

Annual report 2015



The **Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)** is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement. For the millions of people worldwide displaced within their own country, IDMC plays a unique role as a global monitor and evidence-based advocate to influence policy and action by governments, UN agencies, donors, international organisations and NGOs.

IDMC was established in 1998 at the request of the Interagency Standing Committee on humanitarian assistance. Since then, IDMC's unique global function has been recognised and reiterated in annual UN General Assembly resolutions.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

Cover photo: Men gather resources to build a temporary shelter. Mangem care centre, Madang province, Papua New Guinea. Credit: IDMC/Frederik Kok, October 2014

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Annual report 2015

2014 in review

September 2015

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Message from the Director

2014 was a devastating year with record numbers of people living in internal displacement induced by conflict, violence, disasters and natural hazards. Meeting the immense needs generated by these calamities remains one of the most challenging humanitarian tasks faced by the international community in modern times. To address these serious situations, IDMC in 2014 published 20 country overviews, 2 global reports, 8 thematic/technical reports, 32 blogs, 8 briefing/discussion papers, 22 submissions to human rights bodies.

Confronted with such record high internal displacement figures for the third year in a row, reflecting disrupted lives and livelihoods on a massive scale, IDMC's core mandate to provide evidence-based global data and analysis to inform policy and operational decisions has become ever more relevant. Escalating internal displacement in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan and Syria has prompted IDMC to step up its advocacy with UN institutions and regional intergovernmental agencies. This pivotal activity helps to keep internal displacement on the international agenda, promote respect for the rights of IDPs, and raise awareness of related protection concerns identified globally by IDMC research and analysis teams. For example, IDMC was invited to brief the UN Security Council through an Arria formula meeting.

A series of IDMC thematic research papers published in 2014 drew greater attention to a wide range of specific internal displacement protection concerns related to factors such as the age and gender of Internally displaced people (IDPs), the pressing issue of the registration of children born in displacement, and access to housing, land and

property. We also published numerous country overviews and in-depth reports that pinpointed particular areas of concern in various contexts.

Throughout the year, we maintained our long tradition of partnering and working closely with leading organisations engaged in efforts to assist IDPs, promote respect for their basic rights in line with universally accepted norms, and determine the causes and impact of their displacement. In one such example, we embarked on a multi-year project with the Norwegian Refugee Council, International Alert and Climate Interactive to investigate the impact of multiple displacements on the resilience of IDPs in the Democratic Republic of Congo. To influence the response to IDP needs in existing and evolving displacement contexts, we also engaged with local partners including governments to jointly deliver training workshops focused on refining and accelerating the implementation of national legal normative frameworks regulating internal displacement.

At the end of 2014, IDMC underwent a thorough internal and external analysis in order to plan and prepare for its new five-year (2015-2020) strategy to improve the lives of IDPs around the world. The analysis consisted of a rigorous diagnosis phase to determine what our partners and stakeholders want and need from IDMC, how the internal displacement discourse has changed over time, how IDMC is currently positioned externally, and what we need to do to stay relevant in the long term.

What we learnt was that we needed to refocus on our core, UN-recognised mandate as a provider of solid global data and analysis on internal displacement, while simultaneously recognising



a changed environment, particularly in terms of data and information technology trends. With this in mind, an exciting and innovative new approach will form the basis of the direction IDMC will take over the next five years built around its vision of "global knowledge for informed action on internal displacement".

Our mission is to lead on the provision of information and analysis on internal displacement to inform policy and operational decisions that improve the lives of IDPs. We continue to do this by monitoring all situations of internal displacement, providing quantitative estimates of the numbers of IDPs worldwide, and disseminating policy-relevant information and analysis.

IDMC progress towards its objectives could not have been achieved without the guidance and resources of individual and institutional supporters, and the extraordinary commitment to our mission shown by IDMC staff, research fellows and consultants throughout the year.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alfredo Zamudio". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Alfredo Zamudio, IDMC Director

What makes IDMC unique?



Our monitoring work provides a unique perspective on the scale, scope and patterns of internally displaced people worldwide



With 17 years of experience, our vast historical catalogue of data on IDPs facilitates a unique position through which to view wider global trends in the areas of conflict and natural disasters



We are an independent source of information and analysis, with a strong reputation as a reliable source of information for governments, UN agencies and leading policy makers worldwide.



Based in Geneva, we have access to a powerful network of policymakers, while our strong connection to NRC ensures that our work is grounded in operational reality.



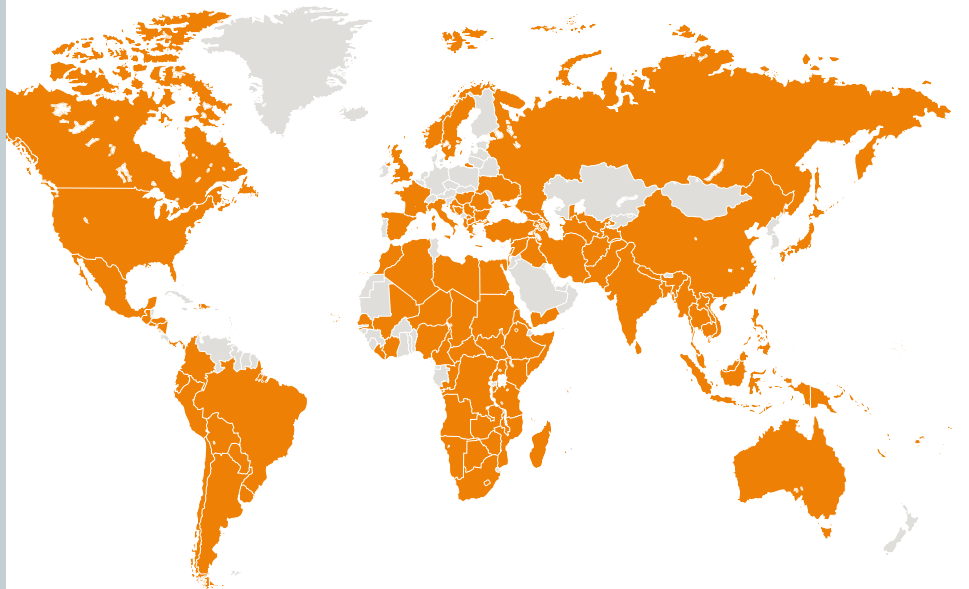
Consisting of a multi-disciplinary team, we view internal displacement through a variety of different lenses; from human rights concerns to future risk and displacement drivers.

About us

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation that was established in 1998 by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at the request of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). IDMC was created in order to fill a knowledge gap on internal displacement and it has achieved this over the years by providing comprehensive global data and analysis in order to better inform decisions that concern internally displaced people (IDPs).

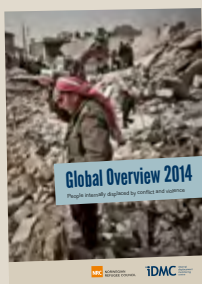
IDMC is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement. For the millions of people worldwide displaced within their own country, IDMC plays a unique role as a global monitor and evidence-based advocate to influence policy and action by governments, UN agencies, donors, international organisations and NGOs.

Countries we monitor



Putting IDP issues on the international agenda

Global Overview 2014



IDMC's flagship Global Overview for 2014 reported that 33.3 million people were internally displaced at the end of 2013 due to conflict and violence – a staggering 4.5 million increase from 2012 and a record high for the second year running. The report outlined the scale and main trends, causes and impacts of displacement in 2013 and explored key issues, challenges and changes in policy and practice needed to address the phenomenon and to promote the rights of IDPs at the national, regional and global level. In addition to providing five regional summaries, it gives figures and descriptions of internal displacement in the 58 countries and territories we monitor in each region, with dedicated country pages for 43 of them. It also signaled that, as of the end of 2013, Sub-Saharan Africa had the largest total number of IDPs followed by the Mid-

dle East and North Africa, with 63 per cent of all IDPs globally coming from five countries affected by conflict, the vast majority from Syria which accounted for 43 per cent of new displacement worldwide during that year.

The report attributed the increase in the number of IDPs worldwide in 2013 to two interrelated factors: new large-scale population movements and the difficulties IDPs tend to face in achieving durable solutions to their displacement. However, it noted that a lack of precise and disaggregated data posed a persistent problem in a number of countries, particularly those where displacement is a sensitive or contentious issue. It added that figures for these countries often reflect only the people their respective governments have registered as IDPs, or those living in camps; they rarely account for returns, repeated displacement, unregistered IDPs or those who chose to integrate locally in their places of refuge or to settle elsewhere in the country.



We should all be concerned about these numbers and the continuing upwards trend. We have a shared responsibility to act to end this massive suffering. Immediate protection and assistance for the internally displaced is a humanitarian imperative

– UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres speaking at the Global Overview 2014 launch event.

IDMC at the UN Security Council

In May 2014, the Permanent Missions of Australia and Chile to the UN in New York co-hosted the first Arria (informal) meeting focusing on internal displacement. Convened under the theme 'Protection of Internally Displaced Persons:

Challenges and Role of the Security Council', the meeting highlighted internal displacement as an important aspect of the Council's work and identified ways to address IDP protection concerns more consistently and effectively in its resolutions, its mandate for

monitoring peacekeeping operations, and through special political missions. The meeting resulted in the drafting of eight recommendations put forward by Australia and Chile to the Council members to assist deliberations.

Housing, Land and Property

In March 2014, IDMC participated in a panel and side event organised by the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing during the 25th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). Its purpose was to highlight the main features of the “Guiding Principles on tenure security for the urban poor” which had just been presented by the Rapporteur to the UNHRC, and to which IDMC successfully advocated for the inclusion of references and measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances of IDPs. IDMC presented practices addressing this issue with a focus on women’s tenure security and a short case study from Afghanistan, where the adoption of a national IDP policy has provided an opportunity to improve tenure security and prevent forced evictions of urban IDPs.

In June 2014, IDMC submitted comments to the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE) on its draft charter on sustainable housing in Europe. IDMC input advocated that the charter should insist on improving the tenure security of residents of informal settlements, facilitated access to pro-poor and social housing programmes for IDPs and others affected by crises, and housing policies and legislation that address the needs of particularly vulnerable groups. The non-legally binding charter was adopted on 16 April 2015 and applies to UN ECE Member States. In line with IDMC’s submission, the adopted version included a focus on vulnerable groups and affordable housing, including social housing.

In May 2014, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted the report on Alternatives to Europe’s substandard IDP and refugee collective centres, which included IDMC input to both the report and its accompanying resolution. In addition to providing country-specific information and data, the report emphasised the need for profiling the situation of IDPs in collective centres and their participation in decisions affecting them. IDMC input proposed inter alia a global durable housing and reintegration strategy for IDPs, and the allocation of adequate budget, staff and decision-making power to government focal points to improve housing for IDPs in collective centres. Relevant Council of Europe Member States are now expected to implement the report’s recommendations.



Yustin’s story: Colombia

Ten-year-old Yustin, her mother and her six siblings fled violence perpetrated by criminal armed groups. During her displacement she witnessed a member of one group rape a friend. The experience traumatised Yustin to the extent that she stopped going to school for a year, for fear she would be attacked herself.

She returned earlier this year as the violence subsided. NRC helped to repair the infrastructure of her school, supplied materials and trained teachers in emergency response. It has provided a safe environment for displaced children such as Yustin, proving that education is possible even in a volatile context.

Age, Gender and Diversity

Girl, disrupted

On the occasion of International Women’s Day 2014 (8 March), IDMC published a briefing paper “Girl, disrupted” on the specific protection issues faced by internally displaced girls. Capitalising on the complementarity and abundance of knowledge of IDMC’s country analysts and legal officers, the paper examines situations of displaced girls in Afghanistan, Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Palestine and explores some of the measures their governments as well as aid workers have taken to help them. The paper makes recommendations to national and international humanitarian workers on how to better prevent and respond to protection risks and issues faced by girls in situations of displacement.

Born in displacement

In June, IDMC published the first in a series of papers entitled “Born in displacement” which aims to highlight and foster debate and action on the challenges in assisting and protecting children and descendants of IDPs. The paper notes that current legal frameworks do not provide a clear answer to the question of whether children born in displacement are IDPs. It contends that such children are in fact IDPs until they or their respective families return to their place of origin or have achieved durable solutions, an approach in line with the long-recognised principles of non-discrimination and family unity. The paper then analyses the consequences of this legal void by providing evidence of the impact of the different approaches to this issue applied under existing national laws and policies on the protection and assistance of IDPs and their children.

Global Estimates 2014

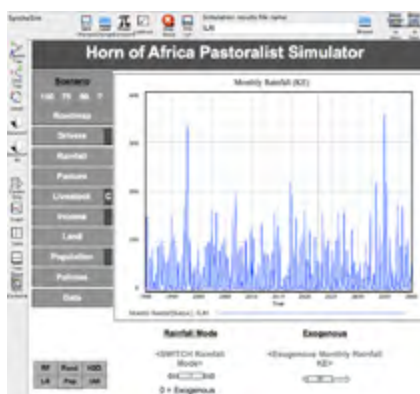
Disasters brought on by natural hazards forced 22 million people to flee their homes in 2013. IDMC's fifth Global Estimates report was launched at the UN Climate Summit in New York and the 69th General Assembly session at a side event organised in collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting from the European Union opened the event and NRC's Secretary-General Jan Egeland highlighted the key findings and recommendations of the report. The launch was followed by a panel discussion led by African Union Political Affairs Commissioner Aisha L. Abdullahi and OCHA Policy Development and Studies Branch Chief Hansjoerg Strohmeyer, and a press conference by UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson and Jan Egeland.



The Global Estimates 2014 report provided up-to-date estimates and analysis of displacement disasters and identified trends as the basis for evidence-based dialogue and decision-making. The report presented estimates for 2013, and for each of the five preceding years. It also used a pro-

totype method to model the broad, historical trend in displacement since 1970. It also included findings from countries where both natural hazards and conflict have caused displacement, with a spotlight on the complex and growing crisis in South Sudan.

Modelling and tools



In July 2014, IDMC presented its disaster-related displacement models at the African Union Commission's (AUC) conference on disaster early warning systems. The aim of the conference was to take stock of existing

tools and discuss how to establish a continent-wide early warning system to improve humanitarian responses to disasters. IDMC's system dynamics model of drought-induced displacement was considered a useful tool for identifying and addressing the drivers of disaster risks using a transparent and user-friendly approach. Some 40 representatives from the AUC, the UN, think tanks and AU Member States attended the conference.

In July, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Technical Consortium invited IDMC to its annual planning meeting. The Consortium drafted a two-pronged approach to building resilience to droughts in IGAD Member States, based upon NRC/IDMC's

Pastoralist Livelihoods and Displacement Simulator. As part of this plan, the IDMC tool will be customised to identify high-leverage interventions and optimise donor investment portfolios in arid and semi-arid lands.

IDMC participated in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) National Adaptation Plan Exposition (NAP Expo 2014) in Bonn, Germany in August. NRC/IDMC met bilaterally with representatives from several governments to discuss how they could address climate change-induced displacement in their climate change adaptation plans. Subsequently, the Government of Tanzania inquired if IDMC could customise its tools to help coordinate adaptation planning in that country.

IDMC and the Nansen Initiative

As part of the Nansen Initiative, IDMC released a technical paper presenting a new method to analyse how drought and other factors work together to influence the scale, scope and patterns of drought-related displacement of pastoralists in selected countries in the Horn of Africa, specifically the border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The paper is based on IDMC's innovative Pastoralist Livelihoods and Displacement Simulator, a real-time tool that estimates displacement outcomes based on interactions between climate and human-induced factors. The study explores several scenarios to identify potential impacts of climate change and demographic trends and to test the effectiveness of measures to prevent and respond to drought. Its primary intended audiences are national and regional governments responsible for reducing and managing disaster risks, in particular drought, and for protecting IDP rights.

IDMC's paper on the risk of displacement related to disasters in South-east Asia and China was presented at the Nansen Initiative's regional consultation in Manila. The main findings were presented to more than 120 government specialists in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and the protection of IDPs, refugees, as well as researchers, media and civil society representatives. IDMC presented evidence on the scale, scope and patterns of past displacement and future risk in the region. IDMC also highlighted the interventions needed to reduce the risk of future displacement.

Human mobility and climate change

In December, IDMC presented its research on displacement in the context of disaster and climate change at the UN climate change conference (COP 20) in Lima, Peru. IDMC promoted joint messages and knowledge on displacement, migration and planned relocation with conference Parties, Observers and other participants, including via a joint exhibit at the margins of the conference.

IDMC took part in the conference as a member of the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, along with UNCHR, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN University, UN Institute for the Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), and UN Development Programme (UNDP) representatives.

During the 41st session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), IDMC participated in the eighth focal point meeting of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. IDMC's submitted contributions were acknowledged in the meeting's "Synthesis report on methods and tools for, and good

practices and lessons learned relating to, adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and [...] to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning" (UN FCCC/SBSTA/2014/4, ref. B2:13, and C2:29 and 30).

IDMC also moderated a side event on "Taking food and nutrition security and human mobility issues into the negotiations", hosted at the EU Pavilion, exploring linkages and solutions between displacement and other forms of human mobility to food security and nutrition in the context of the climate negotiations. Speakers were from CARE Peru, l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), UN University (UNU), Action contre la Faim (ACF), the University of California and the International Union for Nutritional Sciences (IUNS).

IDMC presented the findings of its research on disaster-related displacement at a press conference on climate change and human mobility organised by UNHCR. The event was broadcast live on the UNFCCC website and the findings were picked up by the Brazilian press.



Press briefing at Lima Climate Change Conference with Walter Kaelin, Koko Warner and Justin Ginnetti (Nansen Initiative, Dec 2014)

Influencing response in support of IDPs' rights

With support from NRC and other partners, IDMC's country analysts and associates conducted visits to 60 countries in 2014, gathering information, conducting training workshops, and strengthening IDMC's network of partners in the field.

East Africa

Kenya

In July, IDMC and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) published a joint report entitled *Unfinished business: Kenya's efforts to address displacement and land issues in Coast Region*. The report, released after a field mission, analysed displacement in the Coast Region and identified tensions over land tenure and poor land governance as key triggers and obstacles to durable solutions. It also provided examples of land issues underlying displacement caused by generalised violence, disasters and human rights violations, and established a close link between tenure insecurity and forced evictions. As a priority, IDMC and KNCHR highlighted the importance of adopting a holistic response to internal displacement, and the need for more up-to-date and comprehensive data on internal displacement. The report also made recommendations aimed at breaking the cycle of violence in the Coast Region, particularly violence associated with land issues. Accompanied by a blog, the report was well received, relayed by media outlets and fed into debate on this issue.

In preparation of the upcoming Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Kenya in January 2015, IDMC provided input to a submission presented by a civil society coalition in the UPR pre-session on 2 December 2014. IDMC also reached out to permanent missions in Geneva on issues related to internal displacement highlighted in the submission, focusing on the need for a holistic response to and more up-to-date and comprehensive data on internal displacement in Kenya.

Mali

IDMC published a blog, *Why long-term solutions for Malian IDPs hinge on more inclusive peace talks*, following the first round of talks in late July 2014. The blog post outlined the increased risk of recurrent conflict and displacement without the meaningful involvement of opposition groups and civil society representatives in the peace process, including those affected by displacement. A revised version of the post was published in NRC's *Perspective* magazine in September 2014, following the second round of talks, which saw the participation of civil society representatives.

Chad

IDMC published in October 2014 the overview "Chad: regional instability overshadows the fate of remaining IDPs" which highlighted the challenges of IDPs who are not recognized by the government and do not receive assistance. It was promoted on social media via LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook.

Côte d'Ivoire

In support of the rollout of the UN Framework on Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict, IDMC continued to provide technical support to the formulation of a draft strategy on durable solutions, which drew heavily upon outputs from IDMC's July 2014 workshop on durable solutions held in Abidjan. IDMC also worked with the NRC Country Office in Abidjan to prepare a French and English-language briefing note on the implementation of the Kampala Convention compiled for attendees at the IDMC/NRC Kampala Convention workshop in Addis Ababa on 8-10 December (see *Training and capacity* for more details).



Global internal displacement is everyone's problem, from politicians to private companies, development actors and lawyers – we all have a role to play

Norwegian Refugee Council Secretary General Jan Egeland speaking at the Global Overview 2014 launch ceremony

Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

European Commission Directorate General for Enlargement

IDMC made written submissions on Bosnia, Kosovo and Serbia to the European Commission's Directorate General for Enlargement in May. All three submissions outlined developments since September 2013 regarding IDP issues related inter alia to IDP figures, law and policy, discrimination against Roma and returned IDPs, housing, land and property, and the education and freedom of movement of IDPs. For Kosovo and Serbia, additional developments related to IDP voting in Kosovo elections in November 2013. The submissions informed the Directorate General reports on progress made by Bosnia, Kosovo and Serbia towards meeting their EU accession criteria published in October 2014.

Ukraine

In September, IDMC provided a written submission to the team of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs ahead of their mission to Ukraine. IDMC highlighted outstanding IDP protection issues, including inadequate housing, limited freedom of movement, the lack of basic necessities, obstacles to securing employment and social benefits, the particular situation of Roma and the absence of protection for property left behind. IDMC also outlined the need for a law on internal displacement as well as an IDP registration system. Following the mission, and in line with IDMC's recommendations, the Special Rapporteur called for adequate housing conditions to protect IDPs against winter temperatures, urgent adoption of a law on internal displacement, full registration and profile of IDPs to ensure their needs are met, and improved leadership and coordination across government agencies. A version of this written submission was made available at an Organization for Security

and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) event in October organised by IDMC on the theme Protection of internally displaced persons in the OSCE region: Applying lessons learned to Ukraine.

Azerbaijan

In May, IDMC briefed the team of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs ahead of its visit to Azerbaijan. The briefing reflected the conclusions of the IDMC mission to Azerbaijan in May 2013 and the country overview published in March 2014. While highlighting the significant IDP housing programme implemented by the government, the briefing underlined outstanding IDP protection issues, including inadequate housing, the segregated education of children of IDPs, and the limited electoral participation of IDPs. IDMC also outlined the need for current and comprehensive data on the socio-economic needs of IDPs, which could be the foundation for a needs-based approach to facilitate their full integration. Following his visit, the Special Rapporteur called for a comprehensive needs assessment to differentiate the



A woman returns to her reconstructed house, Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDMC, July 2014).

levels of needs among IDPs, as well as improved access of IDPs to adequate housing, education and participation in decisions that affect them.

Serbia

In May, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) reviewed Serbia's compliance with the Covenant. The review findings took into account IDMC input on various issues it highlighted in written submissions made in October 2013 and March 2014. These related to discrimination against IDPs, including Roma, IDP access to housing, employment, pensions, health care and education, and the forced eviction of IDPs. The CESCR called on Serbia to improve IDP access to documentation needed to exercise their rights, including for Roma in informal settlements, and to establish a local integration mechanism for IDPs guided by a national strategy to address outstanding IDP protection issues. Serbia must report on implementation of the Committee's recommendations during its next review, likely in 2018.

South and South-East Asia

Afghanistan

IDMC/NRC co-organised and hosted a side event on Afghanistan at the 26th session of the Human Rights Council in June. The event highlighted the recently published special report of the Oxford University Forced Migration Review on displacement in Afghanistan. The panelists included the UN Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of IDPs, the Director of UNHCR's Policy Development and Evaluation Service, and prominent academics, researchers and field professionals who contributed articles to the publication. In June, IDMC published a country overview on Afghanistan, which identified the lack of humanitarian access as a key concern in responding to the needs of the country's IDPs, especially in rural and remote areas. It also highlighted the need to improve data collection on IDPs and urged the national authorities to implement Afghanistan's IDP policy as a priority.

Indonesia

In May, IDMC published a new overview on the internal displacement situation in the country, raising particular concern about the needs of an estimated 90,000 people living in protracted displacement, some for more than 15 years. As highlighted by the report, the majority of the displaced face significant challenges in accessing land and tenure security in their area of displacement while others struggle to access basic services and secure sustainable livelihoods. IDMC called on the Government of Indonesia to improve IDP accessibility to land and housing and to

better assess their number and needs to ensure they are mainstreamed in local and national development plans. A March submission by IDMC to CESCR, ahead of its review of Indonesia, encouraged its members to recall Indonesia's human rights obligations towards its displaced citizens. At the end of May, CESCR issued its concluding observations recommending that the government adopt adequate policies in its 2015-2019 National Medium Development Plan to address the needs of people displaced by conflict and disasters.

Sri Lanka

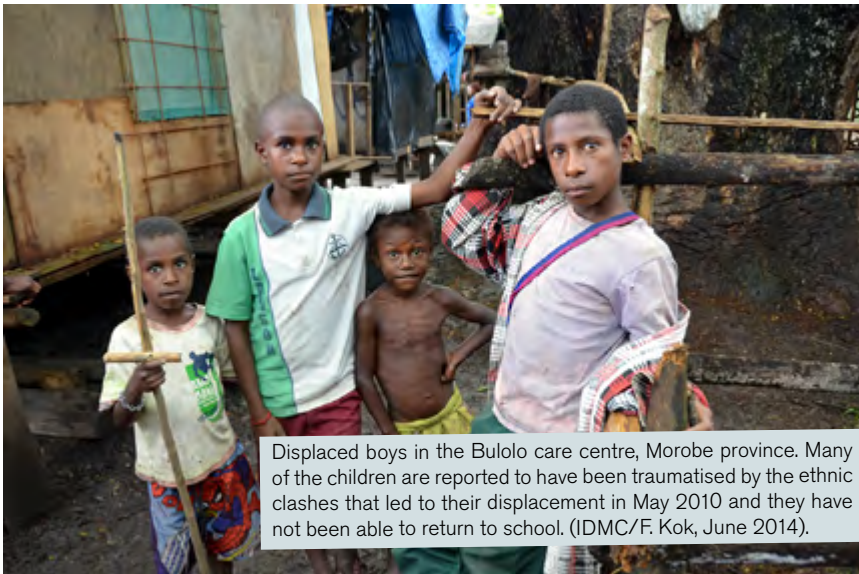
Following IDMC's engagement with Human Rights Council members in March 2014, which led to the inclusion of a call for durable solutions for IDPs in the Council's resolution on Sri Lanka, IDMC continued to advocate for an improved state response to up to 90,000 IDPs and tens of thousands of returned IDPs in Sri Lanka. Military occupation and Special Economic Zones continue to prevent the return of about 23,000 IDPs; the state has also been acquiring land belonging to IDPs for projects of questionable public purpose. In October, IDMC provided a written submission and oral statement at the 112th session of the Human Rights Committee. It outlined the challenges of comprehensively assessing the situation and numbers of IDPs in the country given government inaction since the March 2014 resolution and opposition to such efforts for the last five years. The Human Rights Committee took up IDMC's analysis in its questions to the Sri Lankan delegation. In line with IDMC's submission, its concluding observations called on the government to "strengthen its measures to address the needs of internally displaced persons". In particular, the submission highlighted the areas of durable housing, local integration and livelihood opportunities, with a special focus on women, and urged the Government of Sri Lanka to provide IDPs with voluntary settlement choices.

Philippines

In September 2013, fighting between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Philippines Armed Forces displaced some 120,000 people from the city of Zamboanga, located on the southern island of Mindanao. Most IDPs were able to return in the following months; however, in September 2014, 38,000 people were still displaced in IDP camps and with host communities. In October, IDMC and the Philippine Commission on Human Rights (CHR) co-organized an advocacy workshop aimed at ensuring the achievement of



Displaced people at the Grandstand IDP camp, Zamboanga, Philippines (IDMC/F. Kok, June 2014).



Displaced boys in the Bulolo care centre, Morobe province. Many of the children are reported to have been traumatised by the ethnic clashes that led to their displacement in May 2010 and they have not been able to return to school. (IDMC/F. Kok, June 2014).

urable solutions for all IDPs in Zamboanga. This was followed by a three-day workshop on durable solutions in Zamboanga. The workshop brought together 40 representatives from local government agencies, non-government organisations, international agencies and members of displaced communities. It resulted in the development of 12 key recommendations (see [workshop report](#)) which informed the drafting of the durable solutions strategy for Zamboanga by the Humanitarian Country Team. The strategy provides a basis for continued international involvement beyond 2014.

Papua New Guinea

IDMC undertook new research in Papua New Guinea (PNG) which highlighted the relatively unknown situation of IDPs in the country and called for an improved state response. In December, IDMC published its first [country overview](#) on internal displacement in PNG, following a mission there in October. The report stated that at least 22,500 people are internally displaced in the country due to conflict and natural hazard-related disasters, and that the vast majority have been living in protracted displacement for between four to ten years. It cited lack of funding, capacity and political as obstacles in the search for durable solutions. Inadequate disaster monitoring and data collection

systems, the lack of an institutional IDP focal point and a policy and regulatory framework upholding the rights of IDPs were identified as some of the key gaps in the government response. A [blog](#), also published in December, featured the specific situation of 15,000 IDPs in the Manam area who were displaced from their island by a volcano in 2004.

Middle East and North Africa

Palestine

In April, IDMC and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights organised a panel to discuss the findings of their joint report *Under fire: Israel's enforcement of Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip*. The event built on the official launch of the report in London on 1 February 2014 and was attended by over 80 people, including diplomats from EU countries, Australia and Canada, representatives from Gaza's Ministry of Housing, and local NGOs/INGOs. Some key aspects of the discussion highlighted how implementation of the Access Restricted Areas created disproportionate protection concerns for Palestinians living and working on the affected land, while rendering the whole population more dependent on international aid through displacement and man-made "de-development". The international community was reminded

of the dire predicament of Gaza at a time when it has remained conspicuously absent in ongoing negotiations. In June, IDMC continued its advocacy efforts to increase international stakeholders' engagement on internal displacement in Palestine by presenting its ongoing research to the Civil Society Advocacy Working Group on Displacement (CSAWGD). IDMC highlighted the patterns of displacement created by the threat of revocation of residency rights and the discriminatory refusal of building permits in East Jerusalem, encouraging debate on how to raise awareness around these issues. In a context where humanitarian actors are facing increasing challenges in delivering assistance to affected populations, CSAWGD members have been instrumental in shaping discussions on internal displacement in Palestine and highlighting the plight of IDPs there.

Americas

In April, IDMC was invited to participate in an experts meeting in Guatemala to discuss the 'humanitarian implications of other forms of violence' in Central America and Mexico. Organised by the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum of the Social Science Research Council, the meeting drew experts from various countries to jointly analyse the issue and engage in direct dialogue with UN Agencies. IDMC's contribution focused on internal displacement caused by organised crime in the region, drawing on its leading work in this area. Following these discussions, IDMC participated in a meeting of humanitarian agencies organised by OCHA to map out the next steps for a humanitarian response in the region. In June, IDMC joined lead researchers from the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement, Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre, and Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) on a panel in Geneva to launch a book published by The Institute for the Study of International Migration, which included a chapter contributed by IDMC.

SPECIAL FOCUS

An innovative three-year collaborative project to improve the response to multiple displacement in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

In 2014, NRC, IDMC, Climate Interactive and International Alert, with financial support from the UK government, launched a three-year project which aims to reach a common understanding of vulnerability and resilience in the context of multiple displacement in eastern DRC, and inform humanitarian practice and programming to strengthen the resilience of people affected.

Background

Armed violence and instability have displaced millions of people in eastern DRC over the last two decades, forcing many to flee their homes and places of refuge more than once (OCHA, March 2015). Displacement reduces IDPs' resilience, as they lose material assets and livelihood opportunities such as education are interrupted. IDPs also suffer from psychological trauma and sometimes physical injury. Social cohesion splinters and tensions between communities increase. Standard humanitarian responses appear to be inadequate, while the constant existence of crisis and emergency can contribute to the breakdown of existing coping mechanisms. Preliminary research suggests that humanitarians' lack of understanding of vulnerabilities during a permanent crisis has led to a response which has failed to maintain, let alone strengthen, the resilience of people living in protracted and repeated displacement (IDMC interviews, July 2013). Data and analysis gaps mean that there is little insight in terms of how better to measure and build resilience.

What is special about our approach?

The project adopts an innovative approach implemented for the first time in the context of conflict-induced displacement. During the first year, the project focused on building a theory about the dynamics of resilience in the context of multiple displacement, based on the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) resilience framework and Michael Cernea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model. Information collected through extensive research is used among others to build a system dynamics model. In addition to our own research, this methodology incorporates knowledge and data from many different stakeholders and sources. It will help us build a better understanding of displacement dynamics, rather than of the static characteristics of a situation at a certain point. The analysis of variables relating to vulnerability over time will at a later stage lead to the development of a model of measurable indicators based on a common definition of resilience in the context of repeated displacement.

During the last two years of the project, the partners will apply their new understanding in the design and implementation of pilot projects. The projects will aim to strengthen the long-term resilience of people affected by displacement by addressing the dynamics identified during the modelling directly. Evidence and learning, from both the research and pilot projects, will be used to engage stakeholders in promoting a shift towards a response that supports the resilience strategies of targeted populations more effectively.



What has been done so far?

In the first year of the project, the consortium carried out extensive research in six territories in North and South Kivu provinces, in order to build a theory around how multiple displacement impacts the resilience of affected people. The results of a quantitative survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews, in addition to desk research, have provided information on areas such as income generation, social cohesion, access to land, housing and services, environmental degradation and security, giving the consortium an initial understanding of resilience in this context.

First versions of the system dynamics model was developed and revised throughout the year. In April 2015, IDMC published the first thematic paper exploring IDPs' decision-making faced with displacement in the Kivu provinces. The paper focused on decision drivers in terms of security, economic opportunities and social networks.

A series of bilateral meetings, two blog posts, a project paper and social media activities were deployed to engage internal and external stakeholders. Meetings were conducted to gain feedback from partners on our approach and angle to see if our outputs and findings could be useful and relevant for them in the future.

The project was highlighted as “worthy of note” in a report on the international response to internal displacement in DRC published by the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement.

What is coming next?

Further research activities will be carried out throughout years 2 and 3 to deepen the consortium's understanding and to fill gaps in our current comprehension of how resilience is affected by multiple displacement. Future written outputs from this research will include annual reports and further thematic papers. The second thematic paper will investigate the impact of mul-

multiple displacement on family dynamics and a family's ability to cope with shock. Further, additional model versions will be built and revised as part of the interactive theory-building process.

The second year will also mark the beginning of the pilot project design and implementation. Context analysis was carried out in three areas in Masisi and Fizi in order to select locations to host the pilot projects. The latter will run until 2017 and will inform and test our theory of resilience in multiple displacement settings in the DRC.

IDMC and its consortium partners will continue to engage external stakeholders and will increasingly do so as findings become more concrete. This will include IDMC's participation in the IASC Task Team on Preparedness and Resilience which IDMC joined on the project's behalf in April 2015.



A view of the Bondé displacement site, Masisi, DRC (IDMC/M. Kesmaecker-Wissing, June 2014).

Influencing response to IDP needs in emerging and evolving humanitarian situations

IDMC continued in 2014 to deliver oral statements and country overviews to contribute to discussions on humanitarian situations. In parallel, we increasingly shared information through blogs and other social media mediums for immediate release but also to reach a wider audience.

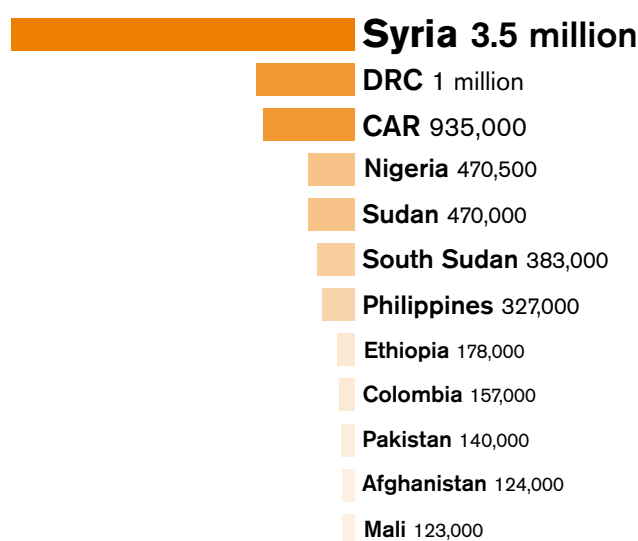
Syria

In March, IDMC participated in the #WithSyria and #LetUs Through campaigns marking the third anniversary of the Syrian conflict and reached unprecedented global coverage. Through social media, IDMC contributed to the dissemination of the campaign which highlighted the plight of the 6.5 million Syrian IDPs, the 250,000 Palestinian refugees living in secondary displacement, and the numerous Syrians prevented from fleeing besieged areas of the country to seek refuge elsewhere. Moreover, IDMC's blog, *With 1 family displaced every 60 seconds in Syria, there's no more time for diplomatic delay*, provided further reflections on the international response in Syria and successfully drew the attention of international audiences.

With one family displaced every 60 seconds in Syria, there's no more time for diplomatic delay

Speaking during the Arria presentation at the UN Security Council in May, IDMC Director Alfredo Zamudio advo-

The 12 countries with the highest new displacement



cated for a stronger and more holistic methodology to estimate the number of IDPs in Syria, taking into consideration secondary movements, returns and the multi-causality of displacement. Syria's internal displacement crisis has become the largest in the world, with at least 6.5 million people uprooted as of December 2013, representing an increase of 3.5 million IDPs in 2013 alone, or the equivalent of a staggering 9,500 people internally displaced per day. IDMC is working with humanitarian and development actors to determine the full range of human rights violations triggering displacement in Syria.

Palestine

IDMC and the Gaza-based Palestinian Centre for Human Rights launched the report *Under Fire* in March. The report is the latest and most comprehensive

analysis of Israel's enforcement of an Access-Restricted Area (ARA) in the Gaza Strip, including the ongoing displacement of farming communities in the ARA. It concludes that the ARA amounts to a "blockade within the blockade" for over 12 per cent of the Gaza population and contributes to the devastating humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip. Panel discussions were organised at the European Council on Foreign Relations and at the Frontline Club in London. Both events were attended by journalists, academics and policymakers and promoted renewed debate on internal displacement and the humanitarian situation in Gaza.

On 23 July, IDMC delivered an oral statement at the 21st Special Session of the Human Rights Council, addressing the critical displacement situation in the Gaza Strip resulting from the Israeli



IDMC spoke at the Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (video still from UNOG, July 2014).

military operation launched on 7 July. IDMC stressed that Israel's declaration of a no-go zone on 44 per cent of the Strip severely restricted Palestinians' freedom of movement. Combined with the military blockade of the Gaza Strip, this restriction effectively denied civilians the basic right to seek safety. Furthermore, IDMC reminded Council members of the pre-existing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip caused by the blockade which was causing widespread dependency on humanitarian aid and preventing reconstruction after previous military operations as well as the return of many IDPs. The lifting of the blockade became one of the main elements of the ceasefire agreement on 26 August 2014, although it has yet to be fully implemented.

Iraq

As the situation in Iraq deteriorated rapidly, with the Islamic State (IS) overrunning Mosul, Iraq's second largest city in June, an IDMC blog posted on 3 July 2014 underlined and explained the resulting massive displacement and tragic humanitarian consequences. The fall of Mosul displaced over 500,000 people within days against the backdrop of seven months of strife in the central Sunni governorates that had already displaced well over 700,000 people and allowed IS to consolidate its position there. The blog expressed concern over the fate of minorities in

what was arguably the most ethnically and religiously diverse region remaining in Iraq where the sectarian conflict continues to affect Christians and Yazidis but also Muslims who do not ascribe to IS dogma. As the conflict has spread through Iraq's disputed territories between Kurds and the central authorities, this sectarian dimension was amplified, placing IDPs at the heart of a bid to win over the demographic balance. The blog piece stated that IS-induced persecution and massive displacement of minorities, often already displaced multiple times, is forcing the Kurdish authorities and humanitarian agencies to step up their efforts to respond to the plight of IDPs whose numbers have now swollen to over 1.7 million during this crisis.

Nigeria

IDMC conducted a research mission in Abuja in September to look at displacement patterns and IDP needs in the northeast, progress in data collection activities, and planning by the Nigerian Independent National Electoral Commission to implement registration and polling activities in States affected by the displacement crisis during the next presidential and national elections in February 2015. IDMC continued to monitor the deteriorating humanitarian situation in northeast Nigeria caused by Boko Haram attacks and counter-insurgency operations and broadened

engagement with humanitarian stakeholders in the country as part of the *Improving Response to Displacement in Nigeria* project, supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The IDMC briefing note, *Fleeing Boko Haram's relentless terror*, released in June 2014 was re-published in the August/September N°22 edition of *Les Grands Dossiers de Diplomatie* which focuses on displacement. IDMC also contributed two other articles in the same edition.

Myanmar

In July, IDMC published a country overview on internal displacement in Myanmar, following a mission there in May. Up to 642,600 IDPs are estimated to live in the country. Natural disaster-induced hazards often hit large parts of the country, areas already affected by violence and related displacement. In 2013, floods newly displaced tens of thousands people. The report highlights limitations of IDPs' freedom of movement and humanitarian access in Rakhine and Kachin/Northern Shan, as well as threats to their physical security and their limited access to basic services. Information on long-term IDPs in the southeast is becoming increasingly scarce, but some evidence suggests that their physical security and livelihoods have improved following the recent ceasefires between the government and non-State armed groups. In a blog also published in July, IDMC recommended steps to facilitate durable solutions for Myanmar's IDPs. The blog suggested among others that: 1) a process of reconciliation between Buddhists and Muslims should be initiated in Rakhine State; 2) the needs of all of the State's inhabitants be addressed; 3) measures to prevent further conflict and displacement should be taken by both parties to the conflict in Kachin and northern Shan; and 4) IDPs should be enabled to participate more in the ongoing ceasefire and peace negotiations covering the southeast as well as in Kachin/Northern Shan.

Training and capacity building in 2014

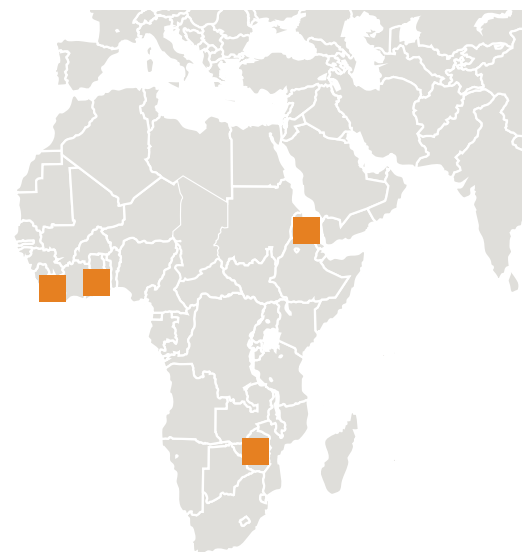
Kampala Convention workshops

Location: Monrovia, Liberia
Dates: 30 June – 1-2 July 2014
Participants: 25 representatives of government ministries, legislative bodies, and civil society organisations
Partners: Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission / LRRRC)

Location: Accra, Ghana
Dates: 12-14 August 2014
Participants: 35 representatives of government ministries, national parliaments, UN agencies, and national NGOs of 7 AU Member States
Partners: African Union Commission (AUC) – Humanitarian programme

Location: Harare, Zimbabwe
Dates: 18-20 November 2014
Participants: 25 representatives of government ministries, humanitarian agencies, civil society organisations, and displaced communities
Partners: NRC Zimbabwe

Location: African Union Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Dates: 8-10 December 2014
Participants: 35 representatives of AU Member States, international agencies and NGOs
Partners: The AU Commission's political affairs department and NRC's AU liaison office



"I will be in a much better position to inform other relevant stakeholders and to advocate for the domestication of the Kampala Convention"

Durable solutions workshops

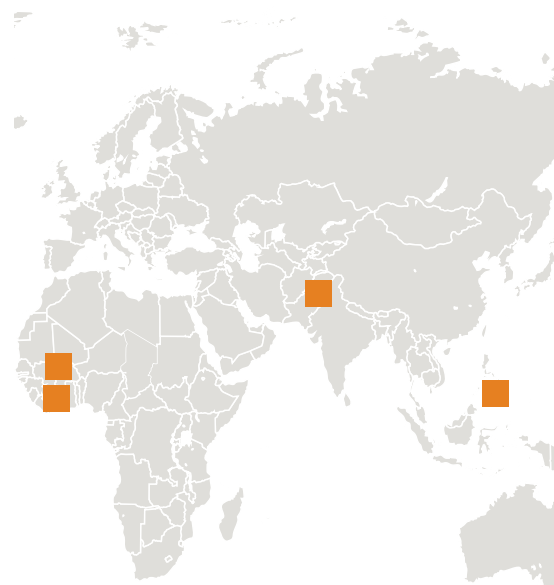
Location: Islamabad, Pakistan
Dates: 24-26 January 2014
Participants: 31 officials of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Disaster Management Agency (FDMA), the FATA political administration, and the Provincial Disaster Management Agency (PDMA)
Partners: NRC Pakistan and FDMA

Location: Islamabad, Pakistan
Date: 27 January 2014
Participants: 30 NRC staff members
Partner: NRC Pakistan

Location: Bamako, Mali
Dates: 26-27 February 2014
Participants: 28 representatives of national authorities, national NGOs, international NGOs and members of the UN system in Bamako
Partner: NRC Mali

Location: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Dates: 2-3 July 2014
Participants: 44 representatives of government ministries, national and international NGOs, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNDP and IDP and returnee communities
Partners: NRC Côte d'Ivoire, Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), Procap, the Early Recovery Cluster, UNHCR, UNDP and UNOCHA

Location: Zamboanga, Philippines
Dates: 1-3 October 2015
Participants: 40 representatives of local institutions, national humanitarian agencies, national and international NGOs, and the IDP community
Partners: UNHCR and Philippines Human Rights Commission



International Refugee Law courses

Location: San Remo, Italy
Dates: 10 April and 8 May 2014
Participants: 90 representatives of government institutions worldwide
Partners: UNHCR, International Institute of Humanitarian Law

Housing, Land & Property (HLP) workshops

Location: Bamako, Mali
Dates: 24-26 February 2014
Participants: 24 representatives of NRC, national authorities, and national or international organisations operating in various displacement-affected areas
Partner: NRC Mali

Location: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
Dates: 28-30 April 2014
Participants: 25 representatives from the UN, national NGOs supporting women and indigenous people's land rights, and provincial coordinators of the HLP protection cluster group
Partners: UNHCR, International Institute of Humanitarian Law, UNHABITAT

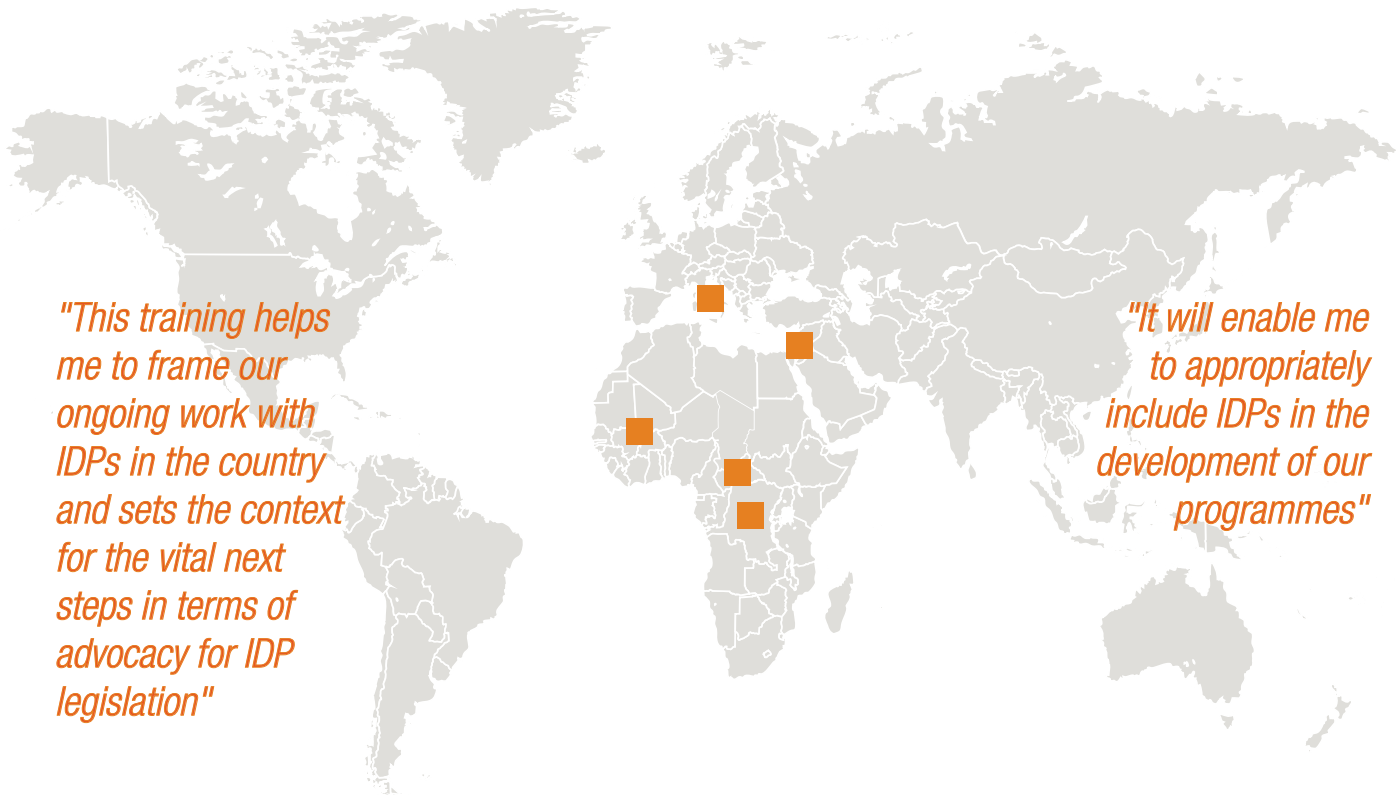
Location: San Remo, Italy
Dates: 26-27 November 2014
Participants: civil servants from 14 countries affected by displacement
Partners: Special Rapporteur on IDPs, UNHCR and Brookings

Location: Bangui, Central African Republic
Dates: 3-5 December 2014
Participants: 35 advisors and civil servants from ministries involved in HLP, justice and humanitarian issues
Partners: Protection cluster and UNHCR

Location: Bamako, Mali
Dates: 24-26 February 2014
Participants: 24 participants from NRC, national authorities, and national or international organisations operating in various displacement-affected areas
Partner: NRC Mali

Protection coordination workshop

Location: Gaza City & Ramallah (West Bank)
Dates: Gaza – 23-26 March 2014/
Ramallah – 31 March - 3 April 2014
Participants: Gaza – 24 members of the protection cluster, representing national and international NGOs and UN agencies/Ramallah – 23 members of the protection cluster, representing Palestine Red Crescent Society, national and international NGOs and UN agencies.
Partner: UNHCR



SPECIAL FOCUS

A review of the legal framework on IDP protection in Zimbabwe

IDMC, in collaboration with national and international stakeholders, produced a report, “A review of the Legal Framework in Zimbabwe relating to the protection of IDPs” in December 2014 to highlight existing protection gaps that may derive from a normative framework not compliant with supranational standards. In Zimbabwe, there are a number of causes of displacement, including natural hazards and development initiatives. IDPs’ conditions and needs vary widely ranging from emergency humanitarian assistance to longer-term development initiatives aimed at creating conditions conducive to durable solutions. Although the current legal framework does not provide for any formal recognition of internal displacement, the Government of Zimbabwe has acknowledged that it exists in the country. Zimbabwe became one of the first countries in Africa to demonstrate commitment to a

I will make use of what I have learned in this workshop, especially for what concerns the application of the Kampala Convention in our national context

legally enforceable IDP framework by signing the Convention on Protection and Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons (the “Kampala Convention”), endorsed by the African Union in October 2009. The Kampala Convention is a milestone in IDP law, as the first legally binding treaty seeking to create an enforceable IDP framework for Africa. Zimbabwe ratified the convention in July 2013 but has not yet passed implementing legislation, as required by ratifying States. The IDMC report reviews the laws most relevant to internal dis-

placement and evaluates them against international, regional and sub-regional standards governing the protection of IDPs. It provides the government and other actors working on IDP issues with a mapping of existing gaps within the legal framework and makes recommendations accordingly. Additionally, NRC and IDMC held a joint workshop in December 2014 in Harare to present the preliminary findings of the report to 25 participants from government ministries, humanitarian agencies, civil society organisations and community members, and to support the process of domesticating and implementing the Kampala Convention. Participants helped to validate the study’s recommendations, and their contributions informed its final revision before publication. IDMC and the contributors hope that all those engaged with IDP issues in Zimbabwe will find this report a useful tool as the nation embarks on the important task of addressing internal displacement in a comprehensive manner.



Communications

In 2014, IDMC improved its digital presence by launching its new website. The launch followed an intense twelve months of market research and restructuring the site architecture, with the aim of updating IDMC's online presence in step with modern technologies to create an improved user experience while positioning IDMC's data, research and analysis in more accessible and visually appealing ways.

Why the change in the website stats?

As part of the new website launch, we also changed our monitoring tools to Google analytics. For this reason, and for ongoing consistency, in this report we will be reporting our website statistics based on the period March – December 2014 when we began using the new monitoring system.

Previously, IDMC was using server analytics, which would also record a significant amount of hits and visits from web crawlers and bots (i.e. not real people). Further to this, the old website had a high proportion of broken links, and a high click through rate in order

to access content. These figures were therefore artificially high and did not represent our audience accurately. So while the current analytics seem reduced, they in fact are more representative of our true audience engagement.

For the aforementioned reasons we have not compared our 2014 data with 2013 data, but will follow that format moving forward into 2016.

We significantly increased the number of published products in 2014, in particular by introducing more briefing papers and discussion papers which included shorter analysis on specific issues relating to internal displacement or on emerging/ongoing crises. In this period, we produced 20 country overviews, three technical papers, nine briefing and discussion papers, and 12 thematic reports including our Global Overview and Global Estimates reports. Ten of our published products were translated into various languages, including French, Spanish and Azeri. IDMC research reports were downloaded almost 140,000 times, and almost 5,000 printed copies were distributed at launch events throughout the year.

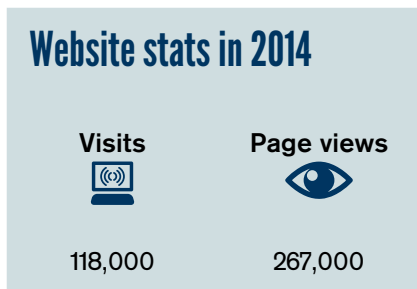
Further to this, the IDMC blog continued to draw more diverse audiences to IDMC research and analysis, and provided a platform through which IDMC researchers and analysts explored new and emerging issues relating to internal displacement at the global, regional and national level. Almost 40 IDMC blogs were posted throughout the year generating traffic of just under 13,000 page views, the equivalent of five per cent of total site traffic.

In terms of partnerships, the IDMC communications department joined up with Crisis Action in March to raise awareness of the plight of Syrians on the third anniversary of the conflict, as part of their #WithSyria campaign. IDMC revealed that one family was becoming displaced every 60 seconds via the blog platform, and this campaign became one of the most successful of the year, helping to draw attention to the massive scale of displacement in Syria, and ensure greater awareness of the plight of IDPs. Similarly, IDMC launched a purely digital campaign on the Mali crisis in February where we explored the use of video for the first time. The video – *Mali's Southern Cities: a Humanitarian blind spot?* – included in-



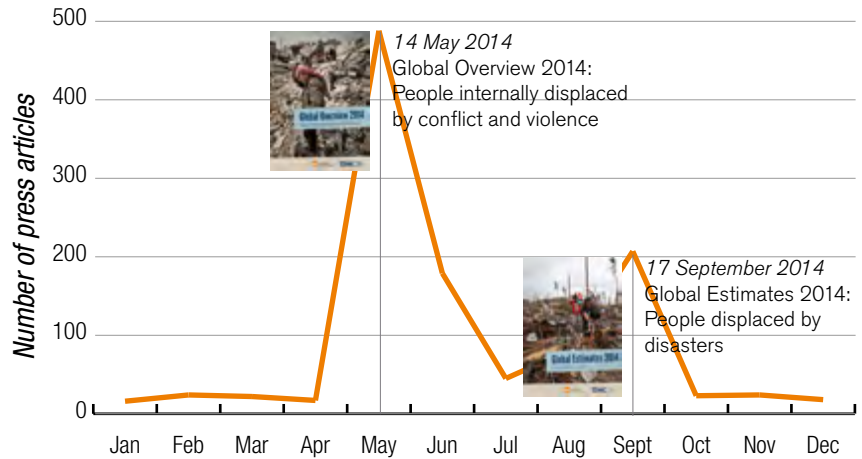
interviews with IDPs in Mali and expert analysis by IDMC's West Africa analyst. It reached over 1200 people on social media and the key messages were picked up by ten online international news sites, with an audience reach of over 413,000 people.

Our social media strategy continues to go from strength to strength, and we continue to engage via these platforms with influential decision-makers such as the US Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power, as well as high visibility media outlets including Mashable and BuzzFeed. During the period, our Facebook likes increased 83% from the previous year, and our twitter account enjoyed an increase of almost 180%. This year we also significantly increased our engagement on LinkedIn, with a subscriber increase of 441% compared to 2013.

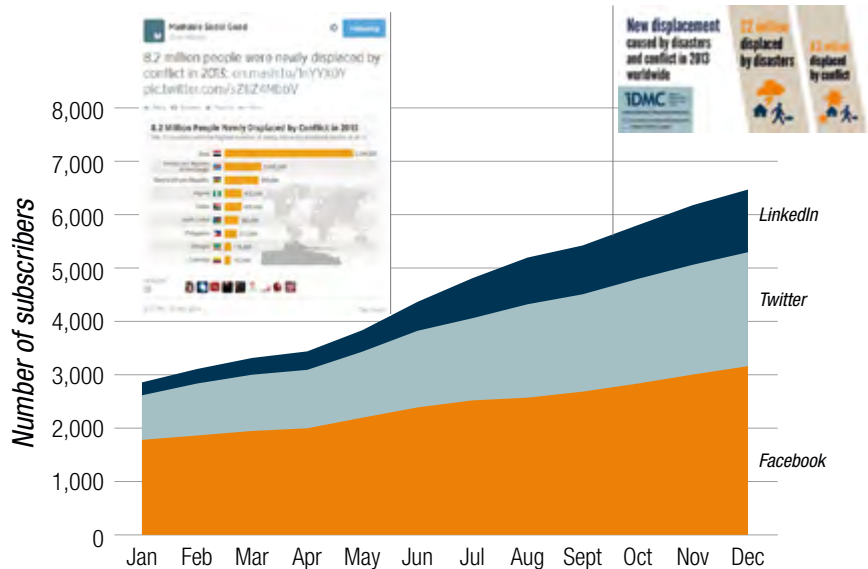


IDMC also boosted its strategic media engagement in 2014 during which we conducted four press campaigns, with press material translated into five UN languages. We also engaged in national level media work in Afghanistan, partnering with our NRC colleagues and with the UNHCR public information office in that country to raise awareness on its newly adopted IDP law. In support of this process, IDMC created a media guide to the new IDP policy which was translated into Dari and Pashtu. Our press work resulted in almost 1200 online and print articles worldwide, a 68% increase from 2013, with an audience reach of over 55 million people through media outlets that included the New York Times, Le Monde and National Geographic, as well as numerous interviews with TV and radio broadcasters such as Al Jazeera (English), ARD and BBC.

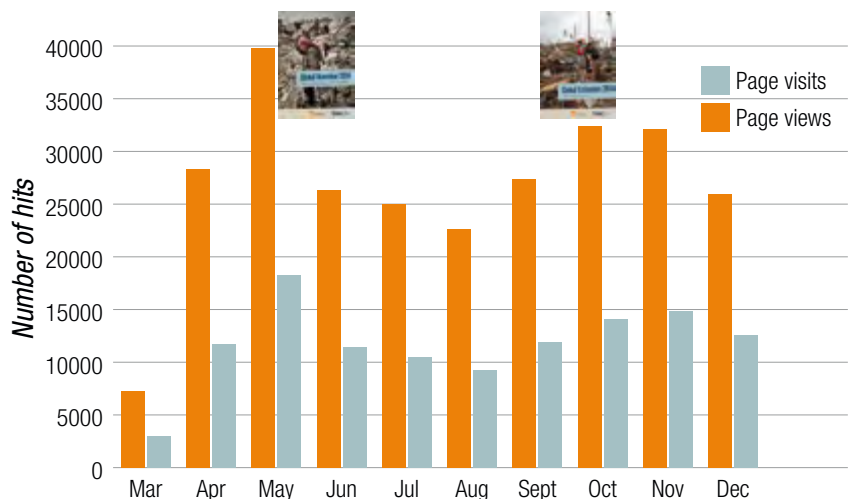
Hit trends on IDMC's 2014 media campaigns



Increase in social media followers



Website statistics for March – December 2014



Governance and Finance

IDMC was created in 1998 at the request of the Inter Agency Standing Committee on humanitarian assistance and is now considered as the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement. It plays a unique role as a global monitor and evidence-based advocate to influence policy and action by governments, UN agencies, donors, international organisations and NGOs.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent non-governmental humanitarian agency. The organisation is financially independent and develops its own strategy and objectives.

Human resources

IDMC's team comprises an average of 35 staff members of 18 different nationalities. As many roles require highly specific expertise and experience and post-graduate education, we recruit our staff members worldwide. This diverse team of highly competent professionals is at the core of IDMC's value and expertise.

The Management Group

In 2014, IDMC's management group consisted of the director and the heads of the Asia & Americas, MEECA, communications, and finance and administration departments.

IDMC's director is responsible for providing strategic leadership and overall management.

The heads of regional departments manage a team of country analysts and assistant country analysts. They lead and coordinate our regional monitoring and advocacy work.

The head of policy and research manages a team of advisors and trainers, and is responsible for our methodological, thematic, training and protection work.

The head of communications manages a team of officers covering publishing, web development, IT and media. This department head is also the IDMC media spokesperson responsible for external messaging.

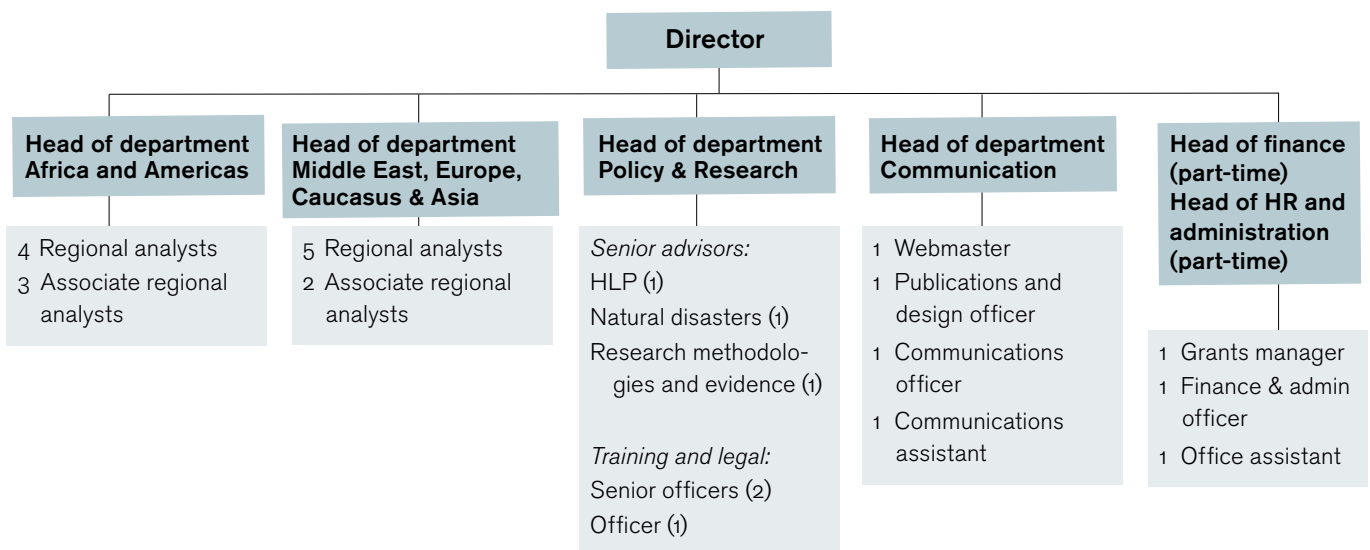
The head of finance and administration is also in charge also of human resources, a function shared between IDMC and NRC Geneva.

Internal rules and regulations

All IDMC staff and consultants, including interns and junior fellows, respect our staff rules and regulations, in line with Swiss Cantonal and Federal regulations, NRC's gender policy and code of conduct, and general good practice. NRC and IDMC have also developed specific requirements for staff who work with children. NRC's code of conduct includes ground rules to guard against corruption, discrimination, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. Staff safety and security guidelines while on duty travel are updated annually, and measures are in place to ensure timely security briefings.

Monitoring and reporting on results

IDMC prioritises its areas of work based on specific strategies, either



geographic or issue-specific. Progress against agreed upon activities and outcome indicators is reviewed and reported on quarterly in Quarterly Updates which are published online at www.internal-displacement.org/donors.

IDMC's annual Activity Report presents outputs and results of the previous year against the plan outlined in that year's Appeal. In 2014, IDMC began to monitor its results against a balanced scorecard.

IDMC undertook two evaluations in 2014, one on IDMC relevance and the other on our disaster work. We also monitor our website and media references to IDMC.

A financial overview is prepared on a monthly basis and an annual audited financial statement is presented annually.

Donor visibility and reporting

IDMC acknowledges donors and their financial contributions in its annual publications and on its website. In order to preserve IDMC's reputation as an independent reporter, specific donors are however not mentioned in country or policy specific reports or briefings or in training workshops and material.

Donors are kept updated on IDMC's plans and activities through a quarterly activity and outcome updates, available online and the annual Activity Report which includes the audited financial statement. In addition to bilateral dis-

cussions, IDMC hosts a discussion with all its donors at least once a year on challenges and opportunities that affect its strategy and action plan.

Thanks to our donors and partners

IDMC's work would not be possible without the generous contributions of its funding partners. We would like to thank them for their continuous support in 2014, and we extend particular gratitude to the following contributors:

Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs, EuropeAid, Liechtenstein's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden's International Development Cooperation Agency, Switzerland's Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UK's Department for International Development, the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Financial report and audit statement

NRC is a non-profit humanitarian foundation. IDMC accounts are consolidated by NRC's head office in Oslo and submitted to the Norwegian financial regulator. The foundation is tax-exempt. The financial statement adheres to the Provisional Norwegian Accounting Standard on Good Accounting Prin-

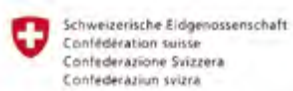
ciples for Idealistic Organisations of November 2008. The main purpose of the standard is to ensure that profit and loss accounts are classified by activity rather than by type.

IDMC complies with currently applicable laws and regulations, including direct and indirect tax regulations, currency regulations, Swiss cantonal and federal labour regulations and price and competition laws. Neither regulatory agencies nor lenders have identified non-compliance with, or deficiencies in financial or tax reporting practices that may be material for the financial report.

Our short-term assets and liabilities include items due for payment within a year from the balance sheet date and items linked to the duration of projects. Fixed assets are recorded as expenses. There is no expenditure for fixed assets higher than USD 3,000 per item.

Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are converted based on the exchange rate on the day of the balance. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included as financial items in the expenditure report. Contributions are recorded based on the exchange rate on the day of receipt and expenses are reported at the average rate of the contributions received.

IDMC is responsible for implementing and operating accounting and internal control systems developed to prevent and detect fraud and errors.



IDMC's expenditure in 2014 and 2013

Expenditure by department	2014 (in USD)	2013 (in USD)
Africa and the Americas		
Staff costs	774,925	664,286
Field missions and advocacy events	34,016	63,752
Local research	107,725	106,560
Total:	916,666	834,598
Middle East, Europe, Caucasus and Asia		
Staff costs	806,016	802,112
Field missions and advocacy events	21,883	58,061
Local research	33,037	13,821
Total:	860,936	873,994
Policy and research		
Staff costs	811,516	814,396
Housing, land and property missions, research, events and workshops	91,537	19,769
Age, gender and diversity activities	17,342	13,311
Workshops in support of the Kampala convention	68,331	109,144
IDP protection workshops and thematic workshops	24,741	16,040
Disaster Induced Displacement, missions, events, research and methodology	180,784	386,763
Total:	1,194,251	1359,423
Communications		
Staff costs	528,107	590,219
Travel costs/events	7,217	1,678
IT and web management costs	119,969	114,171
Communication costs (telephone, internet) (3)	0	30,402
Corporate publications (Appeal, Activity Report and Quarterly Updates)	14,753	11,855
Annual Global Overview production and launch	36,889	25,205
Country and thematic publication costs	69,088	55,489
Total:	776,023	829,019
Finance and administration		
Staff costs	855,977	478,620
Travel and external relations costs	15,525	28,292
Organisational and HR management costs	49,612	39,301
Office rent and utilities	243,331	228,031
Office equipment and supplies	11,037	22,976
Audit and legal assistance	0	3,878
NRC administration fee (on framework agreements through NRC Oslo)	123,454	103,944
Exchange rates/other financial income/expenses	61,519	50,892
Total:	1,360,455	955,934
Total expenditure	5,108,331	4,852,968

Notes

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate: CHF/USD 0.9378 in 2013; CHF/USD 0.9894 in 2014
3. Communication cost was booked under 'office rent and utilities' in 2014


 Alfredo Zamudio
 Director of IDMC
 Geneva, 16 March 2015

Contributions to IDMC in 2013 and 2012

	2014 (in original currency)	2014 (in USD)	2013 (in USD)	% in 2014
Donors' contributions				
USA's USAID (a)	USD 791,858	791,858	953,980	0.16
Norwegian MFA	NOK 5,000,000	812,465	932,137	0.16
Australia's DFAT (b)	AUD 700,000	586,635	627,407	0.11
EuropeAid/UNHCR (c)	USD 557,193	557,193	615,580	0.11
ECHO/UNHCR	USD 116,019.79	116,020		0.02
UK's DFID (d)	GBP 717,404; USD 41,700.58	1,122,720	528,218	0.22
Sweden Sida	SEK 3,000,000	423,698	394,544	0.08
Swiss FDFA (e)	CHF 210,000	239,251	292,999	0.05
Miscellaneous private donors (f)	USD 95,404	95,404	202,317	0.02
Dutch MFA			125,000	0.00
Liechtenstein MFA (g)	CHF 150,000	164,486	159,955	0.03
World Bank			20,832	0.00
NRC own funds	USD 198,622	198,622		0.04
Total contributions		5,108,352	4,852,969	1.00

Notes:

- Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donors' conditions.
- Contributions received during 2014 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31, 2014.

- USA's USAID:** USD 468,973.21 (2013-2014 grant); USD 322,884.79 (2014-2015 grant)
- Australia's DFAT:** AUD 700,000 received, AUD 50,000 carried over to 2015 for evaluation
- EuropeAid/UNHCR:** USD 1,270,691.62 received. USD 294,236.86 was distributed to NANSEN project. USD 233,260.50 was distributed to NRC. USD 184,441.78 carried over into 2015
- UK's DFID:** GBP 387,596 (2012-2013 grant); GBP 329,808 (2013-2014 grant); USD 41,700.58 earmarked grant for DRC project
- Swiss FDFA:** CHF 160,000 grant 2014; CHF 56,000 for Nigeria Response project
- Miscellaneous private donors:** From private donors linked to children: USD 95,404
- Liechtenstein MFA:** CHF 100,000 grant 2014; CHF 50,000 for HLP project



Alfredo Zamudio
Director of IDMC
Geneva, 16 March 2015

The Norwegian Refugee Council

Auditor's report on project accounts for The Norwegian Refugee Council

We have audited the project accounts concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project in Geneva. The project accounts comprise contributions and expenses for the period 1 January 2014 – 31 December 2014, and notes describing the basis for the statements. The project accounts have been prepared by management in accordance with notes to the project accounts.

Management's responsibility for the project accounts

Management is responsible for the preparation of the project accounts in accordance with those requirements of the financial reporting framework relevant to project accounts, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of project accounts free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is, based on our audit, to express an opinion on the project accounts and that the agreed terms concerning the use of funds have been met. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the project accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the project accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the project accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the project accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the project accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

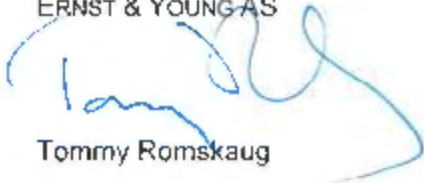
Opinion

In our opinion, the project accounts of The Norwegian Refugee Council's activities related to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre project in Geneva present fairly, in all material respects, the contributions and expenses for the period 1 January 2014- 31 December 2014.

Basis for limited distribution

We wish to emphasize that the project accounts have been prepared to give information to the Norwegian Refugee Council and its donors and are therefore not necessarily suitable for other purposes.

Oslo, 18 May 2015
ERNST & YOUNG AS



Tommy Romskaug

State Authorized Public Accountant (Norway)

About IDMC

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement. For the millions of people worldwide displaced within their own country, IDMC plays a unique role as a global monitor and evidence-based advocate to influence policy and action by governments, UN agencies, donors, international organisations and NGOs.

IDMC was established in 1998 at the request of the Interagency Standing Committee on humanitarian assistance. Since then, IDMC's unique global function has been recognised and reiterated in annual UN General Assembly resolutions.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

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