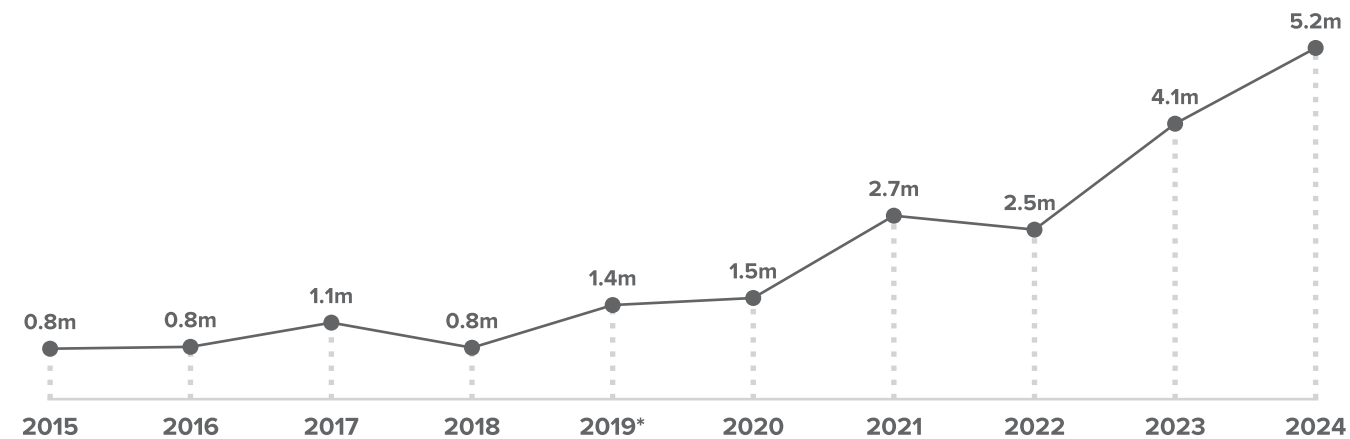
3.8m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

1.5m
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)

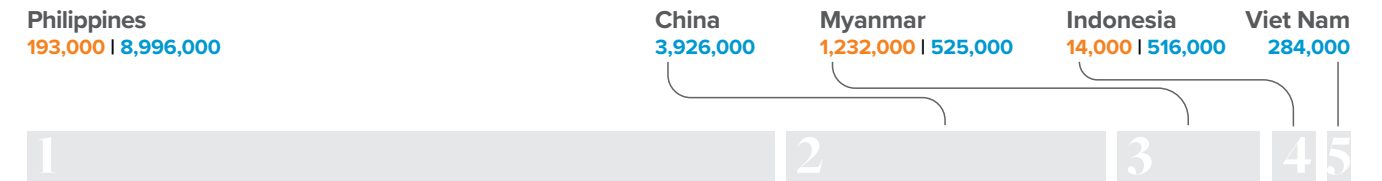
16.2m
during 2024

25%
Share of the
global total

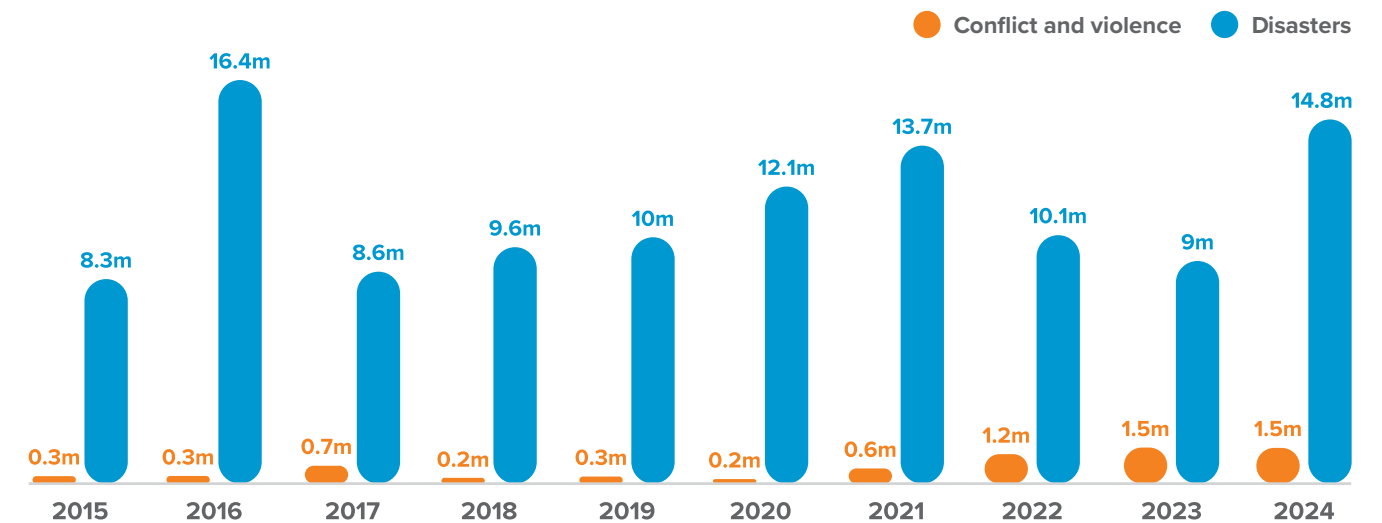
1.5m
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

14.8m
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for East Asia and Pacific.

East Asia & Pacific

After two years during which the number of disaster displacements in East Asia and the Pacific fell as a result of drier conditions associated with El Niño, the figure for 2024 was the highest since 2016, at 14.8 million. Powerful typhoons that hit highly populated countries, including the Philippines and China, triggered the vast majority.

Floods there and in other countries in East and South-east Asia also fuelled the overall increase in disaster displacement in the region and contributed to pushing the global figures to their highest on record. Fewer movements were reported in the Pacific compared with the previous year. Disasters left around 1.5 million people living in displacement across the region as of the end of the year, most of them in the Philippines.

The number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence fell slightly from its peak in 2023 but it was still the second highest on record at 1.5 million, most of which took place in Myanmar. The number of movements in the Mindanao region of the Philippines was its highest since 2017, and communal violence led to a six-fold increase in the figure for Papua New Guinea.

Displacement by conflict and violence is highly concentrated in a handful of countries but has increased sharply since 2021, leaving 3.8 million people living in displacement at the end of 2024, most of them in Myanmar.

Powerful typhoons trigger record displacement

The **Philippines** is one of the world's major disaster risk hotspots and more typhoons pass through its territory than anywhere in the world.²⁰⁵ A record nine million disaster displacements were recorded countrywide last year, 86 per cent of which were triggered

by typhoons. Protocols have been in place for years to move people out of harm's way before major events, making displacement an important coping mechanism.

In the Philippines, protocols to move people out of harm's way before major events make displacement an important coping mechanism.

Even before the typhoon season, which typically starts in July, major storms and floods triggered significant displacement. Floods in the Davao and Caraga regions on the southern island of Mindanao triggered more than 600,000 movements as early as January, the country's highest flood displacement figure in more than a decade. The vast majority of those displaced were able to return home by the end of March.²⁰⁶

The first major displacement event of the typhoon season was the result of the combined effects of the south-west monsoon and typhoons Gaemi and Prapiroon, which together triggered 1.8 million movements in July. About 754,000 took place in metropolitan Manila, where the floodwaters were as deep as a one-storey building in some areas. Authorities in more than 100 municipalities declared a state of calamity, and schools and airports were closed.²⁰⁷

The worst was yet to come when in October and November six back-to-back storms hit the country, three of which made landfall with wind speeds exceeding 180 km/h.²⁰⁸ Their quick succession made it difficult to disassociate their impacts, including displacement.

Starting on 21 October, tropical storm Trami and typhoon Kong-Rey hit 17 of the country's 18 regions and triggered a combined 2.8 million movements.²⁰⁹ They were followed rapidly by tropical cyclones Yinxing, Toraji, Usagi and Man-yi, which triggered another 2.3 million. Altogether, the storms damaged about



A family crosses a flooded street in Quezon City, Philippines, during Typhoon Gaemi. Government evacuation protocols have been an effective life-saving strategy in this disaster-prone country which registered a record nine million disaster displacements in 2024. © UNICEF/UNI617017/Piojo

348,000 homes and destroyed about 37,000, impeding people’s recovery and prolonging their displacement.²¹⁰

Accommodation was one of IDPs’ most pressing needs in the aftermath of the storms. Thousands of people were living in makeshift shelters in areas declared as “no building zones” and “permanent danger zones” given their high risk of floods, landslides and volcanic activity. As a result, many IDPs were at risk of onward movement by future disasters.²¹¹

Disasters left more than a million people living in displacement across the Philippines at the end of the year, almost four times more than in 2023 and the highest number since data became available in 2019. The figure is in part due to the monitoring efforts of the disaster risk management authorities, which produce comprehensive time-series data on the impacts of disasters, including displacement.²¹²

Typhoon Yagi accounted for nearly a third of China’s 3.9 million disaster displacements.

Many of the same storms moved north and affected other countries, notably **China**, where disasters triggered 3.9 million displacements, down from 4.7 million in 2023. Typhoon Yagi, which made landfall as a category five storm in early September, accounted for nearly a third of the total. Most displacements were government-led evacuations in Hainan and Guangdong provinces before Yagi’s arrival.²¹³ Previous typhoons triggered more displacements than Yagi, but in terms of intensity it was deemed the most powerful autumn storm to strike mainland China in more than 70 years.²¹⁴

It was also the strongest storm to hit **Viet Nam** in 30 years, leaving a trail of destruction and triggering 186,000 displacements, particularly in north-eastern coastal provinces.²¹⁵ Yen Bai province registered the largest share with 59,000.

Yagi disrupted children’s education, damaged agricultural land and increased the risk of diseases, particularly in evacuation shelters.²¹⁶

The storm lost strength as it moved inland and into **Myanmar**, where it still caused extensive flooding and landslides that triggered 402,000 displacements across eight states and regions. Infrastructure damage, dam bursts and road closures hampered humanitarian access.²¹⁷ The country’s overall disaster displacement figure was lower than in 2023 when tropical cyclone Mocha devastated coastal states, but it was still the second highest in a decade.

Geophysical hazards

The region’s location on the Pacific Ring of Fire makes it the world’s most vulnerable to geophysical hazards, which triggered 207,000 displacements in 2024. The largest event took place in **Japan** on the first day of the year, when the most powerful earthquake to strike the mainland since the Great East Japan disaster of 2011 triggered 64,000 movements across nine prefectures. The disaster offered insights into the complexity of managing displacement and valuable lessons for the future (see spotlight, p. 63).²¹⁸

The region’s location on the Pacific Ring of Fire makes it the world’s most vulnerable to geophysical hazards, which triggered 207,000 displacements in 2024.

Indonesia recorded 43,000 displacements linked to eight earthquakes. The most significant was a 6.5 magnitude event that destroyed homes and triggered 34,000 in East Java on 22 March.²¹⁹ The country also accounted for 31,000 of the 71,000 triggered by volcanic activity globally. The eruption of Mount Lewotobi Laki-Laki in East Flores in early November destroyed homes,

schools and roads, triggering 13,000 movements. Some of those who fled were told not to return for risk of further activity. The country’s national disaster management agency was planning to relocate 16,000 people and compensate those worst-affected for their losses.²²⁰

The largest displacement event linked to volcanic activity, however, took place in the **Philippines**. The Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, which had been monitoring the activity of the Kanlaon volcano in Negros Island region, recommended in early December that all people living within a six-kilometre radius of the crater be evacuated. This led to around 31,000 movements and the establishment of nearly 30 evacuation centres.²²¹

Conflict and violence leave record numbers displaced

The number of people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence in East Asia and the Pacific reached its highest on record in 2024 at 3.8 million. Around 93 per cent were in **Myanmar**, where fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and an array of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) entered its fourth year.

The conflict triggered around 1.2 million movements during the year, slightly fewer than in 2023. In Rakhine, fighting between the military and the Arakan Army, the main NSAG in the state, intensified, triggering 256,000.²²² An additional 198,000 were recorded in Sagaing state and 156,000 in Kachin, which were some of the most affected states.

Clashes between NSAGs and the MAF also erupted in August and September in the central region of Mandalay, triggering nearly 86,000 movements. It was the first time displacement was reported there since the start of the conflict in 2021.²²³ The fighting coincided with typhoon Yagi, heightening already significant humanitarian needs. Many IDPs lacked adequate shelter, health and sanitation facilities and

education. The compounding impacts of conflict and disasters disrupted agricultural production and increased food insecurity.²²⁴ Some communities still recovering from cyclone Mocha in 2023 were badly affected.²²⁵

Most of the country’s 3.5 million IDPs were living in makeshift shelters outside camps, and ongoing violence, road-blocks and the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance impeded access to aid for many.²²⁶ About 46 per cent had been displaced between two and five times since the conflict broke out in February 2021, and 24 per cent more than five times.²²⁷

Around 93 per cent of the region’s 3.8 million conflict and violence displacements were in Myanmar.

The number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence in the **Philippines** was at its highest since 2017, when large-scale armed conflict erupted in the city of Marawi in the Mindanao region. Many of the 193,000 movements last year were associated with fighting between different factions of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, one of the main NSAGs in Mindanao. Others were triggered by criminal and communal violence. In some cases, conflict and disasters overlapped as insecurity hampered some communities from fleeing floods.²²⁸

There were at least 123,000 people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence in the country at the end of the year, the vast majority in Mindanao. The figure fell between 2018 and 2021, but has risen again slightly since, pointing to the need to reinforce conflict resolution and peacebuilding mechanisms put in place after the conflict in Marawi.²²⁹

Violence triggered more than 14,000 displacements in **Indonesia**’s Papua provinces, an increase on 2023, but



Mud and debris still covered streets in Lao Cai province, Viet Nam, weeks after Typhoon Yagi. The storm was the strongest to hit Viet Nam in 30 years and also caused damage and displacement in China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines.
© UNICEF/UNI655243/Le Lijour

limited data prevented a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon and its impacts.²³⁰ Conservative estimates pointed to around 57,000 people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of the year, almost two-thirds of them since 2018.

Communal violence in **Papua New Guinea** led to 12,000 displacements, significantly more than the 2,000 recorded in 2023 but far fewer than the 60,000 in 2022. Around 5,500 movements took place in Enga province, which was already hosting 20,000 people displaced by previous clashes. Communal violence erupted a number of times in recent years, reducing communities' resilience, particularly in terms of food security. Women have also been exposed to gender-based violence.²³¹ Around 84,000 people were living in displacement across the country as result of conflict and violence at the end of the year, and most of them had been doing so for long periods.

Spotlight – Japan

Lessons learned from the largest earthquake in more than a decade

The most powerful earthquake to hit mainland Japan since the Great East Japan disaster of 2011 struck Ishikawa prefecture on the Noto peninsula on the first day of 2024.²³² Nearly 64,000 internal displacements were recorded country-wide, a conservative estimate based only on the movement of people to evacuation shelters. Most IDPs returned home in the following weeks and months. The disaster offered insights into the complexity of managing displacement and providing a targeted response to the most vulnerable, valuable lessons for continuing to improve disaster resilience in one of the world's most disaster-prone countries.²³³

Conscious of the high risk of earthquakes and other disasters, the government has introduced numerous measures over decades, including earthquake-resistant building codes, emergency drills, early warning systems and evacuation protocols.²³⁴ Alerts are disseminated via SMS, mobile phone apps, radio and television, making the population more aware of disaster risks and providing them with the information necessary to move out of harm's way.²³⁵ These measures have successfully reduced the impacts of disasters and hastened recovery for those displaced.

The Ishikawa earthquake tested these systems and practices again. Three months before the disaster, an annual earthquake and tsunami drill was carried out on the Noto peninsula, ensuring residents' awareness of evacuation procedures. When the quake struck, many people sought shelter in designated centres.²³⁶ This reduced their exposure to cascading hazards including tsunami waves, landslides, urban fires and aftershocks, all of which took place in the following days and months.²³⁷

Despite the high level of preparedness, there were still challenges. Evacuation calls are not mandatory in Japan and some people did not move to shelters. Some buildings collapsed, which is partly explained by the fact only 75 per cent of structures in Ishikawa were earthquake-resistant, compared with the national average of 90 per cent.²³⁸ Emergency response efforts were also hindered by heavy snow, which hampered access, while the quake forced the temporary closure of the peninsula's airport and rail services. Delays in the response contributed to the high death toll attributed to the disaster.²³⁹

The government invoked the Disaster Relief Act to respond to the emergency and opened more than 1,500 evacuation centres in Ishikawa.²⁴⁰ The number of people registering in them reached its peak on 2 January at almost 41,000. Almost a quarter of those displaced were able to return home within a week, but more than 7,400 people were still in shelters three months later. That number had fallen to 14 by the end of the year.²⁴¹

Japan is a rare example globally in that it registers and follows up on IDPs, allowing to paint a full picture of the duration of disaster displacement. This was further facilitated by the distribution of cards to monitor the inflow of people into evacuation centres. The initiative helped to streamline the registration process, reduce administrative delays and inform the distribution of food and non-food items.²⁴² It also helped to record indirect deaths from the psychological and physical toll of life in the evacuation centres, allowing victims' families to receive state compensation.²⁴³

Nearly half of the residents in the worst affected cities were over 65, leading to specific challenges in the management of the response.²⁴⁴ Japan's early warning system has a specific alert level for elderly people and those with disabilities who have limited capacity to evacuate.²⁴⁵ These alerts were issued, but elderly and other vulnerable IDPs then faced difficult living conditions in shelters because the disaster took place in the depths of winter. Given their specific health requirements, local authorities moved them into temporary accommodation sooner than the general population.²⁴⁶ National intention surveys also revealed that elderly people were generally more reluctant to relocate in the long term, highlighting the need for tailored approaches to durable solutions.²⁴⁷

Six months after the earthquake, the government increased its support for reconstruction on the Noto peninsula and created a dedicated taskforce to ensure coordination across ministries and government agencies.²⁴⁸ Severely damaged homes were demolished, and temporary ones were built with the view to their becoming permanent public housing, ensuring the sustainability of the investments.²⁴⁹ A long-term plan was also published detailing the steps to be taken towards infrastructure repair and economic recovery over the next two, five and nine years.²⁵⁰

Other hazards, including floods and storms, continued to displace people across Japan in 2024, including in Ishikawa prefecture. They highlighted the potential for disaster impacts to overlap, the vulnerability of people already displaced, and the need to further improve risk awareness and disaster management.²⁵¹

88%

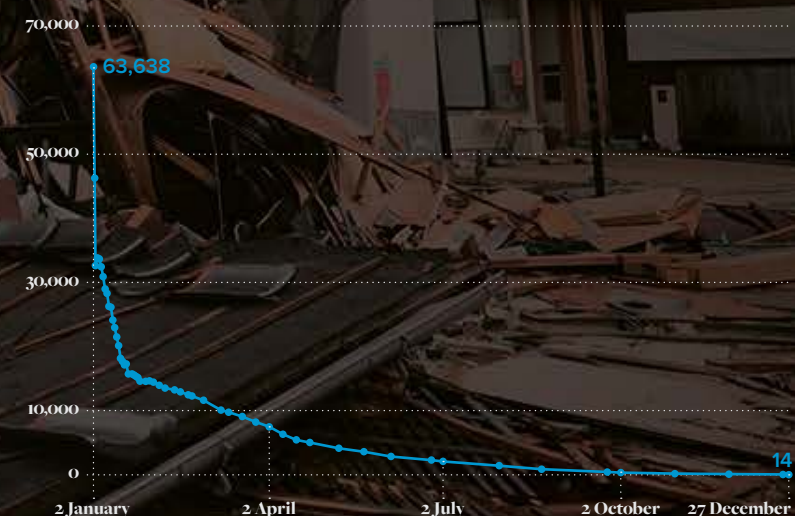
of IDPs in shelters left 3 months after the Ishikawa earthquake

Earthquake intensity (based on Modified Mercalli Scale)

- Severe
- Very strong
- Strong
- Moderate
- Epicentre



Number of evacuees in shelters following the Ishikawa earthquake



Sources: Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, U.S. Geological Survey, GADM administrative areas, UN Geospatial

Damage from January's 7.6 magnitude earthquake in Ishikawa prefecture, Japan. Due to its history of disasters, the government has developed numerous policies which have reduced impacts and hastened recovery for those displaced.

© Japanese Red Cross Society



South Asia

Internally displaced people (IDPs)

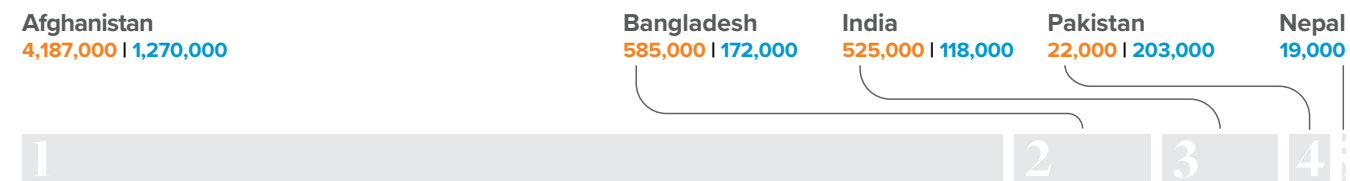
7.1m
at the end of 2024

9%
Share of the
global total

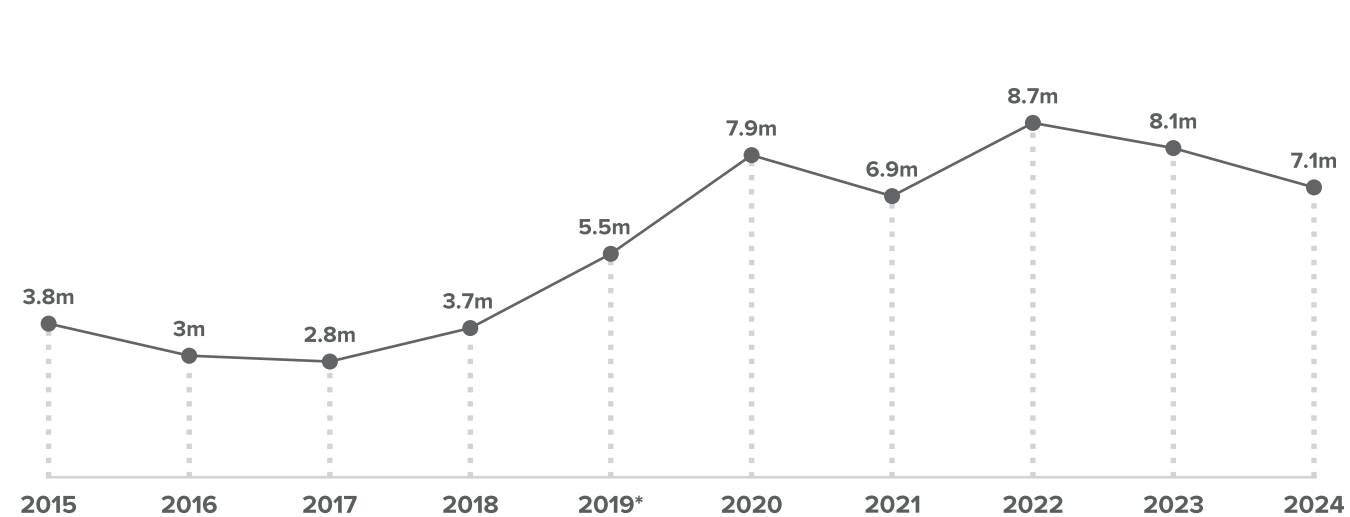
5.3m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

1.8m
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)

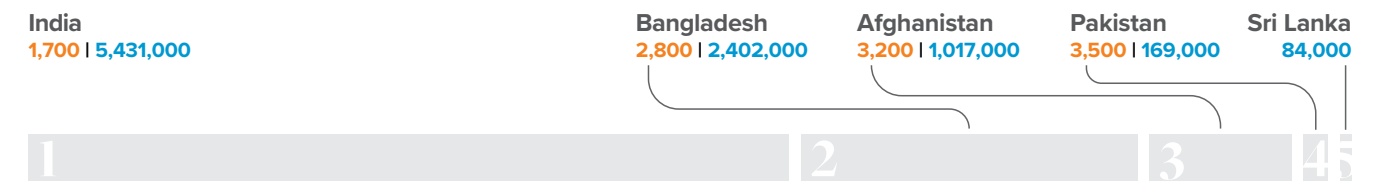
9.2m
during 2024

14%
Share of the
global total

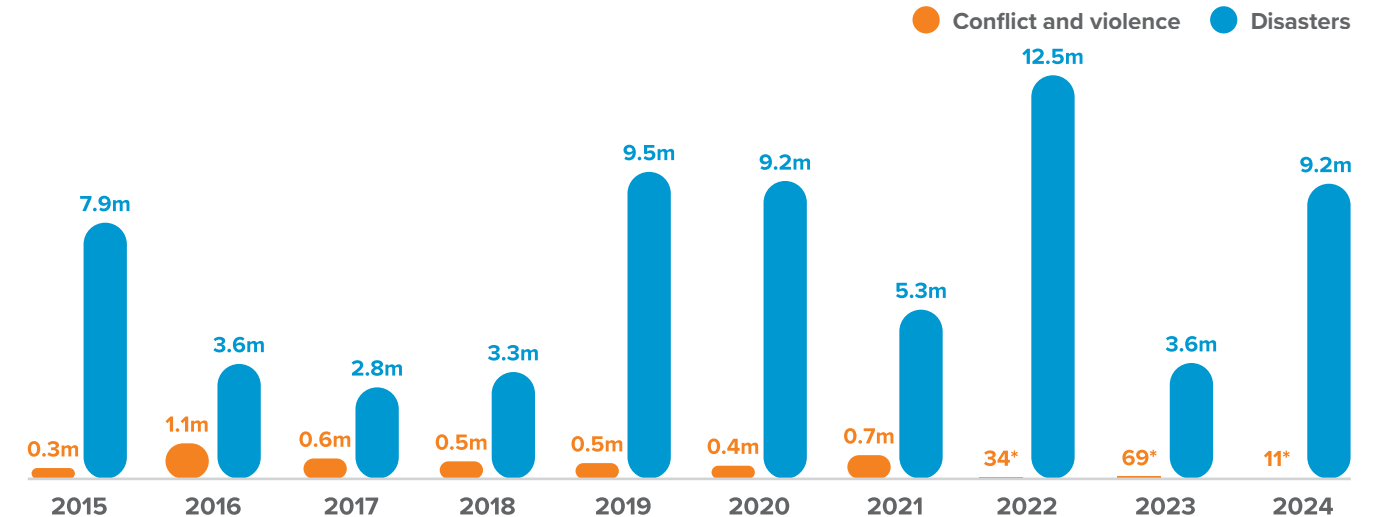
11,000
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

9.2m
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions
*in thousands

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for South Asia.

South Asia

After drier conditions associated with El Niño in 2023, the number of disaster displacements in South Asia nearly tripled in 2024 to reach 9.2 million. The figure was the second highest for the region in more than a decade and represented nearly a quarter of the global total. A combination of storms and monsoon floods led to some of the highest figures in years in some countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India.

Conflict and violence triggered about 11,000 displacements, a six-fold decrease compared with 2023 and below the annual average of 437,000 of the past decade. Most were the result of communal violence in Pakistan and Afghanistan as clashes along their border forced people to flee.

Around 7.1 million people across the region were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and disasters at the end of the year, down from 8.1 million in 2023. Afghanistan had the largest number of IDPs by far with 5.5 million.

Floods trigger most disaster displacements

As El Niño conditions started to transition to La Niña, a wetter than average monsoon season caused major floods across several countries, which triggered 6.1 million disaster displacements, 66 per cent of the regional total and the second highest figure since 2012.²⁵² Storms triggered 2.7 million, the majority in India and Bangladesh during the cyclone season.

India recorded the highest figure with 5.4 million movements, two-thirds of which were triggered by floods. Assam state was the worst affected (see spotlight, p. 71). Storms, including major cyclones, triggered 1.6 million.



A father carries his son through flooded streets in Chattogram Division, Bangladesh. Floods during the monsoon season triggered more than half of the country's disaster displacements in 2024.
© UNICEF/UNI631515/Mukut

More than a million movements were associated with cyclone Dana, which formed in the Bay of Bengal in late October and forced people to flee in Odisha and West Bengal states. Most took the form of pre-emptive evacuations in response to alerts from the India Meteorological Department, which prompted state authorities to close schools, set up thousands of shelters and coordinate the movement of hundreds of thousands of people.²⁵³

These measures, coupled with nature-based solutions, including high mangrove cover in some areas, mitigated Dana's impacts.²⁵⁴ No casualties were reported in Odisha, confirming that disaster risk management can make a positive difference, and that displacement can serve to reduce the number of injuries and lives lost.²⁵⁵

West Bengal had been hit earlier in the year by cyclone Remal, which formed in the Bay of Bengal on 24 May and triggered around 208,000 displacements. In this case too, early warnings allowed the government to evacuate 150,000 people. Shelters were gradually closed a month after the event as people started to return home.²⁵⁶ As Remal moved north, it caused the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries to overflow, triggering about 338,000 displacements in Assam.²⁵⁷

Tripura state witnessed its worst monsoon season in more than 40 years.²⁵⁸ Heavy rains caused landslides in more than 2,000 locations in mid-August, which altogether triggered 315,000 displacements, one of the highest figures on record for this hazard type.²⁵⁹ Roads were blocked, hampering the delivery of aid. A combination of floods and landslides forced three-quarters of the population of Gomati and South Tripura districts from their homes.²⁶⁰

The number of disaster displacements in neighbouring **Bangladesh** rose for the fourth year in a row to reach 2.4 million, its third highest figure on record, superseded only by the 2019 monsoon floods and the combined impacts of floods and cyclone Amphan in 2020. Similarly to

India, a wetter monsoon and the impacts of major storms explain the rising trend.

Monsoon floods in 2024 triggered about 1.3 million movements, particularly in Sylhet division where 723,000 took place in June alone. Factors such as unplanned urban expansion, impermeable land cover and blocked drainage canals increased the severity of the floods.²⁶¹ They were also aggravated by cyclone Remal, which overwhelmed the capacity of several river basins to discharge water when the monsoon rains arrived.²⁶²

Remal brought heavy rainfall and wind speeds of up to 111 km/h that caused storm surges and coastal and inland flooding.²⁶³ Nearly 80 per cent of the nearly 1.1 million movements it triggered were pre-emptive evacuations. Local and national authorities transmitted early warnings and established more than 9,000 emergency shelters.²⁶⁴

In Bangladesh, nearly 80 per cent of movements triggered by cyclone Remal were pre-emptive evacuations.

The remaining movements took place during the cyclone, particularly in Barisal, Chattogram and Khulna divisions.²⁶⁵ Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar were also hard hit.²⁶⁶ At least 150,000 homes were destroyed across the country, leaving 172,000 people still living in displacement as of the end of the year.

Afghanistan recorded a million flood displacements between mid-April and August across three-quarters of the country's provinces, with Badakhshan, Baghlan and Takhar the worst affected.²⁶⁷ It was by far the highest disaster displacement figure on record for the country.

Some areas were cut off by rising waters and damaged roads and bridges, limiting IDPs' access to healthcare and other assistance.²⁶⁸ Thousands of displaced farmers lost their crops and livestock

as around 10,000 hectares of agricultural land were destroyed.²⁶⁹ IDPs and returnees from Pakistan who were living in shelters were also impacted by the floods.²⁷⁰

The disaster stretched the authorities' capacity to respond and prompted them to call for international assistance.²⁷¹ Many areas had previously been affected by four consecutive years of drought, which had reduced agricultural production, heightened food insecurity and eroded people's resilience.²⁷²

Around 1.3 million people were living in internal displacement in Afghanistan as a result of disasters at the end of 2024, the highest figure globally, in part because of greater data availability. The combined effects of economic hardship, disasters and protracted conflict displacement continued to impede IDPs' efforts to achieve durable solutions.²⁷³

Around 1.3 million people were living in internal displacement in Afghanistan as a result of disasters at the end of 2024, the highest figure globally.

Pakistan recorded 169,000 disaster displacements, significantly fewer than in the previous two years. Monsoon floods in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces triggered the overwhelming majority between July and September. Nearly 79,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, with IDPs having to move to overcrowded shelters, which increased the risk of sanitation and health issues.²⁷⁴

The same provinces were worst affected by the 2022 floods, from which they were still struggling to recover. Some damaged homes, schools and public buildings had still not been rebuilt, and many farmers had since gone bankrupt.²⁷⁵

In an effort to build resilience in the three provinces, the government, in partnership



Internally displaced children peer into an apartment in Kabul, Afghanistan. Disasters, primarily floods and droughts, left around 1.3 million Afghans living in internal displacement at the end of 2024 in addition to the 4.2 million already displaced from years of conflict. © Christian Jepsen/NRC

with international organisations, launched a \$77.8 million ecosystem-based adaptation project in September 2024 intended to mitigate flood risk and the impact of future events.²⁷⁶

Fewer conflict displacements, but millions still uprooted

The number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence in South Asia continued to fall in 2024, but 5.3 million people were still uprooted, having fled previous conflicts. **Afghanistan** accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total with 4.2 million, the fifth largest number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence globally, but obtaining updated estimates remained a challenge.

There has been a significant decrease in fighting and displacement since foreign forces withdrew from the country and the Taliban took over the government in 2021, but localised violence forced people to flee in 2024, notably along the border with Pakistan where around 3,200 movements were recorded. Most took place in Khost province.²⁷⁷

In **Pakistan**, communal violence over land disputes broke out in July in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, triggering 3,500 displacements in Kurram district.²⁷⁸ A ceasefire was agreed at the end of the year, but over 3,400 people were still displaced as 2024 concluded.²⁷⁹

India recorded 1,700 displacements associated with violence, fewer than in 2023 when communal violence escalated in the north-eastern state of Manipur.²⁸⁰ Further violent incidents in Manipur, including the burning of homes, triggered 1,000 movements.²⁸¹

Spotlight – India

Assam floods highlight the need to reduce displacement risk

The most intense floods in more than a decade struck the state of Assam in 2024, triggering 2.5 million internal displacements. They accounted for nearly half of the 5.4 million disaster displacements recorded in India during the year, the highest figure in 12 years. Climate change, deforestation and erosion, and the lack of maintenance of dams and embankments were some of the main drivers of risk, a reminder of the need to continue strengthening disaster risk management to prevent future displacement.

The Brahmaputra river and its tributaries are essential to the livelihoods of millions of people across Assam. Around 10 per cent of the state's population, or more than three million people, live on fertile islands known as *chars*, highly exposed to floods.²⁸² About 40 per cent of the state's territory is susceptible to flooding, and its frequency and intensity have shifted in recent years, forcing an increasing number of people to move, sometimes repeatedly and for extended periods.²⁸³

The 2024 rains were particularly severe and started as early as May when the remnants of cyclone Remal caused the first major flood event. That was followed by two further periods of flooding in June and July, with the number of movements reaching its peak in the first week of July, earlier than in previous years when it peaked in August.²⁸⁴

Local authorities opened relief centres to shelter displaced people, but as the floods persisted longer than forecast, aid supplies became stretched.²⁸⁵ Displacement was reported across 30 districts on both sides of the Brahmaputra. Dhubri was the worst affected, with 560,000 movements reported, or 22 per cent of the state's total. Many IDPs were able to return as the waters

receded, but nearly 50,000 were still displaced at end of the year.

A number of factors play a role in fueling flood displacement in Assam.²⁸⁶ Global warming is increasing glacier and snow melt in the Himalayas and making precipitation more unpredictable and intense.²⁸⁷ Other human factors such as deforestation and erosion have also reduced soil retention and water absorption, increasing the sedimentation of riverbeds which makes them shallower and more likely to burst their banks.²⁸⁸ This has made people living on *chars* and along river basins more vulnerable to flood displacement.²⁸⁹

Soil erosion also causes floodwater to recede more slowly, prolonging displacement and making previous coping mechanisms ineffective. This in turn has gradually weakened people's resilience to new shocks.²⁹⁰

Aging infrastructure and water management are also an issue. Of more than 400 embankments built along the Brahmaputra and its tributaries since the 1950s, over half have outlived their intended lifespan, and a lack of resources to repair and maintain them means a growing number have been breached.²⁹¹ The river system is also shared between India and China, requiring trans-boundary cooperation to avoid the uncoordinated release of floodwater from dams, which can increase flooding downstream.²⁹²

Breaking the cycle

The scale and impacts of disaster displacement were significant in 2024, but not unprecedented. Flood displacement has taken place in Assam over the last 15 years, with 2012 and most notably 2022 being particularly signifi-

cant.²⁹³ These recurring events highlight the need to reinforce prevention efforts and mitigate anthropogenic risk factors.

Assam's geographic and socioeconomic dynamics make this task challenging, but the state stands out with its robust disaster risk management policies and institutional set up. The Assam State Disaster Management Authority and the Water Resources Department are the main institutions in charge of flood prevention and response. Their initiatives include a disaster management plan, a flood mapping atlas and a flood early warning system which covers all districts. They have also run public awareness campaigns on flood prevention.²⁹⁴

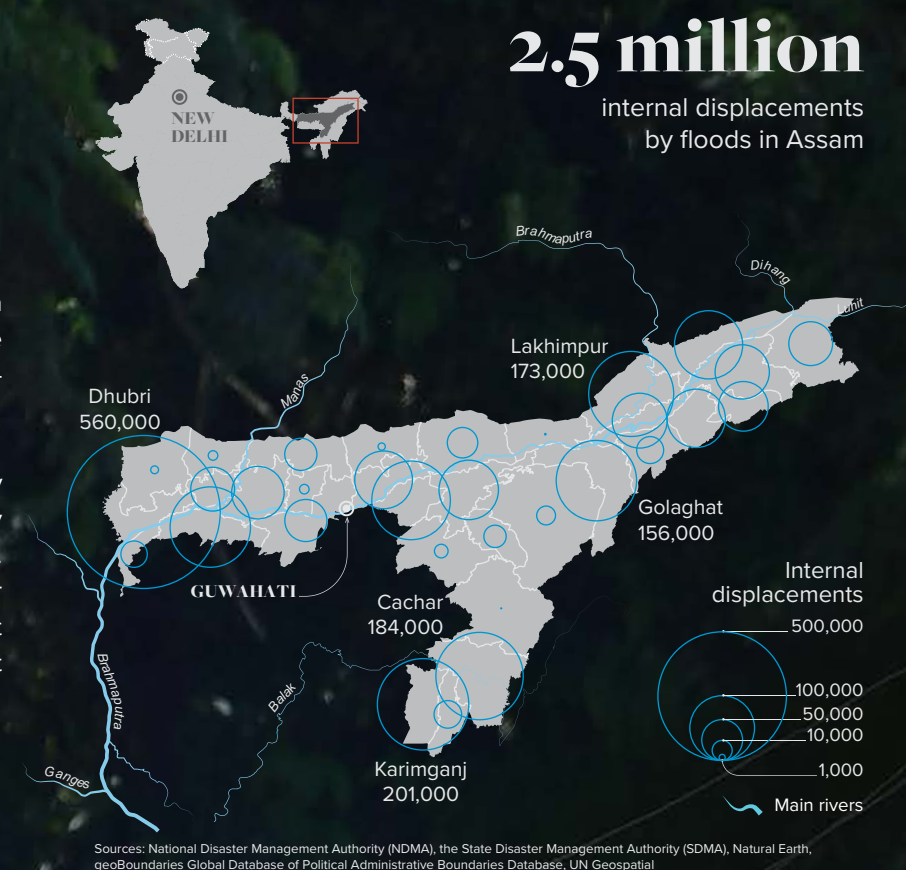
The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank support the state authorities through programmes to reduce disaster risk and improve water management.²⁹⁵ They also supported the creation of institutions such as the Flood and River Erosion Management Agency, which adopted a policy in 2021 to assist families affected by riverbank erosion, and currently provides resettlement assistance for those unable to return to their place of origin.²⁹⁶

The government amended the land registry in 2017, intending to prevent the construction of settlements in flood-prone areas. This measure to reduce displacement risk has, however, led to the dispossession of some landowners who have no option other than to relocate, sometimes without the documents needed to receive compensation.²⁹⁷

Assam is also an example of good practice on data. It produces daily disaggregated data during the May to October monsoon season, which helps to better understand the profile of people displaced and

their needs. It also recently launched a digital platform that will further improve disaster impact monitoring and accelerate relief efforts.²⁹⁸

These initiatives show that the necessary ingredients are in place to sustainably reduce flood displacement risk in Assam. The 2024 floods were another reminder of the urgency to build more resilient communities in one of the world's largest flood displacement hotspots.



A woman navigates floodwaters on a banana raft in Assam State, India. The government has taken various initiatives to address the increased flood risk driven by climate change, deforestation, erosion and the lack of dam maintenance.
© Anuwar Hazarika/NurPhoto via Getty Images



The Americas

Internally displaced people (IDPs)

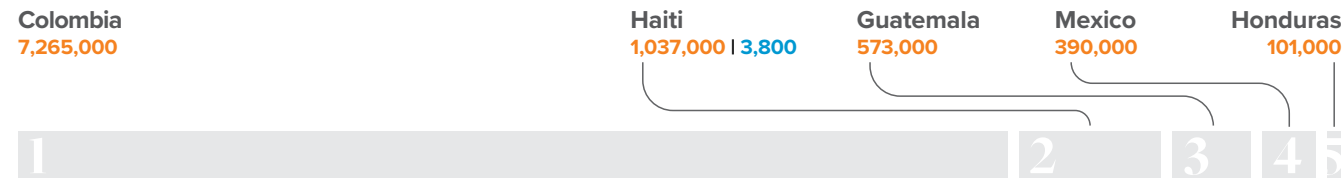
9.7m
at the end of 2024

12%
Share of the
global total

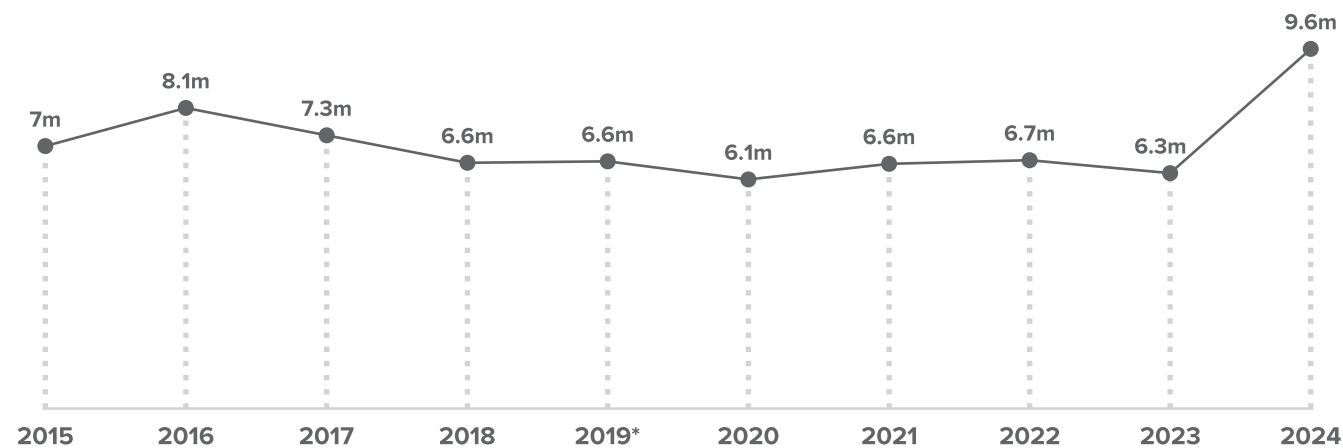
9.5m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

103,000
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)

14.5m
during 2024

22%
Share of the
global total

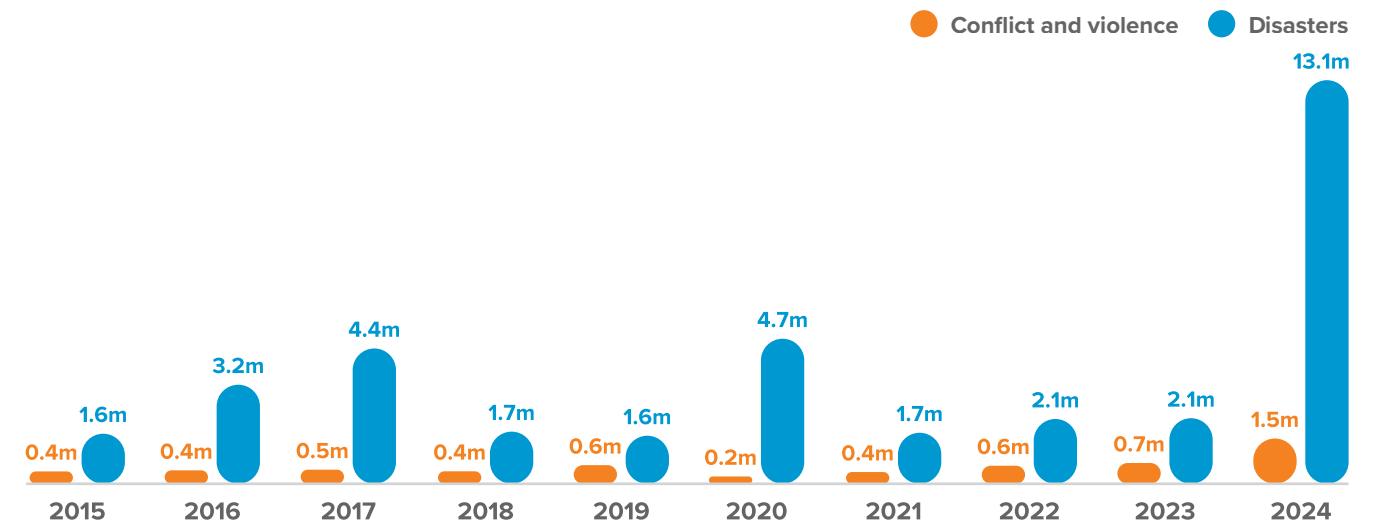
1.5m
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

13.1m
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for the Americas.

The Americas

The number of internal displacements in the Americas reached a record 14.5 million in 2024, more than the previous five years combined. Thirteen million were associated with disasters and 1.5 million with conflict and violence. The **United States** reported the highest figure with 11 million disaster-related movements, nearly a quarter of the global total, mostly the result of major hurricanes that led to mass evacuations.

Brazil also reported its highest figure on record, at 1.1 million. Most were triggered by floods in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul, where above-average rains inundated an area the size of the United Kingdom (see spotlight, p. 81). Elsewhere in the region there were fewer flood displacements than in 2023.

Hurricanes triggered more than 80 per cent of disaster displacements in the Americas in 2024.

The number of displacements linked to conflict and violence more than doubled to reach nearly 1.5 million. More than 60 per cent occurred in **Haiti**, where growing gang violence fuelled an urban exodus from Port-au-Prince (see spotlight, p. 83). **Colombia** recorded nearly 388,000 movements, on par with the last three years.

Around 9.6 million people were living in internal displacement across the region at the end of the year, 87 per cent of them as a result of conflict and violence in Colombia and Haiti. This represents a significant increase from the 6.3 million reported in 2023, in part the result of better data availability and a revision of figures by the government of Colombia.

Hurricanes trigger record displacement

The ninth successive hurricane season with above-average activity triggered more than 80 per cent of the disaster displacements reported in the Americas in 2024.²⁹⁹

Hurricane Beryl was the earliest category 5 storm ever recorded in the Atlantic basin.³⁰⁰ It caused widespread devastation across several island countries and territories and triggered significant displacement relative to their population size. **Grenada** recorded 3,100 movements and **St Vincent and the Grenadines** nearly 1,800.

Beryl then moved north and hit parts of the Yucatán peninsula, triggering 8,000 movements in **Mexico** before making landfall in the **United States** at the end of June. Most of the nearly 1.6 million displacements linked to the storm there took place in Texas.³⁰¹ Eastern parts of the state had already experienced heavy rainfall and flash flooding between late April and early June that triggered more than 448,000 movements, the highest flood displacement figure on record for the country.³⁰²

In late September, hurricane Helene made landfall in Florida where it led to more than a million displacements. As the storm moved north, it also triggered 788,000 movements in South Carolina and 491,000 in North Carolina. Most of the 2.5 million displacements associated with Helene were pre-emptive evacuations, but it was still the deadliest storm to affect the continental United States since hurricane Katrina in 2005.³⁰³

As communities were still recovering from Helene, the National Weather Service issued alerts on 7 October for a tropical storm that developed into hurricane Milton. The approaching category 5 storm prompted authorities in Florida to issue mandatory evacuation orders that



A woman outside her home in Florida, United States, among debris left behind by successive hurricanes Helene and Milton. The two hurricanes triggered 8.4 million displacements across five US states. © Thomas Simonetti for The Washington Post via Getty Images

led to around 5.9 million movements. Some petrol stations ran out of fuel as people fled.³⁰⁴ Most people sought refuge in nearby inland areas, increasing some counties' population density by up to 40 per cent.³⁰⁵

By the time it made landfall on 10 October, Milton had reduced in intensity to a category 3 storm, but it struck some areas that Helene had already hit, setting back some evacuees' recovery.³⁰⁶ After the declaration of a major disaster the next day, the Federal Emergency Management Agency began to provide shelter assistance, food and water to those displaced.³⁰⁷ Early estimates suggested more than 7,800 homes had been damaged or destroyed, prolonging the displacement of those affected, but without comprehensive data, it was difficult to determine how many people were still displaced at the end of the year.³⁰⁸

Hurricanes also triggered significant movements in **Cuba**, which recorded the region's third-highest disaster displacement figure, at 480,000. After escaping the full force of Helene, which triggered 1,000 displacements, hurricanes Oscar and Rafael hit the country in October and November, triggering 144,000 and 334,000, respectively. The storms struck opposite ends of the island less than three weeks apart, stretching the emergency response.³⁰⁹

Oscar prompted pre-emptive evacuations from low-lying areas as it approached eastern Cuba. It hit the Guantánamo province hardest, causing floods, landslides and significant damage that left 37,000 people still living in displacement at the end of the year.³¹⁰

Rafael, the strongest November hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico in nearly 40 years, swept through the island's western provinces, where its anticipated strength led to thousands of pre-emptive evacuations.³¹¹ Nearly 100,000 movements were recorded in the capital, Havana. Artemisa province suffered most infrastructure damage, including almost 20,000 houses.³¹²

A few days after Rafael, two strong earthquakes struck Cuba. No displacement data was made available for these events, but the overlapping effects of the consecutive disasters affected the national electricity grid, which in turn hindered access to clean water given the widespread use of electric pumps. This, combined with disruption to healthcare services, increased the risk of further waterborne diseases as the country was experiencing a dengue outbreak.³¹³

Floods, drought and wildfires

Floods in Rio Grande do Sul accounted for the vast majority of the disaster displacements recorded in **Brazil**. Northern states experienced drought that triggered 35,000 movements in Amazonas. Drought also fuelled wildfires in neighbouring Pará state, which accounted for 9,400 of the country's more than 11,000 wildfire displacements. Greater availability of data on wildfires contributed to the 2024 figure being higher than in all previous years combined.

The **United States** recorded the highest number of wildfire displacements globally, as it has done for most of the past decade. The majority of the 266,000 movements took place in California. The largest event was the Park fire in Butte and Tehama counties in late July, which triggered more than 66,000.³¹⁴ Butte had already been the scene of California's deadliest wildfire in 2018, highlighting its exposure.³¹⁵ The devastation caused by wildfires can prolong displacement, as was the case in Hawaii, where almost 3,000 people were still displaced at the end of 2024 after the Maui fires of August 2023. They faced a number of challenges including higher rental costs, leading many to apply for government housing aid.³¹⁶

Wildfires also triggered 45,000 displacements in **Canada**, significantly fewer than the record 185,000 in 2023. Most were recorded in Alberta, particularly in July near the Jasper National Park and included the displacement of First Nations communities.³¹⁷ All public infra-

structure was saved, but the destruction of housing left almost 2,000 people living in displacement at the end of the year.³¹⁸

The number of disaster displacements in **Colombia** was lower than in the previous two years, but the 91,000 movements recorded still represented the third-highest figure in more than a decade. The northern departments of Bolívar, Córdoba and Sucre were particularly affected by floods between May and July.³¹⁹ The same departments also suffered drought, which triggered 7,900 movements, the first drought displacement data reported for the country.³²⁰ The Pacific department of Chocó was also significantly affected by floods in August and November which triggered 29,000 displacements.³²¹ Floods there and elsewhere in the country prompted the government to declare a national disaster situation on 13 November.³²²

Colombia's Constitutional Court issued a declaration in April calling on the government to adopt structural measures to respond to disaster displacement.³²³ The landmark ruling recognises the right of people fleeing disasters to protection, setting a precedent in Colombia and the region more broadly.³²⁴

Conflict displacement doubles

The number of internal displacements associated with conflict and violence in the Americas more than doubled in 2024 to 1.5 million, mostly the result of worsening violence in Haiti, persistent conflict in Colombia and new data becoming available in Ecuador. Mexico and Brazil also recorded higher figures than in 2023, albeit on a lesser scale.

Ceasefires between the government of **Colombia** and several non-state armed groups (NSAGs) led to fewer clashes in 2024. Some did not hold, however, and the number of internal displacements by conflict and violence totalled 388,000 countrywide last year. Many involved smaller-scale and individual movements in response to security threats, intimidation and extortion. Movement

restrictions, curfews and confinements imposed by NSAGs also affected some displaced communities.³²⁵

In Colombia, new assessments are allowing the government to better understand how IDPs are overcoming their plight and how policies are helping them to do so.

The Pacific departments of Cauca, Chocó and Nariño reported significant displacement, as in previous years, and African-Colombian and indigenous communities continued to be disproportionately affected.³²⁶ In other departments, including Antioquia and Norte de Santander, clashes between NSAGs and the army and among NSAGs also forced people to flee.³²⁷ In Norte de Santander, the Catatumbo region bordering Venezuela recorded a significant rise in violence and displacement, notably at the end of the year, forcing some people to flee to urban areas.³²⁸

Persistent conflict and a lack of durable solutions meant that the number of IDPs continued to rise, reaching 7.3 million at the end of the year. This is a significant increase from the 5.1 million reported in 2023, but it is also the result of the government revising the number of people who still face vulnerabilities linked to their displacement.³²⁹

New assessments conducted every six months for two years after IDPs' registration are allowing the government to better understand how IDPs are overcoming their plight and how policies and initiatives are helping them to do so, as mandated by a ruling from the Constitutional Court in 2004.³³⁰ It should be hailed as an example of government-led durable solutions monitoring.³³¹

Remote surveys in neighbouring **Ecuador** revealed that conflict and violence triggered nearly 101,000 displacements in 2024, the first time such data has been available for the country.³³² Criminal groups



Shelters along a railroad track in Mexico City, Mexico, house migrants from other countries and IDPs fleeing violence. The number of displacements linked to violence in Mexico more than doubled from 2023 to 2024.
© Ivana Hajzmanova/IDMC

based both in Ecuador and Colombia have increased their activities in recent years, particularly near the capital, Quito, and in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, El Oro and Guayas.³³³ The President issued a decree in January acknowledging the existence of an internal armed conflict and deployed the army.³³⁴

Almost half of the people surveyed said their entire family had fled, reflecting the extent of insecurity in affected communities.³³⁵ The situation also led to temporary school closures.³³⁶ Nearly 49,000 people were still living in displacement across the country at the end of the year.³³⁷

Criminal violence triggered most of the close to 26,000 movements in **Mexico**, more than double the number recorded in 2023. The figure should still be considered an underestimate, however, since there is no systematic monitoring of the phenomenon. Most displacements occurred in the southern state of Chiapas, which has become a displacement hotspot in recent years given its strategic location on illegal trafficking routes. The municipalities of Tila, Chenalhó and Pantelhó were the most affected. The coastal state of Sinaloa also recorded more than 4,400 movements between September and November.³³⁸

Brazil recorded 19,000 movements, the second-highest since 2021 when data on displacement associated with violence first became available. Most were the result of disputes over land in various states.

In other countries, notably in Central America, displacement trends were comparable with previous years, although significant data gaps continued to hamper an accurate understanding of how many people were living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence.

Guatemala was a notable exception. The National Statistics Office carried a representative survey which determined that the country was home to around 573,000 IDPs, including people who were displaced during the civil war between 1975 and 1997.³³⁹

Spotlight – Brazil

Floods in Rio Grande do Sul trigger record displacement

The southern state of Rio Grande do Sul experienced above-average rains between the end of April and mid-May 2024, inundating an area the size of the United Kingdom and triggering around 775,000 displacements.³⁴⁰ More than three-quarters took place in the metropolitan area of the state's capital of Porto Alegre, home to 4.3 million people and located at the intersection of several major rivers.³⁴¹ The floods triggered more movements than reported countrywide in 2023, pushing disaster displacement figures to their highest on record for Brazil and underscoring the need to reduce people's exposure and vulnerability to disasters.³⁴²

Evidence suggests climate change and insufficient infrastructure development and retrofitting made the event twice as likely, and contributed to its scale and severity.³⁴³ Widespread damages were reported and basic services and communication networks were disrupted, with 478 of the state's 497 municipalities affected.³⁴⁴ The state government declared a public calamity on 6 May and called on federal authorities and international aid agencies to provide further support to those affected, including those whose homes had been damaged or destroyed.³⁴⁵ Community-led responses were also key, as citizens organised rescue teams to support firefighters and civil defence forces.³⁴⁶

The state authorities established temporary accommodation in sport, cultural and educational facilities, and offered cash transfers to families whose homes had been flooded.³⁴⁷ Authorities at all government levels collaborated to offer further social assistance, including with rental costs and the purchase of homes for those displaced, which helped reduce the number of people

in shelters.³⁴⁸ The losses and damages incurred led to tens of thousands of families losing their income and savings.³⁴⁹

The floods highlighted the disproportionate vulnerability of some groups and the differentiated impacts of displacement.³⁵⁰ A geospatial study showed that the areas worse affected by the floods were inhabited by poorer residents.³⁵¹ Black and indigenous communities were also forced to flee at higher rates than the general population.³⁵² Some indigenous groups refused to evacuate from areas at imminent risk of flooding from fear of losing their land.³⁵³ About 41,000 refugees and other people in need of international protection who had been relocated from northern Brazil to Rio Grande do Sul were displaced again.³⁵⁴

As the floodwaters began to recede in Porto Alegre in June, displaced people were able to return and the number of IDPs decreased, but data collection also stopped, leaving a significant gap for the rest of the year that impeded understanding of the duration of displacement and the long-term challenges that those still displaced faced.³⁵⁵ The last data available from the government, which dates back to 24 June 2024, indicated 389,000 people were still living in displacement.

Policy and data

Brazil's approach to disaster risk management shifted significantly in 2011 when new norms, policies and mechanisms were introduced to guide and coordinate disaster risk reduction, prevention and response.³⁵⁶ Congress also enshrined a National Protection and Civil Defence Policy into law in 2012.³⁵⁷ The government is updating the national adaptation plan for 2024-

2035, which is much needed given that climate models suggest average precipitation will continue to increase, particularly in the south.³⁵⁸

The Rio Grande do Sul disaster brought valuable lessons and revealed gaps in implementation. Significant progress was made in the South region in mapping flood-prone areas at the municipality level and identifying "areas of permanent preservation" to reduce flood damage, but unregulated housing and agricultural development continued to play a role in driving flood displacement risk.³⁵⁹ The lack of maintenance of dikes and dams around Porto Alegre intended to control water levels also contributed to the extent of the disaster.³⁶⁰

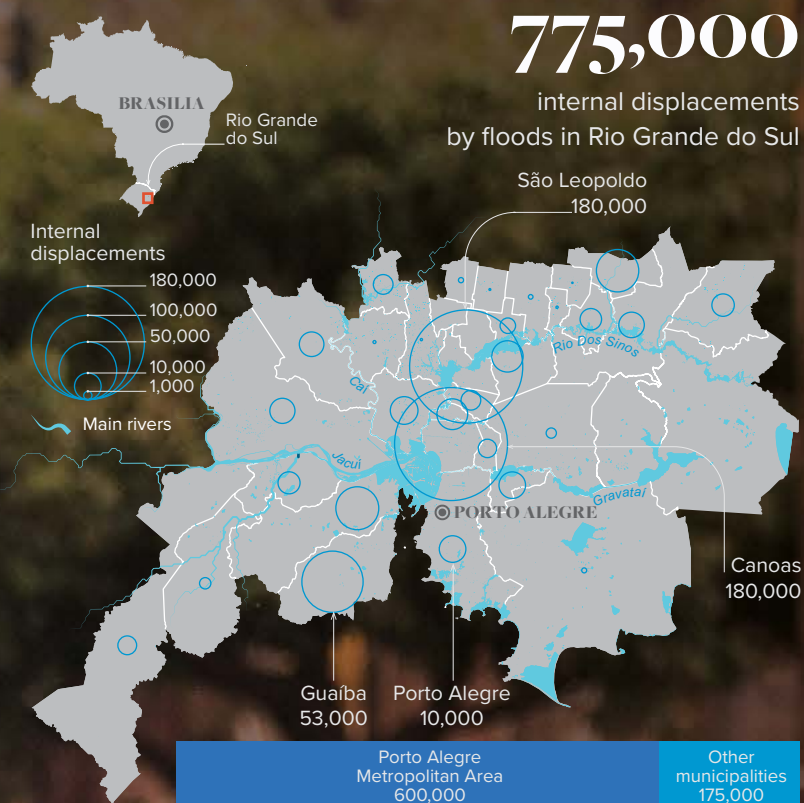
After the floods, the federal government set up a secretariat to support the reconstruction of Rio Grande do Sul and coordinate recovery efforts.³⁶¹ The state authorities established a Reconstruction, Adaptation and Climate Resilience Programme and a Plan for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development.³⁶² Several bills touching on disaster displacement were also submitted to Congress. These are still pending discussion and approval, but they reflect the issue being acknowledged as a policy priority in Brazil.³⁶³ The need to strengthen contingency planning and coordination to sustainably reduce disaster and displacement risk has also been highlighted.³⁶⁴

Having timely, disaggregated and interoperable data to support policy development and implementation will be key. Steps have been made in this sense, notably through the Integrated Disaster Information System (S2ID), which has improved the coordination, transparency

and accessibility of national data collection on disaster impacts.³⁶⁵

Data on disaster displacement is still hard to come by, however, and estimates are calculated using housing destruction as a proxy measure. The availability of data disaggregated by sex, age and other characteristics is also limited, hindering understanding of movement patterns, the duration of displacement and its differentiated impacts on specific population groups. The development of displacement-specific indicators as part of S2ID could fully exploit the system's potential and inform policies and actions to prevent, respond to and resolve displacement.³⁶⁶

Harmonising such data with existing systems, including the Registry and Vulnerability Index of Families (IVCAD), would help to better understand the intersecting vulnerabilities brought on by disaster displacement, which in turn would help to prioritise support for the most vulnerable communities.³⁶⁷



Sources: Civil Defense's Disaster Information Integrated System (S2ID), Natural Earth, geoBoundaries Global Database of Political Administrative Boundaries Database, UN Geospatial

A woman stands in a flooded street in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Authorities at the federal and state levels are addressing policy and implementation gaps revealed by the disaster. © Alejandro Bravo/IFRC

Spotlight – Haiti

Increasing violence leads to urban exodus

Displacement associated with criminal violence in Haiti continued to grow in 2024, triggering a record 889,000 movements and leaving over a million people internally displaced as of the end of the year.³⁶⁸ This latter figure is three times higher than in 2023 and a six-fold increase since 2022.

The sharp rise in displacement put further pressure on host communities, particularly in the capital Port-au-Prince, leading more people to seek shelter in displacement sites. In a shift in the patterns of displacement compared with previous years, many people fled the city to other provinces in search of safety and security.³⁶⁹

Persistent political instability and the consolidation of criminal gangs explain the rise in violence and displacement in 2024. A coalition of gangs known as *Viv Ansanm* carried out a growing number of coordinated attacks at the end of 2023 and throughout 2024.³⁷⁰ Assaults on government buildings and infrastructure during the first quarter of the year led to the disruption of services and the temporary closure of the airport. Some displacement sites were also temporarily closed, leaving many IDPs without shelter.³⁷¹

Limited resources, including food, led to mounting tensions between IDPs and host communities, to the point that 40 per cent of the latter reported being unable to continue hosting those displaced, and 15 percent explicitly refusing to do so.³⁷² An increasing number of people moved to displacement sites in Port-au-Prince as a result, but overcrowding, deteriorating living conditions and persisting violence contributed to an urban exodus of IDPs towards other provinces.³⁷³ By the end of the year,

three-quarters of the country's IDPs were outside Port-au-Prince, with many lacking access to humanitarian aid or basic services.³⁷⁴

The situation of children, who make up more than half of the country's IDPs, was particularly alarming. Not only were they deprived of education but many were also subjected to forced recruitment, a trend that increased by 70 per cent in 2024. Some estimates point at minors making up about half of the gangs' members.³⁷⁵ Some families separated as a means of shielding children from criminal violence, including by sending them unaccompanied to other provinces.³⁷⁶

Gender-based violence continued to be a major issue. Around 1.2 million people required protection from gender-based violence in 2024, more than double the figure for the previous year. Gangs continued to use rape and sexual assault as a mean to exert control over the population, and targeted displacement sites to restrict access to humanitarian assistance.³⁷⁷ Most people identified as victims were internally displaced.³⁷⁸ IDPs also faced higher risks of intimate partner violence in overcrowded displacement sites and host families.³⁷⁹

Food security also deteriorated. More than 5.4 million people faced acute food insecurity in the second half of 2024. More than 3,000, all of them in displacement sites, were experiencing catastrophic, or IPC phase 5 levels, highlighting IDPs' specific vulnerability.³⁸⁰ Price rises for staple food items were reported in areas where people had fled to, while violence and displacement disrupted agricultural production. The situation was further aggravated by the gangs' control of ports, which continued to restrict the availability of goods, including food.³⁸¹

Essential medical supplies were also limited, forcing some hospitals to close and impeding the response to a cholera outbreak that started in late 2022 and which continued to affect IDPs in overcrowded displacement sites with poor sanitation and hygiene conditions.³⁸²

About nine per cent of Haiti's population was internally displaced as of the end of the year.³⁸³ The shifting patterns of displacement and IDPs' growing needs prompted IOM to expand its data collection efforts, providing key information for humanitarian programming.³⁸⁴ While increased humanitarian aid will help IDPs overcome their most pressing needs in the short term, more efforts will be needed to address the structural and underlying drivers of violence. These include strengthening security, reducing poverty and tackling inequality.

A mother and her daughter in a makeshift displacement site in Léogâne, Haiti. About nine per cent of Haiti's population was internally displaced at the end of 2024, more than half of whom were children.

© UNICEF/UNI601251/Le Lijour

Europe & Central Asia

Internally displaced people (IDPs)



5.9m
at the end of 2024

7%
Share of the
global total

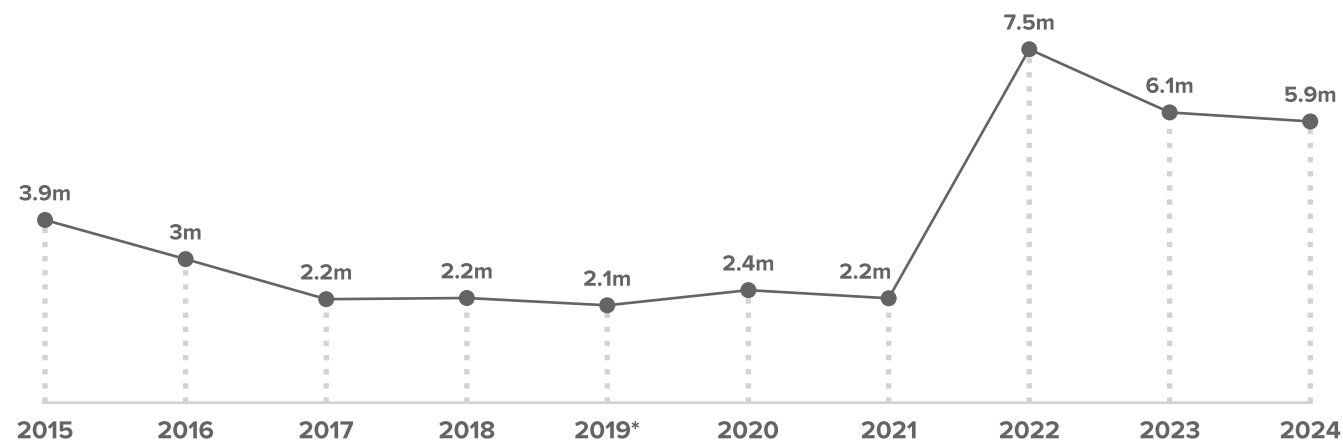
5.3m
IDPs by conflict
and violence

597,000
IDPs by
disasters

Countries with the most IDPs



Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available

Internal displacements (movements)



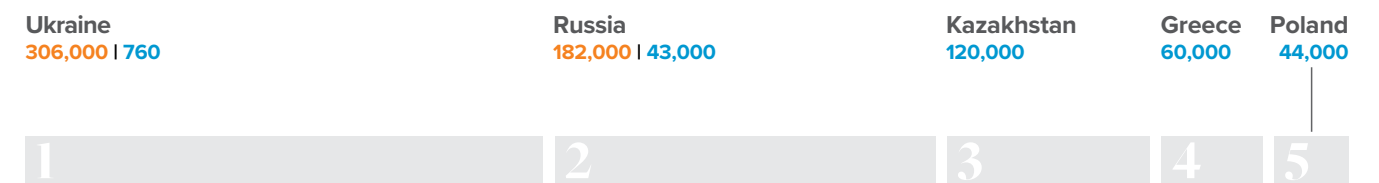
846,000
during 2024

1%
Share of the
global total

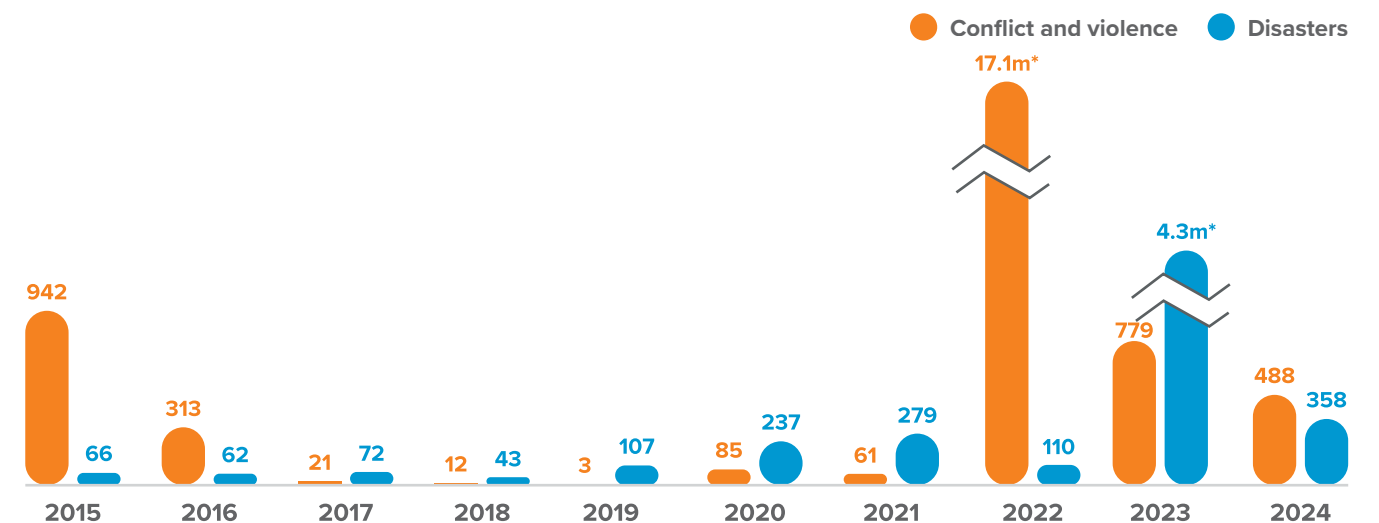
488,000
Internal displacements
by conflict and violence

358,000
Internal displacements
by disasters

Countries with the most internal displacements



Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in thousands
*in millions

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2024. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2024. All data on these two pages is for Europe and Central Asia.

Cars and other debris fill a street in Valencia, Spain, after flash floods hit the area in October. Storms, floods and wildfires contributed to the region experiencing its second highest number of disaster displacements on record. © David Ramos/Getty Images

Europe & Central Asia

Europe and Central Asia recorded 846,000 internal displacements in 2024. Disasters accounted for 358,000, the second highest figure on record for the region, most of them triggered by weather-related hazards such as storms, floods and wildfires. Ten countries reported their highest disaster displacement figures since data became available, particularly **Kazakhstan** which suffered its worst floods in 80 years (see spotlight, p. 93).

Conflict and violence triggered 488,000 movements, all of them associated with the conflict between Russia and **Ukraine**. The latter accounted for 306,000, fewer than in the previous two years, although it remains unclear whether this change is due to a decrease in displacements or a drop in the availability of data. The figure for **Russia** tripled to its highest on record, at 182,000.

Nearly 62 per cent of the 5.9 million people living in internal displacement in the region had been uprooted by the conflict in Ukraine.

Around 5.9 million people were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and disasters across the region at the end of the year. Nearly 62 per cent, or 3.7 million people, had been uprooted by the conflict in Ukraine. Other countries, mostly in the Caucasus and the Balkans, were still hosting hundreds of thousands of people displaced by previous conflicts. Around 538,000 people were still displaced in **Türkiye** after the February 2023 earthquakes.



A resident tries to avoid breathing smoke from wildfires in the suburbs of Athens, Greece. Wildfires triggered 60,000 movements in the country, making it the second most affected by disaster displacement in the region.
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A year of weather-related disasters

The largest disaster displacement event of the year took place in **Kazakhstan** and **Russia** between March and May. A combination of rapid snowmelt and seasonal rains caused severe flooding that triggered more than 120,000 and 43,000 movements respectively, by far the highest disaster displacement figures on record for both countries.³⁸⁵ Most of the movements in Russia took place in Orenburg *oblast* as a result of a dam burst that flooded the city of Orsk and inundated thousands of homes.³⁸⁶

Heavy rainfall associated with storm Orinoco in early June led several rivers in southern **Germany** to burst their banks. Dam breaks were reported and dykes failed to contain and redirect floodwaters that threatened villages, triggering about 3,200 evacuations in Bavaria and almost 1,600 in Baden-Württemberg.³⁸⁷

Above-average snow in the high Alps also melted rapidly in June just as heavy rains fell, causing significant flooding and landslides in **Switzerland**.³⁸⁸ The canton of Valais, where the soil was already saturated by frequent rains, was badly affected, triggering evacuations.³⁸⁹ Alerts were also issued in areas around Lake Constance and the canton of Ticino, where people were evacuated.³⁹⁰ The nearly 1,100 displacements countrywide in 2024 was by far the highest figure on record for Switzerland and almost as high as the total for the past decade.

While other parts of Europe were experiencing wet conditions, **Greece** recorded extreme temperatures that contributed to kickstart the wildfire season. Large-scale fires triggered over 60,000 movements during the year, making it the country second-most affected by disaster displacement in the region after Kazakhstan.

The largest events led to 35,000 evacuations in the metropolitan area of Athens, including the whole town of Marathon, in mid-August.³⁹¹ The same area was also



A child looks out of a window onto a flooded street in southwest Poland after Storm Boris. The storm caused extensive damage and more than 72,000 internal displacements across seven countries, with more than half in Poland.
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affected by wildfires in August 2023, when a similar number of movements were recorded.³⁹² Recurrent fires since 2017 have burnt 37 per cent of the area's forests, heightening the risk of flash floods and landslides.³⁹³

Storm Boris brought another wave of flooding to central and eastern Europe in mid-September. Up to five times the monthly average precipitation fell in various countries, causing dams to burst, rivers to overflow and widespread damage.³⁹⁴ More than 72,000 internal displacements were reported across Austria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Storm Boris triggered more than 72,000 internal displacements across Austria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Poland was the most affected, with almost 44,000, nearly all of which were in the form of evacuations in the city of Nysa in the Opole region, where authorities issued orders after the Topola dam burst. Further evacuations took place across southern areas of the country.³⁹⁵

More than 21,000 evacuations also took place in the **Czech Republic**, mostly in the Moravia-Silesia region.³⁹⁶ It was the second-largest disaster displacement event in the country, after another storm that blew through central Europe in 2013.³⁹⁷

Boris was responsible for the highest September rainfall ever recorded in **Austria**, where five consecutive days of downpours led to flooding that triggered nearly 4,000 displacements in Lower Austria and the capital, Vienna.³⁹⁸

As the storm moved south, it prompted almost 2,500 evacuations in **Italy's** northern region of Emilia-Romagna.

Two further floods triggered another 5,100 movements in the same region in mid-October, some of which affected the same communities. Some had also suffered the impacts of flooding in 2023, but lessons learned and preparedness efforts such as floodwater management reduced the extent of the disaster despite greater rainfall, according to the regional government.³⁹⁹

Boris also triggered 400 displacements in **Romania**, but its impacts led authorities to take more stringent measures to prepare for a second wave of flooding on 29 September, including more than 6,000 pre-emptive evacuations.⁴⁰⁰

The Valencia region of **Spain** was hit by the deadliest floods in Europe since 1967 in October.⁴⁰¹ The event triggered 3,900 displacements, a conservative estimate that only captures people who sought refuge in shelters.⁴⁰² The floods, driven by intense rains that some researchers have attributed to the warming of the Mediterranean Sea, caused widespread damage including to power and transport infrastructure, which hampered rescue and relief efforts.⁴⁰³

Delays in communicating local early warnings meant they did not reach communities early enough to prevent loss of life and property.⁴⁰⁴ Regional authorities acknowledged shortcomings in preparedness and announced the creation of an early warning unit to mitigate similar events in the future.⁴⁰⁵

Regional authorities in Spain announced the creation of an early warning unit to mitigate similar events in the future.

A few weeks later, heavy downpours triggered floods in Málaga, in the Andalucía region. Building on the experiences in Valencia and other communities affected by floods throughout the year, the city undertook 4,200 evacuations to prevent

loss of life and injuries.⁴⁰⁶ Nearly 3,700 people were still living in displacement as a result of disasters in Spain at the end of the year, all of them from the floods in Valencia.

Conflict displacement persisted

Nearly three-quarters of the 306,000 movements reported in **Ukraine** last year took place in the frontline *oblast* of Donetsk, where authorities issued evacuation orders as hostilities persisted. The first large-scale displacement event took place between 23 and 25 March after Russian advances near Avdiivka and Donetsk City triggered 17,000 movements.⁴⁰⁷ On the other side of the border, repeated Ukrainian shelling led Russian authorities to evacuate and relocate around 10,000 children from frontline settlements in Belgorod to 16 other *oblasts*.⁴⁰⁸

Russia also launched an offensive in Kharkiv *oblast* in May, which marked a significant escalation in north-eastern Ukraine. Shelling caused substantial damage to local infrastructure and led to nearly 19,000 evacuations. Most of the evacuees were from vulnerable groups, including elderly and persons with disabilities who had been unable to flee earlier in the conflict.⁴⁰⁹

There were 171,000 people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence in Russia at the end of the year, the highest figure since data became available.

An even larger offensive took place in August and September, triggering almost 119,000 displacements in Donetsk and 38,000 in Sumy *oblast*.⁴¹⁰ In response, Ukrainian forces carried out a ground offensive into **Russia**, triggering more than 156,000 movements in Kursk *oblast* between 7 August and 23 September,



An empty playground outside destroyed apartment blocks in Sviatohirsk, Ukraine. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine accounted for all of the region's 488,000 internal displacements by conflict and violence in 2024.
© Grzegorz Zukowski/NRC

the highest conflict displacement figure on record for the country. The offensive also led to more than 11,000 evacuations from Belgorod *oblast*.⁴¹¹ There were 171,000 people living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence in Russia at the end of the year, the highest figure since data became available for the country in 2009, in part because no information was available about any IDPs who may have found solutions.

The number of IDPs in **Ukraine** was almost unchanged from 2023, at 3.7 million, 62 per cent of whom had been living in displacement for at least two years. The protracted nature of the conflict has led many IDPs to prioritise local integration over return in the short and medium terms. In other cases, however, the length of their displacement has stretched their financial resources, making them less able to afford adequate accommodation, food and healthcare, and forcing some to contemplate return despite prevailing insecurity.⁴¹²

Spotlight – Kazakhstan

Worst floods in 80 years trigger highest displacement on record

Heavy rains and rapid snowmelt caused Kazakhstan's most devastating floods in 80 years in the spring of 2024, prompting the government to declare a state of emergency across ten of 17 regions on 6 April.⁴¹³ 120,000 internal displacements were reported, compared with an annual average of 6,500 over the past decade. It was by far the highest disaster displacement figure on record for the country, highlighting its vulnerability to hazards and the need to strengthen resilience.

The floods caused widespread devastation as dams breached, reservoirs overflowed and rivers burst their banks, particularly in western and northern areas of the country.⁴¹⁴ The situation was further aggravated by the release of floodwater from reservoirs in neighbouring Russia.⁴¹⁵

Most displacements involved the evacuation of people at imminent risk of flooding, and these reached their peak on 17 April.⁴¹⁶ The Atyrau region recorded the largest number, with more than 37,000. Almost all of them took place in the town of Kulsary, where more than half of the residents left their homes.⁴¹⁷ Given the importance of agriculture to rural livelihoods and the country's economy, authorities also supported the movement of cattle to safer areas.⁴¹⁸

Local authorities and national government institutions including the Ministries of Water Resources and Irrigation, Emergency Situations, Defence and Internal Affairs deployed thousands of staff to set up shelters, provide IDPs with food and other assistance, pump excess water, protect buildings from further flooding and repair damaged roads.⁴¹⁹ The government also provided financial support for IDPs and took measures to prevent price increases of food and medicines.⁴²⁰

The private sector contributed to the response, providing funding, personnel, machinery and buses and dormitories for evacuees. Companies also helped to restore flood defences along several rivers.⁴²¹ Volunteer organisations also participated in flood protection measures and relief efforts.⁴²²

In the West Kazakhstan region, which was one of the most affected, 150 kilometres of protective structures were installed. Dams were also built to minimise damage and losses in 18 residential areas of the region's capital of Uralsk, which lies at the confluence of two rivers and is home to 358,000 people.⁴²³

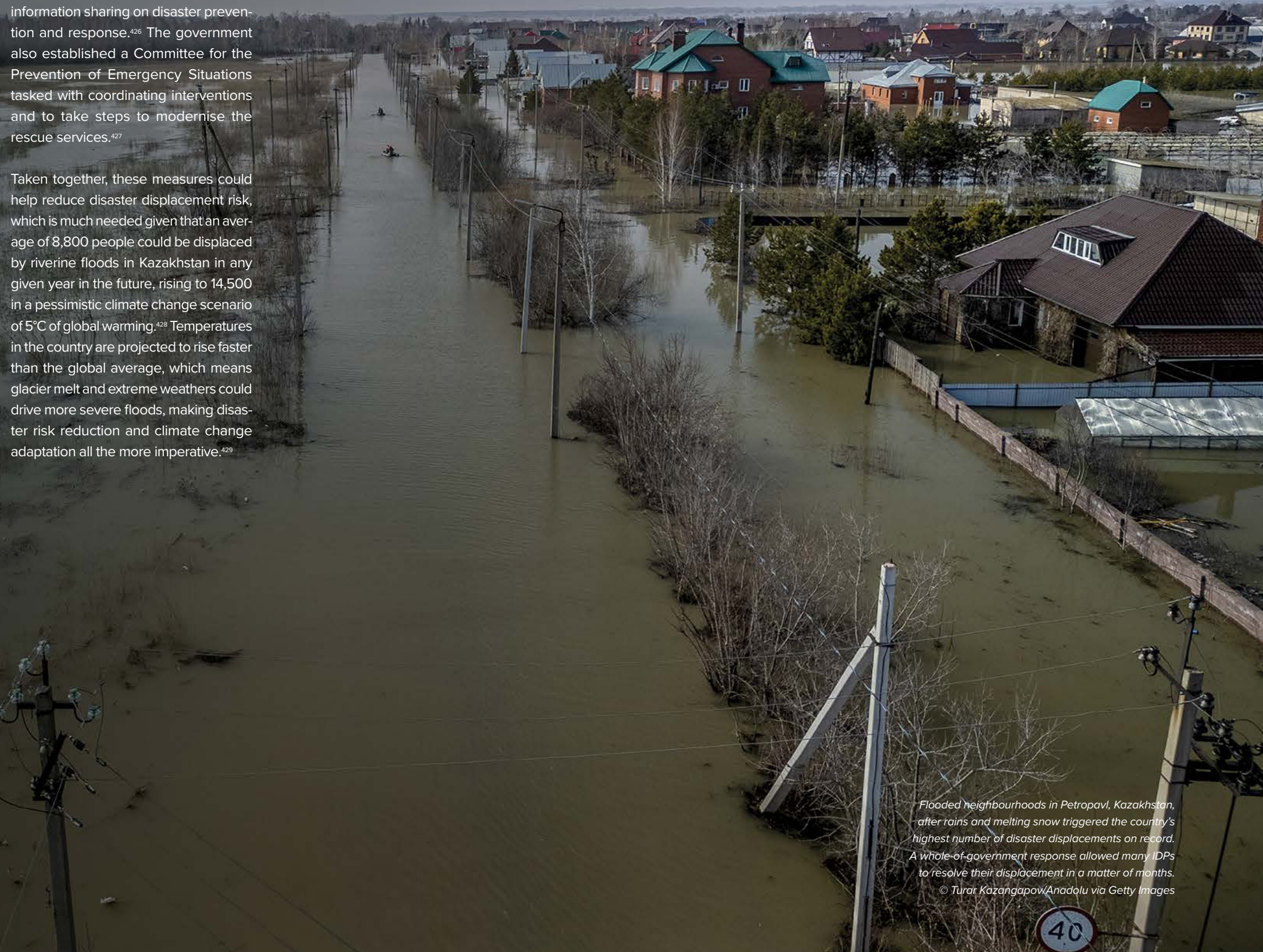
As the floodwaters receded in May, most people were able to return home, but nearly 50,000 were displaced as of 22 July, when data was last available. About half of the 18,000 affected homes the government had inspected by the same date were in need of repair or restoration, and the authorities provided financial assistance for the work to be carried out. The owners of more than 8,000 homes considered to be in "emergency" condition were given the option of buying another existing property or having a new home built at the government's expense, thereby supporting IDPs in their search for solutions.⁴²⁴

Small and medium-sized businesses also received compensation for their property losses, and measures were taken to restore roads and education and health facilities damaged by the floods.⁴²⁵

The whole-of-government approach to responding to and recovering from the disaster allowed many IDPs to resolve their displacement in a matter of months, but the floods also revealed gaps in the country's management of disaster risk

and lessons to be learned, some of which have already been acted upon. These include the creation of a flood forecasting and modelling system and a platform on emergencies to facilitate information sharing on disaster prevention and response.⁴²⁶ The government also established a Committee for the Prevention of Emergency Situations tasked with coordinating interventions and to take steps to modernise the rescue services.⁴²⁷

Taken together, these measures could help reduce disaster displacement risk, which is much needed given that an average of 8,800 people could be displaced by riverine floods in Kazakhstan in any given year in the future, rising to 14,500 in a pessimistic climate change scenario of 5°C of global warming.⁴²⁸ Temperatures in the country are projected to rise faster than the global average, which means glacier melt and extreme weathers could drive more severe floods, making disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation all the more imperative.⁴²⁹



Flooded neighbourhoods in Petropavl, Kazakhstan, after rains and melting snow triggered the country's highest number of disaster displacements on record. A whole-of-government response allowed many IDPs to resolve their displacement in a matter of months.
© Turar Kazangapov/Anadolu via Getty Images

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Summary of key figures

Country	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (conflict and violence)	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (disasters)	Internal displacements during 2024 (conflict and violence)	Internal displacements during 2024 (disasters)
Abyei Area	42,000		21,000	15,000
Afghanistan	4,187,000	1,270,000	3,200	1,017,000
Albania				9
Algeria		25		15,000
Andorra				5
Angola		75,000		85,000
Argentina		74		14,000
Armenia		4		520
Australia		190		32,000
Austria				4,000
Azerbaijan	658,000			100
Bahamas		30		30
Bangladesh	585,000	172,000	2,800	2,402,000
Barbados				400
Belarus				440
Belgium				49
Belize		8		2,700
Benin	13,000			3,700
Bhutan		140		160
Bolivia		12,000		18,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95,000			460
Botswana				1,000
Brazil	19,000		19,000	1,124,000
Bulgaria				790
Burkina Faso	2,063,000	2,800	380,000	4,000
Burundi	6,900	85,000	360	60,000
Cambodia		2,500		11,000
Cameroon	1,029,000	29,000	93,000	261,000
Canada		2,000		45,000
Cayman Islands				110
Central African Republic	469,000		94,000	19,000
Chad	383,000	1,160,000	63,000	1,325,000
Chile		8,300		13,000
China		198,000		3,926,000
Colombia	7,265,000		388,000	91,000
Comoros	11	27	11	1,000
Costa Rica		58		6,000
Côte d'Ivoire				2,600
Croatia				7
Cuba		37,000		480,000
Cyprus	245,000	13		1,500
Czech Republic		5		22,000
Dem. People's Rep. Korea				13,000
Dem. Rep. Congo	6,215,000	681,000	5,333,000	750,000

As part of a methodological revision, some figures published may differ from previous publications due to retroactive changes or the inclusion of previously unavailable data. For more detailed explanations about the sources, methodology and caveats regarding country-specific figures, please refer to the Figure Analysis in the Country Profiles available in IDMC's website.

Blank cells mean no data was available on those metrics.

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

Country	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (conflict and violence)	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (disasters)	Internal displacements during 2024 (conflict and violence)	Internal displacements during 2024 (disasters)
Denmark				8
Djibouti				430
Dominican Republic				3,800
Ecuador	49,000	8,800	101,000	4,400
El Salvador	35,000		39,000	5,500
Eswatini		56		420
Ethiopia	2,378,000	757,000	387,000	227,000
Fiji		260		760
Finland				11
France		59		4,000
French Polynesia				21
Gabon		8		18
Gambia		7,500		7,500
Georgia	299,000	49,000		300
Germany				7,000
Ghana	3,200	1,800		1,800
Greece				60,000
Grenada		380		3,100
Guatemala	573,000		550	81,000
Guinea		5,200		5,200
Guinea-Bissau				1,000
Guyana				32
Haiti	1,037,000	3,800	889,000	4,800
Honduras	101,000		4,300	20,000
Hong Kong, China				390
Hungary				8
Iceland		3,700		390
India	525,000	118,000	1,700	5,431,000
Indonesia	57,000	39,000	14,000	516,000
Iran		420		26,000
Iraq	1,031,000	170,000	23,000	46,000
Ireland				7
Israel	68,000		740	
Italy				9,400
Jamaica				1,800
Japan		29,000		110,000
Kazakhstan				120,000
Kenya	100,000	185,000	38,000	314,000
Korea				11,000
Kosovo	16,000			
Kyrgyzstan		12		4,700
Lao PDR		1,300		3,400
Latvia				6
Lebanon	985,000		1,056,000	2,400

Country	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (conflict and violence)	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (disasters)	Internal displacements during 2024 (conflict and violence)	Internal displacements during 2024 (disasters)
Liberia				22,000
Libya	107,000	32,000	340	13,000
Lithuania		4		4
Madagascar	180	9,700	180	59,000
Malawi	880	135,000	680	65,000
Malaysia		100		236,000
Maldives				240
Mali	361,000	18,000	131,000	30,000
Marshall Islands		35		320
Mauritania				13,000
Mauritius		39		2,300
Mayotte		142,000		142,000
Mexico	390,000		26,000	53,000
Moldova		6		170
Mongolia		22		890
Morocco		260		270
Mozambique	580,000	138,000	240,000	585,000
Myanmar	3,521,000	126,000	1,232,000	525,000
Namibia		1,400		1,400
Nepal		19,000		56,000
Netherlands				63
New Zealand		26		1,700
Nicaragua		89		2,500
Niger	412,000	480,000	100,000	1,172,000
Nigeria	3,359,000	350,000	295,000	1,245,000
North Macedonia				2
Norway				590
Oman				1,600
Pakistan	22,000	203,000	3,500	169,000
Palestine	2,032,000		3,216,000	
Panama				2,100
Papua New Guinea	84,000	24,000	12,000	31,000
Paraguay		140		8,500
Peru	78,000	5,700		49,000
Philippines	123,000	1,036,000	193,000	8,996,000
Poland				44,000
Portugal		21		700
Puerto Rico		150		340
Réunion				700
Romania		5		6,600
Russia	171,000	2,300	182,000	43,000
Rwanda		22,000		58,000
Senegal	5,900			57,000
Serbia	194,000			1

Country	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (conflict and violence)	Total number of IDPs at the end of 2024 (disasters)	Internal displacements during 2024 (conflict and violence)	Internal displacements during 2024 (disasters)
Sierra Leone				1,100
Slovakia				120
Slovenia				20
Solomon Islands	11		11	
Somalia	3,136,000	733,000	316,000	156,000
South Africa	29	7,400	29	36,000
South Sudan	945,000	415,000	269,000	423,000
Spain		4,000		14,000
Sri Lanka	4,800	740		84,000
St. Lucia				27
St. Vincent and the Grenadines				1,800
Sudan	11,560,000		3,778,000	200,000
Switzerland		97		1,100
Syria	7,409,000		768,000	
Taiwan, China		380		40,000
Tajikistan		240		1,000
Tanzania		75,000		91,000
Thailand				41,000
Timor-Leste				2,100
Togo	18,000			9
Tonga				40
Trinidad and Tobago				130
Türkiye		538,000		8,600
Uganda	1,700	20,000	1,900	98,000
Ukraine	3,665,000		306,000	760
United Arab Emirates				2,100
United Kingdom				1,500
United States		22,000		11,001,000
Uruguay		33		20,000
Uzbekistan				360
Vanuatu		2,300		3,100
Venezuela		2,300		2,900
Viet Nam		2,600		284,000
Yemen	4,796,000		36,000	492,000
Zambia	190	131,000	510	169,000
Zimbabwe	400	32,000	140	92,000

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