

# Pakistan

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	390	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by conflict in Punjab, as well as cross-border shelling over the Line of Control in the disputed Kashmir region between India and Pakistan.	This figure was obtained from the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) and the media. For the Punjab conflict, interviews were conducted with affected people by the HRCP investigation team. For other conflict-related displacement, information was found in media sources that quote local authorities. 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 Associated Press, and Business Recorder, and DAWN.	We have low confidence in this figure. The limited availability of sources reflects underreporting of new displacement in Pakistan. Small-scale displacements are likely to escape detection, and biases and sensitivities related to inter-communal and international conflicts will affect the number of people the media report as displaced. Land rights are also a recurrent source of conflict in the country and contribute to inter-communal violence and displacement, particularly in relation to the separatist movement in Balochistan and violence against religious minorities in Sindh and Punjab. However, there is no comprehensive data collection on displacement related to land rights or inter-communal violence in Pakistan.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <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>	104,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by military operations against non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) from 2008-2014. Those IDPs are in Khyber District and North Waziristan.	This figure was obtained from data published by the Complex Emergencies Wing of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Authority (KPDMA). KPDMA's data collection process is mandated for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and former FATA areas. It is based on the collection of identity card numbers during IDP registration so they can be sent to the National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA). Certain criteria, including IDP addresses and national ID cards, are verified in the national database. Addresses are checked with local sources. Verified IDPs are then included on KPDMA's lists to receive support. In addition, a small part of the figure includes new displacements published by media and civil society organisations between 2018 and 2020, for which no return, resettlement or local integration were reported in 2020. 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: Euronews, Associated Press, Al-Jazeera, Persecution, DW, Express Tribune, and UCAnews.	We have medium confidence in this figure. KPDMA's data may exclude IDPs who do not possess national ID cards. This is because possessing such a card is required for IDP verification. Retrieving data on IDPs outside areas covered by the government's registration process, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the former FATA, is also highly challenging, suggesting that the geographic coverage of our figure is limited.

# Pakistan

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	829,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by flooding in Sindh due to monsoon rains between June and September, which were particularly intense in August and triggered 810,000 new displacements. Outside of the monsoon season, avalanches and snowstorms caused more than 16,000 displacements in January.	This figure was obtained primarily from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Smaller displacements were reported by the local and provincial authorities, such as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Agency (KPDMA), OCHA, IFRC, and Muslim Aid. It is based on housing destruction information collected by provincial and regional authorities responsible for assessing damage and losses, which is then reported to national authorities. The figure is also based on assessments conducted by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society or humanitarian assistance provided to displaced persons. 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: DAWN and Samaa.	We have medium confidence in this figure. The use of housing destruction as a proxy for new displacement is an approximation due to the use of an average household size and may not be an exact representation of the number of people displaced. A further limitation of the estimate is a lack of information on the process and methodology used by agencies conducting assessments and producing data. While some authorities provide data on disasters, such as KPDMA for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, access to data reported by other provinces or regions is limited. This results in a potential underestimation of the scale of disaster displacement in the country.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <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>	806,000	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.