Volume II
Study on Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement
State of the Art Literature Review

June 2011

In partnership with
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Executive Summary

Since the 1970s, academics, practitioners and policy-makers from across the humanitarian and development fields have increasingly recognised the need to utilise rigorously collected and analysed data to develop appropriate responses to contexts of forced displacement. This report presents a comprehensive review of over 480 articles and reports published over the past forty years which analyse qualitative and quantitative data pertaining to the impact of displacement on the following key stakeholders:

- displaced populations (refugees and internally-displaced people);
- host populations;
- host state;
- country of origin and stayee population in the country of origin; and
- the international community.

The review highlights 7 key points:

1. Despite a wealth of theoretical and conceptual discussions, only a relatively small number of qualitative and quantitative studies have drawn on empirical data. These studies identify an extensive array of potential socio-economic impacts through an equally diverse range of methodologies.
2. The existing literature primarily focuses on the impacts of displacement on displaced and hosting communities on local (camp, settlement, village and urban contexts) and national levels (host countries from the global South and global North).
3. Only a few studies attempt to assess both the costs and benefits of displacement on the host population and the host state; these are typically “accounting exercises” which attempt to calculate the direct and indirect costs incurred by states which host refugees.
4. There is an overarching absence of literature assessing the impact of displacement on the country of origin and the stayee population.
5. There is a tendency within the existing literature to elide “impact studies” with general situation reports outlining the living conditions of displaced and host populations, and subsequent evaluations of humanitarian/development programmes.
6. To date, there has been no comprehensive analysis of the overarching costs and benefits of a specific process of displacement on all stakeholders, across all levels.
7. Although there is ever-increasing interest in exploring the impact of displacement, and a diversity of large-N datasets exist vis-a-vis specific stakeholders in relation to specific contexts of displacement, there is currently no systematic methodological framework drawing on a comprehensive and meaningful array of indicators to estimate the costs and benefits of displacement on all stakeholders.

This detailed literature review therefore points to the urgency of developing a comprehensive mixed-methods framework to assess the balance of the positive and negative impacts on interconnected levels and interconnected actors, and to identify and evaluate means to minimise the negative impacts and maximise the positive opportunities arising from specific contexts of displacement. The report concludes by identifying a range of case-studies for which viable qualitative and quantitative datasets are currently available, and which could be explored in greater detail in Phase Two.
PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Introduction

Since the 1970s, academics, practitioners and policy-makers from across the humanitarian and development fields have increasingly recognised the importance of recording and evaluating the multifaceted impacts of forced displacement on diverse stakeholders. In particular, they have noted the need to utilise rigorously collected data to develop appropriate responses to contexts of displacement. However, despite a wealth of theoretical and conceptual discussions vis-à-vis the importance of measuring the impacts of displacement on refugees and internally-displaced people on the one hand, and on host populations on the other, there are relatively few empirical studies which draw on and analyse reliable data. Such data is necessary in order to substantiate and/or challenge the diverse assumptions which have typically underpinned local, national, regional and international responses to displacement; as such, it is essential to draw on empirical studies “to de-mythologise some aspects of the state of knowledge [about refugee impact] which through repetition have become accepted as ‘scientific truth’” (Kibreab, 1997: 20).

As noted by Zetter (1995:34), the impacts of and responses to displacement must be evaluated in terms of the overall costs and benefits for all interest groups: displaced populations, hosts, governments, donors and agencies. Reconfiguring these interest groups somewhat, this report provides a state-of-the-art review of existing studies of the costs and benefits of displacement on five key stakeholders:

i. displaced populations (refugees and internally-displaced people);

ii. host populations;

iii. host state;
iv. country of origin and stayee population in the state of origin; and

v. the international community.

The review of the existing literature firstly highlights that only a relatively small number of qualitative and quantitative studies have drawn on empirical data to evaluate the economic and social impacts on displaced and hosting communities on local (camp, settlement, village and urban contexts) and national levels (host countries from the global South and global North). Secondly, it notes that there has to date been no comprehensive analysis of the overarching costs and benefits of a specific process of displacement on all stakeholders across all levels. Thirdly, the review reveals a tendency within the existing literature to elide “impact studies” with general situation reports outlining the living conditions of displaced and host populations, and subsequent evaluations of humanitarian/development programmes. Overall, the state-of-the-art literature review confirms the absence of a systematic methodological framework drawing on a comprehensive and meaningful array of indicators to estimate the costs and benefits of displacement on all stakeholders.

The aim of the review is to document the different ways in which researchers have thus far approached the challenge of identifying and estimating the costs and benefits of displacement. As such, the review presents a wide array of factors and dynamics which have been of interest to academics, practitioners and policy-makers over the past four decades; in so doing, it does not presuppose that is will be possible, or indeed desirable, to integrate all of these potential impacts in Phase Two of this project.

Nonetheless, the literature reviewed clearly points to the urgency of developing a comprehensive mixed-methods framework to assess the balance of the positive and negative impacts on interconnected levels and interconnected actors, and to identify and evaluate means to minimise the negative impacts and maximise the positive opportunities arising from specific contexts of displacement. Indeed, it is by now widely accepted that, “whether
refugee-generated resources and benefits are sufficient to balance the burden imposed by the refugees is an empirical question and must be decided on a case-by-case basis” (Jacobsen, 2002: 584). The report therefore identifies a range of case-studies to be explored in greater detail in Phase Two of the present project by drawing on existing datasets where available (see Appendix 1), and by implementing new surveys and collecting relevant qualitative and quantitative data where necessary.

**Structure of the Report**

The report is structured as follows.

Part One outlines the scope of the study (Section 1), before briefly reflecting on some of the particular difficulties of assessing the costs and benefits of displacement (Section 2), with particular reference to the multiple types, phases and scenarios of displacement across the global South and global North. Part One then concludes (Section 3) by noting five key challenges which arise when attempting to analyse the “impacts” of displacement per se: firstly, the difficulties of distinguishing between the impact of displacement and the impact of violence or conflict; secondly, the difficulties of differentiating between the impact of displacement and processes of general social change; thirdly, the complexity of tracing and estimating short-, medium- and long-term changes over time; fourthly, the extent to which implicit or explicit value judgements may influence the ways in which data is collected and analysed during the course of an impact analysis; and, lastly, the challenges of drawing upon empirical data to develop policy recommendations and responses.

The literature review itself is presented in Part Two, which starts with a typology of the materials reviewed (Section 4). The subsequent five sections correspond to literature pertaining to the impact of displacement on each of the main stakeholders outlined above: the displaced population (Section 5), the host population (Section 6), the host country (Section
7), the country of origin and the stayee population (Section 8), and the international community (Section 9). Part Two concludes (Section 10) by highlighting the limitations of the existing literature, and proposes the need for a new, comprehensive study. A range of case-studies are proposed for further analysis in Phase Two.

Seven Appendices then follow. Appendix 1 is the most substantive of these, as it provides a detailed overview of the academic literature and data-sets available for each of the key case-studies proposed in the report, in addition to documenting the main sources of funding for diverse research projects. A comprehensive Bibliography of all of the literature reviewed is then included, in addition to separate Thematic Bibliographies.
1. Scope of the Study

Whilst recognizing the reality of mixed migration flows, and the protection needs of diverse populations around the world, in the context of this study “displaced populations” refers to:

- Refugees as defined in international\(^1\) and regional conventions;\(^2\)
- Palestinian refugees excluded from international and regional conventions;\(^3\) and
- Populations which have been internally-displaced by conflict and widespread human rights abuses.\(^4\)

The case-studies arising in the literature reviewed, and proposed for further analysis in Phase Two primarily correspond to contexts of mass protracted displacement\(^5\) from across the

---

\(^1\)The 1951 Geneva Convention defines a refugee as “A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

\(^2\)Two key regional definitions supplement the 1951 Geneva Convention definition outlined above, and are applicable only to refugees within African countries on the one hand, and Latin and Central American countries on the other. The 1969 Organisation of African Unity’s *Convention Governing The Specific Aspects Of Refugee Problems In Africa* (OAU Convention) incorporates the 1951 Geneva Convention definition, but supplements it with a second, broader definition: “The term “refugee” shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.” The 1984 *Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (Cartagena Declaration)* equally incorporates the 1951 Geneva Convention definition, and supplements it as follows: “includes among refugees persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety, or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.”

\(^3\)The United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency’s operational definition of Palestinian refugees is as follows: “Palestine refugees are people whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict,” in addition to their descendants.

\(^4\)Internally displaced persons are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (The 1998 *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, para 2; reasserted in the 2009 *African Union Convention For The Protection And Assistance Of Internally Displaced Persons In Africa*, Art. 1(k)).

\(^5\)UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation one in which refugees have remained in exile ‘for 5 years or more after their initial displacement, without immediate prospects for implementation of durable solutions’ (UNHCR 2009); refugees in such situations find “themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile” (UNHCR EXCOM 2004). As noted by ESCWA (2009:8), “a similar definition can be derived for and applied to protracted IDPs.”
global South and global North, in which conflict and widespread human rights violations are the prime factor leading to displacement.

The study aims, firstly, to identify and survey existing studies which measure the socio-economic impact of displacement on:

1. The displaced population (in camp and non-camp situations);
2. The non-displaced population hosting the displaced population (in urban and non-urban settings);
3. The country hosting the displaced population; and
4. The community and country of origin of the displaced population

This includes identifying relevant qualitative and quantitative research, rigorous large-N datasets, and different methodologies proposed to measure the impact of displacement on the above stakeholders.

Secondly, it will identify existing evaluations of the socio-economic impacts of operational approaches to forced displacement situations, including evaluations of:

5. International assistance to the displaced while in displacement; and
6. Interventions to promote solutions to displacement.

In so doing, the report will simultaneously provide an overview of existing literature which explores the multifaceted impact of displacement on the international community, and equally the impact which the international community may have on contexts of displacement.

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6 Key factors leading to the identification of these cases include: the scale, severity, duration and location (non-urban/urban; geographical/regional distribution). In line with the TOR, cases are proposed for Phase Two if viable large-N qualitative and quantitative datasets are available.

7 As such, cases of development-induced displacement and climate-induced displacement have been excluded from this review.

8 Given ongoing debates surrounding the conceptual meaning and means of empirically measuring “socio-economic” status or impact (Sirin, 2005), the current review adopts a broad interpretation of “social” and “economic” dynamics, reflecting the variety of conceptualisations and methods arising in the literature.

9 The transnational nature and impacts of displacement will be explored throughout.

10 A comprehensive identification and analysis of evaluation reports will be completed on a case-by-case basis, once cases have been selected for Phase Two of this project.
Drawing insights from this state-of-the-art literature review, the wider study then aims to develop a comprehensive methodology to estimate:

(a) the socio-economic impacts of forced displacement, and

(b) the socio-economic impacts of operational approaches to respond to forced displacement situations.

It is important to note that the literature review presented in the present report is not itself a platform for the methodology proposed in the separate documents entitled *Study on Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement: A Mixed Methods Approach*. Rather, the review presented in Part Two inductively identifies the key socio-economic impacts of displacement which have been examined by academics, practitioners, organizations and states to date. In so doing, it refers to a broad spectrum of academic, practitioner and governmental publications which draw on small- and large-N studies and both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The review is purposefully extensive, reflecting the diversity of approaches which have been developed in existing studies.

Before turning to the literature review per se in Part Two, Sections 2 and Section 3 briefly reflect on the challenges of assessing the costs and benefits of displacement on the one hand, and of determining the “impacts” of displacement on the other. Such a reflection is important in order to contextualise the complexity of any endeavour to develop a comprehensive framework to estimate the impacts of displacement on such a broad range of stakeholders.
2. A Note on Assessing the Costs and Benefits of Displacement

2.1 Impacts on or of Displaced Populations, Host Populations, Host State, State of Origin, Stayee Population and the International Community

Displaced populations are typically either conceptualised as highly vulnerable as a result of their displacement, or, alternatively, as a potential threat and/or burden to the host environment, host population, host state, and neighbouring countries. When assessing the impact of displacement vis-à-vis displaced populations, it is therefore possible to distinguish between the impacts of displacement on displaced people, and the impacts of displaced people on a range of stakeholders. The first part of the literature review (Section 5) primarily focuses on the different approaches and priorities emerging in existing studies which address the impacts of displacement on displaced persons (refugees and IDPs alike) in relatively closed social systems (i.e. closed encampment and isolated self-settlements). Subsequent sections (Sections 6-10) address both the impacts of displaced people on other stakeholders, and the impact of these stakeholders on displaced people in contexts of closed and open encampment, integrated self-settlements, and scenarios of cohabitation with host populations in urban and non-urban locations.

In line with Chambers’ conclusions (1979, 1986), and broader political economy analyses of displacement, this report and the methodological framework presented in separate documents are founded upon the premise that different members of hosting and displaced populations may variously benefit or lose from processes of displacement. Data collection and analysis must therefore be disaggregated according to levels (eg. different skill, income levels or health) and types (eg. gender, demographics). Transcending mainstream victimisation and threat frameworks which typically homogenise both the displaced population and host population, this report will therefore recognise the presence of winners
and losers within all stakeholding groups, and across all contexts of displacement. This raises important methodological challenges which are addressed in the accompanying methodology documents.

2.2 Types, Phases and Scenarios of Displacement

The impact of displacement on diverse stakeholders will firstly depend on the type and nature of displacement during the different phases of displacement. Drawing on Kunz’s kinetic model of refugee movements (1973), Kuhlman distinguishes between acute (emergency requiring immediate flight), anticipatory (able to plan departure having anticipated danger) and intermediate movements, with acute movements further classified “into categories such as mass flight, deportation, flight of soldiers, etc.” (1991:14). Other classifications refer to emergency, post-emergency, transitional, development, and return/repatriation phases (i.e. Jacobsen, 1997), or propose a distinction between proactive versus reactive migration (Richmond, 1993). In order to assess the impact of displacement, baseline data is required regarding the pre-displacement context, in addition to quantitative and qualitative information regarding the stated reasons for displacement, the nature of the decision-making process (including who made decisions on whose behalf within households and broader groups, and the extent to which alternative options were assessed and prioritized, or explicit force or threat were used), and resources available to displaced and hosting populations before and during different phases of displacement.

Whilst recognizing the agency of displaced peoples, especially in the context of anticipatory and proactive movements, structural factors will nonetheless influence their capacity to enact specific choices, with agency arguably being most severely restricted in contexts of acute movement (Adam, 2008, also Richmond, 1993). Such limiting or enabling structural factors include the availability and transportability of material resources and social
capital, and varying (in)security levels in the place of origin, areas of transition, and proposed
destination points over different periods of time.

Phases of displacement will vary in duration, and, despite earlier teleological
assumptions regarding the stages of “the refugee cycle” (pre-displacement → displacement →
durable solution), no clear unidirectional cycle can be presumed to exist (see Black and
Koser, 1999). Displaced populations often experience multiple processes of on-going
(secondary, tertiary, etc) displacement, rather than securing one of the three durable solutions
(local integration, repatriation or resettlement to a third country) which UNHCR is mandated
to identify and secure for displaced populations (see Box 1).

All of these intersecting factors create a particular challenge when designing and
implementing a comprehensive methodological framework, given that a common structure or
set of stages may not exist across the different scenarios selected for Phase Two of this
project; this may render it especially difficult to compare across cases.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Box 1 - Fluid Phases of Displacement</th>
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<tr>
<td>● preparation for displacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>● initial stage of displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● transitory displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● preliminary shelter/settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● protracted settlement/encampment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● preliminary stages of integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o durable integration → meaningful and effective integration/naturalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● preparation for return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o durable repatriation → meaningful and effective protection from state of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● preparation for resettlement to a third country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o durable resettlement → meaningful and effective integration/naturalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● preparation for secondary, tertiary etc displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o secondary, tertiary, etc. displacement…</td>
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A given displaced population may therefore experience various phases of displacement, with differential experiences and impacts felt within a given group throughout the course of the different phases (see below). With this multidirectionality of movement in mind, a wide variety of scenarios of displacement exist, including the following (see Box 2):

**Box 2 - Various Scenarios of Displacement (Global South and Global North)**

- Encampment
  - Open Encampment
  - Closed Encampment
- Self-Settlement
- Non-Urban Cohabitation with Hosts
- Urban Cohabitation with Hosts
- Local Integration
- Resettlement

This list of scenarios is neither exhaustive nor are they mutually exclusive (see Tables 1 and 2 below for tentative definitions of these and other scenarios of displacement). The cases proposed for further analysis in Phase Two of this study cover a wide variety of these phases and diverse scenarios of displacement from across the global South and global North.

While much of the literature distinguishes between and compares organised encampment on the one hand and self-settlement of displaced populations on the other, Hoertz and GTZ (drawing on Smawfield, 1994) argue that settlement types represent a continuum rather than clearly defined and separate contexts (1995:16). Building on Hoertz and GTZ’s continuum, a wide diversity of contexts of displacement can thus be identified as including those outlined in Table 1. In this Table, the vertical column corresponds to the

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11 The term “scenario of displacement” is used here instead of “settlement type” given that “settlement” has both a strong sedentary connotation, and is also used to refer to a “resolution” or “conclusion.” Displacement is a process which may entail various phases of mobility and immobility, forced migration and forced sedentarisation (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2009).
overall “type” (i.e. closed encampment, open encampment, self-settlement), while the horizontal row corresponds to the continuum of characteristics for each scenario. This non-exhaustive list of possible displacement scenarios reflects the extent to which the degree of interaction with the host population will depend not only on the overall “type” of displacement scenario (i.e. “encampment”) but also the particular characteristics: for example, interactions with the host population in the context of open encampment may, in some cases, be as high as in a self-settlement context.

It is important to note that a given displaced individual or population will potentially move between different scenarios of displacement and settlement throughout ongoing processes of displacement. It must equally be recognised that there has been an increasing overall trend towards urban displacement around the world, despite the majority of research having focused, and largely continuing to focus, on mass displacement within rural areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario of Displacement</th>
<th>Characteristics of the Displacement Scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed encampment</td>
<td>Complete separation between displaced and local populations; displaced populations unable to move outside of the camp; humanitarian assistance provided by external actors. A degree of internal trade (i.e. sale of vegetables, livestock produce; pre-displacement assets) may exist between displaced individuals inside of the camp. While the majority of the displaced population may be restricted to the encampment, certain members may be able to leave and reenter the encampment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open encampment</td>
<td>Displaced population living in camps, but able to move and trade inside and outside of the camp. Displaced population and some members of host population living in camps, able to move and trade. Displaced population and some members of host population living in camps, able to move and trade; different legal statuses held, but equal opportunities for displaced and host populations; displaced population may move between open camps and towns/cities in the host state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-settlement</td>
<td>Displaced population establishes own settlement; may or may not interact with local population. Separate location and separate legal status, but equal opportunities with local population. Displaced population may move between self-settlement and towns/cities in the host state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-urban cohabitation</td>
<td>Displaced population lives in same village as local population. Degree of socio-economic and political interactions will vary across the spectrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban cohabitation</td>
<td>Displaced population lives in the same urban context as local population. Degree of socio-economic and political interactions will vary across the spectrum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The majority of the settlement contexts outlined above pertain to international and internal displacement in the global South. Asylum-seekers and refugees based in the global North may initially have experienced one or more of the contexts of displacement in the Global South as listed in Table 2, and then encounter one or more of the following contexts of displacement in the global North; this may depend on whether the displaced individual or population has applied for asylum upon arrival, or has been resettled to a third country from their initial country of asylum:

**Table 2 - Scenarios of Displacement (Global North)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed detention</strong></td>
<td>Complete separation from local population in detention centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open detention</strong></td>
<td>Required to reside in a detention centre, but able to move in and out at stated times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory settlement</strong></td>
<td>Asylum state identifies location for displaced population to settle (&quot;dispersal&quot; policies); degree of socio-economic and political interactions with local population will vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-settlement</strong></td>
<td>Displaced individual/population identifies context for settlement; degree of socio-economic and political interactions with local population will vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Village/town cohabitation</strong></td>
<td>Displaced individual/population resides in same village/town as local population; degree of socio-economic and political interactions with local population will vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban cohabitation</strong></td>
<td>Displaced individual/population resides in same urban context as local population; degree of socio-economic and political interactions with local population will vary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A final set of displacement scenarios outlined in the cases explored below relate to returnee contexts (see Box 3), in which displaced populations come to be denominated as “returnees” who may have different degrees of choice in their initial, transit and final points of destination:
The impact of displacement on diverse stakeholders will therefore depend upon the type and nature of displacement, the phase and duration of displacement, and the scenario(s) of displacement, in addition to other characteristics, experiences and interactions outlined below. Such factors and dynamics must be taken into account when developing a methodology to measure the costs and benefits of displacement.

**Box 3 - Scenarios of Repatriation and Reintegration**

- Repatriation to town/village/city of origin
- Repatriation to neighbouring town/village/city of origin
- Repatriation to region of origin
- Repatriation to region other than the region of origin
3. A Note on Measuring “Impacts” of Displacement

Identifying the impact of displacement on key stakeholders across such a diversity of displacement contexts is particularly difficult for a variety of reasons, including the following:

3.1 Impact of Displacement or Violence?

Firstly, in contexts of violence- and conflict-induced displacement it may be difficult to distinguish between the impact of displacement and the impacts of violence more generally. This will especially be the case in situations of generalized violence and conflict. Furthermore, in contexts such as Iraq, displacement may be both an effect and a cause of subsequent cycles of violence (Al-Khalidi and Tanner, 2007:8). It may therefore both be difficult, and indeed inappropriate, to attempt to create a separation between the impact of violence and the impact of displacement on affected stakeholders in some contexts. Nonetheless, since widespread violence or destruction does not necessarily result in displacement, in some cases it may be possible to trace a relationship between processes of displacement and certain costs and impacts.

3.2 Impact of Displacement or General Social Change?

Secondly, all contexts, whether characterised by displacement or not, are constantly undergoing different forms of socio-economic and political change. It may therefore be difficult to posit a direct and total causal relationship arising from displacement per se, entirely separate from general social change, as noted by Kibreab et al (1990). This may be particularly difficult to discern in contexts of protracted displacement. One approach developed to overcome this difficulty is presented in a small number of studies which have assessed the impact of
displacement on displaced populations by comparing the characteristics, experiences and outcomes of displaced and non-displaced populations. Such studies include:

- Attanasio et al (2005), and work by Ibañez throughout the 2000s, who both draw on datasets of Colombian IDPs and stayees from *Familias En Acción* and *Econometría*;
- Lehrer (2010a, b, c) who draws on a variety of datasets vis-à-vis Ugandan IDPs and stayees;
- Sarvimäki et al (2009) who draw on historical data to compare displaced and non-displaced Finnish populations when Finland ceded part of its territory to the Soviet Union;

However, it must be noted that “stayees” are also impacted upon by displacement (see below), and such a comparison between displaced and non-displaced populations is therefore limited in numerous ways.

### 3.3 Impact over time?

Thirdly, the impact of displacement will vary according to a range of key factors, including the time-frame, the duration of and since displacement, and whether short- or long-term impacts are to be identified and estimated. The immediate impacts of displacement may variously be compounded or remedied as the period of displacement becomes more prolonged, depending on the policies implemented. Equally, the longer-term impacts of even short periods of displacement
may be difficult to trace directly to displacement per se rather than general social change. This raises a particular methodological challenge.

3.4 Implicit and Explicit Value Judgements

Fourthly, in addition to the challenges arising from the limited availability of baseline data predating displacement, and the extent to which existing data may not be disaggregated according to levels (eg. different skill, income levels or health) and types (eg. gender, demographics), a range of implicit and explicit value judgements will also prevail throughout the course of any impact analysis. Key questions regarding value judgements which must be borne in mind, including the following:

a. From the universe of impacts which could potentially be measured, which types of impacts will be selected for analysis and which types of impact will be considered less important?

b. How will certain impacts be measured?  

c. Can variables be assessed independently of each other?

d. Will qualitative or quantitative approaches be considered more or less valuable? By whom, and why?

e. If a mixed-methods approach is adopted, how will the data variously derived via qualitative and quantitative methodologies be “weighted” overall?

f. Will a monetary value be assigned to certain impacts but not to others? Why/why not?

g. Whose perspective and priorities will lead to the categorisation of a particular impact as positive or negative?

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12 On the measurement of “NGO impact”, see Cingranelli and Richards, 2001; also see ECB Project 2007 and NORAD 2008.
Indeed, with reference to the latter point, a key question which arises in an analysis of the costs and benefits of displacement is: costs and benefits for whom? In line with political economy approaches to conflict and displacement, the cases outlined below highlight that different individuals and organisations across and within each of the stakeholder groups can variously be identified as “winners or losers.” Precisely whose perspective is taken in the assessment of a particular impact as “positive” or “negative” must be clarified throughout the development, implementation and analysis of such research.

3.5 Challenges of Drawing on Empirical Data to Develop Policy Recommendations and Responses

Lastly, the above point pertaining to implicit and explicit value judgements is particularly pertinent when considering whose priorities are represented in the policy recommendations which may be made based on the collection and analysis of reliable data. Questions may therefore include: which of the three traditional durable solutions are considered by different stakeholders to be more or less favourable for members of a displaced population, and where should humanitarian and development investment be channelled?

It is therefore essential to mitigate a variety of potential dangers which may arise when estimating the costs of displacement. For instance, the different socio-economic profiles of displaced populations might potentially lead to the conclusion that the displacement of a relatively small number of skilled individuals leads to a greater loss to the economy of the state of origin, and therefore requires a more significant international response, as compared with the displacement of a much larger number of, for instance, subsistence farmers or nomadic
pastoralists. The example of displacement from and within Iraq is a pertinent one here. A further danger is that of internally homogenising the respective stakeholders; it is therefore necessary to assess appropriate levels of aggregation/disaggregation of the population throughout the course of the collection and analysis of data.

In addition to taking these steps, empirically-informed policy responses aiming to maximise socio-economic outcomes for affected stakeholders must uphold international obligations vis-à-vis the protection of displaced people’s rights and needs specifically, and broader, non-displacement-related commitments to human rights and human development. Key amongst these international commitments are the Millennium Development Goals, and the rights delineated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; displaced peoples’ rights as outlined in the 1951 Geneva Convention (including the right to freedom of movement and the right to work) and regional Conventions/Declarations including the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; and those upheld by other relevant international human rights declarations and covenants.

One approach which might thus be usefully utilised when designing appropriate policy responses to the impact of displacement on diverse stakeholders is the development of a multifaceted “gap analysis” which recognises deficits in economic, social, health, human security, political (etc.) spheres. In essence, a gap analysis identifies and analyses discrepancies between conditions in a displacement-affected context, and internationally accepted standards premised on universal human rights. UNHCR argues that these “gaps can be closed by directly providing external inputs or by increasing the resource base of the community” (2006: 285).

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13 The potential for skilled refugees to then be resettled and to contribute to the economies of third countries will be addressed below.


15 Jamal recommends that UNHCR should utilise an “essential needs” framework, premised on universal human rights and evolving human needs grounded in the reality of displacement situations, rather than static “minimum standards” to develop appropriate responses to displacement contexts (2000:3-4).
Indeed, as noted by Hoerz and GTZ (1995), and by Dryden-Peterson et al (2003), maximising positive opportunities for displacement and local populations requires the purposeful intervention of national and international actors, and the development and implementation of appropriate policies.
PART TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

4. Typology of the Literature Reviewed

From over 3,000 sources initially identified as broadly relating to the “impact of displacement” on the stakeholders and various contexts outlined above, 480 academic and policy documents have been prioritised for the purposes of this study (see Bibliography). In addition to a review of the academic and policy literature, over 100 relevant large-N data-sets have been identified; these data sources are listed by displacement case-study in Appendix 1.

4.1 Inclusion/Exclusion Criterion for Literature Review

Studies have been identified through on-line and catalogue-based bibliographical searches, communication with leading researchers in the field, non-governmental organisations and partner organisations. Published materials have been supplemented with relevant grey literature from the extensive Refugee Studies Centre’s collection held in the University of Oxford’s Bodleian Social Science library. Following the initial identification process, sources have been excluded if they a) solely summarise existing literature and debates at the time of publication, b) do not draw on significant qualitative or quantitative empirical material and c) make no direct significant contribution to the development of a methodological framework to assess the socio-economic impact of displacement on the selected stakeholders. Since the materials identified below, in the bibliography and in the Appendices are not exhaustive, additional datasets may be publically available for each of the case-studies proposed for Phase Two. Once the selection of

16 Acknowledgements and thanks are due in particular to Jennifer Alix-Garcia, Orazio Attanasio, Javier Baez, Ayla Bonfiglio, Mathias Czaika, Ana Maria Ibañez, Kim Lehrer, Jean-François Maystadt, and Alice Mesnard. Also to and Svein Erik Stave, Cindy Horst, Kristian Hoelscher, Yonatan Yehdego Araya, Asger Christensen and, Gary Milante our partners at FAFO, PRIO and the World Bank.
the case-studies for Phase Two has been finalised, an additional literature and dataset search will be conducted by the relevant country team.

4.2 Author Type and Publication Data

The literature reviewed for the purposes of this study has primarily been produced by and based upon data collected by 1) academics and research centres, 2) UN agencies (including the UNHCR), 3) NGOs, and 4) the World Bank. A small number of research projects and reports have also been commissioned by various host and donor governments. The body of literature addressing the impact of displacement through empirical analysis, and humanitarian and development programmes attempting to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and maximise the positive impacts, have increased significantly since the 1970s (see Figure 1).\(^{17}\)

Figure 1 - Overview of key publications reviewed, by author type and decade of publication

\(^{17}\) It is important to note that academics, practitioners and governments had explored the impacts of displacement throughout the early-twentieth century, and many of the reports published since the 1970s draw upon these earlier reflections. It is beyond the scope of the current review to provide a detailed overview of analyses produced before 1970.
– **Academic sources**

Over half of the publications identified have been written by academic researchers; approximately a quarter of these reports have been commissioned and/or funded by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes, UN agencies or the World Bank. The majority of academic studies examine the impact of displacement on displaced populations through detailed qualitative methodologies, followed by an increasing proportion of studies which assess the multifaceted impact on displaced and host populations.

– **UN agencies**

The UNHCR has undertaken detailed surveys of diverse displaced populations and their impacts on host populations and host countries around the world. Since 1997 in particular, UNHCR has undertaken a number of quantitative assessments of *Social and Economic Impact of Large Refugee Populations on Host Developing Countries* (EC/47/SC/CRP.7). The first of these assessments (EC/48/SC/CRP.40, 1998) estimated the impacts of displacement on Central American countries (CIREFCA), Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR has recently (2010) commissioned an assessment of the socio-economic impact of Afghans in Pakistan, which is currently ongoing and complements an earlier assessment published in 1989 (English and UNHCR, 1989).

Other UN agencies which have completed demographic, health and needs assessments of displaced and host populations include UNDP (which has increasingly cooperated with partner organisations to complete surveys and develop responses) and regional agencies (in particular the UN Economic Commission for Africa). Indeed, in 1991, the UN ECA published its *Guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences of refugees in African countries*. Complementing UNHCR’s renewed interest in estimating the socio-economic impacts of displacement on host countries, regional UN agencies such as the UN’s Economic
and Social Commission for Western Asia have also recently indicated their interest to obtain detailed data in order to develop appropriate responses to displacement in their particular regions (ESCWA 2009 a and b).

– NGOs

For the purposes of this study, NGO reports primarily identify the socio-economic impacts of displacement on displaced populations, and evaluate the efficacy of their responses to these contexts. Appendix 2 provides an overview of NGO and agency evaluations of programmes and policies designed to address the impact of displacement upon displaced and host populations.

– The World Bank

In the 1990s, the World Bank jointly assessed the impact of displacement on hosting countries, including in particular an estimation of the cost of hosting Mozambican refugees incurred by the Malawian government (Government of Malawi et al, 1990). In the 2000s, an increasing number of World Bank projects, assessments and publications on the one hand, and academic publications produced by World Bank researchers on the other, have utilised large-N quantitative data-sets to assess the multifaceted impacts and developmental challenges of contexts of mass displacement. These include detailed data collection and analysis of internal displacement in Colombia (multiple single- and co-authored publications by Ibañez), Bosnia-Herzegovina (Kondylis, 2007, 2010) Northern Uganda (Rugayda et al, 2008), and refugees from Rwanda and Burundi in Tanzania (Baez, 2010). Christensen and Harild (2009) and Gomez et al (2010) have further detailed the developmental challenges of forced displacement, and the impact of refugees on neighbouring countries in particular. Evaluations of World Bank funded projects targeting displaced and hosting populations have also been completed (for instance, evaluations of Familias en Acción in Colombia, by Attanasio et al, 2005, and numerous publications by Ibañez).
4.3 Impact on...

The literature has been inductively classified according to each article’s stated focus on the impact of protracted displacement on diverse socio-economic and political issues, dynamics and realities. The following list (Table 3) offers a brief summary (ranked according to relative frequency) of the key areas covered in the literature as a whole:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3 - Ranking of the Key Impacts Emerging in the Literature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economic and Fiscal (macro-level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Health and Wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Employment and Unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gender Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Income (micro-level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Social Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Demography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Housing and Property Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Human Security/Human Vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Self-Sufficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Political Dynamics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It must be noted that many of these “impact areas” are interconnected, and often have broad and fluid definitions. The ranking above offers a general overview of the main types of impact identified and analysed by researchers to date, and includes impacts on and of all of the stakeholders addressed in this project. Thematic bibliographies, listing key publications exploring each of these “impact areas” are included at the end of this report, while Appendix 6...
documents the publication trends vis-a-vis each of these types of “impact” over the course of the past four decades.

4.4 Stakeholders:

– Displaced Populations (refugees and internally-displaced people)

Over half of all of the literature focuses specifically on the impact of displacement on the displaced population, primarily addressing contexts of displacement in the global South, and focusing in particular on the negative effects of displacement on the health and well-being of IDPs and refugees, on employment and income, food security and social relations.

– Host Populations

Remedying Chambers’ charge, first made in 1979, that “the costs to host populations of supporting refugees are easily overlooked” (1979: 388; also see 1989), the second largest body of literature recognises and assesses the differential impact of displacement on different members of the host population.

– Host State

Articles and reports assessing the impact of displacement on the host state (the third largest body of literature) can be divided into two broad areas:

1. countries of first asylum in the global South and

2. countries of first asylum and countries of resettlement in the global North.

Almost all of the studies assessing the impact on countries of first asylum in the global South address cases in Sub-Saharan Africa (especially: Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and
Zambia). A smaller set of literature addresses the impact of Afghan refugees on the Pakistani state, while an emerging body of literature and datasets pertain to the impact of both Palestinian and Iraqi refugees in host countries of the Middle East (especially Lebanon, Jordan and Syria). A significant range of studies have also examined the impact of internal displacement in Colombia. While a small number of studies examines the impact of internal displacement in the context of Indonesia and the Philippines, and of refugee displacement in Thailand, the relative absence of studies vis-à-vis the impact of displacement on South-East Asian host countries is notable. The impact of displaced South-East Asian populations is, rather, primarily discussed with reference to Northern host countries (i.e. Indochinese refugees in the Northern America and Europe, the Sri Lankan and Tamil diasporas in Europe, etc.).

With reference to countries of first asylum and countries of resettlement in the global North, the vast majority of studies estimate the economic costs and benefits of refugees through an evaluation of longitudinal, large-N datasets. The key Northern host countries for which literature and data are available are: Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and, in particular, the United States. These studies are typically “accounting exercises” which calculate the direct and indirect costs of the host’s asylum-system, and generally report on the situation of refugees based in the host state. Reference is therefore made to the costs and benefits of resettlement, refugees’ participation in the host state’s labour market and the impacts of education, trauma and immigration policies on these levels of economic participation. However, there is an absence of comprehensive studies, or methodological frameworks designed to explore refugees’ impacts on different variables in the host countries, or vice versa.

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18 That Sub-Saharan Africa should be the focus of the majority of studies reviewed is in line with the nature, number and duration of conflict across the region, with Sub-Saharan Africa having historically accounted for a particularly large proportion of both refugee and IDP populations displaced by conflict worldwide.
– **Country of Origin and Stayee Population in the Country of Origin**

The impact of displacement on the country of origin and the stayee population accounted for the smallest number of the publications reviewed, with the majority of these studies either focusing on the extent and impact of remittances sent by refugees, or on the impact of IDP and refugee returnees to their countries and regions of origin. The relative absence of studies examining the impact of displacement on the state of origin and stayee population of origin may be related to the difficulty of tracing an impact to displacement *per se*, rather than violence or conflict more broadly (see below).

– **International Community**

As per the TOR, articles, reports and evaluations were also identified pertaining to the socio-economic impacts of international operational approaches to forced displacement situations. In addition to NGO and agency evaluations of the impact of the international community on the diverse stakeholders in contexts of displacement, the effects, limitations and potential of humanitarian and development programmes arise throughout the academic literature. This ranges from a recognition of the international community’s role in starting or resolving conflicts, to the provision of resources, services and programmes to assist affected stakeholders. The diverse ways in which displacement impacts upon international agencies is less frequently discussed in the literature, and no large N-studies have been identified which examine this form of impact.

**4.5 Emerging Case-study Countries**

The following case-study countries (Table 4) emerged most frequently in the literature, organized according to the origin of the displaced population and the relevant host countries, and whether the population was internally (IDP) or internationally (refugee) displaced. This list of host countries is not exclusive, but rather identifies those host contexts which emerge most
frequently in the literature reviewed, and for which 5 or more empirically founded bibliographical references and/or significant, large-N qualitative or quantitative datasets have been identified (see Appendix 1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continent/Region of Origin and State of Origin</th>
<th>Hosting Country or Country of Asylum</th>
<th>IDPs and/or Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indochina</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Philippines (Mindanao)</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkans</td>
<td>Balkan states</td>
<td>IDPs/ Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other European states</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Former-USSR (post-WWII)</td>
<td>IDP/Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Gaza and West Bank</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Saharan Africa</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Rep. of Congo</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan (Eastern Sudan)</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somalia (Ogaden)</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan (Eastern Sudan)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Sudan (Darfur &amp; Southern Sudan)</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>IDPs/Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of these, the following cases correspond to four of the five priority situations identified by the UNHCR’s 2008 *Initiative on Protracted Refugee Situations* (UNHCR, 2008:3):

- Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- Bosnian and Croatian refugees in Serbia
- Burundian refugees in Tanzania
- Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan

Concurrently, the following cases correspond to four of the six priority protracted refugee situations identified by the United States Department of State in February 2011 (Schwartz, 2011):

- Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- Bosnians and Croats in Serbia
- Liberians in West Africa
- Somalis in Kenya

A range of urban contexts hosting a diversity of displaced populations also repeatedly arose throughout the literature review, and might be considered for Phase Two alongside the case-studies outlined above. The key urban contexts include Amman (Jordan), Cairo (Egypt), Damascus (Syria), Kampala (Uganda) and Nairobi (Kenya).

### 4.6 Quantitative – Qualitative Research

Of the literature and datasets reviewed, the vast majority of academic reports are qualitative in nature and rely on non-random small-N samples. Most academic analyses draw on a combination of the following methods to analyse and understand the lived experiences, priorities, contributions and stated goals of displaced and hosting populations: ethnography, long-term
fieldwork, oral histories, testimonies, informal interviews, semi-structured interviews, focus
groups, attitudinal surveys, participant research methods.\textsuperscript{19}

Simultaneously, the literature review highlights the overarching absence of analyses
drawing upon systematic and comparative methodologies, with studies typically drawing on only
a limited array of indicators. Appendix 1 provides a detailed overview of existing qualitative and
quantitative datasets for each of the specific case-studies identified in Phase One. It is important
to note that the majority of quantitative research projects identified have a significant qualitative
component, and all of the researchers consulted throughout the course of this review advocate for
a mixed-methods approach to researching displacement contexts.

As noted in Appendix 1, relevant baseline information and/or relevant qualitative and
quantitative data exist primarily for the following case-studies:

- Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- Balkan IDPs, refugees and returnees
- Burundian IDPs, refugees and returnees
- Colombian IDPs
- Darfur IDPs
- Democratic Republic of Congo IDPs and returnees
- Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan
- Eritrean and Ethiopian IDPs and returnees
- Finnish resettlement to USSR (post-World War II historical case-study)
- Indochinese refugees
- Indonesian IDPs
- Iraqi IDPs and refugees

\textsuperscript{19} Appendix 2 lists the key research methods upon which the existing academic literature is based.
- Liberian IDPs and returnees
- Mozambican IDPs, refugees (Malawi-based) and returnees
- Northern Ugandan IDPs and refugees (esp. in Southern Sudan)
- Palestinian IDPs and refugees (Gaza, West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria)
- Philippine IDPs in Mindanao
- Refugees hosted in Kenya (esp. Somali and Sudanese refugees)
- Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Tanzania
- Somali refugees (esp. in Kenya), IDPs and returnees
- Southern Sudanese refugees, IDPs and returnees

As suggested by this list, an analysis of the socio-economic impact of displacement could variously be based around a particular displaced population (i.e. Burundian IDPs, refugees and returnees), or alternatively around a particular hosting context (i.e. Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Tanzania). Another means of constructing a case-study could be to identify a nexus between two or more locations which are simultaneously the point of departure for one group (refugee “producing” areas) and the point of destination for another group (refugee hosting areas); for instance, a “case-study” could potentially encompass Northern Uganda/Southern Sudan, given the presence of Southern Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda, and of Northern Ugandan refugees in Southern Sudan.

Indeed, whilst not included in the original TOR, it may also be desirable and feasible to assess the impact of displacement on the overall region, rather than individual host countries/areas or countries/areas of origin. ESCWA (2009), for instance, states in the context of the Middle East: that
The various cases of displacement in the region, either emergency or protracted, have subregional implications and impacts on the region as a whole. Displacement creates a potential threat to interregional relations, impacts regional security and impedes social stability and development on a regional level.

The advantages and disadvantages of each approach must be considered when selecting viable case-studies for Phase Two.
4.7 Key Funders

Appendix 1 also identifies the key funders who have commissioned or supported the research drawn upon in each case-study. In summary, the following organisations have provided support for much of the quantitative research conducted to date:

- Colombia’s National Department for Planning (DNP)
- Dutch Statistical Office CBS
- European Union Acholi Programme
- European Commission’s Humanitarian Office (ECHO)
- Global Development Network
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norwegian Research Council
- Mellon–MIT Programme on Non-Governmental Organizations and Forced Migration
- MICROCON
- Oxfam
- Save the Children
- Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees
- UK Home Office
- United Republic of Tanzania
- UNDP
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNPF
- USAID
- World Bank
- World Food Programme
5. Assessing the Costs and Benefits of Displacement on Displaced Populations

The majority of existing studies addressing the impact of displacement explicitly focus on the effect of displacement on the displaced population. Over two thirds of these studies identify the impacts on refugee populations, while an increasing number of studies explore the impacts on internally-displaced populations (IDPs). As indicated above, the majority of academic studies to date have been qualitative in focus, primarily relying upon micro-level studies and research methods. A smaller number of studies draw upon quantitative or mixed-methods studies to develop their assessments of the impact on the displaced population; the majority of these large-N studies focus on: Colombian IDPs, Northern Ugandan IDPs, Palestinian IDPs and refugees, and on-going research with Darfur IDPs.

5.1 Key impacts emerging in the literature

Box 4 provides an overview of the main impact areas arising in the literature reviewed, including key socio-economic impacts of displacement on displaced populations, and issues potentially affecting socio-economic outputs in the short- and long-term:

**Box 4 - Key Impacts on Displaced Populations**

- Differential impacts on displaced population
- Gender relations and gendered dynamics
- Health and well-being
- Demography, fertility and reproductive health
- Children (incl. education)
- Displaced people supporting other refugees/IDPs
- Identity and governance
- Human security
- Violence
- Economic impacts and camp economies
These impacts have been organised in the present document to represent a range of impacts from the micro- to the more macro-level. The overview of the literature pertaining to the impact of displacement on displaced populations starts with a general recognition of the differential impacts according to the characteristics of a displaced population and the particular significance of gendered experiences of displacement. With this in mind, the summary subsequently addresses the impacts of displacement on health and well-being, including in particular maternal and infant health. The broader impacts of displacement on children will then be discussed, followed by a brief summary of the effects which displaced populations may have on other refugees/IDPs with regard to financial support, political structures, and human security outcomes. The final section then provides an overview of the emerging literature pertaining to economic dynamics within refugee camps in particular, including vis-à-vis assets and expenditure, employment type, and remittances.  

5.2 Differential Impacts According to Displaced Populations’ Characteristics

Much of the literature reviewed stresses that the demographic composition of a given displaced population will vary according to the type and nature of displacement experienced (i.e. who has been displaced vs. who has stayed in the context of origin), and potentially differ between camp and non-camp settings (i.e. Werker, 2007). The demographic composition will also, in turn, influence the kinds of socio-economic impacts experienced as a result of displacement. The gender, age, family size and composition, physical ability, educational levels, existing skills, and nature of social networks of a displaced population are amongst the characteristics which will

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20 The review of key impacts on the remaining stakeholders follows a similar structure to that presented in the following pages.
influence the extent to which different members of the population are able to negotiate and respond to the challenges of the different phases of displacement.

A further distinction to be made vis-à-vis the characteristics of the displaced population relates to whether the majority of the total population of origin was displaced (i.e. the case of Cyprus) or whether a smaller proportion of the total population of origin was displaced (i.e. the case of Bosnia Herzegovina), and to what extent displacement has been individual and household based (i.e. Colombia) or collective mass displacement (i.e. Uganda).

5.3 Gender Relations and Gendered Dynamics

A significant proportion of the academic, NGO and UNHCR literature reviewed addresses the gendered nature and impacts of displacement, demonstrating the differential impacts of displacement on the displaced population. The majority of this literature focuses almost exclusively on the impact of displacement on women, while an emerging body of literature exploring the impacts of displacement on diverse groups of men and boys. Literature regarding the impact of displacement on children is considered below.

– Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

In line with UN guidelines and international commitments, baseline data and evaluations of displaced contexts should (at a minimum) be disaggregated by gender and include indicators which are gender sensitive (also see the MDG indicator list in Appendix 5). UNHCR specifies a range of indicators which should be utilised to measure the prevalence of SGBV against refugees, returnees and IDPs (UNEGM, 2007). Evaluations of UNHCR’s work vis-à-vis SGBV provide concrete guidance on the ways in which data should be collected and analysed, and indicators used to prevent SGBV in contexts of displacement (also see Appendix 4).

21 Zetter, personal communication, 26 January 2011.
Oxfam draws on focus groups with 91 IDPs and a survey of 600 IDPs across the Acholi region of Uganda to note that amongst female IDPs “sexual violence was the third most commonly cited security threat after Karimojong raiders and the LRA” (2007:11). The Oxfam report equally recognised that “young men also identified sexual violence as one of the biggest security risks, not only to their families but to themselves” (ibid), with a small, but emerging body of literature and programmes attempting to identify the frequency, nature and implications of SGBV against men. Given that non-displaced populations also experience SGBV, whether the incidence and reporting of SGBV is related to displacement or to broader violence and conflict remains to be assessed in detail.

An increasing body of literature documents and traces the changing incidence and reporting of domestic abuse in displacement contexts (Carlson, 2005), often suggesting that external interventions which provide women with employment opportunities may change gender roles within the displaced population which may, in turn, lead to increased rates of domestic violence (i.e. Rasco and Miller, 2004; Horn, 2010, esp. 365-366, and 367-368). Equally, literature documenting the short- and long-term impacts of displacement-related unemployment, reportedly include: mental health conditions, tensions within and between displaced populations, and increased reporting rates of domestic violence and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

Other studies highlight the ways in which vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in IDP camps is gendered (including as a result of transactional sexual encounters and abuse by aid providers), with clear implications for policy development (i.e. Bukuluki et al 2008 vis-à-vis Uganda). An emerging body of literature also uses detailed datasets to assess whether there is a correlation between displacement and vulnerability to trafficking (Akee et al, 2010).
– Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming and Gender Empowerment

While the studies referred to above typically reinforce depictions of displacement contexts in general and refugee/IDP camps more specifically as criminalised spaces where political and power structures reinforce and strengthen patriarchal tendencies of the displaced community (see Callamard, 1999:198), in certain contexts displacement is identified as potential providing a space for “positive” change and gender empowerment. Indeed, UNHCR’s Development Assistance to Refugees (DAR) initiative (EXCOM, 2003, D(33)) notes that, amongst its aims DAR is designed to achieve and facilitate

- Gender equality, dignity and improved quality of refugee life;
- Empowerment and enhancement of productive capacities and self-reliance of refugees, particularly of women, pending durable solutions.22

More broadly, Millennium Development Goal 3 also revolves around the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.23 Programmes developed in displacement contexts may specifically aim to maximise women’s economic opportunities, providing the foundations for self-reliance and productivity.

Throughout the monitoring programmes developed to assess the meaningful participation of displaced women, girls, boys and men,24 certain refugee camps have been identified by camp managers and international organisations alike as cases of “best practice,” asserting that these camps enable the promotion of female camp leaders and facilitate opportunities for women and youth to establish and maintain social, educational and health systems.25 However, academic studies emphasise that gender, age, stage of life-cycle and generation (amongst other

22 The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is one quantitative measure developed to facilitate the assessment of meaningful male and female participation in a variety of arenas (Apodaca, 1998).
23 See Appendix 5 for relevant MDG indicators.
24 See the UNHCR’s Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming policy (in effect since 2004).
25 For instance, UNHCR EXCOM (2001) and UNHCR Refugee Women and Gender Equality Unit (2001); also see Fiddian-Qasmiyeh (2010b).
characteristics) influence the extent to which a social group can be identified as potential winners or losers within displacement contexts, and whether changes in gender relations are categorised as “positive” or “negative” in the short- and long-term.\(^\text{26}\)

Whether displacement impacts upon gender relations in “positive,” meaningful, and durable ways which embody UNHCR’s stated goals of “gender equality, dignity and improved quality of refugee life” and “empowerment and enhancement of productive capacities and self-reliance of refugees” on the one hand, and refugees’ priorities and preferences on the other, remains a contested issue within the literature.

### 5.4 Health and Well-being

The literature surveyed highlights that the process of displacement typically has particularly notable impacts on the health and well-being of displaced populations, including:

- injuries sustained before and during displacement\(^\text{27}\)
- increased susceptibility to infectious diseases and illnesses
- trauma and mental health conditions\(^\text{28}\)
- consumption and nutrition\(^\text{29}\)

Baseline studies of health and nutritional conditions are regularly completed by NGOs (i.e. Save the Children 2000 for Afghan refugees in Pakistan) and by UN agencies including WFP and WHO. Extensive studies and evaluations of projects designed to address the impact of

\(^\text{26}\) See, for instance, Turner (2004) regarding young refugee men in Tanzania; Fiddian-Qasmiyeh (2009 and 2010b) regarding female-centered economies in the Sahrawi refugee camps; and Gale (2007) vis-à-vis Sierra Leonean women and men in Guinean refugee camps.

\(^\text{27}\) The ability for individuals to engage in livelihood activities may be negatively affected by injuries sustained prior to displacement, such as disabilities resulting from conflict.

\(^\text{28}\) For instance, see Ajdukovic and Ajdukovic (1998), McCallin et al (1990), Porter and Haslem (2005), Mogollón Pérez and Vázquez Navarrete (2006) and Mels et al (2010). The Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma also provides a useful entry point to investigate measures of trauma.

\(^\text{29}\) See, for instance, the special issue of the Journal of Refugee Studies on displacement and nutrition (1992). Key indicators pertaining to nutrition may include height by age, and weight by height, as discussed in the second methodology document.
displacement on reproductive health (also see below) have been completed by the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises and its partners (see Appendix 4). With respect to the increased susceptibility to diseases and illnesses, this may be due to unbalanced nutritional intake, low levels of immunisation and vaccination, exposure to new illnesses in transit and host environments, illnesses related to poor sanitary infrastructure and/or over-crowding, and limited access to clean water and healthcare services. Black (1994) also notes that certain impacts may derive from a population increase per se, as opposed to the specific characteristics of displaced populations.

A range of studies attempt to develop comparative analyses by contrasting the health outcomes of displaced and non-displaced populations; these include a 2003 study by the Organización Panamericana de la Salud, and a study by Porter and Haslam (2005). The first study compares health outcomes amongst displaced and resident populations across six Colombian cities, noting that IDPs’ living conditions and limited access to medical resources are amongst the factors leading to a higher prevalence of acute respiratory infections and acute diarrhea amongst IDPs than amongst non-displaced hosts (Organización Panamericana de la Salud, 2003). The latter study by Porter and Haslam (2005) traces the impact of displacement on mental health through a meta-analysis of studies investigating mental health amongst refugees and at least one non-refugee comparison group, identifying 59 independent comparisons including 67,294 participants. As noted in this study, mental health is particularly negatively affected when individuals are based in institutional accommodation, have limited economic opportunities, are displaced internally or have been repatriated to their state of origin; worse outcomes were also observed amongst older, more educated, female displaces. One key conclusion reached by Porter and Haslam is that mental health outcomes can be improved in favourable post-displacement conditions.
Whether health outcomes will have short- or long-term impacts will depend on a variety of factors including the nature of the injury (i.e. permanent or temporary disability), the duration and magnitude of the illness (i.e. acute or chronic; contagious or non-contagious), and the services offered throughout the different phases of displacement. Fiala (2009) interprets Northern Ugandan IDP’s decreased meat consumption as an indicator of worsening general health amongst IDPs, and suggests “a possible serious long-run decrease in the economic growth potential of households”.

An additional area emerging in the literature is the impact which host populations and host environments in the global South and global North may have on refugees’ wellbeing, as discussed by Ryan et al (2008; also see Section 6 below).

Policies and programmes developed to address the impacts of displacement upon displaced populations’ health and wellbeing must be evaluated in line with Millennium Development Goals 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), 4 (to reduce child mortality), and Goal 6 (to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). With reference to the latter, it is notable that many of the academic publications examining the impact of displacement on health focus in particular on HIV/AIDS and malaria.

5.5 Demography, Fertility and Reproductive Health

In line with the above, the literature reviewed confirms that the sex ratio, age profile and marital status of the displaced population may influence the type of effects arising as a result of displacement. Displacement may therefore directly or indirectly impact upon the population structure, household composition and fertility of displaced populations. Changes in marriage

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30 Relevant indicators will include those proposed for the MDGs 1, 4 and 6 (see Appendix 5)
practices may be identified, variously including the promotion of early marriages, increased age at first marriage, or changes in the amount of *mahr* (brideprice) available to new brides over the course of different phases of displacement (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2009). These changes may have serious implications for the short- and long-term security of the individuals and families involved.

The relationship between displacement, fertility and child mortality is assessed by Singh (2001), Karunakara (2004) and Singh et al (2005) who rely on data collected by the Demography of Forced Migration Project single-round survey of 3339 Sudanese and Ugandan refugees, stayees, and returnees. It must be noted that while stayees are not themselves displaced, they are nonetheless affected by displacement in numerous ways (also see Section 8 below). Singh argues (2001: iv) that

> the study of the impact of forced migration on long-term mortality indicated that migration itself is not a negative event in terms of child mortality. The children with the highest mortality were those born to mothers who were “stayees” or “displaced before age 15.”

While she argues that “the substantive findings from these study populations are not generalizable to any other displaced population setting…. The methods, however, are intended for use in any long-term displaced population” (ibid). Karunakara (2004) concludes that “Family separation, experience of child death and reduced access to food showed significant associations to fertility outcomes” in contexts of displacement.

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32 For instance, on child marriages in Rwandan refugee camps see de Smedt (1998).
Randall (2004) also explores the impact of forced migration on the fertility of the Malian Tamasheq by comparing the pre-displacement and post-displacement fertility of 8,270 individuals. In spite of the limitations of linear representations of conflict and displacement (as outlined above), Randall proposes the following conceptualisation (see Figure 2) of phases of forced migration and their respective indirect and direct impacts on fertility (2005: 294):

**Figure 2 - Conceptualization of phases of forced migration or conflict on Demography.**

While this depiction is limited in a number of ways, it is nonetheless helpful in identifying a multiplicity of forces and outcomes which might more usefully be factored into a comprehensive methodology to estimate the impacts of displacement on demographic outcomes.
Research into the impact of displacement on reproductive health more broadly has also been completed by the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises and the Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium.\textsuperscript{33}

The short- and long-term socio-economic impacts of changing marriage patterns, fertility levels, infant/child mortality and morbidity, maternal and reproductive health remain to be examined on case-by-case bases. Policy responses should be developed and evaluated in line with MDGs 4 and 5 which aim to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health respectively.\textsuperscript{34}

\textbf{5.6 Children}

As in the case of literature surrounding the impact of displacement on (adult) gender relations, the majority of studies about children highlight both the short- and long-term negative impacts of displacement, while a smaller proportion identify a range of positive opportunities or mechanisms to mitigate for the negative impacts in the longer term. The denomination of “negative” impacts and “positive” impacts on children arises systematically throughout the literature.

With reference to the negative impacts of displacement on children, Save the Children (2009) and Hart and Lo Forte’s (2010) reports on Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territories document children’s exposure to intersecting forms of structural, physical and political violence. In the case of Northern Uganda, Fiala (2009) highlights the impacts of displacement-related child malnutrition on long-term child development, while Bozzoli and Brück find that “while children in IDP camps and in returnee locations exhibit the same mean morbidity rates, IDP camp residency almost doubles morbidity while poor access to safe

\textsuperscript{33} See Appendix 4.
\textsuperscript{34} Relevant indicators are listed in Appendix 5.
drinking water in return locations counteracts the positive health effects of camp decongestion” (2010:1).\(^{35}\) A significant body of literature documents the psychological impacts of displacement on children around the world (i.e. McCallin et al, 1990 on Mozambican refugees, Ajdukovic and Ajdukovic, 1998 regarding Croatian refugees and IDPs) and on adolescents (Mels et al, 2010), highlighting the significance of the child’s age at displacement, experiences of displacement, family separation and parents’ coping strategies.\(^{36}\) In the context of a survey of 819 Congolese adolescent Mels et al conclude that “as IDPs are highly exposed to violence and daily stressors, they report most psychological distress, when compared to returnees and non-displaced peers” (2010:1096). Whether humanitarian and development initiatives in the post-displacement or return phases can mitigate for the negative impacts of the emergency and post-emergency phases of displacement on infants, children and adolescents remains a key concern for academics and policy makers alike.\(^{37}\)

Other factors identified in the literature include the intersections between gender, age at displacement and educational levels (UNDP, 2006, UNESCO, 2011), and the extent to which children may be withdrawn from education to look after family members, work within the home, engage in child labour or enter into early marriages. A variety of policies and programmes developed to increase school enrolment rates have been evaluated, including in particular the Food for Education programme in Northern Uganda (Adelman 2008 a and b; Alderman 2008; Lehrer, 2010). Policies and programmes should be developed and evaluated in relation to MDG 2, to achieve universal primary education.\(^{38}\)

\(^{35}\) This analysis is based on a large household survey from post-war northern Uganda in 2007 (conducted by the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics and FAFO).

\(^{36}\) Ager has also written extensively about children’s experiences of displacement (i.e. Ager, 2010, and Stark and Ager, 2009).

\(^{37}\) It must be noted that the collection and analysis of data, and subsequent policy recommendations, are strongly based on Western conceptualizations of childhood and well-being, and draw heavily upon normative Western assumptions which may not correspond to the world-views of the displaced population in question.

\(^{38}\) Relevant indicators are listed in Appendix 5.
In some instances, however, displaced children may have greater access to education than stayee children. As noted by UNDP (2006), IDP children and adolescents as a whole have higher educational attainment levels in Bosnia Herzegovina than “non-displaced” Roma, reflecting the internal heterogeneity of the “stayee” population. Camp- or urban-based education systems may offer displaced children an opportunity which are unavailable to host populations and stayee children alike. Displaced populations may establish their own education programmes, adopt the host country’s syllabus, or follow a curriculum designed by international actors; these programmes may provide them with transferrable skills which will potentially then enable them to work in camp, local integration, return or resettlement contexts.

Sahrawi children based in camps in South-Western Algeria, for instance, have access to 29 pre-school centres, 31 primary schools and 7 secondary schools in the camps (WFP, 2009/2010:2), with some students eventually moving to a “national” boarding school to complete their secondary studies (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2009, 2010a). A smaller cohort of Sahrawi youth regularly leaves the camps to complete their secondary and tertiary educations abroad, including in Algeria, Cuba, Libya and Syria in the past; during the post-emergency phase of the protracted refugee situation they have returned to the camps as trained doctors, nurses, engineers, teachers, etc., facilitating a relatively high level of professional self-sufficiency in the camps (ibid). Furthermore, through the Sahrawi-Spanish Holidays in Peace programme, approximately 10,000 Sahrawi children travel to Spain every summer to spend two months with host families, returning to the refugee camps bearing gifts, money, medical supplies and food for their immediate and extended families; as such, Sahrawi children both have high school enrolment levels and simultaneously act as significant mediators of aid in this protracted refugee context (Crivello and Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2010).
5.7 Displaced People Supporting Other Refugees/IDPs

The characterisation of displaced populations as passive and dependent recipients of humanitarian aid has been carefully challenged by academics and policy makers alike (i.e. Harrell-Bond, 1986; Kibreab, 1993; Crisp, 2006). Various researchers have documented that refugees and IDPs provide significant support to other members of the displaced population, whether they are based in camps or urban contexts in the global South or global North (i.e. Dick 2002, 2003; Jacobsen 2006; Horst 2006a and b, 2007, 2008a and b). The roles of refugee/IDP information networks, non-state actors, direct refugee-refugee, refugee-IDP or IDP-IDP remittances, and displaced children as mediators of aid are all emerging themes within the existing literature. These studies recognize the agency of refugees even within the context of significant structural limitations; providing assistance to others in need is an important part of that agency.

Although the nature of social networks often changes throughout processes of displacement, the existing literature demonstrates that the importance of social networks does not necessarily diminish (Horst, 2006b). Support by and to displaced people takes place both locally and transnationally. Locally, displaced people in camps might share food with relatives and friends, engage in unpaid labour, enable purchases on credit or offer job opportunities (Kibreab, 1993; Horst, 2006b). Those who have moved within the region or have resettled in a third country, often send remittances. It is important to note that displaced households and communities are often only able to survive by strategically placing members inside and outside camps, with the most vulnerable individuals remaining inside camps in order to minimise risks and maximise access to food and non-food rations (Harrell-Bond, 1986; Jacobsen, 2005; Horst, 2006b).
5.8 Identity and Governance: “positive” or “negative” impacts?

The literature also recognises that displacement contexts may impact upon collectivities by variously undermining displaced populations’ sense of identity, or providing displaced populations with a space to develop “new” or “stronger” identities. This leads us to return to the question of whose perspective is to be prioritised when assessing whether a particular impact is to be categorised as a “loss” or an “opportunity”.

Existing studies highlight that encampment may lead to a shift in the leadership structures of a displaced population, as new leaders emerge which are able to engage with aid actors, for instance. The leadership of a displaced population may identify a range of political benefits of encampment, since enclosed spaces may facilitate nationalistic education programmes and the strengthening of national narratives, or may enable an element of cultural revival (as is arguably the case witnessed in the “Mayan revival” of Guatemalan refugees in exile). External observers may variously identify this politicisation of identity as beneficial or as potentially threatening national, regional or international security.

Indeed, in some contexts the host state and international community more broadly may welcome high levels of socio-political self-administration by displaced populations, in line with the purported goals of enabling displaced peoples to achieve self-sufficiency whilst awaiting the identification of a viable durable solution (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2009, 2010). The Polisario Front’s self-management of the Sahrawi refugee camps is a case in question, as are the self-reliance strategies in Uganda which have led to the creation of refugee ‘local councils’ that parallel and coordinate with the host community’s local councils. In direct contrast, the Hamas government has been identified by international actors as a security threat, despite being democratically-elected, and maintaining high levels of self-administration.
5.9 Human Security, Human Insecurity and Violence

A significant proportion of the literature identifies the ways in which different structures and environments impact upon human security in displacement contexts. While “human security” is a complex and much debated concept (i.e. Edwards, 2009; Edwards and Ferstman, 2010), the United Nations Commission on Human Security (2003) defines it as follows:

Human security means protecting vital freedoms. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations, building on their strengths and aspirations. It also means creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood.

Two main bodies of literature arise in this regard: firstly, studies of food security and livelihood strategies, and secondly, analyses of the types, sources, experiences and impacts of different forms of violence on and amongst displaced populations.

--- Food security and livelihoods

A significant proportion of the literature addresses the impact of displacement on displaced populations’ food security and livelihood strategies. Such studies include quantitative nutrition surveys (i.e. Oxfam, 2000 vis-à-vis IDPs in Mindanao; Ochola, 2006, 2007 regarding Dadaab camp), analyses of the nature and impact of changes in access to staple food items in displacement (i.e. Leach, 1991), and both qualitative and quantitative analyses of IDPs’ experiences of food insecurity and the ways in which diverse coping strategies may undermine displaced people’s human security (i.e. Bukuluki, 2008 vis-à-vis food insecurity and HIV/AIDS in Northern Uganda). Other studies focus on the impact of international programmes designed to improve food security levels and enhance livelihood options; these include studies which draw
on ethnographic research and large-N datasets to examine the multi-faceted effects of food aid (see Harvey, 2010) and food-for-education programmes (i.e. Adelman et al, 2008; Lehrer, 2010, both on Northern Uganda), and the correlations between food rations, livelihood programmes and human security. In addition to the studies identified in the thematic bibliography, relevant research is also currently being conducted as part of the parallel World Bank/Overseas Development Institute project exploring the impacts of displacement on livelihood strategies.

– Different types of violence

While the literature confirms that displaced populations often support other members of their own or other displaced communities, studies equally demonstrate that displaced populations can also exploit, attack and violate members of their own and other displaced communities, whilst also being targeted by militias, armed forced, international actors and members of the host population. In addition to the emergence of new forms of violence, in some cases, a continuation and accentuation of pre-flight violence is evidenced in camp and hosting environments alike. Detailed assessments of the continuation and at times intensification of violence in IDP camps include Hovil et al (2002), who rely on testimonies to document the continued insecurity and violence experienced by Northern Ugandan IDPs in IDP camps. With reference to refugee camps, Crisp (1999) identifies the internal and external sources of different forms of violence against refugees based in Kakuma and Dadaab camps in Kenya. Whilst noting that “it is impossible to quantify the amount of violence that takes place in and around Kenya’s refugee camps”, Crisp develops a typology of different types of violence prevalent within these camps: domestic and community violence; sexual abuse and violence; armed robbery; violence within

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40 This reference to it being “impossible to quantify the amount of violence” is grounded in the nature of information currently available. It may arguably be possible to undertake a detailed scoping study to obtain more reliable data regarding the frequency, nature and impact of violence in such contexts.
national refugee groups; violence between national refugee groups; and violence between refugees and local populations (1999). Evaluations of policies and programmes aiming to prevent different forms of violence and protect and compensate survivors of violence during displacement are included in Appendices 3 and 4. The short- and long-term implications of these different forms of violence may include health-related impacts (including permanent disabilities resulting from violence; contraction of a variety of chronic and acute infections and diseases, debilitating psychological conditions), the ability to engage in diverse livelihood strategies to enhance food security, and economic performance.

5.10 Economic Impacts

– Camp economies

Even in closed encampments, and despite policies which may limit or entirely prohibit socio-economic interactions outside of the encampment, it is increasingly recognised in the literature that camp economies typically develop in which different members of a given displaced population attempt to maximise their access to or profits arising from limited resources and services.

Drawing on research conducted in the Kyangwali settlement in Uganda, arguably one of the most economically successful camp economies in Uganda under the self-reliance strategy, Werker proposes the following stylized model of camp economies “to serve as a lens to understand any camp economy” (2007:471).
Whilst claiming to be applicable to any camp economy, Werker’s model is limited in a number of ways given that it depicts a largely closed and isolated camp, rather than recognising diverse forms of interactions and connectivity. When developing a model to assess the economic outcomes within refugee camps, factors such as the integration of the camp economy into the wider local economy (Dick, 2002) and the transnational connections between refugees in camps and their relatives elsewhere (Gale, 2006, Horst, 2007, Jansen, 2008) must also be considered. The impact of legal status on economic participation and outcomes in particular is highlighted throughout a wide variety of case-studies, alongside reflections on the impact of registration.

41 Assessing the intersection between the impact of displacement and legal status on the one hand, and economic outcomes on the other, could be usefully developed through a comparison of refugee and IDP employment levels and employment types in a similar host context (for instance, Sudanese refugees and Ugandan IDPs in Northern Uganda).
rights, the degree of freedom of movement held by displaced populations,\textsuperscript{42} and the extent to which displaced people are able to work in different spheres of the formal and informal economy. The environment in which camps are based will also influence the extent to which diverse livelihood strategies are feasible inside and outside of the camp (i.e the availability of arable land or arid desert-like conditions\textsuperscript{43}). The location of camps and proximity to or isolation from existing market and trading centres will affect the nature, extent and viability of the camp economy.

Whether economic activities and outcomes should be maximised within refugee camps, or whether policies should rather prioritise granting displaced people freedom of movement and permission to work outside of camps, remains a contested issue within policy research, while a large proportion of academic research openly advocates for the latter. With reference to this point, Werker (2007: 476) notes that:

Thinking about maximizing economic outcomes within refugee camps is a fairly unorthodox way to view the goal of refugee interventions. It is not clear that a healthier economy inside the camp is necessarily optimal, if in other respects it is more desirable to have refugees living integrated with the host population. That having been said, there are many situations where improving the economic outcomes within the camp can be a simple, robust way to improve the lives of refugees.

While informal camp economies are often established, run and managed by displaced people themselves, international policies which attempt to maximise displaced people’s economic

\textsuperscript{42} For instance, see Refugee Law Project’s research on freedom of movement in the context of Uganda (2002).
\textsuperscript{43} The Sahrawi refugee camps provide an interesting example of the effect of internationally funded-projects to create “desert-gardens” to provide refugees with camp-sourced vegetable rations (onions, carrots and potatoes in particular).
activities in refugee camps, are often premised upon the desirability of promoting self-sufficiency in camps in order to facilitate self-sufficiency upon return (i.e. Dube and Koenig, 2005 re Dadaab and Kakuma camps in Kenya). The diverse motivations behind, and impacts of the promotion of economic activities and outcomes in refugee camps must be borne in mind during the collection and analysis of data. Numerous evaluations of the short-, medium- and long-term impact of livelihood programmes have been completed and are in progress (see parallel WB/ODI project). Hill also assesses the extent to which livelihoods programmes may enhance the personal security of IDPs in Colombia and Sudan (2006).

– **Assets and expenditure**

Regarding the impact of displacement on Northern Ugandan IDPs, Fiala (2009:1) finds “that being forced to move has had a positive effect on the value of assets for households that originally had little or no assets but decreases the value of assets of all other households between 17% and 26%.” According to Ssewanyana et al (2007:1), displacement to IDP camps “does not have significant impact on expenditure”, arguing that only the top two deciles were negatively affected by displacement and that “it is the better off households who lose the most (indeed, lose at all), when forced to move to a camp.” Such evaluations are in line with the recognition that certain displaced people/households will be “losers” while others are “winners”. Further research is required to establish whether these findings are generalizable.

– **Employment levels and types**

Large- and small-scale studies assess the impact of displacement upon employment levels and employment types. Comparisons of unemployment levels and gendered employment levels amongst displaced populations and stayees is offered in the context of the Balkans by Kondylis (2007; also see UNDP 2006). Lehrer’s study of IDPs in Northern Uganda explores the impact of displacement on labour market participation, and finds that “the longer the existence of the camp
to which people moved, the less men work. In contrast, women's labour market decisions are not influenced by the age of the Internally Displaced People’s camp in which they live” (2010:ii).

As displaced populations are increasingly based in urban contexts, a wider variety of coping mechanisms and livelihood strategies are being recognised (on the intersection between humanitarian assistance and diverse Palestinian coping mechanisms see Roberts, 2004 and 2010), as are analyses of the long-term impacts of “socially undesirable” activities undertaken by certain cohorts of displaced populations (i.e. Smith, 1993). In the context of Nairobi, Campbell argues that while urban refugees are economically self-sufficient and survive largely without material assistance, they remain vulnerable to arrest and xenophobic violence, illustrating the significance of contextualising employment levels and types within the broader political economy of displacement (2006).

- Remittances

A highly significant body of literature examines the nature and impacts of displacement-related remittances, including evaluations of the amounts, usages, and pressures experienced by refugees and IDPs who send remittances to other displaced populations. This research has been conducted with both senders and receivers, with remittances providing a clear example of the transnational impacts of displacement. There are a range of studies focusing on a small number of countries, in particular Sri Lanka (Erdal and Stokke, 2009; Fuglerud, 1999; Orjuela, 2008) and Somalia (Gundel, 2002; Lindley, 2010), whereas other countries are less well covered. A recent comparative study of Somalis and Pakistanis in Norway concluded that ongoing civil war and the situation of those in regional refugee situations (leading to urgent and high levels of needs), greatly impacted the desire of remittance senders to remit (Carling et al, forthcoming).

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44 See Al-Ali (2001); Riak Akuei (2005); Fagen and Bump (2006); Savage and Harvey (2007); and research by the Research Consortium on Remittances in Conflict and Crises.
Displaced populations may send remittances between camps, from host contexts to camps, from resettlement countries to camps or host locations, or from a variety of scenarios to the state of origin. A key methodological challenge in tracing international remittances sent by displaced populations emerges when attempting to distinguish between “refugee”, “IDP” and “other” senders (Riak Akuei, 2005), in addition to the diversity of formal and informal channels used by displaced remittance senders and recipients.
6. Assessing the Impacts on and of Hosting Communities

The second largest body of literature identified for the purposes of this study pertains to the impact of displaced populations on host populations. Over three quarters of these reports assess the impact of refugees on host populations in neighbouring countries in the Global South. Despite an empirical shift towards urban displacement, most studies nonetheless prioritise the impact on rural hosts. The majority academic studies are qualitative, although a smaller number of studies draw upon quantitative or mixed-methods studies to develop their assessments of the impact of mass displacement on the host population; the majority of these large-N academic studies focus on the following case-studies:

- Impact of refugees from Burundi and Rwanda on Tanzanian hosts
- Impact of Eritrean refugees on Eastern Sudanese hosts (Kassala region)
- Impact of Ogaden refugees on Somali hosts
- Impact of Afghan refugees on Pakistani hosts
- Impact of Mozambican refugees on Malawian hosts

A relatively small number of studies in turn attempt to address the socio-economic impact of refugees on host populations in the Global North, whether this pertains to individuals who have applied for asylum in the Global North, or refugees who have been resettled to a third country. Such studies are typically partial in nature given the type of data available vis-à-vis refugees in the Global North; hence, studies may assume that “all migrants born in Iraq are refugees”, leading to imprecise estimates of the impact of refugees on host populations.

Two emerging bodies of literature 1) assess the impact of IDPs on host populations (especially vis-a-vis Colombia, Darfur and Northern Uganda), and 2) draw on empirical examples to document the impact of host communities on displaced populations.
Before turning to the key impacts emerging in this body of literature, three key issues will be briefly discussed: Firstly, regarding the development of academic and policy analyses of the impact of displacement on host populations; secondly, vis-à-vis conceptualisations of “host populations” per se; and lastly, the challenges of attempting to trace the source of various impacts.

### 6.1 Impacts of the Displaced Population on the Host Population

Chambers first highlighted the absence of studies into the effects of displacement on hosts in 1979. By differentiating between the impacts which rural, self-settled and urban refugees could have on hosts, Chambers stressed that displacement could create significant benefits for some hosts (the winners), whilst negatively impacting others (the losers). Noting that hosts may be as vulnerable and disadvantaged as the displaced population itself, if not more so, he concluded that “generally, unless there are special interventions, the poorer people in a host population are, at the least, at risk and may be seriously impoverished” (1979:389). From the early-1980s in particular, increasing numbers of “Refugee Aid and Development” (RAD) programmes jointly funded by the World Bank, UN agencies, governments and regional donors emerged in order to mitigate for some of the negative impacts experienced by host populations (for a detailed overview of the development of these programmes, see Betts, 2004). While the earlier studies typically focused on the “burden” of hosting refugees in order to secure appropriate funds and develop policies accordingly, it has increasingly been argued that the positive impacts for the broader community must also be recognised and maximised where appropriate, as noted by the UNHCR (1998:106).

Key initiatives developing responses to the impact of displacement on host communities include UNDP’s long-term assistance to areas hosting displaced persons in Malawi (UNDP,
1987), and UNHCR/World Bank’s income generating project for refugee-hosting areas in Pakistan (see World Bank 1989, 1992, 2001; English and UNHCR, 1989; UNHCR 2010-2011). Evaluations of the impact of these initiatives include internal and external assessments (see Appendix 3 for a selection of these evaluations), and, for instance, Ward’s evaluation of the UNHCR/World Bank income generating project in Pakistan (1988).

6.2 Characteristics of the Host and Displaced Populations

Chambers (1986) examined the extent to which hosts’ characteristics might lead them to be winners or losers, distinguishing between three categories of hosts (surplus farmers, subsistence farmers and labourers) and five types of burden (food (driving up prices); land, labour and wages; services (infrastructure); common property resources (environment); and economic development) (1986:249-54). While much of the existing academic literature directly builds upon and complements Chambers’ work, such taxonomies are increasingly recognized by academics and practitioners alike as being overly reductionist, for instance, as a result of the focus on agricultural host populations to the exclusion of non-agricultural and/or urban hosts. While the impact of displaced populations on pastoralist and nomadic hosts remains understudied (exceptions include Kibreab et al, 1990; Hoerz and GTZ, 1995; and Government of Denmark et al, 2010), the primary focus on rural host environments is increasingly being readdressed due to the increased incidence of urban displacement.

The distinction between “host” and “displaced” populations is also increasingly challenged by empirical examples (also see Bakewell, 2004). In the context of Northern Uganda, Levin and Adoko (2006) indicate that “Since host populations live in the same camps, and may also have limited access to land, they are also generally considered to be IDPs,” leading

45 Given the focus of much literature on the purported impact of displaced populations on hosts’ health outcomes, it is perhaps notable that “health” is not included by Chambers amongst these potential burdens.
the authors to refer to “IDP hosts” in their article (2006:23). While they note that “in most other situations of displacement, IDPs and host communities are distinguished from each other, and are often considered to have competing interests” (ibid), the distinction between displaced population and host population may nonetheless be unclear. In the border region between Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda, Singh equally notes that “former hosts become the hosted” (2001: iv). As such, ongoing cycles of displacement, and the multi-directionality of movement therefore problematise the categories of “stayee”, “displaced person” and “host.” This creates a methodological challenge for any estimations of the impact of displacement on distinct stakeholders, as it is likely that the meaning of “host population” will differ in every displacement context.

The characteristics of both the host and displaced populations may influence the type and degree of impacts experienced as a result of displacement. Many studies assert that common ethnicity, language and religion may facilitate interactions between hosts and displaced populations, with authors at times drawing on notions of “African traditional hospitality” as a means of assessing host responses to displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, Smith (1993) notes that both Chambers (1986) and Kibreab (1985) question this idealisation of “traditional hospitality,” suggesting that “hospitality is in fact a function of resource availability and the local demand for labour” (1993:46). Another critique is that, although host and displaced populations may be denominated by external observers as “sharing” a “common” ethnicity, language or religion, the populations involved may experience purported commonalities and differences in a variety of ways, and may dismiss claims to a “shared” identity. On the other hand, Kuhlman highlights the internal heterogeneity of both displaced and host populations by noting that tensions often exist within each population. As such, a lack of interactions and exchange with a host community may reflect broader divisions within the host population, rather
than a specific form of discrimination against displaced populations: “social distance or antagonism between refugees and nationals may not be higher than between different groups of nationals” (1994:120-121).

6.3 Tracing the Source of “Impacts”?

As noted by Kibreab et al (1990) with reference to the impact of Ogaden refugees on Somali hosts, it may be difficult to “ascertain whether the present standard of living would have been different if no refugees had arrived” (Kibreab et al, 1990:104). Equally, Kuhlman (1991:16) notes in the context of a study into the impact of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees on Eastern Sudanese hosts, that “measuring this impact is actually very difficult: out of the total economic change which the host region will have undergone since the influx of refugees began, the effect of this one factor must be separated out. To do this may well mean a general study of economic change, as was done in the Kassala research.” With this in mind, the methodological framework developed in the accompanying documents explores the possibility of comparing outcomes between a displacement-affected region and a region which has not received large numbers of displaced people.

A further question arises regarding the extent to which socio-economic or political change may be directly related to displacement per se, rather than a more general population increase. Drawing on his research into the socio-economic impact of Mozambican refugees on Zambian hosts, Black (1994:258) proposes the following model to help differentiate between demographic increase and refugee arrivals per se:
Figure 4 - Suggested Effects of Population Growth

Whether a socio-economic change can be traced directly to displacement per se, as opposed to a general population increase on the one hand, or specific national, regional or international policy responses designed and implemented in displacement contexts on the other, remains unexplored to date.
6.3.1 Key impacts

A review of the literature highlights that studies have been completed vis-à-vis the following socio-economic impacts on host populations:

**Box 5 - Key Impacts on Host Populations**

- Environmental impact
- Health and well-being of hosts
- Social impacts
  - Demography and fertility
  - Education
  - Host concerns, social tensions, violence and crime
- Economic impacts on host populations

The overview of the literature pertaining to the impact of displacement on host populations is organised as follows: the review starts with a general overview of studies pertaining to the environmental impact of displacement; such studies account for approximately a fifth of the literature regarding the impact of displacement on hosts. Reflecting the two key impacts which are implicitly or explicitly related to environmental displacement within the existing literature, the subsequent summaries then address the impact of displacement on 1) hosts’ health and well-being, and 2) various effects on the degree and nature of social interactions between host and displaced populations. The broader impacts of displacement on the economic behaviour and outcomes of the host population will then be discussed, before concluding with a summary of the emerging literature which documents the impacts of host populations on the displaced population.
6.3.1.1 Environmental Impact

From the early-1990s,\textsuperscript{46} the impact of displacement on host environments became a particular concern for academics and practitioners alike; a fifth of the literature reviewed examined the environmental impact of displacement and policies to address this. A key study includes that conducted by the Government of Malawi, with World Bank support, in the early-1990s (1992).\textsuperscript{47} While early studies often represented displaced populations as “exceptional degraders,” Black identifies different forms of environmental degradation which may be “initiated or stimulated by a rapid rise in population density associated with forced migration”, as opposed to displaced populations per se (Black, 1994: 262, emphasis added). The environmental impact of mass population displacement will also depend on the nature of the hosting area; drawing on data from the World Resources Institute, Dennis (1993) developed a Refugee Absorption Capacity Index, providing “a ranking of refugee receiving countries according to their availability of arable land per capita” (quoted in Hoertz and GTZ, 1995).

The nature, degree and short- to long-term implications of forced migration have continued to be examined in detail with a variety of policies developed by humanitarian and development agencies. Jacobsen (1997) argues that the environmental impact will depend on the “settlement type,” advocating for local integration to encourage both refugees and hosts to minimise environmental degradation. Reflecting the internal heterogeneity of host populations, Hoerz and GTZ (1995) and Kibreab et al (1990) suggest that displacement-associated environmental degradation may have a particularly significant effect on host populations which engage in nomadic and/or pastoralist livelihoods, although a more recent study by the

\textsuperscript{46} UNHCR has in particular focused on environmental impact since the Rio Summit on the Environment and Development. The SPHERE standards provide a means of collecting measurable evaluations of environmental standards, particularly within camps.

\textsuperscript{47} As noted by the World Bank, “managing and reducing our environmental impact is essential to sustainable development” (see http://crinfo.worldbank.org/environmental_responsibility/index).
Government of Denmark et al (2010) challenges this finding. Whitaker in turn argues that although displacement may initially result in a negative impact on the hosting environment, host perceptions and host approaches to the environment may improve in the long-term (1999).

Two key impacts are in turn frequently associated with environmental degradation: firstly, on the health of hosts and secondly, as a factor leading to increased tension and potentially violence between host and displaced populations. Such tensions may arise as a result of competition over limited agricultural spaces and natural resources which are amongst the environmental factors and elements which may have been impacted upon by the presence of displaced populations.

6.3.1.2 Health and Well-being of Hosts

A significant proportion (approximately a sixth) of the literature reviewed refers to the impact of displacement on the health of host populations. However, as noted by Baez (2010) few studies rely on an analysis of empirical data to explore the impact of displacement on hosts’ well-being, with existing studies leading to mixed conclusions. Drawing on large-N cross-sectional data sets from the Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (1992-1996) and the Kagera Health and Development Survey (1991-2004), Baez estimates the short- and long-term “causal effects of hosting refugees on the outcomes of local children.” Equally, Singh (2001 and Singh et al (2005) draw on survey data from the Demography of Forced Migration Project to compare the health outcomes of Ugandan host children exposed to self-settled Sudanese refugees, those unexposed to refugees and those exposed to settled refugees. Both of these studies argue that the health outcomes of host children are adversely affected by hosting displaced populations. Montalvo and Reynal-Querol also draw on WHO data and use civil wars as an instrumental variable, concluding that “on average 13% of the cases of malaria reported by the WHO are caused by forced migration as a consequence of civil wars” (2007:165).
On the other hand, however, Rowland et al. (2002:2061) compare refugee and host health-data in Pakistan, concluding that they found no “evidence for the presence of refugees having increased the malaria burden in the Pakistani population, as is sometimes alleged.” They highlight “the risk of misinterpreting health trends when parallel health services are operating” (ibid). Van Damme et al (1998) also examine health data from refugee-affected areas of Guinea to establish “whether the host population gained better access to hospital care” as a result of the presence of displaced Liberians and Sierra Leoneans; the authors identify higher levels of hosts’ access to hospital care “in the area with high numbers of refugees than in the other two areas... In areas with high numbers of refugees, the refugee-assistance programme improved the health system and transport infrastructure” (1998:1609).

Further empirical studies are required to identify the differential impacts of displacement on host populations’ health and well-being, and the extent to which policies may mitigate potential negative impacts and maximise opportunities to improve displaced and host populations’ health outcomes.48

6.3.1.3 Social Impacts

A significant number of studies are based on small-scale attitudinal surveys to explore host populations’ social interactions with displaced populations.49 Studies typically indicate that potentially negative impacts on hosts can be mitigated through the development and implementation of appropriate policies. Key areas falling within the broad area of social impacts of displacement include: changes in the demography and fertility of the host population; host children’s access to educational programmes; and hosts’ concerns and responses to the presence of displaced populations, including social tension, violence, and perceptions of crime rates/

48 Relevant indicators will include those proposed for the MDGs 1, 4 and 6 (see Appendix 5)
– Demography and fertility

A small number of studies have focused on the impact of displacement on host populations’ demography and fertility. These studies have typically explored intermarriage between hosts and displaced populations. Kibreab et al (1990) draw on surveys of 898 households to explore intermarriage amongst Somali hosts and Ogaden refugees, highlighting that the sex ratio of refugee and host populations, the ratio of refugees:hosts, and population density more broadly may influence the likelihood of changing marriage patterns between and amongst refugee and host populations. As noted above, changing marriage patterns may in turn affect fertility levels, reproductive, maternal and infant health outcomes, and demographic structures in the medium-to long-term.

– Education

The impact of displacement on host children’s access to education has been assessed by academics and practitioners through both qualitative and quantitative approaches (i.e. Bonfiglio, 2010). Black argues that Zambian host children benefitted from the presence of Mozambican refugees, enhancing both their access to primary level education (1990, 1994; also Mabwe, 1995), and variously affecting the nature of social interactions between host and displaced populations. Other key studies specifically advocate for the provision of integrated primary education for host and displaced children, including Dryden-Peterson et al (2003), while the NORDECO evaluation of the impact of Dadaab camp on host populations states that hosts reported that they had improved access to education (2010:8). Studies addressing adult education typically focus on vocational training programmes which enhance diversified livelihood strategies, with some studies examining displaced populations’ access to upper-secondary and tertiary educations (ie. Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2011), and others assessing the development of non-
formal education projects in urban contexts which benefit both displaced populations and non-displaced urban residents (i.e. Bonfiglio, 2010).

– **Host concerns: social tensions, violence and crime**

Hosts’ concerns regarding the presence of displaced populations, and their access to land and resources in particular, are documented in a large number of qualitative and quantitative studies. Qualitative studies form the largest part of this body of literature. Key case-studies emerging in this regard are Malawian host communities’ social interactions and concerns regarding Mozambican refugees, fears regarding the impact of Eritrean refugees on Eastern Sudanese hosts, and tensions between host and displaced populations in Northern Uganda. Whether refugees or IDPs are perceived to be a greater burden within the same host population remains to be explored.50

Particular concerns emerge surrounding the impact of displacement on the host population’s overall security. Here a distinction must be made between perceptions/fears and actual changes in insecurity levels on human, societal and state levels (Schmeidl, 2002). Militarised refugee/IDP camps and settlements are prevalent in certain displacement contexts, with rebel groups and militias potentially targeting both displaced and host populations. A number of empirical studies correlate refugee-presence with increased security risks for the host population and host country (i.e. Salehyan, 2007; Collier, 2000; Collier and Hoeffler, 2004).

However, Schmeidl (2002) draws on the case-study of Afghan refugees in Pakistan to argue that it is neither displacement per se nor the size of the displaced population which enhances insecurity, but rather, the duration of displacement and the type of regional and international policies developed. Equally, Rutinwa and Kamanga (2003) analyse crime statistics in refugee-

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50 The case-studies of Sudanese refugees and Ugandan IDPs in Northern Uganda, and of Sudanese IDPs, Eritrean, Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees in Sudan may be particularly appropriate in this regard.
hosting areas of Tanzania and find that no evidence exists to correlate refugee presence with increased crime.

Although these and other empirical studies explicitly challenge hosts’ conceptualisations of displaced populations as security threats, the significance of hosts’ perceptions and attitudes to displaced populations cannot be underestimated (as argued, for instance, by Kibreab et al, 1990). Importantly, these perceptions may directly influence host behaviour and the nature of interactions with the displaced population, limiting the possibility of meaningful local integration being achieved (also see below). Furthermore, they may have the potential to lead to diverse policies being developed and implemented on local, regional and national levels. In turn, the literature suggests that host attitudes and perceptions may be influenced by local, regional and national politics.

6.3.1.4 Economic Impacts on Host Populations

A pivotal study identified throughout the literature review is Kuhlman’s work on the economic integration of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan, and refugees’ impact on the economic behaviour and outcomes of the host population (Kuhlman, 1990, 1991, 1994). Kuhlman proposes the following model for the economic dimension of refugee adaptation, which can also be extended/adapted to IDPs:
Kuhlman’s research into the economic dimension of local integration is one of the most regularly cited academic pieces within the literature reviewed (alongside Chambers, 1986), and provides a detailed methodological framework to assess the economic impact of displacement on both displaced and host populations.

Importantly, Kuhlman argues that “local integration” can only be considered to exist when 1) the displaced population’s economic participation in the economy is adequate, providing 2) an acceptable income and 3) equal access to goods and services as those available to hosts, on
the condition that 4) “the impact of refugees on the host society[...], on balance,” has not led to a deterioration in “the position of the various socio-economic categories within the indigenous population” with respect to 1), 2) and 3). This definition of local integration thereby depends on supporting displaced populations’ economic performance and outcomes, while simultaneously ensuring that host populations’ socio-economic outcomes are not negatively affected.

Key areas addressed in the broader literature include:

- Impact on the price and availability of food and non-food items
- Impact on the price and availability of accommodation and land
- Impact on employment levels and types
- Impact on income levels and trade
- Impact on expenditure, including consumption smoothing
- Impact of new industries and markets

A small number of quantitatively based studies argue that displacement may lead to the accelerated economic integration of hosting populations into national and regional markets. English and UNHCR (1989), for instance, argue that Afghan refugees and international responses to displacement in the 1980s led to the integration of the North West Frontier Province into the social and economic mainstream of Pakistan.

Highlighting the potential for displacement contexts to prompt economic expansion and innovation, Kibreab et al (1990) draw on survey data to argue that the Ogaden refugee camps established in Qoryoley and Jalalaqsi (Somalia) “has breathed a new life and dynamism into the regional economies of the areas. The two towns have, as a result of this, grown from small and stagnant villages into important regional markets with relatively thriving economies”. The
potential for displacement to prompt a “boon” rather than being a “burden” is also assessed by Kuhlman’s large-N survey of the impact of refugees on Sudanese hosts in the Kassala region (1990, 1991, 1994).

Other significant large-N studies include Alix-García and Saah (2010) who draw on economic datasets from the mid-1980s to late-1990s, and Maystadt and Verwimp (2009) who utilise Tanzanian household panel data from 1991-2004 to analyse the effect of Burundian and Rwandan refugees on host populations in western Tanzania. While numerous studies have argued that the injection of food aid can lower food prices in the local economy, Alix-García and Saah (2010:148) found:

large increases in the prices of non-aid food items and more modest price effects for aid-related food items. Food aid is shown to mitigate these effects, though its impact is smaller than that of the increases in the refugee population. Examination of household assets suggests positive wealth effects of refugee camps on nearby rural households and negative wealth effects on households in urban areas.

Equally, Maystadt and Verwimp (2009:1) conclude

that local hosts do not necessarily suffer from the refugee presence. Net economic benefits could even emerge provided a sufficient mass of refugees is gathered. Furthermore, the economic benefits appear to be unevenly distributed among the refugee-hosting population. Agricultural workers are likely to suffer the most from an increase in competition on the labor markets and the surging prices of several goods. On the contrary, non-agricultural workers and self-employed farmers are in a better position to
benefit from such a refugee inflow. We also conjecture that the welfare deterioration experienced by those involved into business could be explained a selection effect resulting from the reported entry of larger-scale entrepreneurs from other regions.

Whether changes in host’s economic behaviour can be traced to a general population increase, the arrival of a displaced population per se, the implementation of humanitarian and development programmes, displacement-related remittance flows, or macro-economic policies remains to be explored through careful empirical studies. Whether displacement leads to short- or long-term impacts, and what the economic prospects may be for hosts following the departure of displaced population (Huisman (2003), are also issues requiring further analysis.

Key studies which draw on large-N surveys and datasets to explore the economic impact of displacement on host populations include the following:

- Economic and welfare impacts of Colombian IDPs on Colombian hosts:
  - Attanasio et al (2005)
  - Ibañez and Moya (esp. 2006)
- Economic impact of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees on hosts in Kassala (Eastern Sudan):
  - Kok (1989)
- Ongoing study into the impact of Darfur IDPs on hosts:
  - Alix-García et al (2010-2011)
- Socio-economic impacts of Mozambican refugees on Malawian hosts:
  - Long et al (1990)
  - Callamard (1994)
- Socio-economic impacts of Burundian and Rwandan refugees in Tanzania:
6.4 Impacts of the Host Population on the Displaced Population

A small number of studies highlight the extent to which host populations may both influence the type and degree of impact resulting from displacement, and, equally, may directly affect the outcomes and opportunities of displaced people themselves. For instance, social attitudes and perceptions may lead to enhanced xenophobia towards displaced populations, which may in turn lead to discrimination which limits displaced people’s effective access to formal employment opportunities and their ability to participate in the formal economic sphere, even if displaced people officially have the right to work in a particular context.

Hence, Ryan et al (2008) point to the potential impacts of hosts on refugees’ psychological well-being in the global South and global North; Dick (2002) highlights the nature and impacts of hosts’ discrimination towards refugees, thereby accentuating the impact of national policies; and Jacobsen (2006) points to the ways in which refugees negotiate discrimination, xenophobia and abuse, noting the extent to which legal status and national
refugee policies may influence hosts’ behaviour towards refugees. The reverse (the extent to which host’s attitudes towards refugees may influence the development of national and international policies) is also noted.

A larger body of literature implicitly documents the exploitation of displaced populations by certain cohorts of hosting populations, with many of these studies being qualitative in nature. Such exploitation may benefit certain “winners” in the host population, whilst seriously affecting displaced people’s well-being and socio-economic outcomes. The different experiences of refugees and IDPs in the same host context are suggested in Hovil et al’s study (based on testimonies) of displacement in Northern Uganda (2002); further empirical research is required to explore the differential impacts of internal versus international displacement on the nature and implications of social interactions with host populations.
7. Assessing Impacts on and of the Host State

Approximately a fifth of the literature reviewed notes the particular impact of international displacement on host states in the global South. A small number of these studies attempt to estimate the impact on Southern host governments through economic data. Although there are fewer studies evaluating the impact of IDPs on the host state (which in the context of internal displacement will be same as the state of origin), a larger proportion of these studies are based on large-N datasets, and focus primarily on Colombia, the Balkans and various regions of Sudan. A large proportion of the studies examining the impact of displacement on Northern states draw on detailed quantitative data to assess the economic impact of displacement on European and North American states.

A significant body of literature also implicitly and explicitly assesses the impact which Southern and Northern host states have on displaced populations by virtue of the different policies which they (do or do not) promote and implement. A detailed overview of literature pertaining to the impact of hosting refugees on neighbouring states is presented in a World Bank report by Gomez et al (2010).

The summary of existing approaches to studying the impacts on and of host states is divided in two parts: firstly, the report provides an overview of key studies pertaining to host states in the global South, and secondly, it addresses the literature vis-à-vis Northern host states.

7.1 Impacts on and of Southern Host States

Since the 1980s in particular (with ICARA I and ICARA II), Southern governments and international agencies have highlighted the need for international donors to support host countries to cope with the state’s “burden” of hosting displaced populations (see Smythe, 198; Gorman, 1986; Callamard, 1994). A number of studies have been completed by host
governments in partnership with international agencies and/or donor states, as in the following cases:

- Government of Malawi (1990, 1992), study conducted with the World Bank (1990); an earlier study commissioned by the Government of Malawi estimated the total one year macro-level cost of hosting Mozambican refugees (UNDP, Burgess et al, 1987, jointly-run with UNHCR)
- United Republic of Tanzania (1994), which prepared sectoral assessment reports on the negative impact of hosting refugees, and documented the estimated national expenditure on hosting refugees through a general “accounting exercise”
- Republic of Kenya (2010), study conducted with the Royal Danish Embassy and the Norwegian Embassy

As noted by Long et al (1990) in response to the Government of Malawi and World Bank study of the national impact of hosting refugees, it is essential to complement macro-level studies with micro-level analyses of the impact of hosting refugees on the host population itself. Kuhlman et al (1987) also argue that the main “burden” of hosting refugees is typically felt by the host population, not by the government per se (also see Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003 regarding Tanzania). This points to the need for a comprehensive methodology taking into account the impact of displacement on all stakeholders, rather than prioritising partial perspectives through the application of partial indicators to selected displacement scenarios. To date, no such study has been conducted, and the present project therefore fills a significant gap in the field.

The (state) burden of hosting refugees is often identified as relating to increased pressure on the environment, existing infrastructure, political systems, and economic outcomes (i.e. Stein and Clark, 1985). However, Kibreab notes that although many studies concur vis-à-vis the negative impact of displacement on the first three (environment, infrastructure and political
systems), there are contesting views regarding the overall economic impact of hosting displaced populations (1990, quoted in Callamard, 1994:40).

Kuhlman notes that the effect of displacement on a host state will depend on the macro-economic situation of that state, and that this will determine the “capacity of the country to integrate an influx of refugees” (1991: 14). He continues by stressing that “economic data on the country or region of settlement have to be collected in order to assess the impact of refugees. A distinction may be made between structural and conjunctural characteristics of the host economy” (ibid). With reference to measuring the impact of hosting Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees on the Sudanese national economy as a whole, Kuhlman (1994:165) argues that it was impossible for him, since the regional differences across Sudan were “too wide”:

It has not been possible to measure aggregate regional income, let alone the refugees’ impact on it. No data are available for that quantity, neither for the period of the study nor for the time before the influx of the refugees.

Whilst recognizing these limitations, it may be possible to overcome these challenges through a comprehensive methodology. However, the extent to which impacts can or cannot be measured on regional or national levels remains a key methodological challenge (also see Huisman, 2003) which is closely connected to the difficulty of assessing whether local, regional, national or international policies and programmes are directly related to a particular socio-economic impact amongst the different stakeholders. Furthermore, since a given state may host multiple refugee and/or IDP populations (i.e. Uganda, Sudan, Tanzania, etc), and simultaneously may be a source country for refugees hosted in other states, it may be particularly difficult to estimate the national balance of the costs and benefits of hosting these different displaced populations.
Czaika’s development of a methodology to develop a Refugee Burden Index (2005, 2009) is an innovative study which attempts to meaningfully measure the distribution of the “burden” of displacement on host states. Czaika’s methodology utilizes proxy indicators which represent the economic, socio-demographic, and politico-institutional environment of the host state to make “refugee burdens more comparable on a cross-country basis” (2005:101). He then applies the methodology on a sample of 174 countries to reveal “the extent of a globally and regionally highly unequal refugee burden-sharing pattern” (ibid). Such a methodology, which focuses on the “burden” of refugees, could potentially be complemented by a Refugee Benefits Index to highlight the potential advantages and opportunities arising from hosting refugees. An alternative might be the development of a broader Refugee Impact Index, which could meaningfully assess the balance of costs and benefits of hosting refugees and/or IDPs.

Existing studies which assess the impact on the national economy of host states in general include estimations of the following direct and indirect costs and benefits (Box 6):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6 - Direct and Indirect Costs and Benefits to Host States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Encampment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Care and maintenance programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Governmental employees working on refugee/IDP related work;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Hosting displaced populations outside of camps51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Refugee status determination process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Dispersal policies52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Deportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Integration in labour market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Remittances</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Tax revenues53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Growth and inflation54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51 On hosting Kosovan refugees in Albania, see Angjeli (1999).
52 For instance, see Damm and Rosholm (2003).
53 For instance, see Martin et al (2005) and Czaika (2005).
54 For instance, see Saif and DeBartolo (2007), regarding Iraqi refugees in Jordan.
In all of these contexts, measuring the impact on the host state requires, at a minimum, recognition of the costs and benefits arising from the displaced population per se, and the costs and benefits resulting from local, national and international policies and programmes developed and implemented in response to displacement.

Regarding direct and indirect benefits to the state, Jacobsen (2002) differentiates between short- and long-term benefits of socio-economic and political types. She argues that, since refugee camps are often located close to international borders, responding to displacement in these contexts may enable host states to strengthen their political and institutional control over peripheral areas (also Laissally-Jacob, 2002). However, while this may at times strengthen state control over such areas and be conceptualised as a benefit by state actors, it may simultaneously have a negative impact on local populations’ wellbeing and socio-economic outcomes. Nomadic and pastoralist groups in such areas may be particularly affected in this regard. While measuring socio-economic impacts is complex, evaluating the political benefits and costs to the host and neighbouring states is arguably even more so.

As noted above, a particular danger of estimating the costs of displacement may be that states are identified as benefitting from hosting highly-skilled individuals whilst “losing” from hosting, for instance, subsistence farmers or nomadic pastoralists. The conceptualisation of certain refugees as more beneficial than others due to their skill-sets and assets could potentially lead to the development and implementation of policies which do not correspond to or uphold the international protection and human rights obligations of host states and the international community more broadly. As noted earlier in this report, any policy recommendations arising from the estimations of the costs and benefits of hosting displaced populations on host states must be in line with international protection and human rights frameworks, and commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals.
7.2 Impacts on and of Northern Host States

Detailed quantitative studies have been conducted on the economic impact of hosting displaced populations in the Global North. That such a large proportion of studies focusing on the global North should correspond to economic analyses both confirms the availability of relevant longitudinal data which may not be readily available in Southern host states, and equally highlights the particular interest which academics, practitioners, host governments and regional bodies such as the European Union have in quantifying the economic costs and benefits of hosting refugees in the North. The most detailed study into the direct fiscal costs of hosting displaced populations is presented in a study of seven European states\(^{55}\) by Jandl (1995), which in turn draws on an earlier preliminary survey of asylum costs in 13 Western States (Widgren, 1990). Regular estimations of fiscal and other costs are completed by European states, such as the UK Home Office and the Government of Sweden (see Martin et al, 2003).

In the context of the three available durable solutions, studies which focus on the impact of displacement on Northern host states enable a detailed assessment of the costs and benefits of at least two key durable solutions: the local integration of refugees who seek asylum in Northern countries,\(^{56}\) and the resettlement of refugees previously based in the global South. Such studies provide the foundation for a comparison of the costs and benefits of each of the three durable solutions (the third being repatriation to the country of origin) for each of the stakeholders involved. In some cases, the costs and benefits of all three durable solutions could be identified within the context of the global North: i.e. the historical case-study of Finland (Sarvimäki et al, 2009) and mass internal and international displacement within and from the Balkans.

\(^{55}\)These are: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.
\(^{56}\)See the Council of Europe’s 1997 framework for the “measurement” of integration, which provides a potential list of indicators of integration; detailed critiques and elaborations of these integration indicators are presented by Ager et al, 2002, Ager and Eyber, 2002, Strang et al, 2003, Ager, 2004 and Ager and Strang, 2008.
A significant body of literature also traces the impacts of different policies implemented by Northern host states on the outcomes and experiences of displaced populations. Numerous large-N studies evaluate the impact of policies which variously prevent or encourage asylum-seekers and refugees from contributing to the host state’s formal economy, including the following:

- Norway: Hauff and Vaglum (1993)
- UK: Bloch (1999) and Aldridge and Waddington (2001)

A number of these studies attempt to compare the economic outcomes of refugees with those of other groups of (non-refugee) immigrants, and explore the reasons underpinning differences in employment levels, employment type, income levels, etc (i.e. Potocky, 1997, 2001, 2003, 2004; Cortes, 2004; Connor, 2010). Many of these studies present policy-recommendations to maximize the benefits of hosting refugees in the short- and long-term (including Porter and Haslam, 2005; and Takeda, 2000). However, the comparison between refugees and non-refugee immigrants, as presented in the above mentioned studies, typically fail to present a comprehensive estimate of the impact of refugees on diverse stakeholders. Indeed, given the lack of data, numerous assumptions are drawn upon to conduct these exercises (i.e. Cortes, 2004).

Host states in the global North and global South may also have directly or indirectly contributed to the factors leading to displacement through a range of means including 1) sale of
arms to military and/or militia in country of origin; 2) direct military intervention in the country of origin; and 3) diplomatic pressure upon the country of origin. Northern and Southern host states may also intervene to resolve a context of displacement. Such military and other costs should also be incorporated into an evaluation of the costs and benefits of displacement in relation to host states.\textsuperscript{57}

\textsuperscript{57} The context of Iraq may be particularly appropriate in this regard.

Other than publications which explore the impact of IDPs on their state of origin, there are few studies which directly consider the costs and benefits of the different phases and scenarios of displacement on refugees’ state of origin. A comprehensive review of the literature highlights that the impact on the state of origin is the least researched of the stakeholders identified in the introduction to this report. A greater number of studies 1) generally assess the impact of mass displacement and return on the “stayee” population in the area and country of origin, and 2) focus on the impact of the “stayee” population on the process of mass displacement itself.

The impact of the departure, protracted absence, and subsequent return and repatriation on the stayee population of the state and local area of origin has been assessed in a number of large-N academic studies and policy evaluations, including the following:

- Balkan stayees: Kondylis (2007 and 2010)
- Colombia stayees: Ibañez and Velez (2003 and 2005)

While many of these studies are comparative in nature, and often conceptualise “stayees” as a control group against which a displaced populations’ outcomes can be contrasted, it is essential to note that different members of the stayee population are themselves affected by the mass departure of individuals, families, households and communities from their locality. The non-

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58 See above regarding the impact of IDP displacement on the hosting area, and see below regarding the impact of IDP returnees on the area of origin. The IDMC datasets may be particularly pertinent with reference to returnee IDPs.

59 A number of these datasets have been funded by the World Bank, including in particular the data pertaining to the Balkans and Colombia.
displaced population of origin may face both major challenges and opportunities associated with the demographic shifts, changing access to economic activities and particular services, and changing plans for the future which arise throughout processes of mass displacement. The heterogeneity of the stayee population must be noted throughout any assessment of the impact of displacement upon non-displaced individuals and communities.

The summary of the literature pertaining to the impact of displacement on the country of origin and the stayee population is structured as follows: it starts with an overview of wide variety of impacts which emerge in the literature pertaining to the impact of displacement on the country of origin and the stayee population, before turning more specifically to the impacts of repatriation and return of refugees on these stakeholders, the costs and benefits of the resettlement of IDPs, and, finally, the impact of the state of origin and/or of the stayee population on displaced populations.
8.1 Impacts of Displacement on the Country of Origin and the Stayee Population

Impacts highlighted in the existing literature include references to different scenarios of displacement and potential durable solutions:

- **National Capacity:** The short- and long-term impact on national institutional capacity at different levels when state employees (for example) are displaced. As noted by Kondylis, with reference to the effects of displacement on labour market outcomes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (2007, 2010), in some contexts there may be positive selection into displacement (i.e. “the more ‘able’ individuals in terms of labor market performance were more likely to be displaced”, 2010: 247). Such shifts may affect national and local economic outcomes, in addition to affecting stayees’ access to a diversity of services, which may in turn potentially impact upon employment and income types and levels, health indicators, and educational levels.

- **Remittances:** The benefits arising from refugees’ remittances to the country of origin and the stayee population of origin, as sent from either host contexts in the global South, or host/resettlement contexts in the global North. Regarding Somali remittances, see Horst (including 2007 and 2008b) and Lindley (2010); on refugee remittances to Cuba and Nicaragua, see Díaz-Briquets and Pérez-López (1997). More broadly, a variety of relevant studies have been produced by the *Research Consortium on Remittances in Conflict and Crises*.

- **Political Stability:** The effect of widespread displacement and return on political stability in the country of origin may be traced via the World Bank’s historical LICUS index. Such shifts may have a direct impact upon the (in)security of the stayee population.
- **International Initiatives:** International development and humanitarian initiatives developed in response to displacement, and facilitating or supporting repatriation and reintegration into the country of origin. Such initiatives may variously impact upon different members of the stayee population, whose access to services and employment opportunities may either improve or worsen, depending on the nature of the initiative.

### 8.2 Impacts of Repatriation and Return on the Country of Origin and Stayee Population

As indicated above, whether the displacement context was one in which the majority or a minority of the overall population of origin was displaced may also have an effect on the scale and impact of return to the state of origin. With reference to the costs and benefits of repatriation to the country of origin and stayee population, the following points are examined in large-N studies:

- **Compensation and Reparation Costs:** Overarching compensation and reparation costs provided by the state, including individual property losses, compensation for human capital losses and psychological damage and pain, “in kind” compensation (i.e. truth commissions), and investment in physical and social infrastructure (i.e. BADIL, 1999 and Samy, 2010 vis-à-vis estimations for Palestinian refugees; IDMC datasets more broadly).

- **Repatriation and Post-Conflict Reconstruction:** Studies identify the relationship between repatriation and post-conflict reconstruction; in the case of the Balkans, for instance, return was presented as a pre-requisite for post-conflict reconstruction (for an evaluation of this policy, see Black, 2001).

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60 The UNHCR provides indicators to assess the impact of repatriation on “Returnee Areas”; these are defined as geographically and administratively identifiable areas “in which at least 30% of the population are returnees” (2006...
- **Land Tenure:** Direct and indirect costs and benefits related to land, including direct compensation (see above), indirect costs resulting from inadequate land-tenure systems which may lead to renewed displacement, and indirect and direct benefits of developing systems which might increase the likelihood of voluntary return to the country of origin.61

- **National Labour Market:** Short-, mid- and long-term impacts of displacement on national labour market outcomes. Large-N, longitudinal studies have been completed by Kondylis vis-à-vis the Balkans (2007 and 2010), and regarding Rwanda (2008). The potential impact of returnees on the state of origin and population of origin will depend on the macro-economic situation of the country in question, and equally on the skills and resources of returnees. Kondylis (2008) also examines the success of schemes which focus on long-term skill maximisation of returnees in the context of Rwanda.

- **Demography and Fertility:** Short-, mid- and long-term impacts of and on returnees’ demography and fertility rates. Singh (2001 and 2005) analyses the impact of return on child and maternal outcomes in Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda, while Bozzoli and Brück (2010) rely on a large household survey to identify the impact of conditions in return areas on morbidity levels, finding that “poor access to safe drinking water in return locations counteracts the positive health effects of camp decongestion” (2010:1). The demographic composition and fertility levels of the state of origin and both displaced and stayee populations may have short-, medium- and long-term impacts on socio-economic outcomes.

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- **Undesirable Activities**: Short-, mid- and long-term impacts of both displaced and stayee populations having engaged in “socially undesirable” activities during displacement (including transactional sex, child labour, early marriage, etc).

### 8.3 The Costs and Benefits of the Resettlement of IDPs

With reference to the short- and long-term impacts of the resettlement of IDPs on the state of origin, the following case-studies have in particular emerged in the literature:

- **Cyprus**: Zetter (1992) draws on large-N data regarding a large scale re-housing programme for 150,000 Greek-Cypriot IDPs/refugees in 1974, to argue that IDPs were successfully deployed as a dynamic development resource, improving the performance of the national economy.

- **Iraq**: Acharya-Koirala (2009) draws on large-N data to argue that the resettlement of IDPs does not necessarily lead to automatic improvement in children’s nutritional wellbeing, with long-term impacts on micro-level and macro-level socio-economic outcomes.

- **Northern Uganda**: Lehrer (2010) draws on panel data to evaluate the outcomes and experiences of IDPs during displacement and upon return to their context of origin. Rugayda et al (2008) highlight the extent to which mass return may lead to the escalation of conflict, arguing for the development of appropriate land-tenure policies to facilitate the reintegration of IDPs and prevent subsequent displacement.
8.4 The Impact of the State of Origin and/or of the Population of Origin on Displaced Populations

Political economy analyses reveal that, in contexts of state-led displacement, the state will incur direct and indirect costs and benefits throughout different phases of displacing populations originally based within its territory. Examples of state costs might include direct military and police expenditure to forcibly displace a population, while benefits might arise in the form of potential material and political gains associated with displacing a population. The state may perceive that it is beneficial for a strong political opposition to be externally displaced, and for state-sponsored human rights violations to take place, while it may be able to more readily access natural resources as a result of displacement, and simultaneously strengthen its national capacity to both control and serve a smaller citizenry.

The literature notes that in contexts of displacement instigated by both state and non-state actors, a range of direct and indirect costs and benefits may be accrued by local stayee populations who may or may not have been involved in displacing other members of the population of origin. Whether such changes are identified as “benefits” or “costs” to the country of origin or the population of origin will therefore depend on the perspective of the stakeholder involved. Equally, whether these costs and benefits can be traced to displacement per se, rather than conflict, will depend on the nature of the case-study under consideration.
9. Assessing the Impacts on and of the International Community

The potential impacts of the international community on displacement contexts have been addressed throughout the literature reviewed throughout the preceding sections. On the one hand, there is a broad recognition of the responsibility of the international community to mitigate the negative impact of mass displacement and to develop, fund and implement appropriate policy responses and programmes. In turn, a significant body of literature presents internal and externally-commissioned evaluations of projects and programmes run by international agencies and donor states (see Appendix 3, ALNAP, etc). Christensen and Harild (2009) present a detailed overview of the impacts of international development initiatives in response to contexts of mass displacement. However, although key databases document humanitarian agency activities (i.e. DAF, INCAF, OCHA Financial Tracking System), the literature review confirms the absence of a comprehensive, per situation analysis. A cumulative evaluation of the impact of projects implemented in the selected case-studies will be prepared by the relevant case-leaders in Phase Two of this project.

Key issues arising in the general literature review include:

The International Community and Displacement: The international community’s direct or indirect contribution to the factors leading to displacement through a range of means including

1) the sale of arms to military and/or militia in country of origin;

2) direct military intervention in the country of origin; and

62 UNHCR (1997) argues that the most successful refugee aid and development project undertaken by the agency (with World Bank support) has been the Income Generating Projects for Refugee Areas (IGPRAs) undertaken in Pakistan. An evaluation of the project has been completed by Operations Evaluation Department (OED) of the World Bank.

63 The context of Northern Uganda may be particularly appropriate in this regard, drawing together the large-N surveys analysed by Adelman et al (2008), Lehrer (2010) and Harvey et al (2010).
3) diplomatic pressure upon the country of origin.

The international community may also intervene to resolve a context of displacement, and military, diplomatic and other costs must be incorporated into an evaluation of the costs and benefits of displacement.

**Humanitarian and Development Aid:** A problematisation of the meaningful distinction between development and humanitarian aid: in the case of Malawi, for instance, aid denominated by international donors as “development aid” was in fact used for “humanitarian” contexts, and vice-versa (Zetter, 1995). The extent to which development aid may or may not be utilized to support refugee populations will vary on a case-by-case basis.

**Humanitarian and Development Industry:** The direct and indirect impacts of international humanitarians and development workers on the population and country of origin. This may include increased prices for certain food and non-food items, increased price of accommodation due to increased demand, and changes in work opportunities. While some stayees and the local/national economy may benefit from the presence of international workers, others may lose, and may ultimately have to relocate if accommodation and sustenance become too expensive.

**Informal Contributions:** Unknown quantities of material and financial resources are provided by members of the international community through informal channels; this may range from local civil society networks, to faith-based humanitarianism, or mafia-type organisations. This is a central challenge to tracing the impact of the international community on displacement contexts.

**Political Systems and Legal Principles:** A broader challenge arises when attempting to measure the impact of the overarching refugee regime, of international legal principles, and human rights commitments, as opposed to traceable donations and programmes. The
international community’s “impact” on displacement contexts may arguably be related to political will and commitment in addition to more readily quantifiable financial donations. For instance, with reference to the UNHCR/WB IGPRA in Pakistan, the success of the project was identified as being intimately related to the “extraordinary level of donor support for the project, which, in turn, was a tangible recognition of Pakistan's “open door” policy with regard to Afghan refugees” (UNHCR, 1997).

**Policy Priorities:** The impact of the international community in prioritising certain durable solutions, or facilitating the continuation of protracted encampment is also difficult to measure, and yet may play a significant role in the development and funding of particular policies. A crucial question emerging in the literature review in this regard is how to distinguish between the following:

1) the costs and benefits related to the international community’s attempts to secure a durable solution for a displaced population;

2) a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of different durable solutions to the international community; and

3) whether the impact of assistance provided by members of the international community should be measured in relation to durable solutions or overall conditions amongst the displaced population.

More broadly, however, the literature reviewed recognises that “negative” impacts will typically arise spontaneously, while “positive” impacts require support, investment and commitment by the different stakeholders involved. Such forms of support may include the development and effective implementation of local and national policies granting freedom of movement and permission to work in hosting countries. The role of the international community is also
particularly notable in this respect. Hence, Freund and Kalumba (1986:311) argue that self-settled refugees will not necessarily be “better-off” than those based in encampments, unless a specific policy is in place to this effect, and appropriate administrative mechanisms for protection and integration exist; such mechanisms may include granting identity papers documenting the holder’s permission to work in the host country, and offering protection from xenophobic violence and discrimination. Given that refugees sometimes prefer encampment over local integration (Kibreab et al, 1990), national and international actors could consider changing the cost-benefit schedule of refugees’ residential choice, with Werker arguing that “aid can impact whether refugees choose to live in camps or not” (2007). In light of the increasing prevalence and duration of protracted refugee situations, maximising at least partial reliance, and minimising the need for either external assistance or engagement in activities which are detrimental in the short- and long-term, much of the literature argues that a clear policy commitment by the host country and relevant international actors is required (i.e. Jordan, 1993).
10. Limitations in the existing literature: Rationale and methodology for new study

A detailed review of the existing literature confirms the following:

1. Since the 1970s there has been an increased interest amongst academics, practitioners and governmental actors to study and estimate the costs and benefits of displacement on particular stakeholders. This is reflected in the shifting number and type of studies published over the last forty years.

2. The majority of existing studies published throughout this period are qualitative in nature, and include detailed case-studies based around a given displaced population or a particular hosting location; the experiences of displaced individuals, families and communities are carefully documented and explored in these studies. The ethnographic foundation of many of these analyses is in line with the historical significance of anthropology to the field of refugee and forced migration studies.

3. A small number of studies have attempted to evaluate the overall costs and impacts of displacement on more than one stakeholder in the context of a particular case-study. The most notable of these are: Kibreab et al’s (1990) evaluation of the impact of Ogaden refugees in Somalia in the 1980s and 1990s, and Kuhlman’s (1990, 1994) assessment of the impact of hosting Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan.

4. Significant quantitative assessments of the costs and impacts of displacement on specific indicators and particular welfare and economic outcomes have also been developed by Kondylis in the case of Rwanda and the Balkans (2007, 2008, 2010); Ibañez regarding IDPs in Colombia (multiple single-authored and joint-authored pieces between 2003 and 2010; Adelman et al (2008a and b) and Lehrer (2010) apropos IDPs in Northern Uganda, and Alix-
García focusing on refugees in Tanzania and IDPs in Darfur (2007, 2010a, b, c, and ongoing).

5. Despite the insights provided by these partial studies, overall there is an absence of a systematic methodological framework to evaluate the costs and benefits of displacement on each individual stakeholder on the one hand, and of the balance of costs and benefits on all of the key stakeholders involved in a given context of displacement on the other. While a “snap-shot” of a particular displacement context may exist, no studies to date have developed longitudinal studies which enable the collection and analysis of data throughout all of the phases of displacement in a given context.

6. The development of a mixed-methods methodological framework, complementing quantitative with qualitative indicators, would enable the rigorous analysis of available data pertaining to selected case-studies which can then inform policy development and ensure that negative impacts are mitigated while positive opportunities are maximised.

7. A mixed-methods approach is essential to enhance the reliability of the data collected, and to ensure that the data is collected and analysed in a meaningful way for the different stakeholders. Key international commitments and guidelines regarding the collection of data in contexts of displacement should be followed throughout Phase Two, including the UN Economic Commission for Africa’s (1991) Guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences of refugees in African countries, and the indicators proposed in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.
10.1 Selection of Case-Studies for Phase Two

As indicated above, the following case-studies (Table 5) emerged most frequently in the literature, organized according to the origin of the displaced population and the relevant host countries, and indicating whether the population was internally (IDP) or internationally (refugee) displaced. The list of host countries is not exclusive, but rather identifies those host contexts which emerge most frequently in the literature reviewed, and for which 5 or more empirically founded bibliographical references or significant, large-N datasets have been identified.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continent/Region of Origin and State of Origin</th>
<th>Hosting Country or Country of Asylum</th>
<th>IDPs and/or Refugees</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
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<td>IDPs, Refugees</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Gaza and West Bank</td>
<td>IDPs, Refugees</td>
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Of these, the following cases correspond to four of the five priority situations identified by the UNHCR’s 2008 *Initiative on Protracted Refugee Situations*:

- Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- Bosnian and Croatian refugees in Serbia
- Burundian refugees in Tanzania
- Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan

The cases which are proposed for further analysis in Phase Two are:

- **Afghan refugees in Pakistan**
- IDPs and Refugees from and in the Balkans
- Burundian and Rwandan refugees in Tanzania
- **Palestinian refugees in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, OTP, Gaza and West Bank**
- **Iraqi refugees in Syria and Jordan**
- **IDPs in Colombia**
- **Somali refugees in Kenya**
- **IDPs and Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda**
- IDPs and Ugandan refugees in Southern Sudan
- Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan
- IDPs in Darfur

The cases indicated in bold are those for which the most comprehensive data-sets are currently available (including, in particular, FAFO data-sets, and research funded or completed by the World Bank), requiring minimal additional data collection in Phase Two of this project.
10.1.1 Collaboration:

On the basis of the literature reviewed, the potential for capacity-building through South-South and North-South partnerships with research institutes, NGOs and other organisations has been recognised. Depending on the cases selected for further analysis in Phase Two, the following organisations may be appropriate partners for the collection and analysis of data:

Uganda’s Refugee Law Project
Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (Dar es Salaam)
Witwatersrand University
Nairobi University
Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit
ESCWA /ECRI (Emerging and Crisis Related Issues Section)

Complementing the expertise of the RSC, PRIO, FAFO and Clingendael researchers working on Phase One and Phase Two of this project, the following researchers may be appropriate research partners for the collection and analysis of data in Phase Two, given their access to relevant data-sets, and their existing research expertise vis-à-vis a number of the cases proposed above:

- Alix-García, J. (Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Wisconsin): Refugees in Tanzania and/or IDPs in Darfur.
- Baez, J. (World Bank): Refugees in Tanzania
- Ibañez, A. (Department of Economics, Universidad de los Andes): IDPs in Colombia.
- Nassim Magidi (Academic Visitor at the University of Oxford’s Department of Politics and International Relations): Afghan refugees in Pakistan
APPENDICES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES
Appendix 1: Bibliographical sources and existing quantitative and qualitative datasets per displaced population/host country

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GENERAL DATASETS and SOURCES OF DATA:

ALNAP
CIA database
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Development Awareness Fund (DAF)
Famine Early Warning System (FEWS)
FAFO
Fusenet
Globalization of Protracted Refugee Situations (GPRS)
Integrated Regional Information Networks of the United Nations (IRIN)
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
International Committee for the Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC-RC)
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS; WFP)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
IFRC
International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Latin American Migration Project
Living Standards Measurement Survey
Longitudinal Immigration Database (Canada: 1980-2007)
New Immigrant Survey (US)
Minnesota Population Centre Microdata Series
Norwegian Refugee Centre
OCHA
OXFAM
PRIQ replication data and CSCW datasets
Refugee absorption capacity indices
Remittances of Immigrants in Norway (RIN)
Save the Children
UNDP
UNDP Vulnerable Group Survey
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
UNRWA
USCRI World Refugee Survey
World Bank
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Resources Institute
AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

Also see

○ REFUGEES HOSTED IN AUSTRALIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

UNHCR (2010-2011). Afghan Citizens' Contribution to the Economy of Pakistan. UNHCR

DATASETS

Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS)

Ashraf and Majid (1988)
Impact on hosts and international actors
UNHCR, WFP and Gov. Pakistan Expenditures
Trading centres surveyed
Prices identified using published data
National newspapers drawn upon to report on essential food items
Questionnaires to establish impact on local employment and ways (three samples of 100 respondents each)

**English and UNHCR (1989)**

**Impact on hosts**
- UNHCR and WFP Expenditures (1980-1988)
- Survey of shopkeepers (160 respondents)
- Survey of transporters (100 surveys)
- Survey of local village economy in vicinity of each bazaar (95 survey schedules)

**Kamzi (2001)**

Assessing the impact of Afghan refugees on distribution of Malaria
- Annual Reports of Director General Health, Pakistan
- Unpublished records of the Malaria Control Program (MCP)


Assessing the impact of Afghan refugees on distribution of Malaria
- UNHCR Afghan Refugee Health Programme (1990-1997)
- Pakistan Ministry of Health database

**Khanani et al (2010)**

Impact of displacement on STD prevalence amongst Afghan refugees
- Survey of 556 Afghan refugees

**UNHCR (ongoing: 2010-2011)**

- Afghan Citizens' Contribution to the Economy of Pakistan (PPVR)
  - http://www.befare.org/Population%20profile.htm

**World Bank**

- NSP II - ADDITIONAL FINANCING
- Kabul Urban Reconstruction Project
- Teacher Training Programs for Afghan Refugees
- Balochistan Refugee Village Teacher-Training Project
- Afghan Female Teachers In-service Training in Peshwar (Pakistan)
- Watching Brief
- Income Generating Projects for Refugee Areas (IGPRA)
ANGOLAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Mijere (1990)**

Interviews with 13 refugee men, 21 refugee women, 40 Zambian men, 32 Zambian women;
Additional interview sample of 100
Participant observation
Hansen (1990 and 1995)
Research conducted between May – October 1989 compares refugees across settlement types and surveys refugee-host relations.
Interviews conducted with 93 refugees and 53 Zambians.

Mabwe (1995)
Interviews with beekeepers, hosts, refugees and institutional personnel
82 survey questionnaires (10% random sample of beekeepers: 62 Zambians, 17 Angolan refugees; 3 Zairian refugees)
Semi-structured interviews
Focus groups
Participant observation
Zambian Central Statistical Office (1990 Census)

Mwanza (1995)
Central Statistical Office
Government of Zambia

World Bank
Angola Emergency Multi-Sector Recovery – Phases 1 and 2
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Ajdukovic and Ajdukovic (1998)**
Impact of displacement on children (Croatia)

**UNDP (2006)**
Impact of displacement on education and employment
UNDP’s Vulnerable Groups Survey (2004)

**Kondylis (2007 and 2010)**
Labour market outcomes for displaced vs non-displaced
2001/04 Living in BiH (LBiH) panel: stratified sampling; 25 municipalities; 5400 households interviewed between September and November in 2001; 2700 households re-interviewed each year from 2002 to 2004; panel surveyed about 4800 individuals aged 18–64 from all main ethnic backgrounds per year (70 to 442 individuals in each municipality).
Municipality level data on
(1) war casualties, published by the Research and Documentation Centre in Sarajevo (RDCS, 2007), and
(2) on ethnicity and population size, from the 1991 BiH population census.
The data used in the analysis are courtesy of the World Bank and the Office of Statistics in Sarajevo.

**World Bank**

Albania Refugee Impact and Prospects Study (Albania)
Support to Areas of Albania Hosting Refugees from Kosovo (Albania)
Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration Project (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
Employment for displaced women (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
Community-based Mental Health Program (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Travnik Canton)
Mostar Water Supply & Sanitation Project (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
Land Registration (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
Refugee impact grant monitoring (Croatia)
Social & Economic Recovery Project (Croatia)
Croatia: Refugees Return and Regional Development - Strengthening Capacity of Local Initiatives (Croatia)
Kosovo community development fund (Kosovo)
Promoting inter-ethnic dialogue and supporting the learning environment of children (Macedonia)
Southern Serbia municipal improvement and recovery program (Serbia)
BURUNDI: IDPs, REFUGEES and RETURNEES

Also see
- BURUNDIAN AND CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN TANZANIA
- RWANDAN AND BURUNDIAN REFUGEES IN TANZANIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Ferstman (2008)
NRC Evaluation.

Surveys of IDPs and refugees in Burundi; including refugee-host perspectives.

World Bank
Public Works and Urban Management Project
Community and Social Development Project
Support to the Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Displaced People
Burundi Community Rehabilitation Project
Support the Demobilization, Reintegration and Recruitment Prevention of Child Ex-Combatants
Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Project
Burundi Ex-Combatants Assistance Program (BEAP)
BURUNDIAN AND CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN TANZANIA

Also see
  o BURUNDI: IDPs and REFUGEES
  o RWANDAN AND BURUNDIAN REFUGEES IN TANZANIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Landau (2004)**

90 intensive interviews (44 in Mpwapwa, 52 in Kasulu) across six sites (four villages and the district capitals) using a pre-written questionnaire mixing demographic, economic, and attitudinal questions, both closed and open-ended.

A formal written survey of civic attitudes administered in four secondary schools
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Econometria S.A. Colombia survey.


ICRC and WFP (2007). Una mirada a la población desplazada en ocho ciudades de Colombia: respuesta institucional local, condiciones de vida y recomendaciones para su atención. Resumen de resultados, reflexiones generales y recomendaciones, ICRC/WFP.


DATASETS

General data sources on IDPs in Colombia:

- Acción Social
- Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE)
- Centro Nacional de Consultoría (CNC)
- Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia (RUT survey)
Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento (CODHES)
Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP)
Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
Econometría
Encuesta Detallada de Hogares Desplazados, (EDHD-2004-2005)
Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Desplazados (ENHD-2004)
Evaluation of Familias en Acción.
Living Standards Measurement Survey
‘Moving Out of Poverty’ (World Bank)
National Household Survey 2001-2005
Red de Solidaridad Social
  Sistema Único de Registro (SUR)
  Sistema de Estimación por Fuentes Contrastadas (SEFC)
Registro Único de Población Desplazada (RUPD)
Sistema de Información sobre Desplazamiento Forzado y Derechos Humanos en Colombia (SISDES)
Survey for Internally Displaced Population (SIDP-2000)

Ibañez and Velez (2003 and 2005)
Impact of displacement on Welfare Losses; comparison of displaced and host populations
  Survey for Internally Displaced Population (SIDP-2000)
  Compares IDPs and non-IDPs
  200 displaced households and 176 non-displaced households.
  Funded by World Bank

Willingness to Return
  Household survey applied to the displaced population by the Catholic Church
  (Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia); 32,093 households, approx. 150,000 people;
  implemented since 1997; households displaced since 1980.
  USAID funding

Attanasio et al (2005)
Impact of displacement on IDPs, compared with impact on hosts
  Evaluation of Familias en Acción.
  2002 survey (used as the baseline): 11,500 households in 122 municipalities (57 of which
  were targeted by the new programme and 65 of which were not).
  2003: Basic questionnaire plus additional modules for the resurvey (attrition rate of 6%)
  Extensive locality questionnaires administered to three ‘local’ authorities.
  Experimental games in 12 of the 122 towns in the sample.
  Econometria (http://www.econometria.com.co/www/index.jsp)
  Survey: 6510 households in 12 cities, including 1503 displaced families interviewed in
  towns that are traditionally recipients of displaced individuals.

Engel and Ibañez (2005)
Comparison of displaced and host populations
2000 household survey: total 376 households (200 displaced and 176 non displaced households across municipalities).
Municipal data collected at Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (2005).
See Erazo et al. (2000)
Funded by Colciencias, and National Department for Planning

**World Bank (2006)**
‘Moving Out of Poverty’ (Case study)

**Ibáñez and Moya (2006, 2009 and 2010)**
Impact of displacement on welfare; assessment of USAID income generation programme
Survey with 2322 displaced households in 48 municipalities and 21 departments
(Encuesta Detallada de Hogares Desplazados, EDHD-2004-2005).
Supplemented by RUT dataset (Catholic Church): 794 RUT households and 759 non-RUT households in the immediate vicinity.
Complemented by information in el Sistema Único de Registro de la Red de Solidaridad Social.
Assess impact of USAID income generation programmes by surveying a control group covering 1,553 displaced households non-beneficiaries of these programs.
Support from the World Bank, GDN, MICROCON and USAID.

**Ibáñez et al (2006)**
EDHD-2004 survey: 3000 displaced households surveyed:
1000 registered with RUT
1000 non-RUT
1000 household beneficiaries of USAID programme
Funded by USAID

**Ibáñez and Velásquez (2008)**
Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Desplazados (ENHD-2004)
Sistema de Información sobre Desplazamiento Forzado y Derechos Humanos en Colombia (SISDES)
CODHES
RUPD

**Ibáñez and Velásquez (2009)**
Survey applied to 1,553 households located in 48 Colombian municipalities; also RUPD, and RUT datasets.

**Calderon and Ibáñez (2009)**
National Household Survey 2001-2005: repeated cross-section of household Survey; data representative of the 13 largest metropolitan areas.
Data on IDPs from Acción Social (1999 ff).
Data on violence by municipality constructed by CEDE (University of Los Andes).
Funded by MICROCON

**World Bank**
Grant for Integration of Internally Displaced People
Peace and Development Project (1st Phase APL)
Peace Programmatic III: Reparation and Reintegration Program
CO-Youth Reintegrate (Colegio del Cuerpo)
Protection of Lands and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Population People - Phase III
CO Peace Programmatic I: Demobilization and reintegration of ex-fighters
CUBAN REFUGEES IN US

Also see

- REFUGEES HOSTED IN US

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


Potocky (1997)
Predictors of refugee economic status
Replication study focused on Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Soviet/East European refugees in Dade County, Florida, using data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing

Potocky-Tripodi (2001)
Macro and micro determinants of refugee economic status
Nationally representative samples of Soviet/East European (n = 4241), South East Asian (n = 4748), and Cuban (n = 4707) working-age refugees resettled in the United States.
DARFUR: IDPs

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


CARE and IOM (2003) *Sudan IDP Demographic, Socio-Economic Profiles For Return And Reintegration Planning Activities Khartoum IDP Households*. In Partnership With Gos (Hac), UNDP.


DATASETS

**CARE and IOM (2003)**

6,300 IDP households were interviewed in formal and informal camps in Khartoum.

**IOM 2003 – 2006**

Intention Surveys

**Alix-García et al (2010)**

Combination of satellite imagery, price data, information on aid deliveries and IDP populations with qualitative interviews.

Ethnographic research in Nyala

Interviews with local business owners, sellers and buyers in open air markets, and various NGO workers.

Monthly price data on various food products from 2005-2007 provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with yearly averages from the years 2000-2004. Supported by the Jesuit Foundation and the Faculty Development Fund at the University of San Francisco.
Alix-García et al (2011)  
Using data from a variety of satellite images, statistics on IDPs, and food aid deliveries, we analyze land use change in Darfur from 1970 to 2007 using both parametric and non-parametric approaches.

Alix-García et al (2011)  
Ongoing qualitative/quantitative data collection in Nyala.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: IDPs

Also see
- BURUNDIAN AND CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN TANZANIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Mels et al (2010)**
Mental health effect of displacement, compares IDP adolescents with returnees and non-displaced peers.
Community sample of 819 adolescents (13-21)

**World Bank**
- DRC Health Sector Rehabilitation Support Project
- Emergency Recovery and Community Support Project
- Community Action for Reintegration and Recovery
- Community Action for Reintegration and Recovery of youth and women
- Demobilization and Reintegration--Development Grant Fund (DGF)
- Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project
- Demobilization and Community Reintegration of Child Ex-Combatants -- Save the Children
- Community Recovery & Re-Integration of ex-combatants in Eastern Congo
- Demobilization and Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Orientale, N. Katanga, Maniema
- Rapid Reaction Mechanism in support of the Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants in the DRC
- Family and Community Reintegration Of Demobilized Child Soldiers
- Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilization & Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces
- DRC: Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration - Additional Financing
- Support to the Social & Economic Reintegration of Demobilised CAFF and OVC in the DRC
- Support to the Social and Economic Reintegration of Demobilized Ex-combatants in the Provinces of North and South Kivu
- Republic of Congo - Emergency Reintegration Program
ERITREAN AND ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN EASTERN SUDAN

Also see
- ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN SOMALIA
- REFUGEES IN KENYA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Kok (1989)
Questionnaire survey of 786 individuals (Sudanese nationals and people of Eritrean descent in 1987)
Financial assistance from the Department of International Education and Research in the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kuhlman (1994)
Economic integration
786 households interviewed in Kassala sample (243 Eritreans).
SFE geographical mobility of refugees project in 1986/87
DPRS study in 1984/85: 1127 households interviewed (728 refugee households and 298 Sudanese)
Anthropological case-study
Life histories of individual refugees and Sudanese drought victims
Labour-market surveys

**World Bank**
Community Development Fund Project (Eritrea)
Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration (Eritrea)
Emergency Recovery and Rehab. Project (Ethiopia)
Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project (Ethiopia)
ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

Also see

- ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN SUDAN
- REFUGEES IN KENYA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Kibreab et al (1990)
- Interviews with 898 displaced households
- Interviews with 403 heads of household from local population
- Interviews with government staff and NGOs in camps and capital
- Ministerial archives
- Key informants
- Group discussions
- Informal discussions
- Focus groups.
- Oral histories
- Random sampling of refugees; multistage area sampling for local population given absence of census.
FINNISH RESETTLEMENT TO USSR (Post-WWII)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Sarvimäki et al (2009)**
Individual-level longitudinal data on the displaced and non-displaced populations from strictly comparable sources; over 20,000 individuals before and after war.
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Also see
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN CANADA
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE EU
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN NORWAY
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN US

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Strand (1984)**

*Employment predictors*
- Draws on personal interviews with random sample of 800 heads of refugee households (Vietnamese, Lao, Hmong and Cambodian) from San Diego.

**Lamphier (1987)**

*Costs of resettlement*
- Costs of resettlement to Canada, US and France provided

**Tran (1991)**

*Sponsorship and Employment Status*
- Sample of 1960 refugees (3 ethnic groups; aged between 18-64) who arrived in the United States between 1978 and 1982.

**Hauff and Vaglum (1993)**

*Impact of War Trauma on Integration in to Norwegian labour market*
- 145 Vietnamese refugees interviewed on arrival and after three years in Norway.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Adam (2008)
Informal market activities and new market emergence
  - Focus-group discussions, PRA methodology
  - 70 in-depth household interviews; application of questionnaire (qual and quant.)
  - Interviews among stakeholders.
  - Partnership with C-ChilDS, Center for Child and Development Studies Maluku.

World Bank
  - Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project
  - Supporting Post-Conflict Development in Indonesia
IRAQ: IDPs, REFUGEES and RETURNEES

Also see
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN AUSTRALIA
- REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE EU

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


Danish Refugee Council (2007). *Iraqi Population Survey in Lebanon*


UNHCR (2008). Trauma Survey in Syria


DATASETS
**Black (1994)**  
**Refugee vulnerability in Greece**  
Interviews in Athens in 1992 with a sample of 90 refugee households, comprising 30 Iranian, 28 Iraqi Christian and 32 Kurdish households.

**FAFO datasets**  
**Survey Data: IDPs and Refugees in MENA region**  
Comprehensive survey data available

**Psychological and economic adaptation of Iraqi adult male refugees**  
105 interviews, based on self-administered questionnaires

**Waxman (2001)**  
**Economic adjustment of Iraqis in Australia**  
Interviews with 35 Afghans, 77 Iraqi community workers and volunteers, 50 Bosnian refugees.

**Aharya-Koirala (2009)**  
**Impact of Resettlement of IDPs on nutrition**  
Cross sectional study of the causes of malnutrition and nutritional status of IDP and resettled children

**World Bank**  
Jordan/Lebanon: Supporting a Sub-regional Response to Displaced Iraqis through Ta’leem  
5M-Displaced Iraqis in the Sub-Region Program
LIBERIA: IDPs AND RETURNEES

Also See
- LIBERIAN REFUGEES IN GHANA
- LIBERIAN AND SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES IN GUINEA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS:

General data sources on IDPs and Returnees in Liberia:

- NRC Returnee Monitoring Projects
- NRC Return and Reintegration Project
- NRC database

Kirkby and Rose (2007)
- Key informant interviews in Monrovia;
- Visits to field sites to examine activities, interview beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and interview key informants;
- Group interviews
- Focus groups
- Individual interviews (structured, semi-structured and informal)

World Bank
- Community Empowerment Project
- Community Empowerment II
- Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation
- Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project
- HIV/AIDS Response Project
- Integrated Health Sector Investment Project
LIBERIAN REFUGEES IN GHANA

Also see

- LIBERIA: IDPs AND RETURNEES
- LIBERIAN AND SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES IN GUINEA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Dick (2002)
Urban refugees living without humanitarian assistance
  Interviews with 35 Liberian refugees
  Survey of 16 camp-based churches
LIBERIAN AND SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES IN GUINEA

Also See
  o  LIBERIA: IDPs AND RETURNEEES
  o  LIBERIAN REFUGEES IN GHANA

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DATASETS

**Van Damme et al (1998)**

*Effects of assistance programme on host population*

Data on major obstetric interventions performed for refugees and host population in district hospital (1988-1996)
LIBERIAN REFUGEES IN SIERRA LEONE

Also see
  o LIBERIAN AND SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES IN GUINEA

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MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN MALAWI

Also see
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH AFRICA
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN ZIMBABWE

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**DATASETS**

**UNDP., et al. (1987)**
Evaluation of impact of Mozambican refugees in Malawi (Study by UNDP, UNHCR and Government of Malawi)
- Survey of socio-economic data
- Estimations of cost for one year response to refugees’ presence.

**Government of Malawi, World Bank., et al. (1990)**
Quantitative assessment of impact of displacement on Government of Malawi

**Long et al (1990)**
Differential impact of displacement on Malawian host population
- 107 interviewees, including focus groups

**Government of Malawi (1992).**
Governmental net expenditure across sectors

**Smith (1993)**
Interactions between refugees, hosts and aid providers
- Detailed qualitative and quantitative primary research data

**Callamard (1994)**
Trading interactions between refugees and hosts
- Qualitative interviews (local villagers and refugees; 1992 and 1993).
- Interviews in market place (32 Malawian and Mozambican traders, as random sample)
- Interviews with adult refugees in Intensive Feeding Centre.
- 53 local households surveyed (approx. 10% of household population of four villages)

**World Bank**
Health and Nutrition Project for Mozambican IDPs
MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Also see
- MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN MALAWI
- MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA
- MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN ZIMBABWE

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Dolan and Flyktningaråd (1997)

Data collected by the University of the Witwatersrand's Health Systems Development Unit (HSDU). Since 1992 the unit has been engaged in large scale demographic census work, including approximately 15,000 refugees.
MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA

Also see
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN MALAWI
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH AFRICA
- MOZAMBIAN REFUGEES IN ZIMBABWE

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DATASETS

Freund and Kalumba (1986)
University of Zambia socioeconomic survey and census commissioned by UNHCR; Focus on "spontaneously settled" Zairean and Angolan refugees in the Northwestern Province of Zambia in 1982.
Sample: 188 Angolans, 201 Zaireans, and 2 South Africans.

Black et al (1990)
Refugees and economic development of host area
Qualitative and quantitative research into the socio-economic situation of refugees and their rural hosts

Host perceptions vis-a-vis refugees
Interviews with random sample of local Zambians (25) Mozambican refugees (6) and agency workers and local government officials (10).
Various surveys conducted with hosts and refugees over a decade.
Black (1994)
Refugees and economic development of host area
Field research (1990): in-depth interviews with refugees and Zambians, local government officials, agency workers and other key respondents in four villages within the settlement, and nine adjacent Zambian villages.
Field observations of ecological change
Group discussions
MOZAMBIкан РЕФУЖЕЕS IN ZIMBABWE

Also see
- MOZAMBIкан РЕФУЖЕЕS IN SOUTH AFRICA
- MOZAMBIкан РЕФУЖЕЕS IN MALAWI
- MOZAMBIкан РЕФУЖЕЕS IN ZAMBIA

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Le Breton (1994)
Attempt to quantify the environmental impact of refugee settlements on host government.
Combination of ecological and social research techniques
NORTHERN UGANDA: IDPS and RETURNEES

Also see
- SOUTHERN SUDAN: UGANDAN REFUGEES, IDPS AND SUDANESE RETURNEES

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**DATASETS**

**Hovil and Moorhead (2002)**
Impact of violence on IDPs
Testimonies of 49 refugees and 30 IDPs
Interviews with government officials, UN staff and NGO representatives.

**Macchiavello (2003)**
Urban based refugees in Kampala
Interviews with 221 urban refugees (DRC, Sudanese, Burundians, Rwandese, Ethiopian, Eritrean, Kenyan, Sri Lankan) (purposive sample).
Directorate of Refugees
Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of Education
Old Kampala Police Station

**MSF-Holland (2004)**
Baseline health survey of IDPs
Baseline health survey of 6 IDP camps; five rural camps out of 24 in Lira district and 1 in Pader Town Centre out of 24 in Pader district.

**WHO and Republic of Uganda Ministry of Health (2005)**
Health and mortality amongst IDPs
Aimed to research 30 clusters of 32 households (i.e. 960 households) in each of the four survey populations. In total, 3830 households were interviewed.
Complete demographic information was available for 30 304 individuals (7659 in Gulu District, 7904 in Gulu Municipality, 7328 in Kitgum District, and 7413 in Pader District)

**FAFO datasets and reports (2005 ff)**
IDP profiling and livelihood programmes
Funding: Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees; Lead Donor Agency was United Nations Development Programme with co-financing support from European Union Acholi Programme, USAID Uganda and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**OXFAM (2007)**
Focus-group discussions with 91 IDPs
Interviews with camp leaders and local Government representatives
Survey of 600 IDPs across the Acholi region in May and June 2007

**Ssewanyana et al (2007)**
Determinants of household living standards; impact of displacement on expenditure
2004 Uganda Bureau of Statistics survey; baseline for the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund project, including IDP households.
Part of World Bank project (*Strengthening the understanding of the dynamics of poverty in Northern Uganda*)

**Werker (2007)**
Refugee Camp Economy, based on Kyangwali Refugee Settlement in Uganda.
Fieldwork in 2002, hosted by Refugee Law Project; funded by the Mellon–MIT Programme on Non-Governmental Organizations and Forced Migration.

Northern Uganda Food For Education Programs and Evaluation Study Data (2005-2007)
Prospective, randomized controlled evaluation;
Financial support for the data collection and analysis from the World Food Programme, the World Bank, and UNICEF.
Collaboration in data collection: Institute of Public Health, Makerere University

**Bukuluki et al (2008)**  
**Gender Dimensions, Food Security, and HIV and AIDS in IDP Camps in Uganda**  
403 household interviews among IDPs in selected camps of Katakwi and Gulu Districts.  
26 community dialogue meetings  
4 case studies  
22 key informant interviews  
19 in-depth interviews

**Rugadya (2008)**  
**Survey of IDP Return and Resettlement vis-à-vis conflicts and disputes re. land tenure**  
Highly structured questionnaires; stratified sample community of 1,119 (541 female, 578 male)  
Key informant interviews or focus group discussions for institutions, organizations and stakeholders undertaking interventions  
Interviews with the District Local Government staff and the District Disaster Management Committees of the selected districts (an average of 35 respondents in each of the six districts)  
Interviews (individual or focus groups) with NGOs  
Funded by the World Bank.

**Fiala (2009a)**  
**Effect of displacement on livelihoods and health**  
Cross-sectional household demographic survey (2004): Northern Uganda Survey (NUS), which was collected by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) between July and December 2004 for use in a development program funded in part by the World Bank.  
Survey covered all 18 districts in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda. Randomly selected communities within each district, and 10 households per community.

**Fiala (2009b)**  
**IDPs and rural poor/markets**  
Two week survey in 2009 in 60 randomly-selected sites across two districts  
Business surveys in each of the 60 sites  
Interviews with various stakeholders.

**Bozzoli and Brück (2010)**  
**Child Morbidity and Camp Decongestion in Post-war Uganda**  
Morbidity data collected as part of a large household survey from post-war northern Uganda in 2007, combined with geo-coded conflict event data at the individual level.  
Data collected by Ugandan Bureau of Statistics and FAFO

**Immanuel (2010)**  
**IDP Women’s Land Rights**  
6 separate group discussions in 2 IDP camps, between 12-14 participants per group
In-depth interviews with 6 camp leaders and 2 sub-county chiefs

**Lehrer (personal communication, 2010)**

**Relevant Sources**
- Panel data: approx. 900 households; dataset will be publically available;
- IDPs in 32 camps were surveyed in the camps, then IDPs in approx. 60 satellite camps during transition "home".
- Third round of survey (Spring 2010) includes qualitative section.
- Government of Uganda's Statistics Bureau (from circa 2002)
- Uganda's Statistics Bureau (2005)
- Ugandan Displaced People's Profiling survey by the Office of the Prime Minister.

**Lehrer (2010a and b)**

**Male and female labour force participation and children’s educational outcomes**
- 1999 Uganda National Household Survey
- 2005 baseline study: 32 camps in Lira and Pader; Average of 29 households per camp;
- final sample of 911 households in the baseline
- 2007 resurvey: following resettlement of approx. 70% of baseline sample households re-interviewed 76 percent of baseline households.
- Detailed household questionnaire and an IDP camp questionnaire
- Research partner: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

**Bøås, M. (ongoing)**
- Livelihoods affected by humanitarian crisis, Uganda.
- FAFO project commissioned by World Food Programme

**World Bank**
- Northern Uganda Social Action Fund II (NUSAF II)
- The Local Government Management and Service Delivery Project (LGMSD)
- Technical Support to the National Plan for Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) in North Uganda
- Uganda: Repatriation, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Reporters in Uganda
- Uganda Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project
PALESTINIAN REFUGEES AND IDPS: GAZA, WEST BANK, JORDAN, LEBANON and SYRIA

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BADIL, IDMC/NRC (2006) Displaced by the Wall Pilot Study on Forced Displacement Caused by the Construction of the West Bank Wall and its Associated Regime in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, IDMC/NRC


OCHA (2007) The Barrier Gate and Permit Regime Four Years on: Humanitarian Impact in the Northern West Bank

OCHA (2008) Special Focus: “Lack of Permit” Demolitions and Resultant Displacement in Area C


Tiltnes, A.A. (1998) Ability and Willingness to Pay for Water and Sewage Services in Two Palestinian Cities: Results from a Household Survey in Nablus and Gaza City, Oslo: FAFO.

DATASETS

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
FAFO datasets (see above)
World Bank (closed and ongoing)
GZ-DISPLACED PERSONS (West Bank and Gaza)
GZ-Integrated Community Development Supplemental (West Bank and Gaza)
Housing Project (West Bank and Gaza)
Nahr al-Bared Post-Conflict Emergency Grant in Lebanon
Roberts (2004)
Impact of assistance on coping mechanisms of long-term Palestinian refugees
- Capacities and vulnerabilities analysis based on information gathered from key informants and members of the camp communities.
- Rapid but accurate participatory methodologies which could be easily replicated, provided opportunities for triangulation, and were appropriate to the camp environment.
Household studies

Save the Children (2009)
Survey conducted by Near East Consulting., Supported by the Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission (ECHO).
- Sample of Palestinians living in selected High Risk Areas (HRAs): survey administered through face-to-face interviews with 472 Palestinians over the age of 18.
- Specific communities pre-selected (13 in the West Bank and 16 in Gaza) in HRAs based on locations in which Save the Children’s forced displacement work was ongoing as well as in close consultation with OCHA and other members of the DWG. Within each community, fieldworkers randomly surveyed 10-15 households.
- General survey serves as a control: telephone interviews using random digit dialling via landline: total of 1,057 random telephone interviews; each respondent represents a unique household and is not necessarily the head of household.
PHILIPPINES: IDPs in MINDANAO

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

OXFAM-GB (2000)
Food security data from 371 households
Measured 669 children 6M – 59M old for anthropometry using a two-stage cluster sampling technique

World Bank
Mindanao Reconstruction and Development
ARMM Social Fund Project
Mindanao Reconstruction and Development Fund (MRDF)
Promoting the Transition from Conflict to Peace in Mindanao
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


**DATASETS**

**Horst (1995-2007)**
Detailed data collected in Dadaab and Nairobi (1995 – 2007)

**Dube and Koenig (2005):**
UNHCR, CARE etc data on Somali refugees in Dadaab (Kenya); Sudanese refugees in Kakuma (Kenya)

**Campbell (2005 and 2006)**
*Economic participation, host relations*
Over 150 structured, unstructured, formal and informal interviews of refugees mainly from the Somali, Ethiopian, and Congolese communities residing and working in Eastleigh.
Semi-structured survey (data on pricing and trade networks): 50 Somali respondents
2004 survey on xenophobia: 50 non-Somali Kenyans
Door-to-door survey of 30 Kenyan businessmen.

**Ochola (2006-2007)**
Dadaab Nutrition Survey 2006 and 2007

**Werker (2007)**
Fieldwork in Uganda; Collaboration with the Refugee Law Project in Kampala (2002)

**Lindley (2007 - 2010)**
*Refugee remittances*
Multiple qualitative interviews with refugees, remittance senders, UNHCR and NGO staff.

**NORDECO (2010)**
398 quantitative questionnaires/structured interviews over 8 sites;
115 qualitative questionnaires with randomly-selected households; semi-structured in-depth interviews
Focus group discussions
Community meetings in sampled settlements and surrounding areas.
8 out of 20 host community settlements and associated sub-locations were randomly sampled as study sites.
5-7% of households were included in a quantitative, questionnaire-based survey Average of 15 in-depth qualitative interviews as well as one or two focus group discussions were held.
REFUGEES HOSTED IN AUSTRALIA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Wooden (1991)**

Refugees in the Labor Market

Supplementary survey conducted in conjunction with the regular monthly population survey of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in March 1987.

Total sample of 7,331.

**Waxman (2001)**

Economic adjustment of Afghans, Bosnians and Iraqis in Australia

Interviews with 35 Afghans, 77 Iraqi community workers and volunteers, 50 Bosnian refugees.
REFUGEES HOSTED IN CANADA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Lamphier (1987)
Costs of resettlement
Costs of resettlement to Canada, US and France provided

Neuwirth (1987)
Adaptation according to government assistance vs private sponsorship
Comprehensive longitudinal survey of Southeast Asians by Employment and Immigration.
Comparison of adaptation of government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees:
sample of 120 privately and 50 government-assisted refugee households in 2 counties.
Combined sample of 1645 persons.

Krahn et al (2000)
Education and refugee employment
Interviews with a sample of 525 adult refugees who were initially resettled in the province of Alberta between 1992 and 1997.

Economic experiences
Set of economic indicators from Canada’s Longitudinal Immigration Data Base (IMDB) database to assess the post 1981 Canadian refugee economic experience.
standard human capital model
Landed Immigrant Data System
Refugee Resettlement Project
REFUGEES HOSTED IN DENMARK

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DATASETS

Jandl (1995)
Structure and Costs of the Asylum Systems in Seven European Countries

Husted et al (2000)
Labour market assimilation
Two panel data sets covering the population of immigrants and 10% of the Danish population during 1984-1995; compares refugees and non-refugee immigrants.

Damm and Rosholm (2003)
Dispersal Policies and Employment Effects
Longitudinal register data set covering all immigrants in Denmark. labour market spells of immigrants constructed by the Institute of Local Government Studies.
Municipality time series data to construct location characteristics
REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Also see
  o REFUGEES HOSTED IN DENMARK
  o REFUGEES HOSTED IN NETHERLANDS
  o REFUGEES HOSTED IN NORWAY
  o REFUGEES HOSTED IN UK

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Jandl (1995)

Detailed data regarding the structure and costs of the asylum systems in 7 European Countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland)
REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Hartog and Zorlu (2005)**

*Homeland Education and Refugees’ Economic Position; joint project with the Dutch Statistical Office CBS*

Dataset: Immigrant Panel, created by linking registration of entering immigrants by the Dutch immigration service IND with observations on socio-economic variables by the national statistical bureau in the RIO files; data for applicants who are still present in the Netherland in 2000. 2000 data: 13 436 matched individuals present; with 31 323 observations on the period 1995-2000.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

**Hauff and Vaglum (1993)**

*Impact of war trauma on integration into labour market*

Interviews with 145 Vietnamese refugees upon arrival and after three years in Norway.
REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE UK

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Aldridge (2001)
Asylum Seekers’ Skills and Qualifications
121 responses (27.5% of population of 440) were received to the initial questionnaire.
101 respondents were male (83%), 20 were female (17%)

UK Home Office (2002)
Asylum-seeker support: Estimates of Public Expenditure
REFUGEES HOSTED IN UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


**DATASETS**

**Strand (1984)**

**Employment predictors**
- Personal interviews with random sample of 800 heads of refugee households (Vietnamese, Lao, Hmong and Cambodian) from San Diego.

**Caplan et al (1985)**

**Economic self-sufficiency of Southeast Asian refugees in US since 1978**
- Institute of Social Research study: Three groups of refugees (Vietnamese, Chinese from Vietnam, and lowland Lao) interviewed in five sites administrative lists and area probability sampling
- 1384 household interviews: 4160 adults (16+) and 2615 children

**Lamphier (1987)**

**Costs of resettlement**
- Costs of resettlement to Canada, US and France provided

**Tran (1991)**

**Sponsorship and Employment Status**
- Sample of 1960 refugees (3 ethnic groups; aged between 18-64) who arrived in the United States between 1978 and 1982.

**Potocky (1997)**

**Predictors of refugee economic status**
- Replication study focused on Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Soviet/East European refugees in Dade County, Florida, using data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing


**Psychological and economic adaptation of Iraqi adult male refugees**
- 105 interviews, based on self-administered questionnaires

**Potocky-Tripodi (2001)**

**Macro and micro determinants of refugee economic status**
- Nationally representative samples of Soviet/ East European (n = 4241), South east Asian (n = 4748), and Cuban (n = 4707) working-age refugees resettled in the United States.
Refugee economic adaptation
Data from a telephone survey of a random sample of Hmong, Somali, and Russian refugees resettled in Minneapolis-St. Paul. (276 Hmong, 218 Somali, and 198 Russian adult refugees)

Cortes (2004)
Refugees vs non-refugee migrants’ economic performance in US:
1980/1990 Integrated Public Use Samples of the Census; labor market outcomes of immigrants who arrived in the U.S. from 1975 to 1980

Beaman (2008)
Compiled data-set on refugees resettled in the U.S. between 2001 and 2005 using administrative records from the International Rescue Committee (IRC), a large resettlement agency.

Connor (2010)
Refugees vs non-refugee migrants’ economic performance in US:
First wave of the New Immigrant Survey (N = 8573), a random, nationally representative sample of immigrants receiving permanent residency in 2003 (baseline 2003-2004; resurvey 2007).
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

Kondylis (2008)
National Rwandan Enquete Integree des Conditions de Vie des Menages (EICV) funded by the World Bank; over 6,400 households surveyed across all 12 Rwandan prefectures; 5,271 households were visited in rural areas and 1,149 in urban areas.

Community Survey, which was carried out in the same villages and at the same time as the EICV and contains pre- and post-1994 village-level characteristics


Rwandan Office for Statistics

World Bank
Emergency Reintegration and Recovery Project
Community Reintegration and Development Project
Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Project
Second Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Project
RWANDAN AND BURUNDIAN REFUGEES IN TANZANIA

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Green, R. H. and UNICEF (1994). That they may be whole again: Off-setting the refugee influx burden on Ngara and Karagwe districts. Executive summary: Report for UNICEF, UNICEF.


Tanzania Demographic Health Surveys (1992 and 1996)


United Republic of Tanzania and Office of the Prime Minister and First Vice President (1994) Assessment report on the impact of refugees on the local communities in Kagerl and Kigoma regions. Kagera region. Dar es Salaam, Office of the Prime Minister and First Vice President.


DATASETS

Taylor et al (1992)
UNHCR study
Socio-economic survey with 106 randomly selected households.

United Republic of Tanzania (1994)
Gov formed a Task Force to assess the negative impact resulting from the influxes of refugees in the Kagera and Kigoma regions.
Prepared sectoral assessment reports on the negative impact.
Estimated expenditure documented.

Mwakasege (1995)
OXFAM study
Interviews and surveys to evaluate
1. the impact of the refugee influx on socio-economic and political structures
2. the effects and impact of relief operations

**Turner (1999)**
Survey of 62 (out of a total of ca. 100) street and village leaders
Group interviews, individual interviews, and casual discussions in the camp
Interviews with UNHCR and NGO staff

**Whitaker (2002)**
**Burdens and benefits among local hosts**
Intensive fieldwork in one site, and comparative data collected from 4 others.
15 villages in 5 districts surveyed.
Interviews with local leaders, government officials, UNHCR and NGO staff
Participatory research methods
Semi-structured interviews, snowball sampling
Focus groups (discussion and PRA: cost/benefit rankings, time use surveys, map drawing)
Participant observation
Over 950 people consulted over course of research
Funding: Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Abroad Fellowship, a P.E.O. Scholar Award, and a Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship from the Institute for the Study of World Politics.

**Huisman (2003)**
Primary data (more information to be requested)

**Green and UNICEF (2004)**
**Estimation of immediate cost burden to Tanzanian villages**

**Landau (2004)**
90 intensive interviews (44 in Mpwapwa, 52 in Kasulu) across six sites (four villages and the district capitals) using a pre-written questionnaire mixing demographic, economic, and attitudinal questions, both closed and open-ended.
A formal written survey of civic attitudes administered in four secondary schools

**Alix-García (2007)**
Famine Early Warning System (FEWS): monthly prices from 44 urban markets in Tanzania (1985 -1998); and Monthly Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) readings for each market.
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in 1991/92 and 1996 (over 12,000 households surveyed over 2 years, including over 1,000 households in refugee affected areas)

**Gentry (2009)**
Interviews, focus groups, GIS
Maystadt and Verwimp (2009)
Household panel data collected in the region of Kagera in Tanzania.
30 interviews
3794 individuals interviewed in 1991 and 2004
Kagera Health and Development Survey (KHDS) dataset collected by
Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) and the World Bank (Beegle et al., 2006); 915
households from 51 communities.

Baez (2010)
Cross-sectional data at the household level from the 1992 and 1996 Tanzania
Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS) to estimate the short-term effects of
displacement. The 1992 TDHS used a random cluster process to draw a total sample of
8,327 households. The 1996 TDHS, the survey followed the same sample frame and
clusters covered in the 1992 TDHS and reached a total of 7,969 households.
GIS module from the 1996 TDHS
Kagera Health and Development Survey (KHDS), a five-round longitudinal household
survey conducted in all the districts of the Kagera region. The first four waves were
collected almost yearly between 1991 and 1994, while the latest round was carried out in
2004.
GIS module from the KHDS
SOMALI REFUGEES AND IDPS

Also see
  - ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN SOMALIA
  - REFUGEES IN KENYA

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES


DATASETS

General:

*Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced* cluster of the UN/World Bank Somali Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)

**Kibreab et al (1990)**

**Ethiopian Refugees in Somalia**
- Interviews with 898 displaced households
- Interviews with 403 heads of household from local population
- Interviews with government staff and NGOs in camps and capital
- Ministerial archives
- Key informants
- Group discussions
- Informal discussions
- Focus groups.
- Oral histories
- Random sampling of refugees; multistage area sampling for local population given absence of census.

**HORST (1995–present)**
- Detailed data collected in Dadaab and Nairobi (1995 – present)

**Dube and Koenig (2005):**

**UNHCR, CARE etc data on Somali refugees in Dadaab (Kenya); Sudanese refugees in Kakuma (Kenya)**

**Campbell (2005 and 2006)**

**Economic participation, host relations**
- Over 150 structured, unstructured, formal and informal interviews of refugees mainly from the Somali, Ethiopian, and Congolese communities residing and working in Eastleigh.
- Semi-structured survey (data on pricing and trade networks): 50 Somali respondents
- 2004 survey on xenophobia: 50 non-Somali Kenyans
- Door-to-door survey of 30 Kenyan businessmen.

**Ochola (2006-2007)**

**Dadaab Nutrition Survey 2006 and 2007**

**Werker (2007)**

**Collaboration with the Refugee Law Project in Kampala (2002)**

**Lindley (2007 - 2010)**

**Refugee remittances**
- Multiple qualitative interviews with refugees, remittance senders, UNHCR and NGO staff.
NORDECO (2010)
398 quantitative questionnaires/structured interviews over 8 sites;
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8 out of 20 host community settlements and associated sub-locations were randomly sampled as study sites.
5-7% of households were included in a quantitative, questionnaire-based survey Average of 15 in-depth qualitative interviews as well as one or two focus group discussions were held.

World Bank
Community Driven Recovery and Development (CDRD) Project - Recipient-executed Portion
SOUTHERN SUDAN: UGANDAN REFUGEES, IDPs and SUDANESE RETURNEES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Wilson, K. (1985) ‘Impact of Ugandan refugees in Yei River District of the Southern Sudan’ Horn of Africa Journal, 8(1) p. 73-78

DATASETS

**Black (1986)**
Host perspectives of the impact of displacement
   Questionnaire: 40 households surveyed in Mundu and 31 in Pojulu; perspective of hosts.

**Singh (2001)**
Impact of displacement on under-5 Mortality
   Demography of Forced Migration Project: Survey of 3339 Ugandan and Sudanese women and men (stayees, displacees and returnees)

**Karunakara (2004)**
Impact of Displacement on Fertility (Southern Sudanese stayees and refugees compared with Ugandan refugees, IDPs and hosts)
   Single-round survey conducted by the Demography of Forced Migration Project: Sudanese refugees, Sudanese stayees and Ugandan nationals — were surveyed between 1 November 1999 and 4 March 2000. 2,521 women and 818 men from 1,831 households were interviewed in Lugbara and Arabic using structured questionnaires.
Appendix 2: Key research methods drawn upon by existing studies

Key research methods relied upon in the academic literature include:

- Archival research
- Participant observation
- Intensive fieldwork

Individual informants:
- Oral histories
- Testimonies
- In-depth interviews
- Semi-structured interviews
- Informal interviews
- Key informant interviews
- Elite interviews
- Attitudinal surveys
- Health surveys
- Semi-structured, open-ended qualitative and quantitative questionnaires

Groups of informants
- Focus groups
- Community meetings
- Participatory research methods
- Household surveys
- Business surveys
- Market surveys
- Ecological surveys

The majority of academic reports rely upon convenience or snow-ball sampling.

In line with the literature reviewed, a mixed-methods framework for Phase Two could draw upon the following:

a) Qualitative methods and indicators

Qualitative methods and indicators can provide significant data pertaining to experiences and perceptions of, and responses to displacement, in addition to being particularly important to inform the development and implementation of quantitative tools and analysis. With reference to the latter, qualitative methods can facilitate the identification of: what to measure and how; and the ways in which different stakeholders rank or give a particular value to specific indicators and outcomes. Equally, they can ensure the recognition of the internal heterogeneity of each stakeholder. Qualitative methods can thus maximise the identification and operationalisation of
indicators which are considered to be meaningful and relevant according to the different stakeholders involved.

Although the cases proposed for Phase Two will largely be selected according to the availability of viable data-sets (as per the TOR), if additional data is to be collected in Phase Two of the study, qualitative data could be elicited via:

- Semi-structured, open-ended interviews with representative key stakeholders, including both individual and household interviews with displaced and hosting populations.
- Oral histories with and testimonies of displaced populations and hosting populations
- Focus groups with representatives of all key stakeholders
- Participant observation of camps, settlements and hosting contexts

b) Quantitative Methods

A detailed quantitative methodology is presented in the separate documents entitled *Measuring the Socio-Economic Impact of Displacement*. As noted in the majority of quantitative studies completed to date, it is essential for quantitative methods to be complemented with qualitative approaches throughout the course of data collection and data-analysis. Indeed, case-studies can be particular appropriate to combine qualitative and quantitative methods. Relevant participatory methods which produce a combination of qualitative and quantitative data might include:

- Matrices
- Ranking systems
- Transect walks
- Venn diagrams
Appendix 3: Overview of NGO and Agency evaluations of programmes and policies designed to address the impact of displacement upon displaced and host populations

(Preliminary list to be supplemented by each country team in Phase II)

THEMATIC EVALUATIONS

The Policies of Mercy
UN Coordination in Afghanistan, Mozambique, and Rwanda
Report type: Lesson learning study Date: 1 January 1990 Author(s): Donini, A. Acacia Consultants Language: English
Objectives: Draw lessons, from 3 case studies of coordination in the humanitarian response to complex emergencies, that are relevant to other coordination situations and to the wider humanitarian syst...

Water and Sanitation in Emergencies
Report type: Good practice study Date: June 1994 Author(s): Chalinder, A. Language: English
Objectives: Provide a short accessible overview of what may be considered ‘good practice’ in the field of emergency water and sanitation. Focus: Watsan, refugee camps.

Emergency Supplementary Feeding Programmes
Report type: Good practice study Date: December 1994 Author(s): Shoham, J. Language: English
Objectives: Provide a short, accessible overview of good practice in designing and implementing emergency supplementary feeding programmes (SFPs). Focus: Nutrition, food security.

Thematic Evaluation of the Finnish Humanitarian Assistance
Evaluation Report 1996:2
Objectives: Provide independent and objective review and analysis of the Finnish humanitarian assistance in the light of principles and strategies and recent development in international humanitarian ...

Toward more Humane and Effective Sanctions Management
Enhancing the Capacity of the United Nations System
Objectives: Review recent UN experiences with multilateral sanctions; identify methodologies for assessing humanitarian impacts of sanctions and assess capacity of UN system to monitor impacts and dea...
Assessment of Lessons Learned from Sida Support to Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
State of the Art / Annotated Bibliography
Objectives: Represent the main content of, and the differences between, specific evaluations and synthesise and systematise their findings to critically assess the content of peacebuilding interventions...

Sharing New Ground in Post-Conflict Situations
The role of UNDP in support of reintegration programmes
Objectives: Analyse UNDP's work in complex emergencies with a focus on reintegration operations regarding IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants. Focus: Policy, coordination, programming, response capacity...

SPR Sector Policy Review - Synthesis Report
Report type: Synthesis report  Commissioning agency: Danish Refugee Council  Date: March 2003  Author(s): International Development Partners Language: English
Objectives: To synthesise the findings of the assessment of DRC's Shelter and Physical Rehabilitation activities since 1994. Focus: Post-conflict, rehabilitation, reconstruction, refugees, IDPs, poli...

External Evaluation of OCHA's Internal Displacement Unit
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  Date: January 2004  Author(s): Stites, E. and V. Tanner Language: English
Objectives: To assess the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the Unit.

ECHO's Policy of Treating Affected Populations without Regards to Pre-conceived Categories
Report type: Synthesis report  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office  Date: January 2004  Author(s): Channel Research Ltd Language: English
Objectives: To consider the findings of three ECHO evaluations in Sudan, Angola and Afghanistan.

Full Report of the Thematic Evaluation of the WFP School Feeding in Emergency Situations
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: World Food Programme  Date: February 2007  Author(s): Steinmeyer, M. Language: English
Objectives: The purpose of this evaluation was therefore to draw lessons for the future implementation of ESF in the various emergency contexts in which WFP operates; to identify aspects of ESF on whi...
Evaluation of UNHCR’s efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in situations of forced displacement
Objectives: To review the implementation, quality, and impact of the suggested activities in relation to SGBV prevention and response; to assess the effectiveness and impact of UNHCR’s recommend...

COUNTRY EVALUATIONS

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan - Coordination in a Fragmented State
A Lessons Learned Report
Objectives: Review the coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan since 1988 and identify lessons of wider relevance that can be learned and applied in the future. Focus: C...

Evaluation of CARE Afghanistan's Emergency Response
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: CARE International  Date: September 2002  Author(s): Cosgrave, J. and J. Baker Language: English
Objectives: Conduct an assessment and make recommendations concerning the CARE International response to the Afghan crisis, from September 2001 to May 2002, according to specified criteria. Focus: Fo...

ANGOLA

Complex Crisis and Complex Peace
Humanitarian Coordination in Angola
Report type: Lesson learning study  Commissioning agency: United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs  Date: March 1998  Author(s): Ball, N. and K. Campbell. Language: English
Objectives: Examine the coordination activities of UN DHA between 1993 and 1996, in an independent fashion, to document and disseminate best practices and to learn from experience for application in o...

Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance  Date: November 1999  Language: English
Objectives: Assess and document the performance of Danish humanitarian assistance to Angola. Focus: Rehabilitation, reintegration, mine action, coordination, refugees, IDPs, health, policy, preparedn...

**Evaluation of the ECHO Global Plan 2000 Angola: Emergency Relief (Non-food Item)**
- Report type: Evaluation
- Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office
- Date: January 2001
- Author(s): Gustav Schild, F.
- Language: English
- Objectives: Assess the suitability and effectiveness of the Global Plan 2000; quantify the impact in terms of output; and, analyse the link between emergency, rehabilitation and development.
- Focus: N...

**Evaluation: USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance Program in Angola 2000-2003**
- Report type: Evaluation
- Commissioning agency: US Agency for International Development
- Date: November 2003
- Author(s): Clark, J., Garas, N. and A. de Carvalho
- Language: English
- Objectives: To assess humanitarian assistance operations undertaken by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) in Angola during the period of 2000 to 2003.
- Focus: Health, nutr...

**Danish Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Angola 1999-2003**
- Report type: Evaluation
- Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance
- Date: March 2004
- Author(s): Channel Research Ltd
- Language: English
- Objectives: To allow ECHO to concentrate its efforts and improve its results in emergency assistance in Angola and to review ECHO's policy of addressing humanitarian needs of affected populations rega...

**Full Report of the Evaluation of the Angola Relief and Recovery Operations Portfolio**
- Report type: Evaluation
- Commissioning agency: World Food Programme
- Date: September 2005
- Author(s): Girerd-Barclay, E., Martin, M., Coutinho, E. and R. Sirois
- Language: English
- Objectives: To review and assess the Angola portfolio, providing evidence-based findings of results, and proposing ways for improvement of the PRRo and Sos, with particular focus on relief and recover...

**BALKANS**

**Tearfund Balkans Emergency Response April 1999 - July 2000 Evaluation**
- Report type: Evaluation
- Commissioning agency: Tearfund
- Date: July 2000
- Author(s): Bakewell, O., Hume, W., Lavy, R. and C. Piper
- Language: English
BURUNDI

Evaluation Report
Oxfam-GB humanitarian programme in Bujumbura Rurale (BUR 191, 199)
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Oxfam  Date: March 2002  Author(s): Smith, R. Language: English

Fostering Integrated Communities in Burundi
Addressing Challenges Relating to the Reintegration of Burundian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
Objectives: To provide an independent assessment of the effectiveness, impact, relevance and sustainability of the past activities of the ICLA programme, in order to facilitate the elaboration of an e...

CAUCASUS

Evaluation of the ICRC and Netherlands Red Cross Emergency Programme in the South Caucasus 1995
Objectives: Evaluate Netherlands Government supported Netherlands Red Cross/ICRC operations in the South Caucasus in relation to Netherlands aid conditionalities, strengths and weakness; identify less...

Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance Date: November 1999  Language: English
Objectives: Assess and document the performance of Danish humanitarian assistance to the Caucasus. Focus: Food aid, health, shelter, coordination, logistics, security, preparedness, advocacy, policy,...

CHAD

Real-time Evaluation of UNHCR's IDP Operation in Eastern Chad
Report type: Real-time evaluation  Commissioning agency: United Nations High Commission for Refugees  Date: July 2007  Author(s): Diagne, K., Savage, E. and E. Kiragu Language: English
Objectives: To analyse UNHCR's initial experience in the implementation of the cluster approach as part of the humanitarian reform process, with the aim of identifying lessons learned and effective pr...

DARFUR

The Darfur Early Warning and Food Information System
Report type: Review  Commissioning agency: Save the Children Fund  Date: June 2004
Author(s): Majid, N.  Language: English
Objectives: To help SC UK to assess whether the DFIS project was implemented as planned in the original proposal document and in the manner most likely to meet the stated objectives; to include assess...

CARE International's Humanitarian Response to the Darfur Crisis, Phase II
Real-Time Evaluation (RTE)
Report type: Real-time evaluation  Commissioning agency: CARE International  Date: December 2004
Author(s): Baker, J., F. Hikmat and S. Gywen Vaughan  Language: English
Objectives: To assess the relevance, connectedness and structure of the various CARE members involved in the response, Lead Members, other CI members, ECARMU, ERWG, relevant Country Offices in support...

Joint UNICEF-DFID Evaluation of UNICEF Preparedness and Early Response to the Darfur Emergency
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Department for International Development (UK); United Nations Children's Fund  Date: March 2005
Author(s): Grunewald, F., Gades, A., Barr, E. and A. Toscano  Language: English
Objectives: To strengthen the on-going UNICEF response to the Darfur crisis through a systematic assessment of the experience and performance of UNICEF in planning, organising and managing the early…

Inter-agency Real-time Evaluation of the Humanitarian Response to the Darfur Crisis
Report type: Real-time evaluation  Commissioning agency: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  Date: March 2006
Author(s): Broughton, B., Maguire, S. and K. David-Toweh  Language: English
Objectives: To recommend actions that may be taken to improve the operational response in the real time; to identify broader lessons learned in Darfur for future humanitarian action there and elsewhere...

Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Tearfund  Date: March 2007
Author(s): Cutter, S., McKemey, K., Jan van Uffelen, G.  Language: English
Objectives: The main purpose of the evaluation is to assess the appropriateness, relevance and impact of both planned and unplanned project interventions and produce recommendations for future operati...
Evaluation of Tearfund's Programmes Conducted in the South West Corridor of Darfur
April 2006 - April 2007
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Tearfund  Date: March 2007  Author(s): Cutter, S., McKemey, K., Jan van Uffelen, G. Language: English
Objectives: The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the appropriateness, relevance and impact of both planned and unplanned project interventions and produce recommendations for future operations. ...

DARFUR/CHAD

Darfur / Chad Appeal Evaluation
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Tearfund  Date: May 2007  Author(s): Cutter, S., McKemey, K., van Uffelen, G-J. Language: English
Objectives: The specific objectives of this assignment were to assess the outcomes of the appeal strategy against five aspects: effectiveness; impact; relevance; efficiency; sustainability; co-ordinat...

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Objectives: To seek a more effective way to target humanitarian assistance in the DRC, to gain a deeper understanding of field practice in regard to the protection of IDP's and other vulnerable groups...

Evaluation of ECHO's Actions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Objectives: To assess the appropriateness of ECHO's actions, to establish whether they have achieved their objectives, to help defining a coherent and viable LRRD approach, and to produce recommendati...

Real-time Evaluation of UNHCR's IDP Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo
Objectives: To analyze and assess UNHCR's initial experience in the implementation of the Cluster Approach, with the aim of identifying lessons learned and effective practices which may be drawn upon ...
EAST TIMOR

Evaluation of UNHCR's Repatriation and Reintegration programme in East Timor, 1999-2003
Report type: Evaluation Commissioning agency: United Nations High Commission for Refugees Date: February 2004 Author(s): Dolan, C. and J. Large Language: English Objectives: To provide a comprehensive and empirically-supported analysis of UNHCR's repatriation and reintegration programme in East Timor, identifying lessons learned from the programme and drawing a...

GREAT LAKES

Strategic Humanitarian Co-ordination in the Great Lakes Region 1996-1997
An Independent Study for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee
Report type: Evaluation Commissioning agency: United Nations Inter Agency Standing Committee Date: March 1998 Author(s): Lautze, S., Jones, B. and M. Duffield Language: English Objectives: Identify lessons learned from UN arrangements for strategic humanitarian activities and provide a series of recommendations for future action. Focus: Strategic coordination, policy, infor...

Evaluation of Danish Humanitarian Assistance 1992-98: Volume 6, Great Lakes
Report type: Evaluation Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance Date: November 1999 Author(s): Channel Research Ltd Language: English Objectives: Assess and document the performance of Danish humanitarian assistance to the Great Lakes Region. Focus: Refugees, IDPs, coordination, funding, policy, protection, food aid, shelter. Crit...

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA

Care, Rehabilitation and Greater Horn Project
Rehabilitation in South Sudan
Report type: Review Commissioning agency: CARE International Date: August 1997 Author(s): Campbell, W. Language: English Objectives: Review the experience of CARE and other agencies in the field of rehabilitation in South Sudan before 1997, in order to assist CARE's future programming. Focus: Rehabilitation, LRRD, poli...

Objectives: To provide feedback and guidance to the FAO Management on strategic and operational achievements and constraints in order to improve relevance to beneficiaries, effectiveness and efficiency...

GUINEA

The Income Generation Program of American Refugee Committee for Liberian Refugees in the Forest Region of Guinea
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: American Refugee Committee  Date: June 2004  Author(s): Klerk, T. de Language: English
Objectives: To evaluate the activities and impact of the income generation program that serve Liberian refugees in the Kissidougou and N'zerekore camps in Guinea.

THE GULF

United Nations Coordination of the International Humanitarian Response to the Gulf Crisis 1990 - 1992
Objectives: Review the spectrum of approaches to coordination evidenced in the Gulf Crisis, examining the strengths and weaknesses of each in achieving stated humanitarian objectives. Focus: Coordina...

INDONESIA

Evaluation of Assistance to IDPs in Indonesia
Objectives: To evaluate whether the international community, with special emphasis on some donors, has responded accurately to the IDP emergency in Indonesia, i.e. to evaluate results of donor respons...
IRAQ

Independent Evaluation: Iraq NGO Coordination and Security Office
(ECHO/IRQ/210/2003/05029)
Report type: Evaluation  Date: June 2004  Author(s): Hansen, G. Language: English
Objectives: To obtain the necessary information to allow NCCI to establish whether it has achieved its objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of its future activities.

Independent Evaluation: Iraq NGO Coordination and Security Office
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq  Date: June 2004  Author(s): Hansen, G. Language: English
Objectives: To obtain the necessary information to allow NCCI to establish whether it has achieved its objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of its future activities. Th...

KENYA

Kenya RTE mission 02/10 to 13/10/2006
Objectives: Specific objectives of the RTE are to assess: . The timeliness, adequacy and effectiveness of the emergency response in 2006. . The performance of the emergency preparedness including earl...

KOSOVO

Learning From Kosovo
Objectives: Events in the Balkans gave rise to Europe’s largest movement of forced migrants in recent history. Faced with these developments, and a wealth of interest among academics and practitioners i...

Kosovo Crisis
Lesson learning study
Report type: Lesson learning study  Commissioning agency: Disasters Emergency Committee  Date: November 1999  Language: English
Objectives: A lesson learning study looking at the role played by the international community in the Balkans in 1999 and the involvement of host governments. Focus: Humanitarian principles, neutralit...
The Kosovo Refugee Crisis
An Independent Evaluation of UNHCR's Emergency Preparedness and Response
Objectives: Review a range of policy, operational and management issues focusing on UNHCR's preparedness in the year leading up to the crisis and its response following the March 1999 exodus. Focus: ...

Full Report of the Evaluation of the Kosovo Emergency Operation 6040
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: World Food Programme  Date: May 2000  Author(s): Schelhas, B. Language: English
Objectives: Assess WFP's preparedness in 1998/99, its response to the crisis, and the effectiveness of its intervention and coordination mechanisms. Focus: Preparedness, coordination, food aid, refug...

Independent Evaluation of Expenditure of DEC Kosovo Appeal Funds
Phases I and II, April 1999-January 2000, Volumes I, II & III
Objectives: Accountability to fundraising partners and British public; promoting learning among DEC agencies; and monitoring of agencies' compliance to DEC rules and guidelines. Focus: Food aid, nutr...

Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance in Kosovo, 1999-2003
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance  Date: November 2004  Author(s): T&B Consult Language: English
Objectives: To identify "lessons learnt" from the Danish intervention in Kosovo to improve the policy, strategy and operational approach to forthcoming Danish interventions in conflict situations.

LIBERIA

Independent Evaluation of the Disasters Emergency Committee's Liberia Crisis Appeal
Volume 1: Main Report
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Disasters Emergency Committee  Date: August 2004  Author(s): Sandison, P. Language: English
Objectives: To evaluate the DEC funded Appeal for the Liberia crisis, in which ten DEC member NGOs participated. Focus: Protection, IDPs, shelter, psychosocial, nutrition, non-food items, rehabilitat...
Evaluation of the ECHO Funded Tearfund Integrated WatSan and Public Health Promotion Programme in Nimba County, Liberia
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Tearfund  Date: August 2007  Author(s): Webster, J.  Language: English
Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of the programme and the extent to which the programme purposes and results, as laid out in the programme proposals, have been achieved; to identify lessons l...

Real-time Evaluation of UNHCR's IDP Operation in Liberia
Report type: Real-time evaluation  Commissioning agency: United Nations High Commission for Refugees  Date: July 2007  Author(s): Wright, N., Savage, E. and V. Tennant  Language: English
Objectives: To analyse UNHCR's initial experience in the implementation of the cluster approach as part of the humanitarian reform process, with the aim of identifying lessons learned and effective pr...

Going Home: Making a Life after Conflict
Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Returnees in Bomi, Grand Cape Mount and Gbarpolu Counties, Liberia
Report type: Evaluation
Commissioning agency: Norwegian Refugee Council  Date: November 2007  Author(s): Kirkby, S.J. and J. Rose. ETC UK  Language: English
Objectives: The evaluation is a mid-term assessment of effectiveness, relevance, appropriateness and impact; it advises on improvements to present activities and lessons for future NRC interventions. ...

MALAWI

The Malawi NGO Consortium Model: Experiences, Lessons Learnt and Future Opportunities
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Department for International Development (UK)  Date: October 2003  Author(s): Goyder, H. and R. James  Language: English
Objectives: To document the experiences and lessons learned during the food crisis as a result of adopting the NGO Consortium model. Focus: Agriculture, economy, food aid, governance, multilateral ai...

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebuilding a War-Torn Society
A Review Of The UNHCR Reintegration Programme for Mozambican Returnees
Objectives: Draw lessons learned from UNHCR's programme in Mozambique, in the 30 month period following the October 1992 Peace agreement, that can be applied to reintegration programmes elsewhere in t...
NICARAGUA

Evaluation of the reintegration process of the CIREFCA population in the central and northern regions of Nicaragua
Date: July 1996  Author(s): Cordero, R. and C. Maldonado. Language: English
Objectives: Evaluate the reintegration process of the so-called CIREFCA population in the central and northern regions of Nicaragua; identify lessons and initiate a systematisation process of indicato...

NORTH OSSETIA

DRC Housing Project in North Ossetia - Alanya
Impact of housing on social integration
Report type: Review  Commissioning agency: Danish Refugee Council  Date: December 2005
Author(s): Blomquist, H. Language: English
Objectives: To assess the impact of the DRC housing programme in North Ossetia-Alanya on social integration of refugees from South Ossetia.

RWANDA

The International Response to Conflict and Genocide: Lessons from the Rwanda Experience
Humanitarian Aid and Effects
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Danish International Development Assistance
Date: March 1996  Author(s): Borton, J., Brusset, E. and A. Hallam. Overseas Development Institute Language: English
Objectives: Draw lessons from the Rwanda experience relevant for future complex emergencies as well as for current operations in Rwanda and the region such as early warning and conflict management, th...

Full Report of the Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio of Activities in Rwanda
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: World Food Programme  Date: August 2004
Author(s): Frenay, P. Language: English
Objectives: To assess WFP's portfolio of activities in Rwanda over the period 1999-2003; to examine in particular the emergency-recovery-development linkages.

SERBIA

Evaluation of ECHO Interventions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia)
Synthesis Report
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office
Date: June 2003  Author(s): Prolog Consult Language: English
Objectives: To assess the appropriateness of ECHO's intervention and to what extent the overall objective - phasing out activities in Serbia, providing durable solutions and consolidating previous ECH...

**Evaluation of ECHO Interventions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia)**
Health Report
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office
Date: June 2003  Author(s): Prolog Consult Language: English
Objectives: To assess the appropriateness of ECHO's intervention and to what extent the overall objective - phasing out activities in Serbia, providing durable solutions and consolidating previous ECH...

**Evaluation of ECHO Interventions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia)**
Shelter and Return Report
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office
Date: June 2003  Author(s): Prolog Consult Language: English
Objectives: To assess the appropriateness of ECHO's intervention and to what extent the overall objective - phasing out activities in Serbia, providing durable solutions and consolidating previous ECH...

**SIERRA LEONE**

**Final Report - Sierra Leone, ECHO Global Plan 2000/Intervention Plan 2001**
Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation - 2001
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office
Date: 2001  Author(s): Bousquet, C. Language: English
Objectives: To assess the suitability of the 2000-2001 ECHO's operations for the health, nutrition, water and sanitation sectors and to make recommendations on the basis of the lessons learned. Focus...

**SOMALIA**

**Real-time Evaluation of UNHCR's IDP Operation in Somalia**
Report type: Real-time evaluation  Commissioning agency: United Nations High Commission for Refugees  Date: September 2007  Author(s): Savage, E. Wright, N. and E. Kiragu
Language: English
Objectives: To analyze and assess UNHCR's initial experience in the implementation of the Cluster Approach, with the aim of identifying lessons learned and effective practices which may be drawn upon ...
SOUTH-EAST AFRICA AND SOUTH-WEST INDIAN OCEAN

Ex-ante Evaluation of Potential DIPECHO Interventions in South East Africa and South West Indian Ocean
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: European Commission Humanitarian Office  Date: May 2007  Author(s): Holdsworth, P. and M. Mutale. S.H.E.R. Ingenieurs-Conseils s.a.  Language: English  Objectives: To assess the state of disaster preparedness and current status and the feasibility of possible interventions in countries in this region, specifically, Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozamb...  

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

Gender Audit of Reconstruction Programmes in South Eastern Europe
Report type: Review  Commissioning agency: Urgent Action Fund; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children  Date: June 2000  Author(s): Corrin, C.  Language: English  Objectives: An analysis of the effectiveness of programmes from a gender perspective with a primary focus on UNMIK and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. Focus: Gender, reconstruction, reha...

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Humanitarian Assistance Review
Report on Relief Operations, Humanitarian Aid Issues and Programming Options for CIDA in Relation to the Conflict in the Northeast of Sri Lanka  Commissioning agency: Canadian International Development Agency  Date: June 1992  Author(s): Brem, M.  Language: English  Objectives: Provide an assessment of humanitarian needs in Sri Lanka, the roles of implementing agencies and local capacities on the scene and the potential for new programming options.  Focus: Food a...

Review of UNHCR's Programme in Sri Lanka
Report type: Review  Commissioning agency: Department for International Development (UK)  Date: March 2000  Author(s): Maguire, S., Avery, D., McAlpine, J. and M. Dawson  Language: English  Objectives: Review UNHCR's policies and programme performance and to consider what further support, if any, DFID might provide to UNHCR in Sri Lanka. Focus: IDPs, refugees, protection, policy, prepar...

NRC Sri Lanka: Promoting the Rights of Displaced Persons through Legal Aid
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Programme in Sri Lanka  Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Norwegian Refugee Council  Date: March 2008  Author(s): Asiimwe, A.  Language: English  Objectives: To provide an independent assessment of NRC's ICLA program in Sri Lanka including the protection and advocacy efforts towards assuring the interest and rights of IDPs.
SUDAN

An Evaluation of CONCERN's 1990-91 Emergency Programme in Kosti Province, Sudan
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Concern  Date: February 1992  Author(s): Borton, J., Nicholds, N., Shoham, J. and M. Omer Mukhier Language: English
Objectives: Assess the chief activities and programme components, and the support role of the Africa Division, of the emergency response to the subsistence crisis in the programme area of the South Wh...

Evaluation of Expenditure of Sudan Appeal Funds
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Disasters Emergency Committee  Date: June 1999  Author(s): Corbett, M., Kejji, E., Kirkby, J., Jerome, M., O'Keefe, P. and F. Wekesa. Language: English
Objectives: Analyse expenditure of appeal funds from the 1998 appeal for famine in Sudan and assess effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses of projects funded. Focus: Nutrition, famine relief, health...

The Sudan/Eritrea Emergency, May-July 2000
An Evaluation of UNHCR's Response
Objectives: Determine the effectiveness of UNHCR's response to the Sudan/Eritrea crisis of mid-2000 and assess the adequacy of UNHCR's emergency response mechanisms in general. Focus: Refugees, IDPs,...

Independent Evaluation of DEC Appeal Sudan
Report type: Evaluation  Commissioning agency: Disasters Emergency Committee  Date: March 2006  Author(s): Wilding, J., Capdegelle, P. and M. Buchanan-Smith. Disasters Emergency Committee
Objectives: To evaluate the response of CARE International, World Vision, Save the Children, OXFAM, Concern, Tearfund, British Red Cross Society, Christian Aid, CAFOD, Help the Aged, Merlin and their...

THAILAND

Evaluation of ECHO-funded Nutrition and Food Aid Activities for Burmese Refugees in Thailand
Objectives: To obtain the necessary information for improvement of nutrition and food aid actions and the future strategy of ECHO in favour of the Burmese refugees in Thailand and of IDPs at three res...
UGANDA

Evaluation of the IPSER programme for the identification, management and prevention of psycho-social and mental health problems of adult refugees, refugee children and other victims of man-made disaster in Northern Uganda, 1995-1996
Objectives: Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the emergency programme to investigate the delivery of services to identify, manage and prevent psycho-social and mental health problems. Focu...

Real-time Evaluation of UNHCR's IDP Operation in Uganda
Objectives: To analyse UNHCR's initial experience in the implementation of the cluster approach as part of the humanitarian reform process, with the aim of identifying lessons learned and effective pr...

WEST AFRICA

Protracted Emergency Humanitarian Relief Food Aid
Toward "Productive Relief" Programme Policy Evaluation of the 1990-1995 period of WFP-assisted refugee and displaced persons operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire
Objectives: Carry out a programme policy analysis of 1990-95 period of WFP's assistance, taking a thematic overview of policy and institutional design and identify lessons to be learned. Focus: Polic…
Appendix 4: Studies and evaluations of projects designed to address the impact of displacement on reproductive health

American Refugee Committee (2002) Building Boldness and Breaking Barriers
CARE (2007) Building Partnerships for Health in Conflict Affected Settings
Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises (2010) Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings
Save the Children/UNFPA (2009) Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings
UNFPA/WHO/Andalusian School of Public Health (2009) Granada Consensus on Sexual and Reproductive Health in Protracted Crises and Recovery
WHO (2000) Reproductive Health During Conflict and Displacement


Appendix 5: Relevant Millennium Development Goal indicators

MDG 1:
- Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day
- Poverty gap ratio
- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- Employment-to-population ratio
- Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
- Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

MDG 2:
- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

MDG 3:
- Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

MDG 4:
- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

MDG 5:
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Adolescent birth rate
- Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
- Unmet need for family planning

MDG 6:
- HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- Condom use at last high-risk sex
- Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
## Appendix 6: Publication trends for each impact area: 1970 – 2010

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Figure A1: Publication Trends for Themes/Impact Areas
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