

Ukraine

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	74	This figure refers to displacement triggered by cross-border shelling in Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts in the first half of 2020. The hotspots of violence were Staromykhailivka, Donetsk, Horlivka, and Zolote.	This figure was obtained from the Shelter Cluster, which collected the information with the support of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO), and the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). It is based on the number of houses destroyed by shelling in the first half of 2020, multiplied by the average household size in Ukraine.	We have medium confidence in this figure as it only includes new displacements based on housing destruction estimates, in the absence of information on other types of armed attacks. Furthermore, it covers only displacements in the first half of 2020, as IDMC was unable to verify information for the rest of the year. For these reasons, the figure is likely to be an underestimate.
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>	734,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The conflict began in 2014 and low intensity violence continues until today.	This figure was obtained from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). It was endorsed as the baseline figure of IDPs residing in government-controlled areas (GCAs) in 2020 by OCHA and other humanitarian partners in the Humanitarian Needs Overview for Ukraine for 2021. It is based on the number of IDPs registered by the Government of Ukraine (1.5 million). The disparity between the figures published by Ukraine's government and IDMC is a result of the fact that many people registered in the government database are not actually in a situation of displacement.	We have medium confidence in this figure because it includes only the number of IDPs living in GCAs, not the number of IDPs living in non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs). For this reason, the figure is likely to be an underestimate. One of the continued monitoring challenges is the lack of data on the humanitarian situation in the NGCAs, given that humanitarian actors have limited access to these areas.

Ukraine

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	2,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by wildfires along the contact line in Luhansk in September 2020, and floods in Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Zakarpattia and Lviv in June 2020.	This figure was obtained from four sources: the Protection Cluster, REACH, the Ministry of Interior and local authorities (the latter two as reported by media outlets). It is based on the number of evacuated people as provided by the sources. It includes a pre-emptive evacuation of around 200 people from the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone. Media sources include Euronews and Global News, which cited government and local authorities, and were triangulated through other media sources.	We have medium confidence in this figure due to the varying reliability of the sources used, of which the methodology could not be verified. There is no systematic monitoring of internal displacement triggered by disasters in Ukraine; therefore, this figure is likely an underestimate, as small displacement events 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>	240	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.