



Quarterly Update

July - September 2015

This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 1 July and 30 September 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.

Keeping IDP issues high on the international agenda

The *Global Estimates 2015* was launched in July 2015 in Geneva. The report reveals the latest global figures for 2014 which show that 17.5 million people were forced to flee their homes last year by weather-related hazards such as floods and storms, and 1.7 million by geophysical hazards such as earthquakes. IDMC's data captures 695 new disaster displacement events in 2014 that affected 100 countries. IDMC's global disaster displacement data on events between 2008 to 2014 is accessible for download from our website.

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.



During the 30th session of the Human Rights Council (September 2015), IDMC launched a research paper titled *Identifying IDPs in Palestine: New thinking on monitoring displacement in the West Bank*. In its analysis of the different monitoring and data collection tools currently being used by a range of international humanitarian organisations in the West Bank, this research found them to be limited as they focus on displacement prevention rather than its consequences

and fail to provide the data needed to identify IDPs and adequately respond to their needs. The findings clearly point to the need to establish a unified monitoring system that brings together all stakeholders including Palestinian local authorities, addresses all displacement triggers, and extends its geographical scope to the areas of refuge, including those under Palestinian control, and over the

whole duration of the displacement. The report contributes to the current methodological review on IDP monitoring and response underway in Palestine.

IDMC also contributed to a [report](#) on protracted displacement published by the Overseas Development Institute's Humanitarian Policy Group (September 2015) which analyses data on displaced people, reviews the literature on livelihoods of people in protracted displacement, and presents a pilot tool to begin understanding the opportunities for self-reliance and livelihood assistance in displacement.

Outcome 1.2

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

IDMC continuously monitored the rapidly evolving internal displacement situation in several countries and updated the figure analyses reflecting changes in terms of IDP numbers and developments.

Afghanistan	At least 947,872	As of July 2015
Burundi	At least 79,200	As of July 2015
Central African Republic	369,500	As of Aug 2015
Chad	Up to 122,400	As of Aug 2015
Ethiopia	413,400	As of July 2015
Indonesia	At least 31,440	As of July 2015
Palestine	At least 263,500	As of July 2015
South Sudan	At least 1,631,800	As of Sept 2015
Sri Lanka	Up to 73,700	As of July 2015
Ukraine	At least 1,466,245	As of Aug 2015
Yemen	1,439,100	As of Aug 2015

Yemen

IDMC published a [blog post](#) (July 2015) analysing the challenges faced by the over one million displaced people in Yemen struggling to survive in a country wracked by conflict with no clear end in sight. As more and more armed groups enter the fray, and with resources fast dwindling inside the country, the blog describes how displaced people are becoming increasingly caught up in the geopolitical complexity of the situation.

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-related issues are of key relevance to global policy agendas.



Sustainable development

An IDMC [briefing paper](#) titled *Leaving no-one behind: Internal displacement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (September 2015) provided timely analysis and advocacy messages for discussions at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York (25-27 September). The paper sets out why internal displacement is a development concern, and how particular attention to IDPs will do much to ensure that highly vulnerable populations are

not left behind in sustainable development planning processes. At the summit, numerous UN Member States brought up the issue of displacement during discussions on the adoption of a post-2015 development agenda.

Kenya

In support of the ongoing efforts of Kenyan institutions and civil society to translate supranational standards into the national IDP protection framework, IDMC published *A review of the normative framework in Kenya relating to the protection of IDPs* (August 2015). The report also identifies areas where interventions, including legislative action and additional implementation measures, are still needed to guarantee alignment with and application of normative instruments relevant to displacement. Particular attention is paid in the report to the standards set out by the Kampala Convention, and to the measures required to ensure Kenya's compliance with the Convention, should the country decide to ratify it. The mapping of Kenya's normative system also covered non-IDP specific laws and policies and was carried out through analysis of 15 areas of central interest representing themes on which States are supposed to provide themselves with a regulation.

IDMC also published a [policy paper](#) titled *Towards a comprehensive response to internal displacement in Kenya: a roadmap for action* (August 2015), which summarises the key content of the aforementioned report and elaborates further on recommendations it contains.

Indonesia

Following a mission to Indonesia in May, IDMC published a [briefing paper](#) on protracted displacement in West Timor (July 2015) and a new [country overview](#) on internal displacement in Indonesia (August 2015). The [briefing paper](#) draws attention to the estimated 22,000 people who have been displaced for over 15 years following violence surrounding the UN-sponsored referendum on

East Timor independence. Despite assistance by government and UN agencies, there remain a number of obstacles to durable solutions including uneven access to land and tenure security in resettlement sites, and government unwillingness to regularise land tenure in camps to facilitate local integration. The priority given to quick-fix and non-participatory solutions together with limited credible data have further hampered progress. The [country overview](#) highlights the protracted nature of internal displacement across Indonesia, where it is estimated that at least 31,400 people have been forced to flee their homes as a result of armed conflict and inter-communal violence. Recent displacement has been associated with religious intolerance, small-scale armed conflict and human rights violations. The [overview](#) calls on the government to acknowledge the ongoing needs of protracted IDPs and to ensure that housing and tenure security is included and prioritised in future local and national development planning.

Sri Lanka

An IDMC [paper](#) (July 2015) aims to inform discussions between the government and humanitarian and development actors on how to tackle protracted displacement in the country, particularly in relation to the durable solutions strategy and return plan currently being drafted. The paper illustrates how long-term displacement is often a development challenge that needs to be addressed first and foremost by governments as well as by supporting development actors. It also provides an updated estimate of the number of IDPs in Sri Lanka.

Pakistan

A [country overview](#) (August 2015) – *Pakistan: solutions to displacement elusive for both new and protracted IDPs* – sheds light on the causes of displacement, protection concerns and assistance needs as well as the national and international humanitarian response. The [overview](#) notes that, as of July 2015, there were more than 1.8 million people displaced by insurgency, counter-insurgency and other related violence in Pakistan, while disasters induced by natural hazards such as monsoon rains and earthquakes have newly displaced 14.57 million people across wide areas of the country since 2010. The number of people still living in displacement following disasters in previous years is not known.

Afghanistan

The key events in Afghanistan's history of internal displacement, the gaps in data collection and IDP protection concerns were highlighted in a [country overview](#) (July 2015) *Afghanistan: New and long-term IDPs risk becoming neglected as conflict intensifies*. The report estimates that as of the end of June 2015, at least 948,000 people were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence in Afghanistan, including 103,000 in the first six months of 2015. It notes that IDPs struggle to access water, food, adequate housing and employment, particularly in areas where they are inaccessible or invisible to humanitarian responders and as their displacement becomes more protracted. Furthermore, updated information is given on progress towards implementation of the national IDP policy.

Global Estimates 2015: People displaced by disasters

IDMCs flagship annual report – *Global Estimates: People displaced by disasters* – was launched on 20 July 2015. IOM Director General William Lacy Swing and IDMC Director Alfredo Zamudio presented its main findings to representatives of 16 Permanent Missions and 13 UN and NGO organisations during the launch at International Environment House in Geneva, and later held a press briefing at the United Nations.

The report reveals the latest global figures for 2014 which show that 17.5 million people were forced to flee their homes last year by weather-related hazards such as floods and storms, and 1.7 million by geophysical hazards such as earthquakes. IDMC's data captures 695 new disaster displacement events in 2014 that affected 100 countries. IDMC's global disaster displacement data on events between 2008 to 2014 is accessible for download from our website.

The report presents analysis of global and regional patterns and trends since 1970 while highlighting specific disaster and country situations. Since 2008, disasters displaced an average of 26.4 million people each year - equivalent to one person displaced every second. As in previous years, Asia saw the highest internal displacement numbers, with China, India and the Philippines particularly badly affected.

"Governments should prioritise measures to strengthen the resilience of people whose displacement risks are becoming protracted, or have already become so," said William Lacy Swing, Director General of IOM, which assisted in data collection for the report. "If communities are strengthened and ready beforehand, with solid infrastructure, early warning systems, and other such measures, displacement can be used as a short term coping strategy, or at best be avoided altogether."



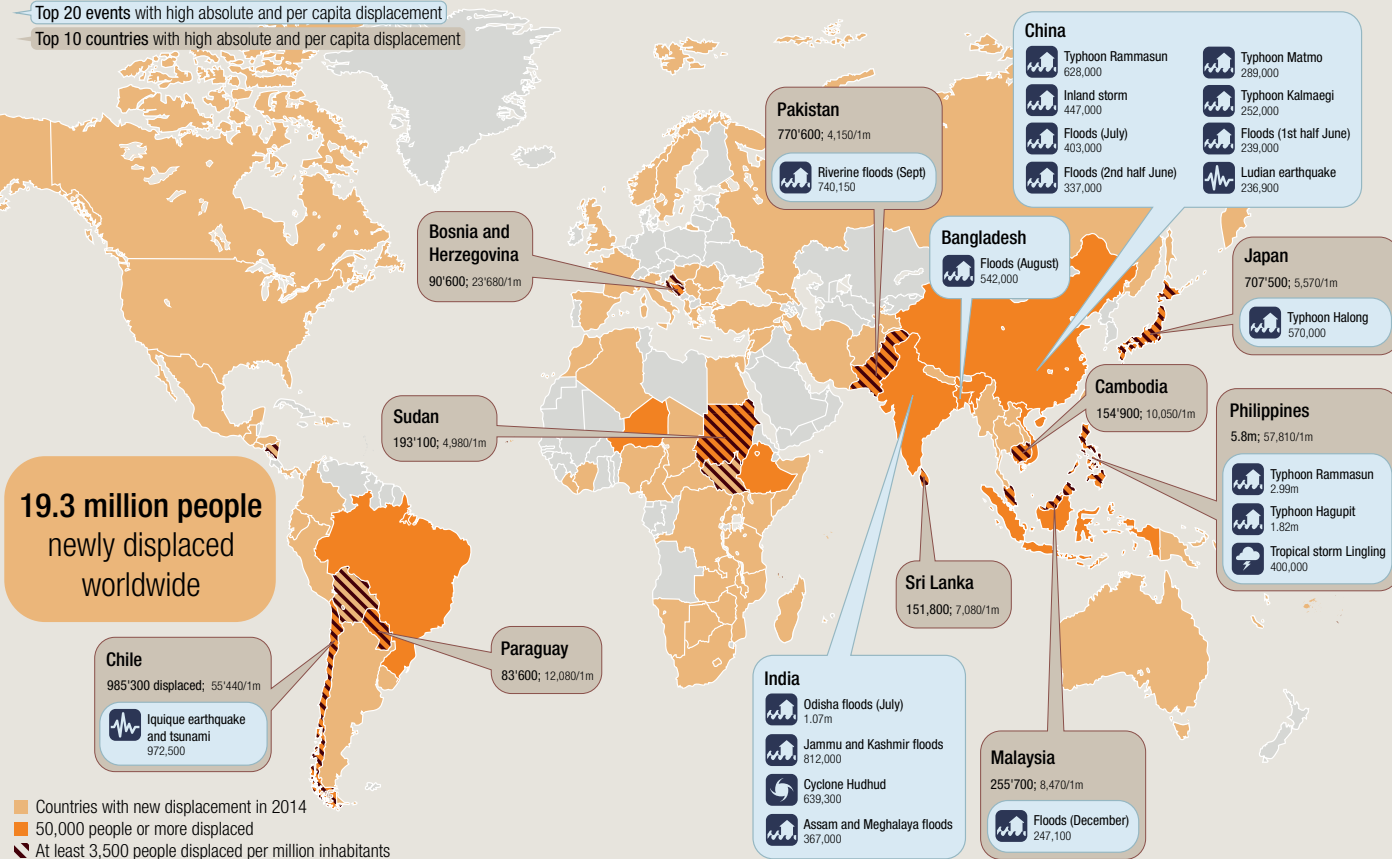
The millions of lives devastated by disasters is more often a consequence of bad man-made structures and policies, than the forces of mother nature. A flood is not in itself a disaster, the catastrophic consequences happen when people are neither prepared nor protected when it hits.

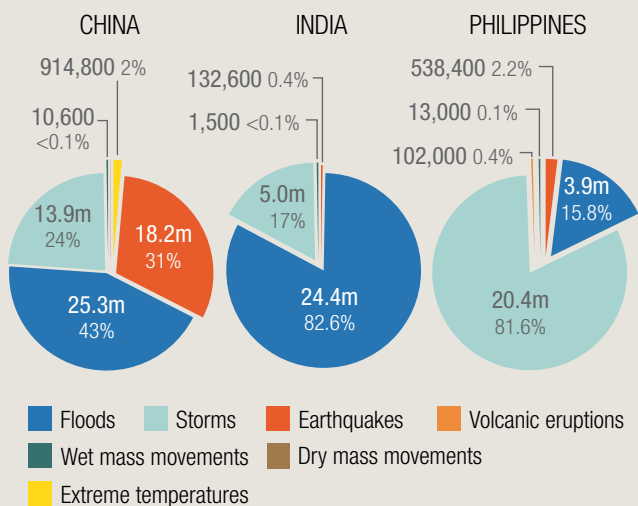


Jan Egeland, NRC Secretary-General

Displacement related to disasters worldwide in 2014

- Top 20 events with high absolute and per capita displacement
- Top 10 countries with high absolute and per capita displacement





Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest 100 or 100,000
Source: IDMC Disaster-Induced Displacement Database as of 1 June 2015

Data for the past four decades shows that disaster displacement is on the rise. Today, the likelihood of being displaced by a disaster is 60% higher than it was four decades ago. The report discusses the man-made drivers of increasing disaster displacement risk, including patterns of rapid economic development, urbanisation and population growth in hazard-prone areas. More and more people are living in areas and conditions where they are vulnerable to disasters, and the impact of global warming threatens to exacerbate this further in coming decades.

The *Global Estimates* report also provides evidence of the multiple drivers and complexity of displacement related to both conflict and natural hazards in many countries. The report compares IDMC's data on conflict versus disaster-related displacement and highlights countries affected by significant levels of both, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines among them.

Disaster displacement is both an acute humanitarian problem and a chronic development concern. Our analysis shows complex, repeated and protracted patterns of disaster-induced displacement around the world, which, in turn, point to particularly vulnerable people. For the first time, we present 34 current cases of protracted disaster-related displacement affecting hundreds of thousands of people in both high-income and developing countries, and explore the

Today, the likelihood of being displaced by a disaster is 60% higher than it was four decades ago.

causes and characteristics of such situations. Such cases underscore the urgent need for greater investment in disaster risk reduction and development approaches that facilitate the achievement of durable solutions.

Finally, the report discusses the relevance and location of disaster displacement across major global policy processes for the post-2015 period, which provide a strategic opportunity to address its causes, consequences and solutions. This includes the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, negotiations on a new climate change agreement, and consultations towards a new humanitarian agenda in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. To guide implementation of these processes and monitor their progress requires improved data and monitoring of displacement, including common frameworks for collecting, interpreting and comparing data over time at local to global levels. Special attention is also required to ensure that policy planning and targeted responses are informed by data disaggregated by gender, age and specific vulnerabilities that enable the inclusion of people who are in greatest need of protection and assistance among the tens of millions whose lives are disrupted each year by disasters. IDMC is continuing to develop partnerships and to engage on these processes as they evolve, providing data, knowledge and expertise.

Since 2008, disaster displacement has affected all 33 countries defined by the World Bank as fragile and conflict-affected – 750,000 people there were displaced in 2014 alone.

We can talk about sustainability, climate change and a reformed humanitarian architecture, but to ensure that all these policy processes turn into concrete action, we need to pay closer attention to those living on the front lines; in this case the millions of men, women and children currently on the run from disasters worldwide.



Alfredo Zamudio, Director of IDMC

Outcome 2.2

IDMC research and analysis engages targeted policy-makers and operational actors, and increases the visibility of internal displacement to a global audience

As part of the Nansen Initiative's Consultative Committee, IDMC provided feedback to the draft Protection Agenda on cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change. The Protection Agenda was presented and validated by States at the Nansen Initiative Global Consultation which took place in Geneva from 12 to 13 October 2015.

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework in March 2015 and in close collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), IDMC has been providing technical advice and made submissions to UNISDR on the development of an indicator framework for measuring progress in relation to displacement as an issue for monitoring losses as well as resilience. IDMC was invited to participate in consultations at the UNISDR expert meeting on indicators for the Sendai Framework held on 27-29 July in Geneva. We provided [technical inputs](#) on displacement and proxy global indicators, definitions and basic loss recording requirements, including on the issue of disaggregated data, in collaboration with OCHA, UNICEF, UN Women and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction. These inputs informed formal proposals made at the first Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Terminology and Indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction (29-30 September, Geneva). At the OIEWG, IDMC also contributed to coordinated civil society inputs, which were reflected in written submissions. We have been requested to make further written submissions to UNISDR's Technical and Scientific Advisory Group around definitions and global displacement indicators, and encouraged to participate in the UNISDR Science and Technology Conference at the end of January 2016.

Linked to this, IDMC is working to promote coherence on displacement issues in the respective indicator frameworks of the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Agenda, also in close collaboration with OCHA, as well as through engagement at the Asia-Pacific regional level with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the inter-governmental Expert Group on Disaster Statistics.

In August 2015, IDMC presented its systems dynamics model at the Climate Outlook Forum organised by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Tanzania in the presence of government officials. This methodology developed by IDMC looks at a wide variety of factors that influence displacement - such as the interrelated effects of conflict, natural hazards, poverty, food and livelihood insecurity - and capacities to manage them. It also allows practitioners to simulate adjustments to these variables with the aim of preventing displacement from happening in the first place.

In September, IDMC continued its engagement as part of the IOM-led steering committee, largely comprised of civil protection and disaster management authorities, on the follow-up process to pilot guidance developed on planning for Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters (MEND).

Communication

Campaign

The *Global Estimates* 2015 launch campaign was the most successful to date and featured a variety of multimedia products including targeted press releases, a 'quick-facts' media guide, a social media page and an interactive landing page for the report. The report was cited 303 times in the media, reaching 31 million people, a 106 % increase over the previous year, and representing a total publicity value of over €272,000 (121% increase). The New York Times, Yahoo News, Reuters Online, Atlantic and Foreign Policy magazine were among the media outlets that covered the story.

The main aims of the campaign were to:

- Highlight the scope and growing risks of disaster-related displacement worldwide, the specific needs of those affected, and the increasingly protracted nature of disaster-induced displacement in many parts of the world.
- Promote disaster-related displacement as a key issue that cuts across policy processes including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the upcoming climate change conference (30 November-11 December 2015, Paris), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the World Humanitarian Summit scheduled to be held in early 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey.
- Strengthen IDMC's partnership with IOM, UN Member States, and our donors, and position the organisation as a 'thought leader' on the issue of disaster-related displacement.

The *Global Estimates* 2015 report was downloaded over 5,000 times in the first month after its launch, a 151% increase over the previous year, while on social media we reached over 5 million people (21% increase). By the end of the campaign period IDMC had gained 4% and 5% increases in Facebook and Twitter followers respectively.

Website and newsletter

The IDMC website registered 56,444 visits, a decrease of 7.5% from the previous quarter with 71,885 documents downloaded during this period, which in average is a downloaded page every two minutes during this quarter. Overall this is a slight decrease of 9% from Q2. Page views went down 2.9% from 118,000 page views in the previous quarter to 114,485.

Traditional media

Top 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	The latest international news as video on demand
Sin Embargo	México no está en paz con Peña: ONG; ataques a DH debilitan el Estado de Derecho

Facebook

IDMC's Facebook community grew by 13% during the quarter (compared to 6% last quarter), attracting over 500 new fans. The page had 4,611 likes by the end of September 2015. This quarter received more growth due to the release of the *Global Estimates* report in July. Our most popular post was centred around the Atlantic's piece on the *Global Estimates* report which reached over two thousand people.

Twitter:

The @IDMC_Geneva Twitter account had 3,415 followers by the end of September, an increase of 13%. Influential followers who engaged with our content and increased IDMC brand credibility included: The Atlantic, Foreign Policy magazine, Voice of America, David Miliband, Relief Web and UN Radio. All users have well over 50K followers. Overall tweets during this 90-day period garnered 445 retweets, 165 favourites, 37 replies and 130.4K impressions.

LinkedIn:

Our LinkedIn page had 2,055 followers, a 17% increase over the previous period. Thirty-three per cent of our followers hold senior positions in their organisations.

IDMC's financial situation

Quarterly update July - September 2015

Donor	2015 total Income USD	%
UK - DFID	755'322.00	20.31%
Australia DFAT	539'000.00	14.49%
USA - USAID	900'000.00	24.20%
Norwegian MFA	737'179.00	19.82%
EuropeAid	36'367.00	0.98%
Sweden - Sida	394'736.00	10.61%
Swiss FDFA	232'560.00	6.25%
ODI	22'500.00	0.61%
Other donors	101'166.00	2.72%
Total income	3'718'830.00	100%

Financial Situation as of September 15

Funds committed: USD 3,718,830

Expenditure: USD 3,344,548

Percent 2015 actual expenditure against received funds : 89.9%

Thanks to donors !

We would like to thank our donors for their support in 2015: EuropeAid, Norway's MFA, Sweden's Sida, Switzerland's FDFA, the UK's DFID, USA's USAID, UNHCR, Liechtenstein's MFA, Australia DFAT and other donors

Funds pledged or received as of 30 September 2015

