Learning from the Evidence on Forced Displacement: a Training Program

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement

Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement
WORLD BANK GROUP · UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
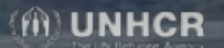
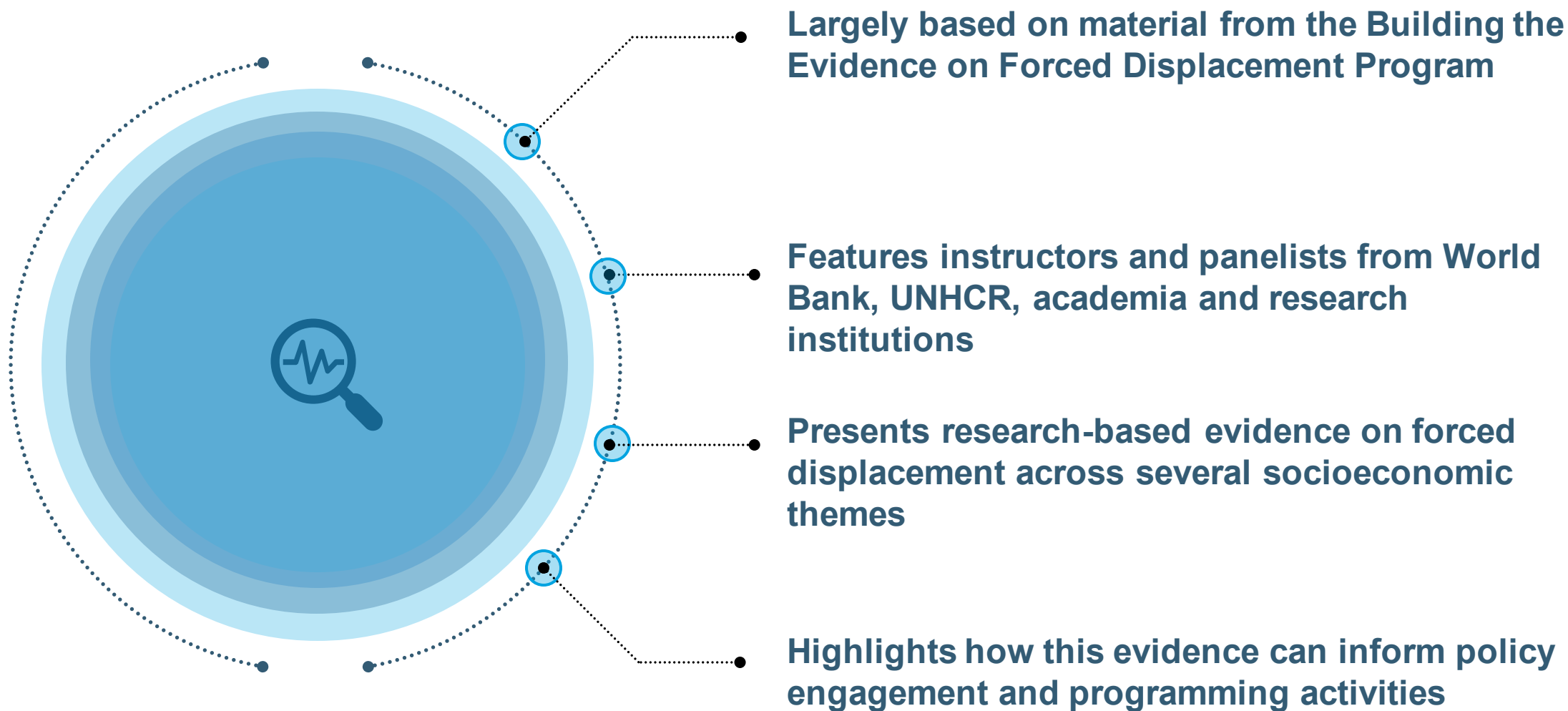# Module 1:
The Use of Forced Displacement Socioeconomic Data

September 27, 2023

The Training Program: Structure & Objectives

Largely based on material from the Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement Program

Features instructors and panelists from World Bank, UNHCR, academia and research institutions

Presents research-based evidence on forced displacement across several socioeconomic themes

Highlights how this evidence can inform policy engagement and programming activities

The Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement Program

- 2016 book '*The Welfare of Syrian Refugees: Evidence from Jordan and Lebanon*' using UNHCR administrative and survey data. Findings helpful for UNHCR targeting.

- Can the generation of learning using available data be systematized?

- How do we go about implementing the 2019 Global Compact on Refugees? Can we generate evidence that can be used to inform its implementation? What works for inclusion? What works for self-reliance? Can we compare host and displaced households?

- *Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement*, a partnership between the World Bank and UNCHR, funded by the UK Government.

- 7 years (2016-2023); 16 million USD

- Focusing on low- and middle-income countries [85% of displaced]

- All research is publicly available: https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/building-the-evidence-on-forced-displacement

Program Components

- **Four sector global studies** (health, education, social protection, jobs); **two thematic global studies** (gender & social cohesion). Key questions of global interest. For example: what works for inclusion?

- **15 impact evaluations** of projects/interventions. Are forced displacement projects achieving the desired outcomes? Are there low-cost and scalable interventions that can enhance project effectiveness?

- **30+ focus papers** using existing data, including those by participants of the Young Fellows program

- **A microdata initiative,** at the early stages supported the set-up of the UNHCR public data repository and later evolved into the _WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement_

- A forced displacement/FCV **data platform**

- **Dissemination and uptake**

- **This training program**

- **36 countries**

- **130+ new studies**

- **30+ journal publications** (as of Sep 2023)

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement

The Joint Data Center: Overview & Achievements
www.jointdatacenter.org

55 Activities

$22 Million

4 Strategic Objectives

Number of activities by strategic objective

Work program

- **Strengthen Systems & Standards** — 10
- **Produce Data & Analysis** — 36
- **Enhance Safe & Responsible Data Access** — 4
- **Build Evidence & Share Knowledge** — 5

Recent deliverables

1. **Brief on the impact of COVID-19 on displaced persons in Burkina Faso**
2. **Findings and microdata published from high-frequency phone surveys in Iraq**
3. **First findings presented from flagship data collection in Colombia**
4. **Publication of major Food Security report on Yemen**

Activities in:

30 Countries

Geographic Coverage

Collaborations with NSOs

>10 Technical assistance and capacity building activities with National Statistical Offices

Surveys

>20 rounds of High Frequency and Rapid Monitoring Surveys completed

Data Sets

>350 datasets published with JDC Support in UNHCR Microdata Library
5 rounds of COVID-19 HFPS microdata curated and released

Publications

9 Full Reports
2 JDC Papers
1 Primer on COVID-19
8 High Frequency Phone Surveys Briefs
> 10 Blogs and articles (latest published by the World Economic Forum)

Periodic Releases*

25 Newsletters
23 Literature Review Updates
>500 Articles summarized in library
8 Quarterly Digests

Scientific Events

2 Research Conferences
4 Workshops
9 Seminars & Webinars

Output in numbers

Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement
WORLD BANK GROUP · UNHCR

Slido.com
#2163069

Today's Module – Overview

What we mean by socioeconomic data on Forced Displacement
Sebastian Steinmuller, Statistics and Data Analysis Officer

From data to socioeconomic descriptive evidence: Kenya
Florence Nimoh, Associate Economist (EHAGL)

From data to socioeconomic analysis: Mozambique
Theresa Beltramo, Senior Economist & Head of Research

From socioeconomic evidence to policy: Brazil
Paulo Sérgio Almeida, Livelihood & Economic Inclusion Officer

Final quiz and concluding remarks: what have we learnt

Part 1:
What we mean by socioeconomic data on Forced Displacement

Sebastian Steinmuller, Statistics and Data Analysis Officer, UNHCR

UKaid
from the British people

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

WORLD BANK GROUP

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement

Joint Data Center
on Forced Displacement

WORLD BANK GROUP   UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

UNHCR to become…

"a trusted leader on data and information related to refugees and other affected populations, thereby enabling actions that protect, include and empower."

- UNHCR Data Transformation Strategy 2020-2025

UNHCR is committed to improving comparable socio-economic data and the use of evidence to inform the humanitarian response

" Reliable, comparable, and timely data is critical for evidence-based measures to:

- improve socio-economic conditions for refugees and host communities;
- assess and address the impact of large refugee populations on host countries in emergency and protracted situations; and
- identify and plan appropriate solutions.

-   Section 3.3, Global Compact on Refugees, Dec 2018

Reliable, comparable, timely data

1

More, better evidence

2

4

3

Informed programming, policy, advocacy

Improved conditions, solutions

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
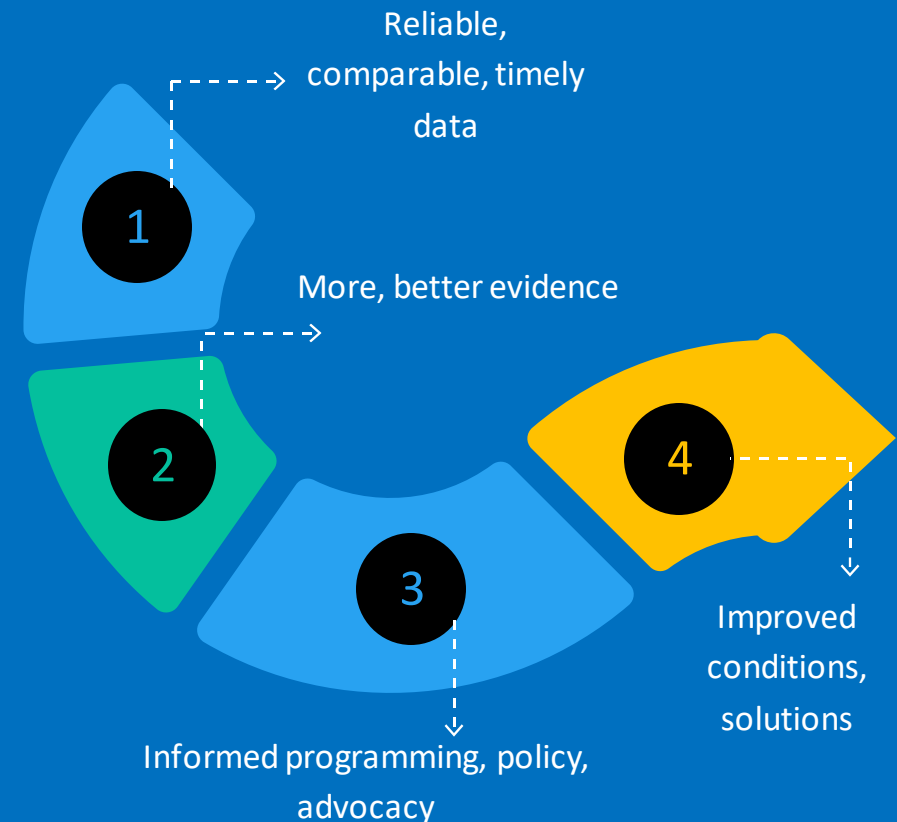
Noticeable progress in data use

UNHCR has taken key steps to improve the use of evidence in operational response, by:

- **Investing in the data agenda**, as evidenced by the WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center, Division of Resilience and Solutions, Global Data Service and DIMAs (data centres in Regional Bureaux)
- **Investing in different staff profiles** - Development Officers and Economists to increase partnerships with data-savvy actors to fill evidence gaps; Statisticians and Data Scientists to collect and analyse survey and other data
- **Investing in frontier research** which uses innovative approaches (e.g. longitudinal panels, poverty imputation methods, etc.) to expand understanding of the characteristics and needs of forcibly displaced people and host populations

Socio-economic & demographic surveys

are used to collect data on:

- demographic characteristics of household members
- dwelling characteristics
- asset ownership
- food consumption score/groups
- coping strategies
- debt/finance
- social participation & perceptions
- access to services
- assistance received
- priority needs
- education and labour market participation
- consumption expenditure (to estimate monetary poverty)

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

What is the role of Economists and Statisticians @ UNHCR?

Economists:
- Use data and evidence to guide and inform strategy and investments
- Support the collection of quality, comparable socio-economic data
- Build partnerships with national governments, development agencies, academics and research institutions
- Produce targeted analytical products for communications and to facilitate knowledge sharing

Statistics & Data Analysis Officers:
- Lead on the collection and compilation of survey, administrative and other data for the production of official and operational statistics
- Develop statistical methods and quantitative models for analysis and projections on forced displacement and statelessness
- Coordinate with national and international partners for the development and maintenance of statistical definitions and standards
- Implement statistical capacity strengthening activities for UNHCR and other stakeholders, including national statistical partners

Forced Displacement Survey (FDS)

15.5 million refugees & asylum-seekers

33	Countries 99% universe coverage
17	Low-income countries
16	Lower-middle-income countries

Afghanistan, Isl. Rep. of Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon, Mali, Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Yemen, India, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cameroon, DRC, South Sudan, Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Un. Rep. of Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Mozambique

Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (end-2022 data)

Note: Country list based on at least 20,000 threshold of total refugee and asylum-seeker population
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- UNHCR's new flagship household survey programme

- High-quality and timely data on people forced to flee

- Standardize, streamline and build on the existing UNHCR survey landscape

- Comparable across countries and over time

- Aligned with international statistical standards

- Aims to cover about 99% of the global refugee and asylum-seeker population hosted in lower- and lower-middle income countries

- South Sudan - first country of implementation (data collection almost finished)

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Microdata Library

- The Microdata Library (MDL) is UNHCR's external-facing public online library to publish anonymized microdata

- 652 datasets available as of July 2023

- Featuring relevant datasets on forcibly displaced persons by other organizations

- Featured in other institutions' microdata libraries

- Featured datasets:
  - 2022 - Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR)
  - 2022 - Sudan: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

- Examples for research undertaken with MDL data:
  - Poverty Measurement for Refugees in Jordan (Chinedu Temple Obi, World Bank)
  - The role of humanitarian assistance and social protection in basic needs and well being (Hagen-Zanker, et al, ODI)

EGRISS

- The **Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS)** was formally established in **July 2016,** with the Terms of Reference approved by the Bureau of the UN Statistical Commission. Its mandate was to develop international recommendations on how to collect, compile and disseminate statistics on **refugees, asylum seekers and related populations**.

- In March 2018, the UNSC endorsed the **International Recommendation on Refugee Statistics (IRRS), the Technical Report on Statistics on IDPs**, and expanded the mandate of EGRISS to develop the **International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS**); and a **Compilers' Manual**, with operational instructions on how to collect and disseminate statistics on refugees, asylum seekers and related populations, and IDPs.

- In **March 2020**, the **IRIS were adopted** at the 51st session of the UNSC, alongside the publication of the Compilers' Manual and the **endorsement of the Terms of Reference for EGRISS' third phase (2020-2024).** EGRISS' third mandate focuses on implementation of the IRRS and IRIS, as well as the development of **International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS)**, which was submitted to the UNSC in March 2023.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EGRIS | 1ST PHASE

ENDORSEMENT IRRS | 2ND PHASE
COMPILERS' MANUAL

ENDORSEMENT IRIS | 3RD PHASE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

2016 - 2018   2018 - 2020   2020 - 2024

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Using socio-economic data

to improve the programming and policy response

- **Value of data and evidence:** Our data is key for development actor financing and engagement – need to share it with them.

- Joint analytical work **strengthens strategic and technical collaboration** with development actors at country level for greater impact.

- Joint analytical work and collaboration with host governments and the World Bank on the generation of comparable socio-economic data has opened doors for **inclusion of the forcibly displaced and stateless into national statistics exercises**.

- Important to be able to compare forcibly displaced people and the host population to **tailor programming**.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Part 2:
From data to socioeconomic descriptive evidence: Kenya

Florence Nimoh, Economist, UNHCR

Household surveys, census and other "microdata" are especially important

- Primary building block of any statistics on the population of interest
  - Provide individual and household objective and subjective measures
  - Reliable data that can be used to study correlations and causality
  - Reliable data that can be used to evaluate programs
- (Normally) representative of the underlying population

But what "stands out" from a descriptive report may be simple:

- A **figure**
- A **comparison**
- A **trend**
- A **correlation**

Extensive collaboration between World Bank and UNHCR on data and evidence in Kenya

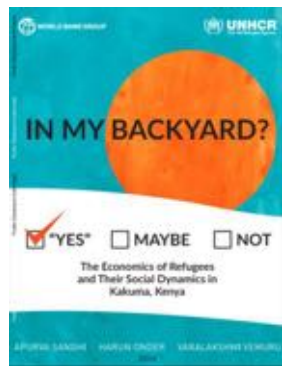**Kakuma as a Marketplace (IFC)**

Kalobeyei SES

Urban SES

KAP-FD

2018

2016

2020

2022

2024

Kakuma "Yes" in my Backyard?

Shona SES

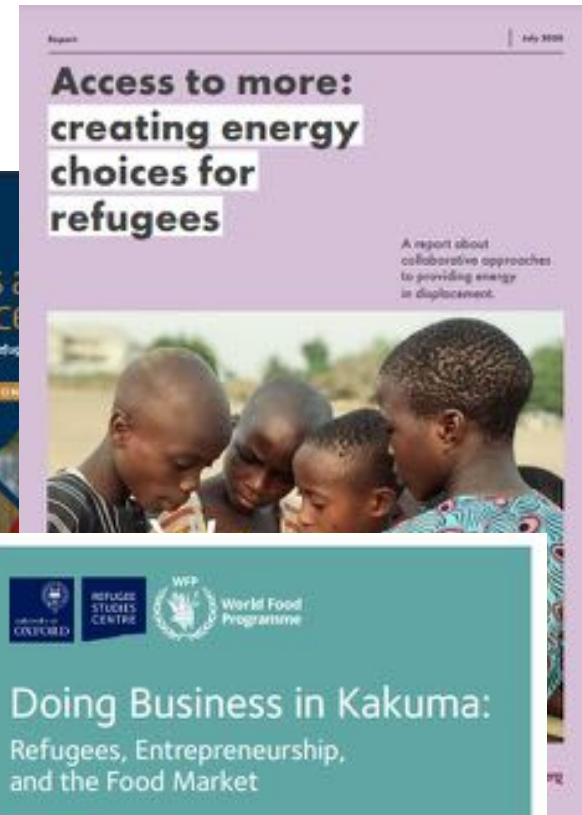**Kakuma SES**

Comparative

COVID HFPS

SES: Socioeconomic Survey

✓ A FIGURE

- **$56 million** consumer goods market

- **2,000 businesses** run by refugees and local Kenyans

- **7 of 10** residents own a cell phone

Access to more: creating energy choices for refugees

A report about collaborative approaches to providing energy in displacement

Kakuma as a Marketplace

A consumer and market study of a refugee camp and town in northwest Kenya

SPECIAL CONFERENCE EDITION

Doing Business in Kakuma: Refugees, Entrepreneurship, and the Food Market
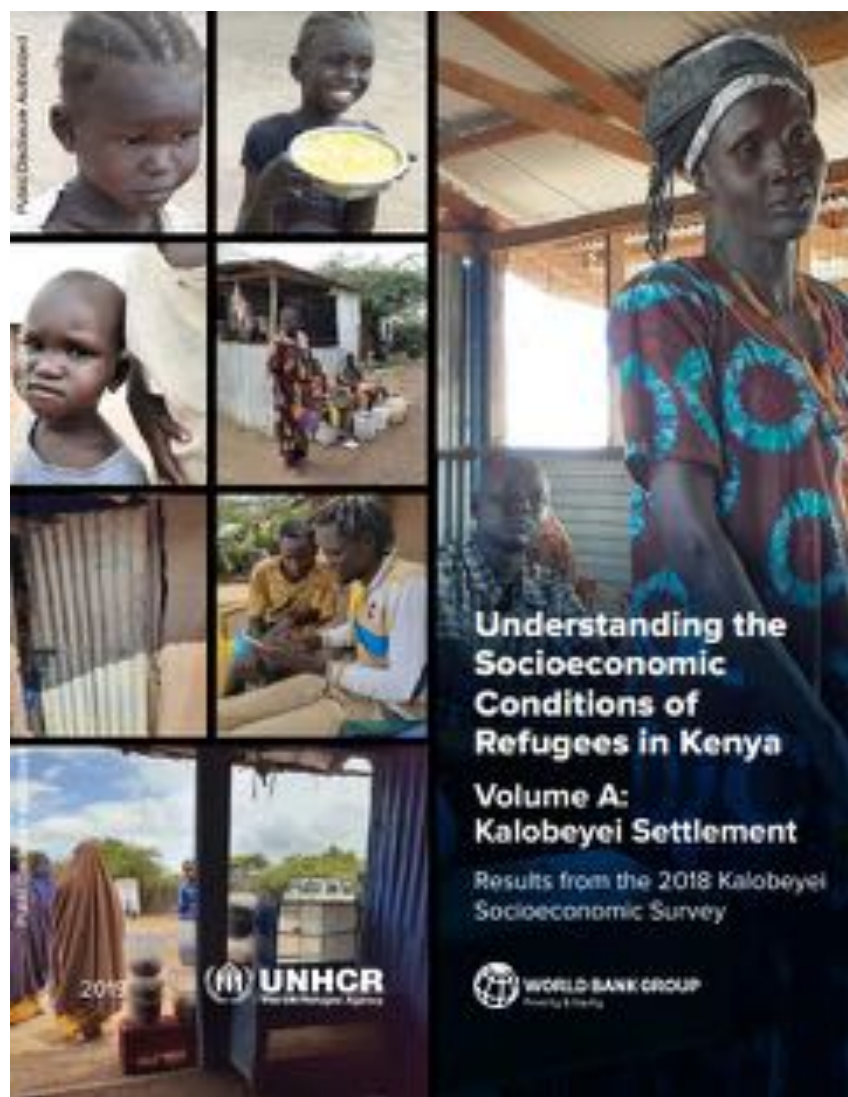
Refugees' digital financial services' (DFS) needs

Assessment of drivers, barriers, and solutions for use of digital financial services by refugees in Kenya and Uganda

July 2020

Alexander Betts, Antonia Delius, Cory Rodgers, Olivier Sterck, Maria Stierna
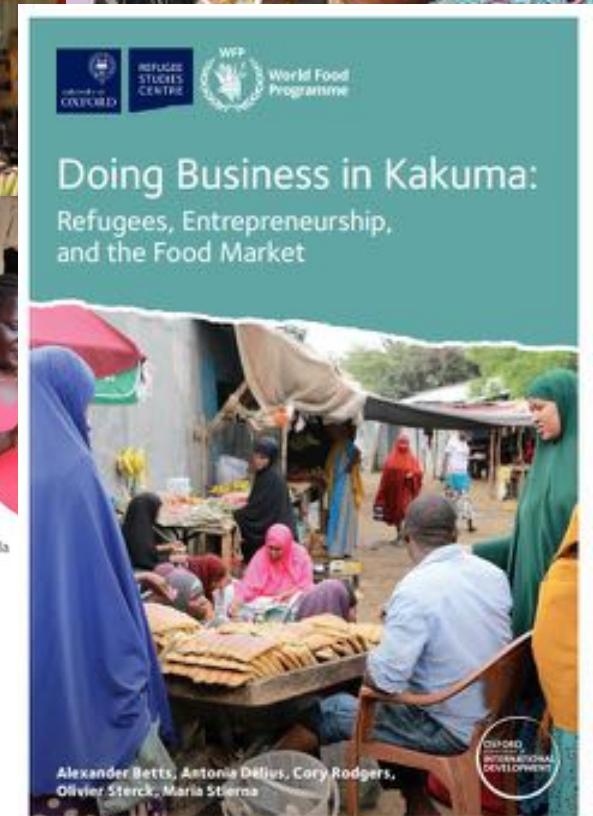
✓ A COMPARISON

Questionnaire modules	KIHBS 2015/16	KCHS 2019	Kalobeyei 2018	Kakuma 2019	Urban 2020	Shona 2019
Random household selection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Census
Informed consent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Household characteristics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Consumption and expenditure	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Access to finance			✓	✓	✓	
Vulnerabilities			✓	✓	✓	
Social cohesion			✓	✓	✓	
Coping mechanisms			✓	✓	✓	
Displacement and durable solutions				✓	✓	

Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya

Volume A:
Kalobeyei Settlement

Results from the 2018 Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Survey

UNHCR

WORLD BANK GROUP

	REFUGEES	TURKANA COUNTY	NATIONAL
Poverty	58%	72%	37%
Sex	Population under 25: 43% men, 37% women Above 25: 7% men, 12% women	Population under 25: 34% men, 33% women Above 25: 14% men, 19% women	Population under 25: 31% men, 31% women Above 25: 19% men, 20% women
Age	Below 19: 71% Above 64: 0.4%	Below 19: 59% Above 64: 4%	Below 19: 50% Above 64: 4%
Dependency Ratio	1.9	1.2	0.8
Women Headed Household	66%	52%	32%
Employment	39% working-age 37% employed 59% inactive 4% unemployed	55% working-age 62% employed 35% inactive 3% unemployed	55% working-age 72% employed 23% inactive 4% unemployed
Education*	Primary: 77% Secondary: 3%	Primary: 45% Secondary: 9%	Primary: 80% Secondary: 38%
Electricity Grid/Generator	0%	12%	42%
Improved Drinking Water	100%	63%	73%
Improved Sanitation	52%	32%	65%

*Net enrolment for primary (6-13 years of age) and secondary (14-17 years of age).
Source: Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Survey 2018 & Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015/16.

Labor force status after the COVID-19 outbreak (18-64 years)

✓ **A TREND**
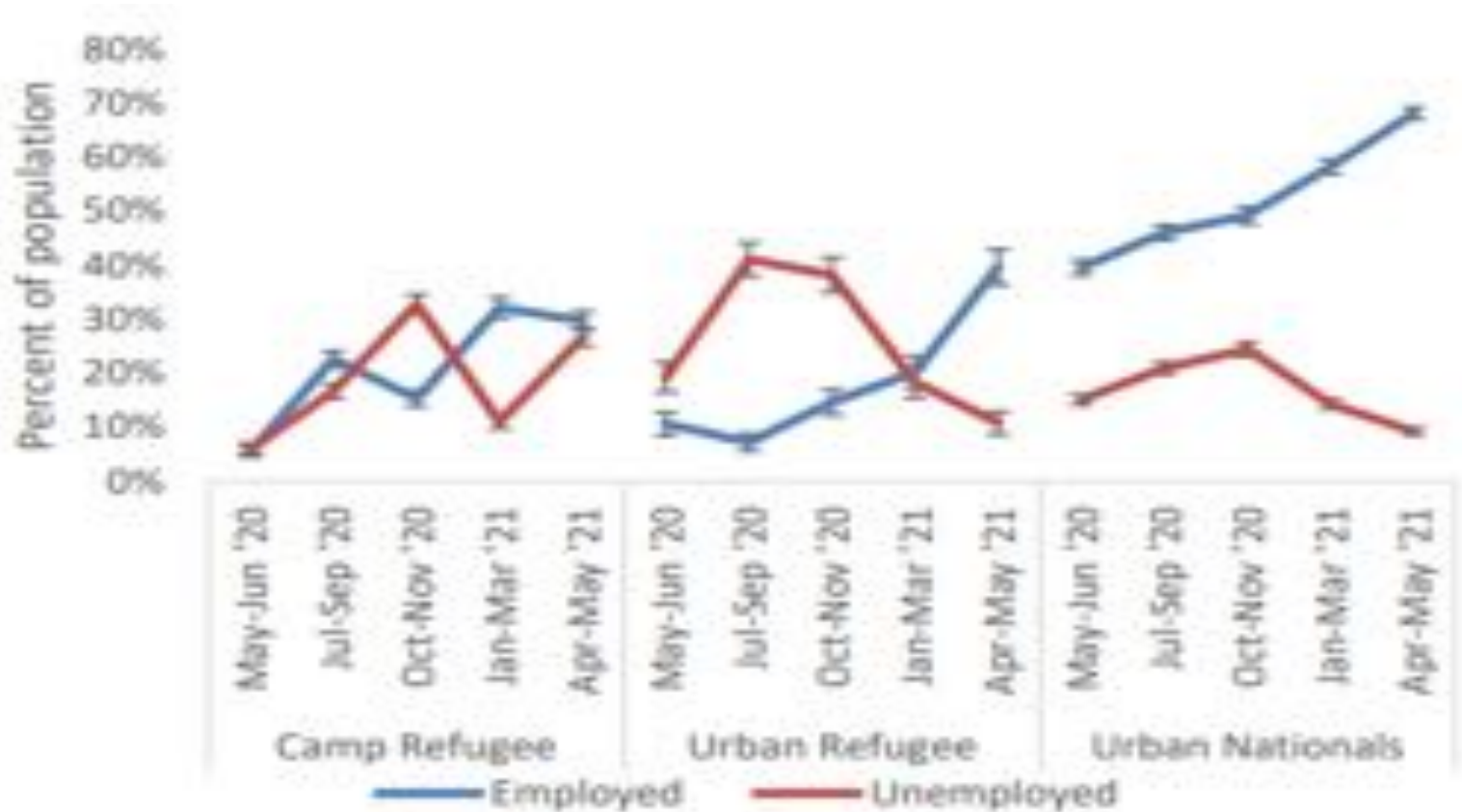
Source: Kenya COVID-19 RRPS.

✓ **A CORRELATION**

Shona households have higher employment rates but mostly informal, and overall poorer

Employment

Employment rates are higher for the Shona than urban nationals (74% vs 69%)

BUT most of the employed Shona people are engaged in the informal sector

➤ 78% of Shona are self-employed compared to 30% of nationals

➤ Just 24% are in wage employment compared to 58% of national

➡ **Lack of citizenship + lack of identity cards** contribute to high levels of informal work, such as basket weaving among women and carpentry among men

Poverty profile

53% of Shona live below the national poverty line of US$60 per month, compared to
➤ 29% of urban nationals and 36% of all Kenyans

➡ **High poverty gap** – the amount needed to eliminate poverty (17% vs. 10% for the national population)

Building human capital among the Shona community, especially for girls and women, emerges as a policy priority

Primary schooling

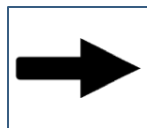**Primary school attendance is comparable to national averages**

➢ 81% vs 86%

Secondary schooling

But secondary school attendance is half that of the national average, with fewer girls and women attending

➢ 28% vs 50%

→ Low transition rate to secondary school is partly explained by the requirement to present birth certificates to start Primary 8, the final grade before secondary school

In Kalobeyei, poverty is mainly driven by age, employment status of the household head, household size, and assets

- Using statistics to identify, isolate and explain a relationship between various characteristics

Program Description

- The Maratane graduation programme – funded by the US government and implemented by UNHCR – provided core livelihoods support in the form of:

- **Consumption support** to provide a basic standard of living as well as cash transfers for transport and investment in productive assets related to the employment track or sector selected by participants.

- **Skills training**, including those related to resume-writing, development of soft skills, language and financial literacy, market-oriented skills and vocational training, as well as coaching services to provide encouragement, build self-esteem and to personalize interventions to individual needs.

- **Facilitation with self and wage employment**, including paid apprenticeships to improve linkages to jobs, which helps improve the employability of participants with limited experience. All those benefitting from self-employment support also receive personal coaching on the design of a business plan.

Timeline of Data Collection

| Baseline | | May 2021 | Midline | Aug 2021 | Phone survey | Endline |

Baseline — Aug-Dec 2019

2020

May 2021

Midline — May-Aug 2021

Aug 2021

Phone survey — Dec 2021

Endline — Apr-Jun 2022

- Impact evaluation
- Sample size (n=465 across treatment and control) but repeat survey measures (4 waves in total).
- Low attrition in first three waves (<5%)
- Program Duration: 2 years

Summary of Mozambique Findings (1)

Participants in the graduation program report overall **financial security** increasing by 54%.

Graduation participants have 1.3 times the **household income** compared to those in the control group at the end of the program.

Compared to control households who report **no savings** each month, graduation participants report saving on average $14/month at the end of the program.

Summary of Mozambique Findings (2)

Cash transfers equivalent
to 30 months
of household average
income

More than 10%
invest in buying/
constructing a
new house

More than 10% invest
in connecting to the
electricity grid

Summary of Mozambique Findings (3)

TRUST

Both Mozambique nationals and refugees who participate in the Graduation program have **a positive and significant increase in self-reported level of trust** across the two groups than those in the control at the end of the program - an increase of 21%.


EQUITY

We measured **a shift in social norms** by asking participants if they believe employment of Mozambiquans should be prioritized over refugees when jobs are scarce. We find a **significant and positive improvement in belief** that both groups should be equally prioritized for employment driven by host community graduation participants.

Summary of Mozambique Findings (4)

- **Financial security** plays a crucial role in promoting social cohesion and socioeconomic integration among refugees and hosts.

- **Redistributing humanitarian aid** from refugees only to also include the ultra-poor members of the host community can be a vital strategy for promoting social cohesion, alleviating tensions, and facilitating the economic and social integration of refugees into resource-scarce environments.

ARTICLES ON DISPLACEMENT IN ECONOMICS
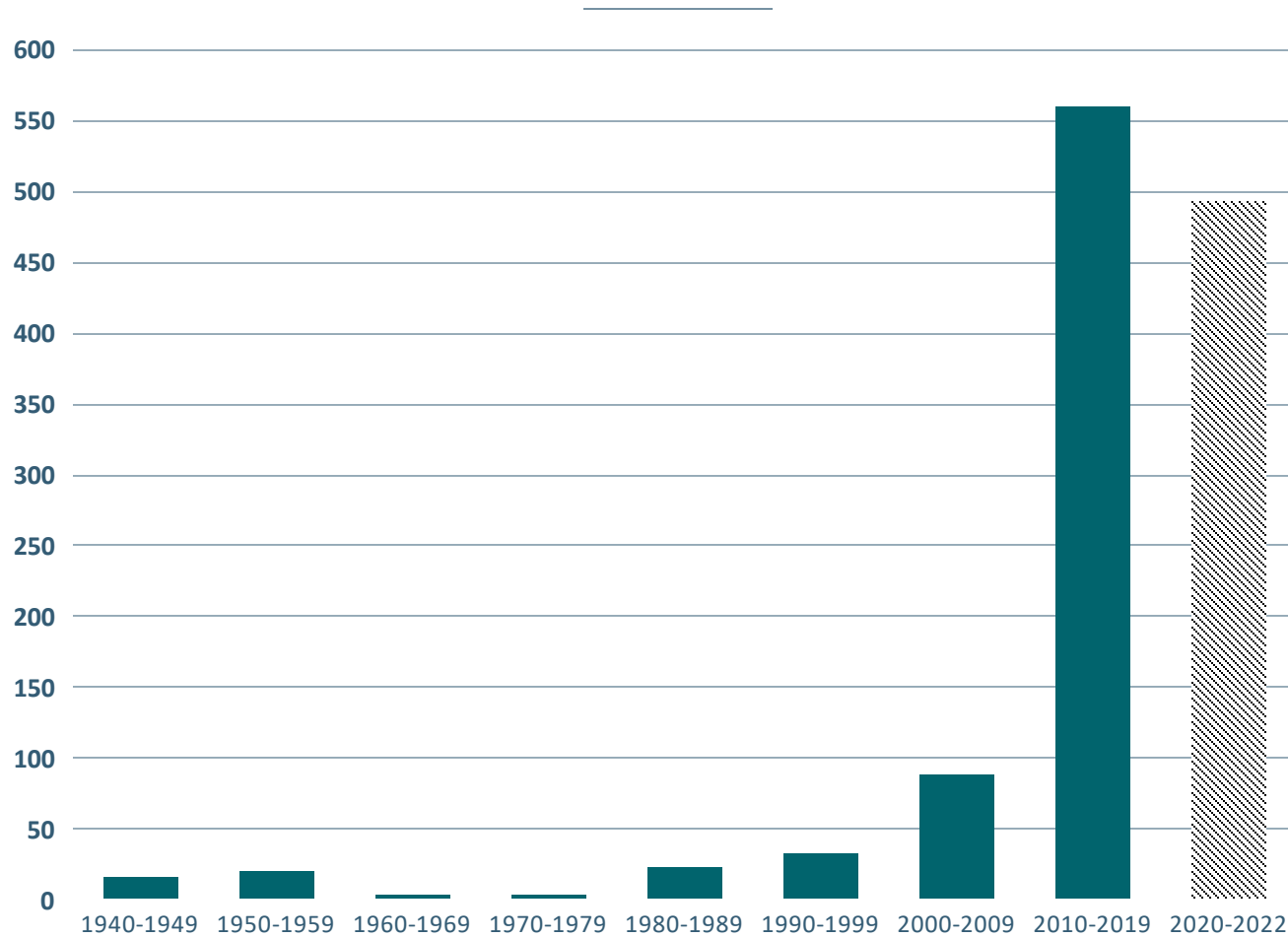
Economics research **on displacement** has exploded after 2010...

Slido.com
#2163069

Economic Analysis Policy Implications

Venezuelans are **64% less likely** to work in a **formal job** and **30% less likely** to have **access to social protection.** Venezuelan children are **53% less likely to be in school.**

The influx on Venezuelans forcibly displaced did not have any statistically significant effect on the fiscal variables for bordering state, although there was an **increase in expenditure on social assistance programs** and **increase in consumption tax revenue.**

Focusing on the host community, the findings suggest that the Venezuelan influx led to an **increase in formal sector employment among Brazilians.** The effect on overall and native wages are heterogenous, suggesting **distribution impacts** and a need for **gender-targeted policies.**

Job characteristics and **time in Brazil** are important in determining formal sector inclusion. **As individuals spend more time** in the destination, they are **more likely to get stable jobs.**

Local Integration

Fiscal Impact

Labor Market Impact

Formal Sector Inclusion

UNHCR ACNUR
Agência da ONU para Refugiados

Results to support the debate

Overall, our results suggest that **although legal restrictions are scarce**, forcibly displaced Venezuelans still face **several challenges in integrating** into Brazil

Higher occupational demotion is an additional detrimental effect for forcibly displaced Venezuelans who accessed the formal job market in the host country

The incompatibility between age and grade is the main obstacle for forcibly displaced Venezuelan children to integrate into schools

Venezuelans who register to access social protection programs **are poorer** than the host population

Two obvious barriers to the integration of displaced Venezuelans in Brazil, which we were unable to control for in our estimation due to data limitations, are **language barriers** and **xenophobia**

The official language of Brazil is Portuguese, while the mother tongue of Venezuelans is Spanish. The **language barrier** may partially explain not only the lowering of educational levels and occupations, but also the lower registration rate in the Cadastro Único (social protection)

What can be done to facilitate the local integration of Venezuelans?
Key recommendations from the analysis:

- Facilitate the process of **verifying and validating credentials, diplomas and skills** - this tends to reduce demotion in schools and the formal labor market.

- **Offer classes for Portuguese learning,** which tends to help the children to enroll in the correct grade according to their age and promotes better employability for Venezuelan adults.

- **Expand labor market intermediation services** with a focus on the Venezuelan community. Include specialized advisors who know employers where language is less important or who are looking for specific labor skills.

- **Expand the schools' capacity** by improving the infrastructure and setting out different shifts to reduce overcrowding.

- Develop stronger labor market activation, job and skills intermediation programs, and language training to help **overcome the search barriers and the corresponding difficulties.**

- **Continue to provide information assistance** for the issuance of documents and enrollment in education, health and social assistance services and on informing forcibly displaced Venezuelans about their **social rights and ensuring the maintenance and expansion of access.**

ENGAGEMENT WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Since the beginning, **Brazilian governmental authorities were aware of the studies and their objectives**, methodologies and implementing organizations. Studies in partnership with World Bank are always considered trustful in Brazil and are prone to be accepted as accurate by the Government.

The **results of the studies were presented to the governmental authorities beforehand** allowing to receive their comments before being publicized. This allowed to avoid complaints of not knowing the studies and their results as well as the buying-in from the Government

All studies were launched in public events, with the participation of the Government officials, and were **widely disseminated by the Press**. This also put strains in the key actors to have the needs and gaps somehow addressed and incorporated in public policies.

The widespread dissemination of positive facts about refugees **also impacted our engagement strategy with private sector**. E.g. Even though higher level of education when compared to Brazilians, Venezuelans have lower probability to get a formal job, which led to more interest by companies to consider hiring a refugee.

In the end, the **studies contributed to dismissing the idea that being legally allowed to work in Brazil, refugees and asylum seekers will "naturally" integrate.** The studies made clear the need of public policies tailored to integrate refugees.

ENGAGEMENT WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The studies contributed to the government's decision to set out a **National Policy for Migration, Refuge and Statelessness**, currently being drafted with support of UNHCR and many other organizations.

Chart: Venezuelans included in the formal labor market 2015-2023
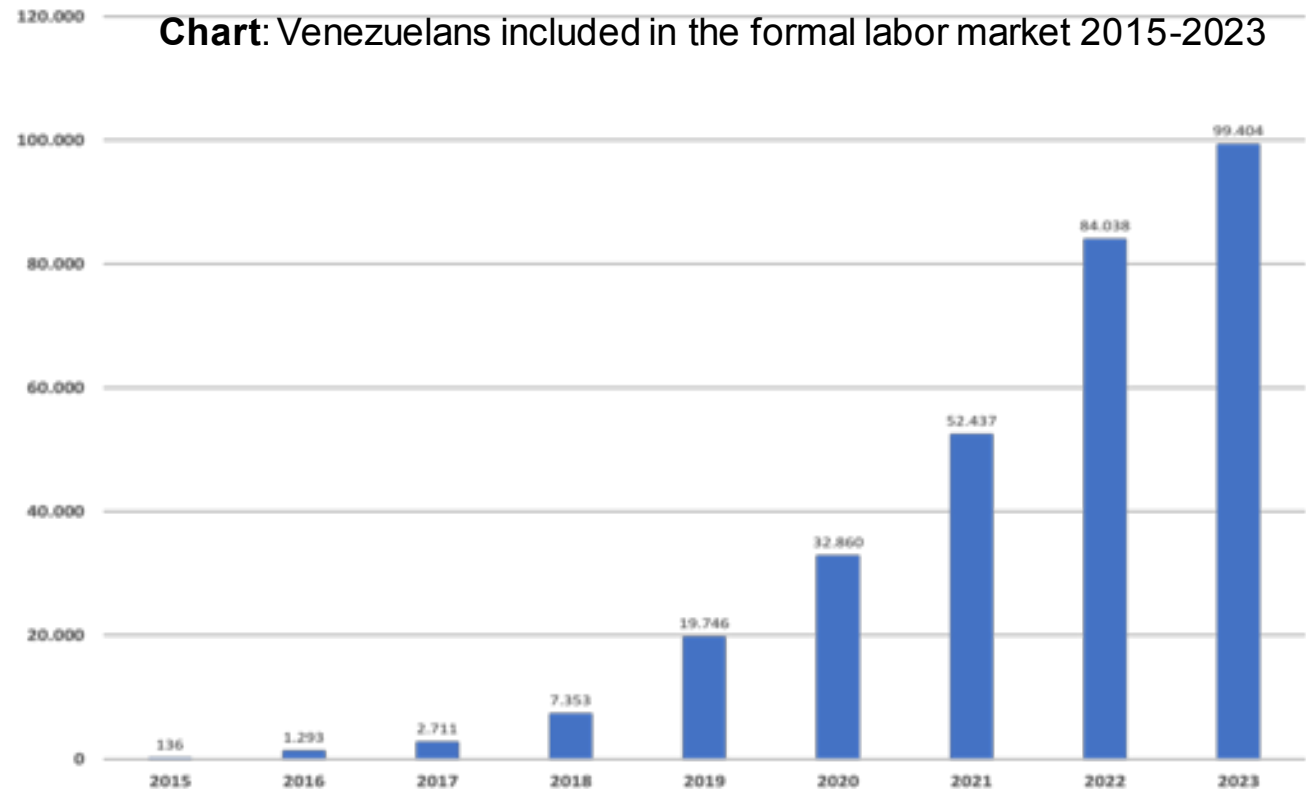
PARTNERSHIP WITH THE RORAIMA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE / SINE

Agreement signed on **May 2023**, between **SETRABES/SINE RR, UNHCR, Operation Welcome, and World Vision.**

Creation of a SINE office inside the structures of Operation Welcome, exclusively for attending to refugees and migrants.

Services offered: Market intermediation service, skill training, Young Apprentice (in partnership with CIEE), CVs, and registration of work permits.

Since the office creation

337	New Registrations
202	Referrals for Job Interviews
24	Venezuelans Employed

PARTNERSHIP WITH NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE - NSO/IBGE

Demographic data, such as those collected in the census, are very valuable as they describe the well-being and living conditions of the population and guide the allocation of public resources and development of public policy countrywide.

Objective: Inclusion of refugees and forcibly displaced in governmental data systems (from invisibility to visibility): refugee's inclusion in national statistics and in national development plans.

UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the NSO to collect specific data on refugees and migrants as part of the **2022 census**.

UNHCR assisted NSO staff in conducting interviews in the shelters of Operation Welcome and disseminated information materials to the refugee communities, ensuring their participation in 2022 Census. Data will be important to measure their local integration in Brazil.

UNHCR
ACNUR
Agência da ONU para Refugiados

Conclusions: What have we learnt

Wrap-up: what have we learnt?

- The UNHCR is invested in leading on the generation of high-quality socio-economic data on displaced populations and hosts to 1) improve socio-economic conditions; 2) assess the impacts on host populations; 3) promote appropriate policy and programming options

- What socio-economic data is and where it can be found (UNHCR and WB microdata libraries)

- Dedicated data-production support initiatives such as the *Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement* and UNHCR's Forced Displacement Household Surveys (FDS) and data standards initiatives (EGRISS)

- Three applications:
  - ❑ **[LEARN]** Descriptive statistics in Kenya for the stateless SHONA population
  - ❑ **[EVALUATE]** Impact evaluation in Mozambique
  - ❑ **[INFORM POLICY]** Multiple studies on Venezuelans in Brazil, which helped inform and shape the dialogue with the government

What is coming next?

Module	Research Questions	Methods
Gender	• What are the gendered impacts of forced displacement on poverty, livelihoods, social norms, and gender-based violence?	• 11 empirical papers using existing data, covering 17 countries • Special issue in *Journal of Development Studies*
Health	• What are the similarities and differences in the health needs of forcibly displaced persons and host communities? • What are the coverage gaps? • What are the lessons learnt on optimal ways to identify, prioritize, and plan for the delivery of health services in displacement situations?	• Evidence review, analysis of secondary data, 4 country case studies • Special issue in *Journal on Migration and Health*
Social Cohesion	• What factors affect social cohesion between displaced populations and host communities? • What works to promote social cohesion?	• 26 empirical papers using existing data • Special issue in *World Development*

Resources from today's session:

https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2023/09/27/learning-from-the-evidence-on-forced-displacement-training-program-module-1

Tell us your feedback!

https://forms.office.com/r/d2GjNXaaaW

See you at the next module!

Session	Topic	Date
1	Socio-economic data and its application to forced displacement	Sept 27, 2023
2	**The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement**	**Oct 4, 2023**
3	Improving Program Impacts in the Context of the Forcibly Displaced (Impact Evaluation)	Oct 11, 2023
4	Forced Displacement Evidence in the Health Sector	Oct 18, 2023
5	Social Protection Responses to Forced Displacement	Oct 25, 2023
6	Forced Displacement Evidence in the Education Sector	Nov 1, 2023
7	Forced Displacement and Social Cohesion	Nov 8, 2023
8	Forced Displacement and Jobs	Nov 15, 2023