

Economic Impacts of Forced Migration on Hosting Community: The Case of Pakistan

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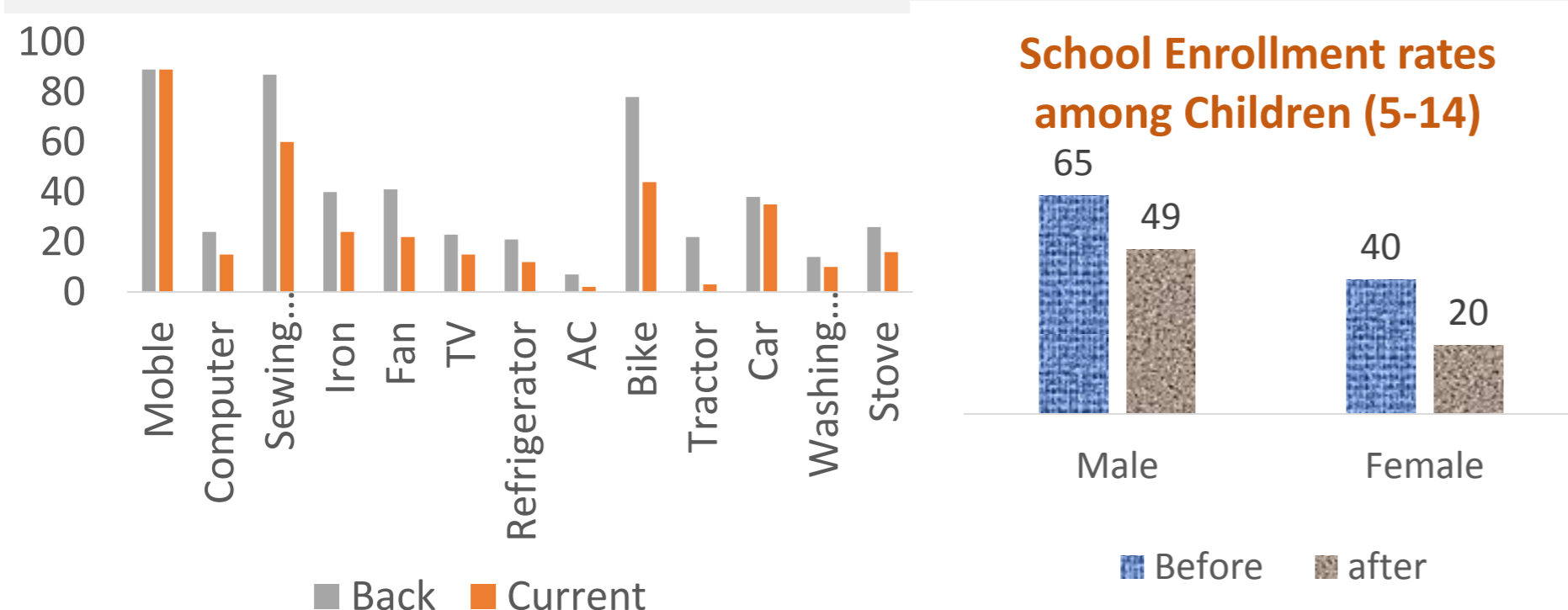
Background

- Pakistan has hosted maximum refugees in the world
- More than 5 million population internally displaced due to conflict since 2007, mostly from north west border (adjacent to Afghanistan)
- FATA remained hub of terrorist activities since 9/11
- Since 2014, more than 2 million population of FATA displaced (70% are women and children)



Situational Analysis of TDPs Residing in KP Province

- 1% of TDPs lived in camp and 15% in rent free houses. On average 4 persons are residing in one room
- Sold their durable and productive assets (livestock). House rent doubled in just 3 years
- Alarming element was the psychological pressures: 75% suffered depression.
- Four-fifth displaced for more than one year. 90% want go back. 5% reported dispute/conflict with local community



Problem Statement

- FATA TDPs have been residing in adjacent settled areas of KP province
- Huge concentration of TDPs in 7 districts spawns massive challenges for hosting community

Objectives

- Measure socio-economic impacts on hosting community

Data

- Household Survey from host community (1150) and TDPs (300) in 2015
- FGDs with host community & TDPs and in-depth interviews with government officials
- District level national & provincial datasets i.e. PSLM, LFS

Methodology

- Per person govt spending is used to calculate the cost of education, health, infrastructure, law & order, water, sanitation etc
- Habitation density index is used to calculate housing deficiency
- Employment impacts were calculated
- All the costs have been estimated with 4 phases of TDPs: the highest population of TDPs (June 2015) to lowest population

Micro Impact of the TDPs on Hosting Community

- 33% locals reported of increase in cutting of trees. 44% reported that urban slums increased while 78% urban reported that waste generation increased
- Price of land for housing has increased by 1.5 times due to TDPs presence
- More than one-third of the local community feel insecurity



Pressure on Primary School Infrastructure in Hosting Districts

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Child Per School	119	119	123	125	123	132	132
Child Per Teacher	38	37	39	39	39	42	42

50% decrease in job opportunity

55% view that unemployment rise

42% TDP engaged in labor

Policy Implication

- More than 10% TDPs will stay in hosting districts, the govt. should allocate resources
- Sense of insecurity among hosting community require security measures
- Involve private sector in provision of education and health facilities
- Federal and provincial government should launch infrastructure related projects in affected districts to generate economic activities
- Need to improve livelihood and security measures in FATA

Macro Impacts on Hosting Community

- Hosting community have cooperated a lot by sharing their resources and a significant proportion is residing in rent free houses.
- Neither federal nor provincial govt. allocated extra budget for hosting districts
- More than 12 thousand teachers required at the peak population of TDPs
- TDPs led to the shortage of 2873 beds, 446 Doctors and 745 Para medical staff
- TDPs led to the shortage of 734 thousand rooms
- On average the labor force participation is growing in KP by 2 percent on annual basis that rose to 109 percent only in limited 2 to 3 years in selected districts

Annual Budgetary Requirements on the Basis of TDPs Population in June 2016 (in Million US\$)

Govt cost						Community Cost				Grand Total
Education	Health	Water	Sanitation etc	Road infrast.	Law and order	Total Govt. Cost	Housing	Livelihood	Community Cost	
124	17	3	7	1	5	158	2079	177	2256	2415