Nicaragua

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	232,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement trigerred by preemptive evacuations ahead of hurricanes Eta and Iota.	This figure was obtained from government authorities, as reported by media outlets and the Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), a Central American network of governmental disaster relief agencies. It is based on data from government authorities, referring to number of people sheltered and evacuated. Nonetheless, the data collection methodology could not be verified. Media sources include El 19 Digital, The Watchers, La República, TN 8 and 100% Noticias.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, even though it is based on official data from government authorities, this data was obtained through reports by media outlets and humanitarian actors. Thus, this figure is likely to be an underestimate, as it may overlook displacement triggered by disaster events that did not prompt a humanitarian response or did not attract media attention. Furthermore, the data was not disaggregated according to sex or age of displaced persons. Finally, as mentioned, the data collection methodology could not be verified, which further contributes to lowering our confidence in this figure.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	9,100	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. 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 tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.