INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN

DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGERIER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Caption: World Vision supports families on the move, including asylum seekers, returnees, and host communities, through our Camina Conmiga programme in Colombia.

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In Burkina Faso, World Vision supports vulnerable displaced persons improve their access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. © World Vision / Noélie Sawadogo
Displaced women and their children travel many kilometres by bicycle to find clean water so they can fill just one or two jerrycans with water. World Vision is working in communities across Burkina Faso to rehabilitate existing water sources or drill new boreholes to help increase water access for internally displaced populations and host communities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forcibly displaced children are paying the price for the international community’s failure to address the root causes of conflict, climate change, and hunger. They are some of humanity’s most vulnerable people and a litmus test of how our global society is faring. Every day children are born to families who have been forced to flee their homes and are enduring displacement, in difficult conditions and at heightened risk.

New and protracted conflicts, disasters, and extreme weather brought on by climate change, alongside the reverberating impacts of the pandemic and higher costs are driving the shocking rise in hunger and malnutrition seen in many parts of the world today.

In May 2022, World Vision launched its largest and most ambitious humanitarian appeal, the Global Hunger Response. One year on, World Vision is well on the way to meeting our target of raising the US$2 billion necessary to reach 30 million of the most vulnerable children and families affected by acute hunger and has spent nearly two-thirds (63%) of the US$1.56 billion raised so far. Interventions are focused on providing immediate, life-saving food aid and supporting programming to build resilience and combat the indirect impacts of hunger.\(^1\)

In sectors such as child protection, we are only just now seeing a slight return to pre-pandemic conditions in terms of awareness and access to protection mechanisms. However, nutrition and household spending are experiencing unprecedented levels of deprivation and crisis. The consequences of this can be long-lasting, often driving children out of school and into work – and in extreme cases, this may lead parents to consider child marriage as a solution. Some children may even feel compelled to turn to armed forces or groups, or violent gangs in search of food, work, and protection, exposing them to devastating violence and harm, brutality, and trauma. The alarming trend observed in this year’s report paints a bleak picture: it is only getting more difficult for forcibly displaced children to access many of the tools they need to break the cycle of poverty and thrive.

Every child has an inalienable right to safety, water, food, shelter, and education. It is the cornerstone of our humanity and defines our ability to collectively aspire to a better future.

This is the third year World Vision has surveyed forcibly displaced children and families about their experiences and situations. In the 18 countries where we spoke to children and families this year, data shows us that more forcibly displaced children are being taken out of school to work and households are skipping meals to make ends meet on account of the rising cost of living. Faced with hunger and malnutrition, missing out on education might seem less significant, but depriving a child of learning opportunities has devastating long-term consequences on their security, mental health, and psychosocial development. Research indicates that for every year of school a child misses, their future income-earning potential reduces\(^2\) – a phenomenon which disproportionately affects girls and women. A weakened emerging workforce perpetuates a vicious circle of poverty for generations to come. World Vision also knows from working in hunger-affected communities around the world that when children go to school hungry, they struggle to learn, which further contributes to school dropouts.\(^4\)

Displaced children and their caregivers walk alongside a road in Ipiales, Colombia, near the border with Ecuador. © World Vision / Chris Huber.

\(^1\) This is the third year World Vision has surveyed forcibly displaced children and families about their experiences and situations. In the 18 countries where we spoke to children and families this year, data shows us that more forcibly displaced children are being taken out of school to work and households are skipping meals to make ends meet on account of the rising cost of living. Faced with hunger and malnutrition, missing out on education might seem less significant, but depriving a child of learning opportunities has devastating long-term consequences on their security, mental health, and psychosocial development. Research indicates that for every year of school a child misses, their future income-earning potential reduces – a phenomenon which disproportionately affects girls and women. A weakened emerging workforce perpetuates a vicious circle of poverty for generations to come. World Vision also knows from working in hunger-affected communities around the world that when children go to school hungry, they struggle to learn, which further contributes to school dropouts.
KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

Crises are being compounded by conflict, violence, the uneven socioeconomic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change shocks, and rising costs. Forcibly displaced children and families are paying the price.

FAMILIES ARE UNDER PRESSURE

For 3 years in a row, the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported income drops

72% reported a drop in income since COVID-19 began

56% reported income had decreased even further in 2022

5 in every 8 households (62%) surveyed in 2023 reported a decrease in income over the last 12 months

Top countries where respondents reported income losses:

- Burkina Faso
- Ethiopia
- Afghanistan
- the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

% of refugees and IDPs partially or not at all able to afford basic necessities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Daily nutrition</th>
<th>Health care</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How they’re coping

In 2023, the number of respondents who reported borrowing from others in order to afford basic necessities doubled.

7 out of 8 (85%) forcibly displaced families are unable to afford enough food to meet their daily nutrition needs.

1 out of 5 surveyed households reported they were reducing the quality of meals and eating less frequently to cope.

2 out of 5 households said they were going to bed hungry more than in 2022 because there was not enough food.

2 in every 7 respondents said that someone in their house did not eat for at least 24 hours at least once in the last month because there was not enough food.

Average number of food groups available per day

Despite some small increases in availability of food items between 2021 and 2022, in 2023, out of the 7 food groups, only 2 to 3 are available to many households.

In the DRC, only 5% of households had children that were eating three meals a day in 2023. On average, in the families we spoke with there, children are only eating 1.3 meals per day.

In Uganda, only 3% of families were able to feed their children three meals a day, down from 35% in 2023. Since October 2022, displaced persons in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement have been receiving just 37% of their recommended food ration due to budget constraints.

Households that reported not having food in the house at some point in the past month are nearly 5 times as likely to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income than those who consistently had food in their home.

Households that reported a member of the family going to bed hungry at some point in the past month are 3.7 times more likely to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income than those who consistently had food in their home.
### TOP CONCERNS FOR CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Burkina Faso</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Ecuador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited food or poor diet</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropping out of school</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against children</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the third year, limited food or poor diet were families’ most frequently cited concern for children in their communities.*

### CHILDREN ARE PAYING THE PRICE

- ½ of refugee and IDP children reported not to have access to essential services to survive, such as safe shelter, emergency food items, and child protection services.

1 out of 3 forcibly displaced families said their communities had become less safe for children in the past year.

Burkina Faso (77%), Ethiopia (71%), and Ecuador (66%) had the highest numbers of respondents who believed their contexts were unsafe for children.

### Education

The rate of families unable to educate their children was highest in:

- 52% Burkina Faso
- 53% Ethiopia
- 43% Afghanistan

Overall, almost a third (30%) of households have a child out of school.

### Violence against children

#### Child labour

- Families using child labour as a coping mechanism was most common in the DRC, Mali, South Sudan, and Uganda, and amongst older boys. **Children who live in displacement camps were 2.2 times more likely to be working than those who lived in other locations.**
- **Children without an acceptable weight were almost 2 times more likely to be working than children at a healthy weight.**
- Of the children who worked, 12% said they were exposed to unsafe working conditions.

#### Child marriage

- Significant numbers of **families in Afghanistan and Niger** – 12% and 7% respectively - reported using child marriage as a coping mechanism for decreased income.
- Afghanistan also had much higher rates of child labour (47% compared to 19% overall) and keeping children home from school (46% compared to 25% overall) compared to the other countries in our sample.

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* The ranking of top concerns facing children in previous years have shifted due to a change in survey methodology. N.B. Violence against children includes: exposure to violence, neglect, or abuse; child labour, early marriage.
SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

More than 1% of the world’s population is displaced

Two out of every five people who are forcibly displaced are children

Nine out of 10 internally displaced people are displaced as a result of conflict and violence

Two out of every three forcibly displaced people live in a country/territory identified as being in a food crisis:

Nearly 53.2 million people were internally displaced in 25 countries/territories identified as food crises

Almost a quarter (22%) more refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in food-crisis countries/territories in 2022 than in 2021

Today more people are on the move than ever before – more than twice as many as 10 years ago – with nearly half of them (41%) under the age of 18. More than 1% of the world’s population (103 million people) were displaced as of the end of 2022, and an estimated 1.9 million more people were projected to be displaced during 2023 even before the outbreak of conflict in Sudan. About two-thirds of refugees and asylum-seekers originate from countries experiencing food crises, and the recently released Global Report on Food Crises 2023 found that by the end of 2022, 73 million forcibly displaced people lived in food crisis countries/contexts. Last year, 55 of the 58 food crisis countries/contexts examined were hosting roughly 20 million refugees and asylum seekers, a marked jump from the 15 million hosted across 52 of the countries/contexts of concern in 2021. Similarly, by the end of 2022, 25 of the report’s identified food crisis countries/contexts were home to nearly 53 million internally displaced people and that the list of countries/contexts with the highest populations of internally displaced people nearly matched that of those hosting the largest populations enduring ‘crisis’ levels of food insecurity or worse (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 3+).

Conflict, violence, and disasters caused by extreme weather events such as flooding and drought are responsible for most forced displacements worldwide. As the impacts of climate change increase and more extreme weather events occur, more people will be forced to leave their dwellings, and the international aid community will struggle even more to respond to the humanitarian needs of children and families. At the end of 2022 it was estimated that 339 million people – one in every 23 people on the planet – will need emergency assistance to survive in 2023.

Hunger is currently the world’s most pressing humanitarian issue. As illustrated by the recently released Global Report on Food Crises 2023, the number of people enduring high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) has grown for the fourth year in a row – reaching over a quarter of a billion people across 58 countries/territories in 2022. Amongst the nearly 258 million people in IPC3+ conditions were
an estimated 35 million people suffering extremely severe, ‘emergency’ or ‘catastrophic’ levels of food insecurity (IPC 4 and IPC 5), facing high rates of acute malnutrition, excess mortality and/or, for those who had exhausted all coping strategies, starvation.19

**Children are amongst those most at-risk of experiencing hunger and most vulnerable to the immediate and long-term consequences on their health, well-being, and futures.**20

The number of child refugees has more than doubled since 2005;21 on top of their increased vulnerability, they are facing hunger and malnourishment as well as complex situations that put their safety at risk. Many forcibly displaced children live in areas often overlooked by the international community and aid resources due to global priorities. Girls and boys are not responsible for conflicts, climate change, or responses to global pandemics, nor do they bear any responsibility for food supply shortages or hyperinflation; yet these issues continue to disproportionately affect their well-being and jeopardise their access to the education critical to helping pull them out of the vicious cycle of poverty and hunger.22

If there was a central cause of the current global humanitarian crisis, it might be easier to target with both advocacy and resources, but the tragic reality is that this crisis is so multifaceted that only a united determination and fulfilled commitments will help to reverse the current devastating trends, the effects of which excessively burden displaced children over other vulnerable groups.23

### A confluence of crises

No crisis happens in a vacuum. All disasters are affected (if not precipitated) by those that precede them, and no emergency can be resolved without alleviating the pressure caused by connected catastrophes. The intersection of global crises makes every new displacement crisis more intractable.

**2020**

The COVID-19 pandemic simultaneously rammed global safety, economies, and supply chains, significantly reversing gains made in low-income countries everywhere.

**2021**

The pandemic maintained its stranglehold on health and financial stability, diverting valuable resources away from existing and emerging crises. Across the globe, new flashpoints were emerging, whilst existing crises were exacerbated by an increase in extreme weather events and a burgeoning hunger crisis.

**2022**

Global fertiliser prices soared and major food supply chains were brought to a standstill by the war in Ukraine, whilst simultaneously diverting desperately needed funds and resources to the conflict.

**2023**

A number of crises and disasters, such as the strengthened position of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burkina Faso; further deterioration of intercommunal tensions in Myanmar; escalating political instability, violence, and climate change shocks in the Central Sahel (i.e. Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger);24 Sudan’s conflict; Somalia’s drought; and the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, have further compounded already vulnerable situations and/or forced more people to leave their homes.
This year’s survey results are a direct reflection of how rates of inflation are disproportionately affecting children already living in the aftermath – or on the precipice – of disaster. The rising cost of living has forced many into a choice between food and almost everything else. Households are cutting back on education and limiting access to potentially expensive health care. Heightened financial pressures are raising household tensions, leaving children more exposed to all forms of violence. Without urgent action, climate change, conflict, hunger, and displacement will continue to rob children of their futures.

Pre-2020

The time before the Novel Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) gripped the globe feels like a distant memory, but before 2020, conflict/insecurity was the main driver of both displacement and acute hunger. In the DRC, conflict has been plaguing the country since the 1990s, but people living in eastern DRC have been particularly affected by the violence perpetrated by more than 100 armed groups estimated to be operating in the region over the past 10 to 15 years, which has led to the displacement of approximately 4.5 million Congolese internally and forced more than 800,000 Congolese to become refugees in other countries. Next door to the DRC, South Sudan has also been experiencing its own drawn out conflict. Despite the official end of its five-year civil war in 2018, the peace has been fragile and many South Sudanese continue to experience intercommunal violence, attacks, and insecurity. Prolonged wars have also resulted in the mass movement of populations in Syria and Yemen. Syria is the epicentre for the world’s largest displacement crisis. Over the past 12 years, more than 13 million people have either fled the country or been displaced internally. In nearby Yemen, one in every seven people are displaced, 79% of whom are women and children. However, proxy military interventions have put a strain on resources and limited opportunities

“My province is characterised by war, which encompasses killing and massacre of civilians, sexual violence in all its forms, kidnappings and enrolment of children in armed groups. This has resulted in mass migrations of civilians in search of safety. We need to stop this suffering.” – Jason, 17, the DRC

Assetou and her family left their village in Burkina Faso when threatened by an armed group. World Vision supported Assetou and other displaced young people to learn new trades.

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for resolution in both of these contexts. In southeast Asia, the exodus of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people from Myanmar saw the creation of the world’s most densely populated refugee camp in neighbouring Bangladesh. Meanwhile, political and economic instability and escalating insecurity in South America saw millions of people from Venezuela and Colombia moving north towards the US, escalating pressure and existing strains on Central America’s Northern Triangle countries (i.e. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador).

CLIMATE CHANGE

90% of refugees come from countries that are the least able to adapt to impacts of climate change

Without concerted action, up to 216 million people could be displaced due to climate change impacts by 2050

In Copán Ruinas, Honduras, food insecurity looks like fields of green with no yield to harvest for Andrea, 7, and her family. Saturated soils from excessive rain and a lack of money for fertiliser prevented their bean plants from growing properly and reaching her table. “The truth is that this year we are not going to be able to harvest anything,” says Rony, Andrea’s father. His kids feel the impact keenly. Andrea and her siblings frequently eat only tortillas for days on end.

COVID-19

In March 2020, the world was ordered to ‘shelter in place’ to halt the spread of the debilitating and potentially fatal COVID-19 virus. The pandemic caused a global public health and socioeconomic crisis and reversed years of hard-won progress towards ending extreme poverty. The globe’s most vulnerable communities were thrown into a prolonged stasis; resources were rapidly diverted from other humanitarian responses, and, for most fragile contexts, temporary crises were protracted into interminable ones. Despite being at lower risk of infection, serious illness, and death than adults, children continue to be disproportionately affected by the long-term, indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. For many children, particularly those on the move, the pandemic brought increased poverty, hunger, and risk of child marriage and child labour with the deterioration of people’s livelihoods and overall living conditions, as well as long-lasting disruptions to health services and education.

“The devastation caused by COVID-19 is unbearable. Thousands and thousands of people died, and many children became orphans. Companies closed their operations, and millions of employees were fired. So, no jobs, no money, no food. People, especially children, were hungry, and they are still hungry. Many of them asking food on the streets. The situation is dramatic.” – Carlos, age 17, Brazil

The world’s poorest and most vulnerable are bearing the brunt of endless droughts, sweeping floods, and increasingly unpredictable weather patterns that destroy crops and livelihoods. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ‘weather-related crises have triggered more than twice as much displacement as conflict and violence in the last decade.’ The impacts of climate change also stoke conflict and violence,
creating multidimensional displacement crises. The starkest example of this is seen in countries across Africa, where destitute populations, already on the move due to conflict over dwindling resources, are moving towards regions also teetering on the precipice of catastrophe. In the Lake Chad Basin, 5 million people were already displaced internally and across borders by 2021 by the effects of climate change in combination with attacks by warring parties feeling the strain of increased demands for resources, such as water and arable land. In 2022, just in Somalia, more than a million people, mainly women and children, were displaced due to the effects of climate change on weather patterns which had culminated in a fourth consecutive failed rainy season. Elsewhere in the Horn of Africa, 13 million people are suffering from severe drought in southern and eastern Ethiopia. Global climate experts also recently predicted the return of El Niño, a meteorological event which brings dry weather to key growing regions of Central America, Southern Africa, and Far East Asia, and heavy rain and probable flooding in Near East Asia and East Africa.

“Poverty has increased due to the pandemic, unemployment, rise of prices, no food in the markets, and so on. These factors affect families as they cannot afford food for their children.”
– Jose, 16, Peru

**COMPOUNDING CRISSES AND RISING COSTS**

The conflict in Ukraine created a humanitarian crisis and exacerbated other existing crises. Scant global resources, already under strain during the pandemic response, were redirected to the urgent need on Europe’s doorstep. Six months into the Ukraine conflict, as of August 2022, funding for humanitarian appeals (excluding Ukraine) had met just 30% of requirements, the lowest level in the past decade. By the end of 2022, 57% of all humanitarian response plans’ (HRP) requirements remained unfunded, yet the two Ukraine response appeals had 77% of their funding needs met. This trend has not improved; 82% of plans have not been funded as of June 2023. Even when considering the low coverage of Ukraine’s regional response plan (5%), when averaged together with funding for Ukraine’s humanitarian response plan (26%), these responses have received more funding than other response plans, with 19% of their needs met.

Besides shifting aid budgets, the conflict has also had major knock-on effects for the world economy. Before the conflict, Ukraine and Russia exported 28% of the world’s fertilisers, 30% of wheat, 19% of corn, and 80% of sunflower products. Price hikes, particularly the price of nutritious foods, have especially burdened poorer countries, including those hosting large populations of displaced people. In Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya, there are 7 million malnourished children on the brink of starvation who are 90% dependent on wheat imported from Russia and Ukraine. Additionally, sanctions on Russia and the war in Ukraine sent oil prices soaring and have disrupted grain supply chains across the world, despite food being exempt from sanctions. This has also led to rising energy costs, which indirectly affects food prices by pummelling the food supply chain at every stage, from the fuel that runs harvesting equipment; to the ovens that bake bread; to the stores’ refrigerators that preserve ready-to-sell food items. We can expect the market to tighten even further and prices to rise more if we do not find other producers to make up for the 35–40% decrease in planting in Ukraine this year.
FORCIBLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY HISTORIC LEVELS OF ACUTE HUNGER

More than two out of three forcibly displaced girls, boys, women, and men (71%) live in countries/territories identified as in food crisis.

In 2022, 53 million people were internally displaced in 25 countries/territories identified as in food crisis.

In 2021, 52 million people were internally displaced in 52 countries/territories — this has risen to almost 20 million refugees and asylum seekers hosted in 55 out of the 58 food-crisis countries/territories in 2022.

The number of people affected by acute food insecurity has nearly doubled over the past three years from 135 million people across 55 countries and territories in 2019, to a record 258 million in 58 countries in 2022. This was even more than last year’s projection that, without urgent action, 222 million people across 53 countries and territories could face ‘crisis’ (IPC 3) conditions or worse. Forcibly displaced children and families were at particular risk of ending up in a country or territory identified as a ‘food crisis location’. Tens of millions of refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in one of 55 countries experiencing food crises and the 2022 list of countries/territories with the highest numbers of internally displaced people nearly mirrored the list of the 10 locations with the largest numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 or above.

About this report

In 2021, World Vision began conducting surveys to hear from refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons about their situations and how the pandemic was having an impact on their already vulnerable conditions. The survey was designed to elevate the voices of forcibly displaced children and their families around the globe and amplify their distinct experiences, putting a special focus on children’s welfare.

Every year, we attempt to revisit the same locations and countries to get a clear picture of how forcibly displaced persons’ situations are evolving by comparing year-on-year results, whilst adding more countries to discover whether global trends correspond across these new contexts. In drawing trends based on small yet diverse households across the world, our aim is to portray the challenges faced by the most vulnerable and under-represented members of our global community.

Now in the third year of the survey, we are starting to see a slight return to pre-pandemic conditions for some essential services (e.g. around awareness of and access to child protection mechanisms); yet other aspects of life for displaced children and families remain at crisis levels (e.g. nutrition and household income and spending). The consequences of these conditions can be long-lasting, often driving children out of school and into work or other exploitative situations — or, in extreme cases, child marriage. The trends observed in this year's report paint a bleak picture; it is only getting more difficult for displaced children to access many of the tools they need to break the cycle of poverty and thrive.
High risk – low priority

In our first World Refugee Day report, *High risk – low priority: Why unlocking COVID-19 vaccine access for refugees and internally displaced communities is critical for children*, released in 2021, we shined a light on the consequences of the pandemic on forcibly displaced children and their families. The report was informed by a survey of 339 households representing 1,914 people in eight countries: Brazil; Colombia; the DRC; Jordan; Peru; Türkiye; and Uganda; as well as internally displaced Venezuelans.

The survey exposed the growing and far-reaching impacts of the pandemic on children living in displacement between 2020 and 2021, as well as the disproportionate vulnerability of displaced families. It found that the health and well-being of displaced children had been significantly affected due to the lack of support for their families, service disruption or unavailability, and their exclusion from COVID-19 vaccination campaigns. *When compared to this year’s results, the 2021 survey feels comparatively understated.* We saw COVID-19 as our most significant crisis multiplier and focused our survey on the pandemic’s effects and access to the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative. Only one person surveyed had received a vaccine, whilst almost three-quarters of respondents (72%) reported a significant loss of income since the pandemic was declared.

Hungry and unprotected

Our 2022 report, *Hungry and unprotected children: The forgotten refugees*, heard from 467 households representing 2,522 people across 11 countries. Some countries from our first report did not participate in the survey (i.e. Türkiye), whilst other countries hosting disparate populations of forcibly displaced people were added (i.e. Cox’s Bazar in Bangladesh, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali).

World Vision again looked at the ongoing issues facing forcibly displaced girls and boys within the shifting global setting that was only beginning to recognise the severity of the evolving hunger crisis. Answers to questions on families’ economic circumstances; access to nutritious foods, health care, and other essential services, such as child protection and education; as well as their safety and security over the previous 12 months emerged as more significant from the previous year. As the world shifted its gaze from the pandemic to the Ukraine war and global economic crunch, displaced girls and boys – who were already experiencing difficulties after two years of the COVID-19 pandemic – continued to live in precarious conditions, yet with less international attention, a drop in funding to respond to their needs, and a burgeoning hunger crisis that their families were amongst the least able to withstand. The research also showed that lifesaving and life-sustaining child protection services and interventions for children – already de-prioritised before the pandemic – continued to be severely disrupted.

Invisible and forgotten

Now in its third year, we have expanded our survey to 847 households – representing 4,789 forcibly displaced people – across 18 countries. This year’s survey was extended to include eight new contexts: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Niger, and South Sudan, in addition to Guatemala, Honduras, and Mali who have now participated in the survey for a second year. In the seven countries (Brazil, Colombia, the DRC, Jordan, Peru, Uganda, Venezuela) where World Vision has been able to use this survey to monitor forcibly displaced persons’ situations over the last three years, we will refer to these collective experiences as ‘Three-Year Trends’ throughout this report.

This year’s survey found that changes in income and access to nutritious foods consistently reflected the change in global circumstances. Despite the confluence of challenges (i.e. entrenched conflict; climate change shocks; the ongoing impacts of the pandemic; ensuing stress and tensions at home; skyrocketing food, fertiliser, and fuel prices) further intensifying the situations of displaced people, more households reported improved access to medical treatment and legal services year-on-year, which could indicate the pandemic’s burden on health care and services is starting to reverse. However, displaced families in regions around the world reported that children’s nutrition, education, and safety were on the decline.
Emerging concerns

The addition of eight new countries (i.e. Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Niger, and South Sudan) to the 2023 survey has led to several new areas of concern emerging in the results.

Crises in eastern and western Africa

Amongst the most calamitous intersections of climate change, conflict, and price shocks is the crisis currently afflicting multiple countries and regions across Africa.

In Ethiopia, the worsening drought and impact of conflict and violence in parts of the country and resultant displacement mean that **28.6 million people in Ethiopia will need humanitarian assistance in 2023.**

Since this year’s data collection took place in March 2023, conflict has erupted in Sudan, forcibly displacing more than 375,000 people, mostly women and children, into neighbouring countries that were already struggling, including Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, and Libya. As a result of the conflict, South Sudan has received 69,112 arrivals, the vast majority of whom (92%) are especially vulnerable South Sudanese returnees – e.g. unaccompanied and separated children, elderly persons, people with disabilities, people in need of health care, and single female-headed households.

With **nearly 3 million girls, boys, women, and men facing starvation across South Sudan,** of whom have already experienced catastrophic (IPC 5) famine-like conditions, the current conflict – combined with the impacts of recurring violence in parts of the country, high food prices, and climate shocks causing severe droughts and floods – threatens to only further exacerbate the fragile situation, potentially plunging millions more into poverty and hunger.

In Burkina Faso, a landlocked country in West Africa, the United Nations (UN) estimates that **4.7 million children and their families need humanitarian support,** including 1,800 people who were estimated to be enduring famine-like (IPC 5) conditions as of the end of 2022. Protracted conflicts in Burkina Faso, including hundreds of attacks by armed groups, has forced nearly 2 million people (10% of the population) to flee their homes; more than half of the internally displaced are children. The crisis worsened with two military coups in 2022, and 40% of the country’s territory is now controlled by armed groups.

Bordering Burkina Faso to the northeast is Niger, where climate change is exacerbating an already fragile humanitarian situation. Temperatures in the Sahel are estimated to be increasing 1.5 times faster than the rest of the world. The incidence of flooding in the Sahel doubled between 2015 and 2020, and in 2022, Niger’s Civil Protection Service reported that dozens of people had died and more than a quarter of a million people were affected by heavy rains and flooding, one of the most destructive seasons on record.

Romaine, age 13, fled war in her home country of the CAR five years ago. She and her family now live in Satema Refugee Camp in the DRC. Her mother, Claudia, is fearful about the protection challenges Romaine and her other children face.

© World Vision / Geoffrey Denye
Forced migration throughout Central and South America

The surge in displaced children and families transiting Central America, triggered by political, social, and economic upheaval in several countries in the region, is overwhelming the reception capacity of many countries and fuelling an unprecedented rise in humanitarian and protection needs. By the end of 2022, nearly 20 million people were displaced in the Americas and almost a third of the region’s population was in need of assistance. Yet, support has been weak with El Salvador having the least funded HRP in the world in 2022, with just barely a quarter (28%) funded. Honduras (43%) and Guatemala (38%) also saw very low levels of funding, well below the 58% average.

Extreme levels of violence in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador are compounding humanitarian needs across Central America. For example, with an average rate of 10 murders a day, homicide rates against women in Honduras were particularly high in 2022, with a woman killed every 28 hours.

In addition to dealing with the threat from the extreme levels of violence, Latin America and the Caribbean is also the world’s second-most disaster-prone region, with the climate crisis driving large numbers of migration and food insecurity. More than 260,000 Nicaraguans were forced to flee between 2020 and mid-2022 due to a combination of economic and political instability, as well as a series of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods which have mainly affected rural and agricultural communities. El Salvador is also amongst the countries most affected by extreme weather patterns, losing almost 3% of their gross domestic product to weather-related disasters annually.
Families on the move forced to make dangerous decisions to survive

It has been four years since Jasmina left Venezuela with her three children and husband. They are amongst the more than 7 million people who have fled Venezuela, driven by violence and a collapsing economy. But life on the move was so dangerous that some Venezuelans like Jasmina felt they had no choice but to go back to the very country they desperately tried to leave.

Jasmina realised just how dangerous life on the move was for her children when trying to cross the Darien Gap. During this journey, they had to pass through dense jungle, swollen rivers, and steep gorges, encountering jaguars, snakes and dead bodies, all while facing the ongoing threat of armed groups in the area. Within a day of starting the dangerous route, Jasmina’s body began to give out. The family was trapped in the jungle for three days. Once they eventually made it to safety, Jasmina needed to be hospitalised on account of her weakened state.

“You just feel like you’re going to die . . . Your legs are getting weaker, you feel like you can’t breathe, that you are going to faint, that you are going to stay there and nobody, absolutely nobody, is going to be able to help you, because you are in the middle of nowhere, in the middle of a jungle,” Jasmina said.

In 2022, the number of people crossing the Darien Gap and arriving in Panama reached record highs, nearly doubling from the previous year. But the route is not the only danger that migrants face when leaving Venezuela. Women and children on the move through this region also face the threat of gender-based violence; dangerous weather conditions, such as heavy rains, overflowing rivers, or extreme temperature changes; as well as the risk of being victimised by criminals who target them for crimes such as kidnapping, robbery, extortion, and sexual exploitation.

Between January and October 2022, more than 211,000 people, mostly Venezuelans (70%) undertook the dangerous journey across the Darien Gap, a dangerous stretch of jungle that connects North and South America, to try and reach the US.

Jasmina’s family faced one danger after the next as they struggled to build a better, safer life while on the move across Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru for four years, before ultimately failing in their attempt to reach the US. After these difficult years and this failed attempt to reach safety in the US, Jasmina felt there was no choice but to return to Venezuela, despite the danger she knew they would face there.

Reflecting on the past four years, she does not know what was worse: the anguish of leaving their home, crossing a dangerous jungle, walking hundreds of kilometres, facing hunger, living in fear as she and her children slept on the streets, or the idea of having to return to Venezuela and enduring the hardships there all over again.

“The migrant population coming from Venezuela has faced scams, robberies, uncertainty and fears on their journey. However, humanitarian assistance allows some migrants dignity in their transit,” explains Camilo Barrera, World Vision Colombia’s national coordinator of the Hope Without Borders project that assisted Jasmina and her family with safe humanitarian transportation, food, and accommodation on their return to Venezuela, so they would not need to again endure the dangers of sleeping on the streets whilst in transit.
SECTION TWO: THE SITUATION FOR FORCIBLY DISPLACED FAMILIES IN 2023

Despite more people on the move today than at any other time in modern history, humanitarian funding has struggled to keep up, even while food prices and inflation have skyrocketed. The impact of the growing gap between escalating humanitarian needs and the funding made available to respond is reflected throughout our survey results. Households are being forced to make difficult sacrifices in order to afford the most basic of essentials, often at the expense of the children in their care, whose needs are perceived as ‘expendable’ when confronted with the spectre of survival.

Mounting hunger: Families under pressure

Incomes keep falling while prices keep increasing

5 in every 8 households surveyed (62%) reported a decrease in income over the last 12 months

Challenges with decreased income in 2023 were most prevalent in Burkina Faso (100%), Ethiopia (98%), Afghanistan (95%), and the DRC (83%).

Food prices surged in the DRC in mid-2022, with a common basket of 10 food items costing families the equivalent of 17.2 days of work.

In Ethiopia, conflict has contributed to spiking food costs, with a minimum basket of food for the average household costing families the equivalent of 9.1 days of work.

7 out of 8 (85%) forcibly displaced families are unable to afford enough food to meet their daily nutrition needs

2 in every 7 (29%) respondents said that someone in their house did not eat for at least 24 hours at least once in the last month because there was not enough food

“I cannot remember the last time I had a full meal. I am always so hungry, and it is so hard to concentrate on anything else.”
– Temesgen, age 10, Ethiopia

Zarghona, a 30-year-old mother of seven, makes yarn from wool at home. She is able to earn approximately US$0.60/day to help her family survive, but they cannot afford anything else except about 1.5 kilogrammes of flour from her income.© World Vision Afghanistan
Higher prices mean less food, more food insecurity, and greater reliance on borrowing

Figure 2. Popular methods of coping with decreased income (Three-Year Trends)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tr>
<td>Borrow from neighbours/relatives/friend</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the quantity and quality of meals</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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There have been significant fluctuations in purchasing power amongst displaced people living in the seven countries that World Vision has been tracking since 2021.

When surveyed in 2021, about two in five households reported having to borrow money to make ends meet, which dropped slightly in 2022 to one in three households (see Figure 2). However, in 2023, the number of respondents who reported borrowing from others in order to afford basic necessities doubled to more than two in three households.

In the countries tracked since 2021, about two in seven households reported that they coped with lower incomes by diminishing the quantity and quality of their families’ meals in 2021 (see Figure 2). This rose to two in five in 2022 and jumped even more dramatically in 2023 with **three out of four surveyed households reporting they were reducing the quality of meals and eating less frequently to cope**.

This trend was seen across the board in all 18 countries surveyed in 2023, with four out of five respondents (81%) reporting reducing their quantity and quality of food to cope with decreased incomes (see Figure 3). Families living in displacement camps were almost three times more likely than those living elsewhere to report needing to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income. Households that reported needing to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income were more likely to live in Burkina Faso and Ethiopia. This strategy was especially high amongst surveyed communities in Africa: Burkina Faso and the DRC (both 98%); South Sudan (91%); Ethiopia (90%); Niger (87%); and Uganda (83%). In Latin America, this challenge was most prominent in Guatemala (100%) and Peru (92%). In the Middle East and Eastern Europe region, the majority of respondents in both countries surveyed reported eating less as a coping mechanism (i.e. Afghanistan, 89%, and Jordan, 76%).

Even in countries where income reportedly increased, it often did not keep pace with household needs. Of the 8% of households reporting an increase in income, almost a fifth of them said it was due to cash assistance provided by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and/or the UN. However, 92% of families receiving cash assistance were still unable to fully afford their households’ food needs.
Access to quality, healthy food has decreased over time

Across the board, households had greater challenges accessing a variety of foods in 2023 than they did in previous years, even at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 4). Despite some small increases in availability of food items between 2021 and 2022, in 2023, out of the seven food groups, only two to three are available to many households now.

Overall, households report less availability of food groups now (in 2023) than prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (before 2020). For instance, families say that prior to the pandemic, 64% could afford meat, compared to 46% now. Similarly, 24% say they had fruits before the pandemic, but only 14% have fruit available now. Looking at the Three-Year Trends (see Figure 4), we can also see that apart from cereals and tubers, families in 2023 are less able to provide well-rounded meals that include every food group than at any other time in the past three years (see Figure 5).

*N.B. When asked about available food items, respondents selected ‘main staples’, which is indicative of cereal grains and root vegetables.*

**Figure 3. Households relying on reduced quantity and quality of meals to cope with decreased income**

**Figure 4. Food groups available for preparation of food for children and family members (Three-Year Trends)**
INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGRIER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER

Children and caregivers are going to sleep hungry

2 out of 5 households had someone who went to sleep hungry at least once in the last 30 days

2 in every 7 respondents said that someone in their house went a whole day and night without eating at least once in the last month

The 2023 findings show that having food readily accessible helps to ensure that families will not resort to reducing the quality/quantity of food or go to bed hungry. Households that reported not having food in the house at some point in the past month are nearly five times as likely\textsuperscript{99} to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income than those who consistently had food in their home (see Figure 6). Households that reported a member of the family going to bed hungry at some point in the past month are 3.7 times\textsuperscript{100} more likely to reduce the quality and quantity of food to cope with decreased income than those who consistently had food in their home.

Additionally, the number of displaced families going hungry and using other negative coping mechanisms to combat decreased income is trending upward. On average, an added one in eight people (12\%) reported going without food for up to 24 hours (a whole day and night) compared to a year ago (see Figure 6).

“Poverty in our town is increasing due to climate change and other problems like COVID[-19]. Families are affected by a lack of crops such as potatoes, corn, and cereals which are a staple food. People are hungry and they do not find a solution or help.” – Juan, age 15, Peru
This is a major concern for children in particular. Hunger can have long-term effects on children’s bodies and brain development, leading to physical and educational harm and resulting in disability, below-average educational attainment, and future economic loss. Additionally, malnutrition weakens children’s immune systems, making them susceptible to potentially fatal diseases, while hunger also impairs their cognitive development.

**Households with disabilities more vulnerable**

Children who live in a household with a person who has a disability are significantly more likely to be identified as underweight. While the survey did not specify whether the person(s) with a disability was an adult or child, it should be noted that in households where a family member has a disability, 75% reported decreased income and only 7% reported being able to fully meet their food expenses. This could be an indication that, if an adult is the disabled household member, their disability is limiting their ability to work and make enough money to adequately feed all household members. Likewise, in households with children with a disability, the extra time and effort required to care for the child greatly affects the adult members of the household’s ability to work and make an income.

“I see a lot of children and adults begging in the streets, they are hungry, and they have nothing. I feel sad for them. One of my dreams is when I become an adult and have a job; I would like to help them and provide food.” – Ana, age 14, Nicaragua
Hungry, at risk, and out of school: Children bearing the brunt of household strain

Almost half (47%) of households who reported a drop in income in 2023 resorted to at least one negative coping mechanism involving their children to relieve financial pressures (see Figure 7).\(^{101}\)

Once a displaced family runs low on valuables, food supplies, and livestock, essential goods are extremely difficult for them to replenish. Negative coping mechanisms are a set of household responses to difficult conditions that may provide a temporary means of survival but can seriously undermine forcibly displaced families’ long-term security and well-being.

Forcibly displaced persons’ top 3 concerns for children

Perhaps unsurprisingly, when asked about their major concerns facing children in their communities, food, education, and the risk of violence remain the top three consistently reported each year. While limited food and/or poor diet remains the number one concern over the past three years, and across all 18 countries, fear of children’s potential exposure to violence is on the rise.\(^{102}\) Displaced children are especially vulnerable to child protection risks, including abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation. This is due to several factors, including economic insecurity, food shortages, overcrowded housing, lack of protection mechanisms and reporting pathways, and underlying restrictive and inequitable gender norms. The increased concerns may also be a result of the surge in child marriages and other child protection violations during COVID-19.\(^{103}\)
This year’s survey shows that levels of concern around which problems were the second and third most pressing varied slightly, depending on the country and whether children were with parents or alone. As this year’s survey split out various forms of violence against children (i.e. children exposed to violence/neglect/abuse, child labour, bullying/discrimination, child marriage, risk of recruitment by armed groups or gangs, and risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation) to better understand the issues displaced children face within each context (see Figure 8), the combination of these as one topic may have solidified violence against children as the second-most concern across all 18 countries.

Figure 8. Top three concerns for children (ages 0 to 18)
Finding refuge doesn’t mean child refugees are safe

Yambisi’s life changed in an instant. With no choice but to flee, Yambisi and her family left their home in the CAR in 2017, rather than face certain death just because of their faith.

“We arrived here [in the DRC] by crossing the Ubangi River. [The militia] were killing people [in the CAR] because they didn’t get along with the Muslims . . . people are dying there.”

Since 2013, conflict and tensions between different religious groups have killed thousands of people in the CAR, while thousands more have fled to neighbouring countries like the DRC looking for peace.104

North Ubangi in the DRC, where Yambisi lives now, is largely free from bullets and machetes, but children, particularly girls, still need protecting from other forms of violence, such as the sexual abuse that is rife across the country.

Last year, Yambisi was subjected to another horrific type of violence when her brother-in-law, a member of the local community, raped her.

When the health centre discovered Yambisi was pregnant and she told them about the rape, her mother went to a local centre for refugees, supported by World Vision. Members from World Vision’s local partner organisation then went with her father to the police station to report the crime, but her brother-in-law had already fled.

World Vision is working in North Ubangi to support refugees and strengthen systems at the community level. But there has been an alarming increase in rapes and other forms of gender-based violence after the COVID-19 pandemic and surging conflict. The government is struggling to provide the legal, health, and psychosocial support necessary to refugees.

For Yambisi, the subsequent pregnancy has dramatically altered her plans for her education and future.

“We had fled the war to take refuge here, in peace, but unfortunately, I became pregnant. It was not my wish. I am 12 years old; I did not want to be pregnant at this age. I am still a child, but in three months I will give birth.”

Yambisi used to enjoy school and playing with her friends. But that is in the past. Now she often feels sick because of her pregnancy and is too tired to help her mother fetch water. She is worried not only about her own future but is also scared to think about how she will provide for a baby once she gives birth. Her father is already struggling to provide for their family. It’s a worry that no child should ever have to think about.

Her dream is to return to school so she learn how to sew and become a tailor, like her father. She also wants other displaced children be protected from sexual violence, so that they not end up in her situation.

*World Vision has been working with refugees from the CAR like Yambisi for the past seven years in northern DRC with local NGO and state partners. Together they support refugees with water, sanitation, health, livelihoods, and protection programming.*

*Yambisi, 12, is already a survivor of multiple forms of violence.*
© World Vision / Didier Nagifi Sademoke
More children are going hungry

In the overall sample, there has been a shocking decrease in the number of children getting three meals a day since 2021 (see Figure 9). Households were more likely to report their children eating three or more meals than adults, but fewer children and adults are eating three or more meals a day than last year. Our results found that the more recently a household has arrived in their current location, the less likely the child is perceived to have an acceptable weight. For girls, limited access to food seems to be compounded by negative gender norms; boys were more likely to be seen as having an acceptable weight than girls.

The differences were especially dramatic in the DRC, where only 5% of households had children that were eating three meals a day in 2023 (up from 0% in 2021), and in Uganda, where the number plummeted from 35% in 2022 to just 3%. In the DRC, on average, children in the families we spoke with only ate 1.3 meals per day. Unsurprisingly, ‘limited food or poor diet for children’ was seen as a top issue facing children in survey countries across Africa, with the percentage of households reporting this challenge increasing in 2023.

Mastewal, 11, ran as the village she grew up in turned to ruins from armed conflict. Alone, she lives in a very small white tent in Kulech Meda Camp in Ethiopia. © World Vision / Furtuna Alem
Nothing is more devastating than being unable to feed your children

Mekdes, 10, seems to have forgotten the joys of childhood. She has been living in a tent in a displacement camp in northern Ethiopia’s Tigray region for more than two and a half years. “I don’t know where my parents are. I am currently living with my aunt and cousin. Even though my aunt has been kind to me, I really miss the love of my mother,” she says.

Mekdes is just one of the thousands of children who have been displaced due to the conflict in northern Ethiopia; of the 4.6 million people estimated to be internally displaced in the country, two-thirds are women and children.

Her days are filled with the same monotonous routine. She wakes up early and busies herself with a pile of chores throughout the day. “Mekdes often has to carry all responsibilities around the tent-house while hungry. It breaks my heart that I cannot do more and feed my niece and son better,” Letebrehan, Mekdes’ aunt says, fighting back tears.

The staggering reality of hunger is one that is all too familiar to many children living in displacement camps across Ethiopia. “Nothing is more devastating than being unable to feed your children and to have to tell them to save the food for later, but that is the norm here. The kids often eat once a day. My 11-month-old son is underweight, and it breaks my heart.”

Since December 2020, World Vision’s Northern Ethiopia Crisis Response has reached almost 7 million displaced children and families, including more than 1.2 million people with safe water and more than 3.5 million people with emergency food. As part of World Vision’s Global Hunger Response, we are working to protect children who are being made more vulnerable due to hunger. In the camp where Mekdes lives, World Vision has set up a Child-Friendly Space where Mekdes loves to go to take a break and forget about her hunger. She says, “I love jumping ropes, and playing tennis and volleyball there. This makes me happy.”
“Education is a right of everyone; it is not a favour. This is not something you want or not; it is a right. In my region, during the pandemic, children dropped out of school because they had to work to provide money for their families . . . as school was online, the little ones did not have the chance to learn or have Internet access, and they needed the support of the teachers directly to learn writing and reading.” – Andrea, age 15, Peru

Displaced from education and a future

The UN estimates that 78 million forcibly displaced children are completely out of school because of conflict, climate disasters, and displacement, and tens of millions more only receive sporadic lessons. Households on the move face a myriad of problems with educating and keeping their children in school. Many families have fled without their formal identification papers and often to countries and regions where they do not speak the language. Host communities frequently do not have adequate facilities to support and educate an influx of children and lack the necessary psychosocial resources for girls and boys affected by conflict and instability. Financial pressures also often push families to take their children out of school or employ other dangerous coping mechanisms that disproportionally impact children and increase their vulnerability to exploitation and violence.

Loss of education has a multitude of short- and long-term negative consequences. Hundreds of millions of children are dependent on school meals as a reliable source of nutrition. Yet, it is estimated that even before the pandemic, of the 663 million children enrolled in school around the world, one out of nine (73 million) were living in extreme poverty in 60 countries where there are significant nutrition deficiencies and were not being reached with school health and nutrition interventions, such as school feeding programmes. Children who are not in school also lose an essential element of their formative years, failing to learn important social, emotional, and cognitive skills, which also impacts their ability and opportunities for better income in their adult years. Additionally, children may experience intergenerational impacts on health and nutrition due to missing routine immunisations, often mandated for students in order to attend school, which could lead to an increase in deaths and the potential resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, tetanus, yellow fever, HPV, and others. Children not attending school, particularly girls, may be forced by parents into early marriage; and both girls and boys are at risk of experiencing violence or exploitation, such as begging or engaging in dangerous work. In the most extreme situations, some children may even feel compelled to turn to armed forces or groups, or violent gangs, in search of food, work, and protection, exposing them to devastating violence and harm, brutality, and trauma.

Our survey revealed that keeping children home from school was the most common coping mechanism affecting children and was used by 25% of families struggling to cope with decreased income in 2023. The rate of families keeping their children home to cope with financial pressures was highest in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, and Mali (see Figure 10) with between a third and one-half of school-age children (between age 6 and 17) being kept home in those countries.

“First, if someone is hungry, it is impossible that the student can learn or enjoy school. Second, when schools stopped delivering meals due to the pandemic, the consequences were terrible for children, they were hungry, and no one provided for them.” – Simone, age 16, Brazil
INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGRIER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER

Figure 10. Households relying on keeping children home from school to cope with decreased income

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<th>Country</th>
<th>26%</th>
<th>53%</th>
<th>4%</th>
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<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Not all schools provide resources or workshops we need to have an equal education. Even some students who have some disabilities are discriminated. I want all children of my country to receive the same education; I don’t want to be treated with differences.” – Pedro, age 15, Peru

Access to structured learning opportunities for primary/elementary age children between 6 and 12 years old has steadily increased since 2020, but the survey showed that access for 3- to 5-year-olds and 13- to 17-year-olds has actually decreased from 2022 to 2023. This tended to be concentrated in specific countries where there are especially high levels of ongoing/prolonged conflict. High numbers of families in Ethiopia (62%) and the DRC (43%) reported that there were no schools in their community for children to attend, and in Afghanistan, 60% of households said structured learning opportunities in their community were only available to boys.

Education access for 3- to 5-year-olds was most limited for households in Burkina Faso (100%), the DRC (90%), and Mali (80%); for 13- to 18-year-olds schooling was most limited in Ethiopia (98%), Burkina Faso (85%), and the DRC (65%). For households reporting that their children had stopped attending school, the main reasons cited were a lack of resources (55%) and the temporary closure of schools (24%). Prolonged conflicts and/or insecurity are often the reason for temporary/ongoing school closures. For example, in Burkina Faso, the UN has verified attacks by armed groups on at least 46 schools, with 4,258 schools closed as of September 2022 due to insecurity.116

Overall, this combination of conflict, economic pressures, displacement, and access issues left almost a third (30%) of surveyed households with a child out of school.

Yasmeen, 14, is a Syrian living in Azraq Refugee Camp in Jordan. She is happy to be able to attend a girls primary school in the camp. © World Vision
Invisible and Forgotten: Displaced Children Hungrier and at More Risk Than Ever

Case study on Uganda

Top concerns for children in Uganda

- Limited food or poor diet: 50% (2021), 33% (2022), 69% (2023)
- Dropping out of school: 70% (2021), 72% (2022), 80% (2023)
- Violence against children: 65% (2021), 65% (2022), 26% (2023)

Displaced families living in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement in north-western Uganda cited children dropping out of school as their greatest worry as they know that being in school is safer for children than being in communities. This is not surprising given that school dropouts drastically increased during and post-COVID-19 with girls especially affected. Some of the dropouts were caused by a spike in school fees, but the number of teenage pregnancies may also have contributed.

In a context where two-thirds of families reported decreased income (an additional one household for every 13 surveyed compared to 2022), limited food and poor diet were reported as the second most pressing issue facing children in Uganda – a dramatic jump from 2022 (more than double) – with families highly likely (83%) to report coping with less income by cutting the quantity/quality of meals. When the same survey was conducted last year, families in Bidibidi were receiving 70% of the recommended amount of food rations. However, since October 2022, this aid has dropped even further, providing displaced families with just 37% of the recommended ration. This is against a backdrop of funding pressures experienced by humanitarian agencies and rising food prices. In mid-2022, World Vision found that food prices had surged in Uganda, with a common basket of 10 food items now costing the equivalent of 7.3 days of work.

Overall, the situation for forcibly displaced children and families living in Uganda was seen as tenuous by those surveyed. Other findings indicate that these children in Uganda are more likely to work than those in other countries included in the survey.
Violence against children a chief concern for forcibly displaced families

2 in 5 families (41%) viewed violence against children as a major concern

Half of displaced children reportedly do not have access to essential services to survive, such as safe shelter, emergency food items, and child protection services.\textsuperscript{122}

30% of communities are reportedly less safe for children

Figure 11. Households that perceive exposure to violence, neglect, or abuse as a top issue for children (Three-Year Trends)

Children’s exposure to violence, neglect, or abuse was named throughout the survey as the third foremost concern by respondents across the surveyed countries, with three out of 10 (30%) respondents reporting that their community is less safe for children compared to before COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, specific forms of violence against children (i.e. children exposed to violence/neglect/abuse, child labour, bullying/discrimination, child marriage, risk of recruitment by armed groups or gangs, and risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation) were specifically highlighted separately by some respondents as being particularly concerning within their context. As the conflicts and crises facing displaced children are becoming bigger and multiplying, child protection risks will only continue to increase, even while essential child services are decreasing (with just 50% of displaced children currently able to access), thus potentially forcing families to adopt coping mechanisms that negatively affect their children, such as child labour, child marriage, etc.
It is hardly surprising that according to our data, there is a correlation between households who reported weakened spending power, skipping meals, and missing education. However, these sacrifices are not corresponding to an overall improvement in household income.

Overall, in 2023, a quarter of children\textsuperscript{123} in surveyed households reportedly engaged in some form of work over the past seven days. Amongst the cited labour was working at home (17%), working at a family business (11%), producing goods (9%), and engaging in other income-generating activities (9%). Almost a third (31%) of children reported an increase in the number of hours they had worked since the previous year. And of those who worked, 12% said they were exposed to unsafe working conditions.

Children who lived in displacement camps were 2.2 times more likely\textsuperscript{124} to be working than those who lived in other locations and children without an acceptable weight were almost two times more likely to be working than children at a healthy weight.\textsuperscript{125} Children who work and were from families where not every child was in school were also more likely to be from a household where income had fallen in the past year.

Child labour was most common in the DRC, Mali, South Sudan, and Uganda, and amongst older boys. This corresponds with child labour being reported as one of the top concerns for displaced children in the DRC (see Figure 11); however, no respondents in Uganda said that they considered child labour to be a top issue for children (and only one in four said violence against children, child labour being one such form, was a top concern).

Nearly 1 in 3 (30%) of respondents named child labour as a top concern.
When hungry, children are forced to work dangerous jobs

“I feel helpless, as my family and I face unbearable levels of discomfort and hunger every day.”
– Temesgen, age 10, Ethiopia

Temesgen, 10, and his family of five left everything behind when conflict spread across northern Ethiopia in November 2020. They now live in an old classroom with 17 other individuals in Adiha camp, a former public school that is now home to more than 1,800 internally displaced people – 50% of whom are children. Living conditions in displacement camps in Ethiopia, such as Adiha, are deteriorating, with food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to water, and worsening health conditions increasing. Invisible away from the place he calls home, children like Temesgen are often left uncared for, unattended to, and forgotten. The lack of access to necessities has left these children vulnerable to hunger and its associated risks. As a result, many of these children are forced to engage in dangerous child labour to battle hunger and support their families.

To help his family buy food, Temesgen started working long hours as an assistant for a taxi company, making just US$2 a day, when he was 8 years old. The job was dangerous, exhausting, and wholly unsuitable for a child. Temesgen’s small body struggled to stay balanced amongst the traffic at the taxi stand while he called out to passengers. Most days, he worked on an empty stomach.

“Every day I woke up at five in the morning and ran to the taxi station so that my employer did not replace me with another cheaper worker,” he says.

Despite Temesgen’s efforts, the family still could not always afford to eat. “On a good day, I might be able to feed my family twice a day. But there were also days when we skipped meals altogether,” admits Temesgen’s mother, Worku. As a mother, Worku’s biggest regret is that her son had to be the breadwinner of the family. It was a role that no child should have to take on, but for many families living in such desperate situations, it is the only available coping mechanism and a way to ensure their survival.

Temesgen’s body, weakened from hunger and hard work, eventually gave out. He fell from a moving taxi and broke his knee in several places. He is being treated at home and reluctantly taking a break, but still attempts to find simple jobs that he can do to help make some money for his family.

World Vision knows that children suffering from hunger are often at risk of experiencing various forms of violence, such as child labour, so in addition to providing food and clean water to displaced families, they have set up a Child-Friendly Space, to protect and provide psychosocial support for children while offering a safe and supportive environment to play, learn, and interact with peers. The space is equipped with a range of resources and activities that are tailored to meet the needs of children from different age groups, such as toys, games, art supplies, and educational materials, and enables trained staff and volunteers to offer emotional support and counselling to children who may be experiencing trauma, anxiety, or other psychological distress.

Temesgen has become a frequent visitor to World Vision’s Child-Friendly Space. He laughs when he plays with his friends, but the weight of his worries is still visible in his slumped shoulders and desperate eyes.

“A beautiful day to me is one where I’m well-fed, my mom is worry-free, and I’m able to get a good night’s rest without interruption,” he says. His greatest dream, despite having missed out on school for the past three years, is to return to school and one day become a teacher.
In some households, child marriage is still being used as a coping mechanism for decreased income. Early marriage seriously harms the development and well-being of girls, through limited education and employment opportunities, social isolation, domestic violence, and rape. Underaged girls who are married are vulnerable to early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS.

Despite these reverberating short- and long-term negative effects, significant numbers of families in Afghanistan and Niger – 12% and 7% respectively – reported using child marriage as a coping mechanism for decreased income. Both countries also had exceptionally high rates of families reporting a decrease in their income in the past year – 95% in Afghanistan and 82% in Niger.126

However, despite more than one in 10 families in Afghanistan turning to child marriage as a solution to cope with financial concerns, just 45% considered it the biggest issue faced by children – less than limited food or poor diet (67%), child labour (60%), and dropping out of school (55%). This may be due to the prevailing gender inequality in the country, and the fact that girls above 12 are effectively locked out of the economy and education. Without viable options for their daughters’ futures, child marriage rates may be even higher than reported as families may have not disclosed this as negative practice; it may be simply fact of life. These results depict a sobering reality for families facing impossible choices in Afghanistan today, with much higher rates of child labour (47% compared to 19% overall) and keeping children home from school (46% compared to 25% overall) than compared to the other countries in our sample.
Debt grips families while child marriage costs girls their futures

“Our children are facing death and hunger; they must be protected from starvation and death.” – Zarin, 45-year-old father, Afghanistan

Before financial troubles struck Palwasha’s family and her father, Zarin, lost his income, their family of six could afford nutritious food. But like many families in Afghanistan, incomes have drastically declined since the political and economic turmoil brought about by the change in governance in August 2021. According to World Vision’s survey, 95% of all households in Afghanistan indicated their household income decreased in 2023.

Their family’s situation has been exacerbated by medical emergencies. When trying to keep his children alive, Zarin’s debt spiralled to the point that he could no longer meet repayments.

“One of my sons got sick and had cancer. I took him to Pakistan three times for treatment. The treatment did not work, and he died,” said Zarin. “My next son got sick with his appendix. I got a loan of 1,230,000 Afghani (AFN) [US$14,200] for his treatment.”

The 45-year-old eventually lost everything. He gave up his farm to help pay off the loans. The family became homeless and were forced to relocate to a new city. The first night they arrived, they slept under a bridge. His family helped him secure another loan for a house, but again, his debt increased.

“My father sold me to the son of his debtor to pay off his debts. I am not happy about this, and I want him to take me back. I was crying when I found out.” – Palwasha, age 8, Afghanistan

Zarin explains: “I had to give my daughter to the lender who lent me more than others. I sold both my daughters to pay off my loans. I sold one of my daughters for 400,000 AFN [US$4,600], and I sold another for 200,000 AFN [US$2,300]. They wanted to take [another] one of my daughters this year, but our elders told my debtor that this girl is too young and not [ready] for marriage, so they gave us one more year. Despite giving my daughters to pay off my loans, I still owe 400,000 AFN [US$4,600].”

Despite using child marriage as a coping mechanism, Palwasha’s sacrifice has not corresponded to an overall improvement in her family’s living conditions, which are still dire. Zarin and his wife go hungry so their other children can eat. “During this winter, my children and I slept hungry for three days and nights. We spent the winter with coldness and problems; we felt cold from night to morning.”

© World Vision / Azizullah Hayat
Where can positive change begin?

For the third year in a row, World Vision’s survey of the issues facing forcibly displaced children and their families has illustrated the struggles and increased vulnerability and risks they are enduring. Now across 18 countries, the survey shows an unrolling tragedy as girls and boys are going hungry and being forced out of school and into work because of heightened food insecurity, the long-term socioeconomic impacts of the global pandemic, ongoing entrenched conflicts, and climate change.

The way that these drivers are compounding mounting hunger and malnutrition to push more countries and displaced populations into crisis around the world makes this, above all else, a children’s crisis. Humanitarian needs are growing year-on-year and resources to even respond, let alone invest in resilience building and systems strengthening, are failing to keep pace. World Vision’s recommendations to address the growing needs and reduce the significant protection risks faced by displaced children and their families remain consistent. It is essential that the girls, boys, women, and men forced to flee their homes, many for years, are not forgotten.

As a matter of urgency, World Vision recommends that:

National governments must:

Ensure domestic policy and practice aligns with international refugee law, including the principle of non-refoulement, as well as international commitments to the Global Compact on Refugees, guaranteeing unimpeded access to education and inclusion in the national education system; promoting economic opportunities and job creation, including provision of necessary work permits; and enabling access to health care for refugee children and their families, alongside host communities.

Employ child-sensitive national and local strategies to identify and provide timely durable solutions for children in their territory, addressing their unique needs and protecting their rights.

Reinforce and/or establish national child- and gender-sensitive social protection systems, ensuring adequate budgetary allocations, and putting in place accountability mechanisms to ensure that forcibly displaced families receive sufficient support to meet their children’s food and nutrition needs, and can mitigate the food insecurity and loss of income that drive protection concerns.

Invest in national and local systems and services that protect children, particularly: education; comprehensive case management; mental health and psychosocial support; and legal services, such as birth registration and recovery of lost legal documentation. Ensure this investment supports maintaining and strengthening national child protection systems and services to prevent and respond to the protection risks faced by all children, including the forcibly displaced, with support provided for both formal and informal referral pathways and partners, including faith leaders and their communities. These services must be freely available and accessible to all forcibly displaced children, including refugees and asylum seekers.

Ensure forcibly displaced children’s non-discriminatory inclusion in and access to quality, protective, and inclusive early childhood, primary, secondary, and tertiary national education and learning systems, in line with the Global Compact for Refugees; and provide integrated and relevant school health and nutrition services for all learners.
INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER

Strengthen national health systems and integrate specific investments in human capital and gender transformation into national response and recovery plans for the impacts of COVID-19 and widespread child malnutrition, ensuring the non-discriminatory inclusion of forcibly displaced communities. These investments should focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition and support the most vulnerable households and communities to adapt to and build their resilience to climate change and weather-related hazards which are key drivers of food and nutrition crises and disproportionately affect children.

Donors must:

Urgently commit humanitarian assistance to meet the needs outlined in humanitarian and refugee response plans, particularly for 'forgotten crises' with chronically underfunded responses. Prioritise efforts to prevent and tackle the factors contributing most to the protection risks faced by forcibly displaced children, including food insecurity and malnutrition, loss of household income, lack of access to education, and the impacts of climate change; and fully-fund child protection appeals in alignment with the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action’s 2020 standing recommendation and its new call to prioritise children and their protection in all humanitarian crises.

Allocate new, multi-year, flexible, predictable, and frontloaded funding to address the growing global hunger crisis, mitigate cuts to the delivery of food assistance for the displaced, and prevent more severe levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. This funding should include stepped-up support to ensure displaced families, especially women of child-bearing age, pregnant women, and children under five, have access to essential health and nutrition services. Increased funding for interventions such as basic nutrition screenings and identification and support for breastfeeding mothers and infants and young children who are formula feeding is critical.

Invest in strengthening food systems at the same time as providing emergency food assistance, in alignment with a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to increasing food security and resilience.

Increase support for strengthening or establishing equitable, inclusive, and child-sensitive national social protection systems, including through the provision of stepped-up funding for multipurpose cash transfers accessible to all.

Prioritise and increase predictable, multi-year financing for dedicated child protection and education interventions, as well as critical school feeding and nutrition programmes, particularly in hosting countries facing acute food insecurity. This funding should include investment in increasing the capacity of the social service and child protection workforce, and child friendly accountability systems.

All humanitarian actors, including UN agencies and NGOs must:

Ensure the protection of children is prioritised in all humanitarian responses as a life-saving sector. Humanitarian and refugee needs overviews and assessments should include age-specific and gender-sensitive data and analysis to inform response planning, and all humanitarian and refugee response plans should include a dedicated child protection appeal, accompanied by a sub-cluster/sector plan, actions, targets, and accountability mechanisms. Ongoing capacity building must also be provided to frontline humanitarian workers and local partners, including faith leaders, on child protection programming, mainstreaming, and advocacy.
Work collaboratively to ensure all forcibly displaced children have access to and are supported with access to health and nutrition services, food assistance, quality education, child protection, and other specialised services, particularly comprehensive case management and mental health and psychosocial support, in line with the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crisis, and as a contribution to UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

Ensure that all food security, livelihoods, and nutrition assessments, plans, and interventions mainstream child protection considerations to support the prevention and mitigation of violence and exploitation, including the specific protection issues experienced by forcibly displaced children. It is also critical that these efforts consider the heightened risks faced by displaced mothers with infants and young children and are inclusive of essential interventions such as basic nutrition screenings and identification and support for breastfeeding mothers and infants and young children who are using formula.

Collectively advocate to ensure the situation for forcibly displaced children reaches national governments and donor agencies, prioritising opportunities to establish child-sensitive accountability mechanisms and amplify children’s voices and participation with safeguarding measures in place, to help realise critical political commitments and funding decisions to address their most urgent challenges.

Develop interventions that support immediate needs, but also build resilience and self-reliance in light of protracted displacement, through the full involvement of local responders and communities.

All parties to conflict must:

Abide by their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law – it is essential that children are protected from grave violations of their rights.

Facilitate safe, unimpeded access for all health, child protection, and other humanitarian workers and suppliers to ensure the timely delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance. This must include ensuring access for staff working to protect children.
Annexe 1. Datasets and household information

Table 1. Sample set and participant countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>Brazil*</td>
<td>39 participants</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia*</td>
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</tr>
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<td>DRC*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td></td>
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<td>13 participants**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela*</td>
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<td>136 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sample</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>467</strong></td>
<td><strong>847</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The seven countries which participated in the survey over three years are highlighted in orange.
** This is the first year that data has been collected from Nicaragua; some entries are test surveys.
Table 2. Background characteristics of households surveyed – 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total sample</th>
<th>Female sample</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Semi-urban</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Slum</th>
<th>IDP/Refugee Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
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Table 3. Background characteristics of households surveyed – 2022

<table>
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<th>Rural</th>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>467</strong></td>
<td><strong>63%</strong></td>
<td><strong>37%</strong></td>
<td><strong>17%</strong></td>
<td><strong>37%</strong></td>
<td><strong>7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>33%</strong></td>
<td><strong>39%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Background characteristics of households surveyed - 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total sample</th>
<th>Female sample</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Peri-urban</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>IDP/Refugee Camp</th>
<th>Slum</th>
<th>Low-income neighbourhood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Türkiye</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>380</strong></td>
<td><strong>55%</strong></td>
<td><strong>48%</strong></td>
<td><strong>14%</strong></td>
<td><strong>38%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12%</strong></td>
<td><strong>21%</strong></td>
<td><strong>57%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexe 2. Methodology

This survey was conducted between March and April 2023 in 18 countries – Afghanistan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, the DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, South Sudan, Uganda, and Venezuela.

The survey used a mix of sampling methodologies (random, purposive, and convenience sampling) covering 847 households across all 18 countries, with the average number of 6 people per household. Breakdown by participating households by country are included in Annexe 1.

Enumerators made efforts to choose a range of locations and balance the type of living situation of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced people. Respondents lived in many contexts, including urban, rural, semi-urban, slums, refugee/IDP camps, and other housing settings. A detailed breakdown is given for each country and survey year in the dataset annexe.

Given the differing countries and sample sizes over the years, our tables and graphs present two ways of looking at the data: all 18 countries and across the Three-Year Trends for the seven countries tracked since 2021. By looking at the Three-Year Trends separate from the 18-country analysis, we are better able to account for similarities within the sample due to context, even where the number surveyed varies. Still, there are differing sample sizes within those countries each year and this should be considered when interpreting results. Of the seven countries, two had double the number of respondents in 2023 than in 2022; two were 1.5 times larger; and two had a smaller sample size in 2023 than 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of respondents</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered refugee</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary residency permit</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unregistered refugee</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the move / other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather not share</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data aggregation

Datasets for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were aggregated, where possible. All survey items from 2023 were analysed and compared, where possible, against data from 2021 and 2022 to provide an ‘overall’ figure for the full sample. For the seven countries that were included all three years (Brazil, Colombia, the DRC, Jordan, Peru, Uganda, Venezuela), their results were compared for all years.

Limitations

The results are not representative of the whole refugee and IDP population in respective countries and are indicative of the situation faced by surveyed respondents in assessed locations at the time of assessment.

The 2023 survey included numerous adjustments/additions to questions to better reflect the current context (post-pandemic) and issues facing the respondents, which make comparisons to previous years challenging. Where this is relevant, the difference is described in Section Two: ‘The situation for refugees in 2023’.

The sample size is both small at a country level and varies widely from year to year. For the full sample of countries, the number of respondents increased from 380 in 2021 to 467 in 2022, and 847 in 2023. Sample sizes within a country also varied dramatically by year – for instance, the number of respondents in Venezuela increased from 63 in 2022 to 136 in 2023, while Honduras decreased from 43 in 2022 to 21 in 2023. Data collected from Nicaragua should not be considered representative of displaced persons’ situations or contexts in the country as the survey sample was extremely limited and some entries were test surveys. The full list of sample sizes by country and year is included in Annexe 1.
Annexe 3. Country profiles

BRAZIL

Household location:
- IDP/refugee camp – 4%
- Slum – 0%
- Other – 96%

Type of location:
- Rural – 10%
- Urban – 84%
- Semi-urban - 6%

Respondents:
- Men – 68%
- Women – 32%

Impacts of crises on forcibly displaced persons

Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?
- Increased 18%
- Decreased 30%
- Remained the same 44%
- Don’t know 2%

What factors contributed to your decreased income?
- Change in family status (separation/divorce) 33%
- Loss of job 31%
- Decreased job opportunities 5%
- Reduction in revenue if self employed 9%

How well is your household currently able to afford/ meet your expenses?
- Fully 38%
- Partially 36%
- Not at all 24%

Ways forcibly displaced persons are coping with the impacts of the crises

What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?
- Reducing the quantity and quality of meals 61%
- Borrowing from neighbours/relatives/friends 61%
- Moving to another area where there’s more work opportunities 50%
- Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit) 50%
- Moving to another area/deciding on where to migrate based on where there’s a better chance of receiving assistance 33%
- Selling household items (i.e. jewellery, furniture, bicycle) 33%
- Borrowing (i.e. loan) from informal institutions 27%
- Selling productive/livelihood assets (i.e. land, shop, livestock, sewing machine) 11%
- Borrowing (i.e. loan) from formal institutions (banks/financial institutions) 11%
- Begging (Asking people you don’t know for money) 5%
- Other 5%

Ways that households are coping with decreased incomes that affect individuals’ well-being (multiple choice):
- Neglecting health-care needs 50%
- Children accepting high-risk, dangerous, or exploitative work (e.g. transactional relationships) 33%
- Keeping children at home from school 11%
- Depending on children to take over household tasks, including agriculture, to free up other family members to work 11%
- Adult family members accepting high-risk, dangerous, or exploitative work (e.g. transactional relationships) 5%
- Sending children to live elsewhere 5%

Ways forcibly displaced persons’ physical and social well-being are being affected by the impacts of the crises

Have you food at all in the house?
- Rarely 37.1% | Sometimes 55.1% | Often 7%

Go to sleep hungry?
- Rarely 33.9% | Sometimes 66% | Often 0%

Go a whole day and night without eating?
- Rarely 60% | Sometimes 40% | Often 0%

Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?
- Yes 100%

Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days
- Helped with the household chores, garden or animals 6%
- Produced or sold articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products 6%

Child safety
- Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?
- More safe 40%
- No change 36%
- Less safe 6%
COLOMBIA

INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER

Total number of households surveyed: 58
Household location:
IDP/refugee camp – 28%
Slum – 41%
Other – 31%
Type of location:
Rural – 16%
Urban – 76%
Semi-urban - 9%

COLOMBIA

Impacts of crises on forcibly displaced persons

What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?
- 75% Reduce the quantity and quality of meals
- 70% Borrow from neighbour/relatives/friend
- 37% Sell Hi Items i.e. (jewellery, furniture, bicycle)
- 33% Moving to another area/deciding on where to migrate where better chance of receiving assistance
- 29% Loan from informal institutions
- 25% Moving to another area where more work opportunities
- 20% Begging (Ask money from people you don’t know)
- 18% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
- 4% Other

What factors contributed to your decreased income?
- 29% Loss of job
- 42% Decreased job opportunities
- 9% Reduction in revenue if self employed
- 21% Other

How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?
- Fully 8%
- Partially 64%
- Not at all 26%

- Food
- Rent (if applicable)
- Health care/medicine
- Education
- Transportation
- Personal hygiene and sanitation products

What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?
- Food
- Rent (if applicable)
- Health care/medicine

Ways forcibly displaced persons are coping with the impacts of the crises

What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?

- Food
- Rent (if applicable)
- Health care/medicine

Ways forcibly displaced persons’ physical and social well-being are being affected by the impacts of the crises

FOOD LESS AVAILABLE
In the past month, how often did you:
- have no food at all in the house? rarely 23% | sometimes 77%
- go to sleep hungry? rarely 60% | sometimes 40%
- go a whole day and night without eating? rarely 67% | sometimes 33%

CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL
Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?
- No 31%
- Yes 69%
Reason for not attending school:
- 40% Other
- 31% Do not have the resources to send the children to school
- 29% We’ve been on the move this year
- 15% Children need to work now

CHILDREN CONTRIBUTING TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days
- Helped with the household’s farm, garden or animals 9%

CHILD SAFETY
Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?
- More safe 14%
- No change 65%
- Less safe 9%
**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Households:**
- Total number of households surveyed: 60
- Household location: IDP/refugee camp – 20%
  - Other – 80%
- Type of location: Rural – 55%
  - Urban – 17%

**Respondents:**
- 50% Male
- 50% Female

### Impacts of crises on forcibly displaced persons

#### Does your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?
- Decreased 83%
- Remained same 15%
- Don't know 2%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Change</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remained same</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### What factors contributed to your decreased income?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of job</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health affecting ability to work</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in family status (separation/divorce)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of income-generating family member</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased job opportunities</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in revenue if self-employed</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in remittances, if dependent on remittances for income</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### How well your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Fully</th>
<th>Partially</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent (if applicable)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care/medicine</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal hygiene and sanitation products</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent (if applicable)</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited food or poor diet</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children exposed to violence, neglect, or abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ways forcibly displaced persons are coping with the impacts of the crises

#### What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?

- 96% Borrow from neighbour/relative/friend
- 54% Moving to another area/deciding on where to migrate where better chance of receiving assistance
- 54% Moving to another area where more work opportunities
- 34% Sell Hi items (i.e. jewellery, furniture, bicycle)
- 32% Sell productive asset/livelihood asset (i.e. land, shop, livestock, sewing machine)
- 32% Begging (Ask money from people you don’t know)
- 10% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
- 8% Loan from informal institutions
- 6% Other

#### Ways that households are coping with decreased incomes that affect individuals’ well-being (multiple choice):

- 24% Children taking over household tasks, including agriculture, to free up other members to work
- 14% Had to send children (anyone under 18) to work
- 12% Neglect health care needs
- 8% Had to keep children at home from school
- 6% Had to send children to live elsewhere

#### Ways forcibly displaced persons’ physical and social well-being are being affected by the impacts of the crises

### Food less available

#### In the past month, how often did you:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Access</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No food at all in the house?</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to sleep hungry?</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go a whole day and night without eating?</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children not in school

#### Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?

- 100% Do not have the resources to send the children to school

#### Reason for not attending school

- 100% Do not have the resources to send the children to school

### Children contributing to household income

#### Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help with the household’s farm, garden or animal?</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help in a family, relative or any other type of business with or without pay?</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in any other activities in return for income in cash or in kind?</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

#### Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?

- More safe | 37%
- No change | 28%
- Less safe | 33%
**Impacts of crises on forcibly displaced persons**

**Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?**
- Don’t know: 6%
- Increased: 14.3%
- Remained same: 46%
- Decreased: 38.7%

**What factors contributed to your decreased income?**
- Loss of job: 43%
- Reduction in current salary: 14.3%
- Decreased job opportunities: 38.7%
- Reduction in revenue if self employed: 5%

**How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?**
- Fully: 10%
- Partially: 68%
- Not at all: 22%

**What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?**
- Food: 52%
- Rent (if applicable): 48%
- Health care/medicines: 42%

**Ways forcibly displaced persons are coping with the impacts of the crises**

**Ways that households are coping with decreased incomes that affect individuals’ well-being (multiple choice):**
- 81% Borrow from neighbors/relatives/friend
- 76% Reduce the quantity and quality of meals
- 29% Sell HH items (i.e. jewelry, furniture, bicycle)
- 14% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
- 9% Sell productive asset/livelihood asset (i.e. land, shop, livestock, sewing machine)
- 5% Moving to another area where more work opportunities

**What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?**
- 81% Borrow from neighbor/relatives/friend
- 76% Reduce the quantity and quality of meals
- 29% Sell HH items (i.e. jewelry, furniture, bicycle)
- 14% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
- 9% Sell productive asset/livelihood asset (i.e. land, shop, livestock, sewing machine)
- 5% Moving to another area where more work opportunities

**Ways forcibly displaced persons’ physical and social well-being are being affected by the impacts of the crises**

**FOOD LESS AVAILABLE**
- In the past month, how often did you:
  - have no food at all in the house? rarely 7% | sometimes 33% | often 60%
  - go to sleep hungry? rarely 0% | sometimes 50% | often 50%
  - go a whole day and night without eating? rarely 0% | sometimes 50% | often 50%

**CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL**
- Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?
  - Yes: 92%
  - Other: 6%
  - The school is permanently closed: 33%
  - Do not have the resources to send the children to school: 33%

**CHILDREN CONTRIBUTING TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME**
- Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days
  - Help with the household farm, garden or animals: 17%
  - Help in a family, relative or any other type of business with or without pay: 16%

**CHILD SAFETY**
- Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?
  - More safe: 24%
  - Less safe: 18%
  - No change: 58%
PERU

HOUSEHOLDS:
Total number of households surveyed: 25
Household location:
IDP/refugee camp – 12%
Slum – 36%
Other – 52%
Type of location:
Urban – 76%
Semi-urban – 24%

RESPONDENTS:

IMPACTS OF CRISIS ON FORCIBLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Has your income gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?
- Increased 12%
- Remained same 40%
- Decreased 48%

What factors contributed to your decreased income?
- Loss of job 50%
- Reduction in current salary 17%
- Decreased job opportunities 17%
- Reduction in revenue if self-employed 17%

How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fully</th>
<th>Partially</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care/medicine</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal hygiene and sanitation products</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?
- Food 20%
- Rent (if applicable) 52%
- Health care/medicine 48%

WAYS FORCIBLY DISPLACED PERSONS ARE COPING WITH THE IMPACTS OF THE CRISIS

What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?
- 92% Reduce the quantity and quality of meals
- 83% Borrow from neighbours/relatives/friend
- 58% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
- 58% Moving to another area/deciding on where to migrate where better chance of receiving assistance
- 42% Sell HH items (i.e. jewellery, furniture, bicycle)
- 17% Loan from informal institutions
- 17% Begging (Ask money from people you don’t know)
- 8% Loan from formal institutions (bank/financial institutions)

Ways that households are coping with decreased incomes that affect individuals’ well-being (multiple choice):
- 75% Neglect health care needs
- 17% Had to keep children at home from school
- 8% Had to send children (anyone under 18) to work
- 8% Children taking over household tasks, including agriculture, to free up other members to work
- 8% Adult family members had to accept high risk, dangerous, or exploitative work (transactional relationships)

WAYS FORCIBLY DISPLACED PERSONS’ PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING ARE BEING AFFECTED BY THE IMPACTS OF THE CRISIS

FOOD LESS AVAILABLE
In the past month, how often did you:
- have no food at all in the house? rarely 14% | sometimes 86%
- go to sleep hungry? rarely 20% | sometimes 60% | often 20%
- go a whole day and night without eating? rarely 25% | sometimes 75%

CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL
Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?
- No 8%
- Yes 92%

Reason for not attending school
- 100% Only girls should attend school

CHILDREN CONTRIBUTING TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days
- Help with the household’s farm, garden or animals? 17%

CHILD SAFETY
Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?
- More safe 28%
- No change 32%
- Less safe 28%
Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?

- Increased: 11%
- Decreased: 66%
- Remained same: 20%
- Don’t know: 3%

What factors contributed to your decreased income?

- Loss of job: 9%
- Health affecting ability to work: 22%
- Change in family status (separation/divorce): 6%
- Death of income-generating family member: 4%
- Decreased job opportunities: 9%
- Reduction in revenue if self employed: 9%
- Other: 66%

How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?

- Fully: 9%
- Partially: 86%
- Not at all: 6%

Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?

- Increased: 11%
- Decreased: 66%
- Remained same: 20%
- Don’t know: 3%

What factors contributed to your decreased income?

- Loss of job: 9%
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- Death of income-generating family member: 4%
- Decreased job opportunities: 9%
- Reduction in revenue if self employed: 9%
- Other: 66%

How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?

- Fully: 9%
- Partially: 86%
- Not at all: 6%

Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months?

- Increased: 11%
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- Death of income-generating family member: 4%
- Decreased job opportunities: 9%
- Reduction in revenue if self employed: 9%
- Other: 66%

How well is your household currently able to afford/meet your expenses?

- Fully: 9%
- Partially: 86%
- Not at all: 6%

HOUSEHOLDS:

Total number of households surveyed: 35

Household location:
- IDP/refugee camp: 71%
- Slum: 26%
- Other: 3%

Type of location:
- Rural: 100%

RESPONDENTS:

80%

20%
VENEZUELA

**Impacts of crises on forcibly displaced persons**

| Has your income has gone up or down or remained the same over the last 12 months? |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Increased 46%                   | Decreased 46%                   | Remained same 46%               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What factors contributed to your decreased income?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health affecting ability to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in family status (separation/divorce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of income-generating family member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in current salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased job opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in revenue if self employed</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>What do you think are the top 3 biggest issues faced by children (under 18) in your community?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48% Drop out from school or educational projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOUSEHOLDS:**

- Total number of households surveyed: 136
- Household location:
  - IDP/refugee camp – 15%
  - Slum – 58%
  - Other – 27%
- Type of location:
  - Rural – 28%
  - Urban – 40%
  - Semi-urban - 32%

**RESPONDENTS:**

- 54%
- 46%

**Ways forcibly displaced persons are coping with the impacts of the crises**

- **What are you doing to compensate for your decreased income (multiple choice)?**
  - 57% Reduce the quantity and quality of meals
  - 56% Borrow from neighbour/relative/friend
  - 49% Using savings (cash in hand, savings, fixed deposit)
  - 44% Sell HH items (i.e. jewellery, furniture, bicycle)
  - 44% Moving to another area/deciding on where to migrate where better chance of receiving assistance
  - 41% Moving to another area where more work opportunities
  - 19% Loan from informal institutions
  - 11% Sell productive asset/inherit asset (i.e. land, shop, livestock, sewing machine)
  - 8% Loan from formal institutions (bank/financial institutions)
  - 2% Begging (Ask money from people you don’t know)
  - 2% Other

- **What factors contributed to your decreased income?**
  - 31% Loss of job
  - 5% Health affecting ability to work
  - 2% Change in family status (separation/divorce)
  - 2% Death of income-generating family member
  - 2% Reduction in current salary
  - 18% Decreased job opportunities
  - 11% Reduction in revenue if self employed
  - 9% Other

- **Ways that households are coping with decreased incomes that affect individuals’ well-being (multiple choice):**
  - 41% Moving to another area where more work opportunities
  - 3% Had to send children (anyone under 18) to work
  - 3% Had to send children to live elsewhere
  - 2% Begging (Ask money from people you don’t know)
  - 2% Other

**Ways forcibly displaced persons’ physical and social well-being are being affected by the impacts of the crises**

- **FOOD LESS AVAILABLE**
  - In the past month, how often did you: have no food at all in the house? rarely 29% | sometimes 65% | often 6%
go to sleep hungry? rarely 28% | sometimes 68% | often 5%
go a whole day and night without eating? rarely 30% | sometimes 67% | often 4%

- **CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL**
  - Do all school-age (6 to 17 years old) children in your household attend school?
  - Yes 74%
  - No 26%

- **CHILDREN CONTRIBUTING TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME**
  - Child participation in any income-generating activities (i.e. child labour) in the last 7 days
  - Help with the household’s farm, garden or animals? 2%
  - Help in a family, relative or any other type of business with or without pay? 2%

- **CHILD SAFETY**
  - Do you think your community is a more or less safe place for children compared to last year (2022)?
  - More safe 17%
  - No change 58%
  - Less safe 23%
ENDNOTES


6 “In 2022, about 19.7 million refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in 55 out of the 58 food-crisis countries/territories, marking a significant increase from 15.3 million people in the 52 food-crisis countries/territories in 2021.” (i.e. 4.4 million more people – 22% of 19.7 million) See: International Food Security Network (FSIN) and Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) (2023) Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) 2023, Available from: https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2023-compressed.pdf p9.


9 UNHCR (September 2022) p4.


12 FSIN and GNAFC (2023) p9.

13 Ibid.


15 See iDMC (May 2023) p8 and UNHCR (September 2022) p5.


17 OCHA (1 December 2022) p5.

18 FSIN and GNAFC (2023) p7.

19 FSIN and GNAFC (2023) pp7–8.


23 OCHA (1 December 2022).

24 Danish Refugee Council (March 2023).


INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: DISPLACED CHILDREN HUNGRIER AND AT MORE RISK THAN EVER


[58] Ibid.


[60] Ibid.

[61] Ibid.


[65] OCHA (1 December 2022).


[69] FSIN and GNAFC (2023) p17.


[71] FSIN and GNAFC (2023) p7.


[74] FSIN and GNAFC (2023) p10.


[78] Ibid.


[83] Ibid.


UNHCR (1 December 2022) p2.


523 households


Based on items in a typical essential basket of goods for an average-sized household

4.9 times as likely (p<0.01)

p<0.05

out of the 523 households that reported decreased income in 18 countries

Percentages adjusted for changes in survey methodology.


compared to 1.6 in 2022 and 1.2 in 2021


<US$1.97 per day

20% anemia and stunting


Hassan, T. (n.d.).

According to World Vision programme data (unpublished), rations were cut from the recommended amount of 16.8 kilogrammes (kgs) to 11.55kgs (approximately 70%) between January and September 2022. Starting in October 2022, rations have dropped even further to just 6.195kgs (37% of the recommended ration amount).

Based on a food price survey conducted between 2 August and 17 September 2022, collecting the local prices of 10 common food items. See: WVI (October 2022) p11.

On average, 50% of respondents reported a lack of access to the following services: safe shelter (51%), emergency food items (45%), case management (54%).

Respondents were only specifically asked about child marriage as a negative coping mechanism or about general concerns for issues affecting children. For the purposes of this section, child marriages are those that families mentioned as a response to decreased income, and so potentially exclude cases where child marriages have helped families maintain their income, such as in countries where bride prices are the norm.


For more information about the Global Compact on Refugees, see: https://www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4.pdf


This survey requested ‘type of location’ with the options of rural, semi-urban, urban, and other (in 2022 and 2021, ‘semi-urban’ was classified as ‘peri-urban’). The ‘other’ category is not listed here, but where the categories listed total less than 100%, the remainder is understood to be ‘other’ responses.

This survey requested ‘type of living situation’ with the options of slum, IDP/refugee camp, and other (in 2022 and 2021, ‘low-income neighbourhood’ was included as an additional category, but this was named only as ‘other’ in 2023’s survey). The ‘other’ category is not listed here, but where the categories listed total less than 100%, the remainder is understood to be ‘other’ responses.
World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities to reach their full potential by tackling the root causes of poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.