

ANNUAL REPORT

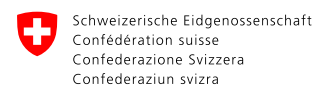
2018



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IDMC's work and achievements are made possible through the generous contributions received from our funding partners. We would like to thank them for their continued support in 2018. We extend our particular thanks to the following:

The U.S. Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the European Commission, the International Organization for Migration, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and Liechtenstein's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Cover photo: Kugar goes to the nearest river to look for water lilies to eat, before the river dries up. Displaced from the Nuer tribe of South Sudan, she now lives in an unfinished grass thatched house with her four children in Mayom region, Northern Liech State. Photo: NRC/Ingrid Prestetun, May 2018

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Last year was a significant year for IDMC. We celebrated our 20th birthday and 20 years since the adoption of the UN's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

The double anniversary provided an opportunity to reflect on the global situation. Protracted and cyclical conflict in places such as Syria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; a rise in intercommunal violence in Ethiopia; hampered returns in Iraq and elsewhere; climate change making disasters more frequent and severe; and the rising risks associated with increased urbanisation all contributed to driving huge levels of displacement in 2018.

We estimate that 41.3 million people were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence as of the end of 2018, nearly two-thirds more than the global number of refugees and the highest figure ever recorded. It is still a significant underestimate though, because the figure does not include people displaced by disasters. As in previous years, disasters were responsible for the majority of new displacements recorded between January and December. Tropical storms uprooted millions of people in highly exposed countries such as China, India and the Philippines.

The anniversary year was also an opportunity to take stock of progress. There have been some advances in terms of policy over the last 20 years, especially in Africa. The Great Lakes pact and the Kampala Convention, endorsed in 2006 and 2009 respectively, provided legal frameworks for regional security, including for internally displaced people. Elsewhere, disaster risk reduction was officially recognised as an issue requiring state-led but also global action with the adoption of the Sendai Framework in 2015. Several countries, such as the Philippines, have led the way in explicitly including displacement in their DRR planning. The Nansen Initiative, another state-led process, resulted in the endorsement by 109 governments of the Protection Agenda for people displaced across borders by disasters and climate change.

Today, internal displacement is recognised as an issue of global concern. There is also more global reporting on the scale of the phenomenon and the needs of those affected. Not enough has been done, however, to reduce their number. Collective international action has been lacking, and internal displacement was all but excluded from the two

UN global compacts on refugees and migration approved at the end of 2018. More involvement and engagement with national governments of affected countries in debates and decision-making processes is also urgently needed.

Based on this understanding, we stepped up our policy and political engagement in 2018 with a range of governments, UN agencies, civil society organisations and multi-lateral policy processes. IDMC held its first interdisciplinary conference, bringing together policy makers, humanitarian and development practitioners and researchers to explore ways of integrating internal displacement into national development and economic planning.

Increasing the scope of our global monitoring and reporting, we introduced new tools, including a state-of-the-art monitoring platform. IDMC now accesses a multitude of different sources that allow us to report more accurately on the global scale, severity and diversity of internal displacement. We also met the request voiced by many of our donors by convening a series of displacement data workshops to identify ongoing data gaps and build a roadmap for improved coverage.

In partnership with leading academic institutions and organisations, we expanded our research agenda into two new areas, urban displacement and that associated with slow-onset disasters and climate change. The 9th World Urban Forum held in Kuala Lumpur offered IDMC the ideal opportunity to launch our urban displacement research programme in the company of government ministers, city majors and municipal authorities. Our work was also featured and widely recognised at key global gatherings such as the Paris Peace Forum.

We are proud of how far we have come since our establishment two decades ago, and we take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their generous and loyal support over the years. We look forward to extending our collaboration into 2019 and beyond.



Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC

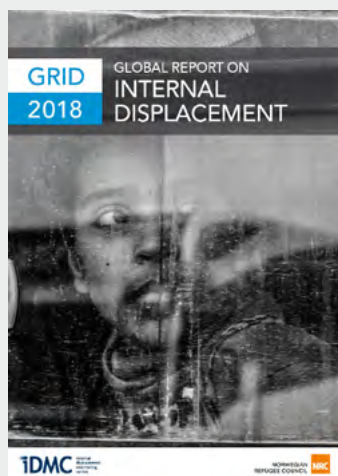
20TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Twenty years ago last year, states committed to preventing the forcible displacement of people within their own countries as a result of armed conflict, violence, disasters and human rights violations, and to providing protection and assistance to those who do become displaced. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were adopted and IDMC was established as part of the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Much progress has been made since then, but there is still plenty more work to do, and last year's double anniversary was packed with significant events and activities. Here are some of the highlights.

GLOBAL REPORT ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT 2018

Our [flagship report](#) took stock of efforts to address internal displacement in the 20 years since the Guiding Principles were adopted. It was launched at the UN Palais des Nations in Geneva in May with a keynote speech by the eminent Swiss humanitarian and internal displacement expert Walter Kälin, and a panel discussion with the permanent representatives of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Fiji and Iraq.



Findings revealed that conflict and disasters triggered 30.6 million new displacements in 2017. Conflict and violence were responsible for 11.8 million, the highest figure in a decade and almost double the 6.9 million recorded in 2016. Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Iraq accounted for more than half of the total. Disasters triggered 18.8 million new displacements, and as in previous years regions highly vulnerable and exposed to natural hazards were hardest hit. We also recorded data for displacement associated with drought for the first time, and found that 1.3 million people had been affected, mainly in the Horn of Africa.

The report concludes that programmes and policies to protect and assist internally displaced people (IDPs) have not been sufficient to cope with, and much less reduce, either the growing number of new displacements or the cumulative number of IDPs over time. Failure to address long-term displacement has the potential to undermine the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress on other international agreements. This calls for renewed action, led by affected countries, to address the phenomenon as a national priority in both humanitarian and development terms.

INAUGURAL IDMC CONFERENCE ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

To mark the 20th anniversary of IDMC and the Guiding Principles, we convened an interdisciplinary conference in October which brought together researchers on human mobility, economics and sustainable development; human-



IDMC's director gives the opening speech at our first Internal Displacement Conference. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, October 2018



IDMC's Director and Head of Data and Analysis talk with Ahunna Eziakonwa, a member of IDMC's Advisory Group, also UNDP's Regional Director for Africa, at the Paris Peace Forum. Photo: IDMC/Hacen Mohammedi, November 2018

itarian and development practitioners and policy makers. It focused on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how they relate to internal displacement at the national level, and explored ways to integrate efforts to address the phenomenon into national development and economic planning.

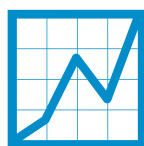
More than 100 participants from government, civil society, academia and intergovernmental organisations came together to discuss the latest research in their fields, which made for a substantive and enriching exchange. This was the first edition of what will now become an annual event.

PARIS PEACE FORUM

The inaugural Paris Peace Forum was hosted by the French president, Emmanuel Macron, in November to commemorate 100 years since the end of the First World War. It was attended by more than 60 heads of state and government. The annual event aims to convene as many as 20,000 representatives across politics, economics, academia, the media and civil society to advance governance projects in the fields of peace and security, the environment, development, new technologies and inclusive economy.

IDMC was one of a select number of organisations worldwide invited to showcase their work in providing innovative solutions to global issues. We presented our [disaster displacement risk model](#), which enables policy makers and practitioners to anticipate population movements associated with natural hazards, with the aim of building the resilience of local communities and preventing their flight.

Our presentation took place in the Space for Solutions, where our director discussed internal displacement and introduced our work to the economist Jeffrey Sachs, the president of Senegal, Macky Sall, the senior Qatari official charged with delivering the 2022 FIFA World Cup, Hassan Al Thawadi, and other prominent figures and global governance stakeholders.



ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE

ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF IDPs WORLDWIDE

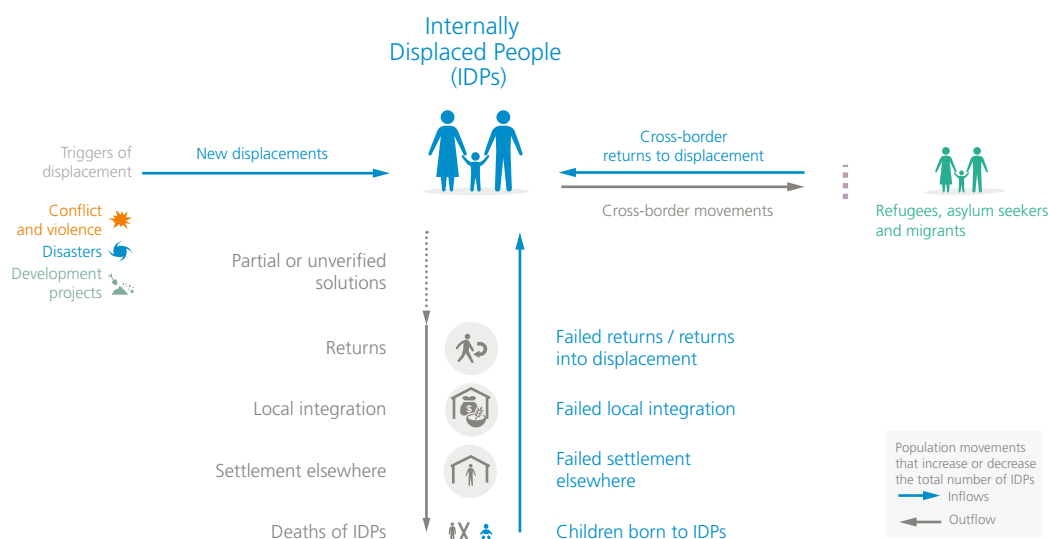
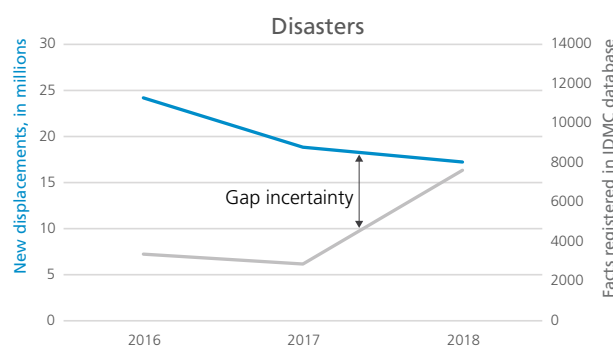
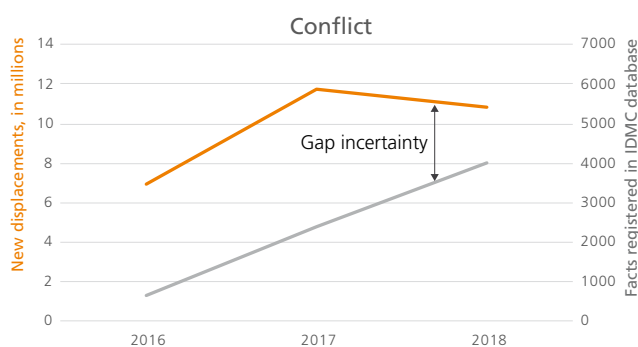
Monitoring internal displacement triggered around the world by conflict, violence, disasters, climate change impacts and developments projects is the foundation of IDMC's work. Our team of monitoring experts works with governments, partners on the ground and the media to obtain and validate data on the scale, scope and patterns of the phenomenon.

Over the course of last year, we collected, reviewed and verified data on displacement associated with conflict and violence in 55 countries, and with 1,612 disaster events. By incorporating innovative methods to improve our global

figures, we significantly increased the amount of data we managed in 2018. This has led to increased validity and confidence in our global figures (see figure below).

DISPLACEMENT DATA MODEL

Our data model provides an overview of what we monitor and the metrics we produce. To paint a comprehensive global picture of internal displacement, we monitor various triggers and report on the situation from onset to resolution. We collect data on all of the factors and processes that increase or reduce the number of IDPs, which we refer to as inflows and outflows, as well as onward and repeated movements.



IMPROVING THE ACCURACY OF OUR FIGURES

We introduced event-based monitoring to estimate the number of new displacements triggered by conflict in 2017, and in the 2018 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) we demonstrated the importance of doing so with the example of South Sudan. By monitoring by event, we arrived at a figure of 857,000 new conflict displacements in the country, compared with the 189,000 we would have reported using our previous methodology of inferring data from static snapshots, or stock figures, at certain points in time.

Using an events-based approach allows us to monitor and compare the number of new displacements reported at the local level, which helps us to ensure that we report the most accurate figures. Improvements in our detection of events and the availability of data in 2018 meant we were able to apply this approach to conflict displacement in many other countries, including the Central African Republic (CAR), Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Libya and Somalia. We will continue to develop this methodology and apply it more broadly in the future, and to build the capacity of our data collection partners to monitor flows.

IMPROVING OUR REPORTING

All of IDMC's data is freely available on our open online platform, the [global internal displacement database \(GIDD\)](#), which we continued to enhance during the year. We improved the way users interact with our data by allowing them to create customised graphs and analyses to fit their precise needs, and developed "how to" videos to guide them through the process. We also ran a series of workshops for our partners to ensure that they maximise their understanding and use of our data, and launched a state-of-the-art displacement monitoring platform (see page 16).

Our Internal Displacement Updates (IDUs) are snapshots of verified situations across the globe, and one of the most exciting new features of our website, which was relaunched in May, is the interactive map on the homepage where we publish them. We refresh the map twice a day, giving near-real time information on the location, scale and context of displacement events.

Our online [country profiles](#), meanwhile, offer an overview of the latest figures and contextual analysis of the patterns, drivers and impacts of displacement. We launched new pages for Cameroon, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia and Sudan in 2018.

INDONESIA

COUNTRY INFORMATION

853,000 New displacements (1 January - 31 December 2018)	4,500 New displacements (1 January - 31 December 2018)	16,000 Total number of IDPs (as of 31 December 2018)	1,500 Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified (1 January - 31 December 2018)
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OVERVIEW

The Indonesian archipelago is highly prone to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides. High exposure to natural hazards, coupled with rapid urbanisation and low coping capacity, leaves populations vulnerable to disasters and leads to large numbers of new displacements every year. Violence and conflict in the Papua region also continue to displace people and tens of thousands of IDPs live in protracted displacement as a result of insurgencies between 1998 and 2004 and religious conflict between 2007 and 2014.

LATEST NEW DISPLACEMENTS

53,076 displacements, 14 July - 17 July

More than 53,000 people were displaced in North Maluku between 14-17 July due to a magnitude 7.2 earthquake. Based on the preliminary assessment of the impact, South Halmahera Regency has been declared a status of emergency response for seven days, from 15 to 21 July.

[National Agency for Disaster Management \(BNPB\) - 17 July 2019](#)



IDMC's Sylvain Ponserre presents our work at the Internal Displacement Conference, along with other primary data collection partners. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, October 2018

MID-YEAR FIGURES

To provide a more regular but still reliable data source for our partners, we publish mid-year figures in September. The [2018 mid-year report](#) revealed 5.2 million new internal displacements associated with conflict and violence between January and June, based on the analysis of data from the 10 worst-affected countries. Ethiopia surpassed both Syria and DRC, as ethnic clashes and border disputes triggered nearly 1.4 million new displacements. An important [blog post](#) discussed the country's under-reported crisis, and our field visit to better understand it, in more detail.

There were also 3.3 million displacements associated with disasters recorded in the first half of 2018. East Africa accounted for five of the 10 most significant disaster events, the result of flooding in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, and drought in Somalia. Monsoon flooding in India, however, caused the most displacement, affecting more than 370,000 people. Unprecedented flooding continued past our mid-year reporting period into July and August, when government reports indicated that more than 1.4 million people had been displaced to relief camps in Kerala alone.

INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER

We formalised our commitment to provide estimates of the number of IDPs disaggregated by age and gender whenever possible by signing the Inclusive Data Charter in October. The aim is to exchange information, best practices and data with other participating institutions, both government and non-governmental, and to build the case for stronger, more inclusive and disaggregated data at the global level.

Internally displaced Ethiopians take refuge from heavy rains in a manufacturing centre in Yirga Cheffe woreda, Gandio Zone. Photo: UNHCR/Steve Hedges, August 2018

MID-YEAR FIGURES

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN 2018

12 SEPTEMBER 2018

SUMMARY:
NEW DISPLACEMENTS BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2018

There were about 5.2 million new internal displacements associated with conflict and violence in the first half of 2018, based on the analysis of data from the 10 worst-affected countries. There were also about 3.3 million associated with disasters in 110 countries and territories. Sub-Saharan Africa was disproportionately affected by displacement associated with conflict and violence, accounting for six of the 10 countries with the highest figures.

Countries in the Horn of Africa bore the brunt of displacement more broadly. On top of more than 1.7 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence in Ethiopia and Somalia, significant numbers of people fled devastating floods and drought in both countries.

Four situations are examined in more detail in the spotlights below: Ethiopia, where new conflict in the south of the country triggered more new displacements than in any other country; Yemen, where significant displacement continues as the country's conflict enters its third year; the Horn of Africa, where extreme flooding after an extended period of drought caused hundreds of thousands of new displacements in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya; and the impact of tropical cyclone Gita, which caused displacement and major damages in New Zealand, as well as the small island states of American Samoa, Samoa and Tonga. These countries were not among the 10 worst affected by displacement associated with disasters, but they highlight its significant relative impact on small island states.

IDMC International
Displacement
Monitoring
Centre

www.internal-displacement.org



RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

IDMC complements its core data collection and monitoring function by conducting in-depth qualitative and quantitative research on internal displacement issues, in partnership with leading academic institutions and organisations. This research is important to improve our understanding of displacement drivers, patterns and trends, and their impact on IDPs, host communities and societies as a whole, and their implications for national governments.

URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

With a population of 2.5 million people, Mogadishu has become Africa's most crowded city and the second most densely populated in the world. Much of the recent population growth in Somalia's capital is the result of the arrival of IDPs who have fled to the city as drought, competition for resources and poor living conditions fuel fighting in rural areas. Mogadishu is currently home to about 600,000 displaced people, most of whom live in informal settlements without enough food, medical care, clean water or sanitation. Its urban systems and resources are overstretched, and the city is unable to cope with the demands of its fast-growing population, leaving already vulnerable people at risk of onward displacement.

The situation in Mogadishu opens a window on the global issue of urban displacement. Towns and cities have increasingly become destinations for IDPs in the 21st Century. Driven from their homes by conflict, disasters and development projects, millions of people are shaping urban landscapes as they move to, between and within cities ill-prepared to receive them. Unplanned and unsustainable urbanisation increase the risk of further displacement by heightening people's exposure and vulnerability to urban conflict and natural hazards. From unsustainable returns in Mosul to unresolved disaster recovery in Mexico City, displacement crises are increasingly playing out in urban areas.

There is, however, relatively little information about the global scale and impacts of the phenomenon, and in recognition of that fact we launched a [new research programme](#) at the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur in February. We published two case studies exploring the dynamics of urban displacement, one on the Nigerian city of [Maiduguri](#) in February and another on [Mogadishu](#) in November.

We also conducted field work in neighbourhoods of Mexico City affected by the September 2017 earthquake, and published a [blog](#) on the role of civil society in the recovery effort and the impacts of urban displacement more broadly. This ongoing research programme is intended to contribute to broader discussions on the nature of displacement in cities, increase knowledge and inform urban planning and policy making.

INTERNAL TO CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT

The lives of many displaced people are fraught with long and complex journeys. From their initial internal flight to escape conflict or disasters, they may move across borders and seek asylum as refugees, only to return - whether forcibly or voluntarily - to situations just as marginalised if not more so than when they first fled.

The story of Akram, an IDP from the Iraqi town of Zummar, is a case in point. He and his family were internally displaced twice after the arrival of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2014. They crossed the border into Syria in 2015 and spent two years in a refugee camp. Akram was eager to return to Iraq after ISIL's defeat to regain access to his land and livelihood, but Kurdish forces prevented him from doing so. He and his family currently live in a camp for IDPs in Hamam Al Alil, about 100 kilometres from their home town, waiting for an opportunity to return.

Akram's story is chronicled in [our case study](#) on Iraqis' efforts to resolve their displacement, based on more than 300 interviews in Iraq, Jordan and Sweden, and published in November. The research cannot claim to be fully representative, but it offers valuable insight into people's experiences along the entire displacement continuum, covering IDPs, refugees, returning IDPs and returning refugees.

It also makes clear that many, if not most, refugees start their journeys as IDPs. This was the case for more than half of the refugees and returning refugees we surveyed, many of whom had been internally displaced a number of times before leaving the country. Our research also found that many refugees who had gone back to their country returned to a life of internal displacement, as illustrated by Akram's story.

The Iraq case study forms part of our [Invisible Majority research series](#), which examines the relationship between internal and cross-border displacement. It is intended to improve understanding of how many IDPs cross borders and why, and the circumstances under which they return to their countries. By filling the knowledge gap on the relationship between internal displacement and the movements of refugees and migrants, we aim to contribute to more effective policies, inclusive programmes and IDPs' achievement of durable solutions.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck the Gorkha district of Nepal in April 2015, killing nearly 9,000 people, injuring more than 16,000 and destroying hundreds of thousands of homes across the country. The quake also had a devastating impact on the economy, with immediate costs put at around half of the country's GDP of \$20 billion. The ensuing internal displacement, involving an estimated 3.7 million people, had further consequences for Nepal's economy, which until recently had not been quantified.

We developed a new methodology in 2018 to estimate lost production as a result of internal displacement. When [applied to the case of the Nepal earthquake](#), it yielded a figure of \$406 million as a result of IDPs not being able to carry out their usual economic activities. Not only can this new methodology be applied retrospectively, it can also be used to predict losses under different scenarios. This has the potential to help governments and humanitarian and development stakeholders to address internal displacement more effectively and limit its negative impacts on the lives of those affected.



"Return is enabled by improved security but motivated by difficult conditions in host communities" - IDMC's Chloe Sydney on Iraqi returnees during the launch of our report on Iraq. Konrad Rahal from NRC Iraq and Sam Grundy from IOM also contributed to the panel discussion. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, November 2018

Understanding the immediate and future economic losses associated with internal displacement is a key focus of our research, and we launched a [new programme](#) in 2018 to measure its effects on the economic potential of IDPs, host communities and societies as a whole. We conducted an extensive review of existing literature on impacts in terms of health, livelihoods, education, housing and infrastructure, security, the environment and social life. We analysed nearly 1,000 publications and published a [summary of the main findings](#) in October.

We also conducted a [statistical analysis](#) of the correlation between internal displacement and socioeconomic development indicators, which led to the development of original methodologies to quantify associated costs and financial losses.

DISPLACEMENT IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Ethiopia experienced record levels of internal displacement in 2017. After two years of severe drought and several poor rainy seasons, communities were struggling to keep their livestock alive and earn a living. Hundreds of thousands of people were driven from their homes in search of water, food and livelihoods. Increased armed activity in the Oromia and Somali regions forced many more to flee. When long-awaited rains finally arrived in April 2018, they brought not relief but more hardship in the form of unprecedented flooding. Many IDPs were displaced for a second time, schools and hospitals were damaged, and several evacuation centres reported a lack of sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of cholera.

Ethiopia and other countries in the Horn of Africa are projected to be among the worst affected by the effects of climate change. Severe drought followed by heavy flooding is expected to become the norm, and local communities become more vulnerable with each new disaster. As their coping strategies gradually erode, the likelihood of their being displaced increases.

We are seeking to help national and local governments and humanitarian and development organisations be better prepared for such trends, and better equipped to strengthen local communities' resilience. To this end, we are studying the risk of displacement associated with drought and flooding in the Horn of Africa and other regions, and we provide open access to our [global disaster displacement risk model](#).

We also launched a [research programme](#) in December to explore the scale, patterns, drivers and impacts of internal displacement associated with slow-onset disasters and environmental change, with the aim of informing policies and

practices for managing and reducing displacement risk. The programme is linked to our capacity building efforts, which included a workshop on drought displacement in Ethiopia to coincide with its launch. We convened the event jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM): it was attended by UN agencies, funds and programmes, the Ethiopian government, donors and other stakeholders.

CRIME AND DISPLACEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The countries of the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA) have been plagued by criminal violence associated with drug trafficking and gang activity in recent years. Many families have been forced to flee, casting hundreds of thousands of people into a potentially endless cycle of displacement and danger. We estimated that there were at least 432,000 IDPs in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras at the end of 2017, many of them driven from and within cities suffering the some of the highest homicide rates in the world and levels of violence comparable with a war zone.

The caravans of asylum seekers from NTCA that have made their way en masse to the US have helped to raise awareness of the widespread insecurity in the region and the many ways in which criminal violence forces people to abandon their homes in search of safety. The evidence, however, is largely anecdotal. There is no harmonised collection of data on the number of IDPs or their location, vulnerabilities and needs. A clear and shared understanding of what causes forced migration within and beyond NTCA is urgently needed as the basis for tackling its causes and tailoring a response to the needs of those affected.

As part of our [research programme on crime and displacement](#), we have been working with local researchers and partners to develop a common conceptual framework of internal displacement associated with criminal violence in NTCA. We published case studies on [El Salvador](#) and [Guatemala](#) in September which sought to reframe the phenomenon in the two countries.

There is a popular misconception that people from NTCA make their way to the US in eager pursuit of "the American dream", but our research suggests they make substantial efforts to mitigate factors such as violence in an effort to remain in their home communities. It is vital that national and regional efforts to address population movements within and from NTCA be couched in the framework of forced displacement rather than miscategorising people as "merely" economic migrants who choose whether to stay or leave.

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR DATA COLLECTION

With more than 20 years of experience monitoring internal displacement worldwide, IDMC has consolidated its role as the world's most trusted source of data and analysis on the phenomenon. In addition to providing robust figures and evidence, part of the role mandated to us by the international community entails providing technical and advisory support to displacement data collectors—including governments, UN agencies and civil society organisations—to improve the way they collect and report their information.

Our donors requested in 2018 that we use our convening role to bring displacement data collection agencies together in a common forum to improve coordination and understanding of the global displacement data ecosystem, and provide a stocktake of each agency's roles and responsibilities. We responded by organising a series of workshops with our partners to enhance monitoring at the country and global level.

DISPLACEMENT DATA WORKSHOPS

We convened our first displacement data workshop in June at the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague. The two-day event brought together donors and implementing partners that produce, analyse or rely on displacement data to inform their own work. Delivered under Chatham House rules, the workshop provided an important opportunity to

discuss the group's shared priorities, persistent data gaps and the best ways to address them. During the workshop, we committed to reconvening the partners to achieve a set of collective objectives.

Our second workshop was convened with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and IOM in June with support from the German Federal Foreign Office. The event, which took place in Berlin, focused entirely on best practices for collecting and analysing disaster displacement data, and we helped the participants to develop an initial overview of key gaps and ways to overcome them.

We also organised further workshops in Ethiopia and Nigeria in December in collaboration with IOM. The first was held in Addis Ababa, during which we introduced our unique monitoring methodology to capture displacement associated with drought. We then held two consecutive workshops in Abuja and Maiduguri, where we discussed the importance of monitoring IDPs' movements along the entire displacement continuum.

We encouraged data collection agencies to align their datasets and improve the way we monitor, including when IDPs cross borders and eventually return to their home countries, to ensure their protection needs are met at every step of their displacement. Both workshops were well attended and received by government agencies and UN partners, and we were asked to provide ongoing technical support.



IDMC participated at the Data Roundtable event in The Hague, Netherlands. June 2018

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

IDMC stepped up its policy engagement in 2018 with a range of states, UN agencies, civil society organisations and in multilateral policy processes, with the aim of fostering national responsibility and encouraging states to make internal displacement both a humanitarian and development priority.

DISPLACEMENT DIALOGUES

We recognise the importance of engaging in dialogue with states affected by internal displacement, and respect their leading role in shaping discourse on the phenomenon. In partnership with IOM, we have begun holding “displacement dialogues”, which offer a platform for frank and constructive exchanges between states affected by internal displacement, and enable them to identify common challenges and concerns and share potential solutions. The dialogues are by invitation only and are held under Chatham House rules, which encourage open discussions and facilitate information sharing.

Three displacement dialogues held in March, June and October brought Geneva-based ambassadors together to discuss issues such as development and long-term

approaches to addressing displacement, the implications of the link between internal and cross-border movements, and the need for international coordination, financing and technical assistance.

Sixteen states representing a broad regional balance participated in the dialogues, including: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, and Ukraine.

ENGAGEMENT WITH COUNTRIES

We continued our bilateral engagement with UN member states affected by internal displacement and other stakeholders interested in the issue in 2018. Our goal in doing so is to ensure that measures to address internal displacement are included in national development, economic and humanitarian response plans. We engaged Geneva-based ambassadors and permanent missions in Geneva and New York, sharing our evidence and tools, flagging upcoming findings and discussing effective approaches.

We held bilateral meetings with diplomatic representatives of Nigeria and Ethiopia in country, and with the ambassadors of Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Mexico and Niger. We also met regularly with the missions of Australia, the EU, France, Germany, Ireland, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Qatar, Switzerland, the UK and the US in Geneva.

Iraqi ambassador Mouayed Saleh participates at the launch of IDMC's cross-border report on Iraq: "Nowhere to return to: Iraqis' search for durable solutions continues". Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, November 2018





Director Alexandra Bilak speaks at IOM's 109th Council on the importance of internal displacement data for a good humanitarian response. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, September 2018

PROVIDING EVIDENCE AND EXPERTISE TO POLICY AGENDAS AND FORUMS

As the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide, we are often cited in, or asked to contribute to global policy agendas. Our data and analyses have informed the development and implementation of key global agendas on sustainable development, humanitarian reform, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

We contributed data, evidence and expertise in 2018 to the UN secretary general's report to the Organization of American States' general assembly on natural disasters, the UN secretary general's update on the state of humanitarian affairs, Words into Action under the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the COP24 Loss and Damage Mechanism under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). We also provided input to strategic and thematic consultations, including the global compacts on migration and refugees, the UNHCR High

Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges, the GP20 Plan of Action on internal displacement and the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) guidelines, among many others.

We also participated in multilateral events and forums relevant to internal displacement, to which we contributed expertise and messaging. These included the first International Forum on Migration Statistics, the launch of the GP20 Plan of Action, the Paris Peace Forum, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)'s Humanitarian Affairs Segment, IOM's 109th Session of the Council, the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the launch of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Global Humanitarian Overview. There is a full list of the forums and events we attended or organised in 2018 on page 24.

This increased engagement across governments, the UN system, national and international organisations and academia has heightened the visibility of internal displacement as a global issue and raised our international profile, as evidenced by the growing number of events, research and other initiatives on the phenomenon, and requests for our contributions and expertise.

INNOVATION

Many IDPs remain unaccounted for or “invisible” to the international community, but technology has the potential to overcome this and ensure that “no one is left behind”. We exploit the full potential of new technologies to paint a more comprehensive and three-dimensional picture of internal displacement and reveal how situations evolve over time.

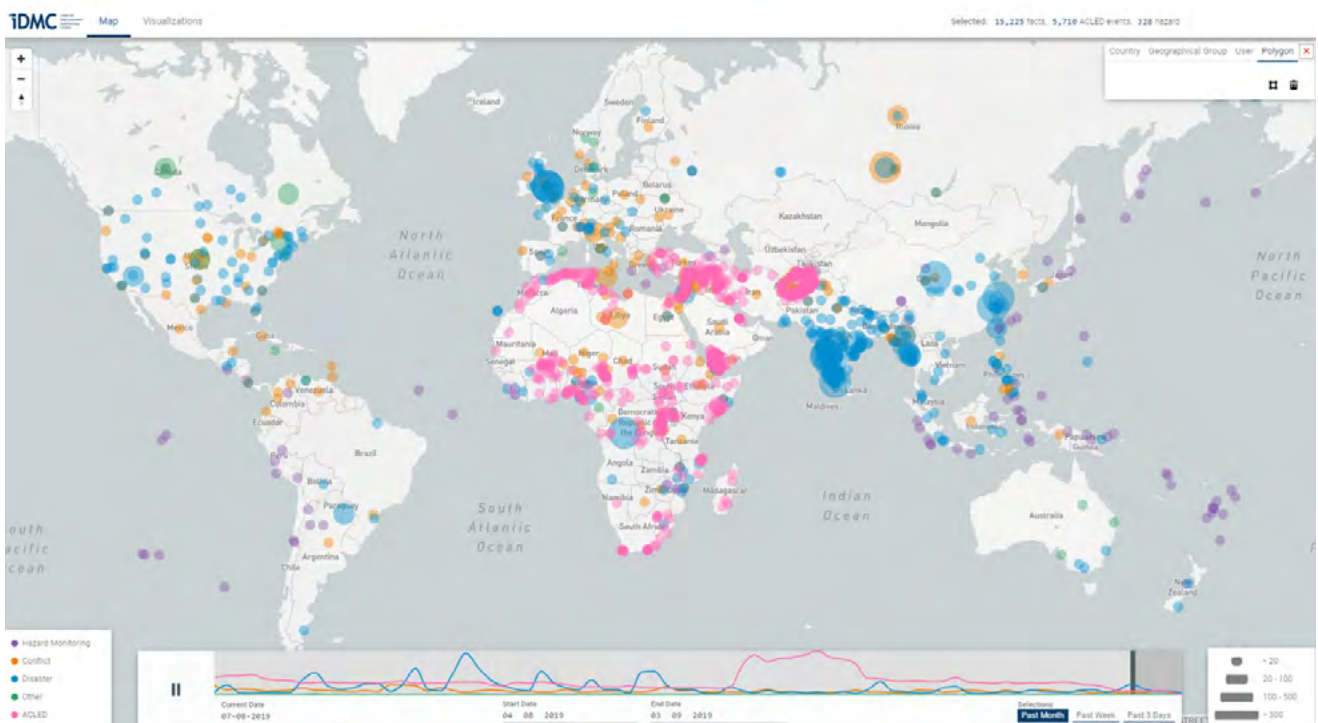
We launched a new interactive monitoring platform in 2018 with current information and updates about new and ongoing internal displacement crises. It displays information about reported incidents of hazards, conflict and displacement overlaid on a map of the world, allowing users to visualise events in near-real time. By zooming into a specific region, users are also able to review all of the data we have collected on specific displacement events, including the exact location and number of people displaced, the cause of their displacement and the information source. The map is updated as our monitoring experts enter new information into our database, giving users a live snapshot of credible, verified news and information on internal displacement events around the world.

The monitoring platform also displays the results of IDETECT, the innovative natural language processing and supervised

machine-learning tool we developed in 2017. IDETECT scans thousands of reports a day and extracts information on displacement situations. It has proven a valuable tool to identify more small-scale displacement events around the world and increase the number of sources for our analysis.

We also continued to improve our disaster displacement risk model, the first of its kind, which we introduced in 2017 and which uses information about recorded and forecasted hazards to model the risk of future displacement. In partnership with renowned scientists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, we developed an improved flood displacement risk model which showed much higher levels of displacement risk than previously estimated. The model also allowed us to present flood displacement risk specific to urban as compared to rural areas for the first time, feeding back in to our work on urban displacement.

We have also begun to use anonymised, aggregated data from social media to help analyse the spatial and temporal dimensions of displacement associated with disasters. We formed a partnership with Facebook in 2018 which helps us to track where people move during disasters, and the average duration of their displacement.



DONORS

IDMC's work and achievements would not be possible without the generous contributions of our funding partners. We would like to thank them for their continued support in 2018, and extend particular gratitude to the following donors.

| Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance



The Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance has provided vital funding for our core programmes, enabling us to continue to provide high-quality data, research and expertise on internal displacement to governments, policy makers and humanitarian and development organisations. Thanks to OFDA's support, we also launched a new project in 2018 to build tools that monitor progress in addressing and preventing the phenomenon at the national and global level.

| Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency



The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency doubled its commitment to IDMC's core work in 2018. Its support has helped us to develop innovative tools and technologies to estimate future displacement risk, monitor displacement in near-real time and fill data and monitoring gaps. This includes our disaster displacement risk model, which helps to inform lifesaving early warning systems and pre-emptive evacuations.

| German Federal Foreign Office



Our new partnership with the German Federal Foreign Office has allowed us to improve understanding of the relationship between internal and cross-border displacement through new case

studies in Afghanistan, Nigeria and South Sudan. It has also allowed us to expand our research and methodologies to improve the monitoring of displacement associated with drought in Ethiopia, Niger and Somalia.

| Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Long-standing core support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs enables us to continue to advance our mission to inform policy and operational decisions intended to reduce the risk of future displacement and improve the lives of IDPs worldwide. This includes production of the GRID, our flagship publication, which is widely used by policy makers, governments, UN agencies, international NGOs, journalists and academics.

| Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade



The Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade's contribution to our core activities allowed us to make important progress in moving the issue of internal displacement up the global agenda in 2018. We presented our evidence and disseminated our work at more than 60 key policy forums and events, ensuring that our global data continues to be widely recognised as the primary reference on internal displacement.

| International Organization for Migration



We work in partnership with IOM to establish a better understanding of internal displacement trends and how they connect to wider migratory patterns and longer-term development challenges.



Natalie Eisenbarth from USAID/OFDA speaks at IDMC's launch of its research analysing the economic impacts of internal displacement. Photo: IDMC/George Binder, April 2018

| The US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration



The US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration's support has enabled us to undertake a two-year project to analyse internal displacement associated with criminal and gang violence in NTCA and improve monitoring methods.

| Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs



The Liechtenstein Office of Foreign Affairs' support helped us to further our commitment to policy outreach, research, data analysis and monitoring activities. It enabled us to hold our inaugural internal displacement conference in 2018, which explored ways of integrating efforts to address the phenomenon into national development and economic planning.

| Switzerland Federal Department of Foreign Affairs



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

The Switzerland Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has invested in our new research programme to measure the economic impacts of internal displacement on displaced people, host communities and societies as a whole. This has enabled us to conduct qualitative research and quantitative data analysis for three case studies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

| European Union



As part of a larger consortium studying migration governance and asylum crises, we receive funding from the EU's Horizon 2020 programme to analyse the cross-border movements of displaced people. We conducted two case studies in the Lake Chad Basin and the Horn of Africa in 2018, with the aim of better understanding how many IDPs cross borders, the factors behind their decisions to do so and the circumstances under which they return to their countries of origin.



COMMUNICATIONS

Our communications department supports our core monitoring and research functions, working to raise the profile of internal displacement issues worldwide via our publications, networks and channels.

WEBSITE

We launched a new version of our website with improved features and a refreshed look alongside the GRID in May. The country profiles and research areas were redesigned and updated with new information and tools, and we also made the mobile version of the website quicker and easier to navigate.

- | Average monthly website views: 43,435
- | Most visited pages: homepage, GRID 2018 landing page, database, country profiles
- | GRID downloads: 3,796

Building on the success of the [#IDETECT Challenge](#) in 2017, we launched a new challenge with Unite Ideas, the UN innovation platform early in 2018. The Displacement Digital Art Challenge (#DDART Challenge) encouraged designers, developers and students to create a digital storytelling platform or augmented reality project to illustrate the challenges IDPs face. The winning entry was [Displacement Downtown](#), a data visualisation project that uses geolocation to put the user in IDPs' shoes. Its creator was invited to spend a one-month residency with IDMC to develop the project and learn more about our work. It was launched at our anniversary conference in October and is available on our website.



MEDIA COVERAGE

GRID 2018 was covered by more than 470 media outlets worldwide over a two-week period. Those reporting on it included Agence France-Presse (AFP), the BBC World Service, CNN, Dagens Nyheter, Deutsche Welle, The Economist, Euronews, France24, Gulf News, Huffington Post, Le Monde, News Deeply, Reuters, Radio France International (RFI) and TRT World.

IDMC's director, Alexandra Bilak, authored an op-ed for Reuters on how reliable data is essential to breaking the cycle of protracted conflict displacement. She also gave interviews to Voice of America, Quartz and Devex on our mid-year figures in September.

LAUNCH EVENTS

We organised a number of events during the year to disseminate new research to partners, peers, governments, donors and the international community. Among the highlights, we launched our thematic series on the economic impacts of internal displacement in Geneva. The event brought together more than 50 representatives from organisations working on displacement, development and humanitarian issues.

We also hosted a workshop in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to present the initial findings of our two-year project on displacement in NTCA. The participants took stock of the progress and challenges of the first year of the project, and positioned it for an impactful second year.

The Iraqi ambassador to the UN in Geneva gave the keynote speech at the launch of new research that formed part of our Invisible Majority thematic series. Featuring people's journeys from Iraq via Jordan to Sweden, it examines the drivers of internal displacement and IDPs' onward movements both within and across borders.



Walter Kälin gives an opening speech at the GRID launch in Geneva. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, May 2018

SOCIAL MEDIA

Our online community continues to grow with new followers each month. We had 9,465 on Twitter at the end of 2018, an increase of 28 per cent on the previous year. Influential followers from the humanitarian and media sectors include UNHCR, IOM and Reuters. GRID 2018, our mid-year figures and our internal displacement conference were all highly successful in terms of impressions and engagement rates.

We also had 12,733 followers on Facebook and 3,967 on LinkedIn by the end of the year.

IDMC BLOG

IDMC experts and guest bloggers published 27 posts during the year, discussing a range of issues from urban planning in Abuja to the migrant caravans in Central America.



Our researchers examine the conditions of inhabited buildings one year after the 19-S earthquake in Mexico City. Photo: IDMC/Vicente Anzellini, September 2018



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDMC 2018 WITH 2017 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Donors' contributions	2018 (in USD)	2017 (in USD)	% of 2018 funding
IOM/EU (ECHO) (a)	261,343	146,099	6%
IOM contribution to GRID		25,000	0%
IOM/UK (DFID) (b)	90,338		2%
US/USAID (OFDA and PRM) (c)	2,096,309	1,789,371	50%
Norway MFA	582,036	692,472	14%
Australia DFAT (d)	471,497	424,236	11%
Germany MFA		80,746	0%
Germany FFO	230,681		5%
Switzerland FDFA	17,434		0%
Sweden Sida	320,536	339,238	8%
Liechtenstein MFA	100,556	102,726	2%
Charities Aid Foundation (CAF)		28,939	0%
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)		57,000	0%
Other income (e)	62,573	4,276	1%
Total contributions	USD 4,233,302	USD 3,690,104	100%

Notes to 2018 IDMC contributions

- Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued
- Contributions received during 2018 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt; contributions not received are recorded at the exchange of 31 December 2018.
 - IOM/ECHO** contract amounted to EUR 352,800 from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2018. The first instalment of EUR 141,120 (USD 173,857) was received in 2018. The final installment of EUR 70,560 (USD 87,485) will be paid on approval of the final report.
 - The first installment was received amount to GBP 120,000 (USD 152,426). IDMC spent USD 90,338 in 2018, therefore the remaining balance of USD 62,088 was transferred to 2019
 - USD 1,702,171.48 was recognised as income in 2018 from OFDA: OFDA Economic Impact - USD 273,059.72; OFDA Progress Monitoring - USD 88,281.37; OFDA core - USD 1,340,830.30. USD 394,137.61 was recognised as income from PRM: USD 379,984.73 for crime-induced internal displacement in the NTCA Y-1 and USD 14,152.88 for the same project Y-2
 - USD 151,288.95 was spent from 2017-2018 grant. USD 320,207.98 was recognised as income for 2018-2019 grant; the remaining balance of USD 54,237.77 was carried over for 2019 activities
 - Other income comes from social security payments for maternity and sick leave coverage

Alexandra Bilak, Director of
IDMC
Geneva, 17 April 2019

IDMC'S EXPENDITURE 2018 WITH 2017 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Expenditure by department	2018 (in USD)	2017 (in USD)
Data and Analysis		
Staff costs	1,029,026	963,189
Field missions, advocacy events and research	295,509	271,603
Total	1,324,535	1,234,791
Policy and research		
Staff costs	872,168	648,585
Field missions, advocacy events and research	446,417	161,984
Total	1,318,585	810,569
Communicatlons		
Staff costs	452,164	533,335
Publications, website, media	111,017	58,626
Total	563,181	591,961
Management / Finance and administration		
Staff costs	653,461	626,643
Management cost	162,995	109,440
Office running cost	210,544	316,700
Total	1,027,001	1,052,782
Total expenditure	4,233,302	3,690,104

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. The project financial report is presented in line with NRC's accounting policies for projects.



Alexandra Bilak, Director of IDMC
Geneva, 17 April 2019

ANNEX

IDMC'S PUBLICATIONS AND BLOGS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018

Thematic series

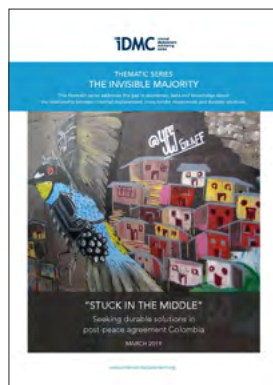
The ripple effect: the economic impacts of internal displacement

1. The ripple effect: the economic impacts of internal displacement. Research agenda and call for partners, June
2. Assessing the economic impacts of internal displacement: a conceptual framework, June
3. Lost production due to internal displacement: The 2015 earthquake in Nepal, June
4. Multidimensional impacts of internal displacement, October
5. Internal displacement and development: a statistical analysis, October
6. The hidden costs of disaster: displacement and its crippling effects, Bina Desai and Sylvain Ponserre, October
7. What drives internal displacement? A machine learning approach, students at the ReDi School of Digital Integration, December



The invisible majority: internal to cross-border displacement

8. Complex Journeys, Chloe Sydney, May
9. Between a rock and a hard place, Chloe Sydney, June
10. Returning to El Salvador: signs of an internal displacement crisis, September
11. Nowhere to return to: Iraqis' search for durable solutions continues, September



12. Migrant caravans: the tip of the iceberg, Andrés Lizcano Rodriguez, November

UnSettlement: urban displacement in the 21st Century

13. UnSettlement: urban displacement in the 21st century, research agenda and call for partners, February
14. City of challenge and opportunity: Nigeria case study, February
15. Civil society engagement in urban displacement: lessons from Mexico City a year after the 19-S earthquake, Vicente Anzellini and Lucia Avila, September
16. For cities, specify the neighbourhood, Chloe Sydney, October
17. World Cities Day: addressing internal displacement is key to achieving urban sustainability, Vicente Anzellini, October
18. City of flight: new and secondary displacements in Mogadishu, Somalia, November
19. "It's a time bomb" - protracted displacement and urban planning in Abuja, Bina Desai, December.



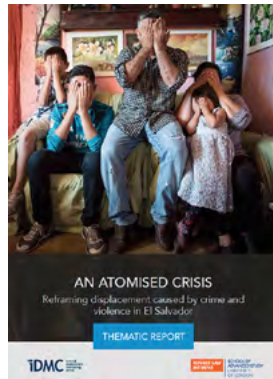
No matter of choice: displacement in a changing climate.

20. No matter of choice: displacement in a changing climate, research agenda and call for partners, December
21. We may not even know how much we don't know, Bina Desai, December



I Additional publications on NTCA

22. Guatemala: structural violence driving displacement and disrupting indigenous communities, especially women, April
23. Cause or consequence? Reframing violence and displacement in Guatemala, IDMC and the Policy Research Institute, September
24. An atomised crisis: reframing displacement caused by crime and violence in El Salvador, IDMC and the University of London, September
25. Deported to displacement in Central America, Noah Bullock, September



I Additional publications and blogs

26. 2018: Turning the tide on internal displacement, Alexandra Bilak, January
27. Escaping war: where to next? The challenges of IDP protection in Afghanistan, IDMC, NRC and Samuel Hall, January
28. While the migration agenda moves forward, IDPs keep getting side-tracked, Christelle Cazabat, January
29. Internal displacement is not a footnote, Elizabeth Rushing and Chloe Sydney, February
30. Seven years of sadness in Syria, Ivana Hajzmanova, March
31. 2018: The time to reframe policy and practice on internal displacement, Alexandra Bilak, April
32. Searching for solutions: lessons for Syria, IDMC and NRC, April
33. Drought-stricken communities hit by destructive floods in the Horn of Africa, Ivana Hajzmanova, May
34. Can human development turn the tide on internal displacement? Christelle Cazabat, June
35. IDP data and language bias: From problem to solution
36. Why aren't we talking about the biggest internal displacement crisis of 2018? Ivana Hajzmanova, September
37. Data and insight: monitoring internal displacement to progress towards sustainable development, Alexandra Bilak, October
38. 20 years on: achievements in policy development, data collection, research and analysis of internal displacement, Alexandra Bilak, December
39. Donors are ready to innovate, what about humanitarians? Leonardo Milano, December

EVENTS ORGANISED AND ATTENDED, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018

January

40. International Forum on Migration Statistics, Paris
41. EGRIS meeting, Paris
42. Inter-agency meetings for the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Geneva
43. International workshop on disaster resilient infrastructure, Delhi
44. PreView Data workshop, Berlin
45. Applied Machine Learning Conference, Lausanne, Switzerland
46. IDMC workshops on internal displacement data in Brussels and Washington DC

February

47. Social Science FOO camp, Menlo Park, California
48. EU/ECHO project partners workshop, The Hague
49. Lunchtime presentation at the World Bank, Washington DC
50. Ninth session of the World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur
51. Conference on responses to displacement in the Middle East, London

March

52. Conference on migration, climate and food security, Geneva
53. Panel debate: Protecting people on the move: IDPs in the context of the refugee and migrant crisis, Geneva
54. 167th period of sessions of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Bogotá
55. Global Centre for Disaster Statistics partners meeting, Bangkok
56. Meeting of the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement, Bonn
57. Data for Development festival, Bristol

April

58. IDMC research launch and expert discussion on the hidden costs of internal displacement, Geneva
59. Humanitarian Liaison Working Group chaired by the EU, Geneva
60. Disaster displacement data workshop, Berlin

May

61. Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D) conference, Lusaka
62. 48th session of the UNFCCC subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice, Bonn
63. Platform on Disaster Displacement and IOM stakeholder consultation meeting for UNFCCC, Bonn
64. Understanding Risk Conference (UR2018), Mexico City
65. GRID 2018 launch, Geneva
66. Georgetown symposium on internal displacement, Washington DC
67. European Commission consultations on forced displacement, Brussels
68. Global solutions group for stability, peace and security lecture, Washington DC
69. Fourth thematic session and consultations for the Global Compact on Refugees, Geneva
70. Planetary Health annual meeting, Edinburgh

June

71. Workshop on the monitoring and reporting of the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Johannesburg
72. World Food Programme Innovation and Google bootcamp, Munich
73. EU workshop on the global conflict risk index, Brussels
74. Tech4Dev 2018 international conference, Lausanne
75. UNHCR NGO consultations, Geneva
76. ECOSOC humanitarian segment high-level event: Reducing displacement risk and resolving complex displacement crises, New York
77. Sixth regional platform for disaster risk reduction in the Americas, Cartagena
78. International research and policy workshop on migration and development, Bonn
79. Internal displacement data roundtable, The Hague
80. Landac conference on the nexus between land acquisition, displacement and migration, Utrecht

July

81. UN high-level political forum on sustainable development event, New York
82. Refugee Law Initiative workshop on internal displacement, London
83. Asia ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction, Ulaanbaatar

August

84. International Network on Displacement and Resettlement 2018 conference, Oaxaca
85. Free and Open Source Software for Geospatial conference and Humanitarian OpenStreetMap summit, Dar es Salaam

September

86. IDMC workshop on displacement in NTCA, Tegucigalpa
87. EGRIS meeting, Geneva
88. Meeting of the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement, Bonn

October

89. UN World Data Forum, Dubai
90. GeOng – the Humanitarian Data Forum, Chambéry
91. Getting to 2030: Internal Displacement and Sustainable Development, IDMC's inaugural internal displacement conference, Geneva
92. Workshop on tackling the root causes of internal displacement and (re)integrating refugees and IDPs, Berlin
93. Workshop on addressing protracted internal displacement in Ukraine, Kiev

November

94. Paris Peace Forum, Paris
95. EU Infopoint conference, Brussels
96. European regional platform for disaster risk reduction, Rome
97. IDMC report launch: Nowhere to return to: Iraqis' search for durable solutions continues, Geneva
98. International conference: Breaking the cycles of displacement, Bonn
99. Urban resilience Asia Pacific conference, Sydney
100. IOM 109th Session of the Council, high-level panel discussion, Geneva

December

101. Launch of OCHA's Global Humanitarian Overview, Geneva
102. IDMC workshops on internal displacement data, Addis Ababa, Abuja and Maiduguri
103. EGRIS meeting, Kampala

WHAT WE DO



We provide credible and timely data on all situations of internal displacement worldwide.



We interpret the global data with research into the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement across different contexts.



We translate this evidence into targeted advice and support to inform global, regional and national policy-making.



The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998, our role has been recognised and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions. IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

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 www.facebook.com/InternalDisplacement

 www.twitter.com/IDMC_Geneva

Independent Auditor's Report

To Norwegian Refugee Council

Report on the Audit of the project report

Conclusion

We have audited the project report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), for the period ending 31.12.2017, comprising a statement of expenditures showing total expenditures of USD 3 690 104 and notes describing the basis of accounting for the statement of expenditures.

In our opinion, the project report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), for the period 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017, are prepared, in all material respects, the costs charged to the project in accordance with NRC's accounting policies for projects.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the project report*. We are independent of the Company as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

We draw attention to Note 1 and 2 to the project report, which describes the basis of accounting. The project report is prepared to provide information to Norwegian Refugee Council and other intended users. As a result, the project report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Norwegian Refugee Council and other intended users, and should not be distributed to any other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the management for the project report

The management is responsible for the preparation of the project report, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a project report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the project report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the project report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

BDO AS

Terje Tvedt
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)