

ANNUAL REPORT

2016



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IDMC's work and achievements are made possible through the generous contributions received from our funding partners. We would like to thank them for their continued support in 2016. We extend our particular thanks to the following:

The US Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA), Sweden's International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT), the UN Agency for Refugees (UNHCR), Liechtenstein's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Charities Aid Foundation, the Norwegian Refugee Council, and our other donors.



Cover photo: Panama neighborhood has one of the highest concentrations of displaced populations in Tumaco, Colombia. Internally displaced children arrive without the opportunity to access education and they face the risk of being recruited by criminal groups in the area or the risk of suffering sexual violence, especially girls. Credit: NRC/Edgar León, 2016

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

SEPTEMBER 2017

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The number of people internally displaced around the world continued to rise in 2016, with tens of millions forced to flee their homes by conflict, violence and disasters. Political focus on the issue waned during the year, however, overshadowed by the urgency of efforts to address the global refugee crisis. Internally displaced people (IDPs) featured prominently in discussions at the [World Humanitarian Summit](#) in May, but they were barely mentioned in the outcome document of [UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants](#) in September.

The September summit represented a historic opportunity to come up with a better system for responding to the needs of all displaced people, but only token recognition was given to internal displacement in terms of its links to the causes of refugee and migrant flows. This shortcoming is symptomatic of the failure to protect and assist people displaced within the borders of their own countries, and of a political and diplomatic environment that invokes sovereignty as immunity rather than responsibility.

IDMC's work and figures for 2016 clearly show that internal displacement should be a priority humanitarian and development issue on the global policy agenda, given its unprecedented scale and seemingly relentless escalation worldwide. In 2016, we continued to expand our analysis and research into the drivers, patterns and impacts of the phenomenon, and we embraced new technologies and sources to improve data collection, increase global coverage and make our estimates more accurate.

Our data and analysis are instrumental in informing the development and implementation of global and regional policy agendas. In 2016, we provided evidence, tools and guidance to processes including the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), the World Humanitarian Summit and the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC).



This annual report is a reflection of our accomplishments during the year. We also take this opportunity to thank our current funding partners for their loyal and long-term support. None of our achievements to date would have been possible without your commitment and dedication.

Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC



PRIORITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016





DATA

Monitoring internal displacement worldwide is the foundation for all of IDMC's analysis and work to influence policy. Credible and transparent data on the phenomenon is a key indicator against which to measure the implementation of a number of development and humanitarian policy processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Agenda for Humanity, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and other climate change commitments.

We obtained data on displacement associated with conflict for 56 countries and territories in 2016, and on that associated with disasters for 118 countries. Our full data set, which stretches back a number of years, includes 178 countries and territories, and the list is growing as we improve the scope of our work through the use of new tools and approaches.

Despite our best efforts, however, we are aware that our current monitoring does not cover all displacement situations. Given the importance of accurate information on new

displacements and the evolution of situations over time, we have begun to estimate future displacement risk, monitor displacement in near real-time and fill other current gaps.

As part of our efforts to expand our monitoring, we attempted to estimate a total headcount, or global stock figure, for people living in displacement as a result of disasters as of the end of 2016, including those still displaced following events in previous years. Arriving at a robust estimate proved impossible, however, because of a shortage of data that tracks displacement over time.

That said, we did manage to collect time-series data on the 50 largest displacements associated with disasters in 2016, plus the ten largest each year from 2008 to 2015. All our figures and information can be found in our global database at www.internal-displacement.org/database.

We continued to play a leading role in providing **data collection guidance and standards** in 2016. IDMC also provided input for the durable solutions indicators in work-



IDMC COVERED THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES in 2016:

56

Conflict and violence

118

Disasters

178

IDMC's full data set

shops convened by the UN Special Rapporteur on IDPs' human rights to inform responses to support durable solutions for the many millions of IDPs around the world.

We developed the first ever global, peer-reviewed model of disaster-related displacement risk in 2016. The model covers more than 190 countries and considers displacement associated with multiple sudden-onset hazards. We will continue to update and refine the model in the coming years and publish initial findings around International Day for Disaster Reduction in October 2017.

By combining the two approaches, we are able to generate metrics that paint a displacement risk profile for individual countries, groups by region or income level and globally. The goal is to provide evidence to influence global policy, but also to better inform policy-makers, budget holders and planners about future trends and risks.

We continued our analysis of the challenges inherent in the systematic compilation of internal displacement data on a global scale and presented it at a conference convened by the German Institute for International and Security Affairs in Berlin. Participants included the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the World Bank and representatives from the EU and the German and Norwegian governments. Discussions centred on potential ways to bridge data gaps and harmonise data collected by different entities in order to paint a more accurate picture of forced displacement both internally and across borders.

We also started work with various partners to develop a refugee statistics handbook and a report on internal displacement statistics, as requested by the UN Statistical Commission at its most recent session in March 2016.

Representatives from around 40 national statistics offices along with IOM, UNHCR, the World Bank, IDMC, the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and Statistics Norway are working together on the report, which will be submitted in late 2017 ahead of the commission's 49th session in March 2018.

In May 2016, we launched the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) in conjunction with the launch of the 2016 GRID. Between May and December 2016, 38,238 people visited the GIDD and interacted with our data, and we recorded almost 4,000 downloads of the GIDD data sets. We simultaneously overhauled our information management system (the "back end" of the GIDD), which is used to collect and analyse more data on internal displacement related to conflict, violence and disasters than in all previous years. For example, in preparation of the 2017 GRID, we recorded and analysed 3,222 figures (called 'facts') and 1,278 source documents.

In 2016, we initiated a process to develop detailed guidance for the collection of displacement-related data in order to paint a more accurate, consistent and three-dimensional portrait of internal displacement - and the risk of displacement. While this guidance was initially intended to serve our partners in the field, its scope has expanded to help address the need for interoperable data on internal and cross-border displacements and returns as well as migration flows. We will continue this work in 2017 in collaboration with data-collection partners and other stakeholders.

OUR 2016 FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR 2015:



8.6

MILLION

new displacements by conflict and violence in 2015



19.2

MILLION

new displacements by disasters in 2015



40.8

MILLION

people displaced by conflict and violence at end of 2015



ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND POLICY INFLUENCING

Our research complements our core data collection and monitoring function, drawing on the evidence that the data presents, providing clarity and framing the key challenges internal displacement presents. We conduct in-depth qualitative and quantitative research in partnership with leading academic institutions and international organisations, and in 2016 we produced a number of products to inform global and regional policy and practice.

As part of our strategy, we broadened our analysis and research on causes of displacement to include development

projects, criminal and gang violence, slow-onset disasters, environmental degradation and climate change. These new research areas are additional steps toward painting an ever more comprehensive picture of internal displacement globally.

From our unique position as an independent source of global knowledge, a trusted partner and a convener of technical expertise for decision-makers, we provided evidence, tools and guidance for several global and regional policy processes in 2016.

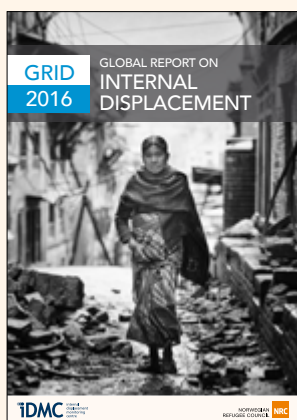


Our Head of Data and Analysis discusses the link between slow onset disasters and internal displacement with Master in International Migration students from the University of Kent. Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, March 2016

Global Report on Internal Displacement 2016

We combined our estimates and analysis for people displaced by conflict, generalised violence and disasters for the first in time 2016 to produce a single flagship publication, the [Global Report on Internal Displacement \(GRID\)](#). The decision to merge our Global Overview and Global Estimates reflected our new strategic direction toward providing a more holistic global picture of displacement in all its forms, regardless of cause.

Launched on 11 May, just a few days ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit, the GRID was a timely reminder to the international community of the need to view internal displacement not only as a multidimensional challenge linked to disasters and conflict, but also as an issue highly relevant to sustainable development, peace-building, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.



The report revealed that 27.8 million people were displaced by conflict, violence and disasters in 2015. It also showed that the scale of internal displacement associated with conflict and violence has increased every year since 2003, with 8.6 million new cases recorded in 2015 and a record cumulative figure of 40.8 million people displaced as the end of the year. This was roughly double the number of refugees worldwide.

We were unable to compile a cumulative figure for people displaced by disasters as of the end of 2015, but a number of case studies pointed to many hundreds of thousands of people living in protracted displacement following disasters, some for up to 25 years. Disasters displaced around 19.2 million people across 113 countries during the year, more than twice the number who fled conflict and violence.

Our 2016 report also began to explore types of displacement that until then had been “off the GRID”. Our efforts to quantify the extent to which criminal violence, slow-onset disasters such as drought and development projects such as dam construction and natural resource extraction drive displacement remain a work in progress, but they reflect our determination to further expand knowledge with the aim of advancing global commitments to reduce the risks and impacts of displacement and find lasting solutions for people displaced within their own country.

The GRID 2016 reached a wide audience and generated almost 500 mentions in key media outlets. The full report is available at www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/

Africa Report on Internal Displacement 2016

Our [Africa report](#) was our first to focus on a single continent. It investigated the relentless displacement crisis fuelled by conflict and violence across Africa and warned that environmental hazards associated with climate change will only make the situation worse in the future.

Launched in Addis Ababa on 9 December with support from the African Union and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the report revealed that 12.4 million people in 21 countries were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2015. This meant the continent accounted for 30 per cent of the global total, and had more than twice as many IDPs as refugees.

The report also showed that around 3.5 million people were newly displaced by conflict, violence and rapid-onset disasters across the continent in 2015, and its findings suggest that recurrent floods, drought, rising temperatures and environmental degradation associated with climate change are likely to increase people’s exposure and vulnerability to displacement.



The report stresses that more and better data on internal displacement currently off the radar is needed to bring Africa’s “invisible IDPs” into focus. Designated national bodies need increased capacity to collect credible, consistent and comprehensive data, drawing on wider sources of information.

Computer modelling tools to map intervention scenarios can identify high-leverage entry points for policy decisions. Using these and other means, we are committed to helping governments and other partners build a more comprehensive picture of internal displacement in Africa. The hope is that a more robust evidence base will better inform effective prevention and responses, which in turn will mean fewer people on the continent suffer the trauma and upheaval of displacement.

The full report is available at www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2016/africa-report-2016



Indigenous community leader defending the rights of Adivasi people from the Ho tribe at risk of displacement by a dam in Jharkhand, India is honoured at International Women's Day celebration in Ranchi. IDMC/Marita Swain, March 2016

Displacement associated with development

In line with our new strategic direction, in 2016 we started systematically looking at displacement associated with development projects, which culminated in a broader research agenda on the subject by the end of the year.

We began our research in India, and in March we took part in the International Conference on Development-Induced Displacement and Migration, Land Acquisition and Resettlement hosted by the Centre for Development Studies in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. Our ground-breaking mission helped to acquaint us with local expertise and make new contacts for future data collection, research and partnerships with academics and NGOs. We also produced a thematic report, [Pushed Aside: Displacement for 'Development' in India](#), which documents and analyses the scale, process and impacts of the phenomenon in the country.

This type of displacement featured prominently in the 2016 GRID, with a [spotlight](#) on that associated with the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, and we rounded off the year by convening an expert roundtable in Geneva. Participants provided strategic guidance on data collection and the

human impacts of displacement associated with development projects, and explored opportunities to influence related policies. They also discussed ways to raise awareness of the phenomenon and the collaborative engagement needed to address it.

The [UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development \(Habitat III\)](#) took place in Quito in October. Held only once every 20 years, the UN General Assembly decided to convene the conference to reinvigorate global commitments to sustainable urbanisation and focus on the implementation of the [New Urban Agenda](#), the successor to that established in Istanbul in 1996.

We published a [briefing paper](#) in collaboration with the [Global Alliance on Urban Crises](#) to highlight the relevance of internal displacement to urban areas and calling for IDPs to be included in planning processes for sustainable urban development as a vulnerable group in need of particular attention. The full report is available at www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2016/leaving-no-one-behind

Disaster risk reduction and climate change

In 2016, we continued to monitor and inform the implementation of policy frameworks on disaster risk reduction and climate change that are directly relevant to internal displacement via reports and presentations at key events.

At the [2016 UN Climate Change Conference \(COP 22\)](#) held in Marrakesh in November, we presented policy briefs that complemented joint recommendations with UNFCCC's [advisory group on climate change and human mobility](#) on the Paris COP 21 decision to develop a task force to address displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) which were then asked to join.

We published a report, [Seizing the momentum: Displacement on the global climate change agenda](#), to summarise where displacement, migration and planned relocation stand in the UNFCCC agreements, decisions and discourse, and to highlight the opportunities and challenges inherent in turning knowledge and commitments into concrete action for people already displaced and those at greatest risk of becoming so. The full report is available at www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2016/seizing-the-momentum-displacement-on-the-global-climate-change-agenda.

To contribute to a global means of measuring progress against the seven targets of the [Sendai Framework for](#)

[Disaster Risk Reduction](#), we took part in the second of three formal sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology held in Geneva in February. We made interventions in plenary to support and promote the integration of displacement issues associated disasters, and the need to collect displacement data disaggregated by gender, age and disability.

Together with other members of the advisory group on human mobility and climate change, we also participated in the UN meetings in Bonn, where we were a panellist at a side event convened to explore the current state of knowledge and the next steps to take following decisions taken at the Paris COP21 conference, including the creation of a task force on displacement. We presented our latest data and findings alongside speakers from the UN University, IOM and the University of Liege, and we delivered a statement from the advisory group to the WIM executive committee at the first official side event on non-economic losses.

We took part in an expert meeting on human rights and climate change organised by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice at the UN's premises in Geneva. As part of a panel session on migration and displacement, we presented our findings on protection concerns for people displaced by disasters.

In October, we participated in the first meeting of the advisory committee to the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). The meeting brought together around 80 stake-



IDMC at OHCHR's Expert Meeting on Climate Change and Human Rights. Photo: Climate Vulnerable, October 2016

holders with expertise relevant to implementation of the Nansen Initiative's protection agenda for people displaced across borders, and we were invited to present a global stocktake of existing data on displacement associated with disasters and discuss ways in which PDD and its partners might help to strengthen this evidence base.

We also presented our data and analysis of displacement and displacement risk associated with disasters at a European Commission InfoPoint conference in Brussels. The event aimed to highlight the outcomes of two EU-supported projects to provide knowledge and evidence relevant to policy on displacement triggered by disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change.

At the end of 2016, we presented our latest findings on disaster displacement risk at a workshop organised by Columbia University and the Paris Institute of Political Studies (SciencesPo) on modelling climate change and migration and displacement associated with disasters. As a result of the workshop, we plan to collaborate with the City University of New York's demographic research institute to transform its displacement risk model into an interactive tool that explores changes in future risk based on different climate and development pathways.

We also took part in a technical meeting organised by IOM in Casablanca in July. The event aimed to improve understanding of the impacts of climate change on patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility, and explore the application of such expertise. In preparation for the meeting, we contributed to a discussion paper on these topics.

Agenda for humanity and global compacts

For the first time in UN history, the then secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, convened a [World Humanitarian Summit](#) in 2016 to improve global responses to crises. The summit was held in Istanbul in May and convened 9,000 participants to support a new [Agenda for Humanity](#) and take action to prevent and reduce human suffering.

To mark the event we published a paper, [From Kampala to Istanbul: Advancing global accountability for IDPs through law and policy making](#), to reflect on the advances made by the African Union's Kampala Convention in clarifying roles and responsibilities for states and other responders to displacement.

The paper takes stock of the lessons learned from the Kampala Convention process and analyses its remaining challenges with a view to examining opportunities to replicate it in other regions. It also looks at regional standards as a vital framework for the adoption and implementation of national laws and policies on internal displacement. The full paper is available at www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2016/from-kampala-to-istanbul-advancing-global-accountability-for-idps-through-law-and-policy-making.

In September, the UN General Assembly hosted the first high-level summit on large movements of refugees and migrants. Ahead of the summit our director, Alexandra Bilak, made the point that refugee crises are in large part a symptom of the failure to protect and assist IDPs in their own country. Many if not most refugees do not cross an international border at the first sign of war, but rather start their journey as IDPs. As such, failing to address internal displacement while focusing on the refugee crisis is equivalent to treating its symptoms rather than its causes.

The 2016 Summit for Refugees and Migrants presented a historic opportunity to come up with a better system for responding to the needs of all displaced people, but despite the fact that IDPs make up two-thirds of the 60 million people displaced by conflict and violence worldwide, they were not on the agenda. Nor did the New York Declaration signed at the summit mention them except in general terms. Following from this historic summit, a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, and a Global Compact on Responsibility Sharing for Refugees will be signed in 2018. IDMC is currently taking actions to ensure that the programme of action for the Global Compact on Refugees includes explicit recognition of internal displacement.

We are working to uncover the complex links between internal and cross-border displacement, and to monitor the plight of those forced to flee their countries as a result of their governments' failure to protect them. To do so, we call on our partners and national governments to help us monitor all flows in and out of displacement, so that better policies and programmes can be developed to protect IDPs, and the risk of them fleeing further afield can be reduced.



SERVICE PROVISION

In 2016, we continued to consolidate our role as the global repository of data on IDPs and the world's leading analyst of internal displacement by providing more timely, frequent and incisive information on the phenomenon, and by taking innovative approaches to extending our coverage of its scope, causes and impacts.

Global Internal Displacement Database

Monitoring internal displacement worldwide provides the foundation for our analysis and policy influencing work. In conjunction with the publication of the 2016 GRID, we also launched our new [Global Internal Displacement Database \(GIDD\)](#). As an interactive, user-friendly and transparent tool, it aims to provide comprehensive information on internal displacement to policymakers, NGOs, researchers, journalists and the general public.

The database covers all countries and territories for which we have obtained data on internal displacement associated with conflict and generalised violence between 2003 and 2016, and on that associated with sudden-onset disasters between 2008 and 2016. It enables users to explore, filter and sort our data to produce customised graphs and tables which can be exported in different formats and used to generate visualisations. www.internal-displacement.org/database/

Law and policy database

We launched a [database of laws and policies on IDPs](#) in 2016 on behalf of the [Global Protection Cluster \(GPC\)](#)'s law and policy task team, which we co-chair with UNHCR. A global online repository, the database identifies the strengths and gaps in national and regional frameworks on internal displacement and the progress made in formulating and implementing them. In doing so, it aims to better inform the decisions and actions of policymakers and humanitarian practitioners engaged in work to ease IDPs' plight and uphold their rights.

The database complements the GPC task team's work in coordinating support for regional efforts to develop or reinforce national normative frameworks on internal displacement. It could be expanded in the future to include other areas of relevant regulation, such as disaster risk reduction and housing, land and property frameworks.

We also published [Regulatory Frameworks on Internal Displacement](#), a paper based on the mapping exercise that led to the launch of the database. It provides an overview of the global framework for IDPs' protection and assistance, and outlines lessons learned from national and regional processes such as the development and adoption of the Kampala Convention with a view to informing similar endeavours in the future.

The launch of the database followed the release in January of our [capacity-building package](#), which is designed to provide guidance on law and policy at the national level in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other normative instruments.

The database will be handed over to UNHCR in 2017, and they will continue to update it. The IDP Laws and Policies database is available here: www.internal-displacement.org/law-and-policy

Internal Displacement Updates

As part of our ongoing plans to increase the frequency of the data and information we provide, we launched a new worldwide update service in 2016. Our [Internal Displacement Updates \(IDUs\)](#) are a regular reminder that the phenomenon is a global and pervasive problem, and are published every two weeks. The IDUs published so far are available at www.internal-displacement.org/internal-displacement-updates/.

Media and communications

Our communications department continued to focus its efforts on raising awareness of internal displacement issues worldwide. New developments included the above mentioned IDUs and an in-depth evaluation of our website to inform its complete restructure in 2017.

We witnessed a notable growth in our audience in 2016, as reflected by the following indicators:

- Downloads of the 2016 GRID: 14,000 people visited the GRID landing page between April and June 2016, and 26,000 PDFs were downloaded.
- IDUs: By December 2016 each issue had an average of 900 views.
- Database views: The GIDD had 38,239 views by the end of 2016.

IDMC blog

With 12 posts published in 2016, our blog continued to draw more diverse audiences to our research and analysis. It also provided a platform for our staff and guest bloggers to explore new and emerging issues at the global, regional and national level.

IDMC on social media

We had almost 5,400 followers on Twitter by the end of 2016, a 43% increase on the previous year. They include a number of influential media outlets and humanitarians. Our official Facebook page had 8,552 likes, a 60% increase on 2015.

The relevance of our analysis and research is reflected in numerous references to our work in leading media, including:



The GRID 2016 was featured in almost 500 news articles.
Photo: IDMC/Rachel Natali, May 2016

Coverage of the GRID

The GRID was cited almost 500 times in the media in 2016, reaching a potential readership of 1.3 billion people. The following outlets cited the report: The Associated Press, the BBC, CNN, La Croix, the Daily Mail, Al Jazeera, Le Monde, National Public Radio, Newsweek, Quartz, Reuters, the Guardian and The Washington Times.

Coverage of our Africa report

The Africa Report on Internal Displacement was covered by 115 international and African outlets in December 2016.

Opinion pieces

In 2016 IDMC's director Alexandra Bilak wrote the following opinion pieces:

- Displacement during the Trump era: four priorities for policy-makers
- Missing the heart of the problem: why ignoring internal displacement undermines the purpose of the UN summit on migrants and refugees
- Ignoring the roots of Europe's refugee influx

Other coverage: Ahead of World Meteorological Day on 23 March, we contributed an article entitled [Disaster-related displacement in a changing climate](#) to the World Meteorological Organisation Bulletin, the official WMO journal. It was the first time the bulletin had featured displacement issues and brought our Global Estimates data and analysis to the wider WMO community.

The first [Atlas of Environmental Migration](#) was also published in March. The culmination of a multi-year project led by IOM and SciencesPo, it featured our data and inputs on displacement associated with disasters prominently.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

2016 income, as accounted for by accrued expenses

Donors' contributions	2016 (in original currency)	2016 (in USD)	2015 (in USD)	% of 2016 funding
USA's USAID	USD 691,569	691,569	785,611	22%
Norwegian MFA (a)	NOK 3,920,008	465,762	725,938	15%
Australia's DFAT (b)	USD 176,407	176,407	587,429	6%
UNHCR (c)	USD 168,200	168,200	178,516	5%
UK's DFID (d)	USD 1,010,469	1,010,469	765,670	33%
Sweden's Sida	SEK 3,000,000	356,300	345,150	12%
Swiss FDFA	-	-	243,698	-
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	94,468	100,802	3%
CAF	USD 25,418	25,418	150,421	1%
Other income	-	-	29,704	-
NRC own funds	NOK 886,462	101,223	461,561	3%
Total contributions		USD 3,089,816	USD 4,374,500	100%

Notes to 2016 IDMC contributions

- Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donors' conditions.
- Contributions received during 2016 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange of 31 December 2016.
 - NMFA 2016 - 2017 NMFA contract amounting to NOK 5,000,000 runs till April 2017. IDMC spent NOK 3,920,008 in 2016. The balance of NOK 1,079,992 is carried over to 2017 and will be shown as an income on 2017 financial statements.
 - Australia's DFAT 2016-2017 2016-2017 contract amounts to AUD 499,965 (USD 376,311). In 2016 only USD 176,203 is recognized as an income. The balance of USD 199,905 is carried over in 2017 till April 2017 and will be shown as an income on IDMC 2017 financial statements.
 - UNHCR 2016 UNHCR contract amounts to USD 183,406. IDMC spent 92% of the grant totalling to USD 168,200. The unspent balance due to UNHCR will be refunded.
 - UK's DFID USD 1,000,880 income from DFID PPA recognized as core grant (2015-2016) and USD 9,589 received as earmarked grant for DRC project.
 - NRC's own funds Use of NRC's own funds was maximized due to overall lower staffing and activity rate than planned.


 Alexandra Bilak, Director of IDMC
 Geneva, 27 March 2017

IDMC's expenditure 2016 with 2015 comparative figures

Expenditure by department	2016 (in USD)	2015 (in USD)
Africa and the Americas / Middle East, Europe, Caucasus and Asia		
Staff costs		1,352,104
Field missions, advocacy events and research		229,222
Total		1,581,325
Data and Analysis		
Staff costs	759,278	
Field missions, advocacy events and research	102,738	
Total	862,015	
Policy and research		
Staff costs	626,875	736,243
Field missions, advocacy events and research	198,473	273,868
Total	825,348	1,010,111
Communicatlons		
Staff costs	350,411	489,628
Publication, website, media	101,485	160,619
Total	451,896	650,247
Management / Finance and administration		
Staff costs	448,552	699,506
Management cost	141,321	176,317
Office running cost	360,683	254,863
Exchange rates / other financial income / expenses	-	2,130
Total	950,556	1,132,816
Total expenditure	3,089,816	4,374,500

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. 2016 expenditure statement presentation differs from the previous years due to IDMC's new organisational structure.



Alexandra Bilak, Director of IDMC
Geneva, 27 March 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Norwegian Refugee Council

Report on the audit of project accounts

Opinion

We have audited the project accounts for project Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in Geneva for The Norwegian Refugee Council for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, including notes with a description of the accounting principles for the project accounts.

In our opinion, the project accounts for project Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for The Norwegian Refugee Council for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 present fairly, in all material respects, the costs charged to the project in accordance with the basis for accounting as described in note 1 and note 2.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to note 1 and note 2 to the project accounts, which describes the basis of accounting. The project accounts are prepared to give information to The Norwegian Refugee Council and its donors. As a result, the project accounts may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Entity and its donors and should not be distributed to or used by other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of management for the project accounts

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the project accounts in accordance with the basis described in note 1 and note 2 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of project accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

In preparing the project accounts, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the project accounts

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

WHAT WE DO



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



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



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



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

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
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