



Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

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A Displacement Perspective

UNHCR, October 2004

1. Introduction

In a meeting between the President of the World Bank, Mr. Wolfensohn and the High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Lubbers 19 May 2004, it was agreed that UNHCR would provide the WB with an analysis of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (I-PRSPs) for countries affected by population displacement (refugees, returnees and/or internally displaced persons (IDPs)).

The study is partly assessing the priority given to displacement issues in PRSPs, and partly identifies what role displaced people is perceived to play in eradicating poverty. The purpose of the study is to ensure that, in future, displacement issues are systematically incorporated in PRSPs.

The study is based on the experience that the needs and potentials of displaced persons, whether as refugees, returnees or internally displaced persons (IDPs), are rarely, if at all, included in national development plans and poverty eradication strategies like the PRSPs. In effect, this means excluding people who belong to the most vulnerable and poor, despite the fact that displaced people are generally victims of income poverty as well as poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon. The latter according to the World Bank¹, is manifested as:

1. *Lack of opportunity*: Low levels of consumption/income, usually relative to a national poverty line. This is generally associated with the level and distribution of human capital, social assets and physical assets, such as land. Market opportunities determine the returns on these assets. The variance in the returns to various assets is also important.
2. *Limited capabilities*: Little or no improvements in health and education indicators among a particular socio-economic group.
3. *Low level of security*: Exposure to risk and income shocks, which may develop at the national, local, household, or individual level.
4. *Empowerment*: Empowerment is the capacity of the poor people and other excluded groups to participate, negotiate, change, and hold accountable those institutions that affect their well-being.

In addition, the World Bank² expects an effective poverty reduction strategy to i.a. “reflect a comprehensive understanding of poverty and its determinants”.

In line with the above, the DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction state that “different dimensions of deprivation that relate to the human capabilities including consumption and food security, health, education, rights, voice, security, dignity and decent work”. Furthermore, the Guidelines establish that “social categories known for severe poverty

¹ PRSP Sourcebook. Overview, WB, 2001

² PRSP Sourcebook, Preface, WB, 2004

in several dimensions are indigenous, minority and socially excluded groups, refugees or displaced persons, the mentally and physically disabled and HIV/AIDS victims”³

2. Methodology

The study does not provide an in-depth analysis but rather an overview of trends in 23 PRSPs and I-PRSPs that have all been endorsed by the boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. 20 of these apply to countries hosting refugees, 12 to countries faced with a returning population, whereas 17 apply to countries with an IDP population. 10 out of the 23 PRSPs or I-PRSPs apply to countries facing the challenge of all three types of displacement. (cf. Annex 1)

The majority of PRSPs follow a standard structure. First, they analyse the poverty situation or profile identifying the causes of poverty: who are the poor and in which regions do they live? Secondly and on the basis of the poverty profile, they outline the poverty reduction strategy, typically by sector, or by themes. Thirdly, they contain a strategy for monitoring and evaluation. Given this structure and the purpose of this study, the analysis focused on the following issues

1. Does the poverty profile include displaced people and the areas and regions where they live?
2. To what extent is displacement included in the sector priorities or focus areas, i.e. social security, housing, education, health and livelihoods?
3. Is the displaced population specifically targeted?
4. Is the potential of the displaced recognized as a means of poverty reduction?
5. What links are made between poverty and displacement?

In the majority of cases, the PRSPs or I-PRSPs does not provide a basis for an analysis given the fact that displacement issues do not feature in the documents.

The one page overview of each country provides information on the size of the local population, the number of refugees, returnees and IDPs, the nature of the situation (e.g. whether it is a protracted situation) and details on whether the country belongs to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and whether it falls within the category of Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS). In addition, the overview provides a few comments on the situation of the displaced people, whether they are in camps, settlements, urban or rural settings. (cf. Annex 2)

Annex 3 provides an overview of refugee hosting countries, countries of origin and countries with large IDP populations who have either not developed or are in the process of developing a PRSP.

3. Findings

In the following the way in which PRSPs and I-PRSPs reflect issues relating to refugees, returnees and internally displaced people will be looked at separately.

3.1 Refugees

Only 2 out of twenty PRSPs for refugee hosting countries include refugees in their strategies, i.e. Armenia, Serbia & Montenegro.

³ The DAC Guidelines, Poverty Reduction, 2001

3.1.1 Armenia

In the PRSP for Armenia, refugees and IDPs are counted among the poorest groups in the poverty profile: “Households where the head has refugee or IDP status are more likely to be poor (poverty incidence of 63% for IDP households). Poor temporary housing and living conditions contribute to the vulnerability of this group. A large part of this population has no permanent employment (around 70% of the IDP population), and is dependent on state transfers and humanitarian aid.”⁴ Furthermore, the living conditions and opportunities of the refugee population are prioritized as one of the six strategic goals of the poverty strategy.⁵ Also, the priority sectors like education, health, housing and livelihoods specifically target refugees and IDPs.

3.1.2 Serbia and Montenegro

The PRSP for Serbia and Montenegro is special, as the document comprises two strategies, i.e. one for Serbia and one for Montenegro. In both strategies, however, there is a strong focus on refugees and internally displaced. This is reflected in the poverty profiles of both. The PRSP for Serbia states that refugees and IDPs are at much greater risk of poverty than Serbian citizens. Thus “policies and strategies for overcoming poverty among refugees and internally displaced persons (...) have been included as a central part of the PRSP.”⁶ It follows that a strategic goal of the PRSP involves “the efficient implementation of existing programmes, as well as the development of new programmes, measures and activities directly targeting the poorest and the most vulnerable groups (children, the elderly, disabled people, refugees and internally displaced persons (...)) The goal of these activities is to initiate a long-term process of empowering vulnerable groups to move out of poverty (...)”⁷ Furthermore, poverty reduction among refugees and IDPs is a cross-cutting issue ensuring a comprehensive strategy addressing a broad and comprehensive spectre of issues: legal status, human rights, property rights, access to the labour market, adequate health services, income support, quality education, and housing.

The poverty profile for Montenegro is very detailed and comprehensively includes the refugees and IDPs who are counted among the poorest groups with a poverty rate of 40%. One of the main priorities of the strategy is to ensure social stability and reduce the poverty rate, including social integration and poverty reduction of refugees and IDPs.⁸ In addition, a number of priority sectors include the needs of the refugee and IDP population. Furthermore, the strategy promises the “development of an all-encompassing strategy, which is to address the question of refugees and IDPs in Montenegro, in line with the protection of their basic rights – the right to return to their former homes.”⁹

In both Armenia and Serbia and Montenegro, the refugees are of the same ethnic origin as the population hosting them. In Armenia the refugees are ethnic Armenians, while in Serbia & Montenegro the refugees are ethnic Serbs.

⁴ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Republic of Armenia, 2003, p. 8

⁵ *ibid*, p. 9

⁶ Serbia and Montenegro: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, May 2004, p. V

⁷ *ibid*, p. 4

⁸ *ibid*, p. 487

⁹ *ibid*, p. 523

3.1.3 Others

The remaining 18 PRSPs do not reflect refugee issues and do not incorporate refugees in the poverty profiles or the sector priorities in the poverty reduction strategy. A few, e.g. those for Tanzania, Kenya and Guinea, sporadically refer to the negative aspects of hosting refugees, characterizing refugees as

- a source of insecurity, instability and conflict
- a strain on local and national resources
- a health risk, especially in relation to the spreading of HIV/AIDS
- a cause for environmental degradation

None of the PRSPs or I-PRSPs for refugee hosting countries perceive refugees to be agents of development who have a potential to contribute to economic growth and development.

3.2 Returnees

Twelve PRSPs and I-PRSPs apply to countries receiving refugees who are returning home. 3 of these, i.e. Burundi, Sierra Leone and Bosnia & Herzegovina comprehensively reflect issues related to returnees, whereas the one for Rwanda only does so partly.

3.2.1 Burundi

In the case of the I-PRSP for Burundi the poverty profile specifically includes returnees: “Finally , the poverty picture would be incomplete without looking at groups that are excluded; in particular war refugees, abandoned children (...) These people live in a situation of total deprivation, and deserve special attention in poverty reduction strategies.”¹⁰ Furthermore, the reintegration of displaced people is featuring as the second objective of the strategy, which is “to resolve the major problems created by the crisis, by 2003-2006, in particular: social and economic integration of displaced people, rehabilitation and construction of the economy.”¹¹ Also, the focus areas like education, housing and social security set targets for the returnee population.

3.2.2 Sierra Leone

Returnees and their needs figure prominently in the I-PRSP for Sierra Leone,: “The transitional phase (2000-2001) will focus on improving the living standards of the most vulnerable groups including returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other war victims (...)”¹² Furthermore, in the poverty profile displacement is cited as a major cause of poverty: “The internal and external displacement of at least three million people have increased both the incidence and severity of poverty in all regions of the country.”¹³ Likewise, the needs of returnees are comprehensively factored in to the sector priorities, like e.g. education and social services.

3.2.3 Bosnia & Hercegovina

The PRSP for Bosnia & Hercegovina categorizes displaced persons as the most vulnerable of the poor: “Poverty risk is most marked for children, particularly below

¹⁰ Interim PRSP, Republic of Burundi, November 2003, p. 13

¹¹ *ibid*, p. 28

¹² Interim PRSP, Republic of Sierra Leone, June 2001, p. 26

¹³ *ibid*, p. 14

the age of five, displaced persons and returnees, unemployed and people with low educations.”¹⁴ The poverty profile further describes the situation: “Displaced persons constitute around 45 per cent of the extremely poor in FbiH, while in the RS, the displaced population accounts for only 21 per cent of all those falling into this category.”¹⁵ In addition, returnees are specifically targeted in all sectors, including housing, social security, education and health.¹⁶

3.2.4 Rwanda

In the case of Rwanda, three regional poverty profiles include issues pertaining to returnees. It is unclear why only three regional poverty profiles feature returnees, since there are other regions facing the return of refugees to the same extent, which do not. In addition, two sectors, i.e. housing and livelihoods, specifically include needs of returnees.

None of the PRSPs or I-PRSPs for countries receiving returning refugees perceive returnees to be agents of development who have a potential to contribute to economic growth and development.

3.3 Internally Displaced Persons

3.3.1 Armenia

The PRSP for Armenia targets refugees and IDPs as one group. Reference is therefore made to 3.1.1.

3.3.2 Georgia

The poverty profile of the PRSP for Georgia has a strong focus on unemployment as the main source of poverty. In this context, the IDPs are considered to be among the hardest hit: “The difficult condition of the internally displaced persons in terms of their integration at the labour market clearly indicates to the existing barriers and informal character of this market. Collectively accommodated internally displaced persons are in worse condition as compared to local population in terms of employment. Unemployment level of individually accommodated internally displaced persons exceeds that of local population twice. Unemployment level of collectively accommodated internally displaced persons is three times higher than local population.”¹⁷ One of main objectives of the strategy is to prepare for the return of the displaced population, stating the following priorities: “Repatriation of the refugees and IDPs and transferring back property; restoration of their houses and devastated infrastructure; settlement of the issue of social assistance and employment of the repatriates.”¹⁸

3.3.3 Serbia and Montenegro

The PRSP for Serbia and Montenegro targets refugees and IDPs as one group. Reference is therefore made to 3.1.2

¹⁴ Mid-term Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, (PRSP) 2004-2007, March 2004, p. 1

¹⁵ *ibid*, p. 17

¹⁶ *ibid*, p. 150

¹⁷ Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program of Georgia, June 2003, p. 13

¹⁸ *ibid*, p. 57

3.3.4 Sri Lanka

The PRSP for Sri Lanka identifies the 600,000 IDPs as belonging to the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups.¹⁹ Thus in the strategies for the areas mostly affected by displacement, e.g. the North and East, IDPs are specifically targeted as regards relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation activities. Furthermore, the relocation and resettlement of IDPs are seen to be key to reconciliation and peace.

None of the PRSPs or I-PRSPs for countries with IDPs perceive refugees to be agents of development who have a potential to contribute to economic growth and development.

4. Conclusions

Given the status of PRSPs as the basis and framework for support from bilateral as well as multilateral donors, who have increasingly embraced the PRSPs as a means of coordinating donor policies and efforts and improving aid effectiveness, they are important instruments for the inclusion of displacement issues in development thinking, planning and strategies.

The PRSPs and I-PRSPs found to be displacement sensitive in this study all include displaced people in the poverty profiles categorizing them to be among the most vulnerable and excluded population and thus also incorporate the displaced and directly target them in sector priorities of the poverty reduction strategy. Furthermore, they link poverty and displacement by identifying displacement as a major cause of poverty. Thus they deliver on 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the issues on which the analysis is based (cf. p. 2), whereas 4 – i.e. the recognition of the displaced people's potential as a means of poverty reduction – is missing (cf. below).

The overall conclusion of the present study is that, generally, displacement issues are missing in existing PRSP and I-PRSP strategies. This is particularly the case for PRSPs and I-PRSPs for refugee hosting countries. Only in two cases out of 20 are refugees fully and comprehensively incorporated. In both cases, i.e. Armenia and Serbia & Montenegro, however, the refugees belong to the same ethnic group as the population of their host country. In the remaining 18 cases, refugees, if mentioned, are perceived as a constraint to economic growth and development, as a security threat or a health risk.

There are probably a number of reasons for this. First of all, since refugees are not part of the government's political constituency, there is a lack of political will to incorporate refugees in development strategies. At the same time there is the expectation that the hosting of refugees is temporary, and that refugees will benefit from humanitarian funds through UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. Concerned that humanitarian assistance will not be replaced by development funds, hosting governments are reluctant to change strategy, responsibilities and funding support.²⁰

Approximately one third of PRSPs and I-PRSPs for countries of origin comprehensively reflect the situation and the needs of returnees. Less than half of the PRSPs and I-PRSPs for IDP countries factor in the IDPs in the poverty profiles or

¹⁹ Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy for Accelerated Development, 2002, annex 2

²⁰ Issues Paper on Targeting of Development Assistance, p. 6, UNHCR June 2004

strategies for poverty reduction. Thus, despite the fact that both returnees and IDPs are their own citizens, governments most often tend to ignore them in the PRSPs. Also in these cases, governments rely on humanitarian actors and funds to sustain the returnees and IDPs. In addition, in post-conflict situations, the problems and needs of relatively small numbers of returnees or IDPs are of minor concern and often take the back seat to more pressing national reconstruction priorities.²¹

In the displacement sensitive PRSPs it is clearly reflected that displaced people, whether in exile as refugees or in their own country as IDPs or returnees, often live in areas that are physically and socio-economically underserved and have a high prevalence of poverty. Despite this, there is no recognition of the importance of community development approaches, targeting displaced people as well as the local population in order to avoid creating tensions and conflicts.

An interesting finding relates to the perception of displaced people. They are systematically seen as a 'constraint', a 'strain', an 'impediment', a 'risk', a 'threat', a 'burden' and a 'cause of poverty'. This picture is even true for the displacement sensitive PRSPs and I-PRSPs. Therefore, none of the 23 reviewed PRSPs and I-PRSP perceive displaced people, whether refugees, returnees or IDPs, as assets who have skills, potentials and productive capacities which could contribute to and maximize poverty reduction.

As stated in the displacement sensitive PRSPs, displacement is a cause of poverty. This is a fact. However, this is only part of the picture, and therefore the same PRSPs fail to base the strategies for alleviating poverty on the potential of displaced people to contribute to the stated purpose of the PRSPs, i.e. to foster economic growth and reduce poverty. In many instances, the number of displaced people makes up a substantial part of the total population and an even bigger part of the poor population. Thus PRSPs not factoring in needs and potentials of displaced people, risk not being very effective in achieving poverty reduction.

V. Recommendations

Since there is presently no systematic approach to include population displacement in PRSPs, this should be secured in future reviews of existing PRSPs and in new PRSPs. The list of countries that does not presently have a PRSP (Annex 3) includes e.g. Angola, Afghanistan, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan. These countries are already facing or will hopefully soon be facing repatriation of significant numbers of refugees. Thus PRSPs for these countries, if and when relevant, should draw on existing displacement-sensitive PRSPs and ensure a comprehensive inclusion of needs and potentials of the returnees. Similarly, revisions of PRSPs for refugee hosting countries or for countries with an IDP population should build on experiences from Armenia and Serbia and Montenegro. Initially, a few countries which are in the process of developing a PRSP or revising existing PRSPs might be chosen as test cases.

²¹ Issues Paper on Targeting of Development Assistance, p. 6, UNHCR June 2004

Annex 1

Table 1 shows the inclusion and exclusion of displacement issues in PRSPs and I-PRSPs

Country PRSP	Refugees	Returning refugees	Internally Displaced Persons
Armenia	+	-	+
Azerbaijan	-	÷	+
Bosnia & Herzegovina	÷	+	+
Burundi	÷	+	+
Central African Republic	÷	÷	÷
Chad	÷	÷	-
Cote d'Ivoire	÷	÷	÷
Dem. Rep. of Congo	÷	÷	÷
Ethiopia	÷	÷	÷
Georgia	-	-	+
Ghana	÷	-	-
Guinea	÷	-	÷
Kenya	÷	-	÷
Nepal	÷	-	÷
Pakistan	÷	-	-
Rwanda	÷	+/-	+/-
Serbia & Montenegro	+	÷	+
Sierra Leone	÷	+	+
Sri Lanka	-	÷	+
Tanzania	÷	-	-
Uganda	÷	÷	÷
Yemen	÷	-	-
Zambia	÷	-	-
Total of PRSPs including:	2 / 20	3 (+1) / 12	8 (+1) / 17

- + = fully included
- ÷ = not included
- +/- = partly included
- = not applicable

Annex 2

Armenia

(PRSP - November 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
3.1	239,289 - ethnic Armenians from Azerbaijan (11-20 yrs)	-	-	50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Low Income Country • Demographics²²: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 53,030 in urban settings - 186,296 in rural areas

- Refugees make up 7.7% of the total population.
- The refugees hosted in Armenia are of Armenian ethnicity.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

²² Demographic statistics covers UNHCR assisted refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and returned refugees.

Azerbaijan

(PRSP - April 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
8.2	-	-	253,262	570,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9,131 in urban settings - 239,556 in camps - 338,514 in rural areas

- The nationals in exile make up 3.1% of the total population.
- Approximately 240,000 IDPs live in camps.
- The IDPs make up 7.0% of total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: -

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Bosnia & Hercegovina

(PRSP - March 2004)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
4.1	22,517	74,382	300,006	329,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 363,383 in urban settings - 1,035 in camps

- IDPs make up 8.0% of the total population.
- The nationals in exile make up 7.3% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: +

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Burundi

(I-PRSP - November 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
6.4	40,971	163,581	531,641	281,628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35,404 in urban settings - 82,763 in rural areas - 13,213 in camps

- The refugees, IDPs and returned refugees make up 7.6% of the total population.
- The nationals in exile make up approx. 8% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: +

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Central African Republic

(I-PRSP - December 2000)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
3.8	44,753 - 36,479 from Sudan (11-20 yrs)	4,865	35,401	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,068 in urban settings - 39,685 in camps

- The Sudanese refugees have been in CAR for a protracted period of time.
- Approx. 40,000 people live in camps.
- The IDPs make up 5.3% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: ÷

Chad

(PRSP - June 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
8.1	146,400 - 110,000 from Sudan - 33,000 from Central African Republic	4,359	52,277	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,365 in urban settings - 143,000 in camps

- More than 140,000 of the refugees live in camps.
- The refugees make up 1.8% of the population.
- The current crisis in the Darfur region of neighbouring Sudan has meant a large influx of refugees in 2003 and 2004, i.e. after the development of the PRSP. The actual number of refugees in Chad is higher – perhaps even as high as 300,000. All of the newly arrived refugees also live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: -

Cote d'Ivoire

(I-PRSP - January 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
16.1	75,971 - 74,200 from Liberia (11-20 yrs)	16,600	33,620	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8,247 in urban settings - 8,795 in camps - 60,250 in rural areas

- The Liberian refugees have been in Cote d'Ivoire for a protracted period of time. A resolution is in sight.
- The 500,000 IDPs make up 3.1% of the total population.
- Most of the displacement has taken place after the development of the I-PRSP.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: ÷

Democratic Republic of Congo

(I-PRSP - March 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
49.8	234,033 - 123,700 from Angola (> 20 yrs) - 45,100 from Sudan (11-20 yrs) - 19,000 from Burundi - 19,000 from Rwanda - 19,000 from Uganda	17,797	453,372	3,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4609 in urban settings - 163,130 in rural areas - 66,740 in camps

- The Angolan refugees have been in DRC for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution.
- The Sudanese refugees have been in DRC for a protracted period of time.
- 66,700 refugees live in camps.
- Approx. 450,000 nationals in exile.
- The 3,400,000 IDPs make up 6.8% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: ÷

Ethiopia

(PRSP - July 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
67.3	130,274 - 94,900 from Sudan (11-20 yrs) - 28,300 from Somalia (11-20 yrs)	9,608	62,606	169,000 – 228,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 498 in urban settings - 129,792 in camps

- The Sudanese refugees have been in Ethiopia for a protracted period of time.
- The Somali refugees have been in Ethiopia for a protracted period of time.
- 130,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: ÷

Georgia

(PRSP - June 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
5.2	-	-	-	260,215	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal LICUS • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 124,033 in urban settings - 140,540 in rural areas

- The IDPs make up approximately 5% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: -

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

A contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Ghana

(PRSP – February 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
20.0	43,947 - 42,388 from Liberia (11-20 yrs)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,158 in urban settings - 43,876 in camps

- The Liberian refugees have been in Ghana for a protracted period of time. A resolution is in sight.
- More than 40,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: -

Guinea

(PRSP - January 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
8.2	184,341 - 149,600 from Liberia (11-20 yrs) - 25,000 from Sierra Leone (11-20 yrs)	-	-	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15,172 in urban settings - 60,257 in rural areas - 111,465 in camps

- The Sierra Leonean refugees have been in Guinea for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution
- The Liberian refugees have been in Guinea for a protracted period of time. A resolution is in sight.
- Approx. 111,000 refugees live in camps.
- Refugees make up 2.2% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: ÷

Kenya

(PRSP/ERS June 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
31.1	238,622 - 154,800 from Somalia (11-20 yrs) - 63,300 from Sudan (11-20 yrs) - 11,500 from Ethiopia	-	-	355,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15,000 in urban settings - 223,622 in camps

- The Sudanese refugees have been in Kenya for a protracted period of time.
- The Somali refugees have been in Kenya for a protracted period of time.
- More than 220,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: ÷

Nepal

(PRSP May 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
24.1	134,373 - 113,700 from Bhutan (11-20 yrs) - 20,700 from Tibet	-	-	100,000 – 200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 in urban settings - 10,000 in rural areas - 124,404 in camps

- The Bhutanese refugees have been in Nepal for a protracted period of time.
- Approx. 125,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: ÷

Pakistan

(PRSP December 2003)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
146.3	1,124,298 - 1,123,600 from Afghanistan (> 20 yrs)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 651 in urban settings - 1,123,647 in camps

- The Afghan refugees have been in Pakistan for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution.
- More than 1.1 million refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: -

Rwanda

(PRSP June 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
8.1	36,608 - 34,700 from DRC (6-10 yrs)	83,589	75,270	192,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,314 in urban settings - 34,309 in camps

- The refugees from DRC have been in Rwanda for a protracted period of time.
- More than 34,000 refugees live in camps.
- A high number of nationals in exile.
- The IDPs make up 2.4% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: +/-

IDPs: +/-

Poverty profile: +/-

Poverty profile: +/-

Priority sectors: +/-

Priority sectors: +/-

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Serbia & Montenegro

(PRSP - December 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
10.5	291,403 - 188,675 from Croatia (10 yrs) - 99,142 from BiH (10 yrs)	49,297	296,614	257,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21,184 in camps - 627,959 in rural areas

- A high number of nationals in exile.
- Refugees and IDPs make up 5.2% of the total population.
- The refugees hosted in Serbia & Montenegro is of Serb ethnicity.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Sierra Leone

(I-PRSP - June 2001)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
4.6	61,194 - 61,000 from Liberia (11-20 yrs)	201,563	70,570	< 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8,497 in urban settings - 55,640 in camps - 35,959 in rural areas

- The Liberian refugees have been in Sierra Leone for a protracted period of time. A resolution is in sight.
- More than 55,000 refugees live in camps.
- A high number of nationals in exile.
- Refugees, IDPs and returned refugees make up 5.9% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: +

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +

Priority sectors: +

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Sri Lanka

(PRSP - December 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
18.8	-	6,476	122,006	400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 92,062 in camps - 294,078 in urban settings

- A high number of nationals in exile.
- 92,000 IDPs live in camps.
- The IDPs make up 2.1% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: -

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: +

Poverty profile: +

Priority sectors: +/÷

As a contributor to poverty reduction: ÷

Tanzania

(PRSP – October 2000)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
35.6	649,770 - 494,200 from Burundi (> 20 yrs) - 150,200 from DRC (11-20 yrs)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,330 in urban settings - 163 in rural areas - 476,432 in camps

- The Burundi refugees have been in Tanzania for a protracted period of time. A resolution is in sight.
- The refugees from DRC have been in Tanzania for a protracted period of time.
- Approx. 476,000 refugees live in camps.
- The approx. 650,000 refugees make up 1.8% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: -

Uganda

(PRSP - March 2000)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
24.2	230,903 - 198,300 from Sudan (11-20 yrs) - 19,600 from Rwanda - 11,500 from DRC	4,830	35,247	1,600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 832 in urban settings - 210,657 in camps

- The Sudanese refugees have been in Uganda for a protracted period of time.
- Almost all the refugees (approx. 210,000) hosted in Uganda live in camps.
- The refugees, IDPs and returned refugees make up 7.6% of the total population.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: ÷

IDPs: ÷

Yemen

(PRSP - May 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
18.7	61,881 - 39,202 from Somalia (11-20 yrs)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12,295 in rural areas - 10,913 in camps - 39,739 in urban settings

- The Somali refugees have been in Yemen for a protracted period of time.
- Approx. 11,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: -

Zambia

(PRSP - March 2002)

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
10.6	226,697 - 158,900 from Angola (> 20 yrs) - 58,400 from DRC	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,858 in urban settings - 92,327 in rural areas - 129,512 in camps

- The Angolan refugees have been in Zambia for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution.
- Approx. 130,000 refugees live in camps.

Inclusion in PRSP:

Refugees: ÷

Returning refugees: -

IDPs: -

Annex 3

Countries without or in the process of developing a PRSP or I-PRSP

Afghanistan

Population in millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
22.3	-	2,629,914	2,136,040	184,000 – 300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC

- A very high number of nationals in exile (9.6% of the total population).
- The number of IDPs and returned refugees make up 12.7% of the total population.

Angola

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
12.8	13,382 - 13,000 from DRC	233,649	329,575	450,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC

- A high number of nationals in exile – another 2.6% of the total population.
- The IDPs and returned refugees make up 5.4% of the total population.

Colombia

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
42.8	-	-	37,985	1,222,671 – 3,090,123	

- The IDPs make up 2.8% – 7.2% of the total population.

Congo

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
3.5	91,362 - 81,000 from DRC	3,054	28,917	75,000 – 225,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core LICUS • Other Low Income Country • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,214 in urban settings - 55,429 in rural areas - 29,719 in camps

- Almost 30,000 refugees live in camps.
- The refugees and IDPs make up approx. 7% of the total population.

Egypt

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
69.1	88,749 - 70,215 from Palestine (> 20 yrs)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographics: - 8,749 in urban settings

- The Palestinian refugees have been in Egypt for a protracted period of time.

Eritrea

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs)	Facts
3.8	-	62,574	124,022	58,180 – 75,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginal LICUS LDC

- The IDPs and returned refugees make up more than 3.2% of the total population.
- A high number of nationals in exile.

Liberia

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
3.1	74,111 - 39,100 from Sierra Leone (11-20 yrs) - 35,000 from Cote d'Ivoire	45,449	353,315	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 56 in urban settings - 35,000 in rural areas - 306,641 in camps

- The Sierra Leonean refugees have been in Liberia for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution.
- More than 300,000 people live in camps.
- The nationals in exile make 11.4% of the total population.
- The refugees, IDPs and returned refugees make up 19.9% of the total population.

Somalia

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
9.1	-	93,644	402,153	375,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC

- The nationals in exile make up another 4.4% of the total population.
- The IDPs and returned refugees make up 5.1% of total population.

Sudan

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
32.2	328,176 - 108,000 refugees from Eritrea (11-20 yrs)	5,690	606,179	4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe LICUS • LDC • Demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100,796 in camps - 59,817 in urban settings

- The Eritrean refugees have been in Sudan for a protracted period of time. The situation is under resolution
- A very high number of nationals in exile.
- Approximately 100,000 refugees live in camps.
- The refugees, IDPs and returned refugees make up 13.5% of total population.

Timor-Leste

Population In millions	Refugees hosted as of end-2003	Refugees returned in 2001-2003	Nationals in exile as of end-2003	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Facts
0.8	-	50,065	-	226,132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core LICUS • LDC

- IDPs make up 28.3% of the total population.

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