

# Egypt

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	1,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by attacks carried out by an ISIL affiliate in North Sinai in July 2020. The extremist group occupied villages in the region for several months forcing a thousand people to flee their homes.	This figure was obtained from media reports which were verified and triangulated through several outlets. The figure was published in The New Arab who cited Egyptian security forces and the Associated Foreign Press (AFP). The figure and information on the event were triangulated through reports published by ACLED and other media outlets. 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: the New Arab, the Associated Foreign Press, ACLED, and Mada Masr.	We have low confidence in this figure because there is limited data available on the source of this figure or the methodology used to calculate it. Uncertainty was reduced through triangulation.
<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>	3,200	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by housing demolitions in North Sinai between 2013 and 2018. Additional people were displaced by violence carried out by an ISIL affiliate in the same region.	This figure was obtained from several sources, including the authorities from the Northern Sinai governorate, quoted by Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations in Geneva, local authorities and religious organisations quoted by media and international organisations. It is based on data on displacement and progress towards durable solutions, satellite imagery and an assessment carried out by a religious organization. The estimates were triangulated by 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: Mada Masr and Coptic World.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, while most of the figure was updated in 2020, a smaller portion of the estimate refers to decaying stock figures dating back to 2018.

# Egypt

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	8,400	This figure comes from heavy rains and floods in March which triggered the evacuation of 8,400 people . The evacuees were sheltered in 19 evacuation centers in Cairo, Giza, Beni Suef, and Faiyum.	This figure was obtained from the IFRC Emergency Plan of Action for the Flash Floods in Egypt, published on 25 March 2020. It is based on the number of people identified by the IFRC as staying in 19 shelters and other evacuation centers after the disaster.	We have high confidence in this figure, although it is possible that other people were displaced and did not go to shelters, but stayed with families, in hotels, or other types of informal settlements. These would not be included in the figure, and it is possible that the figure is thus an underestimate.
<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>	8,400	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.