Draft Results from the Socio-Economic Profile of Refugees in Kalobeyei

June 15, 2019

Dr. Theresa Beltramo, Senior Economist, UNHCR

WORLD BANK GROUP
Poverty & Equity

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
68 Million
Number of people living in forced displacement worldwide

- 5 Million
  Number of Palestinian refugees
- 3 Million
  Number of asylum-seekers
- 20 Million
  Number of refugees—the second-largest refugee crisis since World War II

HIST

- HALF
  Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- 90%
  Share of refugees hosted by developing countries
- 99%
  Share of internally displaced persons living in developing countries
- 94%
  Share of forcibly displaced that live outside camps

The same 10 CONFLICTS have accounted for the majority of the forcibly displaced under UNHCR mandate every year since 1991

About 15 COUNTRIES have consistently hosted the bulk of refugees since 1991 mostly in the developing world
Collaboration with the World Bank on Poverty Data


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Most Recent Year</th>
<th>National Value</th>
<th>Refugee Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia, The</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty headcount ratio at below '05 PPP $1.25/day (percent) (2005)

Sub-national poverty headcount ratios derived from 23 nationally representative household surveys and population census information conducted in various years. Rates are for the $1.25/day (extreme poverty) expressed in 2005 international equivalent purchasing power parity (PPP) dollar

Source: Multiple national household surveys, PovcalNet, The World Bank, and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), 2011

Note: Visit https://www.harvestchoice.org/foodme_pov for additional documentation.
UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center

Mission Statement

The Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement aims to enhance the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions that can improve the lives of affected people.

Scope

Affected people include refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless people, returnees, asylum-seekers, and host populations.

Focus

Focus is on collection, analysis and dissemination of primary microdata.
Four Objectives of the UNHCR World Bank Joint Data Center

Ensure population and socioeconomic data are systematically collected and analyzed.

Facilitate open access to forced displacement data, with adequate anonymization and safeguards to ensure the integrity of the legal protection framework.

Promote innovation to enhance forced displacement data.

Strengthen the sustainability of a global data collection system, based on common norms, definitions, and methodologies, with a particular effort on strengthening country systems where necessary.
Countries Prioritized for Inclusion of Refugees into Poverty Assessments

2018/19

• Chad (whole country, except Lake Chad) - Data collected, in data analysis/cleaning;
• Kenya (Kaloyebei) - Data collected, in data analysis/cleaning;
• Niger (whole country) - Data collected, in data analysis/cleaning;
• Uganda (Kampala, West Nile, Southwest) - Presentation of results end-June

2019/20

• Bangladesh (Cox’s Bazar) - Ongoing
• Burundi - Planning
• Ethiopia - Planning
• Kenya (Kakuma) - Planning
• Rwanda - Planning
a. Objectives and Methods
   a. Promote inclusion in national systems, through use of national statistical tools
   b. Collect high-quality and comparable socio-economic data in a refugee-camp, through a World Bank-UNHCR joint effort, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya
   c. Link to UNHCR registration data update to improve efficiency, use for programming
b. Preliminary Results
   a. Demographic Profile
   b. Poverty Rates
   c. Access to Basic Services
   d. Employment & Livelihoods
   e. Social Cohesion and Security Perception
c. Summary/Conclusions and Key Next Steps
Section 1: Objectives and Methods
Replicate the National KIHBS survey for refugees in Kaloyebei
The joint World Bank-UNHCR effort collects socio-economic data, including consumption, in a refugee-camp setting

- The Kalobeyei Socio-Economic Profiling (SEP) covers the three villages of Kalobeyei refugee camp.
- The lessons learned can inform future refugee-camp surveys.
The Kalobeyei SEP is combined efficiently with the update of UNHCR registration records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Interview time</th>
<th>Consumption module</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRX</td>
<td>All households (100%)</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>~15 min</td>
<td></td>
<td>ProGres verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended SEP</td>
<td>Representative sample (18%)</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>~100 min</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Poverty headcount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic SEP</td>
<td>Non-sampled households (80%)</td>
<td>4,949</td>
<td>~25 min</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty ranking/programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Households are sampled randomly for the extended SEP at the start of the interviews.
- No separate listing exercise is needed before fieldwork.
- UNHCR proGres “cases/households” are aligned national definition of a household (cohabitation + shared budget/resources)
The questionnaire design makes the data comparable to national (poverty-) statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire module</th>
<th>Based on KIHBS* 2015/16</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>basic &amp; extended</td>
<td>Individual HH members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>basic &amp; extended</td>
<td>Individual HH members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Characteristics</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>basic &amp; extended</td>
<td>HH head / respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>basic &amp; extended</td>
<td>HH head / respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to services</td>
<td></td>
<td>extended</td>
<td>HH head / respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerabilities, Social Cohesion, Coping</td>
<td></td>
<td>extended</td>
<td>HH head / respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption and Expenditure</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>extended</td>
<td>HH head / respondent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*KKenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16

- The standard questionnaire modules are also comparable to a host of other surveys.
Section 2: Preliminary Results
Part A: Demographic profile
Kalobeyei refugees are younger than the Kenyan average

- Overall gender balance - but youngest refugees are more dominantly female
- Missing elders
The Kaloyebei site accommodates both old and new arrivals

Population Distribution by Country of Origin and Residence (%)

Overall  Village 1  Village 2  Village 3

- South Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Burundi
- DR Congo
- Other
Kalobeyei has higher dependency ratio than National and Turkana Averages

Dependency Ratio, Compared to Kenya and Country of Origin Averages

Kalobeyei

Country of Origin
Women refugees bear a disproportionate burden of responsibility for the household.

Distribution of Female Headed Households by Residence (Kalobeyei, Kenya, Turkana County)
Part B: Poverty Rates
Kenya Poverty Headcount under the National Poverty Line

Kenya poverty headcount rate, under the national poverty line

![Bar chart showing poverty headcount rates for National, Rural, and Urban areas in 2005/06 and 2015/16.](chart.png)
Compared to the national figures refugees in Kalobeyei report lower access to improved sanitation than Kenyan nationals.

At the national level...

- **Socio-economic profile Kalobeyei (2018/2019)**

In Kalobeyei...**

**Male/female headed households**

- 60% Male
- 48% Female

---

*66%*
Refugees in Kalobeyei reported higher access to improved drinking* water than nationals... though equitable access is not sufficiently measured.

*WHO/UNICEF. Core questions on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for household survey (2018).
Solar lanterns, lamps and fire are the top 3 sources of lighting in Kalobeyei

1. 27% solar lantern
2. 14% lamp (battery powered)
3. 12% fire
4. <1% electricity (generator)
5. 20% No lighting
Many refugees have attended school at least once, though education outcomes are very low.

80% of refugees have attended school at least once vs 55% in Turkana.

<5% enrolment rate in secondary school vs 9% in Turkana, 28% nationally.
Kalobeyei has lower literacy rates than Kenyans but higher than Turkana

- **English Literacy** - 39%
- **Swahili Literacy** - 23%
- 60% of individuals 15 years+ do not speak either of the official national languages
Part D: Employment & Livelihoods
Refugees have lower participation in labor markets

77% of working-age Kenyans are economically active (employed + unemployed), versus 41% in Kalobeyei

*Inactive = not available for work (e.g. full-time students, those who are opting not to look for work, homemakers, etc.)
Main Employment Activity for those who ARE working

Type of work in last 7 days, employed (%)

- Volunteer activity
- Apprenticeship/internship
- Unpaid job
- Agriculture (own/family)
- Business (own/family)
- Paid job

- 80% held either a paid jobs, ran their own / family business OR had agricultural activities
- BUT 50% also worked as volunteers
- NB: Does not add up to 100%
What about those who are NOT working...?

Main reason for not working or looking for a job in the last 4 weeks (inactive)

- Full time student / pupil: 46%
- No jobs available in the area: 18%
- Family responsibilities: 19%
- Unable to find work requiring his/her skills: 7%
- Disability/illness/pregnancy: 5%
Part E: Social Cohesion and Security Perceptions
Refugees trust other refugees more than host community member, though evidence of trust exists for host community member.

8 out of 10 refugees trust their neighbor, while 5 out of 10 report trusting host community member.

5 in 10 refugees report having interacted with an individual from the neighboring community (either refugees or host community) in the last week.
Refugees generally feel safe - but not at night

### Proportion Agree/Neutral/Disagree (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
<th>Neither Disagree nor Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree/Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Going to NEIGHBORING TOWN alone</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking in OWN neighborhood at NIGHT</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking in OWN neighborhood during DAY</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Strongly Agree/Agree**
- **Neither Disagree nor Agree**
- **Strongly Disagree/Disagree**
Part 3.
Summary/Conclusions and Key Next Steps
Example of Ongoing Work to Improve Poverty Data for Targeting, Program, and Policy

Objective: Design lowest cost, highest quality data collection method and estimation strategy of poverty or targeting of assistance

Data:
1. UNHCR Survey Data
2. UNHCR Census-type registry of refugees (proGres)
1. This approach collects high quality and comparable data in a refugee camp through a joint WB/UNHCR effort in collaboration with Government of Kenya

2. Understanding how refugees compare to the Kenyan National Average and to that of Turkana County is useful to understand how these populations differ in relation to key development outcomes;

3. Youth demographic bulge and high dependency ratio create high demand for basic services (such as education and health etc.).

4. At the same time, economically active population (for those working age) of refugees is much lower (41%) than the national average (77%).

5. Women bear a greater responsibility for providing for the family- A disproportionate number of female headed households (66%) in Kaloyebei vs. (34%) in National and (52%) in Turkana.
6. Refugees are primarily located in developing countries and by 2030 half the world’s poor will live in fragile and conflict affected settings (World Bank);

7. Peace and Stability are global public goods that effect all countries as they are necessary conditions for limiting conflict and violence which foments flows of refugees and other forcibly displaced.

8. The Global Compact for Refugees voted in by the UN General Assembly calls for greater engagement in solutions by non-traditional actors- development and private sector, and particularly underlines the importance of data and the role of academic/ policy centers in providing more evidence to make policy and programming decisions;

9. UNHCR and the World Bank are taking steps with the Joint Data Center to improve access to data needed to provide a more evidence based approach.

10. The academic and policy community has a crucial role to play in this new era of joint coordinated approaches between humanitarian and development actors.
Thank You and Discussions/Questions