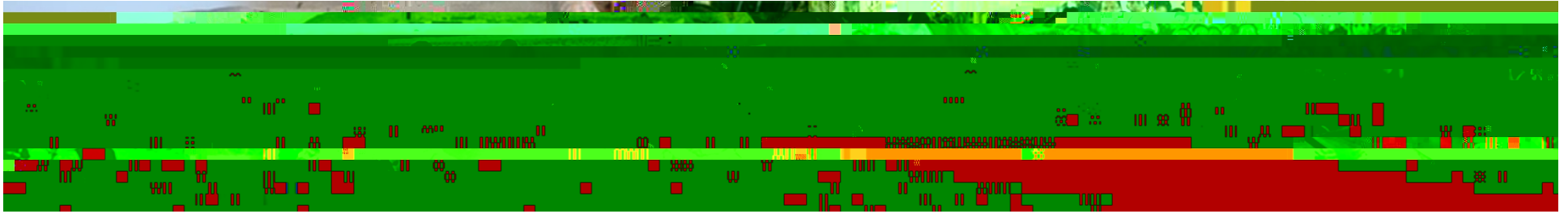

Social Development



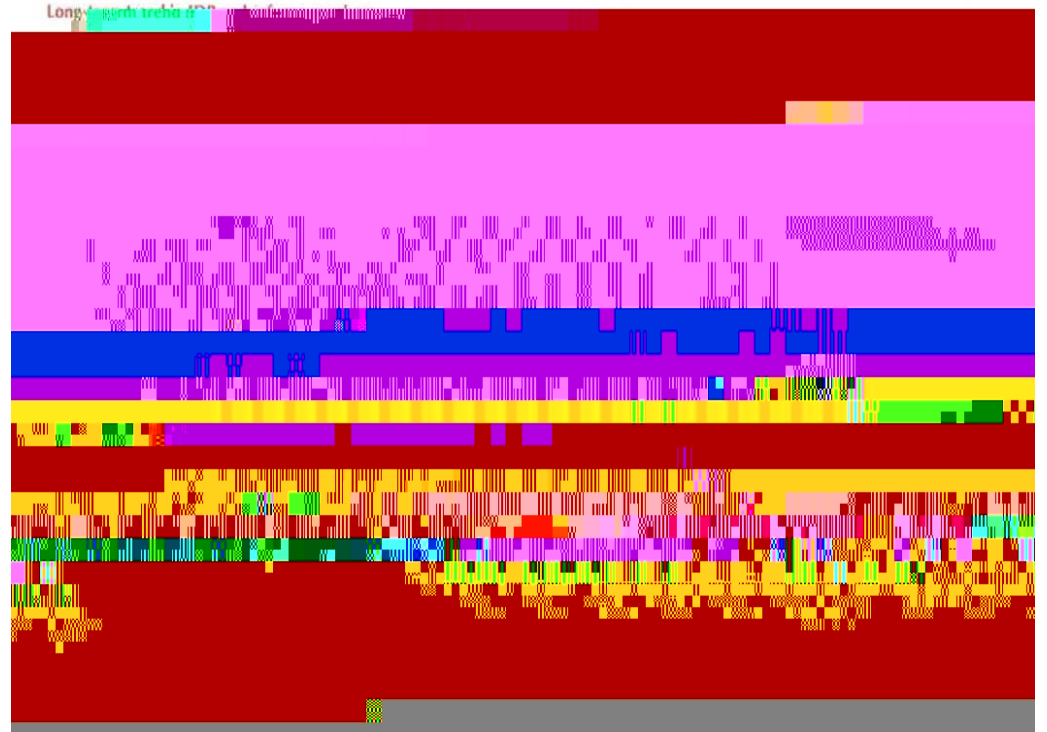


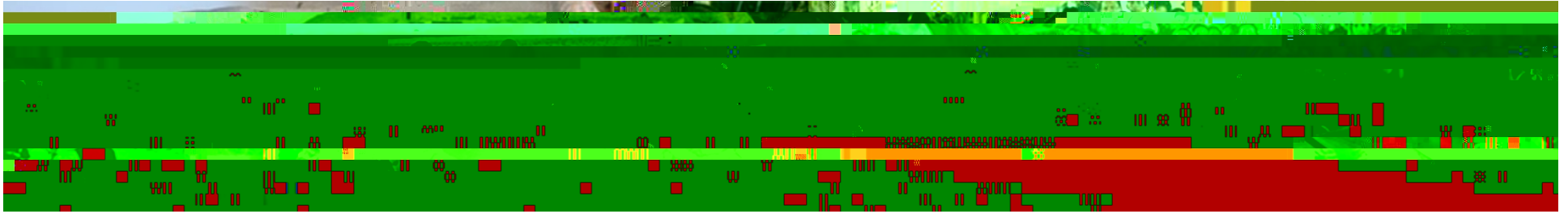
The Scope of Forced Displacement

Forced displacement includes refugees and IDPs who flee their place of origin due to conflict, violence and human rights violations

Today there are some 15.2 million refugees and some 27.1 million IDPs

Across the world there are 29 protracted refugee situations comprising 54% of the refugees, and 35 protracted IDPs situations comprising most of the IDPs





The Development Challenge

There are four key developmental barriers to achieve durable solutions for the displaced :

Access to lost land, housing and property

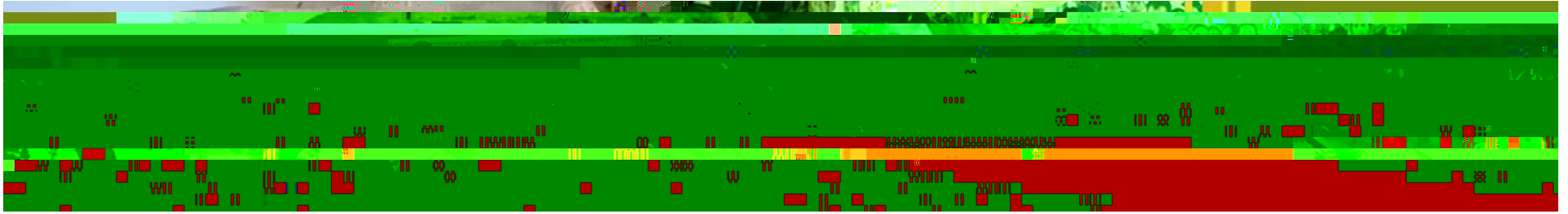
Resolution of land, housing, and property disputes, etc.

Restoration of livelihoods

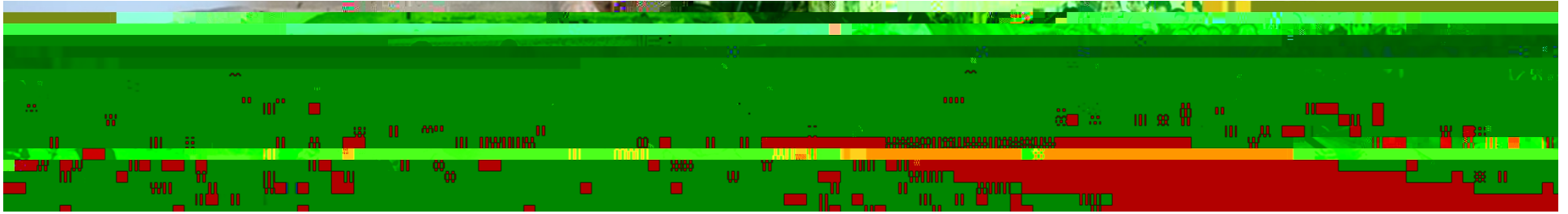
Income generating activities, access to markets, etc.

Delivery of services

Health care, education, psycho-social services, security etc.

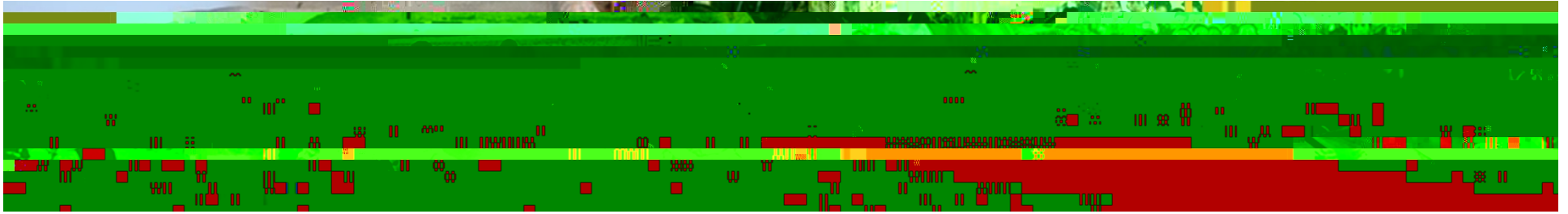


The World Bank Program on Forced Displacement



Five-year forced displacement program

- A five-year program on forced displacement was started in SDV in July 2009, with funding from a MDTF.
-



Program activities

Through regular contacts with external partners and Bank country teams, the



Program Activities

Partnership activities

Regular contacts with UN, NGO, bilateral and research partners on country specific, regional and global opportunities for collaboration

Participation in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings on displacement.

Participation in a number of UN led working groups on displacement issues

Participation together with other development actors in the UNDP / UNHCR transition solution initiative (TSI)

Initiation of Country specific operationally focused partnerships with governments, bilaterals, UN agencies and NGOs



Program activities

Globally the forced displacement program supports the Bank's work in countries with significant displacement. This involves inputs to CAS preparation, poverty assessments, analytical work, and investment operations.

MENA: Conference to start regional dialogue on solutions for displaced Iraqis; inputs to Iraq Poverty Assessment.

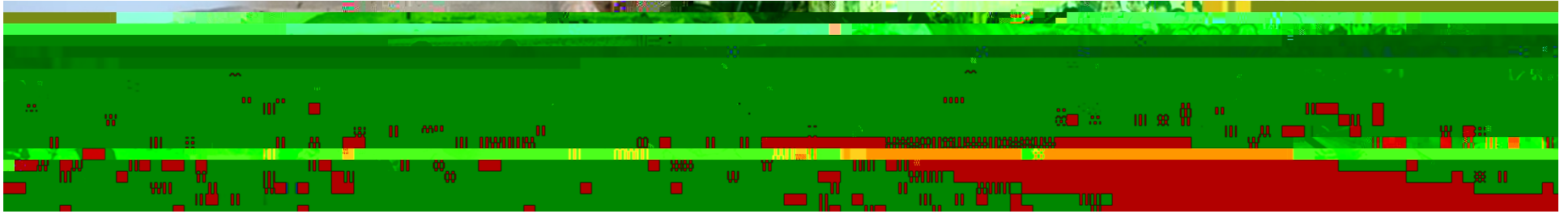
AFR: Analysis of displacement and livelihoods in the Chad, CAR, and Darfur triangle. Participation in a South Sudan portfolio review. Analytical work on protracted displacement in eastern Sudan. Inputs to Sudan Poverty Assessment.

ECA: Supporting the design of a three-year regional analytical work program on forced displacement. Kyrgyzstan: participation in the July 2010 joint assessment. Azerbaijan & Georgia: assessment of feasibility of IDP housing scheme.

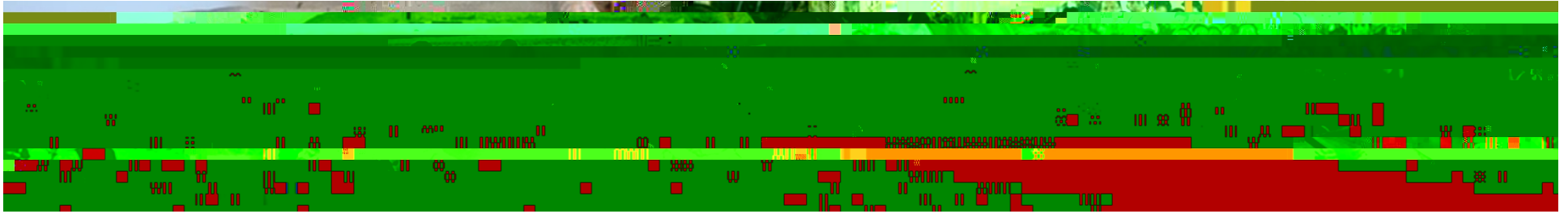
EAP: Support to the CMU to prepare an IDPs strategy in the Philippines.

LAC: Support to a conference on issues of restoration of land and property rights for IDPs in Colombia.

SAR: Inputs to Sri Lanka IDP project, and to the poverty assessment and follow-up analytical work in Afghanistan.



The Study on Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement



Rationale and Objectives of the Study

Rationale:

Efforts have been made to measure the costs to society of violence and conflict, but not the costs of forced displacement. Consequently, it is unclear what these costs are, and also how they compare with the costs of efforts to provide sustainable solutions for those affected by forced displacement.

Understanding these costs and benefits is important to convince governments that investing in sustainable solutions for those affected by forced displacement is an important development issue with positive social and economic returns.

Objective:

To assess the economic and social impacts and costs of forced displacement as well as of the measures to mitigate these in order to distill lessons on operationally relevant and cost effective development interventions, that support durable solutions in return or in protracted displacement situations.



Methodology

The study will measure the economic and social impacts of forced displacement in the following contexts:

- The community/area from which people are displaced;

- The displaced population;

- The area/state hosting the displaced;

- The international assistance to the displaced while in displacement;

- The assistance to secure solutions to displacement

Indicators to measure the impacts in these contexts will be both quantitative and qualitative. In addition to the negative impacts, the indicators will also capture the positive contributions by refugees/IDPs in areas of displacement or return, and will distinguish between winners and losers.

This approach will be applied to case studies that represent significant displacement situations (rural / urban; camp / non-camp; protracted / early recovery), and for which there are comprehensive data-sets on displacement impacts.

The case studies will assess the political economy conditions that enabled or curtailed efforts to provide sustainable solutions to the displaced.



Indicators

Displaced population (ie group 2 above)

Economic outcomes/indicators:

wages, income

real estate assets with/without title

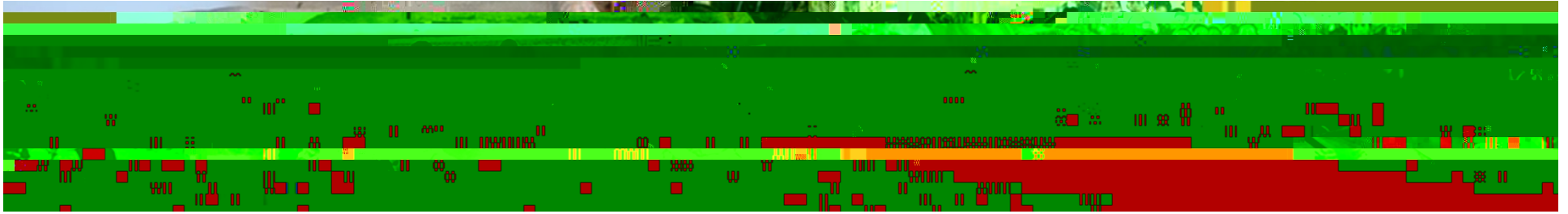
livestock, agricultural equipment

other assets

consumption levels

employment status, type of job, labour force participation, hours worked

Non-economic outcomes eg: Irduipmti r pp63968 scn-1.5 -1.4433 TD0 Tc0 Tw0 1818158h



Indicators

Adjust/explore estimation of displacement impacts allowing for:

self-selection/endogeneity

choice of destination

time since displacement

refugee/IDP status

gender, household status

pre-displacement economic circumstances - age, education levels, religion, ethnicity, disability status

participation in intervention programs and camp/settlement

lack of a comparable group



Phasing of the Study

Since this study ventures into largely uncharted methodological territory, it will consist of two phases for which funding will be sought consecutively:

Phase 1

The **output** will be the development of a research methodology and indicators to measure the economic and social impacts of forced displacement and of activities to provide sustainable solutions to displacement, along with identification of cases for which researchable data-sets exist.

Timeframe: December 2010 – May 2011

Phase 2

The **outputs** from this phase will be: (a) case studies of the economic and social impacts and costs of displacement (in particular of protracted situations), and of the activities, political economy contexts, and costs of programs that have successfully assisted refugees and IDPs; and (b) the specific operational outputs (guidance notes or tool-kits on best practice to promote sustainable solutions to displacement)

Timeframe: The duration and costing of Phase 2 will depend on whether existing data are sufficient to enable the envisaged analysis, or whether additional original data have to be gathered through field research.



Partners

Refugee Studies Center, University of Oxford

FAFO, Norway

PRIO, Norway

Clingendael, The Netherlands



Thanks..