The economic impact of refugees

Two cases from Africa

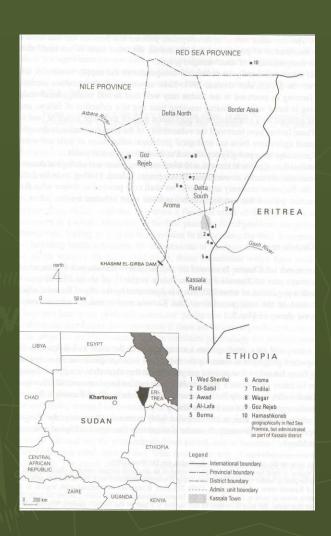
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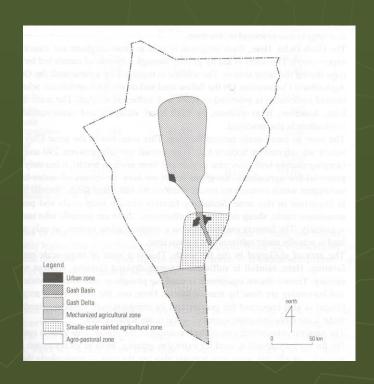
- **Introduction**
- Eritreans in the Sudan
- Liberians in Ivory Coast
- **Conclusions**

Introduction

- The impact of refugees: economics vs. public opinion
- Difference between refugees and voluntary migrants
- ► The two cases
- Emphasis on method
- Step 1: regional study

The Kassala region





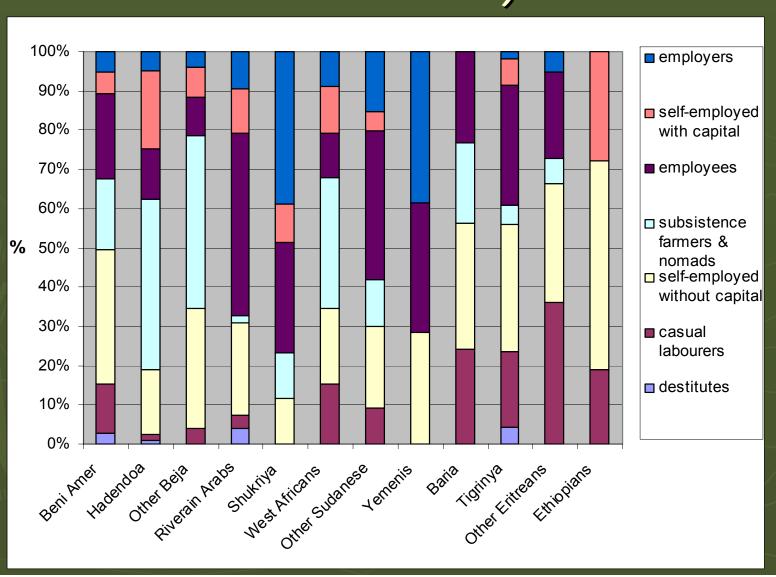
A plural society

- indigenous peoples
 - Hadendoa
 - Beni Amer
 - Halanga
- Arabs
 - Riverain
 - Shukriya
 - Rashaida
 - Yemeni
- Others
 - Hausa, Fellata
 - Nubians

And the refugees:

- **▶** Lowland Eritreans
 - Beni Amer
 - Baria, Baza
 - Asaorta
- Highland Eritreans
 - Tigrinya Christians
 - Other Christian groups
 - Jabarta
- Ethiopians
 - Tigray

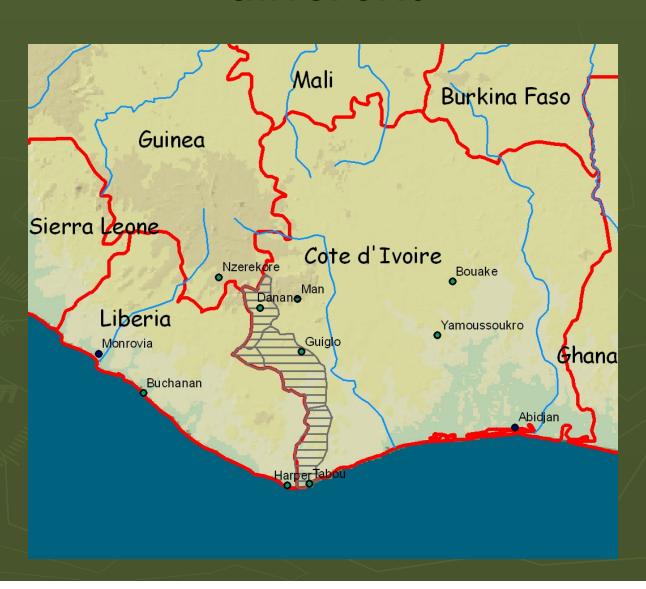
Step 2: household survey (refugees and Sudanese)



Step 3: study problem areas

- Sectors where refugees are active
 - Subsistence agriculture
 - Commercial agriculture
 - Crafts
 - Catering
 - Building
- Environmental issues
- Social services
- Infrastructure
- ▶ Housing

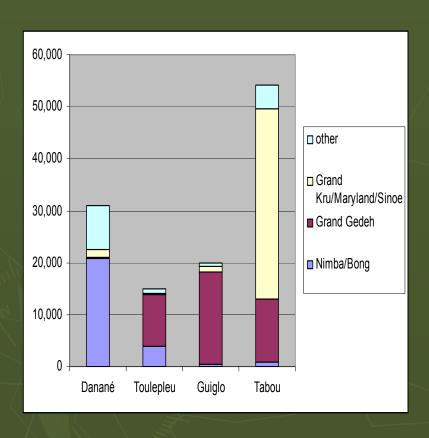
And now for something completely different



The Zône d'Accueil des Réfugiés

- Development came late
- Logging, export crops mostly by outsiders
- Rice cultivation by locals
- Shortage of land, degradation of existing land under existing technology
- Economic decline of Ivory Coast

The refugees



- Rice cultivation in wetlands
- Labour on plantations
- Crafts and petty trade

Conclusions: the determinants of economic impact and integration

- Socio-cultural structure: ethnicity and plurality
- Regional economic situation and development prospects: which bottleneck?
- Policy towards refugees: host country and UNHCR
- Prospects of return
- Land degradation