

GEORGIA

Figure Analysis – Displacement Related to Conflict and Violence

CONTEXT

People have become displaced due to armed conflict in Georgia, mostly triggered by the 1992–1993 war in Abkhazia, and the conflict with Russia in 2008. Ceasefire agreements were first signed in 1994, but hostilities continued sporadically until armed conflict broke out again between Georgia and the Russian Federation over South Ossetia in 2008, triggering new displacements. Another ceasefire agreement was reached in 2008 and has largely held since then.¹ The Geneva International Discussions, which aimed to bring an end to the 2008 conflict, include Georgia, Russia, representatives of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).²

According to the Georgian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 59 per cent of the country's IDPs do not have accommodation deemed sustainable and therefore need humanitarian assistance.^{3, 4}

New displacements	Total number of IDPs	Partial or unverified solutions	
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution	Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified
No data available	293,000 (Year figure was last updated: 2018)	No data available	No data available
<i>This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.</i>	<i>This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.</i>	<i>This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 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 rather than people.</i>	<i>This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.</i>

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

Sources and methodologies

The Georgian government maintains an official IDP registry in which data is disaggregated by year of displacement: the 2008 conflict with Russia in the Tskhinvali Region of South Ossetia and Kodori Valley, and the 1992–1993 armed conflict in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region. Historically, IDMC has made

use of this information as the basis for its figures, adjusting the estimates to take into account additional findings by other international observers such as OCHA and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC does not have access to up-to-date data or information regarding IDPs living in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Thus, the figures used by IDMC to estimate the total number of people living in internal displacement in these areas are considered to be highly uncertain.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate of the total number of IDPs in Georgia of 293,000 IDPs is based on a combination of the figure reported in the government's registry at the end of 2017 (278,000 IDPs), as well as 5,000 IDPs still displaced in South Ossetia as a result of the 1991-1992 conflict, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, as well as 10,000 people whose displacement in South Ossetia was triggered by the 2008 conflict and reported by an OCHA-led humanitarian assessment mission to the region.

Significant changes from last year

There are no significant changes recorded since the last reporting period.

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. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People
Methodology	Registration, unknown
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1
Geographical coverage	All relevant areas covered
Frequency of reporting	Unknown
Disaggregation on sex	Yes
Disaggregation on age	Yes
Data triangulation	No triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	No
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

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

¹ The Guardian, [Georgia and Russia declare ceasefire](#), 16 August 2008

² Geneva Academy, [Georgia-Abkhazia: The predominance of irreconcilable positions](#), October 2018

³ Parliamentary Assembly, [Humanitarian needs and rights of internally displaced persons in Europe](#), 9 April 2018

⁴ Conciliation Resources, [Displacement in Georgia: IDP attitudes to conflict, return and justice](#), February 2011