

TABLES

Table 1: New displacements by country for disasters and conflict and total number of IDPs for conflict and violence

Country or region	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (disasters)
Abyei Area	20,000		
Afghanistan	1,553,000	653,000	7,400
Albania			3,100
Algeria	2,500	2800	2,000
Angola			19,000
Argentina			12,000
Armenia	8,400		
Australia			3,100
Austria			250
Azerbaijan	582,000		
Bahamas			3,500
Bangladesh	426,000		614,000
Barbados			90
Belize			3,500
Benin			960
Bhutan			690
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)			7,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98,000		
Brazil			14,000
Bulgaria			24
Burkina Faso	700	700	18,000
Burundi	59,000	16,000	6,600
Cabo Verde			300
Cambodia			8,300
Cameroon	177,000	83,000	
Canada			93,000
Central African Republic	412,000	46,000	7,500
Chad	108,000	36,000	5,600
Chile			16,000
China			7,434,000
Colombia	7,246,000	171,000	31,000

Country or region	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (disasters)
Congo	33,000	25,000	
Cook Islands			6
Costa Rica			5,800
Côte d'Ivoire	301,000		
Cuba			1,079,000
Cyprus	272,000		40
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			107,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,230,000	922,000	130,000
Dominican Republic			52,000
Ecuador			289,000
Egypt	78,000		820
El Salvador		220,000	480
Ethiopia	258,000	296,000	347,000
Fiji			76,000
France			190
Gambia			4,600
Georgia	208,000		
Germany			2,000
Ghana			7,900
Greece			2,900
Guatemala	257,000	6,200	1,700
Guinea			490
Haiti			180,000
Honduras	190,000	16,000	890
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region			220
India	796,000	448,000	2,400,000
Indonesia	7,100	350	1,246,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			78
Iraq	3,035,000	659,000	
Israel			75,000
Italy			31,000
Jamaica			3,500
Japan			864,000
Kazakhstan			1,000

Country or region	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (disasters)
Kenya	138,000		40,000
Republic of Korea			7,500
Kosovo	17,000		10
Kyrgyzstan			39
Lao People's Democratic Republic			660
Lebanon	12,000	110	
Liberia			10,000
Libya	304,000	156,000	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150		
Madagascar			51,000
Malawi			9,500
Malaysia			18,000
Mali	37,000	6,300	8,000
Mauritius			300
Mexico	311,000	23,000	12,000
Montenegro			400
Mozambique	15,000	15,000	7,000
Myanmar	644,000	35,000	509,000
Nepal	50,000		31,000
New Zealand			1,800
Nicaragua			18,000
Niger	136,000	166,000	46,000
Nigeria	1,955,000	501,000	78,000
Norway			260
Pakistan	464,000	2,400	13,000
State of Palestine	193,000	1,600	510
Panama			1,100
Papua New Guinea	8,400	290	1,600
Paraguay			3,600
Peru	62,000		17,000
Philippines	87,000	280,000	5,930,000
Portugal			1,100
Romania			1,500
Russian Federation	19,000		3,600
Rwanda			9,700
Samoa			63

Country or region	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	New displacements in 2016 (disasters)
Saudi Arabia			280
Senegal	24,000		24,000
Serbia			39
Seychelles			20
Solomon Islands			1,300
Somalia	1,107,000	113,000	70,000
South Africa			12,000
South Sudan	1,854,000	281,000	
Spain			5,400
Sri Lanka	44,000		500,000
Saint Lucia			130
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			340
Sudan	3,300,000	97,000	123,000
Syrian Arab Republic	6,326,000	824,000	
Taiwan (Province of China)			45,000
Tajikistan			2,400
United Republic of Tanzania			36,000
Thailand	35,000		90,000
Timor-Leste			110
Togo	1,500		
Tonga			3,000
Turkey	1,108,000	204,000	200
Turks and Caicos Islands			50
Uganda	53,000	23,000	2,500
Ukraine	1,653,000	109,000	130
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			1,200
United States of America			1,107,000
Uruguay			12,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			230
Viet Nam			81,000
Yemen	1,974,000	478,000	45,000
Zimbabwe			400

Table 2: Largest disaster-related displacement events of 2016

Country	Event name	Affected areas	Month disaster began	Figure source(s)	Displacement
Philippines	Typhoon Nock-Ten (locally known as: Nina)	Regions Calabarzon, Mimaropa, V, and VIII	December	DROMIC	2,592,000
Philippines	Typhoon Haima (locally known as: Lawin)	Regions CAR, Calabarzon, I, II, III, and V	October	DROMIC	2,377,000
China	Yangtze River floods (1st wave)	Provinces of Anhui; Fujian; Hubei; Hunan; Jiangsu; Jiangxi and Zhejiang	June	Ministry of Civil Affairs	1,990,000
India	Bihar floods	Bihar State	July	Bihar Disaster Management; Disaster Management Department (Government of Bihar State, India); National Disaster Management Agency	1,670,000
Cuba	Hurricane Matthew	Guantanamo; Maisi; Baracoa	September	Cuban civil defense; La Prensa; OCHA	1,079,000
Indonesia	Peak rainy season floods and landslides	Country-wide	January	BNPB	948,000
United States	Hurricane Matthew	South Carolina; North Carolina; Florida; Georgia	September	Logistics Cluster; Media; South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley	875,000
China	Typhoon Haima	Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong; Guangdong; Fujian	October	Ministry of Civil Affairs	782,000
China	Typhoon Megi	Zhejiang; Fujian; Jiangxi; Yunnan	September	Ministry of Civil Affairs	658,000
China	Typhoon Meranti	Shanghai; Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Fujian; Jiangxi	September	Ministry of Civil Affairs	567,000

Table 3: Conflict-related displacement in 2016

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Abyei Area		20,000	2011	OCHA	This represents a single caseload of members of the Ngok Dinka community, who have been displaced since an incursion by the Sudanese Army in May 2011. UN OCHA reports that these IDPs remain in a situation of displacement since then. It is estimated the number of individuals would only have increased following average demographic trends.
Afghanistan	653,000	1,553,000	2017	OCHA	Based on multiple sources, these estimates include both IDPs and returnees to Afghanistan, primarily from Iran and Pakistan. Some returnees have been included in our stock figure based on contextual evidence from partners in the field.
Algeria	2,800	2,500	2017	Media	These estimates include two waves of expulsions of migrants, from Alger and Ouargala to southern Algeria. They occurred in March and December 2016 and were reported by media, based on reports by the Algerian Red Cross.
Armenia		8,400	2005	NGO	This is a decaying figure that has not been updated since 2005. It includes IDPs from the Artsvashen enclave who have no realistic opportunity of returning to their former place of residence as well as individuals whose current status and whereabouts are unknown or who have not managed to find durable solutions.
Azerbaijan		582,000	2017	Government	This estimate is based on data reported directly by the Government of Azerbaijan from which we have subtracted a number of individuals who have returned to their place of origin as reported by NRC.
Bangladesh		426,000	2012	Research and Academia	This figure is based on decaying data related to two caseloads: displacement in the Chittagong Hills Tracts and displaced members of the Bihari community. IDMC's research does not support removing these caseloads as no evidence suggests these IDPs have returned to their place of origin or achieved a durable solution.
Bosnia and Herzegovina		98,000	2015	Government	This estimate corresponds to a caseload as previously reported by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016. At the time of production of this report, updated figures have not yet been provided by the authorities.
Burkina Faso	700	700	2017	Media	These figures refer to displacement caused by post-election violence, which erupted in June, following local elections in Karangasso Vigue.
Burundi	16,000	59,000	2017	IOM; OCHA	These figures correspond to displacement caused by violent clashes which have occurred since early 2015, triggered by political tensions which have resulted in a humanitarian crisis.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Cameroon	83,000	177,000	2017	IOM	These figures refer to displacement triggered by the regional crisis caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, which has affected several countries in the Lake Chad Basin. The Far North region of Cameroon is the most heavily affected of the country due to its geographical position in between Nigeria and Chad.
Central African Republic	46,000	412,000	2017	Population Movement Commission and Media	The current displacement crisis in CAR has been ongoing since late 2012, due to the political crisis in the country and subsequent clashes and instability. IDMC's primary source is the Population Movement Commission (CMP), which publishes regular dashboards based on data provided by local and international NGOs, community and religious groups as well as local authorities.
Chad	36,000	108,000	2017	OCHA	Internal displacement in Chad is closely linked to the Boko Haram insurgency, and is mainly concentrated around the western Lac region although some reports mention population movements in other areas of the country in relation to the Central African Republic crisis.
Colombia	171,000	7,246,000	2017	Government	These figures are based on the Government of Colombia's national registry which records victims of its decades-long armed conflict. IDMC has subtracted individuals recorded as deceased.
Congo	25,000	33,000	2017	Government, NGO and Media	IDMC's estimate is based on decaying data from 2009, as well as reported new displacements from 2016. These new displacements were triggered by post-electoral violence, concentrating in the Pool region and Brazzaville.
Côte d'Ivoire		301,000	2015	UNHRC and UNHCR	Conflict-induced 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 2016 figure is based on data from 2014 and refers only to people who remained in displacement at that time.
Cyprus		272,000	2015	NGO	IDMC's estimate is based on data from the Government of Cyprus. It includes people displaced since the mid 1970s as well as the children of IDPs.
Dem. Rep. Congo	922,000	2,230,000	2016	Population Movement Commission	IDMC's estimates are based on the number of IDPs reported by OCHA and the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a consortium of UN agencies and NGOs that compiles displacement data from the various affected regions in the country. There has been a significant increase in displacement during 2016, mainly due to the worsening of community clashes in certain provinces in eastern and central DRC.
Egypt		78,000	2015	Research and Academia	This figure is based on data from 2015 which concern forced evictions in the Sinai region by the Egyptian Government. No updates or more detailed data could be obtained for 2016.
El Salvador	220,000		2017	Research and Academia	IDMC bases its estimate of new displacement on a representative survey conducted by the Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública, which collects data on households and individuals forced to change their place of residence due to threats or acts of violence during the previous year.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Ethiopia	296,000	258,000	2017	IOM	These estimates are based on data provided by IOM's DTM and the Monthly Internal Displacement Updates (MIDU). Violence and displacement in Ethiopia are linked to resource-based competition, exacerbated by prolonged drought, as well as clashes between security forces and ethnic groups in Oromia.
Georgia		208,000	2017	Government	IDMC's end-of-year stock figure is calculated based on the Government of Georgia's official registry and include people displaced as a result of the conflicts in 1991-1992 and 2008 in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Displaced people who have reportedly returned to their place of origin have been subtracted from the number of IDPs.
Guatemala	6,200	257,000	2017	Government and NGO	IDMC's estimates are based on an analysis of cases reported by key informants, as well as on data from municipal government and non-government service providers, about the number of humanitarian requests received from persons who have been forced to move out of their place of residence due to violence, disasters or climate change. It also includes decaying data related to displacements caused by the civil war which ended in the late 1990s.
Honduras	16,000	190,000	2016	UNHCR and NGO	IDMC's estimates are based on UNHCR data which include a projection of displacement in 2016. UNHCR's projection is calculated using the average annual number of people displaced from 2004 to 2014 as reported in a study conducted by the Honduran Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence.
India	448,000	796,000	2017	Media	IDMC's estimates represent a conservative assessment, based mainly on media reports due to the lack of systematic monitoring of conflict-induced displacement in the country and limited access to some affected areas. Due to the nature of displacement in India, particularly along the border with Pakistan, it is believed many IDPs displaced in 2016 returned to their homes or place of origin by year's end.
Indonesia	350	7,100	2017	Research and Academia	Nearly all IDPs were displaced by inter-communal violence or insurgency-related violence between 1998 and 2004 and have since been unable or unwilling to return and have failed to re-establish their lives through local integration or settlement elsewhere. IDMC's estimate also includes a number of people displaced between 2007 and 2013 by attacks against religious minorities and who have since failed to return. Furthermore, people displaced by a long-running conflict in Papua between the Indonesian army and a separatist Papuan group have also been included.
Iraq	659,000	3,035,000	2017	IOM, OCHA and UNHCR	Displacement in Iraq in 2016 was driven by joint Kurdish and Iraqi army military operations to retake key cities and areas in Ninewa, Erbil, Salah al Din and Kirkuk governorates. The operation to retake Mosul was launched on 17 October and caused one third of all the displacements recorded in the past year.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Kenya		138,000	2015	IOM	Kenya represents a complicated case, with multiple causes of violence-induced displacement such as evictions, intercommunal violence, terrorism or development. IDMC bases its estimate on IOM data, from Displacement Tracking Matrix reports from 2015. Updated national data on displacement is not available, as there is no centralised IDP-related data collection system. IDMC has therefore historically relied on outdated data published by UN OCHA in previous years.
Kosovo		17,000	2015	UNHCR	IDPs displaced by an armed conflict in Kosovo between 1998 and 1999 between the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which controlled Kosovo before the war, and the Kosovo Albanian rebel group known as the Kosovo Liberation Army.
Lebanon	110	12,000	2016	Media and UNRWA	This 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.
Libya	156,000	304,000	2017	IOM and UNICEF	IDMC bases its estimate on data provided by IOM, which publishes its Displacement Tracking Matrix reports regularly since end of 2015. Previously, it had relied on estimates provided by UN HCR, the Libyan Red Crescent Society and local authorities.
Macedonia		150	2016	Government	This estimate is based on data provided by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, encompassing people who remain displaced due to the 2001 armed conflict between the Macedonian security forces and ethnic Albanian armed groups.
Mali	6,300	37,000	2017	Population Movement Commission	IDMC bases its estimate 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	23,000	311,000	2017	National Commission on Human Rights	This estimate is based on a preview of a forthcoming report prepared by the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Protection of Human Rights. It is worth noting that since the Government of Mexico doesn't officially recognize the phenomenon of internal displacement, estimates relative to population movements have historically been challenging to produce and can vary significantly from source to source. For the past years, IDMC has been working in close collaboration with experts and leading authorities on the question of crime-induced displacement in Mexico.
Mozambique	15,000	15,000	2017	UNICEF	IDMC uses data provided by UNICEF, based on the assessment of several (but not all) IDP camps in various locations of Mozambique. The data does not cover the entire country or people sheltering outside of camps. IDMC therefore believes it to be a very conservative estimate.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Myanmar	35,000	644,000	2017	NGO and OCHA	IDMC's Myanmar estimates draw upon several sources of data which relate to IDP caseloads in different parts of the country. These figures include significant displacement in the Southeast of the country based on data collected in 2012; these IDPs continue to be counted due to lack of evidence suggesting any change to their situation. There was significant new displacement in 2016 following the outbreak of violence in early October between armed forces, police and certain communities. The Rohingya minority has been particularly and systematically targeted.
Nepal		50,000	2012	UNHCR	IDMC's estimate relates to people who were displaced by conflict between 1996-2006 and remain unable or unwilling to return to their homes due to unresolved land and property issues, insecurity and lack of assistance.
Niger	166,000	136,000	2017	Government	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	501,000	1,955,000	2017	IOM	IDMC's estimates are based on data reported by IOM, which accounts for the northeast and middle belt regions. The IOM data primarily concerns people displaced by conflicts linked to Boko Haram as well as incidents of intercommunal violence.
Pakistan	2,400	464,000	2017	UNHCR	IDMC bases its estimate on reports by UNHCR which track persons registered as IDPs and verified as such by Pakistan's National Database and Registration Authority, covering the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
Palestine	1,600	193,000	2017	OCHA	These estimates are based on data provided by OCHA and covers both new and protracted cases from the West Bank and Gaza.
Papua New Guinea	290	8,400	2017	IOM	IDMC's estimate is based on data collected by IOM in 2016. The national figures include two separate incidents of displacement caused by tribal conflict, one which occurred in January and the other in September.
Peru		62,000	2015	Government	IDMC's estimates concern people displaced between 1980-2000 who have not yet found durable solutions. They also include a small caseload (90 people) who have been displaced and relocated due to terrorism since 2000 and who also have not found durable solutions.
Philippines	280,000	87,000	2017	OCHA, Protection Cluster	IDMC's estimates are based on reports produced by the Global Protection Cluster in the Philippines, which tracks conflict-induced displacement in the Mindanao province. These figures also include displacement caused by criminal violence and extrajudicial killings.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Russia		19,000	2017	Government	This estimate is based on data provided directly by the Government of the Federation of Russia. Due to the very protracted nature of this caseload, humanitarian organisations are not actively tracking internal forced displacement in the Russian Federation.
Senegal		24,000	2015	OCHA	IDMC's estimate is based on data obtained in 2015 from OCHA. It relates to displacement caused by the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces.
Somalia	113,000	1,107,000	2017	Protection and Return Monitoring Network	IDMC's estimates are based on data collected and compiled by the inter-agency Protection and Return Monitoring System, coordinated by UNHCR as well as NRC. Somalia is a particularly complex context, with multi-causal displacements, and overlapping incidents of conflict, violence and disasters. Many IDPs in Somalia have reportedly been displaced multiple times.
South Sudan	281,000	1,854,000	2017	OCHA	IDMC's estimates are based on data obtained from both OCHA and IOM. South Sudan saw an increase in violence during 2016, particularly in Juba as well as the Nile and Wau States, contributing to a significant increase in displacement. This violence has also led to massive cross-border displacements to neighbouring countries, mainly Uganda and DRC. It is particularly challenging to account for displacement in South Sudan due to the fact that many population movements are very short term ('pendular'), transitional or undertaken in hiding. In this context, many of these displaced people are first accounted for once they have crossed an international border.
Sri Lanka		44,000	2017	Government	IDMC's estimate refers to people who remain in displacement following the conclusion of Sri Lanka's 30-year civil war in 2009. The data on which this figure is based is provided by the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs.
Sudan	97,000	3,300,000	2017	OCHA	IDMC's displacement estimates for Sudan are based on reports obtained from OCHA and partner organisations. This data refers to aid distribution to internally displaced people across the country. The most affected areas are Darfur (with close to 2 million IDPs) and South Kordofan (more than 200,000). Data collection in Sudan is severely hindered by a lack of access to certain areas, where armed groups have blocked or even attacked aid and humanitarian agencies, meaning IDMC's estimate likely understates the magnitude of displacement within the country.
Syria	824,000	6,326,000	2017	OCHA and UNHCR	IDMC's primary sources for its Syria estimate are OCHA and, for incidents of new displacement, flash updates compiled by UNHCR. IDMC has also included in its figures a caseload of Syrians considered by certain agencies as refugees, as they are at the Berrn, an area considered to be between the official borders of Syria and Jordan.
Thailand		35,000	2007	NGO	IDMC's displacement estimates are based on a report published by the International Crisis Group. It concerns Buddhists who have fled the ethnic and religious separatist insurgency in the South. The data upon which this estimate is based is several years old, so IDMC has low confidence in this estimate.

Country	New displacements in 2016 (conflict)	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2016 (conflict)	Year that the total number of IDPs was last updated	Primary source/type	Comments
Togo		1,500	2014	NGO	Although IDMC has recently engaged with the Government of Togo, this estimate remains outdated and concerns persons displaced by political violence that erupted in the country in April 2005.
Turkey	204,000	1,108,000	2017	NGO, Research and Academia	IDMC's estimates include several different caseloads, including one prior to 2016, reported by Hacettepe University in 2006. IDMC's figures are also based on more up-to-date information obtained from the International Crisis Group and a Turkish NGO that covers the end of 2015 to 2016. This data covers three cities in southeastern Turkey where round-the-clock 'curfews' were put into place, forcing people to flee.
Uganda	23,000	53,000	2016	NGO, UNHCR and UNICEF	IDMC's estimates include 23,000 people newly displaced in 2016 and an old caseload of 30,000 IDPs who were displaced to Lamwo, Kitgum, Gulu, and Agago districts due to the Lord's Resistance Army conflict in the 1990s and 2000s. The new displacements in 2016 primarily occurred in Bundibugyo district, where members of the Bakonzo and Bamba ethnic groups clashed following contested local elections and political infighting.
Ukraine	109,000	1,653,000	2017	Government and UNHCR	IDMC bases its estimate on data provided by the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy, which maintains a comprehensive database with support from UNHCR and reports at regular intervals on displacement triggered in particular by the conflict in the eastern regions of the country.
Yemen	478,000	1,974,000	2017	Task Force on Population Movements (TFPM)	IDMC's estimates are based on data compiled by Yemen's Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM), which is supported jointly by IOM and UNHCR and which conducted its first full assessment in early 2016. The new displacement figure is very conservative, and the true magnitude of displacement may be as high as 753,000, but this upper estimate could not be verified by partners on the ground.