

Guatemala

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	-	No data available.		
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <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>	242,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by the 36-year-long civil war in Guatemala, which ended in 1996.	This figure was obtained from a 2000 report by the Central American Development Foundation (FUNCEDE), Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano, and UN HABITAT. The report disaggregates the 1997 UNFPA figures on the number of people displaced when the conflict in Guatemala finished. This figure is based on the assessments conducted after the signing of the Accord for a Firm and Lasting Peace in 1996.	We have low confidence this in figure, which may be an overestimate, because of the time elapsed since IDPs were first recorded in 1997. Due to lack of evidence, however, it is not possible to conclude that the IDPs concerned have achieved durable solutions.

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/guatemala>
 For more information, please contact: info@idmc.ch

Guatemala

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	339,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by hurricanes Eta and Iota, which combined account for over 310,000 new displacements.	This figure was obtained from National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Guatemala's Disaster Management Agency. It is based on data collected by CONRED, referring to the number of people sheltered and evacuated. Nonetheless, CONRED's data collection methodology could not be verified. The main media source, used for triangulation purposes, was Prensa Libre.	We have high confidence in this figure because it comes from a primary source systematically reporting on disaster displacement at national level. The only caveat is that data was not disaggregated according to sex or age of displaced persons.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <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>	-	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.