**Methodological Workshop on Measuring Impacts of Refugees and IDPs
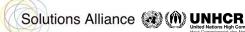on Host Countries and Host Communities**

Questionnaire for Participants

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Name: Alvin Etang Ndip	Institution: World Bank Group

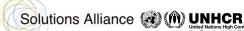| 1) Short bio |
|---|
| Alvin Etang Ndip is an Economist in the Poverty Global Practice at the World Bank. Previously a Postdoctoral Associate at Yale University, Alvin received his Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Otago. His interest in micro-development has led him to focus on analysis of poverty and welfare outcomes. With substantial experience in the design, implementation and analysis of household surveys, Alvin has worked in many African countries. He has also taught economics courses at the undergraduate level, and has experience in designing and using economic experiments as a tool to analyze poverty issues. He has a number of scholarly publications. |
| 2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries? |
| a) What are the characteristics of displaced people compared to the general population?
 b) What are the socioeconomic Impact of the Crisis in North Mali on Displaced People? |
| 3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)? |
| a) Mali internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees (in camps in Niger and Mauritania) and returnees. |
| 4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data? |
| We collected our own data. The Listening to Displaced Peoples Survey (LDPS) allows to meet urgent data needs of decision makers and to provide regular feedback on the effectives of IDPs, refugee (return) programs. The Approach **c**ombines a face-to-face baseline survey with monthly mobile phone interviews to monitor the well-being of refugees, IDPs, and returnees, understand changing perceptions on social and political issues, collect information on incentives and challenges for return, track the evolution of the crisis from the view point of refugees, IDPs and returnees. The sample of 500 adult respondents include IDPs living in Bamako, refugees in the refugee camps of Mauritania and Niger and returnees in the regional capitals of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, and 51% are male and 49% female. Following a baseline survey in July 2014, 12 monthly phone surveys have been completed. Once the baseline was completed, respondents started to receive phone interviews from a call center in Bamako at monthly intervals. Topics include migration, violence and insecurity, social cohesion, nutrition and food security, employment, perception of well-being and governance. |
| 5) What methods for data analysis did you use? |
| Descriptive analysis of the socioeconomic Impact of the Crisis in North Mali on Displaced People. Results are disaggregated by the three groups for comparisons: IDPs, refugees and returnees. |
| 6) What were your main results? |
| a) Better educated and wealthier households as well as those exposed to less violence fled the crisis.
 b) Significant amounts of durable goods (20–60%) and animals (75–90% were lost and the welfare of the displaced declined considerably as a result of the crisis. Yet over time its impact has diminished.
 c) By February 2015, most eligible children were going to school and employment levels and number of meals consumed were at pre-crisis levels.
 d) Different ethnic groups chose different places of refuge. Depending on location, the narrative of the crisis and the solutions that are envisaged differ diametrically. |

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked at IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
The approach was found to present a good and robust way to monitor the impact of conflict on hard-to-reach populations who at times live in areas inaccessible to enumerators. Sample is representative of IDPs in Bamako, refugees in Niger and Mauritania and returnees to the regional capitals in the North. Random selection of households and individual.

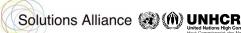| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
|---|
| It took 1 month to complete the face-to-face baseline survey. After that monthly phone surveys were conducted for 12 months to track changes in welfare.
Cost: $222K for the entire survey (sampling & other preparations, baseline and phone surveys, mobile phones, call center set up, airtime credit, etc.) |

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?
Question: How do the displaced differ from those who stayed behind? *How:* Expand the sample to include those who never moved; collect new data to allow comparison across the groups; if feasible, complement with focus group discussion/qualitative data.

KNOMAD
Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
WORLD BANK GROUP
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD — REFUGEE STUDIES CENTRE
Solutions Alliance
UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Name: AMANDA HAMMAR	Institution CENTRE OF AFRICAN STUDIES, COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY

1) Short bio

I am currently the Director (since 2014) and MSO Professor in African Studies (since 2010) at the Centre of African Studies, Copenhagen University. I have previously worked as a researcher at the Nordic Africa Institute (Uppsala, Sweden, 2006-2010), and the Centre for Development Research (Copenhagen, 1997-2002). Prior to my academic life, I worked in different capacities within the Government of Zimbabwe (1983-1990) as well as being a freelance development consultant (1991-1997, 2002-2006). Much of my academic work since the late 1990s has been focused in some way on politically and economically related displacement (and associated state/citizen making processes) at different scales, in both rural and urban areas, primarily within Zimbabwe and elsewhere in southern Africa. I have presented and published this work in different forms and fora, including in peer reviewed journals (such as Journal of Agrarian Change, Journal of Southern African Studies, Journal of Contemporary African Studies) and through editing books and special issues of journals on themes related to the crisis in Zimbabwe and political economies of displacement there and in the region. My most recent publication is an edited volume, *Displacement Economies in Africa: Paradoxes of Crisis and Creativity* (Zed Books, 2014).

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

My displacement-related research over the past eighteen years (see three main research projects under Section 3 below) has not been geared specifically towards the question posed here. Nonetheless, all cases have inevitably entailed some dimension of displacee/host relations that are clearly significant. In relation to this, directly and/or indirectly, key questions have included:
a) What shapes the political-economic conditions and cultural politics of displacee-host relations?
b) What forms of alliance and/or animosity have emerged between displacees and hosts, on what grounds, and with what effects for whom?
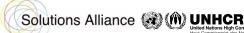
Although I do not use the categories 'IDP' and 'refugee', clearly different kinds of vulnerabilities and opportunities (and visibility and opaqueness) arise depending on whether a group is displaced on/to 'foreign' soil or on home ground. Yet in either context, questions of belonging related to insider-/outsider-hood emerge, which in turn relate to questions of access to/control over limited resources. The nature of inclusion/ exclusion is dependent on many things, but not least the historical conjuncture: at given times displacement/hosting generates feelings of solidarity and sympathy, at other times resentment. But the relationships are always complex with various forms of differentiation as well as difference always at play.

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

a) The first main displacement-related research I undertook was in the late 1990s in the northwest agrarian margins of Zimbabwe. It was a case of a violent local state eviction of small-scale migrant farmers (close to 150 families/approx. 1000 people directly affected) who, following their appeal to the courts, were allowed to return for an indefinite period and under uncertain conditions, to their former (destroyed) homes and fields. The local host community were from a different ethnicity, and were themselves formerly displaced from the Zambezi valley in the late 1950s when Kariba damn was built, and 'resettled' in this remote area.

b) The second displacement-related case study I undertook from the mid- to late-2000s. It focused on white Zimbabwean commercial farmers who had been forcefully evicted from their farms in Zimbabwe in the wake of the violent 'fast track land reform programme' in the early 2000s, and had migrated and self-settled across the border in Mozambique. This covered approximately 80 farming entities in Manica Province. The hosts were a range of differently situated Mozambican actors including local small-scale farmers, large-scale multinational tobacco companies, local entrepreneurs and elites, and central state officials.

c) The third main displacement-related research I have been undertaking since around 2012 (and am still working on) entails several localized cases of urban displacement and resettlement in Zimbabwe's second city, Bulawayo. It explores some of the preconditions and longer-term effects of the mass state-driven urban evictions that took place across Zimbabwe in 2005, and examines several contexts of local and central state facilitated urban and peri-urban resettlement. In a context of highly uneven resettlement projects, in one site there have been various forms of contestation over allocation and access to resettlement plots, while in the other, there have been both social and material tensions between local 'host' communities and the new settlers.

| 4) | What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data? |

In all the cases I have worked with, I have used mostly qualitative, multi-sited ethnographic approaches, often over time and through recurring encounters – as well as undertaking some archival-based research (such as using minutes of council meetings or of other organisations) - to investigate the historical contexts and contemporary political, economic and social conditions, dynamics and effects of the different stages of displacement and/or resettlement.

In selecting specific subjects to interview within a given displacement/resettlement context, besides identifying key informants within a particular arena (such as obvious leaders or protagonists) I have used random sampling, snowballing and opportunistic techniques to ensure that the number and range of subjects is sufficiently significant (that is, broad and varied enough to reveal scale/degree as well as multiple dimensions), and/or representative (though I usually avoid using this latter term). Occasionally I have used a mini-survey to either establish a baseline from which to select an appropriate size and a representative sample of subjects to approach.

Triangulation is crucial, that is, cross-checking amongst different kinds of research subjects/ informants and other sources.
Accessing archives of more recent times, especially entailing sensitive data or policy decisions, has sometimes been a challenge, even if and when such documents are supposed to be publicly available. Building trust with key actors within relevant organisations is crucial in this regard.

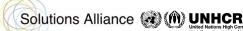| 5) | What methods for data analysis did you use? |

As a qualitative researcher, I have usually analysed my data through the identification of themes emerging from the material (which may often but not always resonate with pre-existing key research questions). Such themes form the initial organizing principle around which sets of statements, ideas and facts may be gathered and consolidated for analytical reflection. But there are always surprises and contradictions in the material that might (hopefully) alter/challenge preconceptions.

| 6) | What were your main results? |

This is not an easy question (given that I have outlined three different cases). What do 'results' refer to here? I will answer conceptually rather than empirically. The cumulative experiences of my research have generated an approach to displacement overall that I call 'displacement economies'. This reflects/prompts the need to consider displacement in terms of: a) historical and spatial layers and relationships (looking beyond displacement as a single event in a single place)); b) maintaining a key focus on what displacement produces, not only what it destroys etc; that is, paying attention to its paradoxes; c) including a wide range of relevant actors in the study, and noting the forms of differentiation between them; and d) always paying attention to the role of the state and other forms of authority in precipitating, perpetuating, managing and/or alleviating displacement.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

Again, difficult to answer with respect to three different case studies. Qualitative methods have served me well, although I can also see benefits from being supplemented with some more quantitative methods. One key distinction between IDP or refugee settings relates to which authority structure one has to navigate to gain access to displacement and/or resettlement sites and subjects.

8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?

All three studies mentioned have been conducted over periods of never less than three years overall, with several field-based research visits undertaken at recurring intervals, lasting anywhere between one or two months at a time (once or twice per year) to nine months at one time (this latter for my graduate research).
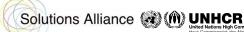In more recent years, field trips of up to two months in Zimbabwe have cost on average USD5000 – USD6000 (including flights, accommodation, local transport, local research assistance, etc).

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

Some of the most difficult questions to address relate to the interests and actions of formal authorities, and their relationships to displacees and hosts respectively. This requires identifying key informants within different actor categories with whom one can build deep trust, and that in turn requires a longer-term (quantitative) study.

Name: ANNE BARTLETT	Institution UNSW, AUSTRALIA

1) Short bio
Anne Bartlett is Associate Professor of International Studies at UNSW, Australia. She has worked on research related to Darfur and Sudan for close to 15 years. Her research centers on two main areas: armed insurgency and related humanitarian crises. From 2002, she has conducted ethnographic research with the armed movements of Darfur to understand how human rights abuses, underdevelopment and lack of political recognition on the part of the government, impacted the uprising. A second strand of research has aimed to understand how war, the influx of IDPs and a resultant humanitarian aid infrastructure impacted the lives of the host community living in Nyala, South Darfur. Recent work has utilized these methodologies to carry out a social and economic impact analysis in Kakuma, Kenya. Bartlett is a member of the marginalized dialogue working group which brings together groups from across Sudan who are living in conflict conditions. Bartlett is also the President of the Sudan Studies Association.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?
a) Impact on prices of Staple goods   b) Impact on labor markets   c) Impact of aid workers   d) Conflict urbanization and host community dispersion   e) Land use changes

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
a) **SUDAN**. Darfur (Nyala 2003-2009). IDPs – Hosts: Urban setting (prices, housing, aid-worker economy, conflict urbanization)   b) **SUDAN**. Darfur (Nyala) Kordofan (ElObeid 2010). IDPs - Hosts: Urban setting. (Labor market impacts)   c) **KENYA**. Kakuma (2015) Refugees – Turkana Host community. Camp and out of camp. Urban and rural settings (Economic and Social Impact Assessment).

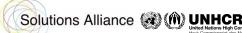| 4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data? |
|---|
| PRIMARY
 Fieldwork data (qualitative)
 Survey 200 households (Nyala and El Obeid)
 Survey 900 individuals (Nyala and ElObeid)
 Survey 500 households (Turkana and Kakuma Camp)
 Sampling points randomly
 SECONDARY
 FAO
 WFP
 MODIS and LANDSAT satellite data
 USAID (FEWS) |

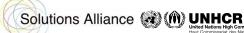| US GOVT (Humanitarian information Unit) |
|---|
| There are a lot of challenges in locating appropriate (and reliable) data for Sudan. Notably incomplete collection of data across groups, lack of digitized data. |
| 5) What methods for data analysis did you use? |
| Regression, Analysis of Landsat Images, Analysis of Modis Satellite Data, Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), qualitative data analysis. |
| 6) What were your main results? |
| Our data shows that under conditions of conflict where populations flow from rural to urban areas and where food aid is supplied, there are changes in food housing and labor markets. This results in changes to local prices that negatively impact consumers, but provide opportunities to property owners and suppliers of non-tradable goods. These dynamics induce land use changes around the city and dispersal of poorer residents to the growing peri-urban fringe. These dynamics show that vegetation loss occurs in areas close to the city and close to the camps. Outside of these areas, there is land abandonment as people leave in search of safety. Labor market analysis shows that long term urban residents have a higher probability of being employed in skilled sectors relative to similar individuals in a non-conflict city. Recent arrivals are more likely to be unemployed. |
| 7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences? |
| Need multidisciplinary approach and triangulation of methods. IDP population more fluid. Change occurring more quickly and IDP population more vulnerable to security issues and risk in urban settings. This will impact measurement and visibilty. More vulnerable to effects generated by aid workers since fast moving conflicts do not allow for aid worker compounds to be constructed. This creates price effects in housing markets, price effects in terms of niche markets and dispersal of vulnerable populations to insecure areas. |
| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
| We conducted multiple studies that went on for about 3 years. |
| 9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)? |
| |

Name:	Institution
Apurva Sanghi	**World Bank Group**

1) Short bio
Apurva Sanghi, based in Nairobi, is the World Bank's Lead Economist for Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Eritrea. Prior to that, he led the economic growth cluster of the World Bank's Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (PREM) Department in Washington DC. Apurva is also a lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Special Report on Extreme Events, and was the team leader for the joint World Bank - UN flagship project on the economics of disasters. He has worked on development topics ranging from infrastructure and climate change to microfinance and agricultural economics. Before joining the World Bank, Apurva worked in private sector consulting; for the Thailand Development Research Institute; and held teaching and research positions at the University of Chicago, Thammasat University (Bangkok), and Yale University. He holds degrees in physics and economics, and a PhD from the University of Chicago, where his core training was on growth and macroeconomics.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?
a) What is, and how to assess, the economic and social contribution of refugees to host communities / countries in the case of Kakuma, Northern Kenya

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
a) Kakuma camp, Northern Kenya. Pls see also this Brooking blog: http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/future-development/posts/2015/03/25-economics-refugees-sanghi b)

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?
Work in progress but we have collected a primary data set as no secondary data set really exists.

5) What methods for data analysis did you use?
Work in progress

6) What were your main results?
Work in progress

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
Work in progress

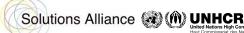| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
|---|
| Ongoing. Given that the study is complex and inter-disciplinary, and there is a primary-level data set that had to be collected, it is not exactly inexpensive. |

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?
This would be better addressed ex-post, after the study is completed, and with the benefit of hindsight.

Name: Carlos Vargas-Silva	Institution University of Oxford

1) Short bio
Carlos Vargas-Silva is an associate professor and senior researcher at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society at the University of Oxford. He is the Principal Investigator for the project The Labour Market Impacts of Forced Migration.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?
a) What are the labor market consequences of hosting refugees/IDPs? b) What are the differences in those consequences for hosts with different backgrounds and characteristics?

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
a) Tanzania: Camp, rural, refugees b) Tanzania: Outside camp, rural/urban, refugees c) Burundi: Camp, rural, IDPs d) Burundi: Outside camp, rural, IDPs

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?
Original data: Survey of the Labour Market Impacts of Forced Migration in Burundi. Random representative sample of the population. 1,500 household panel (2011 and 2015). Separate in-depth questionnaire for returnees. Secondary data: Kagera Health and Development Survey. Dataset is of very good quality, but was collected for a different purpose and it does not include a sample of refugees.

5) What methods for data analysis did you use?
Regression analysis. Identification based on distance measures.

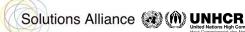| 6) What were your main results? |
|---|
| Overall evidence consistent with the idea that natives adjust to refugee inflows by changing economic activities. |

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
There is a need for comprehensive knowledge of the situation. This includes knowledge of the region, particularly sending and receiving areas, the overall logistics (e.g. rules for the distribution of assistance) and refugee allocation policies. Distance could be useful for identification in the case of IDPs if it is a regional conflict. Other cases more challenging. Also for IPDs is more difficult to separate the effect of conflict from the effect of hosting the refugees.

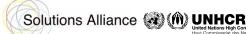| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
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| Three years, close to $400,000. |

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?
Need to have more information on the dynamic impacts of hosting forced migrants. Current analysis mostly static. Need: 1) Data on refugee characteristics and numbers over time, 2) Who arrives first vs later?, 3) Changing policies of host country, 4) Data on returnees, 5) Who returns first vs later?, 6) Any connections with host region after return? (e.g. trade). Datasets can be constructed with careful study of existing sources (i.e. archives).   Need to have more information on the impact on people not residing in the affected location. There could be inflows of people who move to trade with refugees. Also, some of the natives may move to other areas to "scape" the refugee shock. This has implications for residents of other areas. Information can be collected for other areas of the country, not affected by the refugee shock.

Name: Florence Kondylis	Institution: World Bank Research Group

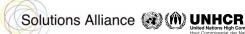| 1) Short bio |
|---|
| Florence Kondylis, PhD, is a senior economist in the Research Group of the World Bank. She founded and leads the Bank's impact evaluation program in Agricultural Adaptations (AADAPT), which she runs in close collaboration with researcher and practitioners across a large number of donor institutions, governments, NGOs, and academic institutions. She is currently running experiments in the fields of agriculture, justice, infrastructure and transport, private sector development, and environmental conservation. Prior to joining the World Bank, she was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Earth Institute at Columbia University, where she researched the microeconomic consequences of forced displacement. |
| 2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries? |
| a) what is the impact of forced displacement on labor market outcomes?
 b) what is the impact of forced displacement on human capital accumulation? |
| 3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)? |
| a) Rwanda, villagisation resettlement policy <br> b) Bosnia Herzegovina |
| 4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data? |
| I used secondary data – the main restriction was the time needed to obtain authorization. |
| 5) What methods for data analysis did you use? |
| Natural experiments |
| 6) What were your main results? |
| The main results were that displacement causes returnees to experience lower labor market outcomes, despite high levels of effort expended on job search. |
| 7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences? |
| I did not separate IDPs from refugees, but all were studied in a post-conflict context. Permanent refugees were not part of the analyses. |
| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
| I conducted the studies during my PhD – the cost mostly my time for a few years … |
| 9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)? |
| Social network and relationship data would be extremely valuable in shedding light on the mechanism underlying job search efficiency across returnees / stayers. |

Name: Jean-Francois Maystadt	Institution: Lancaster University

1) Short bio

Before joining Lancaster as a Senior Lecturer, I held positions at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI, Washington DC, 2010-2014) and Center for Institutions and Economic Performance (LICOS, 2012-2014) at KU Leuven, Belgium.

I am a development economist specializing in the study of Conflicts, Natural Disasters and Forced Migration. My research is related to the causes and consequences of conflicts and forced migration in Central Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Eastern Africa (Tanzania, Somalia, South Sudan, Horn of Africa), Asia (China, Nepal, Pakistan), and the Arab world.

My works on refugees are related to the following papers:
- Maystadt J.-F. and Ph. Verwimp. 2014. Winners and Losers Among a Refugee-Hosting Population. Economic Development and Cultural Change 62(4): 769-809.
- J-F. Maystadt and G. Duranton (2014). The Development Push of Refugees: Evidence from Tanzania. LUMS Economics Working Paper Series 2014/019. http://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/71216/1/RefugeesTanzania.pdf
- Maystadt, J.-F. and C. Breisinger. 2015. The EU refugee crisis: the tip of a global iceberg. IFPRI Policy Brief, forthcoming.
- Mabiso, A., J.-F. Maystadt, J. Vandercasteelen, and K. Hirvonen. 2014. "Resilience for Food Security in Refugee-Hosting Communities" (chapter 6) In Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security, edited by S. Fan, R. Pandya-Lorch, and S. Yosef, 45-52. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute
- Ph. Verwimp and J.-F. Maystadt. Forced Displacement and Refugees in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Economic Inquiry. World Bank Working Paper, forthcoming

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

a) Doe the establishment of a refugee camp affect the local population? Through which channels?
b) What are the long-term consequences of hosting refugees?

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

a) Refugees from Burundi and Rwanda in the region of Kagera in North-Western Tanzania (to be presented at the workshop)
b) Literature reviews on the impact of refugees on the hosting communities

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?

- KHDS dataset (secondary data) combined with fieldwork observations
- Challenges: Finding the location and the size of the camps. Finding more information about the composition of the camps, …

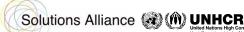**5) What methods for data analysis did you use?**

Regression analysis. Our identification strategy exploits both time and spatial variations in the way households traced between 1991 and 2004 have been affected by the refugee inflows originating from Burundi (1993) and Rwanda (1994).

6) What were your main results?
On average, we find a positive impact in terms of welfare (real consumption per adult equivalent). But as expected, the net gains are unevenly distributed. Agricultural workers are likely to suffer the most from an increase in competition on the labor markets. On the contrary, self-employed farmers are in a better position to benefit from such a refugee inflow. We also conjecture that the welfare deterioration experienced by those initially involved into self-employed non-agricultural activities could be explained by a competition effect resulting from the reported entry of larger-scale entrepreneurs from other regions.   In another paper and with a new wave of data, we show that the positive impact does not fade away overtime. On the contrary, the impact on real cons. PAH is twice bigger by 2010. We then seek to explain why we find such a hysteresis effects more than ten years after the refugees left. Looking at our fieldwork observations, we came with 5 possible explanations. Two of them, the importance of agglomeration economies or the escape from poverty traps, are related to theories of multiple equilibria. While the three others, the decrease in transport costs, the provision of local public goods or the improvement in trade are related to changes in local fundamentals or shift in equilibrium. Our results indicate that the main channel is the drastic decrease in transport costs following the investment in roads by international organization to initially deliver food into refugee camps.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
The KHDS dataset is a very nice data to look at the issue but more heterogeneity could have been exploited if we had more information about the refugee camps themselves.   It is not easy to compare short-run versus long-run effects.   From fieldwork observations, there might be some discrepancy between objective and subjective welfare.

8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?
I spent 3 months during my fieldwork and was working since 2009 on the issue. I guess you would need at least 6 months to get some robust findings.   The costs for the survey is difficult to assess because I have used secondary data from the World bank (KHDS). A similar data collection (tracking survey) would require a large funding and a good baseline to start with.

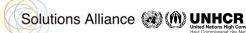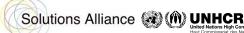| 9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)? |
|---|
|
 1) External validity? Geo-referenced data on camp location, opening and closing times, and number of refugees (recorded during ration card operations?).
Data on refugees themselves combined with similar tracking surveys
More systematic reviews and other case studies (difficult to have a good baseline survey).
 2) Do organizational/locational/policy choices matter for the hosts? |

- Again, more data on refugees (age, ethnicity, occupation or region of origin, etc, but also size of camps, structure of camps, refugee regulation, etc.) and returnees
- Impact assessment of policies aiming at strengthening the asset-based capacity of the local hosts.

3) Better understand contrast between objective and subjective measurements of welfare among the hosts
- Social capital or network module among the hosts
- Experimental games among the hosts (require fast survey when refugees arrive to get a good baseline)

Name: Karen Jacobsen	Institution: Feinstein International Center, Tufts University

1)   Short bio

Karen Jacobsen PhD is Acting Director at the [Feinstein International Center](#) (Tufts University) where she also leads the Refugees and Forced Migration Program, and Associate Professor of Research at the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Tufts University. In 2013-2014 she was on leave from Tufts, leading the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) in Geneva. Jacobsen's current research focuses on urban refugees and IDPs, and on livelihoods and financial resilience in disaster- and conflict-affected areas. She works closely with UN agencies and NGOs to conduct surveys and profiling exercises of refugees, IDPs and migrants in urban settings. She has numerous publications, including two books, *A View from Below: Conducting Research in Conflict Zones (*with Mazurana and Gale), and *The Economic Life of Refugees* (2005), which is widely used in course on forced migration. She holds a B.A. from University of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Massachusetts institute of Technology. She is a citizen of both South Africa and the U.S.

2)   What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

    a)   How to assess/measure economic and social impact – which methods work and which do not.
    b)   What conceptual frameworks are most useful in trying to understand the impact of forced migrants, how are these different in urban or non-urban settings, and to what extent do we need to forge new approaches?

3)   Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

a) Urban IDP Profiling in Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, S. Africa, Yemen,
b) Urban assessments of refugee livelihood experience in Cairo, Tel Aviv, Quito.
c) Most recent (July 2015) = Evaluation of assessment methods in southern Turkey (out of camp Syrian refugees) – with Danish Refugee Council.

4)   What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?

Conducted surveys mixed with strategic qualitative methods and mapping. Sample sizes depended, ranged from 500-9000.

5)   What methods for data analysis did you use?

Descriptive stats for surveys, software for qualitative methods, both combined in data model.

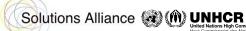| 6)   What were your main results? |
|---|

Depends on the study!

7)   What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

Importance of working with local groups and organizations to gain access and negotiate political obstacles. There are literally dozens of other lessons learned..
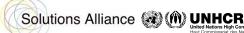
8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?
Cairo study took 18 months, partly because data collection was interrupted by Egyptian revolution

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

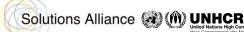| Name: Lara Kinne	Institution Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), Georgetown University
1) Short bio	
Lara is a Project Manager at ISIM and the Office of the Senior Vice President for Research at Georgetown University. Her research has focused on child migration from Central America and Mexico to the United States, and forced displacement in the Horn of Africa. She has recently begun working with a team of investigators on a study of the environmental impacts of refugee camps, and plans to conduct field research in Djibouti and Ethiopia to speak with host and refugee communities there about natural resource use and management.	
2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?	
a) How has the presence of large populations of refugees in camps over long periods of time has affected the quality, quantity, and usage of natural resources? b) How can refugee camps better manage the use of natural resources to avoid serious environment problems?	
3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?	
a) INTENDED- Djibouti and Ethiopia- in and out of camp	
4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?	
5) What methods for data analysis did you use?	
Secondary and primary: in-depth interviews--using open-ended questions--with refugees and local members of the host country population (insiders' perspective); hydraulic flow analysis using ESRI ArcGIS surface water flow models and ASTER digital elevation models (DEM) will be conducted to understand the implications of surface water runoff of possible contaminants and pollutants across the field sites; and, thermal emissive spectral imagery. Zonal attribute change detection utilizing geographic information systems (GIS) attributed polygons will be applied to temporal multispectral and landcover classification datasets.	
6) What were your main results?	
Pending	
7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?	
Pending	
8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?	
Expected: 1 year	
9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?	
N/A	

Name: Mathis Wagner	Institution Boston College

1) Short bio
I am an assistant professor at Boston College, and currently on leave at the World Bank. I am a labor and public economist working on immigration / migration issues and pensions, frequently with developing country data.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?
Impact on employment and wages for different groups of natives.

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
Syrian refugees in Turkey, out of camp. b)

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?
Turkish Labor force Survey and refugee numbers from AFAD – both publicly available.

5) What methods for data analysis did you use?
OLS and IV. The IV is based on the travel distance between source cities in Syria and destination cities in Turkey, and allows us to in addition control for distance from Syrian border.

6) What were your main results?
The informally employed refugees displace informally employed Turkish (about one-to-one displacement). In particular, they displace women, those employed in agriculture and the very low-skilled. The impact on wages is negative, though there are large composition effects such that measured average wages actually increase.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
Distance works well as a predictor of refugee flows. The key issues is whether it can be plausibly considered exogenous.

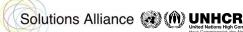| **8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?** |
|---|
| The study was based on publicly available data, so it was cheap. Getting the empirics and robustness checks right took time. |

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?
We do not know anything about the characteristics of the refugees in different parts of Turkey. That limits how precise we can be about the anticipated impact of, for example, issuing work permits.

Name: Naohiko Omata	Institution: Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford

1) Short bio
I am currently working for Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) at RSC.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?
Our research focus is not directly on impact of refugees but following questions are related to assessing impact. a) Do refugee business owners employ anyone outside their household members? If so, how many and who are those employees? b) From whom do refugees purchase their daily necessities and any items/services necessary for their business?

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

In Uganda, we worked following 4 sites
    a) Kampala (capital)
    b) Nakivale refugee settlement (rural PRS)
    c) Kyangwali refugee settlement (rural PRS)
    d) Rwamwanja refugee settlement (emergency camp)

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?
Both quantitative and qualitative data. We collected total about 2200 surveys across 4 sites.

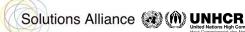| 5) What methods for data analysis did you use? |
|---|
| Quantitative data (survey questionnaire)
Qualitative data (focus group, semi-structured interview, participant observation, market mapping exercise, transect walk) |

6) What were your main results?
Some preliminary results were published in our report titled 'REFUGEE ECONOMIES: RETHINKING POPULAR ASSUMPTIONS'.   -The data challenges five popular myths about refugees' economic lives. It contests common assumptions that refugee economies are 1) isolated, 2) a burden, 3) homogenous, 4) technologically illiterate, and 5) dependent on humanitarian assistance. -Refugees are networked within settlements, nationally, and transnationally. Both refugee and Ugandan traders connect refugee settlements to wider economic systems. -Refugees often make a positive contribution to the host state economy. These contributions are exemplified by the significant volume of exchange between refugees and Ugandan nationals, as well as by refugees' creation of employment opportunities for Ugandan nationals.

-Refugees are economically diverse and have significant levels of internal inequality. They have a range of different livelihood activities; some are successful entrepreneurs.

-Refugees are users and, in some cases, creators of technology. They have higher levels of internet use than the general population, use mobile phones extensively, and frequently adapt their own appropriate technologies.

-Although many refugees do receive humanitarian assistance, most are more dependent on other social relationships, aspire to receive other forms of support, and in many cases create sustainable livelihood opportunities for themselves.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

Doing survey with refugees requires significant financial and time investment. Also it entails some ethical challenges.

8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?
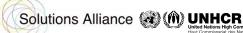
In total we spent about 1 year.

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

What explains variation in economic outcomes for refugees?

Name: Natalia Krynsky Baal	Institution: Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

1) Short bio

Natalia has been working at JIPS since its early days in 2010. After some years working on the development of profiling tools and guidance for use in displacement situations, and directly delivering field support to governments, humanitarian and development actors in different settings, she is now the Coordinator of the Inter-agency project (JIPS is a project set up to provide technical support to profiling exercises in displacement situations). During Natalia's time with JIPS she has worked on a variety of exercises in countries including Myanmar, Mali, Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Colombia, Kosovo and Somalia. Before JIPS, Natalia worked with UNHCR's durable solutions unit in Geneva. She studied social sciences and theology at Edinburgh University and has a masters degree in human rights from the London School of Economics.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

Through profiling, JIPS can support partners in answering a variety of questions on the situation of IDPs, refugees and host communities to provide an evidence-base for decision-makers. Profiling provides an in-depth analysis of the displacement situation by looking at displaced and non-displaced populations within the same study and brining this together with a broader contextual analysis through secondary data. Decision-makers gain a comparative analysis of the situation that can be used to inform response. Common questions include: capacities and skills as well as the vulnerabilities of the displaced groups and host communities; socio-economic situations of households; relationships between different groups; migratory history and intended future movements. **These results can significantly contribute to an analysis of the impact of displacement, although of course fall short of a complete impact analysis.**
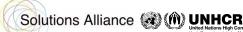
The specific questions answered through individual profiling exercises vary according to the interests and operational needs of the government and other partners involved. For example, an exercise in Côte d'Ivoire in 2014 sought to inform the development of a national durable solutions strategy as part of the process of implementing the UN Secretary General's Decision on Durable Solutions. To fill identified information gaps, the exercise looked at the current situation of displaced groups in urban centres and in the displacement affected areas of the Western part of the country. Many profiling exercises include indicators about the change in circumstance of a household post-displacement, which could serve as a proxy for the effect of a displacement influx if the data is representative of the host population. Some exercises also incorporate questions about inter-group tensions (e.g. in Erbil, Iraq through area-based methodology).

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

JIPS, a technical support service responding to field-based requests, has supported profiling exercises in many countries. Because of the growing trend for IDPs and refugees to settle in urban areas, JIPS has developed expertise in urban contexts, as well as in protracted displacement situations.
On-going profiling:
- a) Hargeisa, Somalia (settlement and out of settlement; urban; IDPs, refugee returnees, refugees and asylum seekers, economic migrants, and host community)
- b) Mogadishu, Somalia (settlement; urban; mostly IDPs but also refugees, econ. migrants, host)
- c) Erbil, Iraq (urban; out of camp; IDPs, refugees, host)
- d) Honduras (urban; IDPs, host)
- e) Kosovo (out-of-camp urban and rural; IDPs, host)

f) Colombia (out-of-camp; IDPs and other victims of conflict)
g) Myanmar, Kachin (camp; IDPs)

Examples of completed profiling exercises:

a) Quito, Ecuador (2014; urban; refugees and asylum-seekers)
b) Goma, DRC (2014; out-of-camp; IDP, hosting families, residents, returnees)
c) Delhi, India (2013; urban; Myanmar, Somali and Afghan refugees; host)
d) Afghanistan (2012; out-of-camp; IDPs)
e) CAR (2011-2; three consecutive studies in different regions; out-of-camp; IDPs; host)
f) Serbia (2010; out-of-camp; IDPs)

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you face finding and using the data?

After a thorough review of secondary data to identify information gaps or areas where data is disputed, profiling typically involves mapping of target populations and primary data collection using qualitative methods and a household survey from a representative sample of the target population(s). The main challenges JIPS encounters when reviewing secondary data is the lack of detail on methodology descriptions, making it challenging to decide on usability of secondary data. Often very little (or highly contested) information is provided on the origin and quality of the baseline figures as well as the reasoning behind approaches taken. Additionally, disputed and contradictory data and sensitivities relating to this often make it challenging to decide on which data sources to use.

Often existing data is not enough to create a sufficiently complete baseline. Mapping of target populations through primary data or in some cases enumerations of certain regions are therefore conducted as a first step in order to create a more robust baseline from which to draw the sample. Additionally, some primary data is collected in order to "map out" the locations with high concentrations of target populations for sampling purposes. Sampling size typically ranges from 1000 to 4000 households depending on access, resources and objectives of the study; the sample is obtained by using a mix of probability and non-probability sampling depending on the availability of sampling frames, distribution of target populations and access on the ground. A mixed methods approach closely linked to the agreed upon profiling objectives is then implemented.

5) What methods for data analysis did you use?

To analyze the quantitative data in relation to the objectives for the exercise, JIPS typically works in support of technical partners on the ground and provides support in creating cross-tabulations of different variables for each population group using Excel and SPSS. Due to JIPS' role as a support service and focus on capacity building, the analysis methods chosen are often guided by the capacity and willingness of profiling partners; local ownership during the analysis phase has a big impact on the use of the results for programming. JIPS also advocates for collaborative analysis processes including a broad group of stakeholders to use local knowledge as well as foster acceptance of findings and jointly formulated recommendations. JIPS' online Data Analysis and Reporting Tool (DART - www.dart.jips.org) has been developed in order to improve access to data and facilitate collaborative analysis and reporting processes.
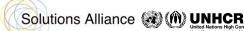
6) What were your main results?

Profiling exercises typically result in an analysis of the displacement situation in a given context through a comparative analysis of different groups. While in some contexts results have demonstrated significant differences between the needs of IDPs, refugees and host communities, profiling in situations of protracted displacement has increasingly revealed fewer differences than originally anticipated. An example comes from a recent profiling in Hargeisa, Somalia, where IDPs,

refugees, and host communities shared many socioeconomic characteristics, indicating general poor living conditions across the urban areas profiled and the need for a developmental rather than purely humanitarian response. By contrast, a 2013 profiling in Delhi demonstrated notable differences between refugees and the host community, showing that the different refugee groups covered faced particular challenges (such as access to employment, housing, finances, and physical safety) not experienced to the same degree by the host community.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked at IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

The collaborative approach distinguishes profiling from other types of assessment processes; by taking the time to involve and ensure buy-in from government and humanitarian stakeholders from the beginning of the process, the data from profiling is expected to be more widely understood, used, and disseminated. Generally, this can lead to delays, but JIPS has learned that efforts spent negotiating collaboration early on prevents complications at later stages and vastly increases the ultimate impact of the data on response.

This collaborative approach becomes even more difficult in an IDP context for several reasons. First, while in refugee-contexts refugee case registrations may serve as a relatively comprehensive source of baseline data, high quality, transparent baseline figures are much more difficult to obtain for IDPs, either because IDPs are not registered at all or the registration systems are highly politicized. This makes creating a sampling frame much more challenging in an IDP context. Secondly, in many contexts the definition and identification of IDPs is more difficult to operationalize. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that definitions and interests may differ between different stakeholders.

8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?

The time required to carry out a profiling exercise is highly dependent on the context, objectives of the exercise, resources available, partners' engagement, and the security situation on the ground. Some can take as little as four months, others can take a full year or longer from start to finish.
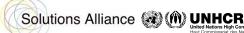
The costs associated with a profiling exercise also vary by context and the set objectives. Limited resources can determine the need for a more limited approach, for instance reducing the sample size and limiting the study to fewer levels of analysis.

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

Urban contexts create methodological challenges for the data collection process, specifically mapping/identifying target populations and working with and among a complex web of new stakeholders. From an analytical perspective, it is difficult to understand the resilience of populations in urban contexts because of the diverse types of service provision, livelihood options, and coping mechanisms, which can differ immensely by district or neighborhood. Partners involved in a profiling exercise in Erbil, Iraq (Government, humanitarian and development actors) have expressed an interest in knowing about the extent to which different urban areas have struggled to meet the needs of their residents. This appears to require a new methodological approach, as the interest is in knowing not only about the socioeconomic characteristics of different population groups, but also about how they interact with specific urban environment. We have explored ways of sampling to have data, which is representative not only of each population type but also of the overall population in different types of urban neighbourhood, but would like to explore other ways to evaluate the capacity of infrastructure and services.

Name: Paolo Pinotti	Institution : Bocconi University, Italy

1)   Short bio

Paolo Pinotti is an Assistant Professor in Economics at the Department of Policy Analysis and Public Management of Bocconi University and the Coordinator of Fondazione Rodolfo Debenedetti. He is also Fellow of the Paolo Baffi Center, where he coordinates the research unit CLEAN on the economic analysis of crime, and a Researcher at Dondena Center for Research on Social Dynamics.
Before joining Bocconi University, he got a Ph.D. in economics from Universitat Pompeu Fabra in 2009 and he worked at the research department of the Bank of Italy from 2007 to 2011. He is mainly interested in applied econometrics, political economy, economics of crime, and immigration.

2)   What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

a) what is the impact of immigration on the crime rate in the destination countries?
b) what is the impact of legal status on immigrant's propensity to commit crimes?
c) what is the economic impact of refugees and asylum systems in developed countries?
d) what are the best strategies of accommodation and integration of refugees and asylum seekers?

3)   Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
a) impact of immigration on crime in Italy
b) impact of the EU enlargement on the criminal behavior of immigrants in Italy
b) evaluation of the effect of the presence, size and characteristics of asylum centers in Italy on several outcomes (consumption, value added, crime rate)

4)   What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?

I worked on restricted-use individual-level data on residence permit applications and crime. I also used secondary data on local labor market conditions and socio-economic outcomes across municipalities in Italy. To match individual-level data, I invested considerable effort in establishing fruitful cooperation with different administrations and to overcome privacy issues.

5)   What methods for data analysis did you use?

Quasi-experimental evaluation using a difference-in-difference and regression discontinuity methods
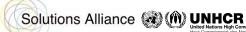
6)   What were your main results?

The main results of my research program can be summarized as follows:
   a.   Overall, immigration does not seem to cause significant increases in the crime rate in destination countries;
   b.   Irregular immigrants exhibit a much higher propensity to commit crimes compared to regular immigrants;
   c.   the difference in b. seems due to a causal effect of legal status (as opposed to differences in other individual characteristics);

d.   refugee centers in Italy seem to have a negligible impact on local labor market conditions and other socio-economic variables

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
No analysis on IDPs.

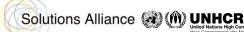| |
|---|
| 8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted? |
| I have been pursuing this line of research over several years (approximately 6-7 years) |

9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?
Extend the analysis to more countries

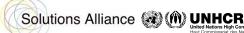| Name: *Roger Zetter*	Institution *Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford*
1) Short bio	
Roger Zetter - Emeritus Professor of Refugee Studies, University of Oxford; Director of the RSC 2006-11; Founding Editor 1988 *Journal of Refugee Studies*, published by OUP. Academic career spanning over 35 years; teaching, research, publications and consultancy include all stages of the 'refugee and displacement cycle' focused on policy and institutional dimensions of the humanitarian regime and the impacts on forced migrants; regional expertise in sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and the Middle East;. Author of over 35 peer reviewed papers, seven books, 28 book chapters, 15 major research reports and monographs and numerous op. eds. Consultant to UNHCR, UNDP, World Bank, UNHABITAT, UNFPA, IOM, IFRC, ICRC, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation, OXFAM and Brookings-Bern Project; the governments of UK, NZ, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland and the EC; research funders include ESRC, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, MacArthur Foundation. Recent research and consultancy themes include: protracted refugee situations (Norwegian MFA); environmental change and population displacement (MacArthur Foundation, UNHCR, Swiss MFA, Norwegian MFA); development-led responses to the economic costs and impacts of forced migration (World Bank, Danish MFA, EC, UNDP, Solutions Alliance); protection and forced migration (Swiss Federal Commission for Migration and MPI); framing humanitarian principles (IOM). Lead consultant for IASC 2011 Strategy for *Managing Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas*; editor of IFRC *World Disasters Report 2012 – themed on forced migration and displacement*.	
2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?	
Developing Guidelines for Assessing the Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement	
3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?	
4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?	
5) What methods for data analysis did you use?	
6) What were your main results?	
7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?	
8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?	
9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?	

| Name: | Institution |
| Sibel Kulaksiz | World Bank |

1) Short bio

Sibel Kulaksiz is a Senior Country Economist with the World Bank where she is working at the Global Practice for Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management. She is task-managing macroeconomic policy work with a focus on economic growth and development, fiscal policy and management, and trade integration issues. Ms. Kulaksiz is the lead author of many World Bank publications including the "KRG: Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict and ISIS" which identifies the economic and humanitarian impact of the regional conflicts and refugee flows, and assesses the required stabilization needs in all sectors. Previously, she worked as a Country Economist in the Africa Region leading analytical and operational work. Prior to joining the World Bank in 2001, Ms. Kulaksiz worked in the Turkish Government. Ms. Kulaksiz holds a masters degree in Economics from Hacettepe University as well as a masters degree in International Development from the Johns Hopkins University.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

Publication: "The Kurdistan Region of Iraq : Assessing the Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict and ISIS"

a) What is the additional fiscal cost incurred as a result of the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Syrian refugees to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq?
b) What are the additional financial resources needed to meet the basic requirements of the displaced population while ensuring that the host community benefits from the same level of public service delivery which prevailed prior to the crisis?

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

a) camp/out of camp
b) refugees/IDPs

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?

Data on the displaced population were obtained from the IOM. The macro-fiscal and sectoral teams relied on data provided by the Kurdistan Region Government (KRG) officials.
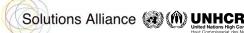
5) What methods for data analysis did you use?

Impact assessment:

For each variable of interest, the assessment of the impact of the conflict was measured through the following methodology: the difference between (1) the actual outturn (spending) for that variable in period t, and (2) the spending that would have occurred in period t should the conflict had not occurred (counter-factual).

KNOMAD
Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development

WORLD BANK GROUP

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REFUGEE STUDIES CENTRE

Solutions Alliance

UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Stabilization needs assessment:

For each variable of interest, the assessment of the stabilization needs generated by the conflict was measured by the difference between: (1) the spending that would have been needed in period t in order to maintain the pre-conflict level of quality and access to public services for the host communities and refugees/IDPs, and (2) the spending that would have occurred in period t should the conflict had not occurred (counter-factual).

6) What were your main results?

The stabilization cost for 2015 was estimated at US$1.4 billion in additional spending above and beyond the region's budget. Based on the World Bank estimates, economic growth contracted by 5 percentage points in the region and the poverty rate more than doubled, rising from 3.5 percent to 8.1 percent.

7) What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

There were no methodological differences across the IDP and refugee populations. The assumptions varied across the IDP and refugee populations with regard to the share of population in-camp/out-of-camp and their entitlement to public service delivery.

8) How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?

The study took six weeks to conduct. The costs can be estimated by considering the number of macro-fiscal and sectoral specialists who will need to be implicated in this project.
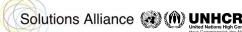
9) Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

A survey or census of the displaced population could contribute toward obtaining information on educational attainment, financial resources and labor market conditions of the displaced population, which would help in providing a more accurate assessment.

Name:	Institution
Uri Dadush	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Mona Niebuhr	World Bank

1) Short bio

Uri Dadush is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a Senior Fellow at the OCP Policy Center in Rabat, Morocco.

Before working at Carnegie, Mr. Dadush was the president and CEO of the Economist Intelligence Unit and Business International, part of the Economist Group, from 1986 to 1992. He was international vice president of Data Resources, Inc. (now Global Insight) from 1982 to 1986, and also worked as a consultant for McKinsey and Co. in Europe.

In the public sector, Mr. Dadush has served as the World Bank's director of international trade and, before that, as its director of economic policy. He also served concurrently as the director of the World Bank's Development Prospects group, leading the preparation of its flagship reports on the international economy.

Mr. Dadush received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Hebrew University, in Jerusalem. He holds a Ph.D. in business economics from Harvard.

Mona Niebuhr is an operations consultant with the World Bank working on the governance reform of the Bank's Advisory Services and Analytics. Concurrently, she supports the flagship study on forced displacement within the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence CCSA.

Before joining the World Bank, Ms. Niebuhr worked for the Center of Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations, UNDP's Washington Representation Office, and The Advocacy Project.

Ms. Niebuhr received her combined bachelor's and master's degree from the University of Munich and Sciences Po Paris. She also holds a M.Sc. in foreign service from Georgetown.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

The interest in this workshop stems from our current work on the upcoming World Bank flagship study on Forced Displacement, specifically on the development of the conceptual model for forced displacement (encompassing refugees and IDPs) and their impact on host communities.

Questions:

How do we model/estimate host capacity?

How do we compare the costs for receiving a mass inflow of people in the short term and for integrating them in the long run between South-South and South-North migration?

How do we estimate the economic impact on host countries? Can we see similarities and differences according to the state of economy of the host country, which factors matter the most?

How do we integrate economic measures and less easily measurable factors (related to ethnic, religious, language etc difference) into one model? How do refugees affect the investment climate differently in South-South and South-North migration?

Is there a difference in methodologies when we look at refugees compared to IDPs?

How do we look at the impact of aid flows that accompany the intake of refugees in developing countries in the short term?

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?
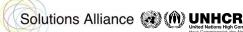
b)	
4)	What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?
5)	What methods for data analysis did you use?
6)	What were your main results?
7)	What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?
8)	How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?
9)	Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

Name: **Valentina Calderón-Mejía**	**Institution** **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia**

1) Short bio

Valentina Calderón-Mejía is PhD in Public Policy graduate from the University of Chicago. She is a First Economic Affairs officer, in the Division for Conflict and Emerging issues of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA). Before joining ESCWA, she worked as a Consultant for UNICEF in New York and the World Bank in Washington DC. Her research primarily focuses on the impact of conflict and displacement on development. She has written a number of papers studying the impact of IDPs labor markets, marriage markets, domestic violence and crime. She is currently working on a series of papers to estimate the inter-generational impact of conflict in the Arab region.

2) What were the questions you have tried to answer when looking at the impact of refugees or IDPs on host communities and host countries?

a) Labor Market Effects of IDPs on host labor markets
b) How IDPs affect educational attainment in host communities
c) The impact of IDPs on crime in host communities

3) Which case studies did you work on (country; camp/out of camp: urban/rural; refugees/IDPs)?

    a) Colombia/out of camp/urban/IDPs
    b) Iraq and Yemen/out of camp/urban/IDPs and refugees

4) What data did you work with? If you collected data: What were sampling size and methods? If you worked with secondary data: What challenges did you faced finding and using the data?

Household survey data and geo-referenced data on conflict in Colombia
Household survey data and data on IDPs for UNCHR for Iraq and Yemen as well as municipal data on conflict for Iraq and Yemen from PRIO

5) What methods for data analysis did you use?

Non-experimental methods
Instrumental variables and differences in differences techniques were used to understand the impact of IDPs on host communities.

6) What were your main results?

Labour Market Effects of Migration-Related Supply Shocks: Evidence from Internal Refugees in Colombia (with Ana María Ibáñez)
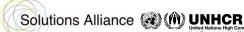We exploit the exogenous nature of forced migrations in Colombia to understand how migrations from directly affected areas influence labour markets not directly touched by conflict. Using an instrumental variables strategy, we estimate the causal impact of these migrations on the urban labour market. Our estimates suggest that these migrations substantially reduce wages for urban unskilled workers who compete for jobs with forced migrants. Given the widespread problem of civilian displacement during civil wars in the developing world, and the robust relationship between poverty and civil wars, our results have broad implications for economic development.

Civil War, Forced Migration and Educational Attainment in Destination Areas: Evidence From Colombia

Large inflows of migrants not only affected destination labor market conditions, but also may have had an effect on the schooling decisions of non-migrant children in destination areas. These disproportionally large shares of younger children and young adults among displaced populations may crowd local children out of schools. However, there is a countervailing force that could increase the level of education of non-migrant students. If these migrations depress the wages and employment opportunities of low-skilled workers at destinations, then local students may decide to stay in school due to their relatively weak prospects in the labor market. I estimate the impact of these migrations in Colombia's largest cities. The results appear to suggest stronger evidence for crowding out at local schools. My results, estimated using an instrumental variable approach indicate a decline on school enrollment of children residing in receiving communities, with larger crowding effects for older children living in the largest metropolitan areas.

7)	What were your lessons learnt regarding the methods used? If you looked ad IDPs and refugees: Did you see any methodological differences?

So far I have only studied the impact of IDPs on host communities; I am working with UN ESCWA in the possibility of conducting surveys of refugees in Lebanon and Jordan; assessing the impact of refugees in these countries is difficult because of the lack of nationally representative labor force and other household survey data in these countries.

8)	How long did it take to conduct the study? How do you estimate the costs for the study conducted?

About one year for each study

9)	Which other questions need to be addressed regarding the issue(s) you studied and which would be a way to answer these questions (collect new data, use existing data, complement with qualitative data)?

In conflict afflicted countries it is difficult to collect household survey data that will allow for a better understanding of the impacts of these migrations on host communities. It is important that add modules to household surveys to understand conflict, including collection representative data on refugees and IDPs.