

Figures Analysis 2021 - Nepal

Displacement associated with Disasters

	Figure	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
Internal Displacement	32,000	This figure is obtained primarily from data reported by the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The figures for large events, such as monsoon flooding are based on the NRCS Initial Rapid Assessments (IRAs), endorsed by the government as the standard format to quickly collect data in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. NRCS volunteers are mobilized to conduct assessments in coordination with police and local authorities through key informant interviews and visits to affected areas. For small-scale disasters, the Government of Nepal collects data on housing destruction through the Disaster Risk Reduction Portal (DRRP). When no other data are available, estimates are based on triangulated media reports. Main media sources include: The Himalayan, The Kathmandu Post, Khabarhub.	Coverage by official sources remains limited outside of monsoon season, which runs between June and September. Therefore, small-scale events might go underreported. Data from official government or humanitarian sources report on housing destruction or the number of families displaced. Therefore, the figure is based on data at household level, multiplied by the average household size for the country, which may not be accurate for all regions. Data collectors published conflicting figures during the monsoon season. In these cases, IDMC used figures that were more reliable in terms of timeliness, coverage and methodology. However, conflicting reports points to wider data collection challenges. We have medium confidence in this figure.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2021 <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>	8,400	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data that were identified for specific disaster events in 2021, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders at the end of the year. This figure may also include information on the number of people still displaced in 2021 for disaster events from previous years. In 2021, our monitoring experts reviewed thousands of data points in IDMC's database to provide a year-end IDP estimate per country. The review was guided by a series of decision-making rules to determine the best estimates per disaster event from reported IDPs and destroyed housing information. This was also guided by algorithmic rules developed in 2020 to filter the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. 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 tend not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. While we prioritized evidence of stocks (ex. People still displaced/evacuated, in shelters, with host families, etc.) reported by reliable sources, we also take into consideration the use of housing destruction since they may be a better proxy for people remaining displaced by the end of the year.

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