Almost 66 million people worldwide have been forced from home by conflict. Between 180 and 320 million people could be displaced by 2030. This global crisis already poses serious challenges to economic growth, stability, and national security, as well as an enormous human toll affecting tens of millions of people. Spending on forced migration now accounts for over 10 percent of total ODA at over $25 billion worldwide, yet mostly addresses symptoms of the crisis rather than root causes or long-term development. Fragile states in the developing world are sheltering the clear majority of forced migrants while risking collapse. Ultimately, no country can confront this crisis alone.

In May 2018, CSIS and its task force published a major report on how forced migration should be confronted and what you need to know to understand this global crisis.

The report defines a forced migrant as anyone who has been forced to leave home. The term appreciates the often appropriate and separate considerations relevant for different groups while acknowledging that not every person forced from home fits conveniently into one group or another.

## IDEAS FOR ACTION

### PROTECT AND SECURE
Respond to current crises, predict future trends, prevent forced migration before it starts, and build greater resiliency in communities when it does happen. The United States should use its diplomatic, development, and—as a last resort—military power to resolve conflicts that force migration and cause instability, making the country and the world less safe.

### LEAD AND PARTNER
The U.S. should exercise global leadership in the international system seeking greater burden sharing from allies and others.

### DIVERSIFY STAKEHOLDERS
The private sector should be motivated and incentivized to engage responsibly in ways that benefit the bottom line—addressing corporate social responsibility, strategic gaps in business activities, and investment.

### REGULARIZE AND NORMALIZE
The most broadly effective solutions are ones that allow forced migrants to normalize their existence and add value to host communities as quickly as possible.

## FACTS OF FORCED MIGRATION

1. Current forced migration levels are unprecedented
2. Protracted displacement is the new normal
3. Developing countries are bearing the brunt of this crisis, hosting the vast majority of forced migrants
4. Women—specifically women heads of household—and children are at the greatest risk in forced migration crises
5. Developed countries are spending over 10 percent of all “foreign assistance” on new arrivals in developed countries
6. Most forced migrants do not live in camps but are not completely part of host communities either
7. Even if they want to, many forced migrants will never return home
8. Forced migrants are not terrorists

## PROJECTED GLOBAL DISPLACEMENT SCENARIOS BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>100 Million</th>
<th>200 Million</th>
<th>300 Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Based on the Average Percentage Change from 2000–2016
- Based on the Portion of Population Displaced
The forced migration crisis is global and, if we do not get ahead of these trends, the associated problems will only get worse. A U.S.-led coalition of allies tackling the hardest challenges is the best opportunity to confront the global forced migration crisis.