Learning from the Evidence on Forced Displacement: a Training Program
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


• 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)
The Joint Data Center: Overview & Achievements

www.jointdatacenter.org

Work program

Number of activities by strategic objective

- Strengthen Systems & Standards
- Produce Data & Analysis
- Enhance Safe & Responsible Data Access
- Build Evidence & Share Knowledge

Activities in:

30 Countries

Geographic Coverage

55 Activities

$22 Million

4 Strategic Objectives

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

Output in numbers

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
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
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
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

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

- 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)
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 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.

- 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.
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.**
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) 2016
- Kalobeyei SES 2018
- Urban SES 2020
- KAP-FD 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
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<td>Random household selection</td>
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<td>Household characteristics</td>
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<td>Consumption and expenditure</td>
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<td>Access to finance</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>Vulnerabilities</td>
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<td>Coping mechanisms</td>
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<td>Displacement and durable solutions</td>
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**Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya**

**Volume A: Kalobeyei Settlement**

Results from the 2018 Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>REFUGEES</strong></th>
<th><strong>TURKANA COUNTY</strong></th>
<th><strong>NATIONAL</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population under 25:</td>
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<tr>
<td>34% men, 33% women</td>
<td>31% men, 31% women</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<td>Above 25:</td>
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<tr>
<td>14% men, 19% women</td>
<td>20% men, 20% women</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<td>Below 19: 59%</td>
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<td>Above 64: 4%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women Headed Household</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>39% working-age</td>
<td>55% working-age</td>
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<tr>
<td>37% employed</td>
<td>62% employed</td>
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<tr>
<td>59% inactive</td>
<td>35% inactive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4% unemployed</td>
<td>4% unemployed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education*</td>
<td>Primary: 77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary: 9%</td>
<td>Primary: 48%</td>
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<td>Secondary: 9%</td>
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<td>Secondary: 38%</td>
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<td>Electricity Grid/Generator</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Drinking Water</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Sanitation</td>
<td>32%</td>
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</table>

*Net enrollment 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.
A TREND

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

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 nationals

- 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
Part 3:
From data to socioeconomic analysis: Mozambique

Theresa Beltramo, Senior Economist & Head of Research, UNHCR

Joint work with Sandra Sequiera, Matt O'brien, and Florence Nimoh
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

- 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
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
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%.

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
Part 4:
From socioeconomic evidence to policy:
Brazil

Paulo Sérgio Almeida, Livelihood & Economic Inclusion Officer, UNHCR
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.

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.

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.
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.
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 trustworthy 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.

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.

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.

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 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.
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

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<tr>
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<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>New Registrations</td>
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<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Referrals for Job Interviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Venezuelans Employed</td>
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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.
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?

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

Tell us your feedback!

https://forms.office.com/r/d2GjNXaaaW
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<tr>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Socio-economic data and its application to forced displacement</td>
<td>Sept 27, 2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oct 4, 2023</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improving Program Impacts in the Context of the Forcibly Displaced (Impact Evaluation)</td>
<td>Oct 11, 2023</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Forced Displacement Evidence in the Health Sector</td>
<td>Oct 18, 2023</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Social Protection Responses to Forced Displacement</td>
<td>Oct 25, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forced Displacement Evidence in the Education Sector</td>
<td>Nov 1, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Forced Displacement and Social Cohesion</td>
<td>Nov 8, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forced Displacement and Jobs</td>
<td>Nov 15, 2023</td>
</tr>
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