

GEORGIA

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

CONTEXT

People have become displaced as a result of armed conflict in Georgia, mostly triggered by separatist conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia and a conflict with Russia.

Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Georgia's declaration of independence in 1991, secessionist conflicts broke out in two of Georgia's regions: [South Ossetia \(1991-92\)](#) and [Abkhazia \(1992-93\)](#). A ceasefire agreement was signed in the summer of 1992.

Fighting broke out again between Georgian troops and separatist forces backed by Russia in early August 2008. [A five-day war between Georgia and](#) Russia over South Ossetia created a third wave of displacements. This conflict left the de facto authorities in South Ossetia and Abkhazia in complete control of these territories.

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 sustainable accommodation and need humanitarian assistance.

Since the conflict in August 2008, UN agencies, funds and programmes have [had no operational access](#) to the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and are not in a position to verify or closely monitor displacement or return movements.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</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>
-	301,000	-	-	-

*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).

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM). We used the total number of internally displaced people (IDPs) and added to it the number of refugee returnees living in a situation of internal displacement upon their return to Georgia.

Sources and methodologies

The Georgian government maintains an official IDP registry in which data is disaggregated by year of displacement. IDMC final estimate is based on data from Georgia's Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs. This provides data on the total number of people displaced within territory that is under the administration of Georgian authorities. IDMC also includes a caseload of 15,000 IDPs reported to be displaced as result of the 1991-1992 and 2008 conflicts in South Ossetia.

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. For this reason, the figures used by IDMC to estimate the total number of people living in internal displacement in these areas are highly uncertain.

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 and key informant
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational
Geographical coverage	Partial coverage
Frequency of reporting	Once a year
Disaggregation by sex	Partial
Disaggregation by age	Partial
Data triangulation	No
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>