

Israel

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	3,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by evictions and housing demolitions affecting Bedouins and other Arab-Israelis, particularly in the Negev (Desert) Area of Southern Israel.	This figure was obtained from the Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality (NCF) based on information from the Ministry of Homeland Security. The NCF collects data on the number of demolitions of Arab and Bedouin-owned buildings carried out by the Government of Israel. Triangulation data was provided by the Arab Center for Alternative Planning.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, it should be noted that the new displacement figure is based on average household size and the average percentage of houses which were part of the total demolitions carried out by authorities in Israel over the years.
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>	0		This figure was obtained from the Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality (NCF) based on the information from the Ministry of Homeland Security and based on interviews conducted with affected IDPs. It is based on information from NCF indicating that most of the people displaced throughout the year were resettled in other areas of Israel and no longer remain displaced.	We have medium confidence in this figure because IDMC does not have enough information to determine whether the IDPs' resettlements or other means of compensation really constituted durable solutions. Many of these people may still be displaced or in search of durable solutions.

Israel

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	10,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by the wildfires which took place in October in the Northern, Central and Southern districts. A smaller number of people were also displaced by floods across the country.	This figure was obtained from media reports for which triangulation was available and which cited official and/or other reliable sources. CatNat served as triangulation to increase confidence in the 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: The Times of Israel, the Jerusalem Post, Arab 48, and Haaretz.	We have medium confidence in this figure because it is based on a range of sources with varying reliability, and for which there is little information on the methodology. Disaster displacement is not systematically monitored in Israel and therefore it is likely that some might have gone unreported.
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>	70	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.