Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figures analysis
Displacement in Papua New Guinea is taking the shape of a protracted situation. Difficulties surrounding the end of displacement are due to hostilities faced by IDPs who try to locally integrate, or linked to a sudden change in economic conditions for the family. Our current estimate is drawn from IOM DTM PNG profiling exercise on a sample of 8,405 IDP households in 37 locations across ten assessed provinces which have been displaced between 2005 and 2016 and were still living in displacement at the time of the assessment (09 March 2017).

Out of the stock, 5,687 people were displaced by ethnic clashes, 5,581 by tribal conflicts and 1,155 by land disputes. The stock is a representative sample but offers only a selective coverage of the total number of people who might still be living in displacement—especially those who became displaced in the aftermath of tribal fighting in the summer of 2017. Scarcity of updated data prevents triangulation with multiple sources.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Map of the displacement situation as of 2017

Stock: More than 12,000 IDPs remain displaced.
Location: Highlands
Date: 9 March 2017
Source: IOM DTM

Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Jan 2012.
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.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Stock: 12,000 IDPs

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

Sources and source methodology
IDP profiling data was collected by IOM, government stakeholder at national and sub-national level between 17 February and 09 March 2017. Although the data is not recent (it was collected back in March 2017) and incomplete due to access concerns, the source is reliable.

Caveats, limitations, specific monitoring challenges
Displacement in Papua New Guinea is taking the shape of a protracted situation. Difficulties surrounding the end of displacement are due to hostilities faced by IDPs who try to locally integrate, or linked to a sudden change in economic conditions for the family.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale
Our current stock estimate is drawn from IOM DTM PNG profiling exercise on a sample of 8,405 IDP households in 37 locations across ten assessed provinces which have been displaced between 2005 and 2016 and were still living in displacement at the time of the assessment (09 March 2017).

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes
The stock is a representative sample but offers only a selective coverage of the total number of people who might still be living in displacement. Lack of updated data prevents triangulation with multiple sources.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - New displacements: N/A

We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Returns: N/A

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.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Provisional solutions: N/A

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.