# Figures Analysis 2021 - Pakistan

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Methodology and Sources</th>
<th>Caveats and Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal Displacement</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2021</strong></td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.

This figure refers mostly to people displaced by (conflict in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) between 2007 and 2014. It was obtained from data published by the Complex Emergencies Wing of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Authority (KPDMA). KPDMA’s data collection process is mandated for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the former FATA. It is based on the collection of identity card numbers during IDP registration so they can be sent to the National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA). Verified IDPs are included on KPDMA’s lists to receive support. In addition, the figure includes 4,000 IDPs displaced by small-scale incidents of intercommunal and political violence between 2018 and 2020, for which no return, resettlement or local integration was reported in 2021. When no other data is available, figures are based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction as a proxy for displacement. Main media sources include: Euronews, Associated Press, Al-Jazeera, DW, Express Tribune, and UCANews.

The figure is considered an underestimate because systematic monitoring of displacement is geographically limited to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the former FATA. Retrieving data on IDPs outside areas covered by the government's registration process is highly challenging. Additionally, KPDMA’s data may exclude IDPs who do not possess national ID cards since possessing such a card is required for IDP verification. The number of IDPs in the former FATA has not been updated since 2020. The small-scale incidents reported by media between 2018 and 2020 were also not updated in 2021. It is unclear whether all IDPs are still displaced today. IDMC is not able to assess whether IDPs are still displaced and what their current living conditions are.

We have low confidence in this figure.
## Figures Analysis 2021 - Pakistan

### Displacement associated with Disasters

<table>
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| **Internal Displacement** | 70,000  
This figure is primarily comprised of displacement triggered by the October Harnai earthquake. Data comes from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, citing the Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). During the monsoon season, which runs from July to October, flooding also triggered displacement. Estimates are obtained from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The NDMA daily situation reports contain information collected by provincial and regional authorities responsible for assessing damage and losses. Outside the monsoon season, displacements were reported by the local and provincial authorities, such as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Agency (KPDMA). | Coverage by official sources remains limited outside of the monsoon season, which runs between July and September. Therefore, small-scale events might go underreported. The figure is considered an underestimate because there is a lack of systematic monitoring of new and secondary disaster displacements in the country. While some provincial authorities provide data on disasters, such as in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, access to data reported by other provinces is limited. 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. Additionally, while displacement data is available, access to the methodology remains challenging. There is a lack of information on the process and methodology used by agencies conducting assessments and producing data. We have medium confidence in this figure. |
| **Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2021** | 70,000  
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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Prepared by: Kathryn Giffin - kathryn.giffin@idmc.ch  
For the full country profile please visit: https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/pakistan  
For more information on how we monitor please visit https://www.internal-displacement.org/monitoring-tools