Turkey

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	-	No data available.		
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	1,099,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by the conflict between the Turkish armed forces and the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) between 1984 and 1999, as well as security operations in Southeastern Anatolia between 2015 and 2016.	This figure is the result of the compilation of three caseloads. Firstly, Turkey's Migration and Internally Displaced Population Survey (TMIDPS), commissioned by the Turkish government and published in 2006 by Hacettepe University's Institute of Population Studies, determined that between 953,680 and 1,201,200 million people were forced to flee their homes between 1986 and 2005. IDMC uses the lower-bound figure. Secondly, according to a transcript from a session of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, including an intervention by a member of the Parliament Budget Commission, a total of 25,000 houses were destroyed during security operations between 2015 and 2016. This number was multiplied by Turkey's Average Household Size (AHHS), leading to a second caseload of 144,000 IDPs. The last caseload is based on at least 2,000 civilians who, according to OHCHR, fled confirmed attacks from YPG militants from Syria to towns in Sanliurfa and Mardin. This figure is based on the assumption that "thousands" must indicate at least 2,000.	We have low confidence in this figure. The lack of regular reporting by Turkish authorities and lack of humanitarian access do not enable comprehensive and up-to-date data collection. The first and largest caseload (954,000 IDPs) is based on a source from 2006, and was never updated nor followed up by other assessments. IDMC did not have access to evidence about possible returns, resettlements, or possible local integration of these people. However, it is possible that the population has integrated or resettled elsewhere, which would make this figure an overestimate. The second caseload is likely an underestimate, given the magnitude of damage in the areas affected by security operations in Southeastern Anatolia (as per IDMC satellite imagery analysis). However, the methodology used by this caseload's source could not be verified. Furthermore, IDMC was not able to find an update to this figure, nor trusted information about possible returns, local integration, or people resettled. The third caseload is based on a press release and shares no information about the methodology used to collect the data. The geographic coverage of the information is unknown. The figure given was "thousands of civilians" who fled. To err on the conservative side, IDMC assumed this to mean at least 2,000 IDPs. This may be an underestimate.

Turkey

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	41,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement trigerred by the İzmir Seferihisar Earthquake, between 31 October and 2 November 2020.	This figure was obtained from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), local authorities and media reports. It is based on reported figures of individuals displaced. In the cases in which figures in terms of individuals were not given, but the number of households was, IDMC multiplied the number of displaced households by the average household size (AHHS). Media sources used include Hürriyet, Daily News, and Daily Sabah.	We have medium confidence in this figure for several reasons. For the figure related to displacement from the İzmir Seferihisar Earthquake, IDMC calculated the number of IDPs based on the number of tents built to provide shelter and the following assumptions: (1) that each tent housed only one family, (2) that average household size (AHHS) is accurate for this situation, and (3) that all tents built were occupied. Some of the figures reported were approximations, such as for the evacuation of Yalova, Kumköy and Bigalı villages due to wildfires in Çanakkale in July (at least 300 people) and the evacuations in Hatay in November (hundreds of people). When it was not clear how many people were displaced from a village, IDMC made the assumption of at least one house, such as in the cases of Madenli, Köprübaşı, and Sarısu. To obtain the IDP number, the number of homes was multiplied by AHHS. In addition, the breakdown of what is intended by "evacuation" is not always clear. It is possible that not all evacuations were evacuations from homes, such as evacuations from cars. Those cases should not be included in the IDP figure; however, without clarity from the reporting. it was assumed that all evacuations regarded homes and the figure may be an overestimate. Finally, it is difficult to obtain statistics on every person affected by an evacuation, as there are people who may move on their own resources and seek shelter from their personal support network, and thus not be captured by official data.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	44,000	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.