

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT NOTES

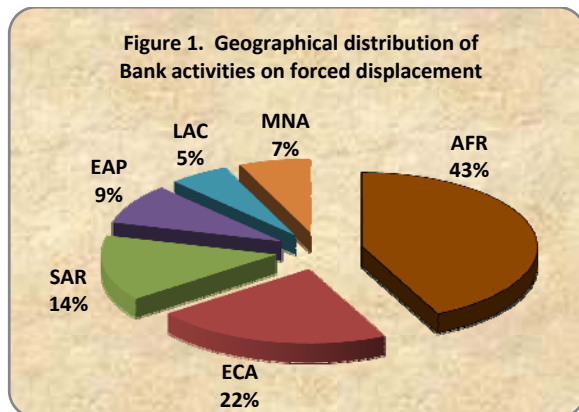
CONFLICT, CRIME AND VIOLENCE

No. 122 /November 2009

Forced Displacement Overview of the World Bank Portfolio

1. For the purposes of this note, forced displacement refers to the situation of persons who are forced to leave or flee their homes due to conflict, violence, or persecution. Those displaced can either be refugees outside their country of nationality or be people displaced inside their country of nationality (IDPs).

2. Between the 1980s and until the end of FY2009, the World Bank has undertaken 94 activities that address forced displacement in different ways.¹ These activities are distributed across the six regions of the Bank as follows:



Examples of operations in the Europe and Central Asia Region include the targeted support for IDPs in Azerbaijan, support for self reliance opportunities for IDPs in Georgia, support for IDP income generation and improved access to services in Croatia, and

assistance for education in areas in Albania hosting refugees from Kosovo. In the East Asia and Pacific Region, activities supporting IDPs have been implemented in Mindanao in the Philippines, Aceh in Indonesia, and Timor Leste. In the South Asia Region, the engagement has comprised of assistance for IDPs in Sri Lanka, different forms of support for Afghan refugees in Pakistan from the eighties onwards, and more recently rehabilitation assistance in Afghanistan to returning refugees and IDPs as part of an IDA supported CDD project. In the Africa Region, examples include community based reintegration of IDPs and refugees in Cote d'Ivoire and in rural areas in Burundi, as well as the IDA funded Community Reintegration and Recovery Fund in Sierra Leone and a social fund operation in Angola. In the Middle East and North Africa Region, activities have been initiated to support displaced Iraqis in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, and Palestinian refugees displaced by fighting in Lebanon. In Latin America an operation to protect the land rights of IDPs is being implemented in Colombia.

4. Figure 1 depicts the significant variation that exists between regions with regard to activities addressing forced displacement. However, as shown by Figure 2 below, beyond the attention to displacement in the Africa and ECA regions, there does not appear to be any systematic relationship between the number (or scale) of activities addressing forced displacement and the scale of the displacement caseload in particular regions.

¹ The main information source for this overview has been the World Bank's electronic document system, the Project Portal, and the databases of the Post Conflict Fund, the LICUS Trust Fund, and the State and Peace Building Fund.

Figure 2 Scale of displacement and activities addressing displacement

Regions	Number of activities addressing displacement	Active activities addressing displacement	Number of displaced by end 2008 (IDPs and Refugees) ²
AFR	39	19	15,700,000
ECA	20	8	2,722,000
SAR	13	5	8,270,000
EAP	8	5	1,103,000
LAC	5	3	2,891,000
MNA	6	2	11,029,000

5. This absence of a systematic relationship between scale of displacement and Bank involvement could in part be due to the political barriers to active involvement occurring in conflict situations, where access may be denied by governments and/or insurgent groups. However, it may also derive from the lack of a shared recognition within the Bank of forced displacement as an important development issue. Thus, of 53 countries with significant population groups in forced displacement situations (> 50,000 persons), only 20 (38%) recognized this as an issue in country strategy documents. While there are variations between regions in this regard (ECA having the highest ratio of country strategy documents identifying forced displacement as an issue to be addressed), there are regions with very substantial protracted displacement situations where forced displacement is not reflected in country strategy documents (see Annex 1 for country specific information).

Figure 3: Country strategy documents and forced displacement

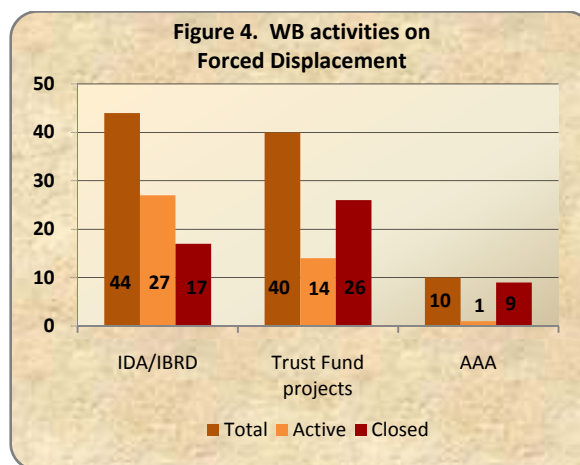
	AFR	ECA	SAR	EAP	LAC	MNA
Countries with significant numbers of people affected by forced displacement	20	8	6	5	2	12
Countries with displacement in CAS / ISN/ CPS /JAS ³	8	6	1	2	1	2

² Numbers are from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008, April 2009, (<http://www.internal-displacement.org>); and UNHCR (2008 UNHCR Statistical Handbook - June 2009, <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/>)

³ CAS: Country Assistance Strategy; ISN: Interim Strategy Note; CPS: Country Partnership Strategy; and JAS: Joint Assistance Strategy.

6. One reason why such a high proportion of country strategy documents for countries with large groups in forced displacement situations do not treat it as a development issue could be that information on the poverty characteristics and vulnerabilities of displaced groups has often not been available to inform these documents. Of 18 Poverty Assessments from the period FY2006 and FY2010 for countries with a significant number of people in forced displacement, only 5 included any information on displacement (Annex 3).⁴ However, only one Poverty Assessment, namely that for Azerbaijan, had a survey instrument that was designed so that the assessment could yield disaggregated information on the poverty situation of displaced households, which could furnish understanding of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of those displaced compared to other poor groups. Such understanding would be critical for identifying and designing operations to address the development dimensions of forced displacement and support durable solutions for the displaced.

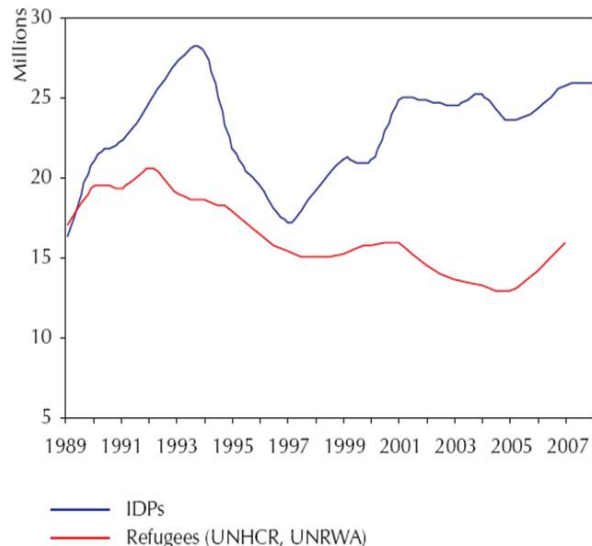
7. Of the 94 activities, IDA/IBRD operations constitute 47%, followed by trust fund operations (42%), and analytical work (11%). Of these, 42 (45%) are active, while 52 (55%) are closed. Thus, Bank engagement in addressing forced displacement, while generally modest during the past two decades, has been declining.



⁴ Information in Operations Portal was only available for 18 of the 21 Poverty Assessments undertaken between FY2006 and FY2009 in countries with significant displacement.

8. Moreover, as shown by Figure 5 below, the decline in the number of Bank activities addressing displacement is not a reflection of a reduction in the overall scale of forced displacement or of the ability of governments and other international development actors to manage the development dimensions successfully and establish durable solutions that enable the displaced to sustainably re-establish their lives.⁵

Figure 5: IDMC Global Overview 2008⁶



9. Globally, about 42 million people were in displacement situations due to conflict, general violence, or persecution by the end of 2008. Of these, some 15.2 million people were refugees outside their country of nationality as a result of violence and conflict, while another 26 million or more were people displaced inside their country of nationality (IDPs). There is a growing number of both refugees (5.7 million in 29 situations) and IDPs (# in 35 situations) in protracted displacement situations,⁷

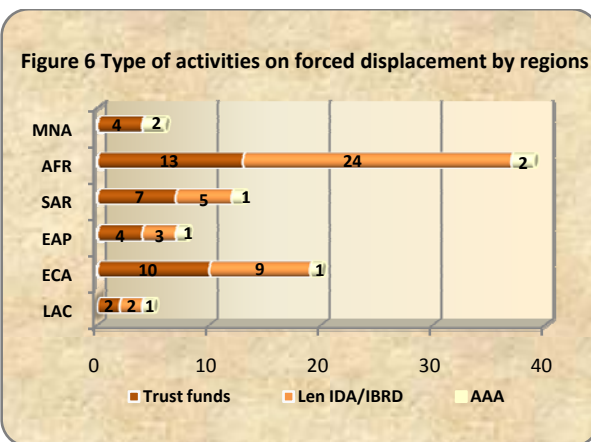
⁵ The Report of the Secretary-general on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict discussed by the Security Council on July 22, 2009, reiterates the need for World Bank involvement in addressing the development dimensions of post-conflict recovery including reintegration of returnees (p.18).

⁶ This graph is from: IDMC: *Global Overview 2008*, April 2009, p.15.

⁷ UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as one where 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for five years or more in a given asylum country (2008 *Global Trends*, p.7). Since there is a number of situations, where fewer than 25,000 refugees have been in exile longer than five years, the UNHCR assessment that 5.7 million or 54% of the refugees under its protection are in protracted

which call for development interventions to assist the displaced and host populations achieve durable solutions.⁸

10. While the overall Bank engagement in addressing the development challenges of forced displacement has been declining, Figure 4 above with the breakdown between the number of operations funded by trust funds and by IDA/IBRD indicates a slight shift from trust fund operations to IDA/IBRD operations. Thus, active trust fund operations as a proportion of the total number of trust fund operations are 35%, and the corresponding number for IDA/IBRD operations is 61%. However, this does not indicate a trend towards mainstreaming in IDA/IBRD operations - with the corresponding increase in scale and coverage - of approaches to address displacement piloted by trust fund operations. Only 6 of the total of 39 trust fund operations (15.4%) have piloted approaches that have been replicated and scaled up in IDA/IBRD operations.⁹



11. Activities across all regions comprise a mix of trust fund and IDA/IBRD operations as well as analytical work, with the exception of

situations appear to be on the low side. IDMC assesses that the 35 protracted IDP displacement situations account for most of the IDPs worldwide, but emphasizes the difficulties in arriving at concise numbers, particularly in countries with both protracted and new displacement (IDMC: *Global Overview 2008*, November 2009, p.14).

⁸ The rationale for dealing with forced displacement as a development challenge and the potential contribution of the Bank is described in the note on *Forced Displacement – The Development Challenge*, the Conflict, Crime and Violence Team in the Social Development Department, July 2009.

⁹ This has been the case in Azerbaijan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Corte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Colombia.

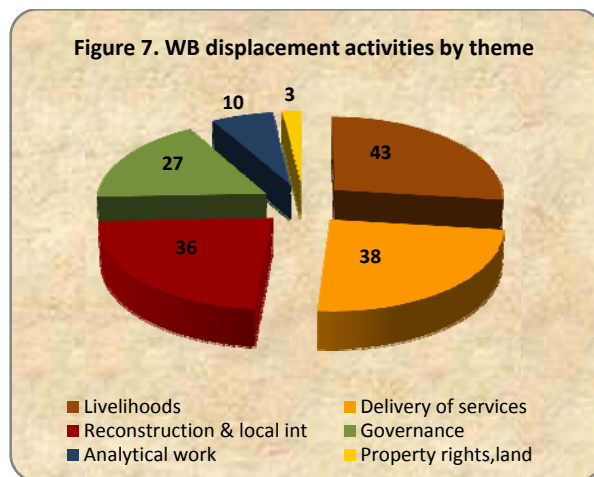
MENA where there are no IDA/IBRD operations to address displacement needs (e.g. of the large number of Iraqi refugees in exile).

12. Displacement can end in different ways. IDPs may return to the place they fled from, settle in the place they fled to, or move to a third location within the country. Refugees may return to their place of origin; return to another part of their country of origin, settle in the host country, or resettle in a third country. For both IDPs and refugees, the return to their area or country of origin, or settlement elsewhere does not necessarily mean that they find durable solutions to the situation of displacement. From a development perspective, the question “when displacement ends” therefore has to do with the barriers to and the conditions and processes that underpin durable solutions, and by implication, the development activities that are necessary to achieve such solutions. The critical barriers to durable solutions for the displaced, which also constitute the key development challenges are:¹⁰

- *Rights to land, property, and houses* that belonged to the displaced have in many IDP and refugee situations been taken over by others.
- *Livelihoods* are critical if solutions to displacement are to become sustainable, both if the displaced return home or if they have to integrate elsewhere. Return areas characterized by the legacy of past conflict or low level violence often have limited economic growth and few employment opportunities, and areas of displacement are frequently characterized by poverty.
- *Delivery of services* such as health care, education, infrastructure (drinking water, sanitation, roads, etc), and housing assistance are essential for durable solutions both upon return and in places of displacement.

¹⁰ A more extensive discussion is in the note on *Forced Displacement – The Development Challenge*, the Conflict, Crime and Violence Team in the Social Development Department, November 2009.

- *Accountable and responsive governance* and rule of law are often weak particularly at the local level. Government capacity is limited with its legitimacy damaged and social capital at the community level impaired.



13. *The 84 operations supported by the Bank* have addressed these issues in different ways and specific operations have generally addressed more than one issue or theme. As shown by Figure 7 below, the operations have been addressing most of these critical areas with the exception of the intricate issue of rights to land, property, and housing, on which only three activities have been undertaken. Support for the restoration or enhancement of livelihoods has been pursued in 50% of the operations. Service delivery has been supported in 45% of the operations, with education in 10 operations, and health in 13 (8 of which involved HIV/AIDS). In 43% of the operations, post-conflict reconstruction has been undertaken at the local level with different forms of community involvement to promote social integration. A total of 14 operations have used CDD approaches. Issues of local governance and/or central government policy and capacity building have been pursued in 30% of the operations.

14. Displacement increasingly has an urban dimension in that people displaced from rural areas either flee or return to urban environments, where their presence puts added pressure on often already stretched infrastructure, housing,

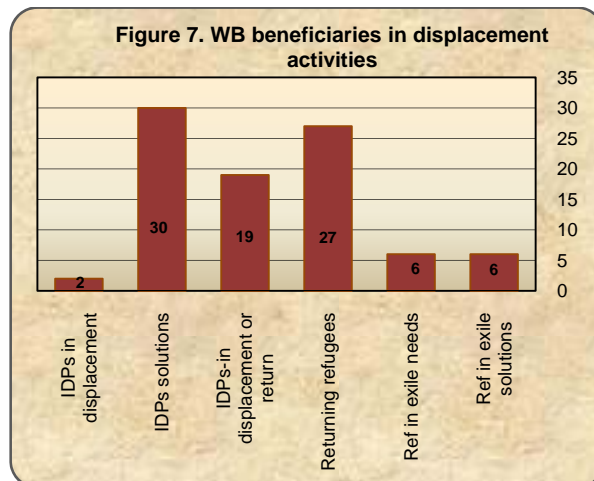
and public services. Eight operations have supported activities in urban settings. As integration and durable solutions for displaced are often critically dependent on obtaining a place to live, housing assistance is addressed in nine operations. Access to public services such as education and health may require the provision of new identity documents as the existing ones are often lost or destroyed during displacement. Two operations address identity documentation.

15. Other important issues addressed in a few of the 84 Bank-supported operations are reconciliation and peace (four operations), and provision of psycho-social and trauma services (four operations). Six operations specifically target women, and four target youth. Return to places of origin is often dependent on the removal of mines and unexploded ordinance, and this has been supported in four operations.

16. The development dimensions of displacement apply to a range of different situations, some of which involve durable solutions that end displacement while others involve addressing needs during the displacement situation. The bulk (68%) of the 84 Bank-supported operations entails support for return to communities of origin for either refugees or IDPs. Durable solutions for IDPs in either their original communities or in another location within their country has been supported by 20% of the operations, while 7% have supported refugees in finding durable solutions in exile. Together these activities that support durable solutions constitute 92% of the operations (see Annex 1 and 2 for details).

17. The remaining 8% of the operations address development needs of IDPs or refugees in protracted displacement situations. This is particularly critical in circumstances where the vulnerability of those displaced is often pronounced due to lack of access to livelihoods and services as well as strained relations with host populations. Of the nine operations, only two are active (one for IDPs in Azerbaijan and one for refugees in Lebanon). Past Bank involvement in such operations has involved support for Afghan refugees in Pakistan comprising of teacher training programs, multi-year large scale support for income generation for

Afghan refugees and for the local population, infrastructure and environment projects that repaired some of the physical damage to caused by displacement. With most of the world's displaced in protracted situations, the need for such operations that contribute to building human capital, generating incomes for refugees and host populations, and creating assets for host communities would warrant continued consideration.



18. The wide span of development themes addressed in the 84 Bank supported operations to address displacement indicates richness in approaches and experiences regarding both durable solutions and needs in protracted situations that could be applied to support the recovery of the around 42 million people that are in displacement today. However, little has been done so far in terms of evaluating the Bank operations addressing forced displacement and drawing out the lessons that could inform future operations.¹¹

¹¹ A review of 17 PCF grants for refugees and IDPs was undertaken in 2004 to assess performance against best practices and found that overall the activities do this 'reasonably well'. Areas that called for strengthening included (i) attention to the political and security context and to what is possible, (ii) institutional and skills assessment of partners, (iii) arrangements to facilitate continuity in funding beyond the short PCF grant period, (iv) prioritization of information management including evaluations, and (v) incorporation of gender considerations into the design. S. Rajagopalan: *Within and Beyond Borders – An Independent Review of Post-Conflict Fund Support to Refugees and the Internally Displaced*, Social Development Papers No. 17, October 2004.

19. This notwithstanding, the portfolio review of Bank activities addressing displacement indicates a need for systematically incorporating information on displaced (both people in displacement and returnees) in the household income surveys that provide the data for the Poverty Assessments, which in turn furnish critical information for Poverty Reduction Strategies and the different types of country assistance strategy documents. If and when information is available on the poverty situation of displaced households and the specific needs and vulnerabilities of those displaced compared

to other poor groups, it will be possible to assess the need for additional analytical work or activities across the wide spectrum of operations, where the Bank has previously addressed displacement issues, whether in support of the return and re-integration of displaced or in addressing the needs of those in protracted displacement situations.

This note was prepared by Margarita Puerto Gomez, Asger Christensen and Niels Harild (TTL) under the initiative on forced displacement by the Conflict, Crime and Violence Team in the Social Development Department. Benjamin Petrini, SDV, assisted with database research. This Note has not undergone the review accorded to official World Bank publications. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed herein are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Bank of Reconstruction / The World Bank and its affiliated organizations, or those of the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent. Additional copies can also be requested via e-mail: socialdev@worldbank.org

ANNEX 1: BANK PORTFOLIO ADDRESSING FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Country	Displacement type & number of displaced (-,000) (End-2008)			Bank engagement in addressing displacement (# of active/closed activities ¹²)				Activities involving DDR (# of active/closed activities)
	IDPs	Refugees from other countries	Refugees in exile from the country	Reference in CAS/ISN/CP S/JAS	AAA	TF activities	IDA/IBRD operations	
LAC - Totals					1/0	0/2	1/1	0/1
Colombia	2,650,000-4,360,000	70,000	373,532	IDPs	1/0	0/2	1/1	0/1
Peru	150,000		7,339	No	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECA - Totals					0/1	2/8	6/3	0/0
Albania			15,006	Ref	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/0
Azerbaijan	573,000 – 603,000		16,319	IDPs	0/0	1/0	3/1	0/0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	125,000		74,366	IDPs, /ref	0/0	0/2	1/2	0/0
Croatia	2,600		97,012	IDPs ¹³	0/0	0/1	2/0	0/0
Georgia	252,000 279,000		12,598	IDPs	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0
Kosovo	20,000			No CAS	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0
Macedonia	770			Ref	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0
Serbia	227,000+ 20,000	97,497	185,935	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Yugoslavia				No CAS	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0
EAP - Totals					0/1	2/2	3/0	0/1
Myanmar	451,000		184,413	No CAS	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Indonesia	70,000-120,000		19,345	NO	0/0	1/0	1/0	0/0 ¹⁴
Philippines	308,000		1,354	IDPs	0/1	1/1	1/0	0/0
Thailand		124,562	1,815	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Timor-Leste	30,000		7	IDPs	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/1
SAR - Totals					0/1	2/7	5/4	0/0
Afghanistan	235,000		2,833,128	NO	0/1	2/3	2/4	0/0
Bangladesh	60,000-50,000		10,098	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
India	500,000	81,034	19,569	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Nepal	50,000-70,000	114,018	4,189	NO	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0
Pakistan	2.4 -2.8 million	Up to 3 million	32,403	NO	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0
Sri Lanka	485,000		137,752	IDPs	0/0	0/3	2/0	0/0
Africa - Totals					0/2	8/5	11/13	4/11
Angola	19,566	11,380	171,393	IDP/Ref	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/2
Burundi	100,000	23,914	281,592	IDP/Ref	0/0	1/3	3/1	0/3
Central Afr. Rep.	108,000		125,106	NO	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1
Chad	180,000	288,731	55,105	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Congo Republic of	Up to 7,800	35,546	19,925	IDPs	0/0	0/2	0/1	0/2
Cote d'Ivoire	621,000	24,146	22,227	NO	0/1	2/0	3/0	0/0
Dem. Rep. Congo	1.4 million	160,082	367,995	NO	0/0	0/0	1/0	2/7
Eritrea			186,398	IDPs/ref	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0
Ethiopia	2-300,000	82,089	63,878	NO	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/1

¹² Total number of activities will be presented as # active / # closed

¹³ No mention of displacement in the CPS 2008 and CASPR 2007, but mentioned in CAS 2004.

¹⁴ Indonesia has 5 active emergency recovery loans which are included in the natural disasters inflicted displacement.

Country	Displacement type & number of displaced (-,000) (End-2008)			Bank engagement in addressing displacement (# of active/closed activities ¹²)				Activities involving DDR (# of active/closed activities)
	IDPs	Refugees from other countries	Refugees in exile from the country	Reference in CAS/ISN/CP S/JAS	AAA	TF activities	IDA/IBRD operations	
Kenya	3-600.000	255,681	9,688	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Liberia	Und ¹⁵	6,865	75,213	IDPs,ref	0/0	1/0	1/0	0/0
Mozambique			208	Ref	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0
Rwanda	Und	50,731	72,530	Returnees	0/0	0/0	0/2	0/1
Senegal	10,000 - 70,000	19,500	16,006	NO	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0
Sierra Leone		8,738	32,536	NO	0/0	0/0	1/3	0/0
Somalia	1,300,000		561,154	NO	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0
Sudan	4.9 million	216,928	419,248	NO	0/0	1/0	0/0	1/0
Tanzania		433,277		NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uganda	869,000	221,691	7,548	IDP/Ref	0/0	1/0	1/1	1/1
Zambia		96,191	195	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Zimbabwe	570,000-1,000,000		16,841	NO	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0
MENA – Total					0/1	2/2	0/0	0/0
Algeria	Und	90,000	9,060	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Egypt		95,911	6,780	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Iran		906,071		NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Iraq	2,840.000	41,400	1,903,519	IDP/Ref	0/1	1/0 ¹⁶	0/0	0/0
Israel	150,000-420,000		1,494	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Jordan		500,000	1,890	Refugees	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Lebanon	90.000-390,000	50,000	12,967	NO	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0
Palestinian	116,000-24,547		340,016	No CAS	0/0	0/2	0/0	0/0
Saudi Arabia		240,000		No CAS	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Syria	433,000	1,500,000	15,211	No CAS	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Turkey	954,00-1,200,000		214,378	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Yemen	120,000	110,616	1,777	NO	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES¹⁷				0/0	0/1	0/0	1/0	
Long term displacement ECA					0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0
IGAD/HIVAIDS					0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0
GLOBAL					0/1			
Mental health Recovery					0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0
TOTAL					1/9	14/26	27/17	4/13
GRAND TOTAL					10	40	44	17

¹⁵ Undetermined

¹⁶ One project is jointly implemented with Syria and Lebanon.

¹⁷ There are 4 active regional DDR operations.

ANNEX 2: BANK PORTFOLIO ADDRESSING FORCED DISPLACEMENT (FOCUS AND THEMES)

Country	Beneficiary group and purpose of activity (# of activities)					Theme (# of themes addressed by the activities) ¹⁸				
	IDPs		Returning Refugees: (integration in home country)	Refugees from other country		Analytical work	Post-Conflict Reconstruct & Local Integration	Livelihoods	Delivery of Services (health, educ, legal, water, sanitation, housing etc)	Governance
	Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of origin or displacement)		Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of displacement)					
LAC	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/2	0/3	1/0	1/3
Colombia	2/3		0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/2	0/3	1/0	1/3
Peru	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECA	1/1	4/5	2/3	0/0	1/3	0/1	5/7	5/6	2/3	5/3
Albania	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/2	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/1
Azerbaijan	1/0	2/1	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/1	2/2	2/0	2/0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0/1	0/1	1/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/1	1/0
Croatia	0/0	1/0	0/1	0/0	1/0	0/0	2/2	2/1	0/1	1/0
Georgia	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	1/0	0/0	1/0
Kosovo	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1
Macedonia	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0
Serbia	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Yugoslavia	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1
EAP	0/0	5/2	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	2/3	3/1	1/0	1/1
Burma	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Indonesia	0/0	2/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/0	1/0
Philippines	0/0	2/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	2/2	2/1	0/0	0/0
Thailand	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Timor-Leste	0/0	1/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/1
SAR	0/0	1/0	3/1	0/3	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/1	6/3	1/2
Afghanistan	0/0	0/0	3/1	0/3	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/0	2/3	0/0
Bangladesh	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
India	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Nepal	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	1/0
Pakistan	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0
Sri Lanka	3/2		0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	3/0	0/2
Africa	0/0	5/8	8/9	0/0	0/0	0/2	3/9	8/13	10/7	5/5

¹⁸ Total number of activities is presented as # active / # closed. One operation/activity may address more than one theme (up to 3 themes), and the total number of themes is therefore higher than the total number of activities.

Country	Beneficiary group and purpose of activity (# of activities)					Theme (# of themes addressed by the activities) ¹⁸				
	IDPs		Returning Refugees: (integration in home country)	Refugees from other country		Analytical work	Post-Conflict Reconstruct & Local Integration	Livelihoods	Delivery of Services (health, educ, legal, water, sanitation, housing etc)	Governance
	Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of origin or displacement)		Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of displacement)					
Angola	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	1/1	1/0	0/0
Burundi	1/0		3/4	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	3/2	2/2	0/2
Central African Republic	0/1		0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1
Chad	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Republic of Congo	0/0	0/3	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/3	0/3	0/0	0/0
Cote d'Ivoire	2/1		2/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	2/1	3/0	2/0
	1/0									
Dem. Republic of Congo	1/0		0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0
Eritrea	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/0
Ethiopia	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/0
Kenya	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Liberia	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	1/1	0/0	0/0
Mozambique	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0
Rwanda	0/0	0/0	0/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/0	0/0
Senegal	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/1
Sierra Leone	1/1		0/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	1/2	0/1
Somalia	1/0		0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1	0/0
Sudan	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	1/0	0/0
Tanzania	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uganda	0/0	3/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	1/0	2/0
Zimbabwe	0/0		1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0
Zambia	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
MENA	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	3/3	0/2	0/3	0/2	1/3	0/0
Algeria	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Egypt	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Iran	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Iraq	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0
Israel	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Jordan	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Lebanon	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0

Country	Beneficiary group and purpose of activity (# of activities)					Theme (# of themes addressed by the activities) ¹⁸					
	IDPs		Returning Refugees: (integration in home country)	Refugees from other country		Analytical work	Post-Conflict Reconstruct & Local Integration	Livelihoods	Delivery of Services (health, educ, legal, water, sanitation, housing etc)	Governance	
	Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of origin or displacement)		Addressing needs in displacement pending solution	Addressing solutions (integration in area of displacement)						
Palestinian	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/2	0/3	0/0	
Saudi Arabia	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Syria	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Turkey	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Yemen	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES	0/0		1/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/0	
AAA: Long term displacement ECA	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	
AAA:IGAD / HIV AIDS	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0	1/0		
GLOBAL AAA	0/0		0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
AAA: Mental health recovery	0/0		0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	
TOTAL	1/1	15/15	11/8¹⁹	14/17²⁰	0/3	6/4	1/9	10/26	16/27	22/16	13/14
GRAND TOTAL	51		31	3	10	10	36	43	38	27	

¹⁹ These figures include activities that address both displacement pending solution as well as integration in areas of origin or displacement.

²⁰ These figures include activities that address both IDPs and returning refugees.

Annex 3: Poverty Assessments FY2006-10 and Forced Displacement

Project ID	Country	Project Name	FY	Disaggregated data on Forced Displacement	Comments
P096552	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poverty Assessment	FY10	No	
P109584	Cote d'Ivoire	CI-Poverty Assessment	FY10	NA ²¹	
P118025	Afghanistan	Afghanistan Poverty Assessment	FY10	Yes	The assessment includes data on displacement, but survey design does not enable disaggregated poverty analysis of displaced.
P101824	Iraq	IQ - Poverty Assessment	FY10	Yes	The poverty profile chapter includes section on displacement. However, survey design does not enable disaggregated poverty analysis of displaced .
P102690	Pakistan	Poverty Assessment	FY10	NA	
P107773	Azerbaijan	Programmatic Poverty Assessment	FY09	Yes	Includes special module on IDPs enabling disaggregated poverty analysis
P101462	Macedonia, (former Yugoslav Republic)	Programmatic Poverty Assessment	FY09	No	
P107775	Georgia	Programmatic Poverty Assessment	FY08	Yes	The report mentions the category of forced displaced people.
P090315	Kenya	KE-Poverty Assessment	FY08	No	
P096551	Albania	Poverty Assessment	FY07	Yes	Information on internal and external migration but no specific analysis of displaced populations.
P103753	Central African Republic	CF-Poverty Report	FY07	NA	
P091109	Chad	TD-Poverty Assessment	FY07	NA	
P091988	Congo, Democratic Republic of	DRC-Poverty Assessment	FY07	No	Addresses the relationship between conflict and poverty but no specific analysis on displaced populations..
P085485	Indonesia	Indonesia Poverty Assessment	FY07	No	
P096549	Kosovo	PROG Poverty Work	FY07	No	
P095758	Yemen, Republic of	Yemen - Poverty Assessment	FY07	No	
P088470	Burundi	BI-Poverty Assessment	FY06	No	Includes figures on forced displacement, but survey design does not enable disaggregated poverty analysis of displaced.
P083865	Cote d'Ivoire	CI-Poverty Assessment	FY06		
P094043	Croatia	Regional Development and Living Standards	FY06	No	
P084655	Nepal	NP-Poverty Assessment	FY06	No	
P075110	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Poverty Assessment	FY06	No	

²¹ NA means that documents are not available in Operations Portal.