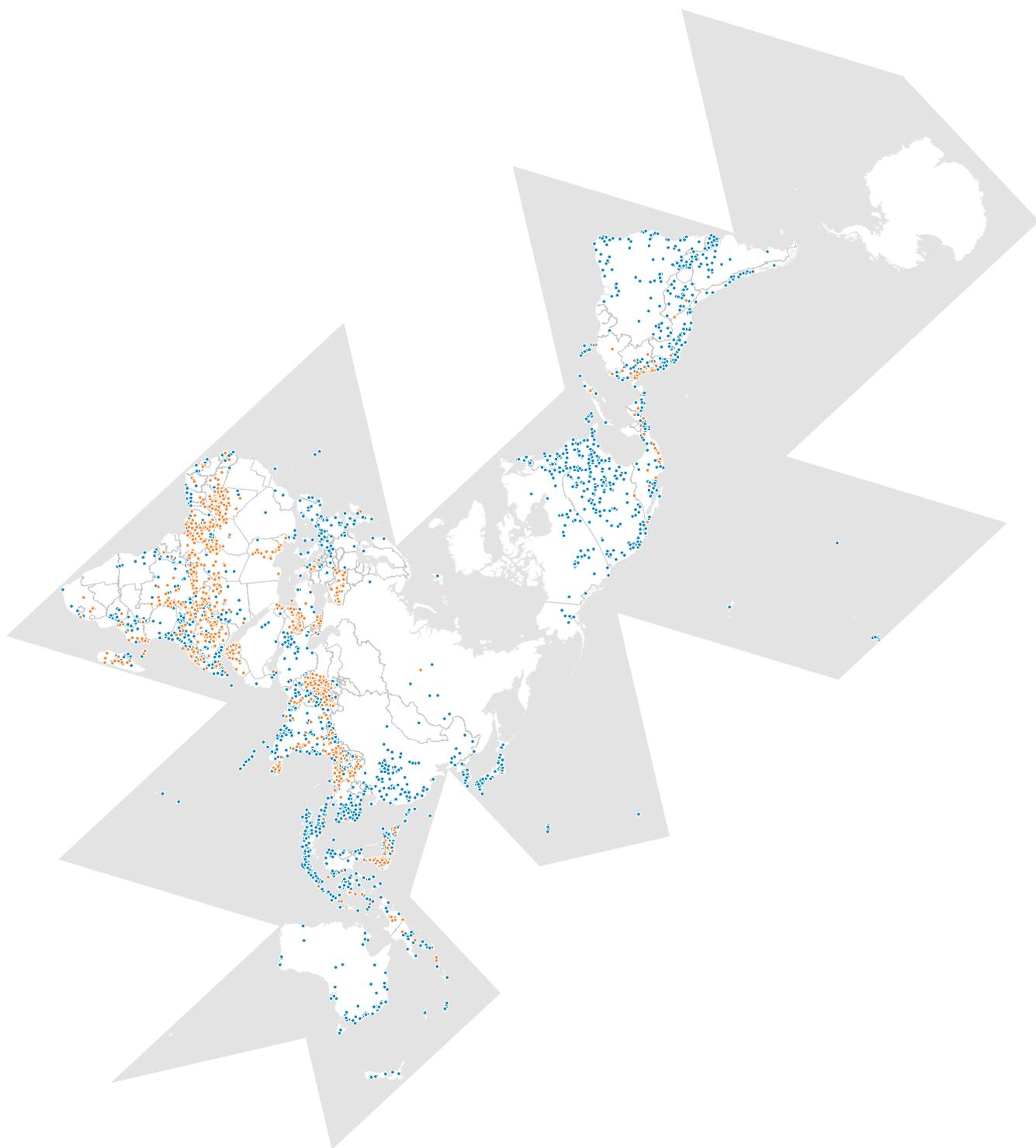


Internal Displacement updates IDU-API

2020

Codebook



IDU API description

URL: <https://backend.idmcdb.org/api/idus-view-flat-geojson> (geojson file for a full integration with GIS systems) and https://backend.idmcdb.org/data/idus_view_flat (json format)

geometry: Point **Type:** Feature collection **Time frame of the dataset:** Last 180 days since the date of the data consultation.

Attribute name	Description
id	Unique identifier
country	Country short name
iso3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes. The inclusion of countries and other contested territories does not imply any political endorsement or otherwise on IDMC's part IDMC collects and presents data on IDPs for UN members states and other self-governing territories, those with unsettled sovereignty such as the Abyei area and others with special status such as Palestine and Kosovo.
centroid	The accuracy of this field varies according to the following scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique location point that can described the area affected by IDP location site or IDP location area. When location area is reported the API render the centroid of the administrative unit. • When several locations are reported for a displacement estimate, the API renders the centroid if the feature collection. • When location information is missing, or the figure is aggregated at national level the API renders the centroid of the country.
longitude	Longitude in decimal degrees
latitude	Latitude in decimal degrees
displacement_type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict: New displacements due to conflict and other forms of violence. (colour code: #EF7D04) • Disasters: New displacements due to natural hazards (colour code: #008ECA) • Development projects: New displacements related with development projects. (colour code: #33953e)
qualifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have developed decision rules which allow us to produce estimates even when a source does not provide a specific number of displaced individuals, such as when they use qualifiers such as "hundreds of people" or "several houses". They also let us produce estimates when sources use terms that could be misinterpreted as referring to displaced groups, instead of people simply affected by a potentially displacement-inducing event, but who have not had to move.
figure	Number of New displacements reported between the displacement_start_date and displacement_end_date. No minimum threshold is applied. The methodology used is described in the above document. For a thorough description of methodology please refer to the IDMC GRID methodological annex and IDMC's monitoring guidelines .
displacement_date	Reporting date (date where the document is published)
displacement_start_date	Date when new displacement started
displacement_end_date	Date when new displacement ended
displacement_start_date_month	Numerical value of the displacement start date
displacement_start_date_stamp	Displacement starting date as a timestamp [number of seconds that have elapsed since January 1, 1970 at 00:00:00 GMT (1970-01-01 00:00:00 GMT)].
year	Year of displacement, this API has a subset of the IDMC database with data for the last 180 days from the date of the data consultation.
event_name	For disaster events this field represents the disaster event name (international name or local name). In the case of conflict events, this field contains the name of the armed conflict incident. The nomenclature used for naming events is: Country/ies: Main hazard type OR International/Local name of disaster – Admin11 (Admin2/3/4 or location) - Hazard Event Start Date DD/MM/YYYY <i>Caveat: One event might contain multiple reporting figures.</i>
event_start_date	For disaster events correspond to Hazard starting day. For Conflict events corresponds to the starting date of the armed conflict event.
event_end_date	For disaster events correspond to Hazard end day. For Conflict events corresponds to the starting date of the armed conflict event.
category	Natural Hazard category based on the IRDR Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary . Values: Weather related hazard or Geophysical hazards (for disasters only)
subcategory	Values: Hydrological /meteorological /climatological hazards based on the IRDR Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary (for disasters only)
type	Type of natural hazard based on the IRDR Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary (for disasters only)
subtype	Subtype of natural hazard based on the IRDR Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary (for disasters only)
standard_popup_text	Contains the general information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country name • New displacement estimate • Starting and end date of the displacement • Context information Source of the report.

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Internal Displacement updates IDU-API

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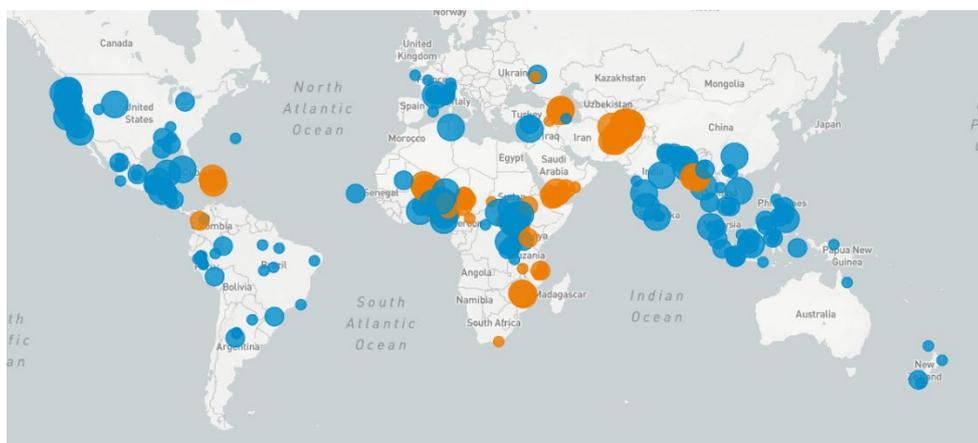
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General overview

The IDMC definition of internal displacement is based on the [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement \(UN, 1998\)](#). For a detailed description of the IDMC methodology please refer to the [IDMC GRID methodological annex](#) and [Monitoring guidelines](#).

The IDU API contains a **subset** of the IDMC database. The IDU dataset contains **preliminary** estimates describing instances of new displacements that are aggregated from diverse publishers and sources worldwide. New displacement estimates are provided for three different **causes** of internal displacement: disasters, conflict and violence, and development projects.

These estimates are liable to change over time as new information becomes available.



Disclaimer

Disclaimer: The IDMC's Internal Displacement Updates (IDU) are preliminary estimates of new displacements reported in the last 180 days. IDU present provisional data that is updated daily. Curated and validated estimates are published in the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) <https://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>. For a detailed description of methodology please refer to the [IDMC GRID methodological annex](#) and [IDMC's monitoring guidelines](#).

Definitions used in the dataset

Internally displaced persons/ IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced IDPs or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border ([Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.](#)).

For accounting purposes, we focus on the three key elements of this definition when determining whom to include in our figures:

1. The forced nature of the displacement

2. Displacement from the habitual residence (or the displacement trigger preventing the people or group concerned from accessing or remaining in said place)
3. The fact that those displaced remain within their country of origin or habitual residence.

New displacements

New displacements correspond to the estimated number of internal displacements over a given period of time. Figures may include individuals who have been displaced more than once.

Triggers of displacement:

Conflict

Conflict displacement: Refers to situations where people are forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result or in order to avoid the impact of armed conflict, communal violence and criminal violence.

Armed conflict: An armed confrontation between the armed forces of states (international armed conflict) or between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups within a state (non-international armed conflict) ([ICRC](#)).

Communal violence: Violence perpetrated across ethnic, religious or communal lines that has not met the threshold of a non-international armed conflict. Communal, in particular inter-communal violence can overlap to a significant extent with political violence with one type of violence triggering the other ([UNODC](#)).

Criminal violence: Homicides, threats, extortion and a general atmosphere of violence due to, inter alia, drug cartels, organized crime, or gang activity, in a situation that has not met the threshold of a non-international armed conflict ([IDMC](#)).

Disasters

Disaster displacement: Refers to situations where people are forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result or in order to avoid the impact of hydro-meteorological, geophysical or climatological natural hazards.

Disaster: A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources ([UNSDR](#)).

Development projects

Development-induced displacement: Refers to situations where people are forced to leave their homes as a result of the construction of infrastructure projects, including large dams.

Terminology used for the monitoring of internal displacement

Many terms and expressions describe internal displacement, and our database captures the most common ones. They may refer to individuals, families, households or homes, the table below summarizes the most common terms.

Term	Explanation
Displaced	Involuntary or forced movements, evacuation or relocation – when not specified – of individuals or groups of people from their habitual places of residence
Evacuated	Voluntary and forced evacuations, both preventive and in response to the onset of a hazard
Relocated	Voluntary and forced relocations, both preventive and in response to the onset of a hazard
Sheltered / in relief camp	People accommodated in shelters provided by national authorities or organisations such as NGOs, the UN and IFRC
Homeless	People rendered homeless and without adequate shelter
Uninhabitable/ destroyed housing	Limited to habitual place of residence, and includes houses, retirement homes, prisons, mental healthcare centres and dormitories the number of destroyed/uninhabitable houses is multiplied by the AHHS for that country to estimate the number of people rendered homeless and so displaced
Partially destroyed housing	Data on partially destroyed houses cannot necessarily be taken as a proxy indicator of displacement This information, however, helps us identify situations we may need to look into further, and access to more detailed shelter assessments is very helpful in this sense We also use it to triangulate other data Sometimes, for example, partially destroyed housing is also referred to as uninhabitable
Forced to flee	“Flee” implies the forced nature of people’s movement and we take it to indicate displacement
Affected	People whose life has been directly impacted by a disaster Displaced people are amongst those affected, but not all affected people are necessarily displaced. There are exceptions, however, and in certain Latin American countries IDPs are referred to as “affected” for reasons of political sensitivity
Multiple/Other	Other indicators of displacement used by local authorities or organisations They include context-specific terms such as rescued people, people in need, targeted people, resettled people and people living in temporary or transitional shelters

Figure 1 Key terms used to describe internal displacement and internally displaced people

Information sources

IDMC aggregates data and information from a variety of sources (process known as data curation), including but not limited to civil society, governments, local authorities, INGOs, UN Agencies and media.

Geographical coverage

The inclusion of a country is not contingent on a quantitative threshold based on the number of IDPs. It depends only on the availability of credible data. When a country is not included in the GRID it does not necessarily imply that no displacement has taken place there. In many cases it means that we were not able to obtain or triangulate data on displacement, or that the drivers of displacement are complex and multi-causal. Thus, although IDMC monitors internal displacement globally, covering the monitoring of more than 200 countries and territories.

The IDU API illustrates the centroid (Long, Lat) of the location or administrative unit where displacements were reported.

API operators available

These **operators** are available (I'm adding this to the documentation too:

- eq equals
- gte greater than or equal
- gt greater than
- lte less than or equal
- lt less than
- neq not equal
- like LIKE operator (use * in place of %)
- ilike ILIKE operator (use * in place of %)
- in one of a list of values e.g. ?a=in.1,2,3 – also supports commas in quoted strings like ?a=in."hi,there","yes,you"
- is checking for exact equality (null,true,false)
- @@ full-text search using to_tsquery
- @> contains e.g. ?tags=@>.{example, new}
- <@ contained in e.g. ?values=<@{1,2,3}

How to query data for a country?

Ex. Filtering data for Bangladesh:

Use the [ISO3](#) of the country that you would like to filter. In the case of the example, the attribute name that we want to filter is "iso3" + the ISO3 code of Bangladesh "BGD"

https://backend.idmcd.org/data/idus_view_flat?iso3=ilike.bgd (The "ilike" operator Not case sensitive search)

For the full list of the API attributes see: [IDU API: geoJSON end point description](#)