

India

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	3,900	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by an upsurge in inter-communal violence resulting from tensions over the Citizenship Amendment Act in Delhi. Other displacements were triggered by armed conflict in India-administered Jammu and Kashmir and Odisha.	This figure was obtained from media reports, as well as occasional reporting by civil society. Reports quote local officials, residents, or authorities, which IDMC has researched and triangulated with additional sources to ensure reliability. 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: Al-Jazeera, The Guardian, Euronews, The Hindustan Times, The New Indian Express, The Siasat Daily, The Hindu, NDTV, The Times of India, The Deccan Herald, The Assam Tribune, and The Dhaka Tribune.	We have low confidence in this figure because IDMC's figures are based on media reporting and may be affected by reporting bias. It is particularly challenging to find objective sources as biases and sensitivities related to inter-communal and international conflicts likely affect the number of people the media report as displaced. While figures may change year to year we have low confidence in this figure considering limited reporting, lack of access, and source reliability.
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>	473,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by current and historical conflict and violence in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal States, whose return or rehabilitation has not been reported.	This figure was obtained from a combination of reports by the media quoting local authorities, government, and civil society, as well as various sources, including academic journals and independent researchers, journalists, government agencies (Ministry of Home Affairs, National Human Rights Commission of India) and testimonies from affected residents. 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 Tribune India, The Indian Express, The Wire, NDTV, The Telegraph, The Times of India, Hindustan Times, and News Click.	We have low confidence in this figure. The stock figure is the aggregation of all IDP caseloads identified by IDMC as displaced due to conflict or violence where there has been no evidence of returns. While individual caseloads were reviewed and triangulated with media and academic sources, some of the data is old and unreliable. Keeping in mind that no source collects comprehensive data on internal displacement due to conflict and violence in India, our estimate reflects IDMC's best effort to make a comprehensive assessment of the current displacement situation in the country.

India

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	3,856,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by storms and floods, particularly during the monsoon season. Cyclone Amphan in May was the largest displacement event for India. More than 2.4 million new displacements were recorded in West Bengal and Odisha states. Other major disaster displacement events came from monsoon floods and tropical cyclones Nivar, Nisarga, and Burevi leading to an additional 1.4 million displacements.	This figure was obtained from reports by State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and the National Emergency Response Centre (NERC). It is based on assessments by regional and local branches of the Disaster Management Division that are reported back to state and national authorities. This information includes data on evacuations, relief camps and housing damage. It feeds into situation reports that are published daily during the monsoon season, typically from May to October. 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 Times of India, The New Indian Express, Mongabay, and The Siasat Daily.	We have medium confidence in this figure. Disasters occur outside of the monsoon season; however, information is limited and is not reported by national authorities. While individual states monitor these situations, data is often difficult to retrieve or may not exist. Moreover, SDMAs do not report on people staying outside of relief camps, which limits our understanding of the true scale of displacement. As a result, our figure is potentially an underestimate.
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>	929,000	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.