



**Institute for Development
of Freedom of Information**

Statistical Data of Internally Displaced Persons by Deprivation of Status, Termination and Income

The analysis was prepared in frames of the project "[Empower Society for Strengthening Good Governance](#)", financially supported by International Visegrad Fund and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The responsibility of the content of the article lies with the Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI). It does not necessarily reflect the opinions of International Visegrad Fund and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Kingdom of the Netherlands

Contact:

A. Griboedovi Str. #3, 0180, Tbilisi, Georgia

Tel: + 995 32 292 15

14

E-mail: info@idfi.ge

Website: www.idfi.ge

Key Findings

- In 2014-2017, a total of 1,232 people were deprived of the IDP status. The greatest number of such instances took place in 2015 – 625;
- In 2014-2017, a total of 26,752 people had their refugee status terminated. The most common reason for the termination of the refugee status was due to not having undergone mandatory registration in 2014;
- IDPs lost their status due to accepting the citizenship of a foreign country most commonly in 2016;
- In 2014, 17,177 people had their IDP status terminated due to not having undergone mandatory registration, however 5,567 persons subsequently had their status restored in the following years;
- Among the 277,403 registered IDPs, only 3.4% of them, or 9,474 people, have a monthly income exceeding 1,250 GEL;
- Among those IDPs living in Tbilisi, only 5.5% (5942 people) have a monthly income that exceeds 1,250 GEL, a higher percentage than in other regions of Georgia.

Introduction

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, 277,403 persons have registered as an IDP in Georgia. The Law of Georgia [“On Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia”](#) contains the rights of IDPs and the obligations of the Government towards these persons. The abovementioned Law defines the bases for granting the status of an IDP, as well as the deprivation of status and IDP assistance.

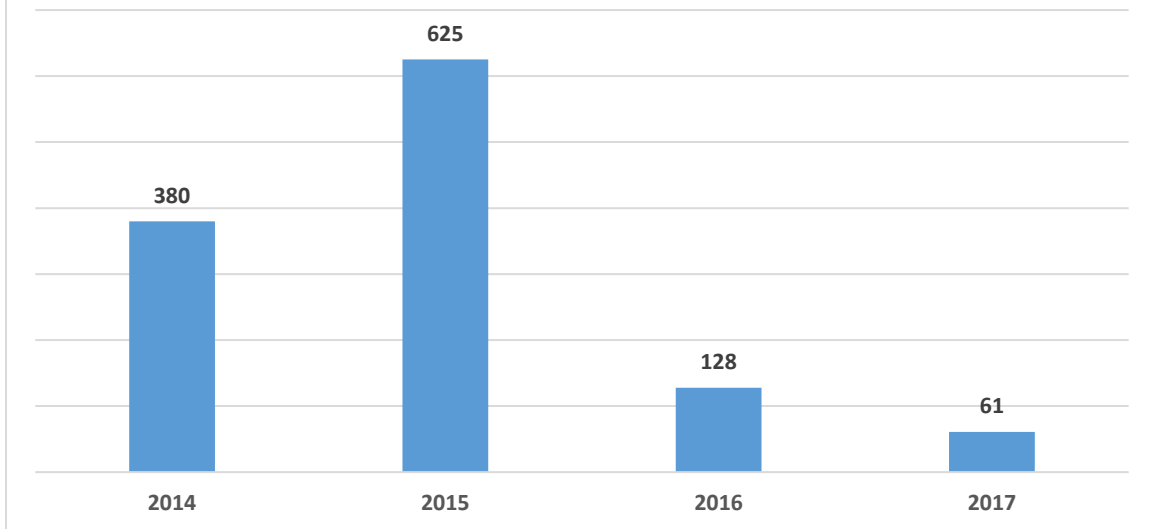
Due to the relevance of the topic, IDFI addressed the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia with a request for the statistical data of deprivation and termination of the status of internally displaced persons in 2014-2017. IDFI also requested statistical data on those IDPs whose monthly income exceeds 1,250 GEL. The Ministry provided all the information requested within the frameworks of this study.

Statistics of IDP Status Deprivation in 2014-2017

Article 10 of the Law of Georgia “On Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia” envisions bases for the deprivation, termination and restoration of the status of internally displaced persons. More specifically, according to Item 3 of this Article, “the person will lose their status if they acquired it by providing false documentation or information”.

According to [statistical data](#), a total of 1,232 people were deprived of their IDP status in 2014-2017. The greatest number of such instances took place in 2015 – 625 (see Figure #1).

Figure #1 - Statistics of IDP Status Deprivation in 2014-2017

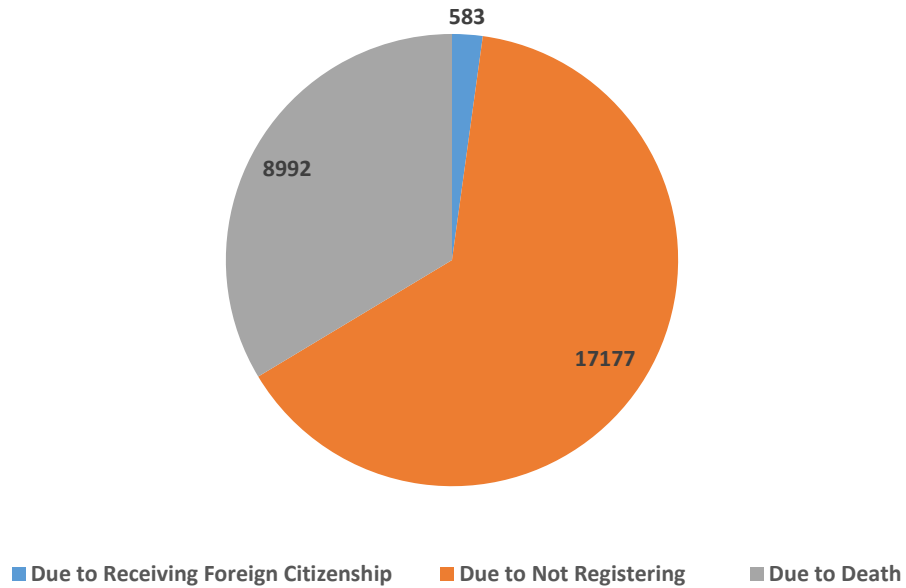


Statistics of IDP Status Termination in 2014-2017

As mentioned, Article 10 of the Law of Georgia “On Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia” also envisions bases for the termination of status of internally displaced persons. The statistical information provided by the Ministry contains the following reasons listed in this Article – the termination of the status of the internally displaced person due to receiving the citizenship of a foreign country, due to not having undergone mandatory registration and due to death.

According to the statistical data, in 2014-2017 a total of 26,752 persons lost their status as an IDP. The most common reason for the termination of status was due to not having undergone mandatory registration.

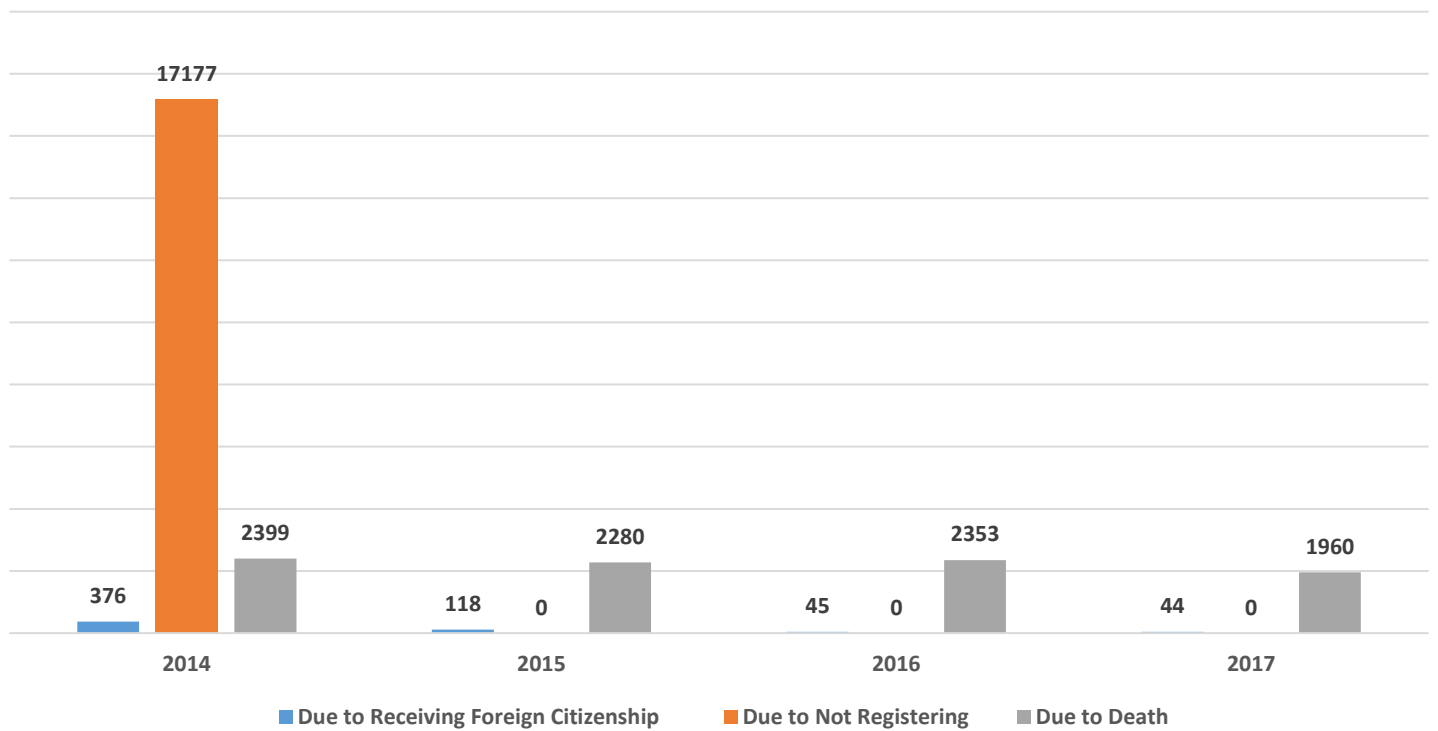
Figure #2 - Statistics of IDP Status Termination in 2014-2017



Internally displaced persons lost their status due to not having undergone mandatory registration in 2014 (see Figure #4). However, the [letter](#) provided by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons, “these persons had opportunities to restore their status in the following three years, and as of now, 5,567 persons of the total mentioned above had their IDP status restored”. Therefore, it can be assumed that, as of now, a total of 11,610 have had their IDP status terminated.

As for the termination of IDP status due to accepting citizenship of a foreign country, 2016 had the highest number of such instances, while the largest number of status termination due to death took place in 2014.

Figure #3 - Statistics of IDP Status Termination on Various Bases in 2014-2017



Internally Displaced Persons, Whose Monthly Income Exceeds 1,250 GEL

According to the sub-paragraph “E” of the paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Law of Georgia “On Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia”, one of the possible reasons for the termination of assistance to IDPs is if “the monthly taxable income of the internally displaced persons is equal to or exceeds 1,250 GEL, as confirmed by the relevant data from the authorized body as defined by the legislation of Georgia”.

IDFI analyzed statistical data regarding those internally displaced persons whose income exceeds 1,250 GEL. As of November 2017, only 3,4% of the 277,403 IDPs registered in Georgia, or 9,474 people, have a monthly income in excess of 1,250 GEL.

According to the statistical data, the largest number of internally displaced persons live in Tbilisi - 107,757 (see Figure #4). As well, in contrast to the IDPs living in the regions of Georgia, percentagewise more internally displaced persons living in Tbilisi have a monthly income that exceeds 1,250 GEL. More specifically, only 5,942 people – 5.5% out of the 107,757 IDPs living in Tbilisi have a monthly income in

excess of 1,250 GEL (see Figure #5). In this regard, the lowest indicator can be found among the IDPs living in Samtskhe-Javakheti. Namely, among 2,467 internally displaced persons currently living in Samtskhe-Javakheti, only 1.4% - 35 people have a monthly income that exceeds 1,250 GEL.

Figure #5 - Percentage Share of IDPs Whose Monthly Income Exceeds 1,250 Lari by Region

