

FORCE DISPLACEMENT IN NUMBERS

Global Forced displacement FIGURES



65,6 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide



40.3 million
internally displaced individuals



22.5 million
refugees

over 50% are under the age of 18
around 50% are women

Nearly 20 people are
forcibly displaced
every minute as a
result of conflict or
persecution

Forced displacement In MENA

1 out of every 4
displaced persons is hosted in the MENA

Now into its seventh year, the Syrian conflict continues to take a heavy toll on life in Syria and the region

 **13 million** Half of pre-war population
People in need

 **6.1 million**
internally displaced individuals

 **5.5 million**
Refugees living in neighboring countries

With nearly 12 million displaced individuals, the Syrian crisis constitutes the world's largest displacement crisis

Violence and instability in countries such as **Iraq and Yemen** is triggering new waves of displacement

 **10 million**
People in need in Iraq

 **2.9 million**
internally displaced individuals in Iraq

Forced displacement In Lebanon



1.5 million

Syrian refugees have crossed the borders into Lebanon since 2011

1 million officially registered with the UNHCR

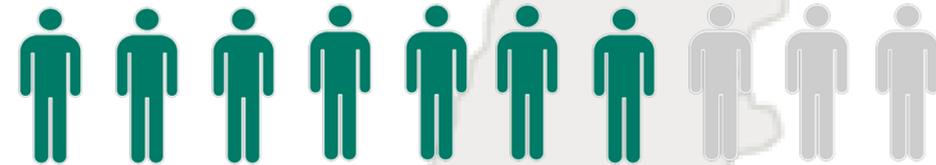
1 out of every 4 persons in Lebanon is a Syrian refugee



Around half of them are women



Over half of them are under the age of 18



72% live under the poverty line (2016)



An increase of 4% compared to 2015

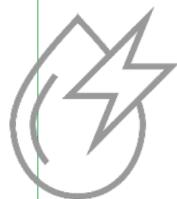
93% are considered food insecure (2016)

Lebanon has the highest refugee per capita ratio in the World

Challenges associated with forced migration

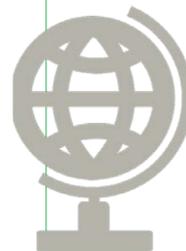
- **Forced displacement is mostly a South-South phenomenon**
- Rich countries, with few exceptions, receive a very small number of forced migrants relative to their population, as forced migrants often flee to neighboring countries
- **When forced migrants arrive in large numbers in fragile states or regions, net welfare losses may result.** Complex challenges are associated with South-South forced displacement:

Pressure on public services and infrastructure



Coverage, access, and service quality deteriorate as demand exceeds the capacity of institutions to meet needs in health, education, municipal services, water, wastewater, solid waste, energy etc.

Social tensions over perceived competition for jobs and services



Amidst strained geopolitics in the region and the protracted nature of displacement (with no real long term policies in place), social tensions escalate between host communities, IDPs and refugees fleeing the conflict

Poor labor market outcomes



Forced migrants often end-up in places where job opportunities are scarce or completely absent
As a result, forced migrants work informally and settle for extremely low wages, which has a depressing effect on the wages of native unskilled workers

Challenges associated with forced migration

Poor Labor Market Outcomes

Forced migrants tend to arrive in places where there are few job opportunities for them. The Labor market challenges faced in developing regions or countries receiving large numbers of forced migrants relative to the host population, **like the MENA region and Lebanon in particular**, are far more severe than those faced in rich countries which, with few exceptions, host a very small numbers of forced migrants relative to their population.

Labor market challenges faced by displaced communities

- Forced migrant households are pressured to quickly find a job, in order to overcome poverty, uncertainty, and humiliation frequently associated with dependence on aid
- However they are confronted with many impediments, including restrictions in both their physical mobility and the sectors in which they are allowed to work
- Furthermore, voluntary migrants respond to the demand for their labor, while forced migrants seeking employment tend to arrive in places where job opportunities are scarce or completely absent
- If they are not allowed to work, and are not permitted to move on, or are unable to cover the cost of another trip, many tend to become part of informal labor markets, work at extremely low wages, and are subject to exploitation and abuse

Labor market challenges faced by host communities

- Large influx of forced migrants results in excess supply of workers which is typically corrected by a fall in wages or an increase in investment
- As a result, and due to restrictions on their mobility, forced migrants work informally and settle for extremely low wages, which has a depressing effect on the wages of native unskilled workers
- The large inflow of migrants, which are unskilled, directly competes with the local population

In Lebanon:

- *The influx of Syrian refugees is expected to increase labor supply by between 30 and 50 percent – with the largest impacts on women, youth, and unskilled workers*
- *new investments are deterred by a fragile investment climate and political instability, aggravated by the neighboring crisis and the large inflow of migrants, this is aggravated by a historically low employment to growth elasticity*

world development report
2015



MIND, SOCIETY,
AND BEHAVIOR





ASAANA AIRLINE

unicef
WE SUPPORT UNICEF



Development Policy 1.0



Humans make decisions **deliberatively**, on the basis of consistent and **self-interested** preferences and explicit **information**

Development Policy 2.0



**Think
Automatically**

We tend to think fast and rely on **mental shortcuts**



**Think
Socially**

We cooperate, as long as others do the same, and **rely on** social networks and **norms**



Think with
Mental Models

We do not invent new concepts, but rather use **mental models** drawn from society and a **shared history**

We think automatically



This gives us a partial view of the world.

Quiz # 1

A Bat and a ball together cost \$1.10



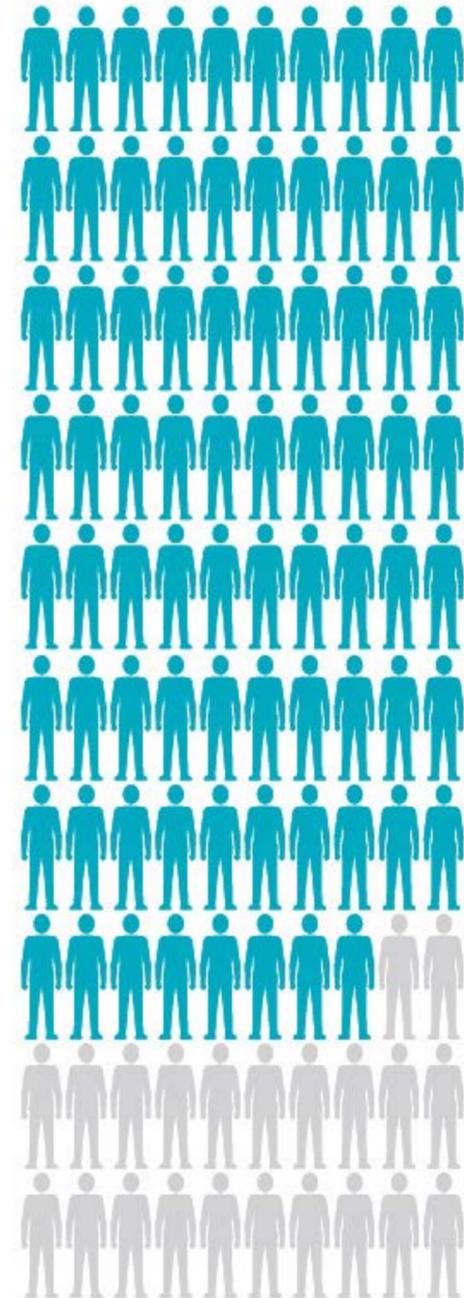


100

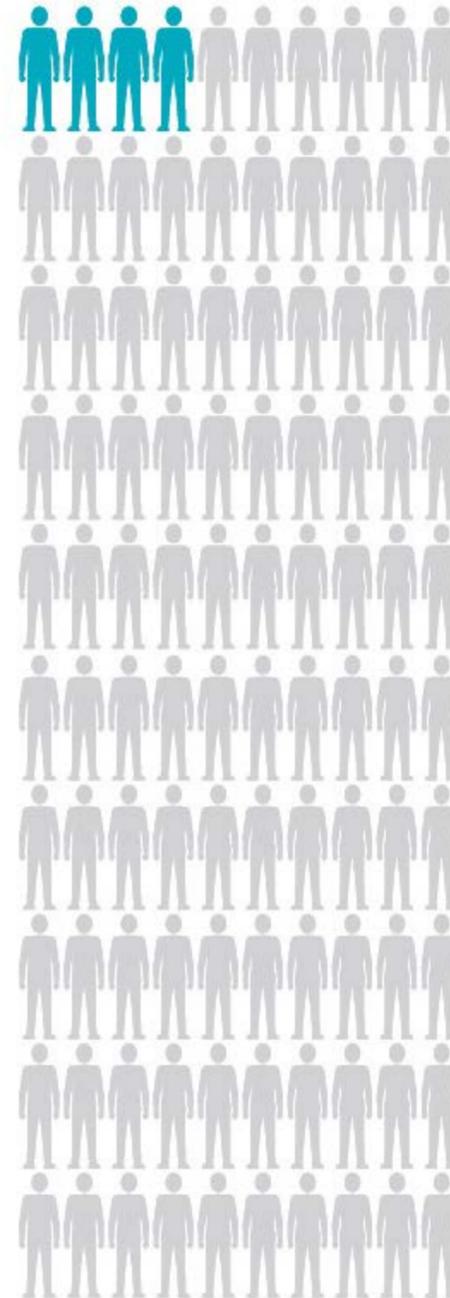
982

Percentage who had pawned their belongings

Before

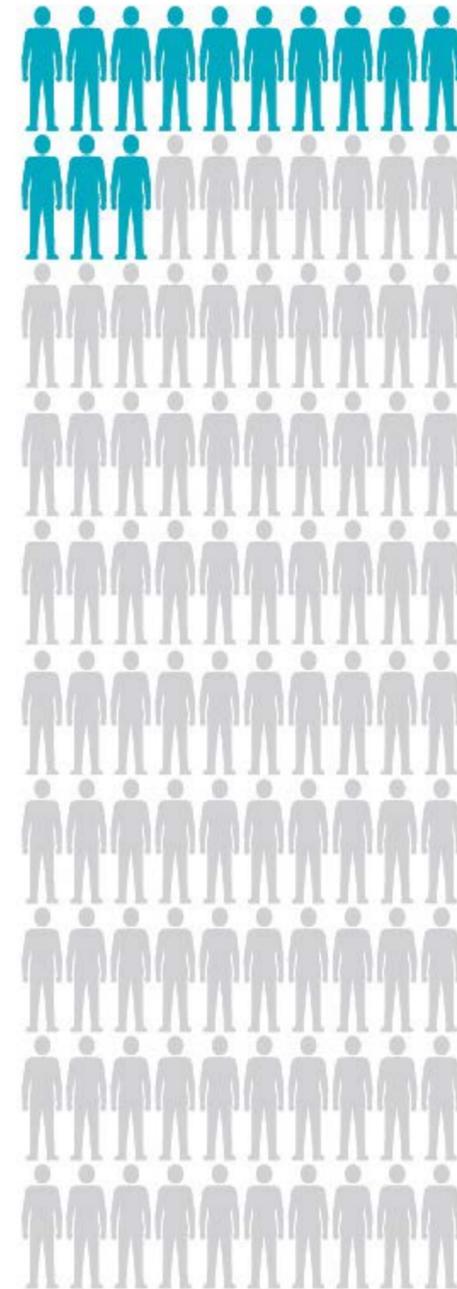
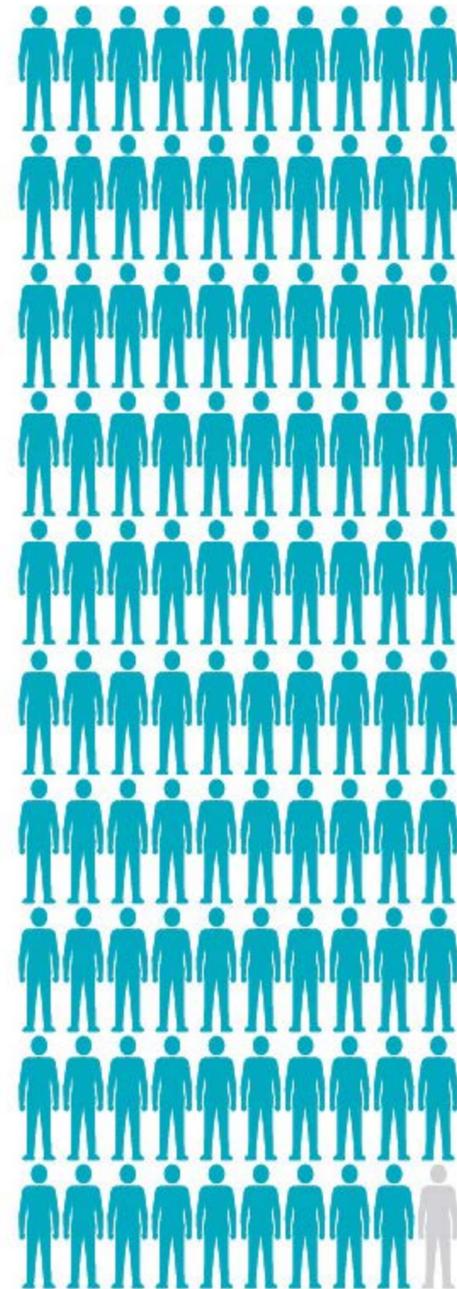


After



Percentage of people with loans

Before



After

Cognitive cost of poverty: test scores

a. Executive function

State the color of each word.

Red Blue Green Purple Blue Red Purple Green

Red Blue Green Purple Blue Red Purple Green

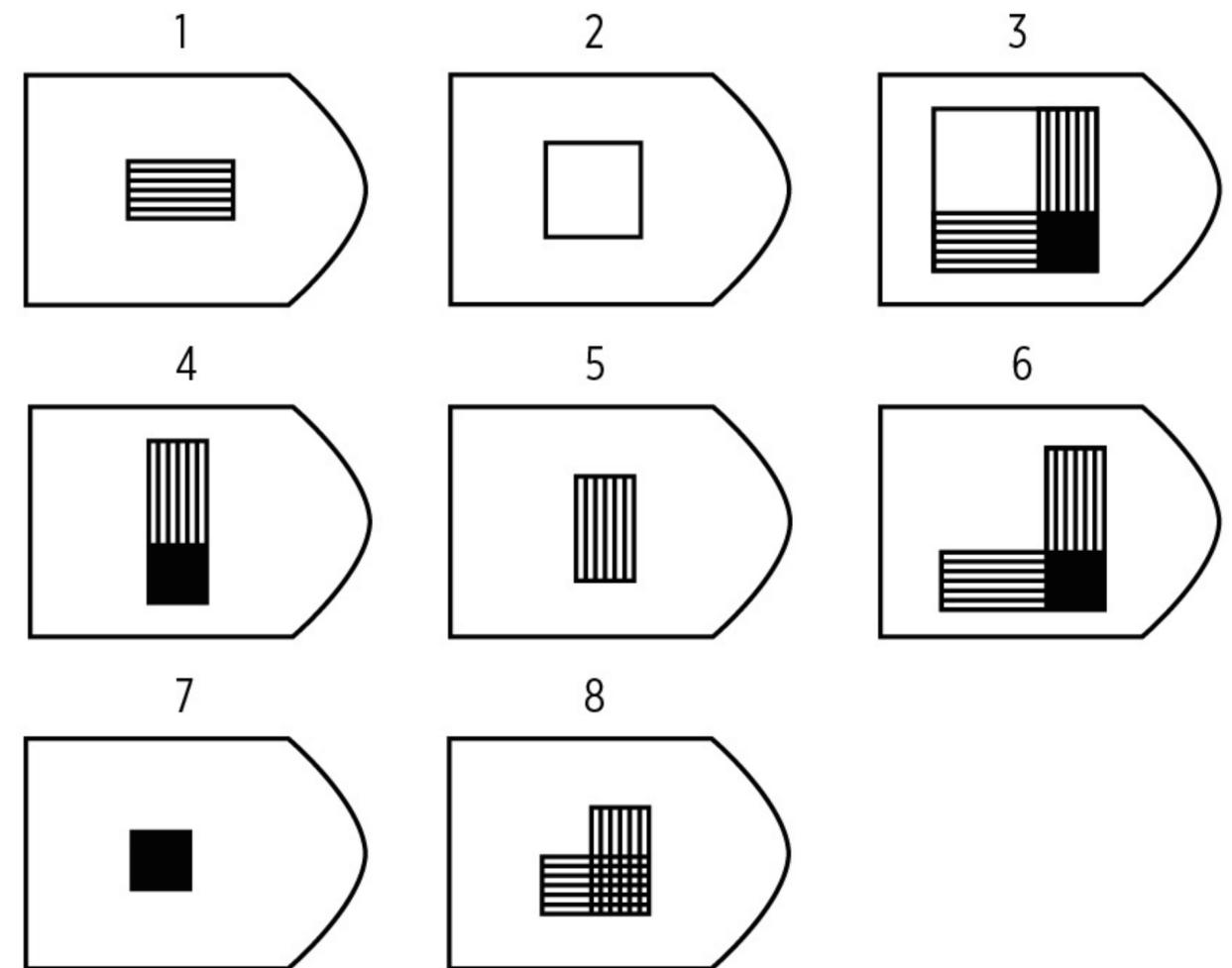
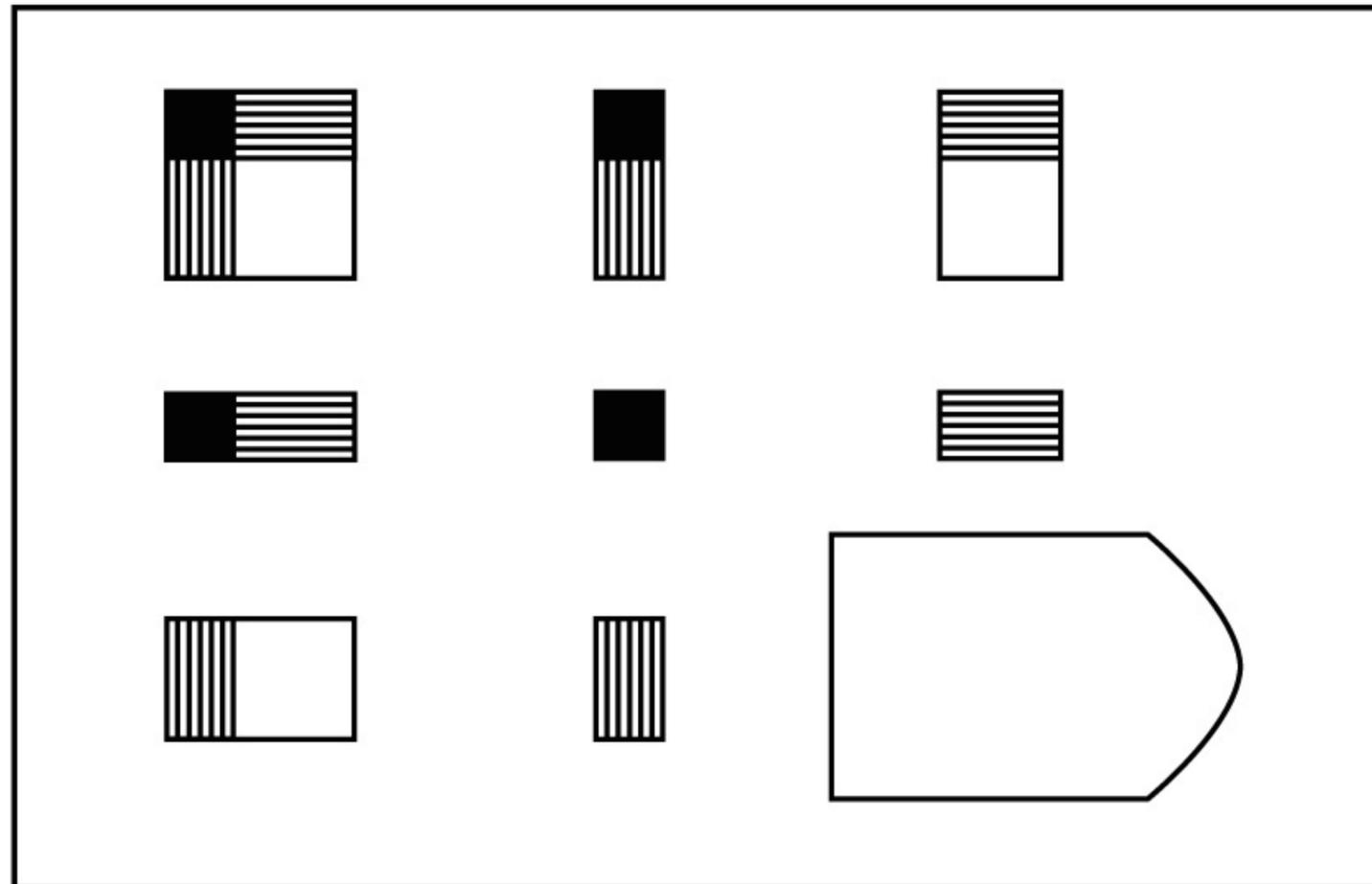
This task is easier to do for the first set of words. More *executive function* is required to maintain accuracy in the second set of words.

This is called the *Stroop effect*.

Cognitive cost of poverty: test scores

b. Fluid intelligence

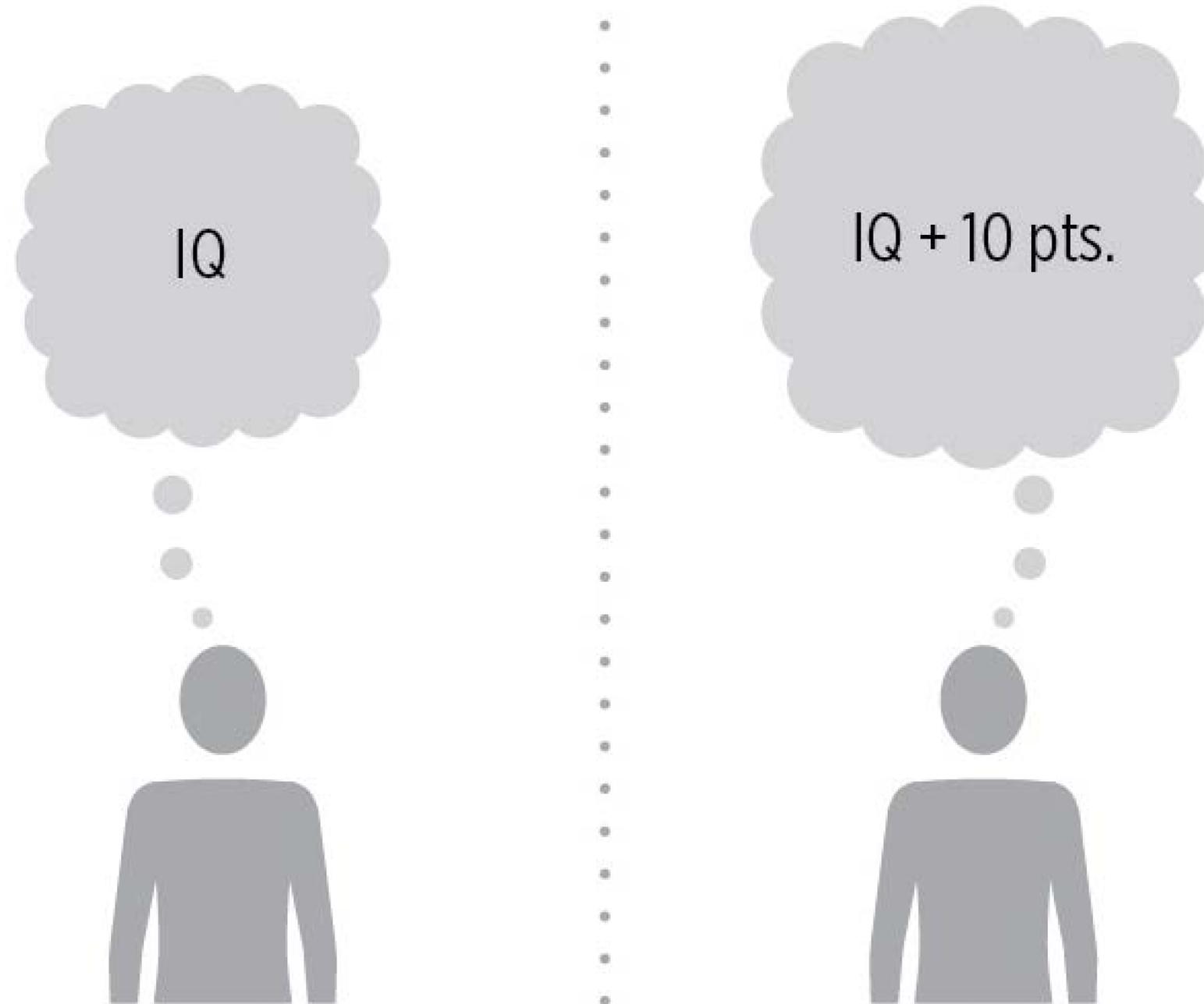
Selecting from numbered options 1–8, find the symbol that completes the bottom right section in the box below.



This is an example of a *Raven's matrix*, a set of puzzles commonly used to measure *fluid intelligence*. (The correct answer is option 2.)

Cognitive cost of poverty: test scores

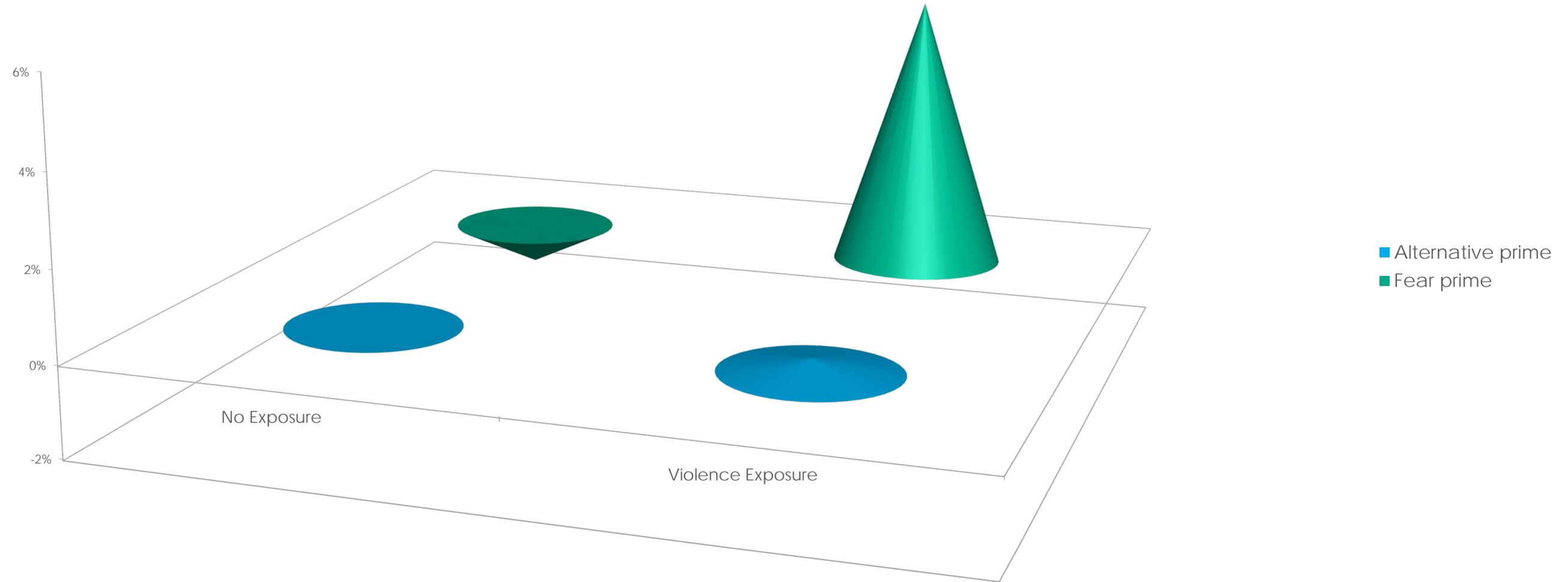
(Mani et al 2013)



Violence and Risk Preference

Callen, Isaqzadeh, Long and Sprenger (2014)

Willingness to pay for certainty difference
(compared to control group)



We think socially



What others think, expect, and do influences our preferences and decisions



Application: Road Safety



Application: Road Safety

Activating norms can shift behavior

“Heckle and Chide”: Remind passengers of their right to a safe ride on public transportation using stickers that encouraged passengers to speak up against reckless drives.

Results: Insurance claims involving injury or death halved

Don't just **sit** there as he drives
dangerously! **STAND UP. SPEAK UP. NOW!**

This message has been given in the interest of passenger safety with support from:



ASRT Kenya
ASRT Kenya OMD



Je, ukiendeshwa **vibaya**, utafika?
KAA MACHO. KAA CHONJO. TETA!

Huu ujumbe umeletwa kwa manufaa ya usalama wa msaliri na usaidizi kutoka:



ASRT Kenya
ASRT Kenya OMD



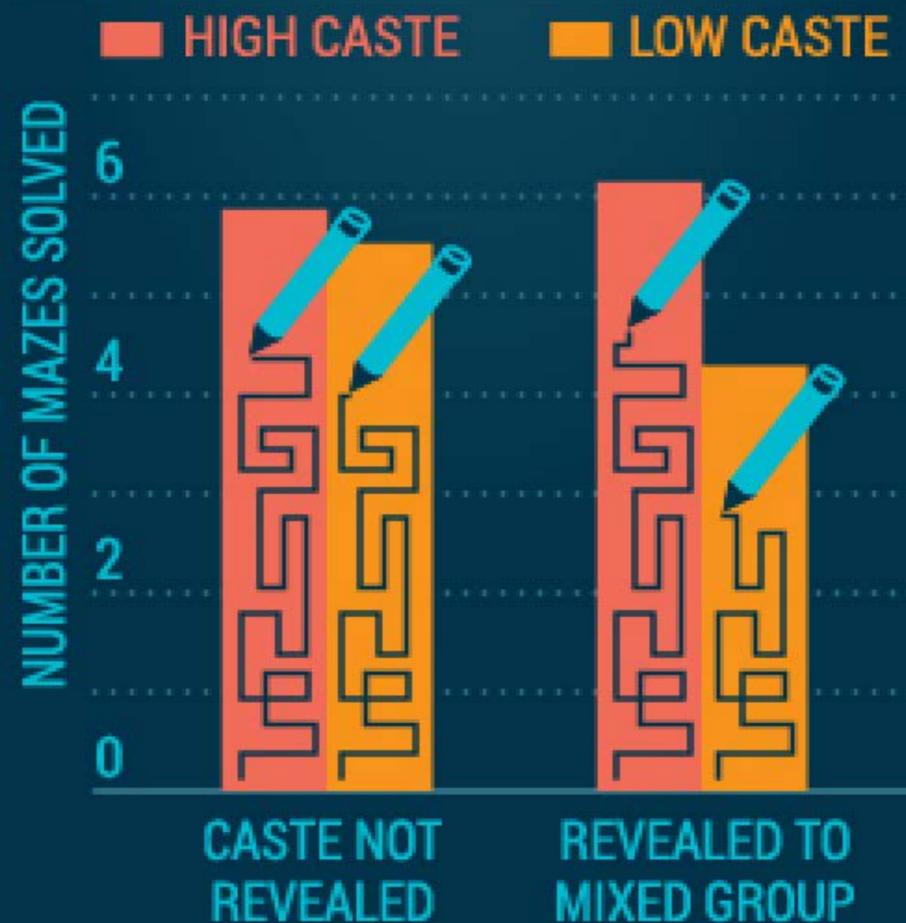
Source: Habyarimana and Jack 2011.

Think with Mental Models

FOR EXAMPLE:

SUCCUMBING TO STEREOTYPES IN INDIA

In an experiment, lower caste boys solved fewer puzzles when caste identity was emphasized



- We do not invent new concepts, but rather use **mental models** drawn **from** society and **shared history**
- What we perceive and how we interpret the world depends on concepts and world views drawn from our societies and shared histories
- Mental models help people make sense of the world—to interpret their environment and understand themselves.

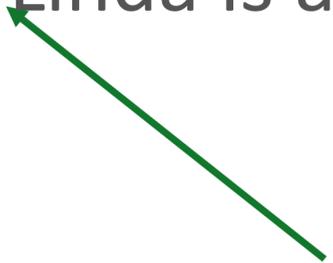
Quiz # 2

Linda is 31 years old, single, outspoken, and very bright. As a student, she was deeply concerned with issues of discrimination and social justice, and also participated in antinuclear demonstrations.

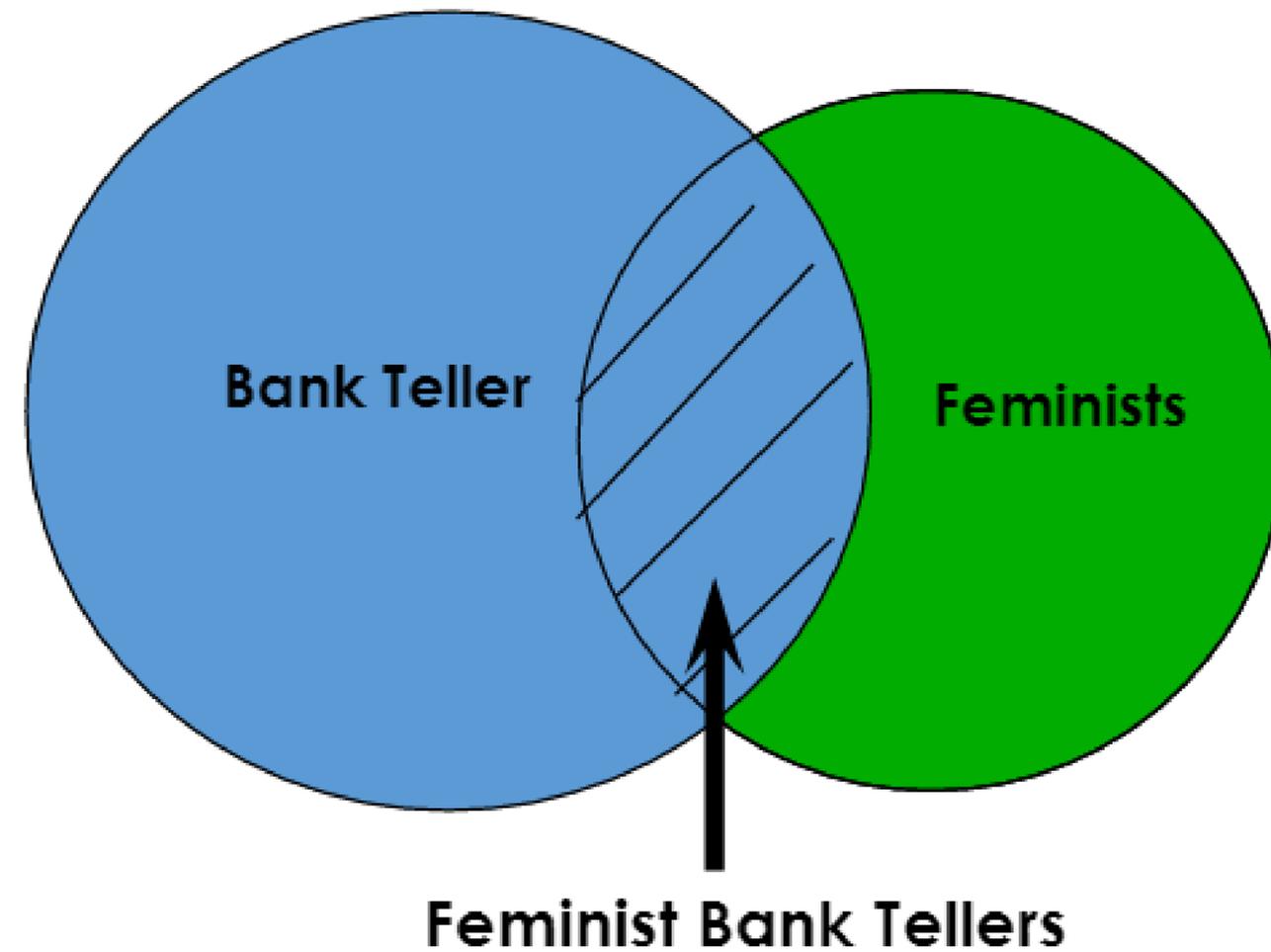
Which of the following is more probable:

A) Linda is a bank teller

B) Linda is a bank teller and is active in the feminist movement



People choose this option more than 80% of the time. Why?



Excessive reliance on what is representative, and
the unwarranted appeal of detailed scenarios

Application: A 'New Dawn' for Rwanda

- Entertainment programs on television or radio with relatable characters can **shift norms and behaviors** regarding prejudice
- **Study in Rwanda:** A radio show, 'New Dawn', incorporated messages on social conflict and resolution.
- Results: Intervention **altered perceptions both of norms and of individual behavior**, even though individual attitudes were unchanged



Photo: <https://www.cnn.com/2014/11/20/world/gallery/cnnphotos-a-new-dawn-for-rwanda/index.html>



Encourage inactive women in Oman to look for a job



Increasing employability of Turkish women by reducing gender stereotyping



Measuring gender norms among refugees and nationals in Jordan



Increase female LF participation in Private Sector in KRG, Iraq



Incentivizing labor market participation in Burkina Faso

Supporting youths work aspirations in urban Ethiopia

Boosting women's economic participation in Senegal

Stay Connected

 eMBeD@worldbank.org

 worldbank.org/embed

 [#embed_wb](https://twitter.com/embed_wb)

 bit.ly/eMBeDNews