

# 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>	-	No data available		
<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>	134,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by the armed conflict that occurred in 2016-2017 between the Ninja militias and the government forces in the eastern part of the country, particularly in the departments of Pool and Bouenza.	This figure was obtained from the Head of Service of IDP and Refugee Protection at the Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity. It is based on data which is disaggregated by trigger and location of displacement.	We have low confidence in this figure because it has not been updated since July 2018. Also, the methodology used to come up with this estimate could not be verified.

# Republic of the Congo

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	-	No data available		
<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>	107,000	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>