



Quarterly Update

January - March 2015

This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 1 January and 31 March 2015. It is also available to be read online or down-loaded at www.internal-displacement.org.

IDMC, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, is the leading non-governmental body monitoring internal displacement worldwide.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is pleased to present its quarterly update for the period January to March 2015 in a modified format that reflects IDMC's new strategic objectives and expected outcomes. 2015 is a transitional year for IDMC during which we will meet our running commitments and at the same time engage in activities within the new strategic framework. These reports will of course continue to keep you updated on progress made towards achieving our goals.

Strategic Objective 1:

To provide comprehensive data and analysis on internal displacement worldwide

Outcome 1.1:

The conceptual and methodological gaps that underpin current limitations of policy and operational responses to internal displacement are addressed

PALESTINE

IDMC highlighted gaps in current monitoring of Palestinian IDPs in an oral submission to the 28th session of the Human Rights Council on 23 March. It called on Israel, the Palestinian Authority and the UN Humanitarian Country Team to take steps to address these gaps. Today, monitoring methodologies draw on the number of demolished houses and evictions. However, house demolitions represent only one of several displacement triggers. Because of the lack of systematic and reliable monitoring, response to the protection and assistance needs of Palestinian IDPs is inadequate. <http://www.internal-displacement.org/blog/2015/idmc-reiterates-the-importance-of-monitoring-internal-displacement-in-the-context-of-occupied-palestine-at-the-human-rights-council>

Outcome 1.2:

Data and information on the scope, scale, patterns, locations, and protection of IDPs worldwide is made available

PHILIPPINES

IDMC published a briefing paper in January on internal displacement in Zamboanga City in south-west Mindanao. Based on the findings of two IDMC missions conducted there in 2014, the briefing paper highlights gaps in response, particularly in meeting the protection and assistance needs of those displaced in and from informal settlements. These IDPs make up the majority of the 35,000 people who still live in camps and host communities. IDMC recommended that long-term housing and livelihood solutions be provided to all IDP groups, including those without formal land rights, and that, where possible, priority be given to promote their return so as to minimise the adverse effects of prolonged displacement and relocation.

An IDMC overview of internal displacement in the Philippines issued in February features insight into the unmet recovery needs of the estimated half a million IDPs uprooted by a combination of conflict and natural hazard-related disasters in previous years. It spotlights gaps in assistance from the government and international agencies, in particular with regard to housing and livelihoods. Overall, the transition from relief to recovery remains a challenge in conflict and disaster-affected areas and there is a need for continued attention to the long-term needs of IDPs.



In March, IDMC launched its first survey of existing national normative frameworks on internal displacement designed to capture a minimum set of data on related legislation and policy developments. Once systematised, the gathered information should become the baseline for regular monitoring and periodic updates on national laws and policies on internal displacement. The survey will be extended to all countries monitored by IDMC after the pilot phase.

BANGLADESH

A new IDMC [country overview](#) of internal displacement in Bangladesh published in January estimates that at least 431,000 people are currently internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence. Information on IDP numbers and protection needs in Bangladesh is limited, contested and outdated, with little known about the scale of new displacement in 2014. The overview draws attention to the situation of 280,000 IDPs in the south-eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and to that of more than 151,000 Urdu speakers displaced in Dhaka and other urban areas.

An IDMC [blog](#) also published in January highlights that minorities are disproportionately affected by displacement resulting from conflict and violence in Bangladesh. In order for IDPs to find durable solutions, IDMC recommends that the government take several measures, including full implementation of the CHT peace accord and systematic data collection on the situation, number and needs of all IDPs.

UKRAINE

IDMC drew attention to new displacement in Ukraine and to the diverse displacement triggers emerging from the crisis in the country. These include lack of access to pensions in non-government controlled areas as a driver of displacement. IDMC continued to update statistical analysis of IDPs in Ukraine on a bi-weekly basis. During this quarter IDMC advocated with UN partners to improve IDP data for Ukraine disaggregated by sex and age. It also analysed Ukraine's internal displacement registration system, highlighting its conclusions in a blog: *IDP Registration in Ukraine; Who's In, Who's Out and Who's Counting*, which was relayed by ReliefWeb and other humanitarian websites.

DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

The technical requirements for the database product development plan were established and a consultant was recruited for the project during this period. IDMC global data collection and analysis on new displacement events expanded in 2014 with the recruitment of additional research capacity facilitated through IDMC's global partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

2018-2013 data were finalised for transfer to the new, interim DiDD application. The first step in the creation of Disaster-induced Displacement Database (DiDD) content involved stocktaking interviews with IDMC analysts and researchers to better understand the data collection and processing requirements, and to allow the researchers to provide their input and suggestions. Simultaneously, requirements were identified for the development of the DiDD, while work to design its internal data entry interface progressed.

Updated estimates of IDP numbers by country

Country	Number of IDPs	Date of estimate
Bangladesh	At least 431,000	Jan. 2015
Burundi	Up to 77,600	Jan. 2015
Central African Republic	At least 436,300	Mar. 2015
Chad	85,000	Feb. 2015
Côte d'Ivoire	At least 300,000	Feb. 2015

Iraq	At least 3,276,000	Jan. 2015
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Up to 4,500	Feb. 2015
Nepal	Up to 50,000	Feb. 2015
Nigeria	1,235,300	Feb. 2015
Philippines	127,000	Mar. 2015
South Sudan	1,520,300	Apr. 2015
Sri Lanka	Up to 90,000	Feb. 2015
Sudan	Up to 3,100,000	Jan. 2015
Timor-Leste	At Least 900	Feb. 2015
Ukraine	At Least 1,230,000	Apr. 2015

Strategic Objective 2:

To inform and influence policy and operational decision-making on internal displacement

Outcome 2.1:

IDMC analysis and research on internal displacement is of key relevance to global policy agendas.

IDMC EVIDENCE-BASED DATA REFLECTED IN GLOBAL POST-2015 AGREEMENT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In March, IDMC's strategic engagement with its partners in the global policy process on disaster risk reduction over the past few years showed important results. Displacement is well positioned in the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction (2015-2030) endorsed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR). This includes specific reference to IDMC's global disaster-related displacement statistics in the preamble of the Sendai Framework. IDMC data and analysis was also included in the biennial *UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* launched in March.

In the beginning of March IDMC published a global report entitled *Disaster-related displacement risk: Measuring the risk and addressing its drivers* which provides timely insight and data on these issues in the immediate run-up to the third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in Sendai, Japan (14-18 March).

Drawing on data used to produce previous *Global Estimates*, regional analyses and new mathematical models, the report details who are at risk, where they are located and why they are at risk. It also identifies opportunities to reduce the risk of future displacement by leveraging global processes such as the 2015-2030 global framework for disaster risk reduction adopted at the Sendai conference.

The Sendai Framework was endorsed by 187 countries on 18 March. The challenge now will be to ensure that displacement issues are well addressed in the interpretation or application of its text as regional and national strategies are developed, implemented and monitored.

The relevance of the issue of displacement in disaster contexts and related IDMC expertise and data was further acknowledged by an invitation extended to IDMC to participate in the second meeting of



the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics. IDMC will continue to contribute to the work of this group with data collection on disasters at national and regional levels; frame a monitoring and reporting system to track progress against the Sendai Framework objectives; and ensure coherence between this framework and the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

IDMC media campaign

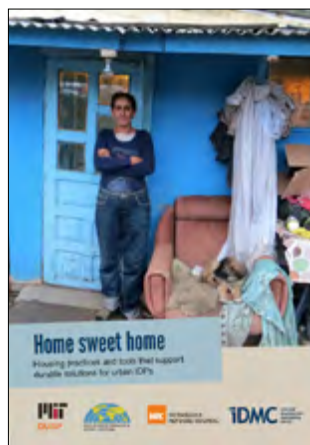
IDMC conducted a targeted press and social media campaign in support of the launch of its report *Disaster-related displacement risk: Measuring the risk and addressing its drivers* during the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. The aim of the press campaign was to inform the global policy discussion about disaster risk reduction and IDMC expertise and data on the related issue of disaster-related displacement. This campaign supported the advocacy to address disaster-related displacement risk in the negotiations at the WCDRR. The delegations from Bangladesh, Norway, the Philippines and Switzerland at the Sendai conference were among the strongest advocates in favour of including disaster displacement risk in the negotiations that led to the Sendai Framework agreement. For the first time, the global framework on disaster risk reduction now features an indicator on disaster-related displacement risk.

The IDMC press and social media campaign included a press release, a highlights document, a blog, a social media kit, and three main infographics for dissemination. The press campaign reached 3.4 million people and IDMC was cited 36 times in various media outlets for a total publicity value of 42,300 euros. In addition, expert interviews were given to global broadcasters and news networks including IRIN news, Voice of America and Thomson Reuters. On social media we reached over two million people, and our content was shared around 250 times. By the end of the campaign period IDMC had gained over 100 new followers spread over its Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn accounts.

HOUSING PRACTICES REPORT

In March, IDMC and the MIT Displacement Research and Action Network (DRAN) launched a report on housing practices and tools that support durable solutions for urban IDPs (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2015/home-sweet-home-housing-practices-and-tools-that-support-durable-solutions-for-urban-idps>). The launch in Geneva was attended by 40 human rights, humanitarian and development actors, and Permanent Mission representatives. It was presided over by Miloon Kothari, former Spe-

cial Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and was opened by Ambassador Peter Matt (Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein), and Alexandra Bilak, the Head of IDMC's Policy and Research Department. Keynote addresses were delivered by Chaloka Beyani, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, and Jackie Keegan, Head of the UNHCR Comprehensive Solutions Unit <http://www.internal-displacement.org/blog/2015/dr-chaloka-beyani-the-right-to-adequate-housing-allows-idps-to-get-back-their-dignity-and-begin-rebuilding-shattered-lives>.



Panellists and participants highlighted the need to address the phenomenon of urban displacement in a sustainable manner and welcomed the constructive content of the report which provides a wide range of approaches and case studies reflecting success stories in helping to provide adequate housing to urban IDPs.

The result of an IDMC-DRAN partnership, the report aims to support the achievement of durable solutions for urban IDPs by offering policymakers and practitioners a range of options that can guide and inform their response when designing, funding or implementing housing policies and programmes in urban settings.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

IDMC briefed the team of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, Chaloka Beyani, prior to his mission to CAR in February. The briefing, based on the findings from the IDMC mission to CAR in December 2014, focused on key issues such as displacement patterns, the situation of IDPs located in enclaves, and possibilities for return.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

In this quarter, IDMC provided information to its partner, the Brookings Bern Project on Internal Displacement, for its study, *Now what? The international response to internal displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, published in January.

IDMC informed the Kinshasa branch of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on the Kampala Convention ratification process in DRC, drawing on its report, *The Kampala Convention two years on: time to turn theory into practice*, published in December 2014.

SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

IDMC made available its draft report on *Education in Emergencies* to the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) to inform the preparation of its mission to South Sudan.

In January, IDMC provided information to the Save the Children Horn of Africa office about the IDP situation in Sudan and South Sudan. During the bilateral meeting, IDMC relayed key messages on South Sudan from its study on education in emergencies carried out during the summer 2014.

SOMALIA

IDMC continued to closely monitor the rapidly evolving internal displacement situation in Somalia. An IDMC overview of this situation published on 18 March emphasizes the need to implement local solutions for IDPs, given the diversity of contexts and patterns of displacement in various parts of the country. Solutions are critical to the success of the stabilization and peace consolidation efforts in Somalia and require concerted action by humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and human rights actors. The overview also highlights the protection issues IDPs face due to the renewed fighting in South Central Somalia, and calls for the protection of civilians to be given due consideration as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) plans the next stage of its military offensive.

Outcome 2.2:

IDMC research and analysis engages targeted policy makers and operational actors, and projects heightened visibility of internal displacement issues to a global audience.

PUBLICATIONS

IDMC research reports were downloaded just under 63,000 times this quarter, a 23% increase over the previous quarter. We published a total of six overviews, two thematic reports, one workshop report and one briefing paper.

TYPE of PUBLICATION	LANG	TITLE	DATE
Briefing paper	EN	Philippines: Why housing rights must be prioritised to end displacement of Zamboanga's urban poor	15 Jan
Overview	EN	Bangladesh: comprehensive response required to complex displacement crisis	19 Jan
Workshop report	EN	Applying the Kampala Convention in the context of Zimbabwe	2 Feb
Overview	EN	Philippines: long-term recovery challenges remain in the wake of massive displacement	10 Feb
Overview	EN, FR	Côte d'Ivoire: new commitments signal hope for 300,000 still internally displaced	26 Feb
Overview	EN, FR	Burundi: guarded optimism that long-term IDPs may achieve durable solutions	4 Mar
Thematic report	EN	Disaster-related displacement risk: Measuring the risk and addressing its drivers	12 Mar
Overview	EN	Somalia: over a million IDPs need support for local solutions	18 Mar
Thematic report	EN	Home sweet home: housing practices and tools that support durable solutions for urban IDPs	25 Mar
Overview	EN	Libya: State collapse triggers mass displacement	30 Mar

PRESENTATIONS ON BEST USES OF IDMC PASTORALIST LIVELIHOODS AND DISPLACEMENT SIMULATOR

In January, IDMC participated in the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Resilience Technical Consortium meeting in Washington DC, and met with the Government of Kenya's National Drought Management Authority to discuss where and how to best pilot the Pastoralist Livelihoods and Displacement Simulator within the country.

On 22 January, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) invited IDMC and Climate Interactive to present the Pastoralist Livelihoods and Displacement Simulator at WMO headquarters in Geneva. The purpose of the presentation was to raise awareness within WMO about the tool and how it can be used to support the WMO Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). Following the presentation, IDMC met with the GFCS director to discuss how to mobilise resources so that the tool can be customised for the GFCS and piloted in WMO member states.

POLICY RELEVANT EVENTS

During its January mission to Washington, IDMC met with USAID to discuss how IDMC data-gathering and analytical tools could support other USAID partners. Toward this end, IDMC has begun advising a (Save the Children and Johns Hopkins University) project that will model the number of separated children and unaccompanied minors in different types of displacement situations. This collaboration should improve displacement estimates disaggregated by age and sex and lead to a better understanding of the protection risks faced by IDP women and children.

CLIMATE CHANGE

At a joint press conference with UNHCR and IOM at the UN climate change negotiations in Geneva on 10 February, IDMC Director Alfredo Zamudio presented IDMC data and evidence on displacement risks associated with weather- and climate-related hazards. IDMC also presented evidence about displacement risk drivers and how they could be addressed within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.



The press conference was covered by two dozen journalists, and IDMC was quoted by *Voice of America* and several other media outlets.

The UN Environment Programme invited IDMC to present its methods and evidence on disaster- and climate change-induced displacement risk at its ClimWarn workshop in Nairobi (9-11 March). The 30 participants represented three African governments (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Kenya), one regional organisation (IGAD), UN specialised agencies (WMO and the Food and Agricultural Organization), academia, think tanks, and the private sector.

As mentioned at the WCDRR, IDMC presented its latest report on disasters and displacement risk at a Nansen Initiative side event, *Displacement and the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction*, alongside speakers from the Governments of Indonesia, Norway, Switzerland and Uganda; the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), UNHCR, and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The panel illustrated the need to link disaster risk reduction and human mobility and provided a forum to discuss the strategic importance of integrating human mobility aspects into the draft Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its implementation, with a focus on the immediate and on-going negotiations.

WORKSHOP ON THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN IDP POLICY IN SOMALILAND

At the request of the local Protection Cluster and in collaboration with NRC, UNHCR and the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (MRRR), IDMC organised a workshop to support the adoption and implementation of a national draft policy on internal displacement in Somaliland. The decision to undertake this initiative was taken in the framework of the broader involvement of IDMC in the policymaking process of Somaliland: IDMC provided technical support remotely during the drafting phase, prior to the presentation of the draft policy to the Cabinet of Ministers in June 2014. Held in Hargeisa on 1-2 March 2015, the workshop targeted national authorities, including the MRRR, the Ministries of Justice, Social Planning, Labour and Social Affairs, and other stakeholders potentially involved in implementation of the policy, such as international and national agencies, local NGOs in addition to representatives of different IDPs' communities in Hargeisa.

The workshop aimed to enable participants to reach a common understanding of the contents of the draft policy, to increase their knowledge of key protection and durable solution principles, and to develop a strategy to advocate for the adoption of the policy and an action plan for its implementation. Participants' suggestions to ensure adoption of the policy as a valuable reference for IDP protection in Somaliland focused on three main areas: advocacy and awareness raising, capacity building, and operational implementation. Meanwhile, participants felt that the draft action plan should be further discussed within the framework of the Protection Cluster before being publicised. The draft policy will also need to be aligned with the one already adopted in 2014 in South Central Somalia.

BURUNDI

In January, IDMC provided a [written submission](#) to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for its 55th pre-session working group (WG). IDMC outlined the situation of IDPs in Burundi and recommended specific questions on education and health, among other issues, to be included in the List of Issues that the WG will submit to the State party for its examination in September.

In March, IDMC published an overview entitled *Burundi: guarded optimism that long-term IDPs may achieve durable solutions*, which highlighted the situation of thousands of IDPs still living in protracted displacement. The report was shared on social media and drew the attention of numerous stakeholders.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

As part of its work for the three-year project to study the impact of multiple displacements on IDPs' vulnerability and resilience, IDMC organised an event in Geneva in January to present the progress of the project. Various stakeholders in Geneva attended the event, including UNDP, donor governments, and NGOs. The briefing provided an opportunity for the IDMC research team to exchange insights and receive feedback.



The project was also presented to international organisations operating in Goma, DRC during an IDMC mission conducted there from 2 to 22 March. This was followed by field visits to North and South Kivu territories to conduct qualitative research on family dynamics and displacement.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

In this quarter, IDMC worked with the *Commission Mouvement de Population (CMP)*, with whom IDMC met in December, to review the questionnaire it uses for its population tracking system. IDMC also gathered information from existing methodologies for population movement tracking in other contexts and shared this information with CMP.

NIGERIA

IDMC held a series of briefings with key humanitarian partners (OCHA, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières, IOM and Amnesty International) on the escalating conflict and protection crisis in the north-east of the country. IDMC emphasised the need to scale up the humanitarian presence in the region, existing challenges in data collection on internal displacement, and how the adoption of a national policy on IDPs should be prioritised. Exchanges from such meetings formed the basis of research for a briefing note on the impact of the crisis on regional displacement, scheduled for publication in April.

On the eve of presidential elections on 28 March, IDMC released a blog post highlighting concerns as to whether the 1.2 million IDPs in the country would have access to polling stations. It also flagged the risk of further displacement in 21 of the country's 36 states described as critical hotspots for political violence by a Nigerian public safety NGO.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In line with its support for the UN Framework on Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict and the implementation of the Kampala Convention, IDMC published an overview in February on the internal displacement situation in Côte d'Ivoire (in French and English). The overview highlighted new profiling results which revealed that over 300,000 IDPs were still living in displacement at the end of 2014. OCHA in Cote d'Ivoire disseminated the overview within the country.

SOMALIA

IDMC continued to engage with the policy process on internal displacement for Somaliland. During this quarter, IDMC conducted a mission and organised a workshop in support of the adoption and implementation of the finalised draft IDP policy for Somaliland.

MIDDLE EAST

IDMC participated in the annual Dubai International Humanitarian Aid & Development Conference & Exhibition in March. Prior to the conference IDMC gave a presentation on internal displacement trends in the Middle East and North Africa region at a workshop organised by OCHA. IDMC recalled that the number of IDPs in the region had increased from under five million to almost 12 million since 2011. The presentation on the side-lines of this key humanitarian event raised awareness of internal displacement challenges in the region. <http://www.nrc.no/?did=9194845>

MYANMAR

In March, IDMC published a [stakeholder report](#) on internal displacement in Myanmar prior to the Universal Periodic Review of the country by the UN Human Rights Council in November 2015. Covering internal displacement in Myanmar's Rakhine State, the Mandalay Region, Kachin and northern Shan States, and the south-east, the report draws attention to key protection issues facing IDPs, including forced recruitment and use of IDPs as human shields, and restrictions on the freedom of movement and on humanitarian access for international organisations. It also calls on the government to promote durable solutions for IDPs, for example by removing anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance in return areas.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In March, IDMC made a written submission on the situation of IDPs in advance of the 28th session of the UN's Universal Periodic Review Working Group. This followed IDMC's pre-session statement to States in October 2014. At the session, recommendations were made by Canada, the Czech Republic and Hungary on two important areas highlighted by IDMC in its submission. First, they called for full implementation of Annex VII and improved living conditions for IDPs, particularly with regard to social protection and access to health care, education, housing and employment. Second, they recommended ending the segregated educational practice known as "two schools under one roof". In an unprecedented move the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina noted all 167 recommendations and stated it will respond to the UPR Working Group in June 2015.

COMMUNICATIONS

IDMC BLOG

This quarter we published six blogs (five during the last quarter) that received a cumulative total of 368 page views. These included:

1. Guest blogger Elizabeth Ferris describes "the dangers of mainstreaming IDPs into oblivion" / 106 Page views
2. Violence, land grabbing and discrimination: Why minorities in Bangladesh continue to suffer from new and protracted displacement / 76 page views
3. Disaster-related displacement: time to put knowledge into action / 71 page views
4. IDP registration in Ukraine: Who's in? Who's out? And who's counting? / 48 page views
5. Nigerian IDPs at risk of going unheard in upcoming elections / 39 page views
6. IDMC reiterates the importance of monitoring internal displacement in the context of occupied Palestine at the Human Rights Council / 28 page views

WEBSITE AND NEWSLETTER

The IDMC website registered almost 50,000 visits this quarter, signalling a 21% increase over the previous quarter. Page views were also up 14%, bringing the total number to over 100,000.

IDMC sent out 22 newsletters, three monthly and nine weekly emails, and two special focus emails to our website subscribers, and eight targeted emails to key contacts. Newsletter subscriptions rose by 9% compared to the previous quarter.

TRADITIONAL MEDIA

In this quarter, IDMC was quoted in 121 international online news outlets, representing an audience reach of just over 10.5 million people and an equivalent advertising value of over 14,000 euros. The top ten outlets featuring IDMC messaging were:

New York Times Online	Mega-Disasters and Urbanisation Spur Spike in Displacement-Report
Mail Online	Experts warn governments to plan for climate change migrants
Repubblica	Unhcr: nel mondo 46,3 milioni fra rifugiati e sfollati interni - Repubblica.it
FT.com	At the border of hope and despair - FT.com
El Economista	Mega-disasters and urbanisation spur spike in displacement - report - elEconomista.es
Yahoo! India	Aid agencies fear Libya public services collapse, hospitals suffer
Yahoo! Maktoob English	Experts warn governments to plan for climate change migrants
Quartz	The Ukrainian city that's become a haven for Jews fleeing another European war
Euronews	Mega-disasters and urbanisation spur spike in displacement
Sin Embargo	México no está en paz con Peña: ONG; ataques a DH debilitan el Estado de Derecho

SOCIAL MEDIA

FACEBOOK

IDMC's Facebook community grew by 6% during the quarter, attracting 192 new fans. The page had 3,351 likes by the end of March 2015. This quarter registered less growth, as Facebook began to remove deactivated/deleted accounts. However, since the restructure of the IDMC Facebook page, it continues to grow steadily.

Our most popular post was an infographic on disasters which reached over 2,000 people and was interacted with (i.e. likes, comments, and shares) 39 times. Overall, we reached over 148,000 users.

TWITTER

The @IDMC_Geneva account had 2,504 followers by the end of the quarter, an increase of 16% (against 14% increase last quarter). Influential followers who engaged with our content and increased IDMC brand credibility included: IRIN news, AlertNet, the Migration Policy Institute, IOM, Al Jazeera, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Thomson Reuters Foundation, and Climate Central. All users have well over 10,000 followers.

Overall tweets during this 90-day period: 108,000 views and 486 retweets.

LINKEDIN

Our LinkedIn page had 1,440 followers, a 22% increase over the previous period. Thirty-three per cent of our followers hold senior positions in their organisations. This quarter our different media were viewed 22,000 by direct and indirect audiences.

IDMC's financial situation

Financial situation as of 31 March 2015

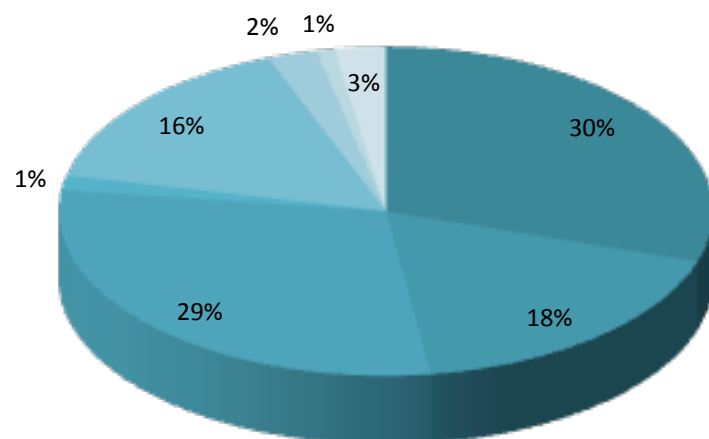
Funds received: USD 2,521,630
Expenditure: USD 991,825
Percent 2015 actual expenditure against received funds : 39.3%

Thanks to our donors!

We would like to thank our donors for their support in 2015:

Australia's DFAT, EuropeAid, Liechtenstein's MFA, Norway's MFA, Sweden's Sida, Switzerland FDFA, the UK's DFID, USA's USAID and other donors

Funds pledged or received as of 31 March, 2015



- UK - DFID
- USA - USAID
- Norwegian MFA
- EuropeAid
- Sweden - Sida
- Swiss FDFA
- ODI
- Other donors