Brazil

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	358,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods and storms, in particular during the rainy season between January and March. The state of Minas Gerais was the most affected.	This figure was obtained from disaster management agencies and municipal authorities, as recorded in the Civil Defense reporting database. It is based on the number of people displaced and houses destroyed as captured by the reporting system of the Civil Defense.	We have high confidence in this figure because it comes from a primary source systematically reporting on disaster displacement at national level. Nonetheless, the data provided by Defesa Civil is location-based, rather than event-based. For this reason, we were unable to associate displacement in multiple locations with a single event, which in turn hindered the analysis of the impact of disaster events. Furthermore, the data was not disaggregated according to sex or age of displaced persons.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	20,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.	Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

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