

TABLE 1

## NEW DISPLACEMENTS BY COUNTRY FOR DISASTERS AND CONFLICT

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	New displacements in 2017 (disasters)	Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	New displacements in 2017 (disasters)
Afghanistan	474,000	27,000	Congo	86,000	
Albania		3,500	Costa Rica		11,000
Angola		14,000	Côte d'Ivoire	5,500	
Anguilla		500	Croatia		230
Antigua and Barbuda		1,400	Cuba		1,738,000
Argentina		27,000	Dem. Rep. Congo	2,166,000	27,000
Australia		31,000	Dominica		35,000
Bahamas		1,600	Dominican Republic		69,000
Bangladesh	6,000	946,000	Ecuador		3,000
Benin		3,500	Egypt	3,800	
Bolivia		3,500	El Salvador	296,000	390
Botswana		2,000	Ethiopia	725,000	434,000
Brazil		71,000	Fiji		370
British Virgin Islands		6,000	France		22,000
Brunei		94	French Polynesia		1,100
Bulgaria		22	Gabon		8
Burkina Faso	4,900	8,200	Gambia	162,000	880
Burundi	14,000	11,000	Germany		220
Cambodia		15,000	Ghana		23,000
Cameroon	119,000		Greece		800
Canada		85,000	Greenland		78
Central African Republic	539,000	2,900	Grenada		150
Chad	5,800		Guatemala	1,200	45,000
Chile		8,300	Guinea		710
China		4,473,000	Guyana		200
Colombia	139,000	25,000	Haiti		15,000
Comoros		94	Hong Kong, China		3,300
			Hungary		96




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

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	New displacements in 2017 (disasters)	Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	New displacements in 2017 (disasters)
Iceland		50	New Zealand		6,300
India	78,000	1,346,000	Nicaragua		20,000
Indonesia	2,800	365,000	Niger	40,000	189,000
Iran		225,000	Nigeria	279,000	122,000
Iraq	1,379,000	3,900	Norway		220
Ireland		62	Oman		320
Italy		2,100	Pakistan	75,000	1,800
Jamaica		29	Palestine	700	77
Japan		21,000	Panama		300
Jordan		160	Papua New Guinea		1,400
Kazakhstan		7,100	Paraguay		5,200
Kenya	24,000	35,000	Peru		295,000
Korea		4,300	Philippines	645,000	2,529,000
Kyrgyzstan		3,300	Portugal		6,800
Lao PDR		190	Puerto Rico		86,000
Lebanon	200		Russia		5,900
Liberia		970	Rwanda		5,000
Libya	29,000		Saudi Arabia		100
Madagascar		248,000	Senegal		630
Malawi		84,000	Serbia		42
Malaysia		82,000	Sierra Leone		12,000
Maldives		76	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)		13,000
Mali	35,000	6,800	Solomon Islands		580
Mauritania		2,900	Somalia	388,000	899,000
Mauritius		100	South Africa		15,000
Mexico	20,000	195,000	South Sudan	857,000	75,000
Montenegro		2	Spain		2,100
Mozambique	120	170,000	Sri Lanka		135,000
Myanmar	57,000	351,000	St. Kitts and Nevis		33
Namibia		3,400	St. Martin (French part)		11,000
Nepal	2	384,000			
New Caledonia		570			








Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	New displacements in 2017 (disasters)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		20
Sudan	17,000	54,000
Suriname		6,000
Switzerland		160
Syria	2,911,000	2,300
Taiwan, China		20,000
Tajikistan		4,700
Tanzania		1,900
Thailand		50,000
Togo	2,700	50
Trinidad and Tobago		200
Tunisia		990
Turks and Caicos Islands		60
Uganda	1,300	95,000
Ukraine	21,000	
United Arab Emirates		850
United Kingdom		6,200
United States		1,686,000
Uruguay		9,100
Vanuatu		14,000
Venezuela		2,100
Viet Nam		633,000
Virgin Islands		2,300
Yemen	160,000	13
Zambia		2,800
Zimbabwe		10,000

# TABLE 2

## LARGEST DISASTER EVENTS TRIGGERING DISPLACEMENT IN 2017

Hazard	Event name	Month disaster began	Country / territory / province	Displacement	Figure source(s)
	Hurricane Irma	August	15 countries	2,013,000*	
			Cuba	1,738,000	Defensa Civil de Cuba
			United States	202,000	FEMA
			Dominican Republic	24,000	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias (COE)
			Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	13,000	Copernicus
			Haiti	12,500	CDEMA (Local authorities)
			St. Martin (French part)	11,000	Copernicus
			British Virgin Islands	6,000	BVI - Dpt of Disaster Management
			St Barthélimy - Guadeloupe (France)	1,500 + 1,500	Copernicus; Préfecture
			Bahamas	1,600	Government of The Bahamas
			Antigua and Barbuda	1,400	IOM
			Anguilla	500	DMIS
			Virgin Islands	390	FEMA
			Puerto Rico	190	FEMA
			Turks and Caicos Islands	60	IOM
			St. Kitts and Nevis	30	CDEMA (Local authorities)
	Floods - Hunan	June	China Hunan Province	1,620,000	Xinhua (quoting provincial government)
	Monsoon floods	June	India: Assam; Bihar Gujarat; Maharashtra; Rajasthan; Tripura Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal	1,344,000	National and State Disaster Management Authority

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

Hazard	Event name	Month disaster began	Country / territory / province	Displacement	Figure source(s)
	Drought	January	Somalia	892,000	PRMN
	Typhoon Vinta / Tembin	December	2 countries	865,000	
			Philippines	434,500	DROMIC
			Viet Nam	430,500	Central Steering Committee on Disaster Prevention and Control
	Hurricane Harvey	August	United States	848,000	FEMA
	Tropical Depression Urduja / Kai-Tak	December	2 countries	765,000	
			Philippines	764,200	DROMIC
			Malaysia	800	NDMA
	Southern floods	June	Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Anhui, Hubei, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan	547,000	Ministry of Civil Affairs
	Floods - Visayas; Mindanao	January	Visayas, Mindanao	518,000	DROMIC
	Tropical cyclone Mora	May	3 countries	499,000	
			Bangladesh	477,500	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief-Government (MDRCC)
			Myanmar	21,200	Myanmar Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD)
			India	300	Media (Local authorities)

# TABLE 3

## DISPLACEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH CONFLICT IN 2017

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Abyei Area		31,000	1,700	<p>This estimate is based on two intention surveys carried out by IOM DTM in Abathok and Agok in April and November 2017, respectively. With no updated population baseline data for Abathok, the figure may be an overestimate. IDMC has subtracted the estimated number of households that considered themselves to be locally integrated within the area of displacement according to the survey.</p> <p>We did not obtain any data for the returns category, as none of the data collecting agencies in Abyei track returns systematically. While partners state that returns are ongoing, there are no estimates available for 2017. Therefore, the provisional solutions figure is partial and only includes an estimated number of IDPs that are in the process of integrating locally. Based on IOM DTM's intention surveys in Agok and Abathok, this figure is around 1,700 IDPs. The surveys indicate that some IDPs who have locally integrated intend to stay or are hesitant to return to their place of origin. The estimate of 1,700 is based on survey data targeting a sample of the displaced population in each location. However, no objective assessment of IDP integration in host community has been made. There is, in other words, insufficient evidence that durable solutions have been achieved.</p>
Afghanistan	474,000	1,286,000	533,000	<p>IDMC's estimates are based on data collected by REACH/OCHA, UNHCR and IOM. It includes internally displaced people who happened to become displaced while living in the country, and other groups who happened to become displaced upon their return to Afghanistan from abroad. Despite significant humanitarian access challenges, we strived to establish the most accurate picture of the situation on the ground as possible with the help of our partners in country. These estimates should be considered as underestimates.</p> <p>It is difficult to collect and analyse robust data on cross-border returns to Afghanistan from Iran, Pakistan and other countries, because someone's categorisation as an IDP or returnee depends on the circumstances of their movement, which are not always clear.</p> <p>Our provisional solutions figure includes IOM caseloads of undocumented spontaneous returns and deportations from Iran, undocumented spontaneous returns from Pakistan, as well as UNHCR caseloads of documented voluntary returns from Iran and other countries.</p>
Armenia			8,400	<p>As in previous years, we did not receive any information on return movements in 2017. However, based on the assumption that the IDPs last registered in 2004 have been displaced for almost three decades and that no organisation in the country has any information on them, they are likely to be in the process of achieving durable solutions.</p>
Azerbaijan		393,000	250,000	<p>IDMC's estimate includes IDPs as reported directly by the Government of Azerbaijan, from which we subtracted a certain number of individuals who were reported as being beneficiaries of temporary housing programs from the government.</p> <p>The displacement of people in Azerbaijan, around the Nagorno-Karabakh region, is a consequence of the country's unresolved armed conflict with Armenia. According to statistics from the Government of Azerbaijan, as of November 2017, around 250,000 IDPs received temporary houses as part of a government social programme towards improving the living conditions of IDPs (between 2002 and 2017). We have estimated that these IDPs have achieved only provisional solutions because they have not completely overcome vulnerabilities caused by their displacement.</p>

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

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Bangladesh	6,000	432,000		This figure is based on decaying data related to two caseloads: displacement in Chittagong Hills Tracts and displaced members of the Bihari community. IDMC's research does not support removing these caseloads from the stock as no evidence suggests these IDPs have returned to their place of origin or achieved durable solutions. The estimate for new displacement refers to inter-communal clashes in Chittagong Hills Tracts in June 2017.
Bosnia and Herzegovina		99,000		The estimate is based on the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina statistics which largely rely on electoral commission's lists. The figure was last updated in 2015. More than half of the IDPs live in Republika Srpska, more than one third in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a minority in the Brčko district. The displacement was caused by wars which followed the dissolution of former Yugoslavia.
Burkina Faso	4,900	4,900		IDMC's displacement estimates for Burkina Faso are based on IDP registration data from the government (SP/CONASUR) collected by OCHA. Violence in the Sahel region flared up in 2017 due to activities of Ansarul Islam and other criminal groups, leading to an upsurge in new displacements. The figures are likely to be significant underestimates, as many IDPs affected by the conflict have not been registered by SP/CONASUR."
Burundi	14,000	57,000	13,000	IDMC's displacement estimates for Burundi come from data collected monthly by IOM, regarding people fleeing political violence. Most IDPs became displaced in 2015, although the threat of political violence has continued to displace people on a smaller scale in 2017. The data on new displacements is an IDMC calculation based on variations of IOM's monthly stock figures. This figure is likely to be an underestimate as not all of Burundi's provinces have been equally covered by IOM surveying for the entire year. As the political situation in Burundi has improved from previous years, Burundian refugees staying in neighbouring countries have been encouraged to move back by the Government of Burundi and other governments in the region. About 13,000 refugees who were staying in Tanzania have moved back to Burundi in the context of organised voluntary repatriations between September and December 2017. However, as no data has been obtained on the living conditions of these returnees after they arrive, we cannot determine whether they have become displaced again within Burundi or if they have reached a durable solution, placing this case in the provisional solutions category.
Cameroon	119,000	239,000		These figures refer to displacement triggered by the regional crisis caused by Boko Haram as well as the more recent clashes in the anglophone parts of the country. The Far North region of Cameroon is the most heavily affected of the country due to its geographical position in between Nigeria and Chad. The new displacement estimate is based on two metrics: the sum of caseloads reported as having been displaced within 2017 by IOM as part of the DTM programme for the Far North region, as well as individuals reported as having been displaced as a result of the protests and government response to the latter due to the crisis in the Anglophone regions (Southwest and Northwest), as reported by ECHO and ACAPS. The stock figure is based on IOM DTM.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Central African Republic	539,000	689,000	4,600	<p>The current displacement crisis in CAR has been ongoing since late 2012, but violence has increased during 2017 and includes attacks on civilians, and medical and humanitarian staff. IDMC's primary source is the Population Movement Commission (CMP), which publishes regular dashboards and reports based on data provided by local and international NGOs, community and religious groups as well as local authorities. This data is complemented by reports from OCHA, MSF, UN, MINUSCA, and ECHO. IDMC calculated new displacements during 2017 by adding up individual new displacement flows from 65 different reports.</p> <p>Given that there is no disaggregated figure, our estimate is based on the CMP reports that specify that a return was in fact cross-border. As such, it is a lower bound, including only the cases when we are certain that the returns involved refugees. An upper bound would be the total number of returns, 113,000, minus the total number confirmed to involve IDPs, 39,000, which would mean 74,000. We prefer, however, to use conservative estimates and so decided to publish the figure referring to the 4,600 certain refugee returns. These are considered to have achieved provisional solutions because it is unknown if they were able to settle sustainably once back home.</p>
Chad	5,800	158,000	51,000	<p>Internal displacement in Chad is closely linked to the Boko Haram insurgency, and is mainly concentrated around the western Lac region although population movements, most notably crossborder movements, are also reported in other areas of the country in relation to the Central African Republic and Sudan crises. Due to limited monitoring during the year, the new displacement figures are considered to be an underestimate. The IDP Stock figure is based on a new round of DTIM assessment conducted by IOM in the last quarter of 2017. The new displacement estimate is based on variations from several reports published by OCHA and UNHCR, relaying decaying data from IOM.</p> <p>Based on OCHA reports, one group identified as 'IDP returnees' were actually people going back temporarily to farm or fish, leaving some or all of their family members in displacement camps, which they later returned to themselves. On this basis we decided to categorise them as having achieved provisional solutions in order to conduct a better assessment of their situation.</p>
Colombia	139,000	6,509,000	541,000	<p>IDMC's estimates for Colombia are based on the Victim's Registry (RUV), which keeps record of all victims of the decades-long civil war. Since the RUV only counts the total amount of IDPs since 1985, IDMC has partnered with them to obtain a Stock figure by discounting people who have died, and people who have moved towards a durable solution. The latter (Returns and Provisional Solutions) are approximated based on some of the RUV's social and economic indicators. The New Displacement Figure is a projection by the UN's Colombia Information Management and Analysis Unit based on RUV data.</p> <p>The RUV carries out a vulnerability assessment considering seven categories: housing, income, family reunification, education, identification, health and nutrition. Of up to three million people for whom information is available in the housing category, almost one million are reported to have overcome housing-related vulnerability. These do not technically constitute returns, relocations, or local integrations since there is no information available about their geographical location. However, given that they have overcome the vulnerability most characteristic of displacement, they can be considered a step closer to achieving a durable solution. This one million reportedly includes the 459,000 already registered as returns; we therefore subtracted 459,000 from one million to arrive at an estimate of the IDPs having only achieved provisional solutions. We consider that the remaining 541,000 are part of the 'local integration process' and have therefore achieved provisional solutions.</p>



Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Congo	86,000	108,000		The displacement estimates reflect the number of people displaced as a consequence of the Pool region conflict. IDMC figures are based on local authorities and IDP population census conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs in Pool and Bouenza departments.
Côte d'Ivoire	5,500	16,000		Conflict displacement in Côte d'Ivoire dates back to clashes linked to the November 2010 elections. Due to significant improvements in the security situation, most displaced people were able to return by the end of 2013. IDMC's 2017 stock figure is based on a complete review of multiple sources dating between 2014 and 2017. The new displacements in 2017 primarily occurred in Classified Forest of Goin-Débé, where ethnic land disputes (illegal plantation of cocoa) forced thousands to flee.
Cyprus		217,000		IDMC's estimate is based on decaying data from a 2014 report from the US State Department and includes only Greek Cypriots, as well as their descendants, displaced as a result of the 1974 division. This is based on the Government of Cyprus's IDP registration criteria it used to issue identity cards to the displaced at the time of the invasion.
Dem. Rep. Congo	2,166,000	4,480,000	1,498,000	IDMC's displacement estimates are based on new displacements reported by UN agencies and NGOs working in affected regions, compiled by OCHA and verified by the Commission de Mouvement de Population (CMP). There has been a significant increase in new displacements from 2016 due to inter-communal violence in Kasai and Tanganyika, and clashes between armed groups and government forces primarily in North and South Kivu. However, the stock figure can be considered an overestimate as there is no comprehensive data available on returns. Through its population movement alert mechanism, OCHA reports on yearly return flows, which indicate when IDPs have reportedly returned to their areas of origin. OCHA reports that around 1,498,000 returned to their homes in 2016 and 2017, based on news obtained from community leaders in the various affected villages and towns. However, OCHA does not have the resources to verify if people who have reportedly returned have done so durably. It is clear from humanitarian assessments that many people who have temporarily returned may become displaced again during a flare up of violence, and often return to damaged houses and destroyed crops. These cases can, therefore, not be considered as durable returns, placing them in the provisional solutions category. At the same time, a total of about 632,000 people have returned to their areas of origin in 2016 and 2017 but are staying in makeshift shelters, IDP sites or with host families. While this qualifies them as still being displaced, these cases have not been added to the overall stock figure due to the risk of double counting.
Egypt	3,800	82,000		This figure is mostly based on data from 2015 to 2017 which concerns forced evictions in the Sinai region by the Egyptian Government. No additional update could be obtained for displacements which happened in 2015 and 2016.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
El Salvador	296,000			IDMC considered information about cases of internal displacement registered by the police and by the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, as well as the information provided in a JIPS IDP profiling report published in March 2018. However, IDMC based its estimate of new displacements on data collected in a representative survey conducted in November 2017 by the Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública of the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas. For lack of reliable data, IDMC did not publish a stock or returns estimate for 2017.
Ethiopia	725,000	1,078,000		The IDMC estimates were based on IOM DTM assessments. IDMC additionally used IFRC assessments to calculate new displacements between September and October. The main limitation of the estimates is the nature of the DTM which captures only stock figures. New displacements estimates were calculated by using the positive differences between the stock figures. Thus, IDMC is not able to capture new displacements which occur between DTM rounds. We believe that for this reason our new displacement estimate is an underestimate. The figure is significantly higher to last year's due to escalation of violence along the Oromia-Somali border.
Gambia	162,000			The estimate is based on an assessment jointly produced by the United Purpose, Catholic Relief Services, ActionAid, and the Gambia Red Cross Society. It corresponds to the number of people who were displaced due to fears over political violence in January 2017 and who returned home after the political crisis ended.
Georgia		289,000		IDMC's 2017 stock figure is calculated based on the Government of Georgia's official registry, and caseloads of people reported as displaced as a result of the 1991-1992 and 2008 conflicts in South Ossetia.
Guatemala	1,200	242,000		IDMC's stock estimate is based on a 1997 UNFPA figure of people left internally displaced after the civil war. While the figure is decaying and should not be taken into account for much longer, IDMC has not found any information that would allow these people to be taken off the stock. The new displacements estimate is based on media reports of people displaced by government evictions. In order to avoid double counting IDMC does not add new displacements to the total stock figure.
Honduras		190,000		For lack of updated evidence, IDMC only publishes an IDP Stock figure for Honduras. This estimate is based on an IDP Profiling conducted in 2015 by the Honduran Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence. It publishes annual figures of displaced people from 2004 to 2014. In 2016, UNHCR published an estimate stock figure which consists of the sum of all the annual values plus the average annual value (assumed displacement for 2015). This would be a stock figure for end of 2015 and leaves out any returns that would have happened since 2004. However, this is the best estimate profiling's figures allow for. The profiling is being updated in 2018.
India	78,000	806,000		IDMC's estimates for India are considered conservative, based mainly on media reports, as there is a lack of systematic monitoring of conflict displacement in the country and limited access to affected areas. Displacement in India was typically related to border skirmishes with Pakistan, along with some civil unrest and communal tensions. However, due to the fluid and ongoing nature of displacement in the country, it is believed that only a small proportion of IDPs returned home by the end of the year.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Indonesia	2,800	13,000		IDMC's estimates include a number of caseloads: those displaced by inter-communal violence or insurgency-related violence between 1998 and 2004 and have since been unable or unwilling to return; those displaced between 2007 and 2013 by attacks against religious minorities and who have since failed to return; those forcibly evicted due to land conflicts; those displaced due to the long-running separatist conflict in Papua; and those displaced by electoral violence in 2017. We collected data from various sources, including government agencies, international NGOs, UN agencies and media outlets.
Iraq	1,379,000	2,648,000	3,191,000	IDMC estimates are based on IOM DTM assessments. The new displacements figure was calculated by adding the positive differences between the stock figures as well as by adding movements which occurred between the DTM rounds that were not captured in the stock figures. A large majority of new displacements in 2017 was triggered by the Iraqi army's advances against ISIL, primarily the Mosul offensive. IOM DTM reports on people returning to different types of shelter and accommodation. Based on discussions with partners, we decided not to report on any returns and include the vast majority of those returning to their own houses, rented accommodation, hotels, abandoned buildings and other unknown types of shelter under the provisional solutions category. Returns in Iraq cannot yet be considered durable given the widespread destruction of housing and infrastructure, unexploded ordnance and lack of public services; meaning that few, if any, of the conditions contained in IASC's framework on durable solutions will have been met.
Kenya	24,000	159,000		The new displacement estimate was based on on media reports, IFRC assessments and National Drought Management Authority reports. Due to limited reporting on internal displacement, IDMC considers the figure to be an underestimate. The stock figure is based on a combination of IOM assessments from 2015 as well as new displacements reported in 2017. Most displacements in Kenya were triggered by inter-communal violence, cattle rustling and conflict over resources.
Kosovo		16,000	5,800	The estimate is based on a national IDP database which is maintained by the Ministry for Community and Return. The database is updated with the support of UNHCR and other partners, and is in turn based on assistance provided to displaced families. The slight decrease in the number of displaced reported in 2017 corresponds to people who have returned home and are in process of reaching durable solutions, therefore added to the Provisional Solutions category. The displacement was caused by wars which followed the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia. UNHCR registers all returnees displaced within the country returning to Kosovo voluntarily. This includes individuals who come back to Kosovo with no prior announcement and without the guarantee of receiving humanitarian and housing assistance, called spontaneous returnees; as well as individuals or families who have expressed an interest to return and have been assisted by UNHCR, the Ministry for Communities and Returns or other agencies. The assistance is provided before, during and after the return, usually via respective municipalities, UNHCR or NGOs within established programmes. However, according to the Government of the Republic of Serbia, most of the returns are not durable and IDPs suffer from displacement-related vulnerabilities upon their return. Because of conflicting information and insufficient proof that these people achieved durable solutions, we include 87 people who returned during 2017 and 5,800 people who returned between 2000 and 2017 in the provisional solutions category.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Lebanon	200	11,000		The bulk of our 2017 estimate is based on data provided by the UN Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) on Palestinian refugees displaced from Nahr-el-Bared camp in Lebanon as of the end of 2016, as a result of the conflict between the Lebanese army and Fath-al-Islam in 2007. No further update could be obtained. New displacement estimate refers to people displaced by clashes in Ain al-Hilweh camp in August.
Libya	29,000	197,000	315,000	IDMC bases its estimate on data provided by IOM DTM reports. In 2017, the number of returnees exceeded the number of IDPs, reflecting an overall decrease in the intensity of clashes. Major displacement events occurred in last quarter of 2017 in the coastal city of Sabratha. IOM reports on people returning to different types of shelter, including to their own houses, rented accommodation and abandoned buildings. Based on discussions with partners, IDMC determined that these returns are largely unsustainable due to the ongoing conflict, the disruption of services and the high level of destruction of housing infrastructure. As none or very few conditions presented in the IASC framework on durable solutions are met in these cases, these IDP returnees are considered to have only reached provisional solutions.
Macedonia		140	60	The estimate is based on the number of IDPs registered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The decrease in the number of IDPs reflects those who wished to de-register from the IDP registry. As their whereabouts are unknown, IDMC accounts for them in the Provisional Solutions category. The displacement was caused by violent incidents in 2001 due to the repression of Macedonian government against the Albanian minority. IDMC received information on 60 people who de-registered from the IDP registry in 2016 and 2017. However, due to a lack of understanding of what this concretely implies, these people are included in the provisional solutions category.
Mali	35,000	38,000		IDMC bases its estimates on data provided by the Population Movement Commission (CMP), which reports on displacements triggered by the 2012 conflict, as well as clashes periodically occurring since 2014. The CMP is composed of many agencies, such as UN HCR, IOM, OCHA WFP, UNICEF, as well as NGOs, including NRC. It compiles the data collected and treated by these agencies at national level.
Mexico	20,000	345,000		This estimate is based on a preview of a forthcoming report prepared by a local NGO called the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Protection of Human Rights (CMPDPH). It is worth noting that since the Government of Mexico does not officially recognize the phenomenon of internal displacement, estimates relative to population movements have historically been challenging to produce.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Mozambique	120	10,000	3,000	<p>The stock estimate is based on new displacement data from 2016 provided by UNICEF and local media documenting returns in 2017. The original 2016 figure was founded on the assessment of several (but not all) IDP camps in various locations in Mozambique. The reports on returns in 2017 do not always provide specific figures, therefore IDMC is using a conservative estimate. Given the uncertainty in both the original stock and the returns figures, the 2017 estimate has to be treated with low confidence.</p> <p>The Government closed five IDP camps and set up to reintegrate its 3,000 inhabitants in May. It is likely that some of those IDPs might have been displaced by drought, not conflict. It is also unclear if this reintegration counts as a durable solution. In similar government initiatives in early 2017, 69 out of 79 families abandoned the plan due to low quality of offered land (10 families which stayed represent 43 returns). Based on the historically low success rate of the reintegration programme in Mozambique, and without information to prove otherwise, we do not consider the 3,000 people leaving camps as returns because of a low probability of reaching durable solutions.</p>
Myanmar	57,000	635,000	81,000	<p>This figure is based on data compiled by the CCCM Cluster/Myanmar Shelter Cluster, the Border Consortium (TBC), UNOSAT, UNHCR, the Government of Myanmar, the Protection Sector, and the Chin state government. The figure for the southeast is based on decaying data, first published by TBC in 2012 and triangulated in 2014. To update this estimate, IDMC has taken into account UNHCR returns assessments, which provide partial IDP returnee estimates for the southeast. IDMC's research does not fully support removing these caseloads as comprehensive data on return movements, relocations, and local integration in the southeast is lacking.</p> <p>We estimate that more than 81,000 IDPs had reached provisional solutions as of 31 December 2017, of whom less than 49,000 reportedly returned or relocated during the year. There is, however, no system for tracking returning IDPs or their progress toward achieving durable solutions in Myanmar, so these figures are considered to be limited in their accuracy.</p>
Nepal	2	2	50,000	<p>IDMC's estimate include those displaced following inter-communal conflict among flood survivors. Based on documentation from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund in 2012, the 50,000 IDPs reported in GRID 2017 have been 'rehabilitated', and, as a result, IDMC did not include this figure in this year's estimate. However it is still to be determined whether all IDPs have reached a durable solution to their displacement.</p> <p>According to IOM Nepal, 83,000 IDPs are registered in a database by the Government, Relief and Rehabilitation Division at the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction as a result of the 10-year conflict from 1996 to 2006. At the same time, there is also no mechanism for tracking returns in Nepal. In 2012, the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) reported that the remaining 50,000 IDPs were rehabilitated. Based on NPTF documentation, the majority of IDPs were settled and rehabilitated despite insufficient financial support. Some of the limitations cited by the IDPs in relation to the rehabilitation include: (i) inadequate level of financial support, (ii) delay in processing of applications, (iii) existing sense of insecurity in some places of origin. Given these challenges, it is unclear if durable solutions were reached and, as a result, IDMC considers this caseload under provisional solutions.</p>

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Niger	40,000	144,000		IDMC uses figures reported by the Government of Niger, obtained through surveys conducted by local authorities. This data covers the southeastern region of Diffa, which borders the Lake Chad and has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. IDMC's end-of-year estimate includes some reported 'returnees' due to contextual analysis and evidence indicating that these people remain in a situation of displacement.
Nigeria	279,000	1,707,000	66,000	IDMC's estimate is mainly based on IOM DTM reports, as well as caseloads identified through its Emergency Tracking Tool for which enough evidence exists to classify them as conflict displacement. The geographical coverage is lower this year, due to the absence of data on the Middle Belt States, which causes the 2017 Stock figure to be lower than the previous year. This change is therefore not believed to be due to a decrease in displacement-generating events linked to conflict and insurgency. There are concerns that return figures include individuals or households who only return to their general area of habitual residence rather than their actual homes. As such, our figure only reflects people reported in DTM data as having returned to their habitual place of residence and able to live there.
Pakistan	75,000	249,000		IDMC bases its estimate on reports by UNHCR which tracks people registered as IDPs in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and that are verified as such by Pakistan's National Database and Registration Authority. The estimate also includes data from media reports of border skirmishes with India and Afghanistan this year.
Palestine	700	231,000		IDMC's estimates are based on data collected by OCHA oPt and the Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (BADIL). The numbers of IDPs refer to populations in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. Palestine maintains the oldest caseloads of displacement in IDMC's portfolios.
Papua New Guinea		12,000		IDMC's estimate is based on data released by the IOM DTM office in Papua New Guinea. Given the access constraints and the lack of additional sources to compare figures with, these numbers should be considered as conservative estimates.
Peru		59,000	3,100	The estimate is based on the information received from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. The Ministry maintains a database of registered IDPs. The slight decrease in stock reflects people who have return home and are in process of achieving durable solutions, and have been placed in the Provisional Solutions category. The displacement has been caused by conflict between the Government of Peru and non-state armed actors. We received information on returns in Peru in the form of a percentage of the total number of IDPs. No further information regarding the methodology which was used to calculate the percentage was shared, nor any information regarding the conditions in which the returnees live. Because of the uncertainty that these former IDPs have achieved durable solutions, we included these people in the provisional solutions category.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Philippines	645,000	445,000		IDMC's estimate is based on reports issued by the government's Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) and the Global Protection Cluster in the Philippines, which provide not only current and cumulative figures on displacement, but also returns, where available. The majority of those displaced by conflict came from the Mindanao regions. These figures also include displacement caused by criminal violence and extrajudicial killings.
Russia		19,000		This estimate is based on data provided directly by the Government of the Federation of Russia on 2016. Due to the protracted nature of this caseload, humanitarian organizations are not actively tracking internal displacement in the Russian Federation.
Senegal		22,000		IDMC's estimate is based on data obtained in 2015 from OCHA and updated with the latest figures from ICRC on the reconstruction of homes for families returning to their villages. Since 1990, inhabitants of large areas in Casamance, along the border with Guinea-Bissau, have fled their homes as a result of clashes between the Senegalese army and members of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MFDC).
Somalia	388,000	825,000	93,000	The stock figure was produced through calculations based on IOM DTM assessments. It is a significant underestimate as it covers only half of the country. New displacements were produced based on data from the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Monitoring displacement in Somalia is particularly challenging because it is a complex crisis where slow-onset disasters and violence overlap making it difficult to disaggregate the different triggers of displacement. Therefore, these estimates reflect IDMC's best effort to capture internal displacement purely triggered by conflict and insecurity. The PRMN reports on people who go back to their place of origin because of 'improved conditions in the place of return', 'forced returns' and 'voluntary returns'. We could not obtain a clear definition for these categories, nor do we have any further information about the fate of people who try to return. Given the situation in Somalia, we determined that returns are likely to have led to provisional rather than durable solutions since few, if any, of IASC's criteria are likely to have been met.
South Sudan	857,000	1,899,000		This figure corresponds to the end of year figure reported by OCHA, subtracting a caseload of 9,254 South Sudanese displaced in Abyei, which IDMC reports on separately.
Sri Lanka		42,000		IDMC's estimate refers to people who remain in displacement following the conclusion of Sri Lanka's 30-year civil war in 2009. IDMC's figure is based on data provided by the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs.
Sudan	17,000	2,072,000	3,800	IDMC's displacement estimates for Sudan are based on IDP registration data, covering the 5 states of Darfur and South and West Kordofan, as well as data from the Humanitarian Aid Commission for Blue Nile state, which is not covered by other organisations. The figures are likely to be an underestimate, as not all areas can be accessed for registration of IDPs. New displacement data comes from registered new arrivals in Darfur and South Kordofan, primarily linked with small-scale tribal clashes. A total of about 3,800 people were registered by IOM as having returned to their places of origin in Darfur in 2017 for livelihood reasons, such as to tend to crops or for fishing. These cases do not count as full, durable returns and are therefore placed in the provisional solutions category.

Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Syria	2,911,000	6,784,000	747,000	The estimates are based on several sources, including the IDP Task Force, Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM), CCCM Cluster, and OCHA. They capture the number of people displaced across the whole country during 2017. The main limitations include a decrease in coverage in December and the need to rely on estimates for unassessed areas of the country. The majority of the figure corresponds to movements which were triggered by the Deir ez Zor and Raqqa offensives, as well as ongoing fighting in Idleb, Hama and Aleppo governorates. The basis for our provisional solutions estimate are NPM reports on people returning to different types of shelter. Based on discussions with partners, IDMC decided not to report on any returns and include the vast majority of those returning to their own houses, rented accommodation and abandoned buildings under the provisional solutions category. Returns in Syria are almost inevitably unsustainable due to the ongoing conflict, disruption to services and widespread destruction, meaning that few, if any, of the conditions contained in IASC's framework on durable solutions will have been met.
Thailand		41,000		IDMC's displacement estimate is based on a 2010 Harvard University study that published survey results of a study conducted by Prince Songkhla University on the displacement of Buddhists who fled the ethnic and religious separatist insurgency in the South. At present, this is no systematic mechanism to identify victims and provide basic assistance to displaced individuals and affected communities. Given the data is several years old, IDMC has low confidence in this estimate.
Togo	2,700			IDMC uses figures reported by the Government of Togo, encompassing people who were newly and temporarily displaced by ethnic conflicts in 2 regions: Savanes and Kara. Based on the engagement with the Government of Togo and the latest figures shared, IDMC decided to subtract the remaining and outdated caseload of 1,500 people displaced by political violence that erupted in the country in April 2005.
Turkey		1,113,000		IDMC's estimate includes several caseloads, including a caseload reported by Hacettepe University in 2006, more up-to-date information that covers the end of 2015 to 2016 published by UNOHCHR and on an additional three locations where curfews were put into place. This data is based on reports by the International Crisis Group, a Turkish NGO, and on a damage assessment realized by IDMC.
Uganda	1,300	24,000	30,000	The new displacement estimate is based on media monitoring and corresponds to three instances of intercommunal clashes. The stock figure is a combination of new displacements in 2017 and new displacements in 2016 as IDMC did not receive any proof that these people had returned home or had achieved any other durable solution. The stock figure is significantly lower compared to that of last year's as we removed a protracted caseload of 30,000 people and account for them under the Provisional Solutions category due to the receipt of updated information on their situation. IDMC considers 30,000 people in the districts of Agago, Gulu, Kitgum and Lamwo still displaced as of January 2012 by fighting between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Ugandan military in the 1990s and 2000s as having reached provisional solutions to their displacement. As contextual information implies that these IDPs are in the process of integrating in their areas of displacement, however, we no longer consider that there is sufficient evidence that they remain displaced.



Country or region	New displacements in 2017 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2017 (conflict)	Number of IDPs who have achieved provisional solutions	Comments
Ukraine	21,000	800,000		IDMC's estimates of the number of IDPs in Ukraine refer to the displaced people living within government-controlled areas only. It is based on data compiled by OCHA, which in turn analysed figures from several sources including IOM, the IDP database maintained by Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy, the State Statistics Service and pension fund. For Ukraine's new displacements, we based our estimates on figures of events collected by OCHA and their partners on the field.
Yemen	160,000	2,014,000	956,000	IDMC's estimate of the total number of people displaced in the country is drawn from the latest published report by the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM). Access to IDPs due to political insecurity and security constraints were only few of the several factors that impacted data collection in Yemen in 2017. These challenges have not diminished in time, therefore the numbers should be considered an underestimate. UNHCR monthly bulletins provided additional data with regards to specific new displacement flows throughout the year. There was some evidence of IDP returns and resettlements, but we were unable to find enough evidence to conclude that they had led to durable solutions. TFPM qualifies its reporting on returns as follows: 'TFPM considers returnees all those previously displaced since March 2015 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter type in their location of origin. The definition of returnees employed by TFPM is used to track only the physical movement of return, and does not imply that returnees have achieved a durable solution, as per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2010)'. As such, we have categorised the 956,000 returnees as having achieved only provisional solutions.