

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

GEORGIA

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figure analyses



GEORGIA - Contextual update

Stock:	289,000
New displacements:	0
Returns:	N/A
Provisional solutions:	N/A

Georgia suffers from a protracted internal displacement crisis characterized by two major waves of displacement caused by violent clashes with the Russian Federation in 1991-1992 and 2008.

More than 370,000 people were displaced by several waves of armed conflict in Georgia. Fighting erupted in the early 1990s, first in South Ossetia and then in Abkhazia. Both autonomous areas made increasingly vocal calls for secession from Georgia, which sought to preserve its territorial integrity. Their secessionist claims were supported by the Russian Federation. Ceasefire agreements were signed by 1994, and at that time both areas remained outside of the control of Georgia. Hostilities continued sporadically before armed conflict broke out again in 2008 between Georgia and the Russian Federation over South Ossetia. While the fighting quickly ended and negotiations continue, all of these armed conflicts remain unresolved and return of internally displaced people is largely blocked. Current conflict resolution efforts take place in the framework of the Geneva Discussions, and include Georgia, Russia, representatives of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

GEORGIA - Map of the displacement situation as of 2017



Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

GEORGIA - Stock: 289,000 IDPs

This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017



Sources and methodologies

The Government of Georgia maintains an official IDP registry where the data is disaggregated by year of displacement (2008 war with Russia in Tskhinvali Region (South Ossetia) and Kodori Valley and the 1992-1993 armed conflict in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region). Historically we have made use of this information as the basis of our figures, adjusting the estimates slightly to take into account additional findings by other international observers such as OCHA and the Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights of internally displaced persons.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges

We did not receive information about the methodology used by the government to assess the number of people displaced.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

Our estimate of 289,000 IDPs in Georgia is based on an aggregation of the figure in the Government's registry at the end of 2017 (274,000 IDPs), along with 5,000 IDPs still displaced in South Ossetia as a result of the 1991-1992 conflict according to the Representative of the Secretary-General, and an additional 10,000 still displaced in South Ossetia as a result of the 2008 conflict reported by an OCHA-led humanitarian assessment mission to the region.

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes

There was a miscalculation in the last year's figure which reflects the increase in IDPs this year.

GEORGIA - New displacements: 0

This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year



We did not record any new displacements in 2017.

GEORGIA - Returns: 0

This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence



We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.

GEORGIA - Provisional solutions:

This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution



We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.