

Global Displacement

Forecast 2023 – July Update



Co-funded by
the European Union



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK

Content

Introduction	3
Displacement Updates	4
Updated Displacement Forecasts 2023–2024	7
Conclusions & Recommendations	13
Annex – Table of Forecasts	14

Introduction

This report presents the expected forced displacement in 2023 and 2024, as forecasted by the Foresight model. The Foresight model was developed by DRC and IBM with funding from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and currently funded by ECHO. The model uses the historical relationships and patterns in the data on 148 displacement relevant indicators from 18 different open sources to, with a high degree of accuracy, forecast the total number of forcibly displaced people one to three years into the future. DRC uses the Foresight model to support country operations and the wider humanitarian system with more accurate forecasts for strategic planning for better prevention, response to and protection of displacement-affected populations. The model has been employed to forecast the cumulative number of people displaced from 26 countries¹ that have ongoing and evolving displacement crises. These countries account for approximately 92% of all global displacement.

This report presents the forecasted forced displacement in 2023 and 2024. Forced displacement is defined as refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs). The number of people displaced in 2022 builds on the data collected by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on refugees and asylum seekers and the data from various sources, in particular the International Organization for Migration, compiled by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) on internally displaced persons (IDPs)

The report is an update to the preliminary displacement forecasts in the [Global Displacement Forecast 2023](#) report launched in March 2023. The forecasts have been updated as of end-June to reflect the final, released annual data on the number of IDPs, asylum seekers and refugees in 2022. More information on the methodology and sources used is available [here](#).

The report briefly introduces some of the major displacement events that have happened so far in 2023 before introducing the updated forecasted displacement for 2023 and 2024.

It should be noted that the Foresight tool does not aim duplicate the existing data collection tools mentioned above, it is intended for deciphering the interplay of complex triggers such as governance, climate, conflict and political-economy considerations, among others, to project the future displacements development. The purpose being to facilitate more effective planning and response within the humanitarian community. In doing so it addresses two critical challenges: (1) the ability to address displacement issues, through a longer-term lens of durable solutions, resilience and responding to the root causes of displacement and (2) utilizing the available and limited resources with the highest efficacy.

By projecting with a two-year horizon, it equips the humanitarian community with reliable data projections, for planning operations, programmes, advocacy and funding needs that will arise. Moreover, it allows for joint planning with traditional development actors, including governments who also rely on forward looking planning tools such as national development plans and 5 years plans. While the tools offer many opportunities a key limitation is the inability to predict sudden, unprecedented crises such as Sudan in 2023 and Ukraine in 2022.

¹ The 26 countries include: Europe: Ukraine; Asia: Myanmar, Afghanistan; West Africa: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria; MENA: Iraq, Libya, Syria, Yemen; East Africa & Great Lakes: Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan; Latin America: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela

Displacement Updates

More than 108 million people are now displaced worldwide. Displacement increased at an unprecedented pace in 2022 with 19 million more people living in displacement at the end of the year compared to the end of 2021. For the first time since 2018, the number of refugees and asylum seekers grew more than the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Yet, IDPs continue to account for approximately 60% of total displacement. Ukraine was a major driver of the surge in displacement with an increase in more than 10 million people. Afghanistan had the second highest increase with an additional 3 million people displaced. Lastly, Venezuela witnessed an increase in the number of displaced people of approximately 1 million. 18 countries on five different continents experienced an increase of more than 100,000 people displaced highlighting that displacement is a global phenomenon.

Unfortunately, these negative trends have continued into 2023. Major drought in the Horn of Africa, followed by massive floodings and conflict have resulted in soaring humanitarian needs. Many of these situations have been compounded due to the increase of food and energy prices globally due to the Ukraine crisis and funding and attention being diverted to the Ukraine response.

East Africa & Great Lakes Region

Sudan has erupted as the biggest evolving displacement crisis in 2023 with more than 3 million displaced internally in Sudan and 655,000 Sudanese that have crossed the border into neighboring countries, according to [IOM](#). This is a significant increase from the approximate total of 4.5 million displaced Sudanese at the end of 2022. Despite several ceasefires, the fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues to have devastating consequences on civilians. There has been widespread displacement across different states in Sudan due to the ongoing security situation, and cross-border movements into neighbouring countries such as Chad, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Reportedly, inter-communal clashes have increased between Msalit and the Arabs in West Darfur, worsening the security situation. Despite international diplomatic efforts to reach a sustainable ceasefire between the warring parties, the situation does not show any indications of improving but rather worsening into continued, widespread conflict sparking increased humanitarian needs. Currently, the humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate with reports of food, water, electricity and fuel shortages across the country causing disruption to market systems, limiting access to communication systems and making it increasingly difficult for people to leave conflict-affected areas. Much of the cross-border movement has been into already fragile states.

Somalia is another country in East Africa that has experienced massive displacement so far in 2023. In the first five months of 2023, there were approximately 500,000 displacements in Somalia due to [conflict](#). In addition to conflict, [flooding](#) has followed from the drought and has caused more than 400,000 displacements. Approximately 4.8 million Somalis were already displaced by the end of 2022. A major displacement incident was the conflict in Laascaanood, Sool, where an estimated 185,280 people were

displaced as a result. Those particularly affected by the conflict include women, elderly, children, pastoralists, and other urban and rural inhabitants who have left their belongings behind and fled with whatever they could. The population was already grappling with the impact of a severe drought. Much of the displacement from Laascaanood has been into the Somali region in Ethiopia, where the situation is already fragile and host communities also struggling to cope with the impacts of the severe drought.

In **Ethiopia**, violence has mainly been centred around the Oromia region and Amhara region so far in 2023, according to [ACLED](#) data. In January, violence erupted at the border of North Shewa and Oromia special zones in Amhara, resulting in days of violence, at least 98 [reported](#) fatalities and almost 400,000 [people displaced](#). This comes on top of the approximately 3.9 million IDPs that were displaced by the end of 2022, according to [IDMC](#). The conflict between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) accounted for more than 100,000 battle-related deaths in 2022, which is almost 50% of the total number of battle-related deaths worldwide and “highest number of battle-related deaths in a single conflict-year since the Iraq government offensive towards Kurdistan in 1988”, according to [PRIO](#) building on the Uppsala Conflict Data Program. It is the. A cessation of hostilities in Tigray was agreed in November 2022. In addition, significant displacements continue to be [recorded](#) in Tigray, as well as in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region, Gambella and Amhara region.

In **DR Congo**, close to 1 million people have been displaced since January, according to the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM), adding to the already 6.6 million displaced Congolese. Between mid-April and mid-May alone, around 70,000 people were displaced in Fataki health zone in Djugu territory, after armed assailants attacked civilians, according to [OCHA](#). The armed group M23 has re-emerged in the eastern part of the country adding to the numerous armed groups already active in the area, including the group *Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR), as well as a variety of other (Congolese) ethnic militia. In December 2022 and January 2023, Congolese fighter jets were accused of violating Rwandan airspace and became the targets of Rwandese missiles. This illustrates the high risk that the crisis could spread across borders and draw in other countries, as bilateral relationships in the region, especially between DR Congo and Rwanda, are becoming increasingly [tense](#). The civilian population has been severely affected by violence and brutal attacks perpetrated by non-state armed groups in eastern DR Congo, resulting in loss of life, acute food insecurity and mass displacement. Displaced in eastern DR Congo, continue to be exposed to violence and insecurity, which is causing an [increase in protection violations](#), including abduction, extortion, forced labor, forced recruitment of children into armed groups, gender-based violence (GBV), and killings.

West Africa

In the Sahel region, violence continues to increase, with mounting humanitarian crises in many countries. In particular, **Burkina Faso** has witnessed a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation as violence has continued to spread. In the beginning of the year, approximately 50,000 people were displaced from Gassan in the Boucle du Mouhoun region as an armed group entered the town on January 3 and informed the town's imam the population had twenty-four hours to leave the town. In the beginning of May, more than 30,000 people were displaced due to violence in a number of towns in the Bam province. Entering into 2023, almost 2 million people were already displaced from/within Burkina Faso. In 2023, there has been a noticeable uptick in attacks by armed groups targeting civilians, destroying property, and forcing thousands to flee across the country. Armed groups have also besieged several towns, cutting residents off from food, basic services, and humanitarian aid. The [armed groups](#) actively use displacement as a strategy to assert power and authority and collectively punish civilians for collaborating with authorities and security forces. According to [Norwegian Refugee Council](#), Burkina Faso was the world’s most neglected crisis in 2022.

In **Niger**, recent instability could strongly deteriorate the living conditions of the most vulnerable, and hamper the humanitarian response. The combination of sanctions and conflict with the existing vulnerabilities could have devastating effects on displacement and the lives of over 4.4 million people in the country who are already in need of humanitarian assistance.

Latin America

In **Venezuela**, the crisis continues to force many people to leave to other countries in the region. Overall, the number of migrants and refugees from Venezuela has increased by approximately 250,000 in 2023, according to the [Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela](#). 6.8 million were already displaced from Venezuela by the end 2022. Many have found their situation challenging and migrated towards the US in search of opportunities and safety. Their route typically goes through the Darien Gap, a dangerous region between the borders of Colombia and Panama that is controlled by criminal groups. People transiting through this area face risks of death, violence, kidnapping and extortion, among others. In the first three months of 2023, the number of people crossing through the Darien gap increased by 6 times compared to the same period in 2022, from 13,791 to 87,390 according to [OCHA](#). Venezuelans continue to be the main nationality crossing through the Darien gap and March 2023 showed a significant spike in Venezuelans with 20,816 crossings, compared to 7,000 the previous month.

Asia

In **Myanmar**, the number of displaced people has already increased by more than 250,000, according to [UNHCR](#). Myanmar also witnessed significant displacement in 2022 and a total of 2.8 million were displaced by the end of 2022. Civilians are being heavily impacted by the use of heavy weapons and airstrikes, while homes and villages are also being torched causing widespread civilian harm, casualties and [displacement](#). On April 11, more than 170 people including children were killed in an airstrike in Sagaing, according to [OCHA](#). Amidst the growing displacement and humanitarian crisis, a number of IDP camps are being closed and IDPs encouraged to return, despite many not feeling it is safe to do so due to continued fighting, explosive ordnance contamination and lack of access to services and livelihoods. According to the [UN](#), the number of IDPs in Myanmar could increase by 1.4 million people in 2023 taking the total IDP population to 2.7 million. Adding to the woes, the country was hit by Cyclone Mocha on May 14 with 3.4 million living in the highest impact zone. This resulted in a still unknown number of deaths and extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Access roads and basic infrastructure were severely damaged and destroyed - especially in low land areas as well as in IDP camps. These areas already suffer from poor conditions in terms of infrastructure, homes, and access to services. The [2021 Global Climate Risk Index](#) ranked Myanmar as the second most affected country by extreme weather events.

Europe

In **Ukraine**, the situation remains precarious, but despite this, the number of IDPs has decreased by approximately 900,000 between January and June, according to [IOM](#). There were close to 12 million people displaced from/within Ukraine as of end 2022. The war continues to escalate causing a heavy impact on civilians living close to the front line. Mine contamination continues to cause challenges for people trying to return and for delivery of humanitarian assistance and the resumption of livelihoods. On June 6, the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka Dam in Ukraine put thousands of civilian lives in danger and forced many to flee their homes. The flooding impacted an area close to the frontline in Kherson which is highly contaminated with landmines and other Explosive Ordnance (EO). Alongside destruction of homes and property, the widescale flooding is causing the movement of EO, with reports of landmines being carried by the water, causing further risk to civilians as they seek safety.

Updated Displacement Forecasts 2023–2024

Combining the forecasts for the 26 countries covered in the model, the cumulative number of people displaced is forecasted to increase by 2.2 million people in 2023. This number is projected to increase by another 4.0 million in 2024; hence, a total increase of 6.2 million people displaced between 2023 and 2024. This does not include the current massive displacement from Sudan.² The total forecast is approximately 800,000 higher than that in preliminary forecasts issued in March 2023.

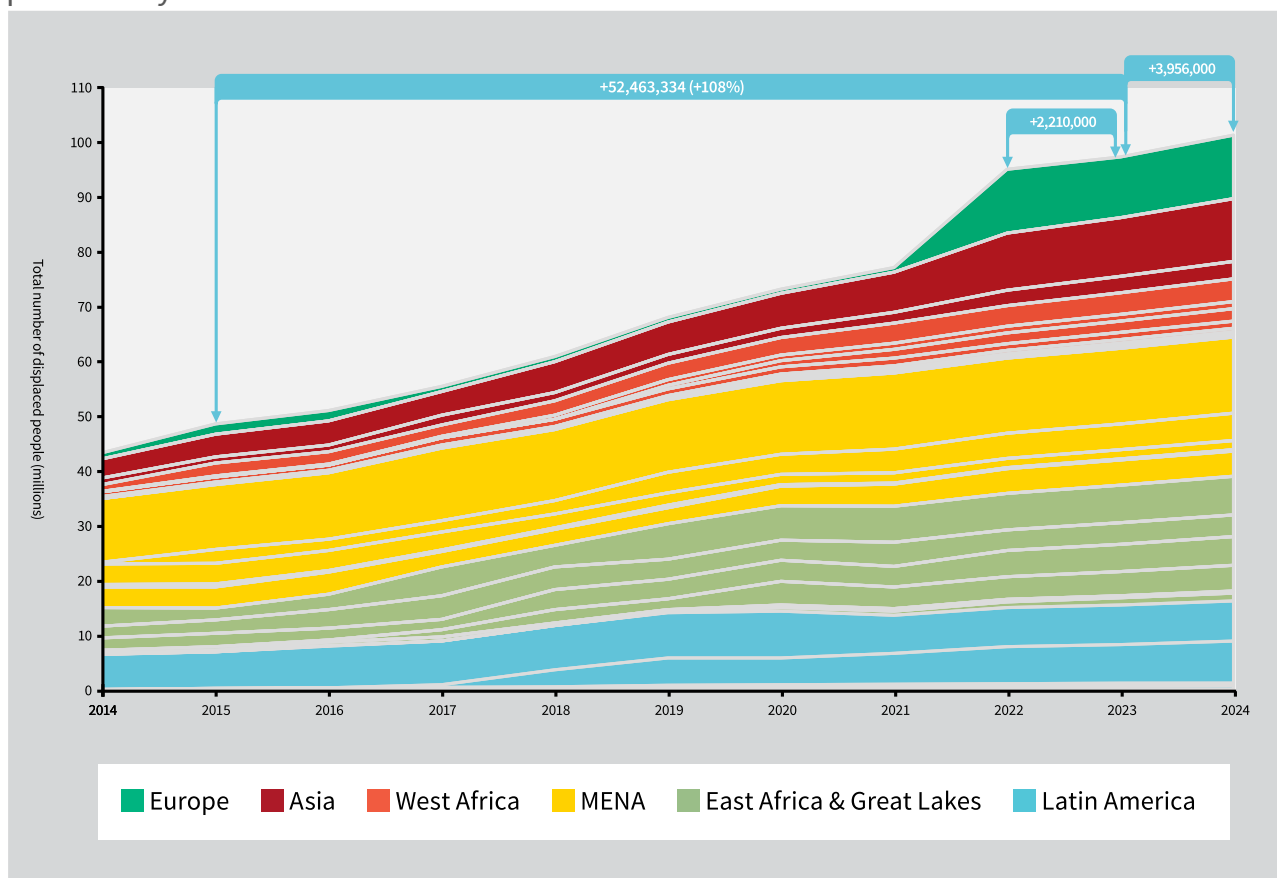


Figure 1: Forecasted development in forced displacement from 2023 to 2024

The increased displacement in 2023 is driven in particular by significant growth forecasted in Afghanistan, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria and Venezuela where displacement is forecasted to increase by more than 200,000 in each country. As highlighted in the previous section, the crisis in DR Congo has already led to an increase in displacement of more than 1 million people, which is higher than the forecasted displacement for 2023. DR Congo is experiencing a longstanding, complex humanitarian crisis, which has worsened in 2022 and is on a negative trajectory. With presidential elections expected in 2023, there is a further significant risk of an escalation in violence and insecurity. Intensified fighting will likely lead to further large-scale displacement.

² The forecasts are based on data to end-2022. As such, only limited changes were witnessed in the underlying data for Sudan, which means that the forecasted displacement for Sudan only suggests a very modest increase of 91,000 people displaced between 2022 and 2024.

The crisis in Mozambique, which has already displaced more than 1 million people, is not only forecasted to grow significantly in absolute terms, but also among the countries with the highest relative increase in displacement. Displacement in Mozambique is forecasted to increase by 24% in 2023 compared to 2022. Libya is forecasted to have the highest relative increase in displacement with a 28% increase, while Niger has the third highest with 17%.

Compared to the preliminary forecasts from March 2023, there are only small deviations. The 2023 forecast for Myanmar has decreased with 180,000, while the forecast for Somalia has increased by 178,000.

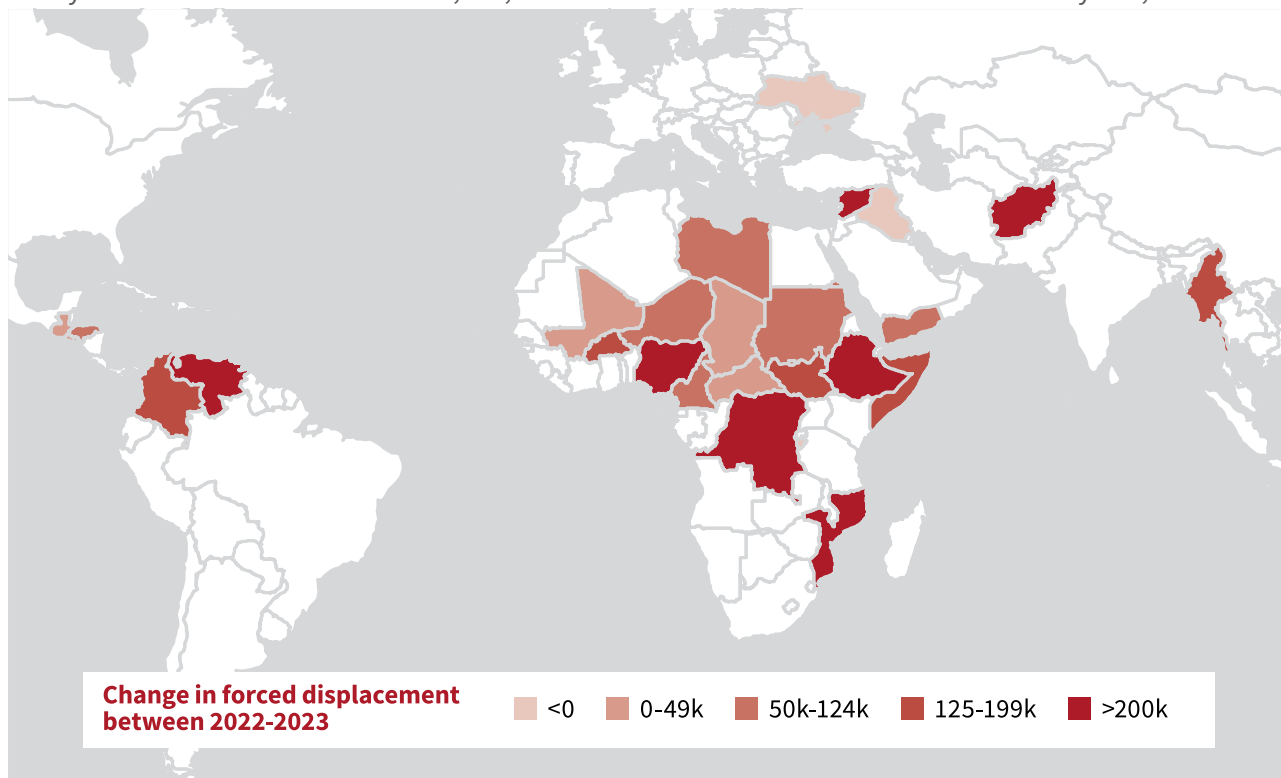


Figure 2: Displacement hotspots 2023

Looking ahead to 2024, the biggest forecasted increase in displacement is found in Afghanistan, where displacement is forecasted to increase by more than 725,000 people adding on top to the 325,000 increase in displacement in 2023, entailing a total increase of more than 1 million between 2022 and 2024. Venezuela is forecasted to see an increase of more than 600,000 in 2024, while Ukraine is forecasted to see an increase of more than 500,000 in 2024. In the Horn of Africa significant displacement is also forecasted in Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. The biggest relative increase between 2023 and 2024 is forecasted in Mozambique with an increase of 13%, while Burkina Faso comes second with a forecasted increase of 10%.

Compared to the preliminary forecasts from March 2023, there is one major deviation when it comes to Afghanistan³ where the 2024 forecast has increased by 529,000. Furthermore, the 2024 forecasts for Ethiopia and Ukraine have decreased by 150,000 and 120,000 respectively.

³ Displacement in Afghanistan significantly increased in 2022 mainly due to a headcount of unregistered Afghans in Iran. This change in the underlying data is part of explaining the significant change in the forecast compared to the preliminary forecast issued in March 2023

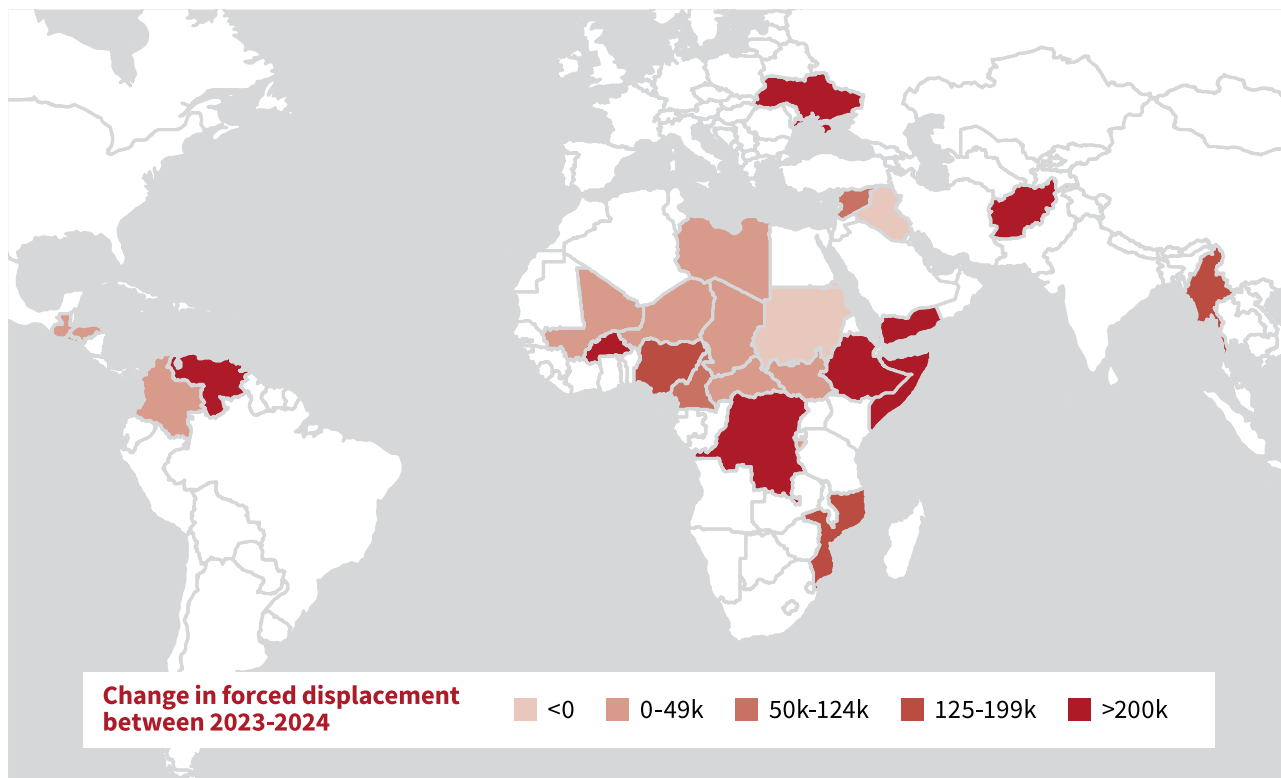


Figure 3: Displacement hotspots 2024




Overall, the biggest forecasted increase in displacement between end-2022 and end-2024 is in Afghanistan with more than 1 million people. Venezuela comes second with an increase of more than 800,000, while Ethiopia comes third with an increase of more than 500,000. In relative terms, the biggest forecasted increase is in Mozambique, where displacement is forecasted to increase by 39% over the period. Libya comes second with an increase of 29%, while Niger comes third with an increase of 26%.

Looking at the forecasts from a regional perspective, West Africa⁴ and Asia⁵ have the highest forecasted growth in the number of displaced people, as the number of displaced people is forecasted to grow by 11% in both regions. Latin America⁶ and Asia are forecasted to see an increase in the number of displaced people by 8%, while Europe and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is projected to be stable.

⁴ West Africa includes Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Mali

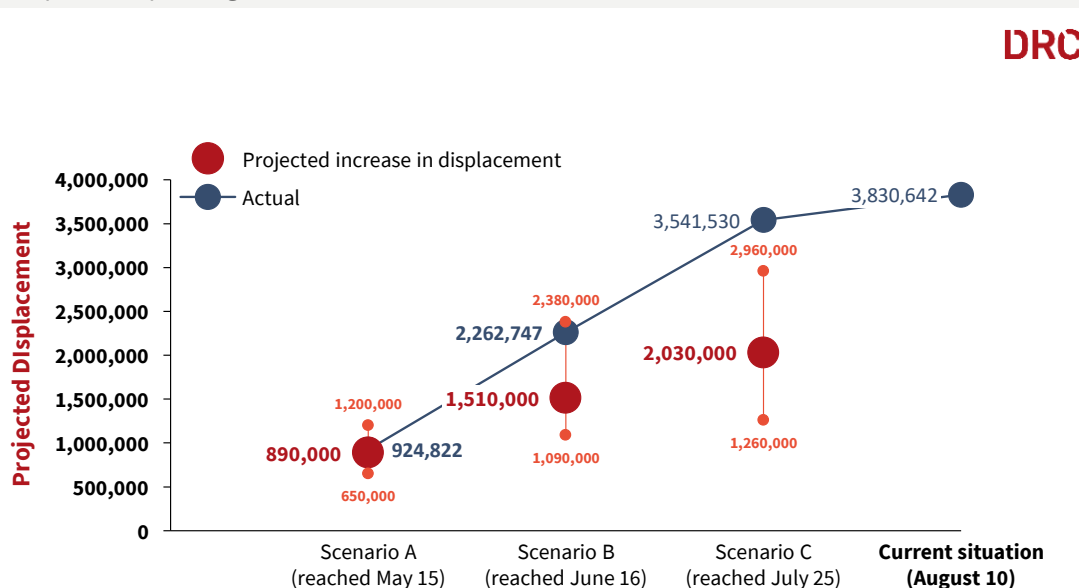
⁵ Asia includes Afghanistan and Myanmar

⁶ Latin America includes Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela; MENA region includes Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Syria and Yemen; Europe includes Ukraine; East Africa includes Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan

Scenario A	 <p>2x conflict events & fatalities to what has been registered so far. This corresponds approximately to an additional month of fighting at the same intensity or slightly longer period of fighting but with lower intensity</p> <p>A drop of 2% in GDP and an increase in inflation to between 2023 levels and the high levels of 2022</p>
Scenario B	 <p>4x conflict events & fatalities to what has been registered so far. This corresponds approximately to three additional months of fighting with the current level of intensity or a longer period of fighting but with lower intensity</p> <p>A drop of 4% in GDP and an increase in inflation to the high levels of 2022</p>
Scenario C	 <p>6x conflict events & fatalities to what has been registered so far. This corresponds approximately to five additional months of fighting at the current level of intensity or for a longer period at lower intensity</p> <p>A drop of 6% in GDP and an increase in inflation to the very high levels of 2021</p>

Sudan Displacement Scenarios. One of the limitations of the Foresight tool is that by building on historical patterns and relationships in the data, it has limited capacity to predict when there is significant, sudden disruptions in these underlying factors causing unprecedented or sudden large scale displacement events, such as how the Sudan crisis has unfolded. However, the tool can be used to develop scenarios of how such crises might unfold. In early May, DRC used the tool to develop scenario-based forecast of displacement.

Scenario A had already materialized by mid-May. The scenario-based forecasts came very close to the actual displacement figures, as shown in the above graphic. Scenario B was reached mid-June with displacement figures higher than scenario-forecast, albeit within the uncertainty bounds. Scenario C was reached end-July with displacement outside the upper uncertainty bound. As much of the fighting has been concentrated in urban centres, which is different from previous conflicts in Sudan, there is a higher concentration of people in close proximity to the fighting. This has lead to higher levels of displacement than what has previously been seen and part of explaining the underestimation in the scenarios.



Despite the immense need to address drivers of conflict, support for development and peacebuilding in displacement-generating countries is insufficient given the scale of the challenge. 2022 marked a year with the fewest [recorded](#) peace agreements in a decade. Only 18 peace agreements were recorded in 2022, which marks a continuous decline since 2018, where 86 peace agreements were recorded. Development aid (ODA) can be a key instrument in promoting good governance, reducing poverty and inequality and fostering longer term, locally anchored peacebuilding and development. The share of ODA to the 26 countries of focus is approximately 23% of the total ODA provided by OECD/DAC countries. This share has been stable from 2012 to 2021 yet is low considering the severe needs in these countries. Further, as displacement-generating crises have evolved in these countries, the ratio between displaced persons and ODA has decreased by almost two thirds from 2012 to 2021. At the same time, the total share of ODA allocated towards peacebuilding activities⁷ has decreased from about 13% in 2012 to 8% in 2021.

Analysis of the influence of overall development assistance, the share of assistance going towards peacebuilding and peace agreements have shown that they can have an important influence on future displacement trends. In the last 20 years, in conflict and displacement affected countries⁸, where there has been a low level of support in terms of development assistance and share of that assistance that has gone to peacebuilding, displacement has on average increased by 253% the coming year. In countries, where there has been either a strong engagement in the form of providing development assistance or where a significant share of the assistance has been directed towards peacebuilding, displacement has increased on average by 56% the coming year. Lastly, when this strong engagement has been coupled with also achieving a peace agreement, then displacement has on average only increased by 35% the following year.

Looking at the current forecasts, for those countries where a small share of ODA was provided towards peacebuilding activities in 2021, displacement is forecasted to increase by an average of more than 290,000 people between end-2022 and end-2024. In the countries where a high share of ODA was allocated to peacebuilding activities – El Salvador, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Mali and Ukraine – displacement is forecasted to increase by an average of 300 people.

When looking at where the increased number of displaced people are going to be hosted, it is clear that the responsibility is disproportionately falling on low income and fragile settings. As highlighted earlier, displacement is set to increase by 6.2 million over the coming two years. 3.3 million of these are estimated to be hosted in low-income countries. At the other end of the spectrum, high-income countries are only estimated to see an increase of 300,000 in the number of displaced people these countries are hosting. Hosting in fragile and conflict-affected [situations](#), where countries are impacted by conflict and/or institutional and social fragility, is similarly forecasted to increase by 4.0 million and almost 60% of the displaced live in these settings.

Geographically, the number of displaced people living in sub-Saharan Africa is set to increase by 3 million by the end of 2024, while it is set to increase by approximately 1.3 million in Asia and 1 million in Latin America. It is estimated that 37% of displaced people will be hosted in sub-Sahara Africa by end-2024 and a further 19% will be hosted in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Only 13% will be living in Europe, one of the richest economic zones in the world.

⁷ Using the definition and CRS codes developed by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office: https://psdata.un.org/blog/oda_peacebuilding/oda_peacebuilding

⁸ Countries that have experienced >0 battle-related deaths and >25,000 increase in displacement. This includes a total of 366 country-years.

A significant number of displaced people are not only hosted in low-income countries, but also in climate vulnerable contexts. Overall, 43% of the displaced people from the 26 countries of focus are hosted in countries that are among the overall most vulnerable⁹ to the impacts of climate change. In 2015, 16 million displaced people or 33% of the displaced were hosted in the most vulnerable countries to climate change. This has increased to 40 million in 2022 and based on the forecasts, estimated to increase further to 43 million by end-2024. This is not only a longer-term risk – it is also a significant risk for displaced people now. Displaced populations often live in precarious and vulnerable situations with limited access to proper housing and services. This increases their exposure to the negative impacts of climate change. The Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh are living on the coast and so are susceptible to cyclones as witnessed by the devastating impact of Cyclone Mocha. In February, a devastating earthquake hit Turkey and Syria with a detrimental impact on the host community and the many displaced Syrians living in the area. The economic downturn in the region meant that many did not have the resources to move away from destroyed towns and cities. This led to a situation where thousands of families remained without proper shelter and continued to require assistance such as food, tents, blankets and sanitary supplies just to meet their basic needs.

Hosting displaced people in these fragile, climate-exposed, low-income settings is also a result of the limited progress on realizing durable solutions to displacement, including the lack of resettlement of refugees from low-income hosting countries. This trend seems to have been broken in 2022. In 2020, only 34,000 people were resettled to 21 countries – the lowest number in two decades. In 2021, there was some improvement, with 57,000 displaced people resettled. This trend continued into 2022 with 114,000 people resettled, according to [UNHCR](#). The numbers are, however, still below the peak in 2016, where more than 172,000 displaced people were resettled. The numbers are furthermore still far below the resettlement needs, which UNHCR [estimates](#) was 1.5 million in 2022. This means that the gap between the estimated needs and actual number of refugees resettled peaked in 2022. UNHCR [projects](#) that the resettlement needs in 2023 will grow to 2 million people and 2.4 million in [2024](#).

The number of IDPs and refugees who have returned to their place of origin reached 6 million in 2022, which is the highest since 2016. About 71% of the returnees were displaced people originally from low-income countries, while in 2021 it was 69%. Before 2021, returns to low-income countries have consistently been lower than their overall share of the displaced. Despite increases in 2022, the returns only amount to about 6% of the total number of displaced people.

⁹ This is developed using the ND-Gain scores from 2020. For more on the ND-Gain methodology, see: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/methodology/>

Conclusions & Recommendations

The updated forecasts align well with the preliminary forecast report, i.e., the responsibility of hosting and supporting displaced people will continue to disproportionately fall on fragile, low-income countries – including both new, forecasted displacements as well as existing protracted displacement. The forecasts underscore that displacement will continue to grow as long as concerted efforts to address the root causes of displacement, and funding to respond to the needs that arise as a consequence, remain below what is required.

Despite the positive momentum around the adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018 acknowledging the need for increased international cooperation in increasing protection of and access to durable solutions for the world’s displaced and support to the countries hosting them, progress in terms of more and equitable responsibility-sharing remains limited. There is further a need for conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts to be accelerated - both through increased support to peace negotiations, political diplomacy, and peacekeeping efforts and to locally led, bottom-up peace-building initiatives. More specifically, we call for the international community to step up to:

1. **Address root-causes of displacement** through accelerated efforts to improve governance, resolve conflict and increase support to peacebuilding initiatives and resilience-building to climatic shocks in displacement-generating contexts, including through:
 - **Increased focus on solving conflicts from local to regional to national and international levels**, as displacement-generating countries are characterized by conflicts at a variety of levels.
 - **Increase focus on displacement-affected populations in efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change.** From ensuring integration of displacement and protection considerations into disaster risk reduction, preparedness, adaptation, and resilience strategies - to better inclusion of displacement- affected people in global climate negotiations and discussions.
2. **Move away from responsibility-shifting towards real responsibility-sharing** including:
 - **Delivering on resettlement commitments** for the most vulnerable refugees, **safeguarding access to asylum** and providing complementary pathways.
 - **Ensuring adequate support to respond to the humanitarian needs** and development challenges in hosting countries.
3. **Ensure ODA levels match current needs and provide adequate and better-quality funding:**
 - **Following through on the Grand Bargain commitment of empowering local actors as first responders in humanitarian action** and increasing ODA-levels including towards peacebuilding.
 - **Refrain from diverting aid from pre-existing crises to respond to new emergencies** and cover the cost of domestic refugee responses.
 - **Identifying ways of ensuring predictable, multi-year nexus funding geared to respond to the different cycles of displacement** – from the acute, emergency phase to more protracted displacement settings and enable communities to adapt to climate change, foster social cohesion and build resilience to future shocks – to be able to respond to both current and future displacement contexts.

Annex – Table of Forecasts

Country	Number of displaced people 2022	Forecast for 2023	Forecast for 2024	Change between end-2022 and end-2024
Afghanistan	10.351.677	10.676.816	11.402.211	1.050.534
Burkina Faso	1.947.869	2.083.232	2.299.115	351.246
Burundi	390.345	383.569	385.348	-4.997
Cameroon	1.158.373	1.214.767	1.265.661	107.288
CAR	1.280.529	1.286.423	1.292.451	11.922
Chad	401.306	426.152	439.189	37.883
Colombia	7.133.716	7.275.181	7.294.698	160.982
DR Congo	6.624.836	6.832.785	7.041.734	416.898
El Salvador	326.194	352.236	356.768	30.574
Ethiopia	4.126.887	4.336.139	4.674.605	547.718
Guatemala	476.039	520.893	526.290	50.251
Honduras	558.880	613.901	632.347	73.467
Iraq	1.712.910	1.653.828	1.649.231	-63.679
Libya	185.571	238.488	239.935	54.364
Mali	619.017	648.017	648.939	29.922
Mozambique	1.037.437	1.282.876	1.444.363	406.926
Myanmar	2.806.981	2.978.099	3.171.861	364.880
Niger	401.515	471.637	507.897	106.382
Nigeria	3.761.370	3.972.968	4.142.046	380.676
Somalia	4.797.286	4.985.283	5.210.745	413.459
South Sudan	3.775.196	3.911.586	3.944.888	169.692
Sudan	4.478.387	4.574.546	4.568.606	90.219
Syria	13.573.264	13.782.855	13.839.252	265.988
Ukraine	11.682.734	11.011.993	11.560.889	-121.845
Venezuela	6.770.524	6.984.796	7.623.339	852.815
Yemen	4.595.201	4.684.029	4.978.473	383.272



Founded in 1956, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is Denmark's largest international NGO, with a specific expertise in forced displacement. DRC is present in close to 40 countries and employs 9,000 staff globally.

DRC advocates for the rights of and solutions for displacement-affected communities, and provides assistance during all stages of displacement: in acute crisis, in exile, when settling and integrating in a new place, or upon return. DRC supports displaced persons in becoming self-reliant and included into hosting societies. DRC works with civil society and responsible authorities to promote protection of rights and inclusion.

Our 7,500 volunteers in Denmark make an invaluable difference in integration activities throughout the country.

DRC's code of conduct sits at the core of its organisational mission, and DRC aims to achieve the highest ethical and professional standards. DRC has been certified as meeting the highest quality standards according to the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability.

HRH Crown Princess Mary is DRC's patron.

To read more about what we do, see: www.drc.ngo

DRC DANISH
REFUGEE
COUNCIL
• We are there