

THEMATIC SERIES

The ripple effect: economic impacts of internal displacement

This thematic series focuses on measuring the effects of internal displacement on the economic potential of IDPs, host communities and societies as a whole



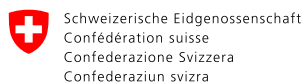
MEASURING THE COSTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON IDPs AND HOSTS:

Case studies in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

JANUARY 2020

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Cover photo: Internally displaced people gather around a newly-installed latrine at an IDP camp in Fafan zone, Somali region of Ethiopia. Photo: NRC/Sidney Kung'u, April 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for the highest number of IDPs and new displacements associated with conflict and violence in 2018. It also registered a historically high number of new displacements associated with disasters.¹ Internal displacement can have a severe impact on the wellbeing and welfare of internally displaced people (IDPs) and their host communities, but quantitative assessments of this impact are rare and inconsistent. The first estimate of the economic impact of internal displacement in sub-Saharan, published in November 2019, amounted to \$4 billion a year.²

These quantitative estimates are necessary to monitor the extent to which aid achieves its objective of mitigating the negative consequences of displacement on affected people, and inform further interventions to support them. This report introduces a new methodology to assess the financial repercussions of internal displacement on the livelihood, health, education, housing and security of IDPs and their host communities.

Using a survey tool and key informant interviews, quantitative information was collected on a sample of the affected population and complemented with qualitative findings that can guide aid providers and policymakers in their efforts to find solutions to displacement.

This report presents the results of using these tools for four case studies in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, each representing a different internal displacement situation.

In Eswatini, people surveyed were displaced for less than a year by storms and floods and remained close to their area of origin, often in the same community. The impacts were limited, apart from a perception among both surveyed IDPs and hosts of a reduction in purchasing power and signs of psychosocial distress.

Impacts on housing and related financial costs were mitigated for the beneficiaries of the National Disaster Management Agency's support system. This provided them with temporary shelter and aid to rebuild or repair their homes.

Most surveyed IDPs were able to find refuge within their own community, continue their previous income-generating activities, and go to the same healthcare facilities. Their children could keep going to the same schools.

This shows that an effective support mechanism can, in the context of relatively small-scale, short-term displacement, help reduce the negative consequences of displacement in most areas.

In Ethiopia, surveyed IDPs were forced out of the Somali Regional State by violence and received support from the Ethiopian government to settle near Sabeta in the Oromia region. They were given basic shelter and some food assistance. They also were given free access to a health facility and a school within the IDP settlement.

Relations with the host community are, on the whole, good, and both groups feel secure with each other. Apart from the positive impact on perceived security, however, displacement has resulted in a degradation in the livelihood, housing conditions and health of most IDPs. Displaced children have increased access to school, but numerous barriers to quality education remain.

Surveyed members of the host community do not seem to have been highly affected by the arrival of 1,100 displaced families, apart from a rise in prices and a degradation in the psychological wellbeing of surveyed men that should be investigated further to understand its source.

Positive steps were taken to support IDPs in their resettlement, but more is needed to ensure their full integration into the local community and economy.

In Kenya, surveyed IDPs have been living in internal displacement since the post-election violence of 2007 and 2008. They received emergency assistance in the immediate aftermath of that violence and some support in following years, but they are still far from achieving durable solutions.

Access to decent housing, livelihoods, security, health-care and education is a challenge for many in Kenya, even among those who have not been displaced. The situation for surveyed IDPs, however, is consistently worse than for surveyed members of the host community. Displacement and the inability to recoup the financial stability they had in their home areas is linked to the challenges IDPs face in ensuring their wellbeing and welfare.

Government support and self-organisation allowed all surveyed IDPs to find shelter. Their current housing conditions, however, do not compare to the those they had before or to those of their non-displaced neighbours. Displaced children's education was significantly affected by the disruption in schooling, trauma and other consequences of displacement. Displacement's impact on IDPs' resources is seen most clearly in their labour income. This suffered both from a reduction in average salaries and a rise in unemployment.

In Somalia, surveyed IDPs left their rural homes because of drought in 2017 or 2018 for the capital city of Mogadishu. The dramatic change from an agro-pastoral life to an urban one in the country's largest city resulted in some improvements in access to educational and health facilities and perceived physical and mental health. It also, however, resulted in reduced access to work and lower incomes. More than a third of the surveyed hosts, meanwhile, reported reduced access to healthcare and a worsening of their physical and mental health since the arrival of IDPs in the area. This is likely linked with the overcrowding of health facilities.

The results from the Somalia case study point to several opportunities to improve the wellbeing and welfare of both IDPs and hosts in the context of rural to urban displacement and population growth linked with the arrival of numerous IDPs in the host area. Unfortunately, however, many of these opportunities have not been fully realised. The living conditions of IDPs surveyed in Banadir remain very difficult. There are frequent evictions, and children are working instead of going to school. There is also insufficient long-term planning and funding behind aid efforts to foster durable solutions and socioeconomic development for all.

These four case studies demonstrate the diversity of internal displacement's consequences and possible responses by governments and their partners in supporting IDPs and host communities. The methodology introduced in this report is designed to provide quantitative findings whenever possible and a more comprehensive picture of the way displacement affects people's lives and resources. It can inform aid providers' decisions and help monitor progress. The type of granular insights it provides complements regional and global estimates of the economic impacts of internal displacement with more action-oriented, concrete findings that practitioners can use in their planning and programming.

INTRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the most people living in internal displacement associated with conflict or violence, with nearly 16.5 million at the end of 2018.³ It is where most new displacement associated with conflict and violence occurred in 2018. Disasters also led to more than 2.5 million new displacements last year, a historical record.

Internally displaced people (IDPs) often experience a deterioration in their livelihoods, health, social life, housing and access to infrastructure.⁴ They also suffer a degradation in their education, security and environment. If they remain displaced for long periods of time, their wellbeing and welfare can be significantly harmed.

These consequences will, in turn, have financial impacts that, in the case of large-scale and protracted displacement crises, can add up to a significant share of a country's GDP. At the global level, this cost is estimated at \$13 billion a year, \$4 billion for sub-Saharan Africa alone, and that only accounts for some of the most immediate impacts of displacement.⁵

This report presents estimates of the economic impacts of internal displacement on displaced people and host communities in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These estimates are based on the first standard survey developed to measure the financial consequences of internal displacement on livelihoods, housing, health, education and security.

The approach used for the case studies is based on the conceptual framework developed in 2018 to assess the range of internal displacement's economic impacts.⁶ The conceptual framework acknowledges the economic repercussions of internal displacement's impacts on health, education, security, housing, livelihood, social life and the environment.

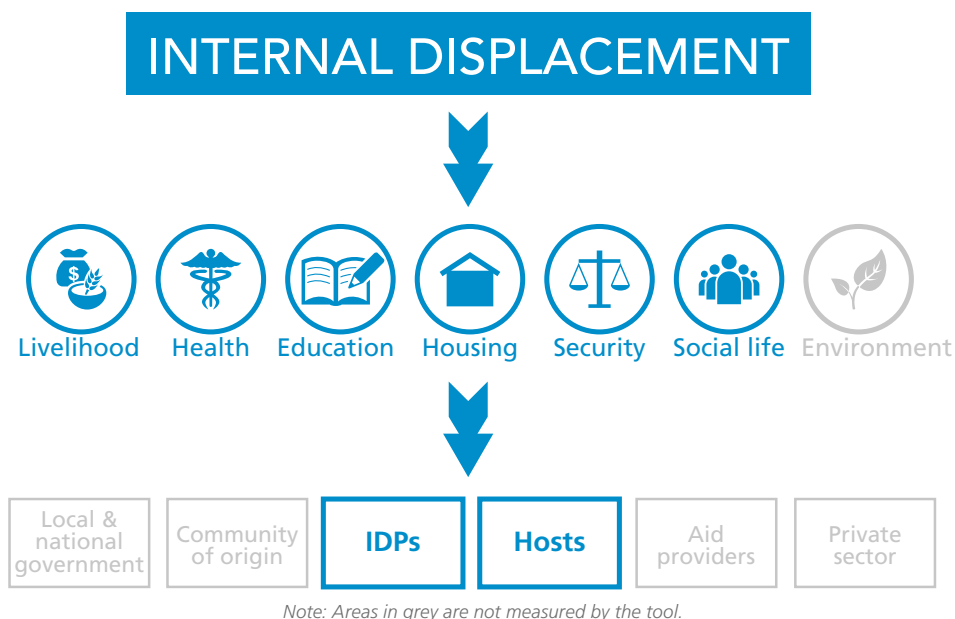
It recognises the diversity of the effects on IDPs, their hosts, communities of origin, local and national governments, aid providers and the private sector. It also recognises how this depends on the context and scale of the crisis. Some impacts are direct and immediate, such as the cost of providing emergency shelter to displaced people. Others are less direct and are felt in the medium or long term, such as the consequences for health and education.

Assessing the full range of economic impacts requires data that is rarely available and models that have yet to be developed. The survey tool used in this report's case studies is a first step towards filling this major gap in knowledge. It still does not represent the full picture (Figure 1), however.

The survey tool helps to estimate some of the most direct financial consequences of internal displacement on the livelihoods, housing, health, education and security of IDPs and their hosts in a consistent manner. It is, however, unable to measure the financial consequences of internal displacement's impacts on the environment, and the costs and losses borne by local and national governments, communities of origin, aid providers and the private sector, or the indirect, longer-term consequences on hosts and IDPs.

Using information available for IDPs and hosts by age, sex, area of origin, level of education and marital status, and, in the case of IDPs, the cause and date of displacement, the tool assesses the following:

FIGURE 1: Scope of the survey tool.



HOUSING:

- | Housing situation before and after displacement (home owner, tenant, living with someone without paying rent);
- | Estimated price of former and current home;
- | Rental price of former and current home;
- | Expenses linked with setting up a new home;
- | Expenses linked with hosting;
- | Level of satisfaction with housing conditions before and after displacement.

SECURITY:

- | Perception of safety before and after displacement;
- | Expenses linked with ensuring security before and after displacement;
- | Loss of personal documentation as a result of displacement and associated costs.

EDUCATION:

- | Children's access to school before and after displacement;
- | Barriers to education before and after displacement;
- | Costs of education before and after displacement;
- | Interruption of schooling due to displacement and duration;

- | Level of satisfaction with children's education before and after displacement.

LIVELIHOOD:

- | Income before and after displacement;
- | Ownership of a bank account before and after displacement;
- | Work disruption linked with displacement, including unemployment and duration of unemployment, or change of income-generating activity;
- | Financial support received from family or friends before and after displacement;
- | Financial support received from the government or other institutions before and after displacement;
- | Perceived purchasing power before and after displacement.

HEALTH:

- | Perceived level of physical and mental health before and after displacement;
- | Access to healthcare, including free healthcare;
- | Evolution of health expenditures since displacement;
- | Cost of seeing a healthcare professional before and after displacement.

Interviewees are encouraged to give quantitative answers to the extent possible, but open-ended answers allow them to give more information when needed. The surveys are complemented by key informant interviews that aim at discussing the following questions in depth:

LIVELIHOOD:

- | Access to work and different types of opportunities for IDPs and host communities, and for men and women;
- | Barriers to employment for IDPs compared with host community;
- | Other sources of income for IDPs and host community;
- | Level of income for IDPs and host community compared with the national population;
- | Ability of IDPs and the host community to meet their basic needs and wants;
- | Existence of livelihood support mechanisms for IDPs.

HOUSING:

- | Access to housing for IDPs upon arrival and potential barriers;
- | Type and quality of housing available to IDPs, compared with the host community;
- | Prevalence of hosting arrangements;
- | Access to water and sanitation;
- | Cost of housing for IDPs compared with the host community;
- | Existence of housing support for IDPs.

HEALTH:

- | Access to healthcare facilities for IDPs compared with the host community and the national population;
- | Availability of primary and secondary healthcare;
- | Healthcare providers in the area;
- | Availability of psychological support for IDPs;
- | Main health issues faced by IDPs, compared with the host community;



Internally displaced people collect water in an IDP settlement in Baidoa, Somalia. Photo: NRC/Christian Jepsen, February 2018

- | Availability of maternal care for IDPs;
- | Availability of services for IDPs with disabilities;
- | Cost of a basic medical visit to the nearest health facility;
- | Access to free healthcare for IDPs compared with the host community;
- | Ability of IDPs to pay the costs of maintaining their health, compared with the host community;
- | Existence of health support for IDPs and host community.



EDUCATION:

- | Access to education for internally displaced children and children in the host community, compared with the national population;
- | Continuity of education for internally displaced children upon arrival;
- | Barriers to education for internally displaced children;
- | Quality of education for internally displaced children and children in the host community, compared with the national population;
- | Formal and informal cost of education for internally displaced children and children in the host community;
- | Existence of educational support for internally displaced children.



SECURITY:

- | Perceived evolution of the security situation since IDPs arrived in the area, compared with other areas in the city or region;
- | Main security concerns in the host area, compared with other areas of the region;
- | IDPs' and hosts' perceptions of safety;
- | Security incidents between IDPs and hosts;
- | Security mechanisms available in the host area and associated costs;
- | Existence of specific security programmes in the host area, including to ensure the safety of women and children.

Results from the survey and key informant interviews are used to compare the situation of IDPs and hosts in these five areas, before and after displacement. The results presented in this report must be understood as representative only of the people surveyed, and not of the entire population of IDPs or hosts in each country.

The objective of this analysis is to highlight needs that may have arisen for either group as a result of displacement and areas where more support is required. It should serve as a first step to identifying successful interventions and remaining gaps.

The four case studies show various internal displacement situations, with different drivers, triggers and impacts. In Eswatini, people surveyed were displaced for less than a year by storms and floods, and remained close to their area of origin, often in the same community. In Ethiopia, interviewees were forced out of their homes by ethnic violence and found refuge in another region. In Kenya, they have been living in internal displacement for more than a decade, following the post-election violence that occurred in 2007 and 2008. In Somalia, they left their rural homes because of drought in 2017 or 2018 to move to the capital city of Mogadishu.

This variety demonstrates the range of internal displacement's consequences, and of the possible responses by governments and their partners in supporting IDPs and host communities.

It also shows how adaptable the survey can be in assessing the impacts of internal displacement in different contexts. Designed to provide quantitative findings whenever possible, and a more comprehensive picture of the way displacement affects people's lives and resources, it can inform better planning and support aid providers' decisions and their monitoring of progress.

ESWATINI

Low levels of internal displacement were recorded in Eswatini in 2018, associated mostly with meteorological events such as storms. The country, however, has a high level of disaster-related displacement risk per capita, with a projected average number of displacements at 190 per year per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 160 on average for sub-Saharan Africa.

No data is collected on internal displacement associated with slow-onset disasters in Eswatini, but drought could be a major trigger. Drought caused by El Nino severely affected food security for 600,000 people in 2016, prompting a humanitarian response from the European Union and several United Nations agencies.⁷

ESWATINI SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The National Disaster Management Agency provided information on the location of people displaced by storms for this survey. In December 2018, 103 people recently displaced by storms and 60 members of the host community were interviewed. Most interviews took place in Hhohho (45 per cent) and Lubombo (40 per cent), with an additional 12 per cent and 3 per cent in Shiselweni and Manzini, respectively.

Nearly all interviewed IDPs remained in the same region after they were forced to leave their home. Most were forced to move only once, but 12 per cent were forced to move twice or more.

Two out of three interviewed hosts were sharing their home with one to three IDPs, 27 per cent with four to six and 12 per cent with more than six. The average number of IDPs living in a host family is 3.8, while Eswatini's average household size is 5.1. More than half of the interviewed hosts are related to the IDPs with whom they share their house.

Eswatini's response to disasters is led by the National Disaster Management Agency which provides financial aid or construction materials to people whose house has been damaged.

KEY FINDINGS

Findings from the Eswatini case study show limited impacts from internal displacement in all areas, apart from a perception of reduced purchasing power and signs of psychosocial distress for both surveyed IDPs and hosts.

Impacts on housing and related financial costs were effectively mitigated for the beneficiaries of the National Disaster Management Agency's support system, which provided them with temporary shelter and aid to rebuild or repair their homes.

Most surveyed IDPs were able to find refuge within their own community, sharing a house with acquaintances while theirs was being fixed. This means that they could continue their previous income-generating activity and go to the same healthcare facilities while their children continued at the same school.

This shows that an effective support mechanism can, at least in the context of small-scale, short-term displacement, help reduce the negative consequences of displacement in most areas.

IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS

Nearly all interviewed IDPs who worked before their displacement kept the same job. Their average monthly income was reported to be \$160, approximately half of that reported by surveyed hosts.

Out of the 103 surveyed IDPs, 17 per cent reported receiving financial support from the government or

a non-governmental organisation because of their displacement. Support averaged \$56 per month. Fifteen per cent of surveyed hosts also said they received financial support for hosting IDPs. This averaged \$64 per month.

Ninety-five per cent of surveyed IDPs, however, felt that their financial resources were insufficient to meet their wants and needs after their displacement, up from 84 per cent before their displacement.

Surveyed hosts also reported a similar degradation in their purchasing power: More than 60 per cent said their financial resources were insufficient before they began hosting, but that rose to 85 per cent once they took in IDPs. Nearly 80 per cent of them said hosting IDPs entailed additional expenses, mostly linked with food.

IMPACTS ON HOUSING

Nearly all surveyed IDPs owned their home before displacement, and most received support to rebuild or repair it after the storm. All interviewees were selected from the list of beneficiaries of the National Disaster Management Agency's support. "If a storm affects 200 households, 120 or so will usually receive support from the National Disaster Management Agency. The support can include being provided with a tent, food, and roofing materials, like timber, iron sheets and nails for fixing the home's structure. In the case of some vulnerable households, we will build a completely new structure for them." Representative of the National Disaster Management Agency.

This support mechanism proves effective in mitigating the economic impact of displacement on housing. Findings from the quantitative survey show little to no financial consequence in this area for either surveyed IDPs or hosts.

IMPACTS ON SECURITY

Displacement had little impact on the perception of security as people affected by storms and floods found refuge in their own community while their house was being repaired or rebuilt. Almost no surveyed host felt less safe after IDPs started sharing their home, and 45

per cent felt safer. Surveyed IDPs, however, expressed fear that a future disaster could affect them, and 40 per cent reported feeling less safe after their displacement. Nearly as many, 36 per cent, reported feeling safer.

Loss of personal documentation is a frequent issue linked with displacement, reported by 20 per cent of surveyed IDPs. Seventy-eight per cent reported the loss of a birth certificate; 49 per cent, an identity card; 22 per cent, a marriage certificate and 17 per cent the documents needed to access their bank account. Nearly all of them said these losses created challenges for them in their daily life, and 70 per cent said they had to pay to replace their documents, at an average cost of \$25.

IMPACTS ON EDUCATION

Eswatini provides primary education to all children and has achieved universal enrolment for both boys and girls. Since most of the surveyed IDPs remained in their home area, their children continued at the same school before and after their displacement. The survey showed no impact on school attendance or on related costs for children who had either been displaced or were in the host community.

Interviews with key informants indicated that the education ministry has a dedicated fund to ensure that schools are quickly rebuilt in the event of a storm. Barriers to education are mostly linked with a lack of transportation, particularly in the case of secondary schools. The drought and subsequent food insecurity that affected the country in 2016 also resulted in lower attendance rates. The education ministry provided school meals to respond to the problem.

IMPACTS ON HEALTH

Surveyed IDPs and hosts said access to healthcare was very good both before and after displacement. More than 90 per cent of all respondents said they could access healthcare when they needed it.

Both surveyed IDPs and hosts, however, showed signs of a deterioration in their mental wellbeing. Little treatment is available.

"[Psychosocial support] is not common in the country. There is a shortage of experts in this area (...) and in the culture of the Swazi, people are not used to getting that kind of support. Even if they are affected they are not aware of it: They will not think they need psychosocial counselling until they are severely troubled (...) and realise they are mentally disturbed."

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FIGURE 2: Number of surveyed IDPs who reported feeling nervous/anxious, annoyed/irritable or depressed/hopeless at least once a week before and after they were displaced

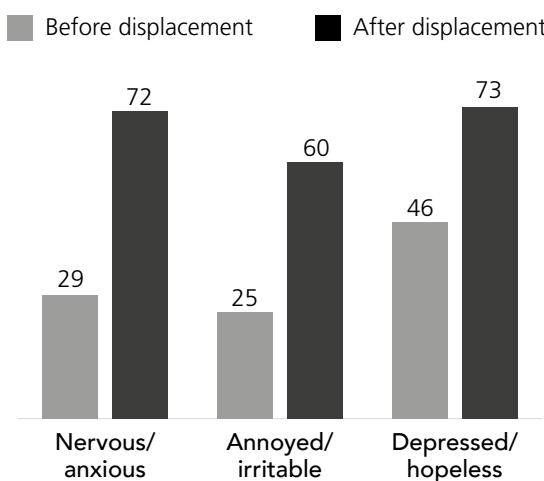
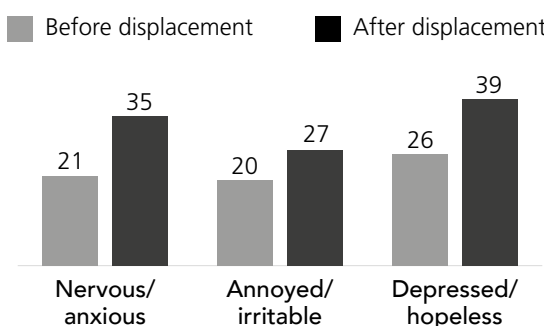


FIGURE 3: Number of surveyed hosts who reported feeling nervous/anxious, annoyed/irritable or depressed/worried at least once a week before and after they started hosting



The number of surveyed IDPs who reported feeling nervous or anxious, annoyed or irritable at least once a week more than doubled in the time before and after their displacement (Figure 2). The number of IDPs who felt depressed or hopeless before their displacement was already high, but it rose after their displacement.

The number of surveyed hosts who reported feeling nervous or anxious, annoyed or irritable, depressed or worried more than once a week also rose significantly from the time they started hosting IDPs (Figure 3).

CONCLUSIONS

Results from the Eswatini case study seem to point to factors that limited the negative impacts of internal displacement. IDPs were able to find refuge in their own communities, which supported them throughout their displacement. The existence of a disaster management and preparedness system and the recognition of home ownership prior to the disaster allowed the government to support IDPs. A universal primary education system already in place before the disaster also limited disruptions to the education of displaced children.

The financial consequences of displacement on livelihoods, housing, security, health and education were therefore less significant than those recorded in the other case studies presented in this report.

Two main impacts of displacement, however, were recorded in this survey: the perceived reduction in purchasing power by both surveyed IDPs and hosts, and the deterioration in mental wellbeing of both affected groups. If the psychological trauma and stress of displacement are not immediately and effectively addressed, they could impact the lives of affected people long after displacement has ended.

ETHIOPIA

About 2.9 million new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in Ethiopia in 2018, the highest figure worldwide. Despite many important and positive political changes that occurred in the country in 2018, old conflicts became more entrenched and new conflicts escalated along various state borders. In the first half of 2019, an additional 522,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded.⁸

Conflict and displacement were recorded along the Oromia region's borders with the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region in the south-west, the Benishangul-Gumuz region in the north-west and the Somali region in the east.⁹

Fighting and displacement that began along the border between the Oromia and Somali regions in 2017 continued in 2018 and was aggravated by drought, which increased competition for scarce resources. This led to the displacement of ethnic Oromos living in the Somali region and ethnic Somalis living in Oromia.

"We had many properties in the Somali region, but we left with only the shirts and trousers we were wearing. Our children fled while they were at school, fathers left while they were at work, and mothers had to be forced away from their homes. We were dispersed in every direction. Later, we all met in Hararge and came together as a family. We were displaced because we are Oromo."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

KEY FINDINGS

Surveyed IDPs were forced out of the Somali Regional State by violence and received support from the Ethiopian government to settle near Sabeta in the Oromia region. They were given basic shelter, some food assistance and free access to a health facility and a school within the IDP settlement.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Surveys took place in the Special Zone Surrounding Finfinnee, Sabeta, in the Oromia region. This area hosts thousands of IDPs who moved from the Somali Regional State in 2018 or 2019 because of ethnic tensions. One hundred and fifty IDPs and 150 members of the neighbouring host community were interviewed. Most surveyed IDPs, 57 per cent, were displaced twice. Thirty-three per cent were displaced once and 10 per cent, three times or more.

Relations with the host community are, on the whole, good. Both groups say they feel safe together. Apart from a positive impact on perceived security, displacement has, however, resulted in a degradation in the livelihoods, housing conditions and health of most IDPs. Displaced children have increased access to school, but numerous barriers to quality education remain.

Surveyed members of the host community do not seem to be highly affected by the arrival of 1,100 displaced families, apart from a rise in prices and a deterioration in the mental wellbeing of surveyed men that should be investigated further to understand its source.

Positive steps were taken to support IDPs in their resettlement, but more is needed to ensure their full integration into the local community and economy.

IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS

One of the most severe impacts of displacement on surveyed IDPs has been in the loss of livelihoods. Many respondents say it is among the areas where they most urgently need support so they can work and end their dependence on aid.

"[IDPs] do not have jobs. (...) They do not allow you to work even if you want to work as a labourer carrying luggage. You need a license for that. You need a letter showing that you are registered. You have to be organised to go into the city and engage in some (work) activity. It is impossible to improve your life. That is why we are starving here. If it was possible to work around here, no one would have waited for more than a month for help. Everything you see here is contrary to the life of human beings."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

Only 31 per cent of the surveyed IDPs currently have an income-generating activity. Those that do earn on average \$56 per month. Less than 7 per cent receive financial support from the government or other institutions, which averages \$30 per month.

"Most [IDPs who work] run shops with borrowed money. It would have been nice if there had been markets for their goods. Some have opened shops in the camp and others have shops in the town. [Those that do not work] were very hard working [before]. The problem is that they do not have the capital to start a business. Otherwise they would have created employment...No one would ask you for a license in the areas we were displaced from. Since you could engage in any business without one, these people who look so poor [now] were once owners of big businesses."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

Out of the surveyed IDPs who earned money from work before their displacement, only 8 per cent earned it in the same way. Fifty-nine per cent continued working after their displacement, but in a different way, while a third were unemployed. Of those who ended up unemployed, only 4 per cent found a job in less than one year, 64 per cent remained unemployed for one year or more, and a third were still unemployed at the time of the interviews. The government provided some IDPs with training on how to start a business, but this was not enough to help them secure a decent livelihood.

"We received five days of training one month after we arrived here. That was a year ago. It focused on trade, animal husbandry, poultry and animal fattening. The training on trade was good, but the loans they gave us were not enough to start the types of businesses for which they trained us."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

As results from the survey seem to confirm, many IDPs left behind relatively prosperous lives.

"[IDPs] said they were displaced without being notified. Many people now complain about the properties they left behind. They said they were leading good lives and left behind all they had. Some of them had cars, hotels, houses and businesses. Some of them were caught in their work places and were not able to see their families again. Some of them still do not know where their families are. Others were able to see them again. They said it all happened unexpectedly."

HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL

Ninety-one per cent of the surveyed IDPs felt that their resources had been enough to meet their wants and needs before their displacement, but none say that is the case today.

"They provide 15 kg of food and 0.45 litres of cooking oil to each person each month. We live on that food, but we can't really call it a life. It has been three years since we were displaced, and we have not seen a single penny since. Some of us are begging others for clothes. Do you think a person can wear the same clothes for three years?"

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

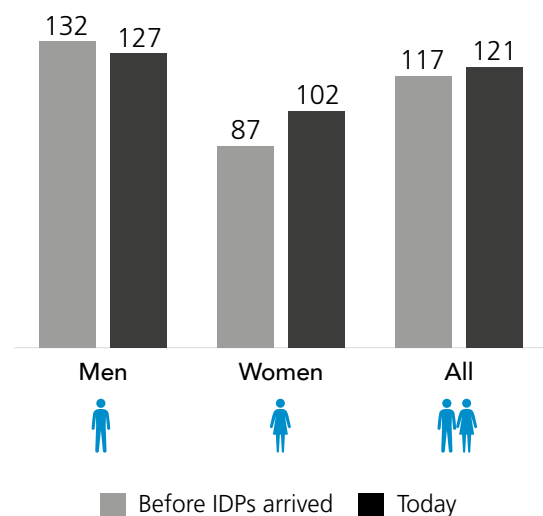
Though some IDPs resort to it, such begging is considered shameful. Many IDPs, meanwhile, sell the food they receive to be able to afford other necessary items.

"People have to sell some of the 15 kg of food they receive as aid in order to meet other needs. We are really in a difficult situation. Women, for example, need soap and lotions, and that requires money. All these things cannot be gotten by selling a portion of the 15kg of food."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

Results from the survey when it comes to the host community point at an increase in the average monthly income (Figure 4), but a decrease in the percentage of respondents earning an income from work. This has dropped to 73 per cent compared with 88 per cent before IDPs arrived in the area. An increase in the income received by women explains the rise in the average monthly income. The income received by men, however, slightly decreased. The reasons for this gender disparity must be investigated further.

FIGURE 4: Average monthly income from work (in USD) reported by surveyed members of the host community



The percentage of surveyed hosts saying that their financial resources are sufficient to fulfil all their needs and wants fell from 34 per cent before IDPs arrived in the area to 16 per cent today. The percentage that says their resources are not enough rose from 47 per cent before the arrival of IDPs to 63 per cent today.

The arrival of several thousand people to the area, however, could also represent an economic opportunity.

“There are people who are very happy about our coming here. (...) There was no electricity here before our arrival, and now they have power from lines connected to the grid. When we first came, 1 kg of sugar sold for 50 birr. Today, they sell it to us for 30 to 35 birr. We asked the merchants why they were offering the discount, and they told us that before our arrival, one quintal of sugar lasted a long time. Today, because of our huge consumption, they sell it in one day. (...) Our arrival has created a lot of business opportunities for local people. There are even people who come from as far as Addis Ababa, the capital, to do business among us. The [nearby] town of Alemgena has become full of life since our arrival.”

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

IMPACTS ON HOUSING

All surveyed IDPs were housed in shelters built for them by the government in the Special Zone Surrounding Finfinnee, Sabeta. Very few IDPs live outside of the settlement: reportedly a couple hundred young people who moved to the nearest town. Although the government provided houses, 73 per cent of the surveyed IDPs reported having to pay for additional expenses linked with their housing, such as extra materials or tools, at an average cost of \$155 per household.

Shelter was provided free to these IDPs, but it cannot be considered permanent housing.

“[Our] houses are meant for the displaced, so they are not made of bricks. The walls and roofs are made of iron sheets, and there are big differences between them and the houses of the local population. (...) they cannot be called houses in a real sense: They were built so that we could get shelter from the rain. Houses with walls made of iron sheets are often built for flour mills and for donkeys. Not for human beings.” **LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT**

These houses do not protect IDPs from the heat or the cold, they let pests in, they are too small, and they lack access to water and sanitation.

“Grown up girls and boys, fathers and mothers, all share the same room, and the mattresses given to us are not enough. I have a family of nine but I received only one mattress on top of the one I brought with me.”

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

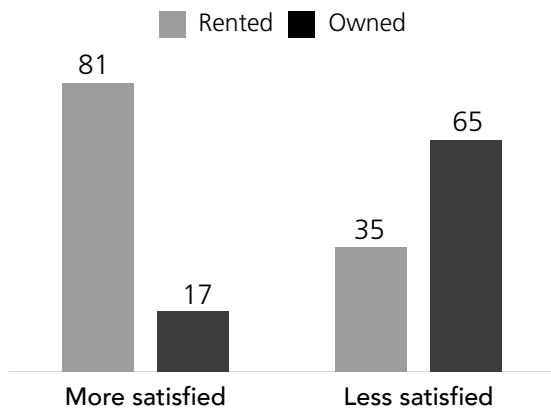
Another community leader continues:

“The sides and roofs of the houses are made of iron sheets, and it is very hot on sunny days and very cold at night. It is like a punishment in both ways. The floors of most of the houses have not been cemented, and people are badly attacked by fleas. I can show you children who have wounds from flea bites. The area is cold, and as you know, fleas are common in cold areas. We are suffering a lot from these problems.”



IDP shelter in the Special Zone Surrounding Finfinnee. Photo: Ipsos, 2019.

FIGURE 5: Percentage of surveyed IDPs more and less satisfied with their housing conditions today compared with before they were displaced who owned and rented their previous home



Forty-seven per cent of the IDPs interviewed are therefore less satisfied with their housing conditions today than before they were displaced. This is especially true for those who owned a house before, particularly if it was among the more expensive ones. (Figure 5). Those who are less satisfied today estimated the worth of their previous home, on average, at \$14,700, compared with an estimated \$13,000 average for all surveyed IDPs.

Nearly as many surveyed IDPs, 42 per cent, however, reported being more satisfied with their housing conditions today than before their displacement. They say they are happy not having to pay for shelter anymore. Eighty-one per cent of them were renting before their displacement, at an average cost of \$31 per month (Figure 5).

Water distribution is an issue within the IDP settlement. The pipe system that was installed rarely functions.

Instead, water is brought by truck, but not in sufficient quantity. Local community members, by comparison, transport water using their donkeys, while some of them have access to piped water.

“We mostly buy water that is transported by donkeys. We buy the water we need by selling some of the 15 kg of food we receive. A gallon of water costs \$0.35.”

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT

The arrival of IDPs in the area does not seem to have had a striking effect on the host community’s satisfaction with their housing conditions. Eighty-five per cent of the respondents reported no difference. Eleven per cent, however, are less satisfied, because of a reported increase in the cost of goods and rents.



Water distribution in the Special Zone Surrounding Finfinnee. Photo: Ipsos, 2019.

IMPACTS ON SECURITY

The perception of security has improved. All surveyed IDPs now feel safer than before they were displaced. Eighty-five per cent even report that they feel “much safer”. They attribute this to living among people of the same ethnic group, free of the threat of conflict with other communities.

In their home area, 14 per cent of the respondents used to spend money on security, spending an average of \$11 per month on security guards. None of the interviewed IDPs now spend money individually on security.

There are four police officers, on the payroll of the government, who are entrusted with security in the IDP settlement. IDPs do not contribute financially to the police force, but they collectively hired ten security

guards who they compensate when they can with food and other items.

Most surveyed members of the host community, or 77 per cent, feel as safe now as before the IDPs arrived, but 14 per cent feel less safe. Those who feel less safe refer to reports of increased theft and aggressive behaviour by displaced people.

This perception of insecurity among some members of the host community has led to an increase in the percentage of respondents who spend money on security. This has risen from 42 per cent before the IDPs arrival to 55 per cent today. The average monthly expenditure in this area also rose, from \$2 to \$3, mostly to hire security guards.

More than 8 per cent of the interviewees in the host community, however, reported feeling safer today and said that IDPs now live among their own people.

More than two-thirds of the surveyed IDPs lost personal documentation in their flight. Most of them lost their personal identification card, and more than one third lost deeds or a lease agreement. A third of the people who lost documents reported that this had created difficulties in their daily lives, but only 12 per cent have gone through the necessary procedures to replace those documents. Most of them had to pay fees to do so, at an average cost of \$130.

IMPACTS ON EDUCATION

Access to education has improved for the surveyed IDPs since their displacement from the Somali Regional State. Only 77 per cent of them used to go to school before their displacement, compared with 83 per cent now. Ninety-six per cent of the children in the host community go to school.

Displaced children who did not attend classes back home told their parents that children from other ethnic groups would beat them up at school, for instance, if they performed better. A few others said that the nearest school was too far away or that they had to help at home or get jobs.

None of the IDPs said that school was too expensive. Seventy-six per cent of those who sent their children to

school, however, had to pay for it, at an average cost of \$7 per month. Most of the expenses were linked with school materials, uniforms, tuition, meals, transportation and additional classes.

The public school inside the IDP settlement provides education free to displaced children, but only goes up to grade 6. It is also not large enough to serve all the children in the area. Donations of books, school supplies and uniforms have been reported, but they are not sufficient for all those in need.

“We have never rejected any student who has come to register. But even though we accept everyone, we have problems, including a shortage of teachers and books, with the shortage of books being the most serious. The reason is that before the arrival of the IDPs, we had only 300 students or so. Currently we have more than 1300.”

TEACHER AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL INSIDE THE IDP SETTLEMENT.

Eighty-nine per cent of the surveyed hosts reported having to pay to send their children to school before the IDPs arrival in the area, compared with 80 per cent today. The average monthly cost rose from \$18 to \$22. These expenses are mainly associated with buying uniforms and school materials and paying tuition. Surveyed hosts are, on the whole, just as satisfied with their children’s education today as before the arrival of the IDPs, although 15 per cent are less satisfied.

Most displaced children attend school in their host area. Seventeen per cent, however, do not go to school. The main reason, cited by 29 per cent of displaced parents who do not send their children to school, is that their children do not want to go. This requires further investigation, but it appears that the cost of education is not a key barrier. Less than 4 per cent of the respondents who send their children to school now report paying expenses for their education.

Displaced children may not want to go to school for reasons including a language barrier, as the teaching language in the settlement may differ from that of their home area.

“Some of the displaced can’t speak Afan Oromo. They only speak the Somali language. Some of them speak Amharic and had been studying in Amharic at private schools. Public schools provide education in Afan Oromo, but most private schools teach in Amharic and displaced families can’t afford [those schools].” **DIRECTOR OF A PRIVATE SCHOOL NEAR THE IDP SETTLEMENT.**

Other reasons including feeling stigmatised for not having decent shoes or a uniform, even though uniforms are not mandatory for displaced children, and some uniforms have been donated to them. Teachers report signs of psychological distress and trauma that could also deter children from going to school.

"[Displaced children] are easily upset and respond to situations in a seemingly aggressive way. (...) We have observed problems relating to traumas. For example, we had a student whose father was said to have been slaughtered in front of him. This child attended school irregularly and eventually had to leave school all together because of mental health problems.... Some students faint in school. We've seen that all year. It is especially common among grade 5 students afraid of taking exams. Some students often faint a minute after exams have started. We have observed this problem only among internally displaced children."

TEACHER AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL INSIDE THE IDP SETTLEMENT.

Ninety-two per cent of respondents are more satisfied with their children's education now than before they were displaced.

Seventy-seven per cent reported that their children had to interrupt their education because of displacement, and for a significant time. Forty-one per cent reported an interruption of over a year, 24 per cent of 9 to 12 months and 28 per cent of 4 to 9 months.

"They did not get access [to education] immediately because when we first arrived, it was during a semester break, and our children had to wait until the following academic year to continue their education." **LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT.**

Interruptions in education may be linked with the inability to absorb enough students at the school within the settlement and the fact that classes are unavailable for higher grades. Older children whose grade is not available have to walk for two hours, sometimes on an empty stomach, to go to school. Some parents refuse to let their daughters make that journey for fear that they will be attacked on the way.

"Non-displaced children have better access to education because their families can afford transportation costs to distant schools. Since we cannot cover those costs, our children have to walk for nearly two hours." **LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT.**

IMPACTS ON HEALTH

A health facility was created specifically for IDPs and provides free consultations. Displacement, however, seems to have negatively affected the availability, quality and cost of healthcare for both surveyed hosts and IDPs.

"This clinic was established primarily to serve the IDPs. There were already some rooms and we increased the space by building additional ones within a short period of time. We improved the services too. (...) We have about seven workers: a midwife, four nurses, a pharmacist and a health officer. We also have three extension workers who are supporting us. So, we are ten in total."

HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL IN THE IDP SETTLEMENT.

The facility, however, does not have a laboratory and is unable to treat complications. When analyses or more complex treatment are needed, patients are referred to facilities in the town of Alemgena, one hour walk from Sebeta, or even in Addis Abeba, half a day away by foot. Transportation to Alemgena costs \$0.5, but many IDPs cannot afford it. The local clinic does not have its own budget and relies on donations from other nearby health facilities.

"We do not have ambulances, so we have to carry pregnant women to health facilities. Sometimes the women give birth on the way. Even though we have access to healthcare, we do not get quality healthcare services."

LEADER OF THE IDP SETTLEMENT.

Housing conditions in the IDP settlement, including cold weather and fleas, diarrhoea and malaria linked with poor access to sanitation are mentioned by 45 per cent of the surveyed IDPs who feel that their physical health has worsened since they left their home. Another 39 per cent feel no difference and 15 per cent feel their health has improved.

In spite of the increasing need for healthcare, 51 per cent of the surveyed IDPs report having less access to healthcare than before their displacement. Another 27 per cent report better access. Healthcare was free for only 17 per cent of the surveyed IDPs in their home area, compared with 79 per cent now. Many IDPs, however, report a lack of medication and the inability of the local clinic to provide more complex treatments.

"[IDPs] are not able to pay for all costs related to maintaining their health. If they need a complete examination, they may need [to pay for] a laboratory and medication. The cost may go up to \$35, and they cannot pay that."

NURSE IN A LOCAL PRIVATE CLINIC.

A consultation in a health facility outside of the IDP settlement is reported to cost between \$10 and \$35, or more.

Free consultations for basic health within the IDP settlement and the financial inability to travel and pay for additional healthcare in other cities has meant that 73 per cent of the surveyed IDPs spend less on their health today than they did in their home area. Seeing a healthcare professional had cost, on average, \$20 in their home area. That has fallen to \$2 in their host area.

This reduction in expenditure was not, however, the result of improved health. Most surveyed IDPs say they do not feel as well or better than before their displacement despite access to free basic healthcare.

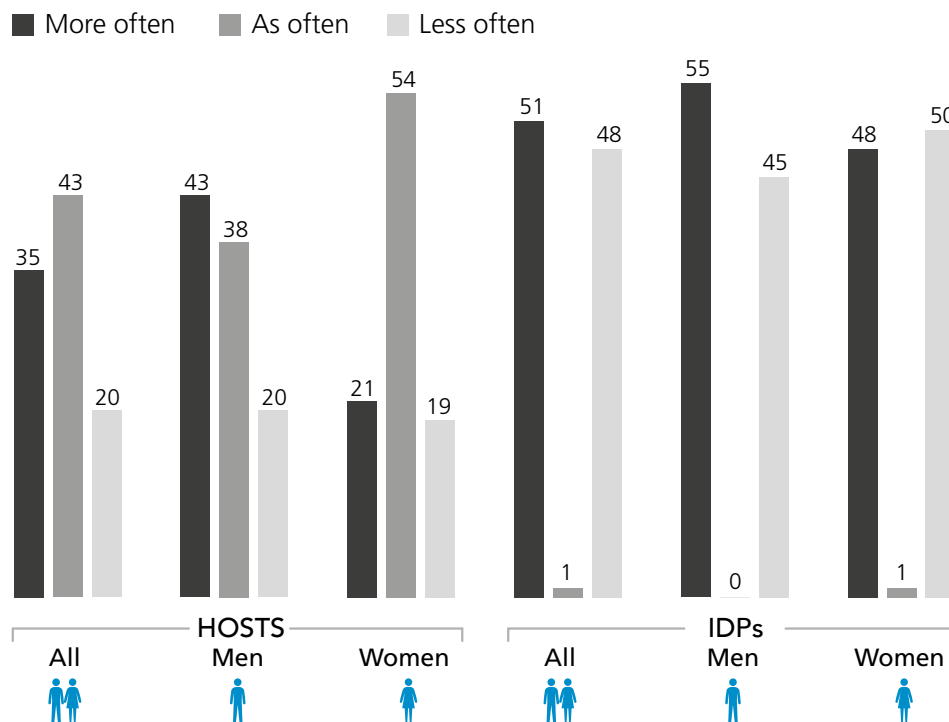
Some members of the host community also complain about the impact of displacement on healthcare. More than 91 per cent of surveyed hosts feel that their physical health has remained at similar levels today as before IDPs arrived in the area. Seventy-eight per cent report the same access to healthcare. Thirteen per cent, however, say there has been less access because of the greater number of patients.

"Locals have complained several times about our service. IDPs get it free, but the locals [do not]. (...) IDPs get more of it as they are treated for all kinds of illnesses. They cannot afford medication and so get it free." **HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL.**

Eighty per cent of the surveyed members of the host community do not have access to free healthcare. This has not changed since the IDPs arrived in the area.

The cost of seeing a healthcare professional has, however, increased from \$13 on average before IDPs arrived to \$22 today. Nearly 30 per cent of the surveyed hosts report spending more on their health today, while 58 per cent report no difference in their health expenditure.

FIGURE 6: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts that feel worried, nervous, angry or sad more often, as often and less often now compared with before displacement



More than one third of the surveyed hosts report feeling worried, nervous, angry or sad more often now, 43 per cent as often and 20 per cent less often (Figure 6). Men in the host and displaced communities seem to be more negatively affected than women. About half of the surveyed IDPs feel worried, nervous, angry or sad less often now, while the other half feels that way more often.

Surveyed IDPs were invited to share final comments at the end of their interviews. Forty-three per cent of them referred to the violence they witnessed or suffered from: the loss of relatives and friends in extremely violent circumstances, including torture, disappearances and mutilations. Many spoke of the psychological trauma they now face. This testimony aligns with information from the host community, teachers and health practitioners who have mentioned violent behaviour among IDPs. Psychosocial support, however, is not available at any health facility near the IDP settlement.

CONCLUSIONS

Given the scale of this displacement crisis and the depth of IDPs' needs, the measures taken to support them have not been enough to ensure decent housing, sufficient food and water, quality healthcare and quality education for all.

People displaced by ethnic violence from the Somali Regional State to the Oromia region have been recognised as being in need of assistance and have received support from the Ethiopian government. Surveyed IDPs were provided with basic shelter and some food assistance and have been able to use a health facility and a school free of charge within the settlement.

In their final comments, 45 per cent of surveyed IDPs cited the lack of employment opportunities as their main concern, as they were eager to end their dependence on aid for every need. Surveyed hosts, at the end of their interviews, insisted that the arrival of IDPs had not caused any problem for them or their families, apart from some increase in the cost of rents and goods. Both groups of respondents stated that they were of the same people and comfortable living together, as also illustrated from the results of the survey showing high levels of perceived security for all.

IDPs' seclusion in the settlement and limited access to the nearby towns, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities is a key obstacle to their full integration into their new community and host economy.



*Displaced mother and child in the Special Zone Surrounding Finfinnee.
Photo: Ipsos, 2019.*

KENYA

More than 160,000 people are estimated to be living in internal displacement in Kenya today, most of them as a result of violence between ethnic groups that followed the 2007 presidential election.¹⁰ In December 2007, the re-election of the outgoing president, Mwai Kibaki, was contested by supporters of his opponent, Raila Odinga. This created a crisis built on ethnic tensions that saw the death of hundreds of people and drove 600,000 from their homes.

Nakuru County, where our research took place, was especially affected by the post-election violence.¹¹ Nakuru is

home to many different ethnic groups including the Kikuyu, Luos, Kalenjins, Luhyas and Kisii. There have been tensions between these groups since the independence of Kenya. In 2008, the government erected 43 transit camps across Nakuru to house 30,000 IDPs in Molo, Gilgil, Naivasha and Rongai. These four areas were selected for interviews with IDPs (Naivasha and Rongai) and members of the host community (Gilgil and Molo).

In Naivasha, surveyed IDPs pooled their financial resources to buy land collectively and organised themselves through self-help groups.



This 65-year-old woman has been living in a two-room mud house since 2008, suffering numerous deprivations and receiving little support. Before being forced to leave her home at the end of 2007, she had a comfortable house and was about to open her own institute for pre-school-age children. Photo: IDMC/Christelle Cazabat, 2019.

"I came from Kericho after my businesses were burned down during the 2007 post-election violence. We found ourselves in the Naivashas Stadium with hundreds of other displaced families. Assistance was not coming from the government, so we decided to form a self-help group to join hands and find a way out. There were 145 household heads that came together. After the government gave each family \$100, we pooled the money and bought two and a half acres of land. When it gave another \$250, we added 15 acres, subdivided them among ourselves and moved out of the stadium."

TESTIMONY FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF AN IDP SELF-HELP GROUP IN NAIVASHA, JIKAZE TOWN.

In Rongai, IDPs received land and building materials from the government to build their new homes.

Many people no longer benefit from any assistance after receiving initial support from the government and non-governmental organisations in 2008 and for a few years afterwards, however. The consequences of displacement on their health, education, housing conditions and financial resources remain severe 11 years later.

KENYA SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

One hundred and sixty-five IDPs and 154 members of the host community were interviewed in Nakuru County in July 2019. All surveyed IDPs left their home because of the violence that followed the presidential election in 2007 and 2008. More than 40 per cent are originally from Uasin Gishu County and 27 per cent from Nakuru. Nearly all of them were forced to move several times: 19 per cent were displaced twice, 41 per cent, three times, and 36 per cent, four times or more.

More than 80 per cent of the surveyed members of the host community knew at least one of the IDPs prior to their arrival in the host area, most of them being related. Only 14 per cent currently share their home with IDPs.

KEY FINDINGS

The massive displacement that followed the post-election crisis of 2007 and 2008 was addressed by the Kenyan government and other aid providers through emergency shelter, cash assistance, allocation of land and other types of support. This assistance was well received by the IDPs surveyed for this study and helped them survive and resettle away from their homes. Results from the survey show, however, that, more than a decade later, IDPs are still far from achieving durable solutions.

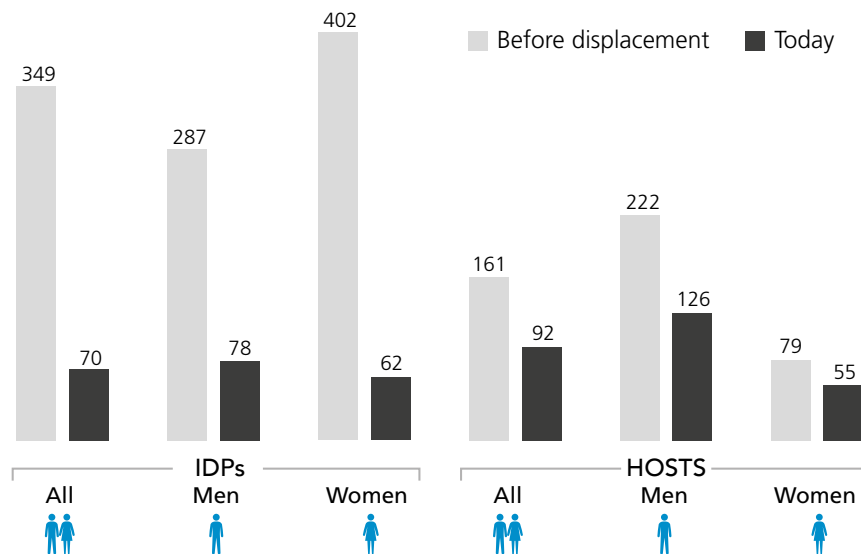
Access to decent housing, livelihood, security, health-care and education is a challenge for many in Kenya, including non-displaced people. The situation for surveyed IDPs, however, is consistently worse than for surveyed members of the host community who were never displaced. The challenges IDPs face today in ensuring their wellbeing and their welfare are linked with their displacement and with their inability to regain the financial stability they had in their home area.

All surveyed IDPs were able to find shelter through their government's support and through self-organisation. Their current housing conditions, however, do not compare to the ones they had before or to those of their non-displaced neighbours. The education of displaced children was significantly affected by the disruption in schooling, trauma and other consequences of displacement. Displacement's impact on IDPs' resources is measured most clearly in IDPs' labour income, which suffered both from a reduction in their average salary and a rise in unemployment.

IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOOD

Income from work has fallen over the past decade both for surveyed IDPs and surveyed members of the host community. The drop has been significantly sharper, however, for IDPs. They lost on average 80 per cent of their income, compared with 43 per cent for members of the host community. (Figure 7). Before the crisis, surveyed IDPs earned on average twice as much as those in their future host community. Today, they make on average \$70 per month, compared with \$92 in the host community.

FIGURE 7: Average income from work for surveyed IDPs and members of the host community before displacement and today



This shows that, in spite of a relatively high initial socio-economic status, IDPs were unable to secure a similar level of income in their host area and recover financially from their losses even after 11 years. Seventy-eight per cent of the IDPs who had an income from work before displacement were self-employed. Nearly all of them lost, in addition to their income, property, goods or both. The average loss was estimated at \$6,400 per respondent.

Only 11 per cent of the interviewed IDPs managed to maintain the same source of income after their displacement. Fifty-three per cent found another source of income, and 36 per cent became unemployed and had no income. On average, those who reported being unemployed after their displacement remained so for three and a half months.

In Molo, IDPs and people from the local community often face the same challenges when it comes to work. IDPs, however, tend to be informal labourers on large farms, earning, on average, \$2.5 per day. Locals tend to be the owners of the farms or other businesses where IDPs are employed.

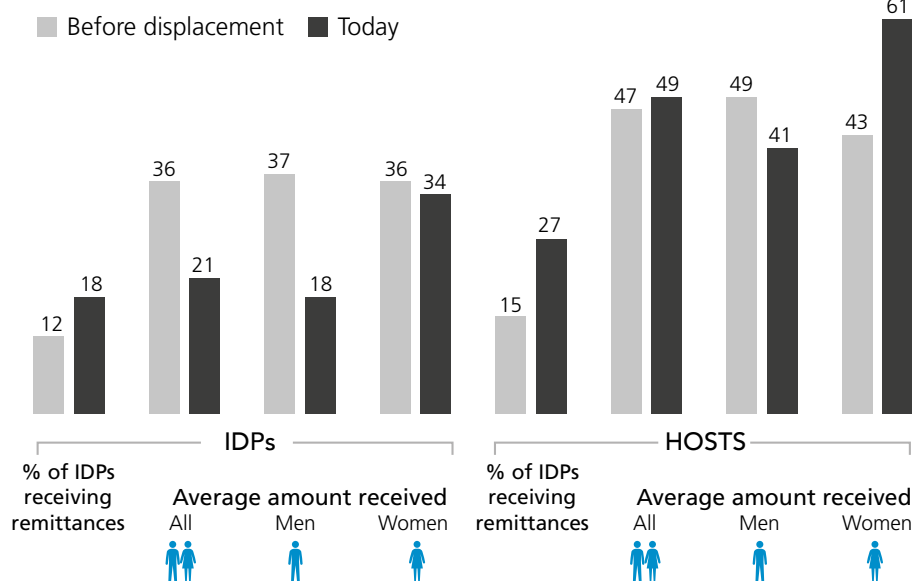
Before IDPs arrived in the Naivasha settlement, the land was empty. It is now cultivated and used for cattle and goats. IDPs, however, still earn less than locals who were already established and more often own a business or farm. Many IDPs, by contrast, have to resort to seasonal work. Displaced youth face particular chal-

lenges in finding employment. This is because their education and professional training was affected by their displacement.

Income from work has been the main financial resource for both IDPs and hosts both before and after displacement. It is not, however, the only one. Figure 2 shows that 12 per cent of the interviewed IDPs received financial assistance from family or friends before they were displaced, compared with 18 per cent today. An increase in remittances has also been recorded in the host community and to a larger extent: 15 per cent reported financial support from family or friends before the IDPs arrived, compared with 27 per cent today.

The average monthly support from family or friends to IDPs dropped from \$36 to \$21. It increased for hosts from \$47 to \$49 today. Internally displaced women lost the most in support, from an average of \$37 per month to only \$18 today, while the support men receive has not varied. This could mean that women, before their displacement, relied more heavily on a local network of acquaintances that was lost in displacement, but the issue should be investigated further. In the host community, women also receive less today. Men, however, receive a lot more, \$61 per month today compared with \$43 before 2007.

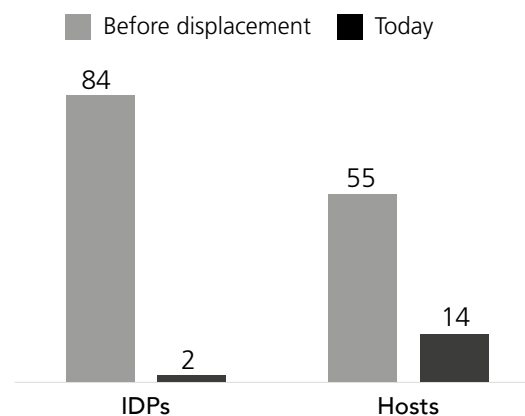
FIGURE 8: Percentage of beneficiaries and average financial support received from family or friends by surveyed IDPs and members of the host community before displacement and today



Government financial support has increased both for the displaced and the host communities. Only 5 per cent of surveyed IDPs reported receiving such support before displacement, but that has risen to 13 per cent today. Only one surveyed host received support from the government before 2007. Seventeen per cent do so today. Both groups report the same level of support, receiving a monthly average of \$32. In the case of IDPs that compares with \$26 before their displacement. Forty-four per cent of interviewed IDPs reported receiving support from the government specifically because they were displaced. Five per cent of the interviewed hosts said the support the government gives to them is linked with the arrival of the IDPs. Other beneficiaries may receive such assistance from the social protection programme, as any other Kenyan entitled to do so would. This shows that the government has made specific efforts to provide financial support people affected by internal displacement, though few of the interviewees have actually received it.

Both surveyed IDPs and hosts feel that they have fewer financial resources to fulfil their needs and wants today compared with before displacement, as illustrated in Figure 3. The decrease is, however, much higher for IDPs: While 84 per cent of IDPs estimate that their financial resources were enough before they were displaced, only 2 per cent think so now. In the host community, 55 per cent of the interviewees estimate that their financial resources were enough before the IDPs arrived in the area, compared with 14 per cent today.

FIGURE 9: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts who report having enough financial resources to fulfil all their needs and wants before displacement and today



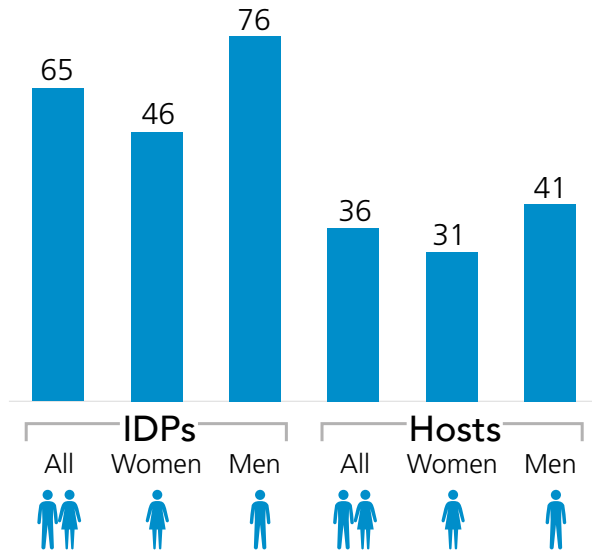
IMPACTS ON SECURITY

Security is one area where the situation has improved for IDPs since they were displaced. This is not surprising given that they were displaced because of insecurity and violence in their home area.

Nearly two-thirds of the interviewed IDPs feel safer now than before they left their homes, as illustrated in Figure 4. Seventy-six per cent of men and 56 per cent for women say they feel this way. Thirty-two per cent of displaced women, however, feel less safe, compared

with 12 per cent of displaced men. Both men and women say their feelings of insecurity stem principally from thefts in their community. They also, however, cite tensions, mistrust or threats arising from their relationship with other ethnic groups in the area.

FIGURE 10: Percentage of interviewees feeling safer today compared with before displacement



In Mbaruk, Gilgil, IDPs feel, on the whole, safer than before their displacement, and they feel little tension with the host community, which includes many relatives and friends from before the crisis. When an incident happens, however, suspicion is cast on IDPs, some of whom are suspected of resorting to theft to survive. The government established an Administration Police camp in the area because of the increase in the population.

“There is collaboration between elders from the IDP community and elders from the local community. They have formed security committees to discuss and address emerging safety issues with the administration, including the community police.”

TESTIMONY FROM THE ASSISTANT CHIEF IN MBARUK, GILGIL.

In Rongai, IDPs live apart from the local community. They have organised themselves through a security committee and an elders’ group that tries to solve security issues before referring them to the police. IDPs suffer from the theft of their livestock and home robberies. Drinking and drug consumption is also reported to affect security in the settlement.

Within the host community, 36 per cent of respondents feel safer now than they did before IDPs arrived in the area, 35 per cent report no difference, and 29 per cent feel less safe. Most people who report feeling unsafe link this to the increase in theft associated with IDPs.

A third of the surveyed hosts spent money on their security before the IDPs arrived. That has increased slightly to 36 per cent today. The average monthly spending on security also has risen, from \$12 to \$31 today, representing a very significant share of hosts’ reported monthly labour income of \$92. These expenditures are mostly for building walls or fences, guard dogs and installing locks or lights. IDPs, however, spend less money on ensuring their safety today than they did before they left their home. A little more than a third spent money on security before they were displaced, spending an average of \$21 per month. This was mostly on building walls or fences, guard dogs and buying locks and weapons. Now only 23 per cent spend money on security, at an average monthly cost of \$9.

Loss of documentation is another frequent issue linked with displacement. This can put people at risk of eviction, loss of property, or the inability to exercise their rights. Nearly three out of four interviewed IDPs have lost personal documents because of their displacement. The most commonly lost items are identification cards, birth certificates, lease agreements and deeds. Most of the IDPs who lost documents reported that the loss had created problems in their daily lives and that they had made efforts to replace them. Among those who did replace their documents, 63 per cent had to pay fees, spending an average of \$58.

IMPACTS ON HOUSING

“In 2008, many people moved here. So they had to stay in tents, [sometimes] sharing them, for about one or two years before they were resettled. The government had to find land first. It bought parcels of land to resettle people in four different places around Rongai because the number of IDPs was huge. No IDPs are mixed with the local community”.

TESTIMONY FROM THE COORDINATOR OF IDP RESETTLEMENT IN RONGAI.

Eleven years later, IDPs have moved out of the tents and the stadium where they first found shelter. Many, however, still do not have decent housing. In Rongai,

they live in semi-permanent houses. The units are almost identical with two rooms, iron sheet roofs, mud walls and floors. Some IDPs have cemented their floors or added extensions to their houses. This contrasts with their non-displaced neighbours who have larger, permanent brick houses.

In Gilgil, most IDPs also live in mud houses with iron sheet roofs. So, however, do some people from the local community. The household's financial resources, not its displacement status, determines the type of housing, and displaced households generally earn less than non-displaced ones.

Very few IDPs share a house with people from the host community. Before they were displaced, 40 per cent of the interviewed IDPs owned their own home and 41 per cent rented a place, while 18 per cent received free housing. Those who owned their home estimated the price of the house they lost at \$2,300 on average. IDPs estimated the value of all their lost belongings, including their house, land, furniture and other items at \$8,400 on average. Today, only six per cent of the IDPs have to pay for their housing, as most live on land and in shelters provided by the government.

Nearly two-thirds of the surveyed IDPs are less satisfied with their housing conditions than they were before they were displaced. This is mostly because their current house is smaller and of lower quality than their previous one and is prone to risks such as flooding and erosion. More than a third are more satisfied, a percentage that includes mostly those who no longer have to pay rent.

Nearly all surveyed hosts, 96 per cent, stated that they had to pay additional expenses after IDPs arrived in the area. These included buying clothes, food, bedding, furniture and even, in some cases, houses to help IDPs. For families sharing their homes with IDPs, additional expenses also included, among others, increased consumption of water, electricity and cooking fuel.

In the aftermath of the crisis of 2008, IDPs received immediate support in the form of emergency shelter. That was later replaced by cash assistance and land to resettle. But the temporary housing solutions were not accompanied by complementary livelihood opportunities and became permanent. As a result, IDPs are at constant risk from natural hazards. They are exposed to heat, cold, rain, poor sanitation, forced intimacy and

overcrowding that can cause serious physical and mental health disorders. They also are prevented from establishing a new home and a new life in their host area.

IMPACTS ON EDUCATION

More than ten years have passed since the children of the surveyed IDPs left their school, teachers and classmates behind. Many are now too old to go to school but have been unable to transition to professional life because of the impact of displacement on their education. They remain in a state of limbo, unemployed or surviving on temporary jobs, no longer of school age, but incapable without support of moving beyond the consequences of their displacement.

Nearly all the children of the surveyed IDPs were going to school before displacement, but only 73 per cent kept going in their host area. After they were displaced, 75 per cent stayed out of school for an average of six months.

"The parents of internally displaced children had to take time to organise their lives financially and emotionally. The parents and children [felt] traumatised, and this affected the children's performance in class. There were no counselling sessions or rehabilitation to help them heal the wounds, though time heals."

TESTIMONY FROM A RETIRED TEACHER AND DIRECTOR OF A JUNIOR ACADEMY IN GILGIL.

In Gilgil, displaced children who arrived in the area sometimes had to miss school for up to six months. Their families had lost everything in displacement and could not afford admission fees or uniforms. When they did get back to school, the children were stressed from their new environment. Some had lost their parents and relatives in the violence, did not perform well and lost time getting back on track. The distance to good schools and the overcrowding resulting from an increased student population were other barriers to education. Some displaced children suffered from stigmatisation. Apart from these obstacles, displaced children studied in the same classrooms and teachers as non-displaced children.

Primary education is free, but other costs, including school materials and uniforms, can range from \$10 to \$100 per trimester. Surveyed IDPs most often cited the cost of education as the reason they did not send their children to school.

Over two-thirds of the surveyed IDPs said they were less satisfied with their children's education after they were displaced, mostly because the quality was low. They also expressed dissatisfaction with changes in the teaching language and the stigmatisation suffered by some children.

"Some pupils work as casual labourers instead of attending classes. When they do take their exams, they don't perform well since they are always absent from school. They still lack the school basics, such as a uniform, and this affects their self-esteem. Displaced children feel that they are not as good as other children."

TESTIMONY FROM THE HEADMISTRESS OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN RONGAI.

In Rongai, some displaced children were out of school for months, and some for longer than a year, mostly because of financial constraints or the distance between the IDP settlement and the school. As displaced families struggled to survive, they were not always able to prioritise education. Some children also had lost their parents and had no one to take them to school.

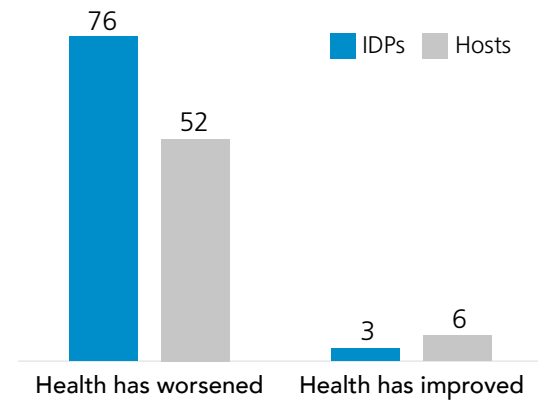
Schools closest to the IDP settlement could not accommodate all the additional pupils. As a result, some children had to wait until their families moved elsewhere to resume their studies. At first, displaced families were housed in temporary camps, not knowing when they would be moved again. This uncertainty made them reluctant to pay for a school term, so they waited. Neither in Gilgil nor in Rongai were any educational programmes specifically designed to support displaced children.

In the host community, 46 per cent of respondents said the arrival of IDPs led to a deterioration in the conditions in which their children were educated. Several said that teachers were less available because of the increase in the number of students. Others said that because they were sharing their home with IDPs, there was less space for studying.

IMPACTS ON HEALTH

As is to be expected over a decade of aging, perception of health has worsened for IDPs and host communities alike, as shown in Figure 11. This perception is, however, much worse for IDPs.

FIGURE 11: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and members of the host community who feel that their physical health has improved or worsened since 2007



Seventy-six per cent of surveyed IDPs feel that their physical health has worsened since they were displaced, compared with 52 per cent of surveyed hosts. Many associate this deterioration with the stress of displacement and subsequent mental and physical disorders. They also relate it to a lack of financial resources to ensure sufficient food, medical treatment and decent housing conditions. Sixty-one per cent of surveyed IDPs reported that their access to healthcare had decreased, compared with 27 per cent of surveyed hosts. Forty-seven per cent of the surveyed IDPs had free access to a healthcare professional before they were displaced, compared with 26 per cent today. Surveyed hosts, however, reported increased access to free healthcare, from 31 per cent before IDPs arrived to 36 per cent today. Sixty-six per cent of the IDPs and 59 per cent of the hosts spend more on their health today. The estimated average cost of a visit to a healthcare professional was \$4 or \$5 before the crisis. It is between \$7 and \$11 today.

"The main health issues for IDPs here are trauma, stress, high blood pressure, suicide, depression, ulcers and lack of counselling. These are different from the health issues of the local population. No psychological support is available. There used to be an NGO that provided short-term support once a year, but that has ended."

TESTIMONY FROM A SOCIAL WORKER IN NAIVASHA.

In Rongai, the nearest healthcare facility is about five kilometres away from the IDP settlement. It is used both by IDPs and by the local population. The quality and conditions of healthcare access are the same regardless of displacement status. The district hospital is free, but there are also private hospitals for those who can afford them. People with chronic diseases cannot always afford medication. Some healthcare support was provided to IDPs in the beginning of the displacement crisis, but no longer.

In Naivasha, IDPs and locals also face the same difficulties in accessing healthcare, mostly related to distances and the cost of medication. The nearest facilities are eight kilometres away from the IDP settlement. The Red Cross used to provide health services to the displaced population, but there is no dedicated support at present.

Mental wellbeing has also been affected. Fifty-seven per cent of the interviewed IDPs said they felt sad, worried, nervous or angry more often now than before they left their homes, and 35 per cent less often. This deterioration is more striking for displaced women: 63 per cent feel sad, worried, nervous or angry more often today, compared with 49 per cent of displaced men. They cite the trauma of having witnessed or suffered from violence during the crisis, the loss of loved ones and the stress of struggling with limited financial resources to meet their family's basic needs.

CONCLUSIONS

The government of Kenya and its partners acted swiftly after the crisis. They provided emergency assistance to hundreds of thousands of displaced citizens in 2008 and in subsequent years. Some IDPs are still receiving support today through financial subsidies or land, though only a few of the interviewees said they were getting such assistance. Between 2008 and 2016, the government led several programmes to help IDPs.¹² In 2012, Kenya adopted The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act.¹³ This comprehensive framework addresses internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster. It contains measures to prevent internal displacement, promote durable solutions and mitigate the impact of displacement on IDPs and other affected people.

Recording the impact of displacement 11 years after the fact is challenging. Some interviewees were unable to remember precise figures. The accounts of those who were helped, however, demonstrate that time and short-term emergency assistance were not enough to overcome the negative consequences of displacement on their welfare and wellbeing. Comparing income and expenditure before the crisis and today is also an issue, as changes other than displacement may have occurred in people's lives and in the wider economy. For instance, health generally degrades with age, with or without displacement. Unemployment rates may have gone up for IDPs just as they did for everyone else. Such information can, however, be put in perspective by comparing the evolution in the situation of IDPs with that of non-displaced members of their host community during the same period.

Results consistently show worse conditions for IDPs. In-depth interviews clearly link the degradation of their livelihood, housing conditions, education and health with displacement. Security seems to be the only area where IDPs are better off today than before they were displaced. More comprehensive and actionable information on mitigated and non-mitigated impacts could inform further interventions to allow IDPs to fully reconstruct their lives and end their displacement.

SOMALIA

Somalia is among the sub-Saharan African countries most affected by internal displacement, with over 2.6 million IDPs at the end of 2018. The number of new displacements associated with conflict and violence last year, 578,000, was the highest in a decade. Disasters had almost as much impact, triggering 547,000 new displacements, half as a result of floods and the other half as a result of drought in the southern regions of Bay, Lower Shabelle and Bakool.¹⁴

The country was on the verge of famine in 2017 after four consecutive seasons of drought. Hundreds of thousands of people dependent on livestock and agriculture for survival were forced to abandon their rural homes and move to urban areas to find new livelihood opportunities. Displacement associated with drought continued in 2018, with 249,000 new displacements reported.

Most IDPs settle in informal urban settlements where conditions are very poor and forced eviction is common. This was the case for the people surveyed as part of this case study, who moved from rural areas to the suburbs of Mogadishu. The newly displaced joined those whose displacement had become protracted. Many are displaced more than once.

The highest poverty levels in Somalia are found in IDPs settlements. Those displaced in near-famine conditions are in acute need of humanitarian assistance and protection. As the results of this survey confirm, that includes access to food, water and sanitation, life-saving health services, shelter and education.

KEY FINDINGS

The displaced population surveyed for this case study left behind agro-pastoralist lives in rural Somalia to move to the country's largest urban area. This drastic change came with some improvements in access to educational and health facilities and in perceived physical and mental health.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

A total of 163 IDPs and 160 members of the host community were interviewed in Banadir, near Mogadishu, Somalia's capital city.

Surveyed IDPs all left their home because of the drought and have been living in the Garasbaaley camp, in the Daynile district in Banadir, for a minimum of six months. Seventy-three per cent of the surveyed IDPs used to live in Lower Shabelle, 14 per cent in Bay and 10 per cent in Middle Shabelle. Forty-two per cent arrived in Banadir in 2017 and 58 per cent in 2018. Sixty-two per cent were displaced twice and 26 per cent three times.

Surveyed members of the host community have all been living in Hodan or Warta-Nabada in Baanadir for more than three years. Seventy-seven per cent did not know any IDPs before they arrived in the area. Seventy-seven per cent do not share their house with any IDP.

It also came with reduced access to work and a lower income for IDPs, although surveyed members of the host community experienced the opposite. More than a third of the surveyed hosts report a reduced access to health-care and a deterioration in their perceived physical and mental health since the arrival of IDPs in the area. This is likely linked with overcrowding of the local health facilities.

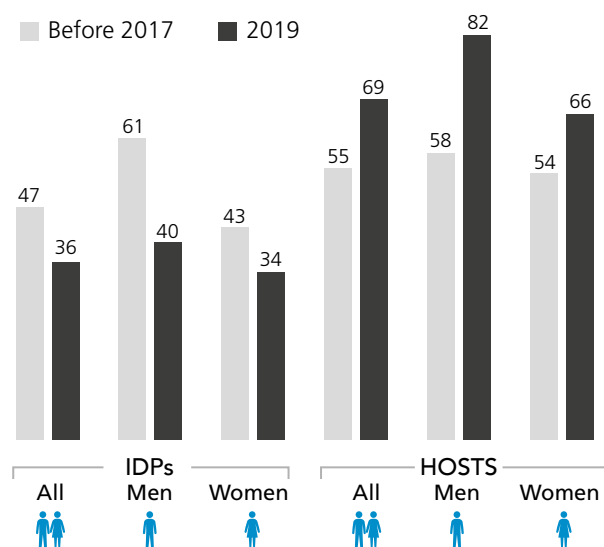
The results point to several opportunities to improve the wellbeing and welfare of both IDPs and hosts in this context of rural to urban displacement and population growth. Many of these opportunities, however, have not been fully seized. The living conditions of the displaced people surveyed in Banadir remain very difficult. There are frequent evictions, and children have to work instead of going to school.

Interviewees report that aid is being delivered, but it lacks longer-term planning and funding to foster durable solutions and socioeconomic development for all.

IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOOD

The survey results highlight a reduction in IDPs' employment rate following their displacement and in their average monthly income. This contrasts with findings for the host community of an increased employment rate and average monthly income in the same time period (Figure 8).

FIGURE 12: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts earning an income from work before 2017 and in 2019



The decrease in access to work is especially sharp for displaced men. Sixty-one per cent of them used to earn an income from work before displacement, compared with 40 per cent now. Changes in employment are also greater for men in the host community than for women, with a 24 and a 12 percentage-point increase in access to work respectively.

The in-depth interviews may point to one of the reasons behind this gender gap.

“The city is massively rebuilding from its ashes. This has created employment opportunities for both IDPs and local manual workers. The locals, however, have organised informal unions to stifle competition from the IDPs. This has affected IDPs who have no organisation to help secure opportunities and so make less money.”

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN INTERNATIONAL NGO IN BANADIR.

Construction-related work is usually taken up by men. Members of the host community benefit more from these opportunities, as displaced men who previously earned a living as agro-pastoralists may lack the skills and networks to access such jobs.

“There is a lot of mistrust among people. For you to be employed you must be known or have a guarantor that can stand for you in case of a problem. The IDPs do not have that.”

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF A LOCAL AUTHORITY IN BANADIR.

Only 20 per cent of the IDPs who previously had a job managed to keep a similar income-generating activity after their displacement. That was the case for only 9 per cent for men, but 24 per cent of women. Only 35 per cent found another job soon after arriving in the host area (61 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women), but 44 per cent became unemployed (26 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women). Eighty-eight per cent of those who became unemployed remained so for more than six months, including all the men and 86 per cent of the women.

IDPs most often find temporary manual work, washing clothes and cleaning houses for the host community or collecting garbage. Some children support their families instead of going to school. Others have to resort to begging. Many survive thanks to food assistance from humanitarian organisations.

Opportunities are more diverse for the host community. Some members of the local community have businesses in town, others receive remittances from their family abroad, and still others work for the government, NGOs or private companies in Mogadishu.

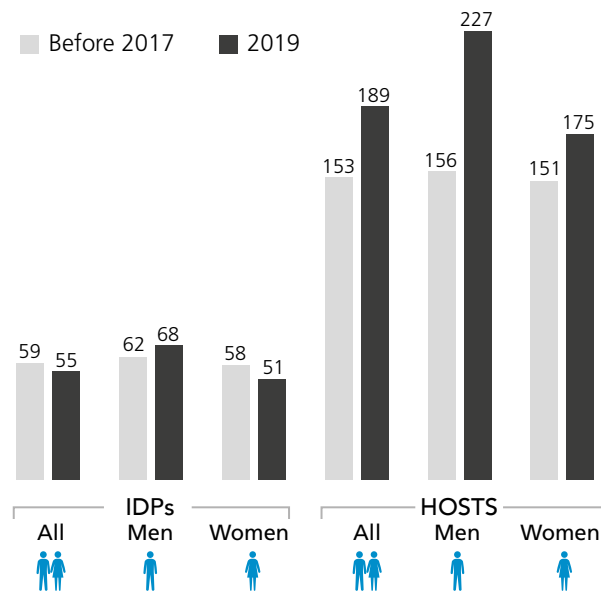
Improvements in the security situation in Mogadishu and the resulting return of people who had previously fled, along with the arrival of the IDPs, has led to population and economic growth. That has partly benefited the surveyed host community members.

Figure 3 illustrates the increase in the average monthly income they reported in 2019, compared with 2017: \$71 more for men and \$24 more for women. The average monthly income of IDPs who managed to find work, however, slightly decreased during the same time period, and there is a more than three-fold difference between

the average income in the surveyed host community and in the surveyed displaced one.

These findings are in line with other results: 54 per cent of surveyed IDPs felt that their financial resources were enough to fulfil their needs and wants before displacement, but only 1 per cent feel that way now. In the host community, 56 per cent of the respondents feel that their resources are enough today, up from 49 per cent before 2017.

FIGURE 13: Average monthly income from work earned by surveyed IDPs and hosts before 2017 and in 2019



Surveyed members of the host community also benefit from greater financial support from family and friends. More than a third reported receiving remittances, for an average monthly value of \$113. Only 7 per cent of the surveyed IDPs reported receiving remittances. The average monthly value was \$33. Neither group of respondents reported receiving financial support from the government or other institutions.

Displacement from a rural to an urban area can generate livelihood opportunities both for the displaced and the host communities. It can also generate opportunities for local authorities planning the city's development. This is particularly the case for an urban area experiencing population growth. Turning these opportunities into a beneficial situation for all, however, requires investments in capacity building and employment support for IDPs, whose financial sustainability would profit the local economy.

IMPACTS ON SECURITY

The surveyed IDPs in this case study left their homes in the aftermath of drought, not as a result of conflict or violence. Physical security was therefore not the reason for their flight.

Displacement thus had little impact on the perceived security of IDPs. Most surveyed IDPs, 88 per cent, feel as safe now as they did before they were displaced, while 7 per cent feel less safe and 4 per cent more so (Figure 6). Insecurity is an issue in Somalia in general. It does not, however, seem to be much more so for IDPs, apart from reported thefts in the settlement.

"The poor quality of shelters is a key security concern in the camps. Temporary shelter materials, like plastic sheeting or cloth, are easily torn and ripped, making households vulnerable to theft or intrusion. This issue is compounded by the lack of lockable doors."

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF A LOCAL AUTHORITY IN BANADIR.

The perception of security also remained the same for 61 per cent of the surveyed hosts, although 28 per cent feel less safe since the IDPs arrived in the area, mostly because of increased theft and other criminal activities. This is reflected in the increased percentage of interviewees in the host community who spend money on ensuring their security, which has risen from 59 per cent before the IDPs arrived to 73 per cent today (Figure 7). They spend \$7 per month on average, mostly on security guards, lighting and locks.

Only 5 per cent of IDPs spend money on security today, compared with 8 per cent before their displacement. The few that do, spend an average of \$2 per month, mostly on installing lights or paying for security guards. Security incidents in the IDP settlement are managed by dedicated committees that liaise with the local administration when needed.

There are reports of violence and abuse against women and children, however, and several humanitarian organisations are dedicating programmes to protect and assist them. Save Somali Women and Children, for instance, provides legal aid to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

The main security concern in the IDP settlement seems to be al Shabaab, which controls the area from which

FIGURE 14: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts who feel safer or less safe compared to 2017

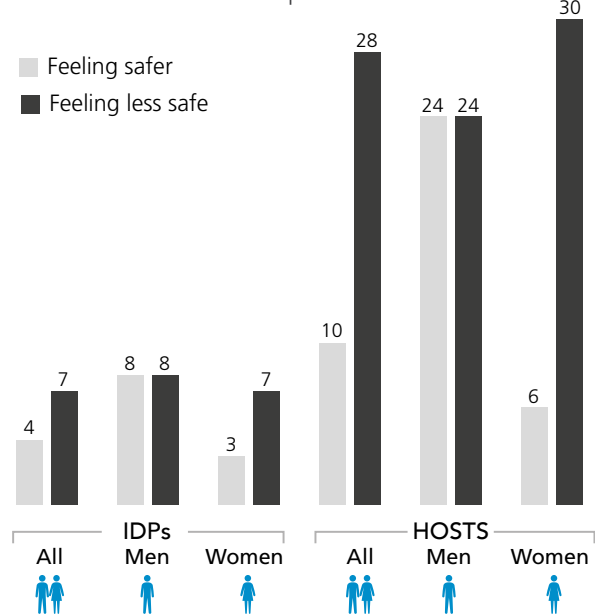
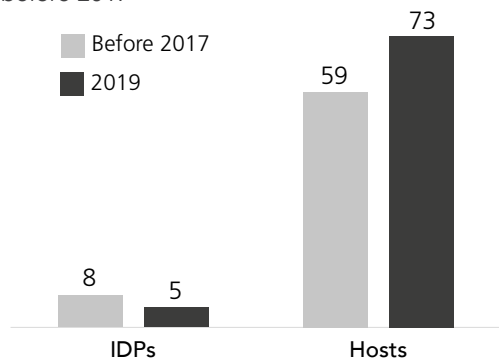


FIGURE 15: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts who spend money on ensuring their security, in 2019 and before 2017



the IDPs come. The group threatens IDPs into returning so that they can once again collect animals or taxes from them there.

Another issue is linked with housing insecurity. IDPs are sometimes forced to pay to stay in the places where they found refuge and fear forced and even violent evictions.

“Sometimes the owners of the land where the IDPs have settled tell them to vacate the area without prior notice. They may come with excavators and demolish their makeshift houses if they try to resist.”

TESTIMONY FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER IN BANADIR.

Few incidents are reported between IDPs and the local population, and most occur during food and aid distribution. Some members of the host community try to

claim aid intended for IDPs. As they are not included in the initial list of beneficiaries, there is not enough for everyone. Confrontation ensues.

IMPACTS ON HOUSING

IDPs’ greatest financial loss resulting from displacement, as is most often the case, is that of their house. Seventy-seven per cent of surveyed IDPs, before their displacement, owned their own home, with an estimated average worth of \$2,430. Another 20 per cent rented before they were displaced, paying an average of \$34 per month.

In their host area, surveyed IDPs rarely pay for housing: Eighty-one per cent of respondents live in a shelter that was given to them. Sixty-one per cent of them reported no additional expense, while 37 per cent bought extra materials or tools to improve their dwelling, paying an average of \$16. Another 18 per cent of the respondents live with someone and do not pay rent.

The quality of housing, however, is rarely adequate. Drinkable water is available for free in the camp, but there are not enough taps.

“When the IDPs first settled here they lived in shanties made of assembled polythene paper and used cartons. Since no free shelter has been provided in the camp for the last three years, they had to use readily available materials.”

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF A LOCAL AUTHORITY IN BANADIR.

Several organisations provide shelter and non-food items to IDPs, including Save Somali Women and Children, the International Red Cross, the Danish Refugee Council and Waafi Charity. IDPs do not receive this support immediately, however, and it is insufficient to ensure decent housing for all.

“Once a family is displaced and received as IDPs, that family has to be recognised by an organisation in the next phase of budgeting. IDPs get support from organisations through camp coordination and management projects, but they have to wait to receive that support. It can take two to six months depending on when they arrive at the displacement centre. It can even take a year.”

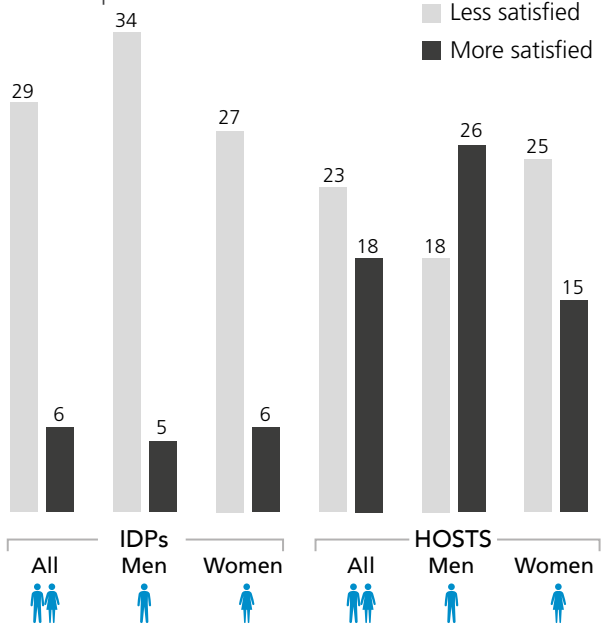
TESTIMONY FROM A HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL IN BANADIR.

Fifty-six per cent of surveyed IDPs are as satisfied with their housing conditions now as before they were displaced. Nearly 30 per cent, however, are less satisfied, because of the lack of space and basic amenities and because they miss people back home and their former homes (Figure 16).

Surveyed members of the host community are also, for the most part, equally satisfied with their housing conditions now compared with before IDPs arrived in the area. Twenty-three per cent are less satisfied because of increased rental prices and utility bills. A third had to pay additional housing expenses since the IDPs arrived in the area, at an average cost of \$24 per month.

The host community mostly lives in permanent houses made of stone or brick and equipped with piped water. This contrasts with the housing conditions of IDPs who mostly live in makeshift tents. Survey results show that 18 per cent of the interviewed hosts are more satisfied with their housing conditions now than in 2017. This is likely linked with the increase in their average income, which is also documented in the survey, and which allows them to make improvements to their homes.

FIGURE 16: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts feeling more or less satisfied with their housing conditions now compared with before 2017



IMPACTS ON EDUCATION

When people are displaced from rural to urban areas, the challenges of displacement can also be accompanied

by opportunities to access services and infrastructure that are more available in cities. In Somalia, children in rural areas, for example, have much less access to school than in urban ones: The primary school net attendance ratio is 39 per cent in urban areas but only 11 per cent in rural ones, and children from pastoralist and internally displaced families go to school less.¹⁵

Results from surveyed IDPs show that 41 per cent of the displaced boys in Banadir are going to school, up from 29 per cent before their displacement (Figure 9). This is, however, not the case for displaced girls in Banadir, 29 per cent of whom are going to school, down from 45 per cent in their home area. By comparison, nearly all children, boys and girls, in the host community are now attending school (Figure 18).

FIGURE 17: Percentage of displaced children going to school before and after displacement

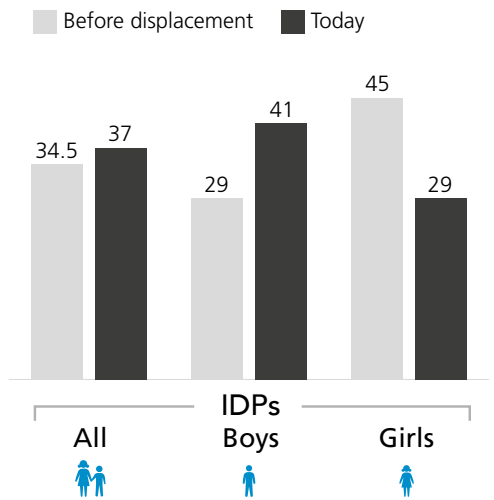
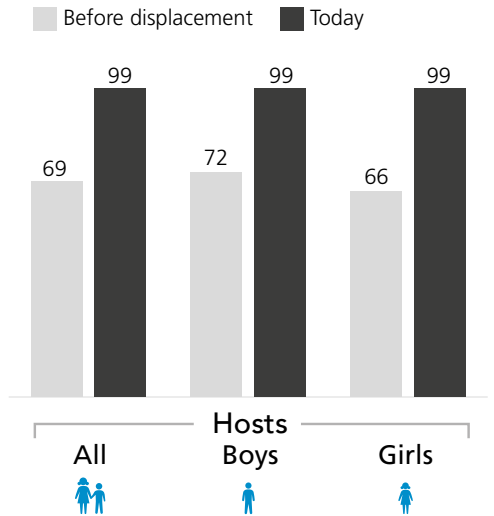


FIGURE 18: Percentage of children in the host community going to school in 2017 and in 2019



Surveyed families had a reason before their displacement for not sending their boys to school. The main reason, they said, was that the boys were old enough to work. This should be investigated further but could mean that boys not attending school back home were helping their parents in agro-pastoralist activities. When these families moved to the city, however, there was no longer a need to care for livestock. Work is consequently no longer cited as a reason for keeping boys from school in Banadir.

Another important reason for not sending children to be educated in the home area was the distance to the nearest school. This was cited in the case of 19 per cent of the boys and 33 per cent of the girls. This reason, however, does not appear in the survey results for the host area. The cost of education there was the main reason cited by nearly all families who did not send their boys to school.

Surveyed IDPs estimated their average monthly cost of education at \$5 per child both in their home and host area. Cost was a barrier to schooling before displacement for 25 per cent of the boys and 33 per cent of the girls, but the percentage of respondents who identified it as the main barrier in the home area rose to 95 per cent for boys and 88 per cent for girls.

Primary school in the IDP settlement is generally free of charge, but families must pay other expenses, including school supplies and transportation. Costs increase for secondary school, which is only available outside of the settlement. Save the Children, Concern Group, the Norwegian Refugee Council and other organisations provide some support for displaced children.

“The [displaced] students here go to school for free, [but] they don’t have school uniforms, desks, or even sometimes books and pens for school exercises. So, they pay nothing because they have nothing.”

TESTIMONY FROM THE EDUCATION COORDINATOR OF AN INTERNATIONAL NGO SUPPORTING IDPs.

Financial difficulties are the main obstacle to education for displaced children. Either their parents cannot pay the direct or indirect costs of sending them to school, or they need them to work to contribute to the family’s livelihood.

There are also reports of displaced children feeling stigmatised and demoralised for going to school without

a uniform, though uniforms are no longer mandatory for displaced children who cannot afford them. Some children have problems because they speak a different language than the one used in school. Others seem to have difficulties adjusting to the stress of a new urban environment after having lived in a rural one.

When IDPs first arrive in the host area, they are unaware of the school services available to their children. They also may need to focus on other emergencies before looking into schooling. Most of the displaced parents are nomads. They did not go to school, are completely unfamiliar with the education system and do not necessarily think of sending their children to school, or, if they do, may not know how to do so.

“Life in the camps is not calm enough for education. A [person with a] hungry stomach and no decent home cannot concentrate in class. (...) [Displaced children] don’t go to class immediately (...). After they get used to the environment, they might think of enrolling in school. It’s a process that takes at least six months after their arrival.”

TESTIMONY FROM A TEACHER IN KULMIS CAMP, DAYNILE DISTRICT.

Once they enrol, displaced children find their education keeps being interrupted. That can happen when short-term humanitarian funding to organisations that provide education runs out. It can also be the result of repeat evictions.

“Sometimes an organisation sets up a school around water points or in the camps ... only for the IDPs to be evicted by land owners. The continuous evictions disrupt the access to education.”

TESTIMONY FROM THE EDUCATION COORDINATOR OF AN INTERNATIONAL NGO SUPPORTING IDPs.

More than 66 per cent of displaced families who now send their children to school are more satisfied with education in the host area. This is mostly because school is free, accessible and has good teachers. The arrival of IDPs in the area has not affected the host community’s level of satisfaction with their children’s education: 85 per cent are as satisfied today as they were before 2017, and 14 per cent are more satisfied.

This may be because displaced and non-displaced children rarely go to the same schools. Children from the host community go to school outside of the camp, often to

private schools that charge for registration, and for extra classes, uniforms, meals, books and supplies. The average cost of education for host community children is \$13 per month. That is nearly three times the average cost for IDPs. Government-run schools provide education free to all children, but displaced children live too far away to attend them.

The quality of the education available to displaced children in the camps is considered much lower than that available to children outside them, as teachers in the camps rarely have training. Reflecting that difference, teachers' salaries range from \$300 a month in private schools in the city to \$80 inside the IDP settlement.

Access to school has improved overall for displaced children in their host area, but access to quality education is still very limited. The gap between the education non-displaced and displaced children receive, if unaddressed, will likely lead to large disparities in the future socioeconomic development of the two groups.

IMPACTS ON HEALTH

Health is another area in which displacement seems to have had a positive impact on IDPs and a negative one on hosts.

More than 60 per cent of surveyed IDPs report no difference in their perceived physical health, but 25 per cent feel better than before they were displaced (Figure 19). They mostly cite access to free healthcare, which was not available in their home area, as the reason for this improvement. Another 11 per cent, comprised especially of women, feel that their health has worsened, and cite a lack of access to sanitation, inadequate hygiene, poor housing conditions, and insufficient food.

About 60 per cent of respondents in the host community report no difference in their physical health since IDPs arrived in the area. A third finds their health has worsened and link it to improper sanitation and the outbreak of diseases in the IDP settlement.

The improvement in surveyed IDPs' health is in line with findings that show that 28 per cent of them have better access to healthcare now than before they were displaced (Figure 20). This is in contrast with the host community, where 34 per cent of the respondents reported reduced access to healthcare because of overcrowded local health facilities.

FIGURE 19: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts reporting that their physical health has improved or worsened since 2017.

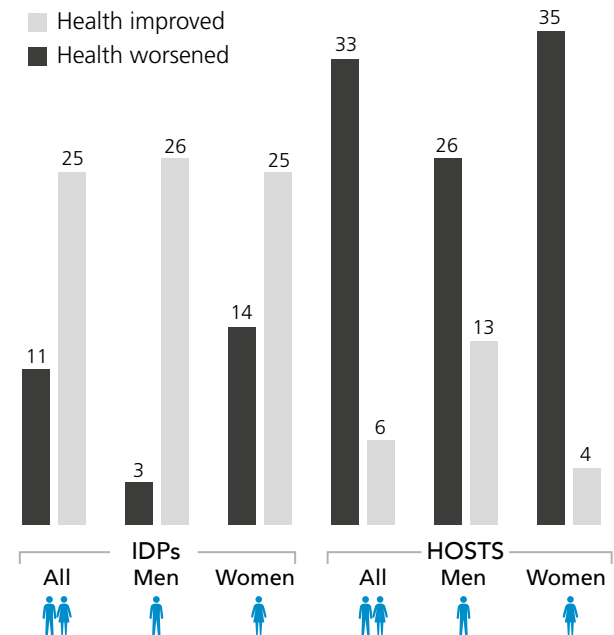
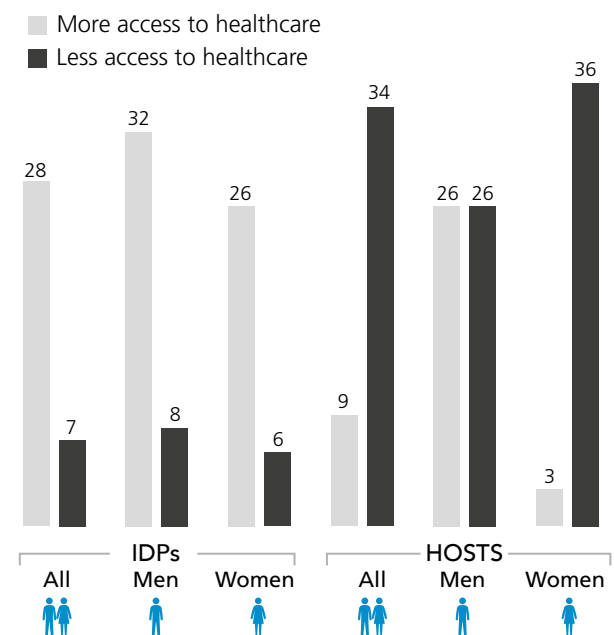
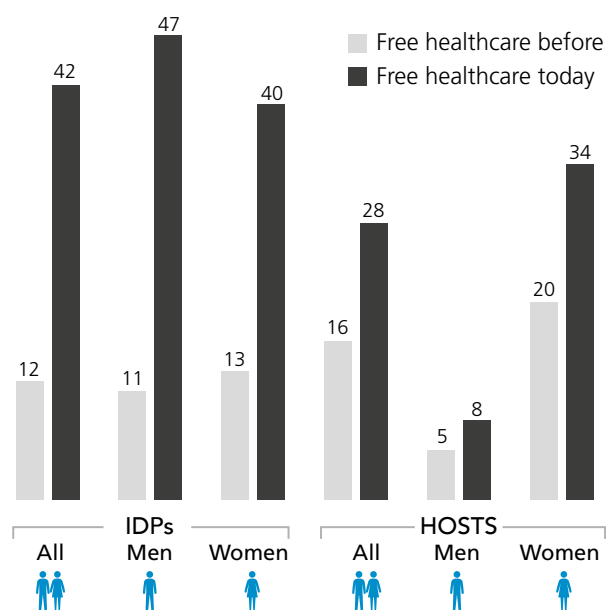


FIGURE 20: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts reporting more or less access to healthcare compared with before 2017.



Both IDPs and hosts, however, report greater access to free healthcare in 2019 compared with before 2017: from 12 per cent to 42 per cent for surveyed IDPs and from 16 per cent to 42 per cent for surveyed hosts (Figure 21).

FIGURE 21: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts with access to free healthcare before 2017 and in 2019.

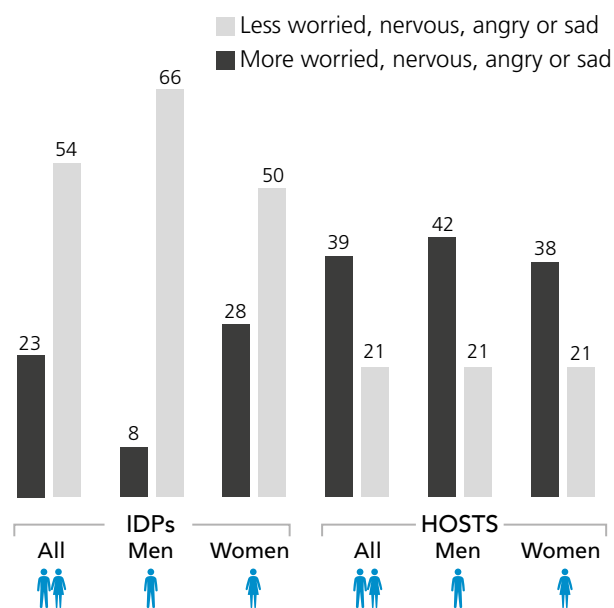


“IDPs came with a lot of health complications that weren’t known in this area, or that were present, but manageable, before. Health workers were overwhelmed when the IDPs arrived (...). There were reported outbreaks of cholera, infections affecting mother and child and malaria.”

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN INTERNATIONAL NGO SUPPORTING IDPs IN BANADIR.

Mental disorders have also been reported in the displaced population. Most surveyed IDPs, and particularly men, feel less worried, nervous, angry or sad now than before they were displaced (Figure 15). In the host community, 39 per cent of the respondents feel worried, nervous, angry or sad more often now than before the IDPs arrived in the area. That compares with 21 per cent feeling so less often.

FIGURE 22: Percentage of surveyed IDPs and hosts feeling more or less worried, nervous, angry or sad in 2019 compared with before 2017.



When they did have to pay for healthcare, surveyed IDPs reported that the average cost of seeing a healthcare professional in their home area was \$2.6, compared with \$4.5 in their host area. Surveyed members of the host community reported a very large increase in the cost of seeing a healthcare professional, from \$9 before IDPs arrived in the area to \$55 today.

Free health facilities intended for IDPs are also open to the host community. Those who can afford private facilities, however, prefer them as better equipped and less crowded. There is no free health care outside the camps, and private facilities, which charge \$7 to \$20 per visit, reportedly charge more than they did before the IDPs arrival.

SOS Children’s Villages International and Zamzam Foundation provide maternal health care, treat common diseases and offer prenatal and postnatal care. Save Somali Women and Children offers psychological support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, along with legal counselling. For secondary healthcare, including complications and chronic diseases, however, treatment must be found further away and paid for, something IDPs and locals with limited resources can rarely do.

Both IDPs and members of the host community suffer from the same common diseases, including malaria, flu and whooping cough. IDPs, however may suffer from more complications if they do not get rapid treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey was conducted in July 2019 in and around an urban settlement of agro-pastoralist families displaced by drought in 2017 and 2018. It points to a number of dire needs and challenges for IDPs and hosts, but also unveils opportunities for both. Results for surveyed hosts highlight improved livelihood opportunities, likely linked with population growth in the area. It also reveals some deterioration in perceived health and security.

Results for surveyed IDPs show challenges in securing a decent income and significant financial losses, but also improved access to school and healthcare.

In the final comments they were invited to share, surveyed IDPs overwhelmingly mentioned lack of water, sanitation, decent housing and food as their main issues. Surveyed hosts also reported on their principal concerns since the arrival of the IDPs. These included poor hygiene and sanitation within the displaced community and their affect on health; reduced access to education and healthcare; increased insecurity and a rise in the costs of rents and utilities.

Aid is reaching some IDPs and providing much needed support in health, education and other priority areas.

“Some humanitarian organisations have stood by the most affected recently displaced people through cash transfers, programs of hygiene and sanitation and the provision of non-food and food items. Families were given kitchen kits, basins and soap. There have also been food programs for malnourished children and women. These are not, however, sufficient for the high number of displaced people within the camps.”

TESTIMONY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF A LOCAL AUTHORITY IN BANADIR.

The international NGO Islamic Relief, for instance, provides livelihood, education, health, water, sanitation and child welfare support to the most vulnerable, including IDPs. Before newcomers can receive support, however, they must register and wait, sometimes for months, for humanitarian organisations to include them in their budgets and get the funds needed for assistance.

“(...) Humanitarian agencies [should] go a step further in providing income-generating activities so that IDPs can take care of their families, but most organisations will [only] address the [current] problem by giving cash or foodstuffs. Money can address the immediate problem but is not a long-lasting solution.”

TESTIMONY FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER IN BANADIR.

As one of the sub-Saharan countries most affected by internal displacement, Somalia has taken several major steps to address the issue in a more sustainable way. The government launched the Somali Durable Solutions Initiative in 2016 and has included IDPs in the current national development plan. It also established a dedicated Migration, Displacement and Durable Solutions sub-working group in the national aid system. A Durable Solutions Unit was created within the Ministry of Planning, Investments and Economic Development and started operating in January 2019. A national policy for IDPs, refugees and returnees is expected to be approved in 2019.¹⁶ All of these initiatives should lead to more comprehensive support for IDPs and provide opportunities for community engagement and participation.

CONCLUSION

This report presents the first results of IDMC's standardised tool for assessing the economic impacts of internal displacement on the livelihood, housing, health, education and security of internally displaced people and host communities. The initial round of implementation in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia demonstrates the practical findings the tool can generate and its adaptability to various internal displacement contexts.

It also highlights the diversity of experiences IDPs and hosts face when confronted with internal displacement. The conditions in which displacement happens, what prompted it and the kind of support IDPs and hosts can get all factor in. Assessments in these four countries range from the minimal impacts of short-term displacement in a country with effective disaster management to a significant degradation of the welfare and well-being of IDPs even after displacement is believed to have ended.

Quantitative measures demonstrate a frequent reduction in income and purchasing power linked with displacement. They also reveal instances where IDPs or hosts have seized opportunities to improve their livelihood. The stress and trauma associated with displacement often results in a deterioration of mental and sometimes physical health. In the case of rural to urban displacement, however, IDPs also may report an increase in their access to health and educational facilities. Perceived impacts on security among IDPs and host communities are another frequent finding, although these impacts are far less negative than could have been expected. Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities often seem supportive rather than tense, and insecurity is most often linked with lack of livelihood opportunities.

The results highlight the different consequences of displacement for IDPs and host communities, men and women, children and older people. Each of these groups should receive tailored support, matching their specific needs to resources. This can mitigate harm to their welfare and wellbeing and foster the opportunities that internal displacement can generate.

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