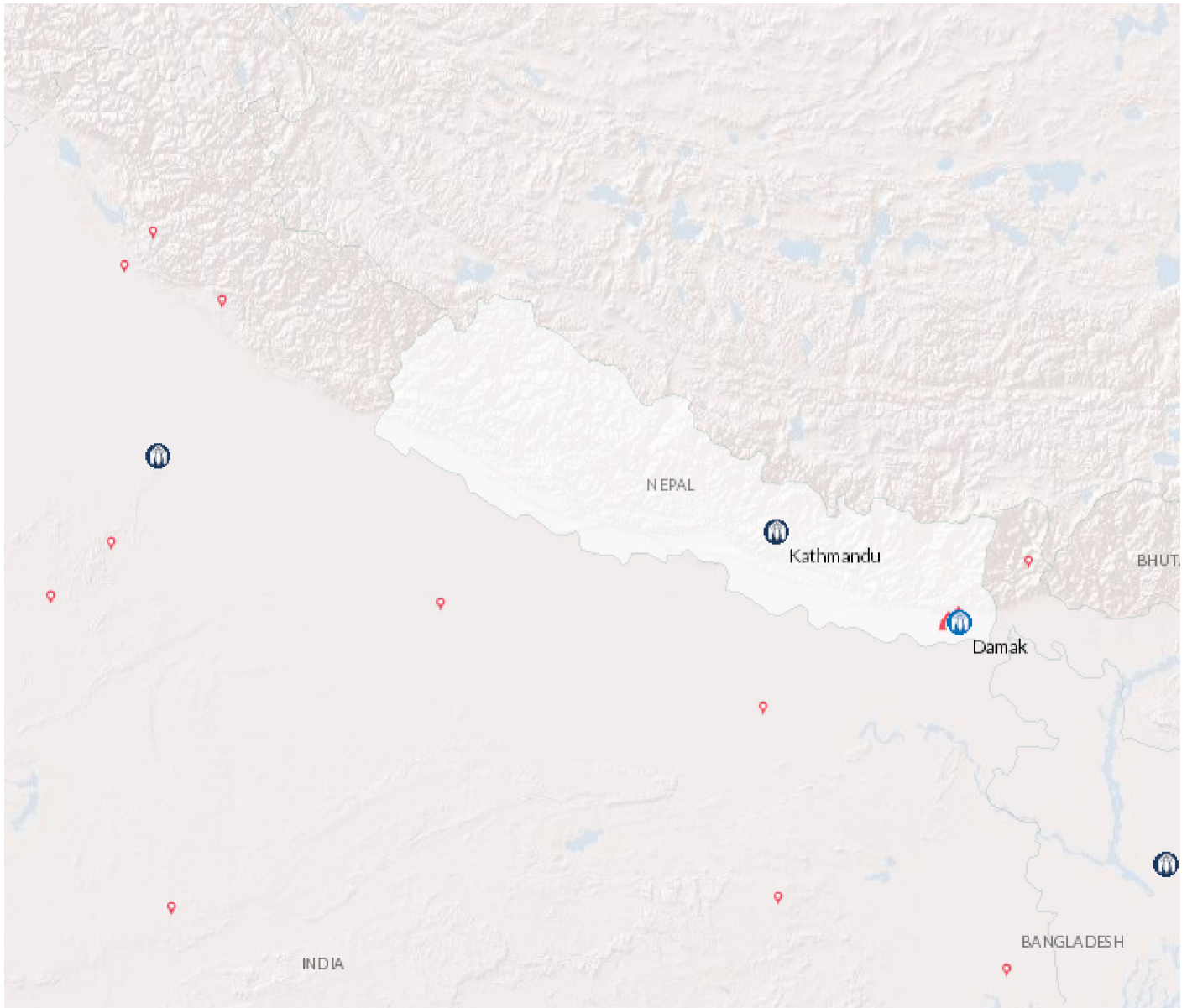


# 2018 Year-End report

27/9/2019

## Operation: Nepal

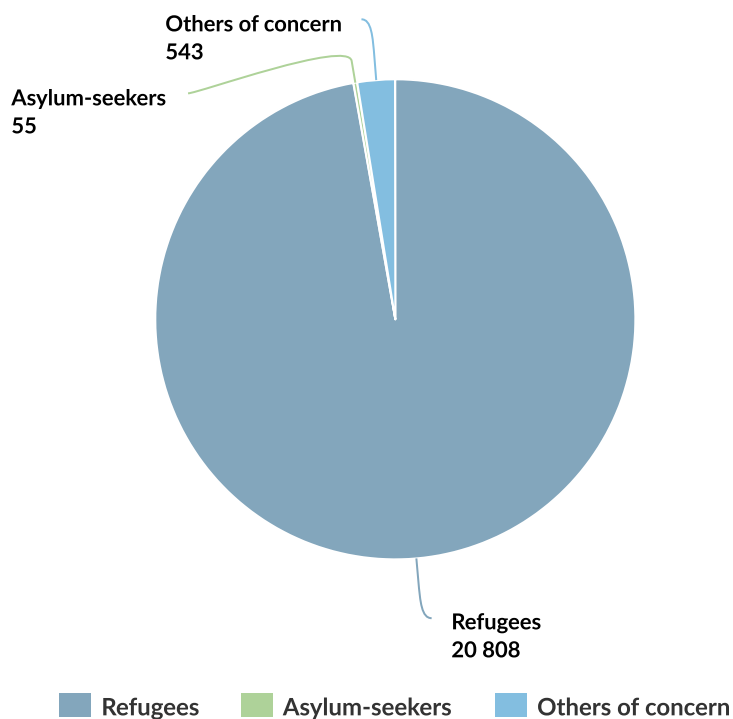


(<http://reporting.unhcr.org/admin/structure/block/manage/block/29/configure>)

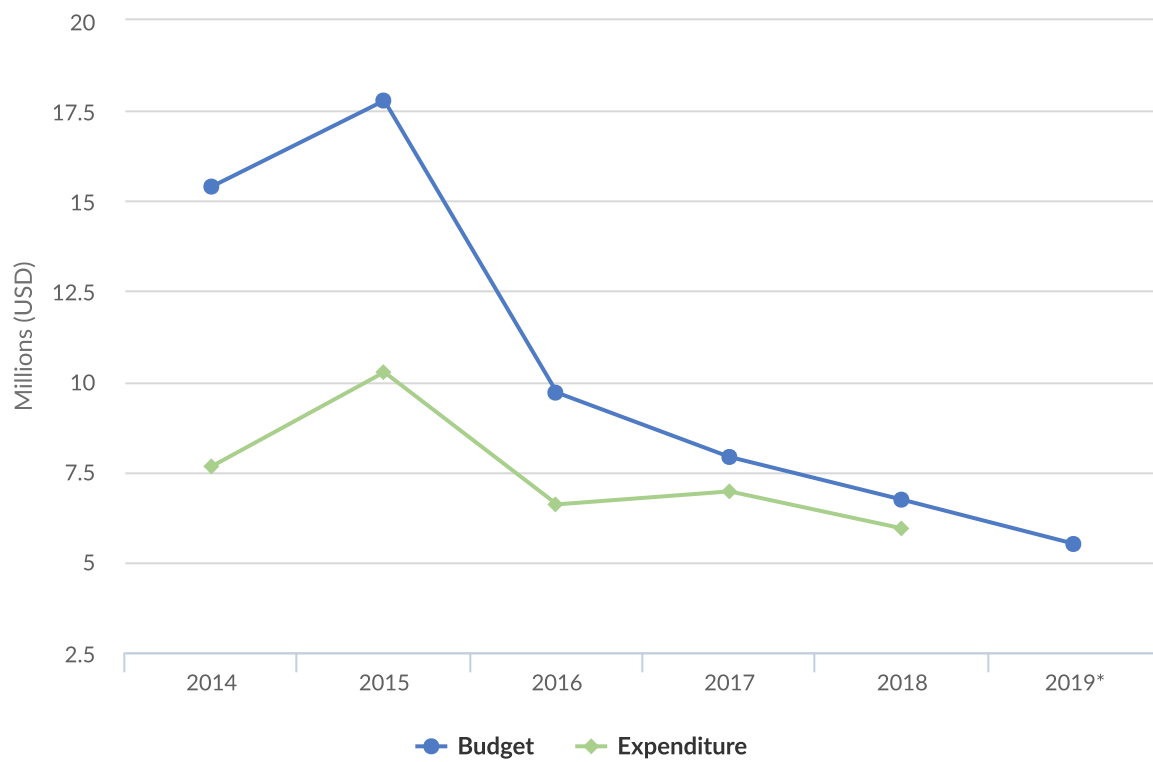
# People of Concern

DECREASE IN  
**4%** **2018**

<b>2018</b>	21,406
<b>2017</b>	22,248
<b>2016</b>	26,170



# Budgets and Expenditure for Nepal



## Operational context

2018 marked the first year of federal governance structure in Nepal. While introduction of federal system opened opportunities for pursuing solutions for refugees, it has created an environment of uncertainty as roles and responsibilities of different government entities are not yet clear.

The turnover of key government officials and lack of resources resulted in delays in the handover of water system in Beldangi camp to the authorities and in mainstreaming refugee students into public primary schools.

Although amendment of the Citizenship Act and Civil Registry Act started in 2018, the parliament review and endorsement remained pending at year-end. Both Acts are hoped to be endorsed in 2019, which would address major issues related to citizenship documentation.

## Population trends

At the end of 2018, there were some 20,800 refugees (64% Tibetan and 31% Bhutanese refugees), 55 asylum-seekers, and 579 others of concern. The overall number of people of concern decreased in 2018, mainly due to resettlement departures of 987 Bhutanese refugees, whereas the number of urban refugees slightly increased.

The number of stateless persons is unconfirmed, but UNHCR's NGO partner estimates that 5.7 million Nepalese, representing some 26% of the eligible population, might have lacked citizenship certificates in 2018. A study conducted by the same NGO indicated that the main reason people lack citizenship documentation is that they did not apply for it, in addition to gender-discriminatory citizenship provisions and practices.

(<http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/24169/edit>)

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