

Long-term effects of IDPs on second generation's early childhood development in host communities: Evidence from Burundi



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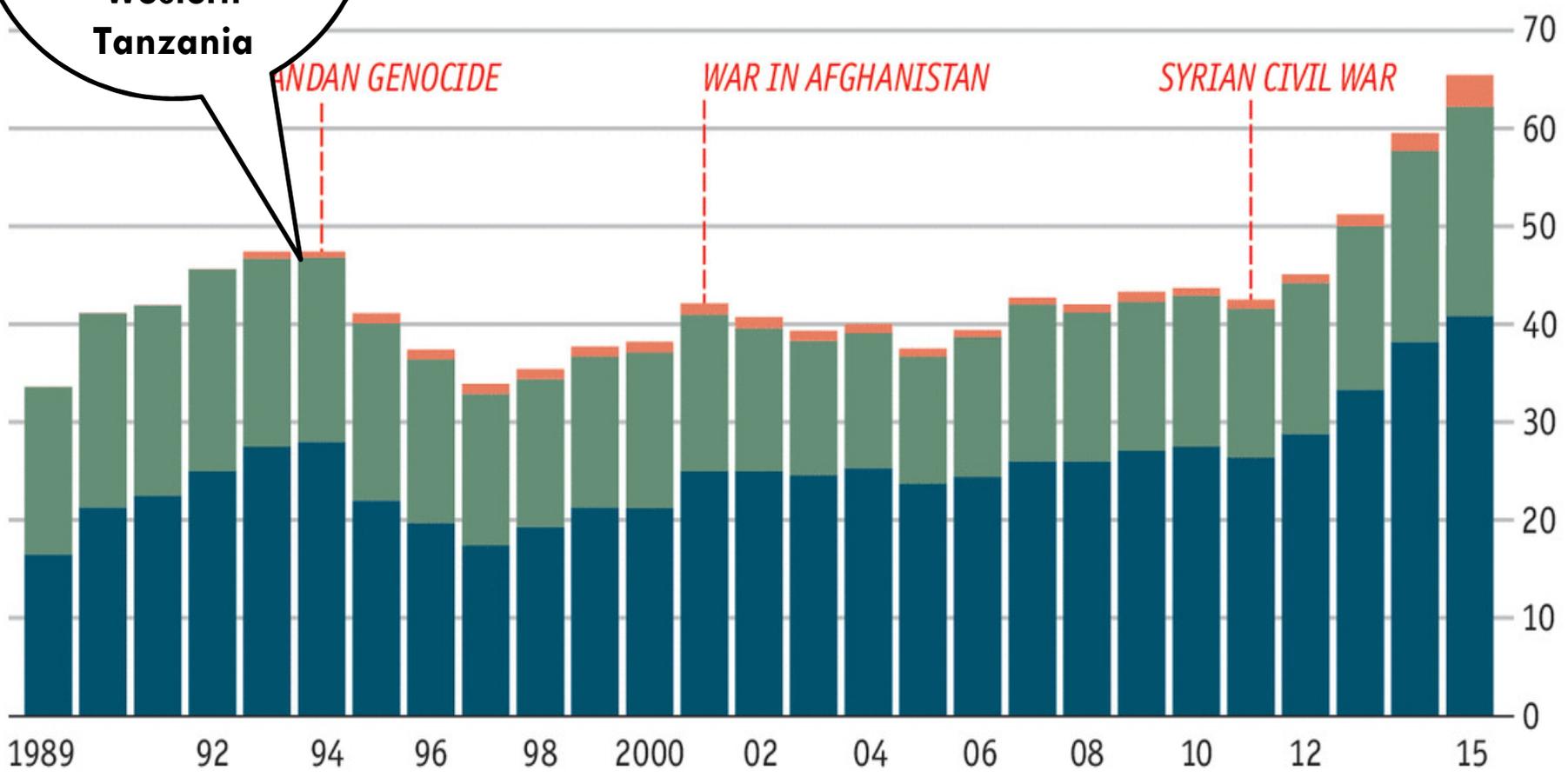
90% of refugees and internally displaced people live *in developing countries.*

#communitiesandrefugees

Forced people in the world

Hundreds of thousands of Burundi seek refuge in Western Tanzania

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) Refugees Asylum-seekers (pending cases)



Sources: UNHCR; IDMC; The Economist

RESEARCH GAP

1. Long standing debate: Forcibly displaced (IDPs or refugees) are a **burden/negative** (Baez, Querol) Vs drivers of **positive** (**Maystadt, Duranton, Ruiz, Alix-Garcias**) changes for host communities

2. **Gap!!:** (i) Short-term focus (Kreibaum,2016; Ruiz et al. 2013), (ii) mechanisms not well-illustrated.

Contribution 1: Literature on the long-term/ intergenerational/ persistent effects of temporary population shocks on health outcomes

Contribution 2: Literature on the long-term impacts of migration flows on health

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

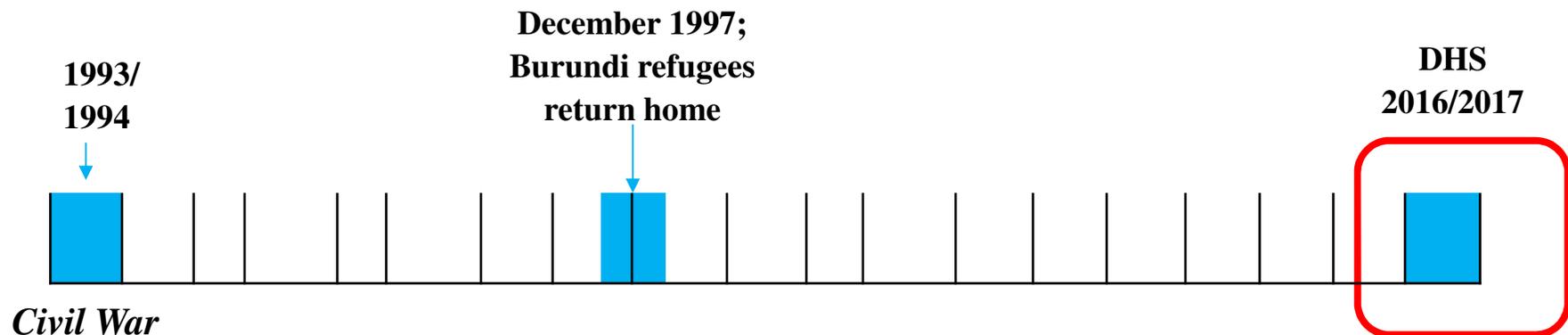
Q1 What is the long term (intergenerational) effect of IDPs influx on under five years old children's anthropometrics born 20 years later ?

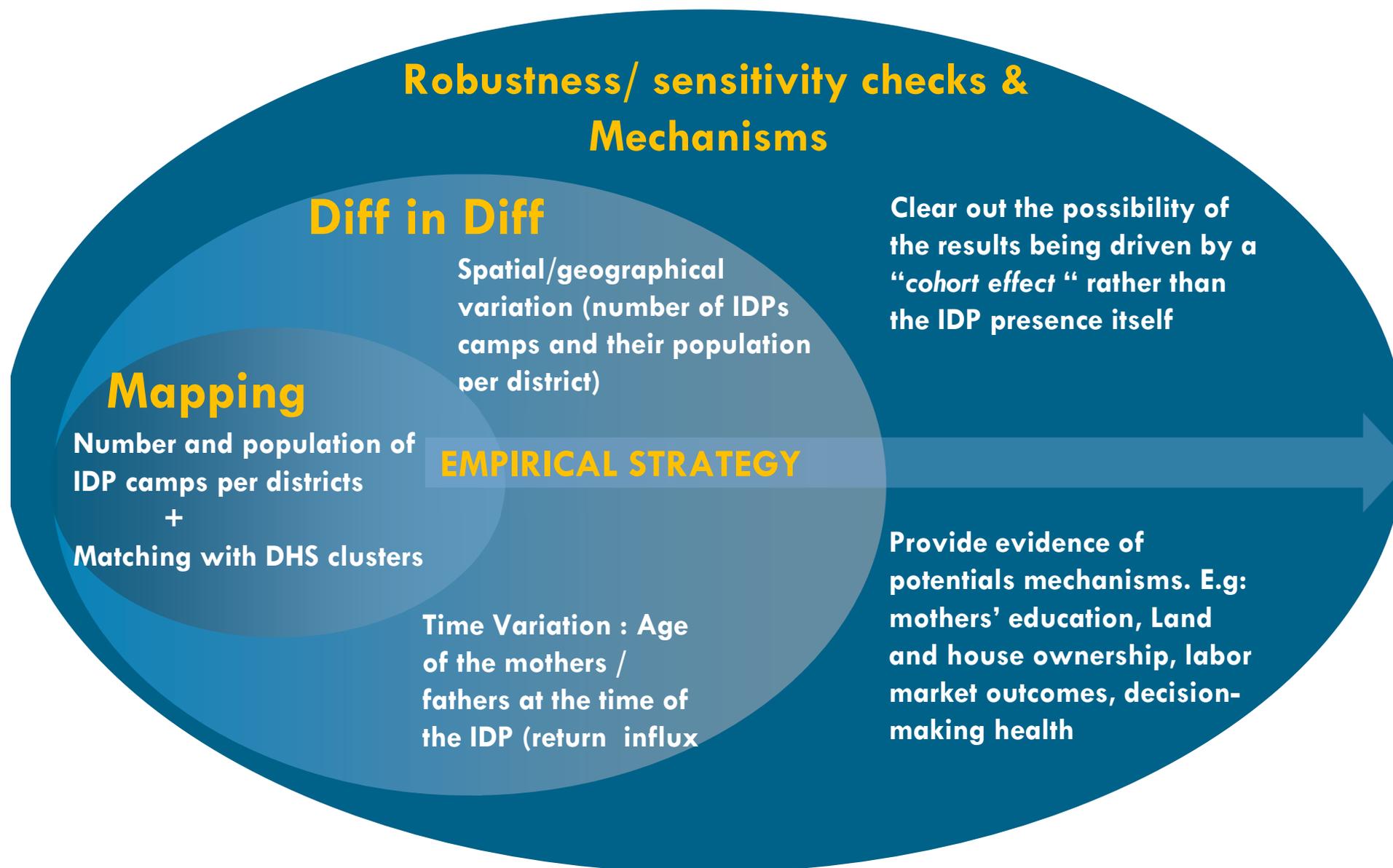
Q2 Under what conditions, how and why do mothers' sudden exposure to IDPs at different stage of their life impact on their offspring's health and cognitive development?

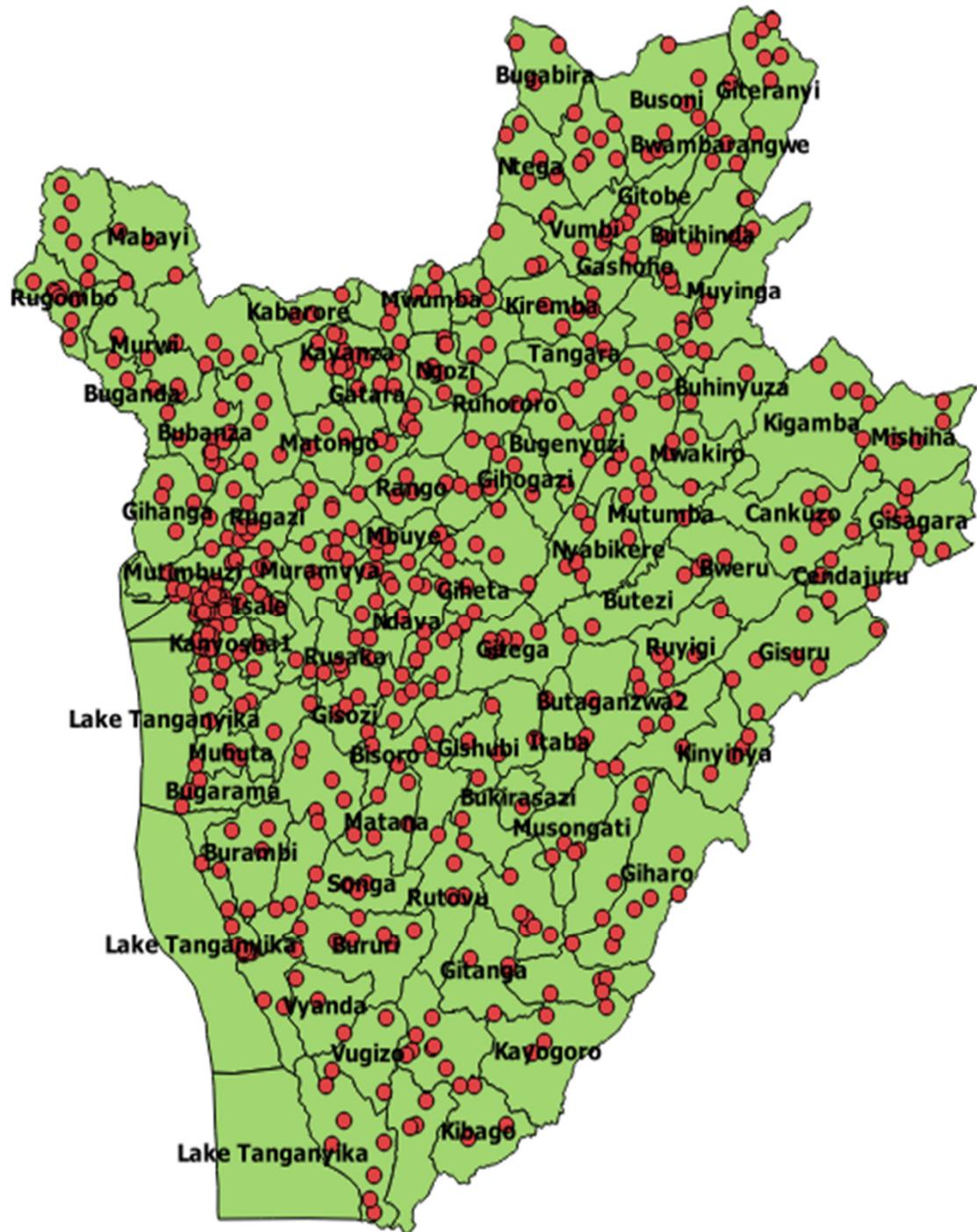
DATA DESCRIPTION

- Data on IDP camps and their population per districts coming from the 2013 and 2015 UNFPA Report

- Latest 2016/2017 DHS data with key features : GPS data of clusters; Migration history of mothers and fathers ie when do they move to the area or whether they have always live there.
- Anthropometrics (Z scores of under five years old)
- Mothers and fathers labor market participation, wealth index, educational level, land/house ownership, decision-making on healthcare used as potential mechanisms







EMPIRICAL STRATEGY

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log}(Y_{ijklt}) &= \gamma_k + m_j + \theta_t + \delta_{tk} \\ &+ \sum_{c=1}^5 \text{IDP}_k * \text{Agecat}_c + \varepsilon_{ijklt} \end{aligned}$$

IDP_k = Number of IDPs sites per district k or
Weighted average of the population in each
IDPs per district

Agecat_c = In utero, 0 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 12, 13 to
16.

HEALTH



	HAZ06 Number IDPs	HAZ06 Number Pop_Weight IDPs	HAZ06 Number Log(Pop_Weight IDPs)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [0-3]	-0.141**	-1.488***	-1.968***
	(0.0671)	(0.514)	(0.694)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [4-6]	-0.0308	-0.245	-0.305
	(0.0278)	(0.407)	(0.491)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [7-12]	0.00288	-0.188	-0.187
	(0.0236)	(0.295)	(0.379)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [13-16]	-0.0577***	-0.946***	-1.259***
	(0.0209)	(0.243)	(0.324)

	Stunting Number IDPs	Stunting Number Pop_Weight IDPs	Stunting Number Log(Pop_Weight IDPs)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [0-3]	0.0334	0.380*	0.475
	(0.0233)	(0.221)	(0.305)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [4-6]	0.0168*	0.321*	0.404**
	(0.00950)	(0.165)	(0.201)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [7-12]	0.00355	0.221	0.277
	(0.0110)	(0.148)	(0.202)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [13-16]	0.0164*	0.367***	0.486***
	(0.00967)	(0.118)	(0.165)

MECHANISMS: MOTHER WELFARE



	HAZ	YEARS OF DUCATION	WEALTH INDEX
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [In-utero]	-0.00779	-4.010	-4.750***
	(0.143)	(2.783)	(0.965)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [4-6]	0.103	-4.274	-4.181***
	(0.0881)	(2.600)	(0.993)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [7-12]	-0.0714	-6.684**	-4.314***
	(0.0638)	(2.650)	(1.004)
IDP_Presence#age Exposure [13-16]	-0.162**	-6.692**	-4.632***
	(0.0637)	(2.650)	(0.993)

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Conclusion:

****The unexpected arrival of IDPs could have a detrimental impact on the offspring of hosts communities in the long run :**

****We find that mothers who were 0-3 or 13-16 at the time of the influx by the end of 1997 are more likely to have wo**

Policy recommendations:

Humanitarian organizations have to double their efforts to better support IDPs and their hosts (at least for those staying in camps) in time of crisis.

WAY FORWARDS

1. Heterogeneity by Gender: (Father Vs Mother); (Boy child Vs Girl)
2. Heterogeneity of impacts considering pre-existing socio-economic conditions in host communities prior to the arrival of IDPs.
3. Sharpen the analysis by computing the IDP presence Index using camps' population as the weighted sum of the inverted distance of each cluster to the 230 geocoded IDPs.
4. Perform the analysis using information on IDPs camps and their population at the “*colline*” level rather than the commune level.

Thank You!
Murakoze cane!!

