

# ARMENIA

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

#### CONTEXT

The Nagorno-Karabakh region (Artsakh) located within Azerbaijan’s borders passed a resolution to join Armenia in 1988. The autonomous region officially declared its independence from Azerbaijan as the Soviet Union was dissolving in [1991](#). That prompted an armed conflict between the self-proclaimed Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, Armenia and Azerbaijan. In May 1994, Azerbaijan, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and Armenia concluded a [trilateral indefinite truce](#), which is still in force today [despite sporadic clashes](#). Currently known as the Republic of Artsakh, the former Nagorno-Karabakh Republic is today de facto independent.

Thousands of people were displaced in Armenia as consequence of the conflict. Their current status is uncertain.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 20XX)</i>	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 <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stocks	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
-	-	-	-	8,400

\*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 having taken place 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 having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

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

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### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate is that there are about 8,399 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Armenia whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified. This estimate is based on data gathered through an IDP mapping survey conducted by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the Armenian government's Department on Migration and Refugees (DMR) between 2002 and 2004. The survey was strongly supported by the Displaced Persons Working Group in Yerevan, an informal collaboration between the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), NRC and the Council of Europe.

The UN Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons noted in 2010 after a visit to Armenia that many IDPs have integrated well into the communities to which they were displaced. A considerable number of them, however, still live in difficult circumstances after two decades of displacement. [Others have not been able to return to their homes](#) in the border regions because of lack of shelter and livelihoods opportunities.

### **Sources and methodologies**

The data used for this estimate was collected by NRC between 2002 and 2004 as part of an IDP Mapping Survey.

The methodology used for the data collection was based on IDP interviews and surveys. The first part of the survey took place between June and December 2002. In the bordering regions, most information was gathered from each village's "smoke book", a registry of data on the people in the community, their farmland, and other demographic and socioeconomic information. Members of the community who had lived near departed villagers, as well as those villagers' families, were also consulted on their departure and current location.

The same informal sources provided additional socioeconomic and demographic data. Data collection in the bordering provinces was undertaken by the mayor's office in each community. Using the collected data, phase II was undertaken to find those people who were displaced and determine, based on empirical evidence, the likelihood of their returning.

The methodology and survey questions were developed by a working group consisting of representatives from NRC, UNHCR and DMR. Data collection in provinces was undertaken by staff members of regional social service agencies and local non-governmental organizations. IDPs were identified using radio, television and newspaper ads and through the database of socially vulnerable families of the Armenian government's Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

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

Due to the lack of information on the caseload reported by NRC, IDMC cannot confirm whether IDPs remain displaced or if they have achieved a durable solution.

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

IDMC did not report on this metric in the past 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	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People
Methodology	IDP profiling
Geographical disaggregation	Countrywide
Geographical coverage	All relevant areas
Frequency of reporting	No update
Disaggregation by sex	Partial
Disaggregation by age	Yes
Data triangulation	No
Data on settlement elsewhere	Partial
Data on returns	No
Data on local integration	Partial
Data on cross border movements	Partial
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 Armenia please visit:  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/armenia>