

# KYRGYZSTAN

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

#### CONTEXT

There were 770 new displacements in Kyrgyzstan in 2019. These corresponded to people evacuated in the village of Ak-Sai near the border with Tajikistan after clashes and confrontations caused by the raising of national flags. The first displacement took place on 13 March, when 455 people were evacuated after confrontations at the border, and the second on 22 July after similar clashes.

[More than 300,000 people were displaced in Kyrgyzstan in 2010](#) after inter-communal violence in the south of the country. [Destruction and looting in June of that year led to the deaths of more than 400 people, injured 2,000 others, and destroyed about 2,000 homes.](#) As of 2011, an estimated [169,500 people were still displaced, but there is limited data available on those people's situation today, and whether they still suffer from displacement-related vulnerabilities or are in the process of achieving durable solutions.](#) Progress has been made on human rights in the country, but [minorities continue to suffer](#) from discrimination and lack of access to education and job opportunities.

There are significant data collection challenges in the country which mean IDMC's estimate are likely to be underestimates.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)	Stocks	Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)
770	-	-	-	170,270

\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements that occurred in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

\*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements that occurred in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

## NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate for new displacements in Kyrgyzstan is based on two new displacement events which took place on 13 March and 22 July near the border with Tajikistan. In the first incident, 455 people were evacuated from Ak-Sai village as a result of confrontations across the border with Tajikistan. Out of the evacuees, 156 were women, 299 were men, and 285 were children.

[On 22 July, 315 residents of Ak-Sai village were evacuated](#) as a result of confrontations which started after residents of Tajikistan raised a flag near the Vorukh signpost and residents from both countries began to throw stones and shoot each other across the border. Fourteen people were injured in the event in Kyrgyzstan and 10 in Tajikistan. Most of the evacuees were women and children, but figures with precise disaggregation by gender and age are not available.

Since the beginning of the year, [there have been more than 10 clashes along this border.](#)

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data from the Red Crescent Society and the Department of Emergency Situations of Kyrgyzstan. This data was obtained and triangulated through a number of media sources, including 24 Kyrgyzstan and Radio Free Europe.

There were different figures available for the 22 July displacement event, but some reports indicated that there were more than 600 evacuations. IDMC selected 315 as a figure for the event as it was the most conservative and reliable one, with data provided by the Red Crescent Society and the government of Kyrgyzstan.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

IDMC recorded only two displacement events in Kyrgyzstan in 2019. This is largely a result of the lack of available displacement data and a number of data gaps in the monitoring of the country's situation.

There have been numerous reports of clashes along the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border, as well as evacuations. The data available on the displacements caused by most of these confrontations, however, is limited or unreliable. IDMC thus believes that the figure for the number of events which triggered displacement and the figure for new displacements are underestimates.

### **Significant changes from last year**

The new displacements figure of 770 for 2019 represents an increase from 2018, as no new displacements were recorded in 2018.

Changes in the figure are likely a result of changes in the availability of data and IDMC's media monitoring and are not a reflection of changes in the situation or security of the country.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate is based on continuous media monitoring of the situation and displacements in Kyrgyzstan, as well as across the border with Tajikistan.

No stock figure is available for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Kyrgyzstan in 2019.

**Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data collected through media monitoring. There were only two new displacement events recorded in 2019. It was reported that IDPs were able to return home shortly after the events, but this could not be verified.

IDMC tried to reach out to humanitarian partners operating in the country to gather more data on the situation of displacement. It did not, however, receive a response.

**Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

There are significant data gaps in the monitoring of displacement in the country

**Significant changes from last year**

There are no significant changes from last year.

## NUMBER OF IDPS WHOSE PROGRESS TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS CANNOT BE VERIFIED

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements that occurred in 2019 rather than a total number of people.*

**IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate is based on data gathered through media monitoring. There were two new displacement events in 2019 in which 770 people were evacuated as a result of clashes near the border. The evacuations were temporary, but no data is available to verify the returns of these IDPs.

Given that limited data is available on the situation of these people as of 31 December 2019, IDMC has included them in the unverified conditions stock.

There were more than 300,000 people displaced as a result of inter-communal violence in 2010, of which 169,500 were still displaced in 2011. IDMC has not been able to collect data on these people and believes some of them may remain in a situation of displacement. It has thus included them in the unverified conditions category.

**Sources and methodologies**

Limited data is available on progress towards unverified solutions or conditions.

**Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

There is limited data available on the number and situation of IDPs, and on whether there are still any IDPs.

**Significant changes from last year**

There have been no significant changes from last year.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage.

Displacement metric	New Displacements
Reporting units	People
Methodology	Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Admin 2 or more
Frequency of reporting	Other
Disaggregation by sex	Partial
Disaggregation by age	Partial
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	Partial
Data on local integration	No
Data on cross border movements	No
Data on deaths	No
Data on births	No

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Kyrgyzstan please visit:  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/Kyrgyzstan>