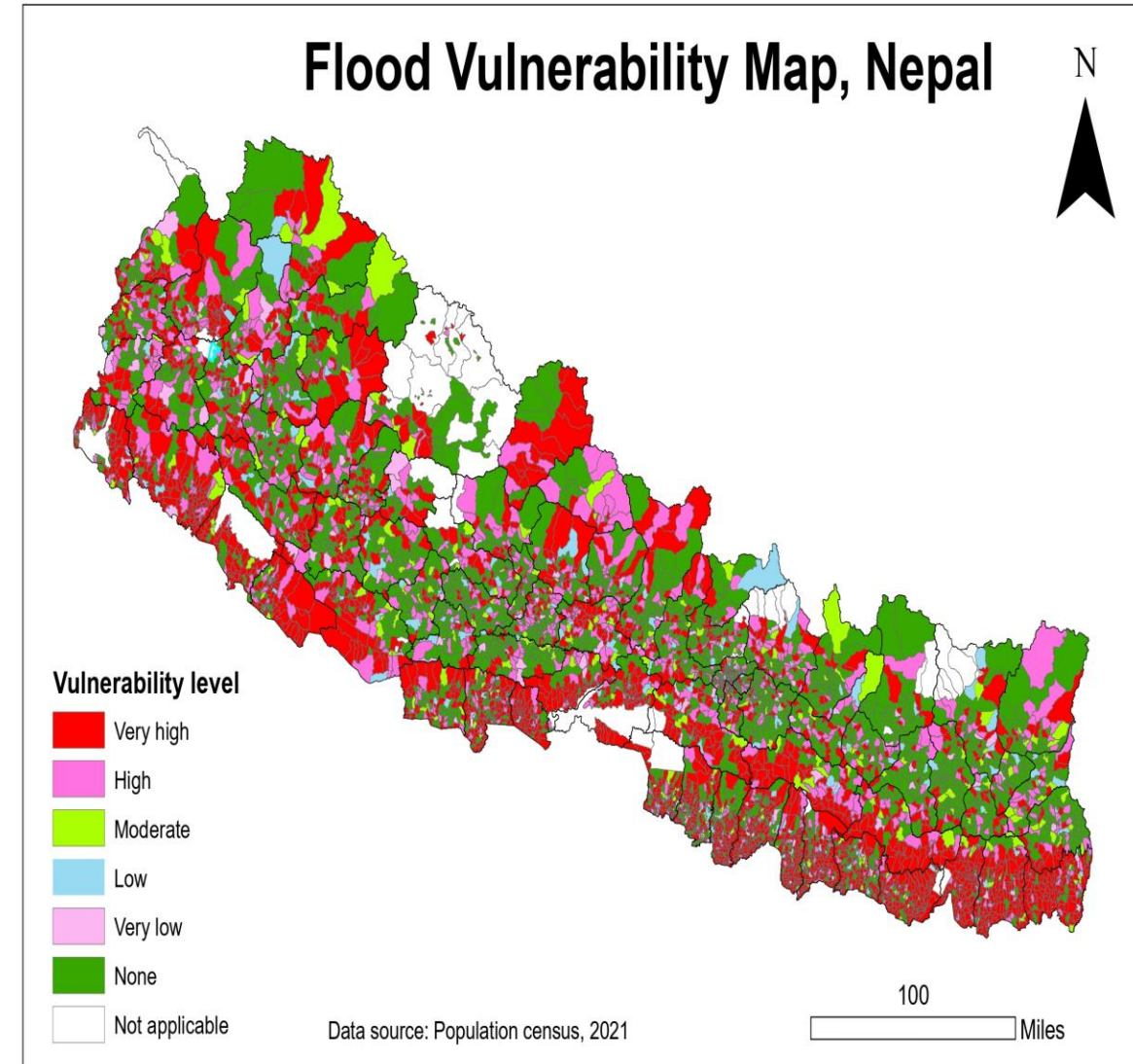




Navigating the nexus between disaster related statistics and civil registration and vital statistics systems for risk-informed development

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Overview of country setup



1. Main agencies involved in Civil Registration

Department of National ID and Civil Registration:

- working under MoHA
- coordination with MoFAGA and Local Governments
- Main Responsibilities:
 - to manage and regulate personal event registration,
 - social security allowance distribution
 - national identity card (NID) issuance.



Overview of country setup

2. National Statistics Organization

National Statistics Office:

- central agency for collection, consolidation, processing, analysis, publication and dissemination of standardized census and survey data.



Overview of country setup

3. National Disaster Management Agency

At National Level

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA):

- National agency for DRRM
- MoHA is the line ministry for NDRRMA
- Main functions;
 - Formulate national policies and plans related to disaster management.
 - Operate and manage activities related to disaster management



Overview of country setup

At Sub-national Level

- *Province Disaster Management Committee* at Province level (led by Minister of Internal Affairs and Law in 7 provinces).
- *District Disaster Management Committee* at district level (led by Chief District Officer in 77 districts)
- *Local Disaster Management Committee* at local levels (led by head of the Local Governments in 753 local levels)

Production of granular population statistics

Granular Population Statistics can be generated from two main systems:

- 1) **National Census:** on every ten years period
- 2) **Civil Registration System**

Data generated from a civil registration system can be crucial for producing population statistics related to exposure to hazards, marginalized and vulnerable households. National census and Household Living Standard Survey provides baseline data to identify the total population of such group and their spatial distribution.



Production of granular population statistics

In addition to above main sources, geo-information and poverty related data can be produced by the following government institutions:

1. Geographical Mapping:

- Mapping the population distribution and identification of most hazard-prone areas (earthquakes, floods, or landslides)
- Done by: Department of Mines and Geology.

2. Vulnerability Assessment:

- Identification of poor household and vulnerable groups
- Done by: under the leadership of Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation.



Production of granular population statistics

3. Trend Analysis: Longitudinal data from civil registration can be used to analyze trends over time, such as population growth or decline in specific areas for forecasting future risks and planning accordingly.

4. Demographic Information: The civil registration system data information helps in creating demographic profiles which are essential for understanding population vulnerability to hazards.



Deaths and mortality statistics

Utilization of Death Registration and Vital Statistics

It can align with the Sendai Framework indicator A-2 in following ways:

- a) Linking Data: cause of death or event
 - b) Real time data update
 - c) Mapping the location ; allowing spatial analysis of mortality
 - d) Historical trend analysis
- It is mandatory to register all deaths, its place and cause under the Civil Registration System. And, it has been align with immediate relief package and other government security systems.



Deaths and mortality statistics

Challenges

a) Underreporting:

Due to lack of medical care, cultural factors in some communities, unrealistic cause of death, no report in some cases

b) Lack of real-time reporting

If the death is occurred at home, the kins may not report it until they need a death certificate.

c) Lack of awareness about mandatory reporting provision

d) capacity constrains (limited human resource, technological issues)



Statistics on population movement

Conceptual Basic and Measurement

1. Evacuated and rescued Population :

- The temporary removal of people from dangerous areas to safe place.
- Data collection and approval: at ward level.
- Data validation: District Disaster Management Committee
- Data production and uses:
 - During immediate relief distribution
 - Post disaster recovery and reconstruction stage



Conceptual Basic and Measurement

2. Relocated Population:

- Permanent or semi-permanent movement of individuals to new locations (due to imminent hazards)
- Generally, such population gets livelihood and housing reconstruction packages
- Longitudinal data is updated tracking the households over time

3. Internally Displaced Population:

- Individuals left their homes due to disasters (within national boundary)
- Measurement basis is survey or secondary data, (indicators: total number of IDPs, demographic breakdown, living conditions, duration of displacement)



Conceptual Basic and Measurement

4. Internationally Displaced Population:

- Individuals those who cross national borders seeking refuge due to disasters.
- Measurement basis: still blurred
- Generally, it is recorded by local government however, there is no mandatory provision to update such data.





Thank You !

