

Indonesia

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	4,600	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by clashes in Papua and West Papua between security forces and non-state armed groups. While ongoing conflict trigger displacement annually in this region, other displacements were reported this year in Central Sulawesi, East Java, and East Nusa Tenggara due to inter-communal violence.	This figure was obtained from local and international media reports quoting information provided by local authorities and civil society. 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: AntaraNews, the Associated Press, BenarNews, and TribunNews.	We have low confidence in this figure because there is no official source of conflict-related displacement data and information is mainly compiled through media reports. This is especially challenging in Papua, due to restrictions imposed on humanitarian and media organisations which have been further exacerbated as a result of a country-wide lockdown since March 2020 due to COVID-19. It is also difficult to find or access information on IDPs' attempts to return, relocate or integrate into host communities. Given the challenges, IDMC remains conservative in its figure.
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>	40,000	This figure comes from 12 provinces where we have recorded displacement information and for which there has been no evidence of returns. Most of the figure reflects people who are still displaced due to tensions in Papua and West Papua between security forces and non-state armed groups.	This figure was obtained from triangulating and corroborating with local and international media and civil society organisations that reference displacement information in their reporting. 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: AntaraNews, the Associated Press, BenarNews, Jakarta Post, and TribunNews.	We have low confidence in this figure because there is no systematic monitoring of conflict-related displacement from the government or humanitarian organisations. It is also difficult to find or access information on IDPs' attempts to return, relocate or integrate into host communities. No updates were available regarding IDPs living in protracted displacement due to the inter-communal violence or insurgency-related violence between 1998 and 2004, attacks against religious minorities between 2007 and 2013, or people displaced by land disputes. Due to the lack of evidence or updates, our stock figure has not decreased compared to last year.

Indonesia

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	705,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods. The total figure includes around 397,000 displacements that took place in and around the capital of Jakarta in January due to flooding from high rainfall and river sedimentation.	This figure was obtained primarily from local and national agencies for disaster management, particularly Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), also known as the National Disaster Management Authority, and its regional offices, Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD). It is mostly based on BNPB and BPBD press releases, infographics and other media. BNPB works with regional offices to collect information that includes people affected, evacuations, and housing destruction. 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: AntaraNews, iNews, Kompas, Jakarta Post, and TribunNews.	We have high confidence in this figure because BNPB data is highly reliable and provides national coverage. In the past, the government authority had a publicly accessible database. However, due to access issues, IDMC's monitoring is now reliant on media reports issued by BNPB. There are a few cases where reports of disaster displacement events were not published by BNPB. This can be attributed to the small scale impact of some events. As a result, we also monitor media reports and information from organisations such as the ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to gain a better understanding of the overall situation.
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>	161,000	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.