

Kenya

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	3,900	This figure refers to displacement triggered by inter-communal violence and disputes, which took place in Nakuru, Laikipia, Wajir, Marsabit and Baringo.	This figure was obtained from reports by the National Drought Management Authority, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and local media. It is based on the sum of new displacements linked with armed clashes and violence in Baringo, Nakuru, Wajir, Marsabit and Laikipia. Some sources mentioned that people were displaced without providing precise estimates. In such cases, IDMC counted at least two households. When only data on displaced households was available, this figure was multiplied by the average household size in Kenya to estimate new displacements. 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 Daily Nation and the Standard.	We have medium confidence in this figure because limited information is available on the methodology used to calculate the displacement estimates included in this figure. Additionally, IDMC excluded 4,629 displacements from the final figure because we were not able to verify them through official sources. As a result, the figure may therefore be 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>	190,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by the post-electoral violence between 2007 and 2008.	This figure was obtained from an article published by Justice Info in May 2020 written by Ronald Slye, one of three international commissioners of Kenya's Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. Additional triangulation data was obtained from IOM DTM, the National Drought Management Authority, the IFRC, Amnesty International, and local media. It is based on the number of people who are estimated to remain displaced after the electoral violence of 2007 and 2008.	We have medium confidence in this figure because the methodology used to calculate this figure could not be verified. However, the source is considered reliable and triangulation is available.

Kenya

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	335,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by heavy rains and floods which took place between March and May in eight regions across the country. Other significant events took place in the second half of the year: the floods of Lake Baringo in July and of Lake Turkana in August.	This figure was obtained from the Kenya Red Cross, which was complemented with data from the National Drought Management Authority and media reports quoting statements by local authorities. Additional triangulation was provided by Floodlist and ECHO. It is based on the sum of new displacements linked to seven large scale disaster events. Some sources mentioned that people were displaced without providing precise estimates. In such cases, IDMC counted at least two households. When only data on households displaced was available, this figure was multiplied by the average household size in Kenya to estimate new displacements. 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 Star, Daily Nation, KNA, and Floodlist.	We have medium confidence in this figure because IDMC was not able to verify the source nor the methodology used to calculate several figures. In these cases, IDMC included only the reports for which the source was local authorities and/or for which there was sufficient triangulation through other similar sources. Part of the data obtained from the IFRC was published on 31 May 2020, and the publication highlighted that some increase in numbers was to be expected in Tana River and Lamu counties as floods were recorded in new areas. As a result, it is possible that the figure is 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>	204,000	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.