



3RD JDC RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT

CONFERENCE REPORT

September 19-21, 2024

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Online

Executive Summary

After two successful editions in 2020 and 2022, in September 2024 the World Bank – UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC) held its 3rd Research Conference on Forced Displacement. The event was organized in collaboration with the African School of Economics, and took place in a hybrid setting in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

The Conference, which was officially opened by Hon. Kaba Nialé, Minister of Planning and Development of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, had two main purposes:

- Foster the dissemination of high-quality quantitative research on forced displacement
- Provide a platform for constructive research-policy dialogues, to stimulate closer collaborations between different groups of stakeholders around the forced displacement agenda.

As in the previous editions, the JDC Research Conference had a strong academic focus, featuring 21 paper presentations (selected out of 150 submissions) across different themes, populations and geographical areas. Moreover, two renowned academics, Professor Anna Maria Mayda (Georgetown University) and Professor Guy Grossman (University of Pennsylvania) delivered the keynote lectures. These two interventions focused on the health consequences of forced displacement on host communities (and the associated policy implications); and the political and socioeconomic causes and effects of the inclusion of refugees in their host communities, respectively.

These presentations were complemented by three policy sessions. These touched upon other relevant themes, such as the way partnership across different institutions can be leveraged to successfully tackle forced displacement; the role of data in developing policies for IDPs; and strategies to foster collaborations between research and policymakers. These sessions gave the opportunity to hear the voice of many stakeholders, such as the UN, multilateral development institutions, host governments, and think tanks on progress, ongoing efforts, and gaps yet to be filled.

The research program included nine papers on African countries (and the two keynote speeches also focused largely on Africa). In this respect, the Conference contributed to successfully stimulate the dissemination of findings on countries on which research is still very limited: in previous editions of the Conference, Sub-Saharan Africa was often cited as an under-studied region, on which researchers should have devoted more attention. Furthermore, for the first time, four academics presented papers based on JDC-supported data and made publicly available via the World Bank or UNHCR Microdata Libraries.

The papers presented provided a good overview of the topics on which researchers have focused their attention over the last few years. Social cohesion, health (and mental health in particular) and socioeconomic inclusion emerged as some of these themes. The focus on inclusion, in particular, may signal a tendency to studying forced displacement as a development-related phenomenon, therefore broadening the research beyond humanitarian interventions. This relates to some of the indications provided by the policymakers, who highlighted the need for better data, capacity building, and partnerships to build coherent and comprehensive data infrastructures. These, in turn, represent a necessary condition for the appropriate assessments of the needs of the forcibly displaced and the design of adequate policy responses.

Despite the efforts of the researchers and the other stakeholders, several gaps persist which deserve to be signalled. In terms of geographical coverage, the available evidence is still very limited in relation to important host countries. Moreover, IDPs (especially outside Latin America) and stateless people still do not attract the appropriate level of attention.

In the future, the JDC and its partners will need to reflect on how to further use the Conference to stimulate research on neglected themes, populations and geographical areas, as well as for bringing together the different stakeholders, such as countries, policymakers, humanitarian and development institutions, to find common and effective solutions for those affected by forced displacement. In this respect, the Center may consider how to best link the Conference to other initiatives for bridging the gap between research and policymaking, such as the new JDC Partnership Forum, or the JDC Marketplace, currently in a design phase.

Introduction

The amount of quantitative research on forced displacement has grown exponentially over the course of the last decade. Despite this growth, important gaps persist in terms of themes, populations and geographical areas. The [World Bank – UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement \(JDC\)](#) identified several of these gaps during its [first](#) and [second](#) Research Conferences. At the same time, existing research often only reaches the academic audience: the operational and policy impact of research on forced displacement is limited, and so are the spaces for concrete collaborations between researchers, practitioners and policymakers.

These observations informed the decision of the JDC to hold a new edition of its Research Conference, [the third one](#), this time in collaboration with the [African School of Economics](#), and with the support of the UNHCR Office in Côte d'Ivoire and the World Bank's Development Research Group.

The Conference took place in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The choice of location was not random: one of the aims of the event was to attract the attention of relevant stakeholders on West Africa. This region, in fact, is at the center of momentous political and social movements, with important consequences in terms of forced displacement. Moreover, according to UNHCR data, Côte d'Ivoire currently hosts [one of the largest communities of stateless people](#) in the world. Therefore, the Conference was also an opportunity to initiate a reflection on the need for more evidence on displaced populations which are often neglected in research and academic debates.

As in the previous editions of the JDC Research Conference, the event had a strong academic perspective. However, it also provided space for policy discussions and panels, affirming the Conference as an opportunity for bridging the gap between research and policymaking.

The event

The Conference was officially launched at the end of February 2024, when the JDC and its partners circulated a call for papers to solicit the submission of quantitative research for the academic segments of the events. The call indicated five broad themes which were of particular (but not exclusive) interest for the Scientific Committee:

- Socioeconomic analysis of forcibly displaced populations—particularly internally displaced people (IDP) and stateless people
- Socioeconomic analysis of forced displacement in sub-Saharan Africa
- Innovations in data-related forced displacement research (e.g., sampling, data collection)
- Operational and policy impact of data and evidence in displacement settings
- Pan-African solutions for re-integration and inclusion of forcibly displaced communities.

The call for papers ended on May 15, 2024, and the JDC received around 150 submissions. The Scientific Committee selected 21 papers which constituted the bulk of the academic program.

In parallel with the work of the Selection Committee, the JDC and its partners proceeded with the design of the policy-oriented program, and the identification of two renown academics to serve as keynote

speakers for the event (the full program of the Conference can be found in the Annex at the end of this document).

The Conference was held in a hybrid setting, to enable the delivery of a public good to a wide audience of interested stakeholders from all around the world, coherently with the operational model of the JDC.

Hon. Kaba Nialé, Minister of Planning and Development of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire officially opened the event, in a joint session with Abdouraouf Gnon-Konde, Director of the Regional Bureau of UNHCR for West and Central Africa, and Tony Verheijen, World Bank Operations Manager for Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Guinea and Togo. In her remarks, the Minister highlighted the critical role of data infrastructures in relation to hosting refugees.

The Conference then developed along a combination of research and policy sessions. The latter featured the presence of important actors, representing the voices of many groups of stakeholders. Specifically, the three policy-oriented sessions included interventions from the UN (UNHCR and UN Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement), multilateral development institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank and International Monetary Fund), host governments (Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, and Somalia), think tanks (African Institute for Development Policy). These sessions represented a natural complement to the academic program and contributed to shape the event as a platform to stimulate contacts and collaborations between research and policymaking.

The Conference lasted two and a half days, and was jointly closed by Olivier Guillaume Beer, UNHCR Representative in Côte d'Ivoire, and Aissatou Dicko, Head of the JDC.

The themes

Based on the selection of papers, the organizers identified seven research themes that were explored in dedicated sessions:

- Firms and entrepreneurship in the context of forced displacement.
- Health and gender dimensions of forced displacement.
- Social, political and economic consequences of the inclusion of the forcibly displaced.
- Attitudes and policies toward refugees.
- Unexpected and hidden consequences of forced displacement.
- Labor market effects of regularization programs.
- Wellbeing and mental health.

These were complemented by two keynote lectures, respectively on "[Refugees, Children's Health and Malaria Transmission in Africa](#)" by Prof Anna Maria Mayda, from Georgetown University; and "[Refugee Policy and Refugee Integration](#)" by Prof Guy Grossman, University of Pennsylvania. In the first one, Prof Mayda illustrated the findings of a research on the consequences that the inflow of forcibly displaced people can exert on the health of host communities. The study, which focuses on data from 34 African countries, unveils the important role that malaria can play in affecting host communities, and provides policy indications for the mitigation of these effects. Prof Grossman presented evidence from different

pieces of research. He first introduced a novel dataset that summarizes asylum policies around the world; he then discussed what might determine the decision behind policy inclusions or restrictions. He concluded his lectures looking at the consequences of refugee inclusions, with specific reference to social cohesion in Uganda.

The policy sessions touched upon other relevant themes, such as the way partnership across different institutions can be leveraged to successfully tackle forced displacement; the role of data in developing policies for IDPs; strategies to foster collaborations between research and policymakers.

Besides the specific topics treated in each of the presentations, we can highlight here some general themes and trends that emerged across the different talks.

The populations of interest

The Conference aimed to cover research on forcibly displaced and stateless populations with an explicit encouragement for research on less commonly studied populations, such as IDPs, returnees, or stateless people. However, more than half of the papers presented (16 out of 21) focused on refugees. This is not surprising: the academic literature has long focused on refugees, leading in turn to relatively more data being available on them than on other forcibly displaced or stateless populations; and researchers have built entire agendas around refugee-related themes.

Among the other populations, five papers focused on IDPs, and one on returnees. Therefore, important gaps persist: the Conference did not feature any papers on stateless people, a population group still severely understudied. This, in turns, risks to limit the influence that quantitative evidence can have on policymaking in countries in which statelessness is a widespread phenomenon. Similarly, studies on returnees are still very scarce, despite the important socioeconomic consequences brought about by returns, on both the returnees and those who continued residing in the communities of origin.

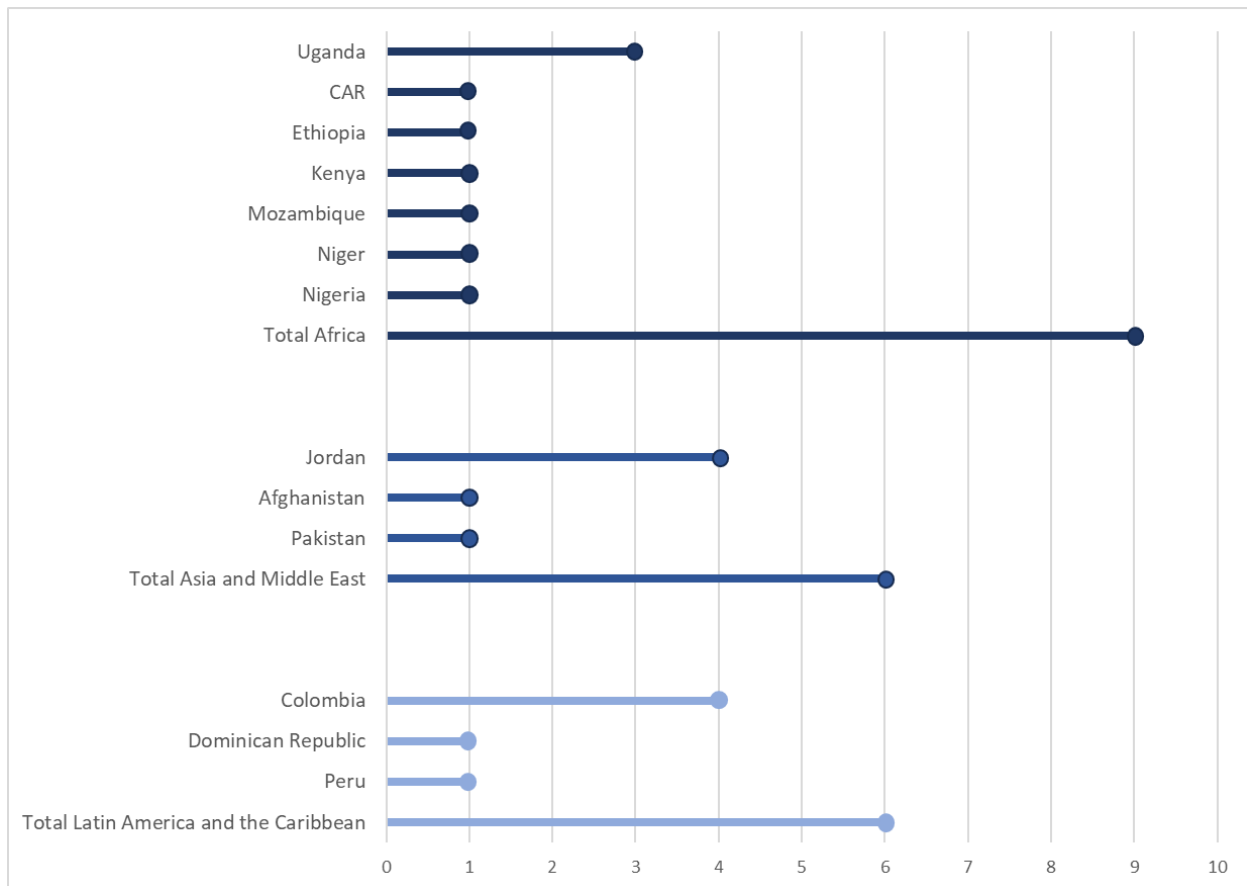
The studied countries

Figure 1 provides an overview of the countries covered in the papers presented in the seven academic sessions.¹ A few elements emerge from the Figure:

1. In line with JDC activities, the selected papers focused on low- and middle-income countries. Therefore, they concentrate on countries affected by forced displacement in three main geographical areas: Africa, Asia and Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean Regions.
2. Three countries attracted considerable research attention. These are Colombia, Jordan and Uganda, which together featured in 11 of the 21 presented papers. This is not surprising: the three countries host very high number of displaced individuals and in general the availability of data in all of them is higher than in other contexts.

¹ One paper adopted a global perspective. The total number of studies in the table is still 21, because one paper presented an analysis on two countries, Ethiopia and Uganda.

FIGURE 1 - NUMBER OF PAPERS BY STUDIED COUNTRY



3. Africa is the continent with the highest number of countries included in the presented papers, and all these papers look at Sub-Saharan countries. This is a novel result: in previous editions of the Conference, Sub-Saharan Africa was often cited as an under-studied region, on which researchers should have devoted more attention. The decision to hold the Conference in West Africa stimulated the submission of a relevant number of contributions on the continent; in turn, this led to the inclusion of a relatively high number of papers on Africa.
4. Among the other papers, one can observe the inclusion of some countries on which research to date has been quite limited. This is the case of the Dominican Republic, and Peru, and to a certain extent even Afghanistan and Pakistan: two countries with a high number of people affected by forced displacement but in which the scarcity of data has limited the production of high-quality quantitative research.
5. Clearly, important voids remain to be filled in relation to the geographical distribution of research on forced displacement. Some countries which are heavily affected by forced displacement are still at the margins of research production. This is the case of Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen and Iran, just to name a few examples.

The researched themes

With respect to what was observed in previous editions, the themes covered in the third Conference indicated an evolution in the way research is approaching forced displacement. In the past, many papers focused on three main areas of research: the socioeconomic impact of forced displacement; the effects of cash transfers; and the use of innovative methods to enhance data collections on those forcibly displaced.

Although these topics are still relevant and were partly covered in the academic program, the papers presented in the 2024 event did also focus on other themes. Specifically, they devoted more attention to aspects such as the socioeconomic inclusion of the forcibly displaced; the attitudes towards them and the social cohesion effects associated with refugee inflows; health and mental health consequences of forced displacement.

This evolution is probably associated to the recognition that forced displacement is often a protracted situation, which cannot be addressed exclusively through humanitarian programs. Instead, it needs to be studied as a phenomenon affecting both the displaced and their host communities, with important social, political and economic consequences stemming from the protracted interactions between the different population groups.

Moreover, the availability of data on topics that were not of primary interest until a few years ago, has facilitated the production of research on these themes. More countries and institutions are now including those forcibly displaced in their large surveys, leading to a higher number of socioeconomic dimensions that can be studied in a meaningful way.

The JDC is contributing to this evolution, thanks to its support to both statistical inclusion and new data collections. For the first time, four academics presented papers based on JDC-supported data and made publicly available via the World Bank or UNHCR Microdata Libraries.

The participation to the Conference

The Conference was held in a hybrid setting. This represented a new delivery method for the JDC Conferences, as the first one was fully in-person, while the second one was organized virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Two main considerations drove the choice of the hybrid setting:

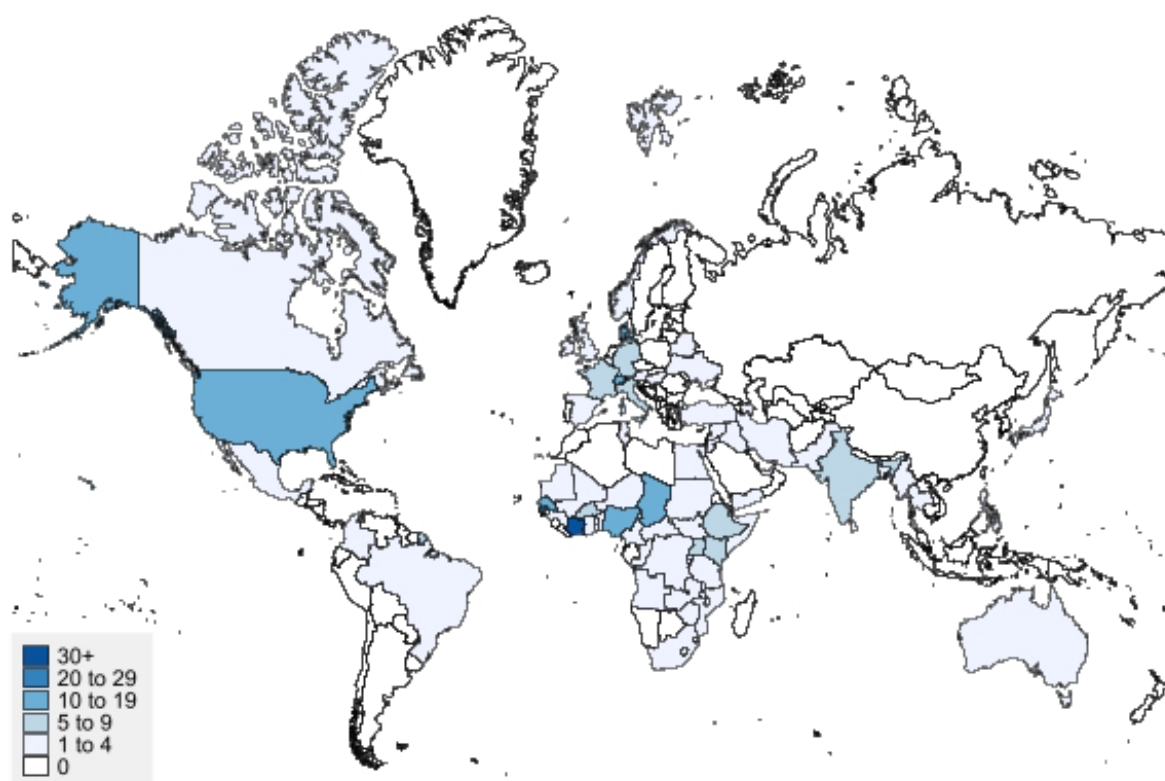
1. The JDC wanted to give strategic attention to a region affected by forced displacement that is underserved by current research initiatives and a country that has a large statelessness population. At the same time, several perspective presenters and attendees indicated that they would have not been able to attend in person, due to the costs of reaching Abidjan. Given the impossibility for the JDC to cover the transportation costs of all these colleagues, offering them a virtual participation appeared as the easiest option to guarantee the active engagement of a broad community of interested stakeholders.

2. The JDC also wanted to guarantee a high-level participation from host countries, one which might have not been possible in a fully in-person setting, as country representatives also often face the same constraints highlighted in the previous point.

The Conference was attended by around 400 people: around 80 of them participated in person, while more than 300 connected online. Focusing on this last group of attendees, the highest number of connections took place in the first day of the Conference, and the participation tended to decrease over time. On average, each online participant attended the Conference for around four hours.²

Online participation offers the possibility to obtain some detailed information on the attendees, as many of them provided details on their country of work and their institution. Figure 2 gives an overview of the online participation in terms of country of work. Probably, the most relevant element emerging here is the relatively high number of online participants who joined from African countries. Apart from Côte d'Ivoire, several participants joined from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, etc.

FIGURE 2 - ONLINE PARTICIPATION, BY COUNTRY



This is an important finding: while in-person participation, including from Africa, could have been higher, the online component seemed to have successfully attracted the attention of numerous colleagues based in African institutions. An in-person-only event would have probably led to a much lower

² Please note that this figure is calculated without including the participation by JDC colleagues and IT staff, who supported the event online throughout its entire duration.

participation rate from these countries. The same is probably true also for researchers based in countries which are far away from Africa and cannot count on easy flight connections with Côte d'Ivoire.

The JDC broadly advertised the Conference, via emails, its newsletter, internal broadcasts and social media. In particular, the event as a whole and the specific sessions were highlighted with dedicated posts on X and LinkedIn, before, during, and after the Conference.

Looking at the participation by the selected and invited speakers, we can note that in total the Conference featured interventions by 40 speakers, between academic presenters, policy speakers and panelists. Some of these speakers opted for online interventions.

Finally, and in contrast with what observed in joined from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, etc.

Figure 2, it is interesting to note that the academic speakers came from a handful of countries, and with a few exceptions they are all based in high-income countries. The hiatus between the location of the populations studied and that of the researchers is a well-known fact which was particularly evident given the choice to hold the Conference in West Africa. The JDC and its partners might need to reflect on how to stimulate and support research originating from the institutions based in countries directly affected by forced displacement. In this respect, the networking activities that took place during the Conference represent a value added of this type of events, as they often lead to new collaborations and research opportunities. At the same time, it is important to keep in mind how resource constraints severely limit in-person participation by researchers based in low- and middle-income countries.

Lessons learnt and conclusions.

As for past editions of the Conference, there are lessons learnt and take-away points that emerged from the event in Abidjan. We can summarize them as follows:

1. As already indicated throughout this report, important gaps still persist in the available socioeconomic evidence on those forcibly displaced and their hosts. This is particularly true for certain population groups and geographical areas. In relation to the population groups, stateless people and IDPs (outside Latin America) are still understudied. While for stateless people one could explain the lack of evidence with the very limited amount of data available, the situation for IDPs is very different. The internally displaced constitute the large majority of forced displaced people around the world, and several institutions are working on producing socioeconomic data about them. Nonetheless, research is still limited. Definitional issues, as pointed out by Robert Piper, Special Adviser to the UN SG on Solutions to Internal Displacement, during the dedicated panel on data for IDPs still preclude us from uniformly determining the exact number of internally displaced around the world. At the same time, internal displacement remains a politically sensitive topic in some contexts. While these elements can be seen as obstacles in the production of rigorous research, they also call for more evidence: to improve the general knowledge on the IDP situation; and to inform policy decisions.

2. Similarly, and as already highlighted in the past, research on forced displacement is still very scant in several large hosting countries. The decision of hosting the conference in Africa has successfully led to an increase in the presentations focusing on African countries. Nonetheless, the situation in countries such the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Sudan rarely features in research papers. At the same time, other regions at the center of important displacement-related movements, such as Central Asia, could benefit from more attention and quantitative evidence.
3. Research on forced displacement often focuses on low- and middle-income countries. However, most of the papers presented at the Conference still originate from research and academic institutions based in high-income countries. This highlights the need to support researchers in host countries. This support can take multiple forms, spanning from the provision of financial support, to facilitating access to data sources, to the delivery of dedicated training.
4. Closely related to previous point is also the need to keep focusing on Africa. The Conference successfully attracted the attention of our stakeholders on the situation of those forcibly displaced and their hosts in some of the least developed countries in the world. It is important to keep the momentum, fostering the investments in data and evidence in these countries and pursuing statistical inclusion wherever the political and institutional environment allows for it.
5. Thinking about the future of the Research Conference, we can highlight two aspects related to the structure and purpose of the event. The first refers to the mode of delivery of the Conference. While the hybrid setting has granted a broad participation from different countries, it has limited the interactions between speakers and attendees. This is particularly true with respect to the informal conversations that take place during coffee and lunch breaks as well as during side events. These dialogues often prove to be the real value-added of this type of conferences, stimulating new collaborations and partnerships. Therefore, the JDC and its partners may need to reflect on the best delivery mode, and whether an in-person-only setting should be recommended, at least for the speakers.
6. As mentioned, the Conference aims to go beyond the mere dissemination of research findings and establish a platform for a dialogue between researchers and policymakers. The 2024 edition successfully reached that goal, and it also featured a session entirely dedicated to initiatives to bridge the gap between these stakeholders. However, it is probably necessary to reflect on other ways in which the Conference can foster these collaborations even further, moving from dialogue to practice. Some of the new initiatives of the JDC, such as the Marketplace or the Partnership Forum might offer interesting insights on how to maximize the role of the Conference in informing new forms of collaborations.

Annex 1 – Full Conference Program

Thursday, September 19		
09:00 – 09:20	Opening and welcome	
	Hon. Kaba Nialé (Minister of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire)	
	Abdouraouf Gnon-Konde (UNHCR Regional Director, West and Central Africa Bureau)	
	Tony Verheijen (World Bank Operations Manager for Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Guinea and Togo)	
9:20 – 10:30	Setting the scene	
	Leonard Wantchekon (President and Founder, African School of Economics)	
	Soukeyna Kane (World Bank FCV Director)	
	Riadh Ben Messaoud (AfDB Transition States Coordination Office Lead Coordinator)	
	Abdouraouf Gnon-Konde (UNHCR Regional Director, West and Central Africa Bureau)	
	<i>Moderated by Aissatou Dicko (Head of the Joint Data Center)</i>	
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 12:15	First academic session – Firms and entrepreneurship in the context of forced displacement (Chair: Volker Schimmel, UNHCR)	
	Mentoring Small Businesses: Evidence from Uganda	Thomas Ginn
	Contact in the Workplace and Social Cohesion: Experimental Evidence from Uganda	Maria Jose Silva-Vargas (Online)
	Entrepreneurship support for refugees and host communities in a fragile context: evidence from a randomized experiment in Niger	Tara Mitchell (Online)
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch	
13:15 – 14:45	Second academic session – Health and gender dimensions of forced displacement (Chair: Nessa Kenny, IPA)	
	Regularization Programs and the Fertility of Forced Migrants: Insights from a Panel Study of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia	Sandra Rozo
	Vaccine on the Move and the War on Polio	Laura Munoz Blanco
	The Effects of Civil War and Forced Migration on Intimate Partner Violence among Syrian Refugee Women in Jordan	Murat Kirdar (Online)
14:45 – 15:15	Coffee Break	

	Panel 1, IDPs – Using data in Policies for IDPs	
15:15 – 16:45	<p>Robert Piper (Special Adviser to the UN SG on Solutions to Internal Displacement)</p> <p>Zahra Abdi Mohamed (Director for Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions, Government of Somalia)</p> <p>Hon. Virginie Baïkoua (Former Minister of Humanitarian Action and Solidarity CAR)</p> <p>Thuraya Al Werfalli (Advisor at the Prime Minister’s Office, Libya)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Moderated by Maja Lazic (Deputy Head JDC)</i></p>	
	Third academic session – Inclusion of the forcibly displaced: social, political and economic consequences (Chair: Julia Lendorfer, World Bank)	
16:45 – 18:15	The Power of Dialogue: Forced Displacement and Social Integration amid an Islamist Insurgency in Mozambique	Henrique Pita Barros
	Electoral Effects of Integrating Forced Migrants: Evidence from a Southern Country	María José Urbina (Online)
	Housing Subsidies and Well-being: Forecasts and Experimental Evidence from Syrian Refugees in Jordan	Bailey Palmer (Online)

Friday, September 20		
8:45 - 9:00	Recap of Day 1 (Quy-Toan Do)	
09:00 – 10:30	Fourth academic session – Attitudes and policies toward refugees (Chair: Bassirou Chitou, African School of Economics)	
	Does perceived labor market competition increase prejudice between refugees and their local hosts? Evidence from Uganda and Ethiopia	Colette Salemi
	Attitudes and Policies toward Refugees: Evidence from Low- and Middle-Income Countries	Thomas Ginn
	Attitudes Towards Refugee Hosting and Integration Policies: Evidence from Kenya	Mae MacDonald
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 12:15	Fifth Academic Session – Unveiling unexpected and hidden consequences of forced displacement (Linguère Mbaye, African Development Bank)	
	Visa Policies and Porous Borders: Quasi-experimental Evidence on their Short and Long-term Effects from Peru	Omar Hammoud-Gallego (Online)
	Refugee Return and Conflict: Evidence from a Natural Experiment	Christopher Blair (Online)
	Comparing Internally Displaced Persons with Those Left Behind: Evidence from the Central African Republic	Jonathan Lain (Online)
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch	
13:15 – 14:30	Panel 2: Bridging the gap -- Initiatives to close the gap between research & policy	
	<p>Short presentations: initiatives to close the gap</p> <p><i>Panel Discussion:</i></p> <p>Luis Felipe López-Calva (World Bank Global Director for Poverty and Equity)</p> <p>Elizabeth Tan (UNHCR Director of the Division of International Protection)</p> <p>Rose Oronje (Director of Public Policy and Knowledge Translation, African Institute for Development Policy).</p> <p><i>Moderated by Guy Grossman, Professor of Global Politics and International Relations, University of Pennsylvania</i></p>	<p>IMF's Forced Displacement Initiative. Patricia Escalante</p> <p>The JDC Marketplace. Domenico Tabasso</p>
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee Break	

15:00 – 16:30	Sixth academic session – Labor market effects of regularization programs (Chair: Raimi Fassassi, ENSEA)	
	Is Giving Working Rights to Refugees Hurting their Hosts? Evidence from Jordan	Julie Bousquet (Online)
	Labor Market Effect of Granting Amnesty to Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Dominican Republic	Craig Loschmann
	Occupational downgrading of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia: Do work permits improve occupational mobility?	Angie Mondragon (Online)
16:30 – 17:45	Keynote Lecture	
	Anna Maria Mayda, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University	
18:00	Reception	

Saturday, September 21		
8:45 - 9:00	Recap of Day 2 (Quy-Toan Do)	
09:00 – 10:30	Seventh Academic Session – Wellbeing and mental health (Chair: Quy-Toan Do, World Bank)	
	Exploring the Spillover Effects of Internally Displaced Settlements on the Wellbeing of Children of the Locales	Uchenna Efobi (Online)
	Caregiver Mental Health and Early Childhood Development: Experimental Evidence from a Conflict-Affected Setting	Andres Moya (Online)
	Stigma and Social Cover: A Mental Health Care Experiment in Refugee Networks	Emma Smith
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 – 12:00	Keynote Lecture	
	Guy Grossman, Professor of Global Politics and International Relations, University of Pennsylvania.	
12:00 – 12:45	Closing session	
	Olivier Guillaume Beer, UNHCR Country Representative Country Manager, Aisha Dicko, Head of the JDC	