

Toward a Development Approach Supporting the Forcibly Displaced

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Agenda

1.The Scope of Forced Displacement

2.Toward a Development Approach

- Managing changes for host communities
- Reducing the vulnerabilities of the forcibly displaced persons
- Rebuilding lives
- What development actors need to act on

3.Development Finance

- Global Concessional Financing Facility
- IDA 18 Refugee Window

The scope of forced displacement today

Globally at the end of 2016...

65.6 million forcibly displaced persons in total, including

- 17.2** million refugees
- 40.3** million internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- 5.3** million Palestinian refugees
- 2.8** million asylum seekers

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)...

21 million people in displacement (**3.6** million refugees and **11.9** million IDPs)

- 6** million IDPs in Syria and **2** million IDPs in Yemen
- Lebanon** hosts more than **1** million UNHCR-registered refugees from Syria and **Jordan** close to **700,000** and thus have **the highest share of refugees** to their populations in the world

Forced displacement is a development issue

- Development approach is **distinct from, but complementary to, humanitarian responses**. It is part of broader agenda of security, diplomacy, and humanitarian efforts.
- Focus on the **medium-term socio-economic dimension of forced displacement** – to help both the forcibly displaced persons and host communities
- Focus on **programs, not projects** to catalyze sound policies and institutions

Managing changes for host communities

- Host communities are not only hosts; they often have **development challenges**, and forced displacement can exacerbate them
- Depending on initial conditions of host communities, an influx of the forcibly displaced can **cause a shock** and disrupt poverty reduction
- Local impacts vary – some gain and some lose from hosting forcibly displaced persons
 - New market vs Competition over jobs
 - Food price decrease vs Overcrowded housing market
 - Constrained local service delivery (health, education..etc.)
- **Policies affect the impact of forced displacement**

Reducing vulnerabilities of forcibly displaced persons

- Forcibly displaced persons are **distinct from other poor** and face specific vulnerabilities
 - Sudden and catastrophic losses of assets
 - Psychological trauma and mental health issues
 - “Lost generation”
 - Short-term planning horizon
- Initial shock is **compounded by unfavorable host environments**
 - Lack of rights (rights to work, freedom of movement)
 - Lack of economic opportunities

Rebuilding lives of people in displacement

- “Return” is not necessarily an end point from development standpoints
- Returnees often face a complex process of reestablishing bonds in a transformed environment.
 - Security
 - Social acceptance
 - Economic opportunities
- “De facto” integration in the place of displacement
 - Social and economic integration
 - Legal rights

What development actors need to act on

- 1. Enhancing data and evidence on forced displacement**
- 2. Preparedness:**
 - Develop advance warning systems, contingency planning / resources
 - Strengthen resilience of those who stay
- 3. During the crisis:**
 - Address long-standing development issues
 - Area-based development, jobs, private investment
 - Service delivery and country systems, education
 - Right to work and freedom of movement
- 4. Towards solutions:**
 - Support returnees and return communities
 - Support legal solutions for people who are “de facto” integrated
 - Help shrink situations of “lasting limbos”

Development Finance

- Humanitarian assistance has been growing and reached \$28 billion in 2016 – but this is **not sustainable to support all the forcibly displaced persons** in a medium- and long-term time horizon
- Development actors should work toward solutions that are more cost-effective and sustainable
- Financing should not focus only on investment, but on supporting sound policies
- World Bank has launched innovative financing modalities to overcome the short-comings of a country-based model to deal with cross-border issues such as refugee flows

Global Concessional Financing Facility

Objective: Help middle-income countries (MIC) address refugee crises by providing concessional finance for development projects that benefit refugees and host communities

Scope:

- Initial focus on Jordan and Lebanon due to the Syrian crisis.
- Global expansion to address MIC refugee crises

Value Proposition:

- Provides concessional loans for development projects to strengthen resilience
- Leverages donor resources: each donor grant dollar unlocks \$4 in concessional loans
- Enhances international coordination and bridges humanitarian/development divide between UN, MDBs, host countries, and donors
- Promotes policy reforms in areas such as education, health, and business climate
- Advances a global public good by compensating countries for opening borders to refugees

Global Concessional Financing Facility

For Jordan and Lebanon, seven projects have received GCFF support to date:

Project	Amount	MDB	GCFF approval
Jordan Economic Opportunities P4R	\$300mn	WB	July 2016
Ain Ghazal Wastewater Infrastructure Project	\$46m	EBRD	July 2016
Lebanon Roads and Employment Project	\$200m	WB	October 2016
Jordan 2 nd Programmatic Energy/Water Sector Reform DPF	\$250m	WB	November 2016
Lebanon Health Resilience Project	\$150m	IsDB/WB	April 2017
Jordan Emergency Health Project	\$150mn	IsDB/WB	April 2017
Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project	€25m	EBRD	April 2017

IDA 18 Refugee window

- A new window added to the IDA 18 aims to help low-income refugee-hosting countries better manage **the socio-economic dimension of refugees and host communities**
- **\$2 billion** allocated to refugee-hosting countries for medium-to long-term investments that will benefit both refugees and host communities
- It also aims to help advance a **“progressive” policy agenda**

Thank you