

Palestine

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	1,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by housing demolitions, confiscation of houses and evictions carried out by Israeli authorities in the West Bank.	This figure was obtained from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) West Bank Demolitions Database, which contains data on demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian property in the West Bank. Additional triangulation was identified through reports published by B'Tselem and media outlets.	We have high confidence in this figure because the source and methodology used to calculate the estimate are reliable. The OCHA West Bank Demolition atabase includes only displacements linked to evictions, housing demolitions, and sealing off of homes, and does not include short-term displacements due to military operations which are often carried out in the West Bank. Additionally, no new displacements due to conflict were recorded in the Gaza Strip, but in this area as well, short term displacements may have gone underreported.
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>	131,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by housing demolitions and evictions carried out by Israeli authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories. The figure includes (1) 62,000 displaced between 1967 and 2011 in the West Bank when their houses were demolished during the war of 1967 and thereafter; (2) 12,000 people displaced between 2008 and 2020 in the West Bank by evictions and demolitions; (3) 4,000 people displaced in the Gaza Strip since the 2014 Operation Protective Edge and other military operations.	This figure is based on several sources: (1) data collected by OCHA on demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian property in the West Bank; (2) the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, which has estimated the number of people displaced in several waves of displacement since 1967; and (3) OCHA's estimation of IDPs in the Gaza Strip.	We have medium confidence in this figure as it is largely based on an assessment from 2018. Some IDPs might have reached a durable solution since then. Additionally, there is an overlap of four years in the BADIL and OCHA reporting and a slight risk of double counting.

Palestine

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	110	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods in Gaza in November. Additionally, people were displaced by wildfires in the West Bank in May and October and by storms in Gaza in March.	This figure was obtained from a number of sources, including the IFRC, the Shelter Cluster, and media reports for which triangulation was available and which were deemed reliable. Some displacement estimates were calculated by multiplying the number of evacuated families by the average household size for Palestine. 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, Ynet News, Arab48, and Maan News.	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 the West Bank and Gaza and therefore it is likely that some might have gone underreported.
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>	10	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.