

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	2,209,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in eastern DRC, most notably in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri.	This figure was obtained from the OCHA EH Tools dataset for 10 provinces in the country, which was complemented with the IOM DTM dataset for the province of Kasai Central. OCHA centralizes in its database all information obtained from various partners on internal displacement movements, while IOM DTM conducts regular assessments through key informants to collect data.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, as a result of the Covid-19 restrictions, OCHA conducted fewer assessments in 2020 compared to previous years; therefore, many movements might have gone underreported during the year. New displacement estimates from IOM DTM are likely to exclude short-term displacements during the year as they include only people who were displaced in a given year and remained in displacement, as of the date of the assessment.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	5,268,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by long-standing armed conflict and violence in eastern DRC, most notably in the provinces of Ituri, and North and South Kivu.	This figure was obtained from data from the OCHA EH Tools for seven provinces, which was complemented with IOM DTM data for nine provinces: 1) where an assessment was conducted after August 2020, or 2) where IOM DTM conducted assessments in 2018 and OCHA excluded them in 2020 due to the lack of updated data.	We have medium confidence in this figure because both IOM DTM and OCHA impose a temporal limitation on their data collection. OCHA includes only IDPs who were assessed since September 2018 and IOM DTM tracks IDPs back to 2017. The figure could be only partially disaggregated per trigger of displacement, meaning that a small part of the figure might refer to "disaster IDPs" instead of conflict.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	279,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods in South Kivu in April 2020 that caused widespread damage and destruction in the province. Many of the displaced were already living in IDP camps prior to the floods. Other displacement events that occurred across the country during the year were linked to floods, flash floods, and storms.	This figure was obtained from a range of sources including IFRC, IOM DTM, UNHCR, OCHA, and local media. It is based on a sum of new displacements from 24 disaster events recorded in the country throughout 2020. The identified sources of information used different methodologies to collect the data, ranging from key informant interviews and ad-hoc assessments to media reports. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: Radio Okapi, Actualité CD, Floodlist, Media Congo, and Gardaworld.	We have medium confidence in this figure because it is based on a range of sources with varying reliability and triangulation. In some cases, the number of new displacements was inferred from the destruction of homes, which entailed using the average household size as a multiplier to ascertain the estimated figure of displaced persons.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	64,000	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.