RESEARCH STUDY ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN URBAN SETTINGS

Official Launch Event, UNHCR
June 1st, 2011
OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- PRESENT THE STUDY AND ITS MAIN FINDINGS
  - FULL REPORT
    - "RESEARCH STUDY ON IDPs IN URBAN SETTINGS"
  - PAMPHLET (ENGLISH AND DARI)
    - "VULNERABILITY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN URBAN SETTINGS"
OBJECTIVES OF THIS RESEARCH

- **ASSESS VULNERABILITY OF IDPS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:**
  Are IDPs particularly vulnerable to the risk of poverty or are they similar to the more broad group of urban poor? What should be the areas for policy intervention? Which is the best approach to achieve sustainable solutions to displacement in urban areas?

- **INFORM DIALOGUE AMONG RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS:** provide an evidence-based framework for discussion and raise awareness about the challenges associated with finding a durable solution to displacement in urban settings.
SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

- **SCOPE:** investigate the characteristics, livelihood strategies and vulnerabilities of IDPs living in informal settlements and compare them with the population of urban poor.

- **METHODOLOGY:**
  - small scale *ad hoc* quali-quantitative survey (9 sites selected in 3 cities: Kabul, Herat, Kandahar – 450 households, 24 case studies); survey conducted in Summer 2010.
  - **NRVA 2007/08** used to benchmark findings from the IDP survey – nationally representative *URBAN POOR SUB-SAMPLE* (1,119 households)
## IDP Survey Sample

- 3 urban areas: Kabul, Herat, and Kandahar
- 3 informal settlements for each city
- 450 interviews (150 each), 24 case studies, 20 key informant interviews

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Nasaji Bagrami</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Kabul Nandari</td>
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<td>Herat</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>Mirwais Mina</td>
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**Main Findings**

1. **Displacement in informal settlements of urban areas is not a temporary phenomenon.**

2. **IDPs in informal settlements are more vulnerable and deprived as compared to the broader category of urban poor.**
DISPLACEMENT HISTORIES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- **Displacement Patterns**
  - Displacement mainly originated in rural areas (92% of respondents)

- **Motives of Displacement:**
  - **Push Factors:**
    - Conflict and insecurity (87%),
    - Food security (34%),
    - Unemployment and underemployment (44%).
  - **Pull Factors:**
    - More secure in urban areas (81%),
    - Better economic opportunities in urban areas (54%),
    - Lack of access to land in rural areas (51%).
**DISPLACEMENT HISTORIES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

**Future Prospects:**

Settlement in Urban Centers is **not** a Temporary choice:

- 70% of respondents living in informal settlements have been living there for more than 2 years; 41% more than 5 years
- 90% plan to settle permanently;
- 80% not willing to go back to their communities of origin, even if security is established.

**Main Questions:**

- How are IDPs integrating in the socio-economic context of urban areas?
- Are there specific vulnerabilities, barriers to their successful integration?
- What support should be given to promote durable solutions for IDPs who are not willing to go back to their communities of origin?
VULNERABILITY OF IDPs

- Unemployment / underemployment
- Access to housing
- Access to food
- Access to electricity
- Access to water
- Access to health services
- Access to land
- Lack of land title
- Other
- Insecurity
- Lack of savings
- Sanitation facilities
Vulnerability of IDPs – Employment Opportunities

- Lack of skills and experience with urban labor market

### Illiteracy Rate (%)

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<th>Female</th>
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<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
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- Lack of skills and experience with urban labor market
VULNERABILITY OF IDPs – EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WAGES, POVERTY AND SOURCES OF INCOME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Average Monthly Wage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day laborer</td>
<td>5,642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaried worker private sector</td>
<td>6,111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>8,373</td>
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**Vulnerability of IDPs – Access to Proper Housing**

- Barriers to “proper” housing remain a factor of vulnerability irrespective of the duration of settlement
  - 61% IDPs still temporary accommodation (shelter, shack or camp) after 5 years of settlement
  - Insecurity of tenure (85% lack any deed against only 25% urban poor)
  - Poor access to services (potable water, sanitation, electricity...
VULNERABILITY OF IDPs – FOOD SECURITY

HOW OFTEN IN THE LAST YEAR HH HAD PROBLEMS SATISFYING FOOD NEEDS

- NEVER
- RARELY (1 TO 2 TIMES)
- SOMETIMES (3 TO 6 TIMES)
- OFTEN (A FEW TIMES EVERY MONTH)
- MOSTLY (THIS HAPPENS A LOT)

URBAN POOR

IDP
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- NEED FOR FINDING DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT IN URBAN SETTINGS – GOING BEYOND A PURELY HUMANITARIAN APPROACH.

- NEED FOR A POLICY FRAMEWORK AND COHERENT DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO COORDINATE INTERVENTIONS AMONG ALL STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

- NEED FOR STRENGTHENING MONITORING EFFORTS AND TARGET SPECIFIC NEEDS OF IDPs IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS.
WAYS FORWARD

- CREATE A PLATFORM FOR DISCUSSION AMONG MINISTRIES AND STAKEHOLDERS.
- WORKSHOP TO GATHER EXPERIENCE ON THE FIELD AND SHARE VIEWS ON POSSIBLE POLICY ACTIONS