

A photograph of several children in Uganda. In the foreground, a girl is looking down at a small object in her hand. To her right, another girl is looking towards the camera. In the background, another child is visible. The image has a dark overlay with white text.

October 2021

World Bank Forced Displacement Uganda



OUTLINE

- **Development approach to forced displacement**
- **WBG comparative advantage and financing instruments**
- **UNHCR partnership**
- **Uganda operations and pipeline**
- **Livelihood project approaches and challenges**
- **Uganda analytics**
- **Challenges**

CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT

September 2016 – *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*

- Leaders' Summit on Refugees
- Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

December 2018 – *Global Compact on Refugees*

- Ease the pressures on host countries
- Enhance refugee self-reliance
- Expand access to third-country solutions
- Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity

December 2019 – *Global Refugee Forum*

- Uganda pledged to:
 - Maintain its **progressive refugee policy** including access to various rights
 - Include refugees into national development **plans and statistics**
 - Promote access, quality and inclusiveness of the national **education** system and **health** services for refugees and host communities
 - Promote inclusive and sustainable management of **natural resources** and ecosystems
 - Ensure **accountability** to affected populations

FOCUS ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT

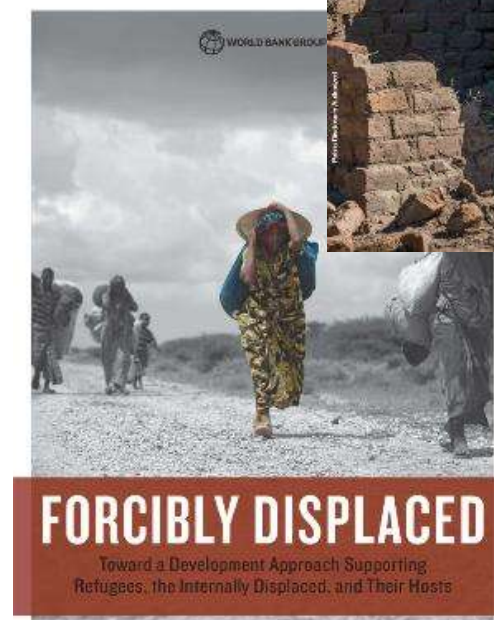
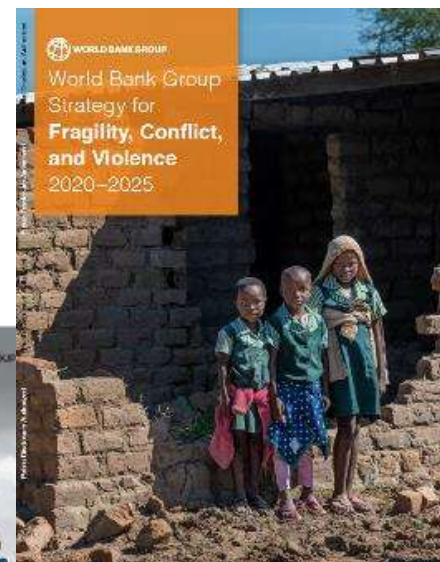
- ❑ **By 2030 more than half of extreme poor will be in FCV countries.**
- ❑ **Increasing global levels of forced displacement and need to mitigate the spill-overs of FCV countries**

From 2015 – The turning point:

- **Development Committee paper (for Spring Meetings 2016).** Agenda addressed to the high level
 - **Forcibly Displaced – Development Approach for Refugees and IDPs**
- **Establishment of Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)**
- **Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence 2020-25**

Strengthened strategic and operational collaboration at global and country level in order to better address the development dimensions of the forced displacement crisis recognizing their protracted nature.

The partnership has benefited from high level support from the President of the World Bank Group and the High Commissioner of Refugees.



DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Supporting the displaced and their hosts

The displaced are distinct from other poor

- Specific vulnerabilities: loss of assets, trauma, lack of rights, lack of opportunities, short planning horizon
- Help offset specific vulnerabilities, both while in exile and through long-term solutions

The hosts are not only hosts, but also developing communities

- Inflow of people as a shock, outcome depends on initial conditions, size/nature of the shock, and response
- Help host communities pursue their own development agenda in a transformed environment

DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Different phases of the crisis

Before crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing violence and uncertainty, weighing the risks of staying vs. leaving• Refugees and IDP flows can often be forecast• In any situation, most people stay behind
During crisis	<p>Hosts: Impacts are mainly local:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Exacerbating pre-existing challenges (security and growth)○ Distributional impacts (jobs, prices)○ Strained capacities (services, natural resources) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restricting rights of displaced does often not help the hosts <p>Displaced persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial shock (catastrophic losses and trauma)• Unfavorable environment for recovery (rights, location, planning horizon)• Two keys to recovery: jobs, education• Women and girls face particular challenges, including gender-based violence
Toward solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solution: not only location, but overcoming specific vulnerabilities• Some returns, others don't, proportions vary• At stake: sustainable return, integration or inclusion

DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Key elements of a development agenda

Data and evidence

Preparedness

- Develop advance warning systems, contingency planning / resources
- Strengthen resilience of those who stay

During the crisis

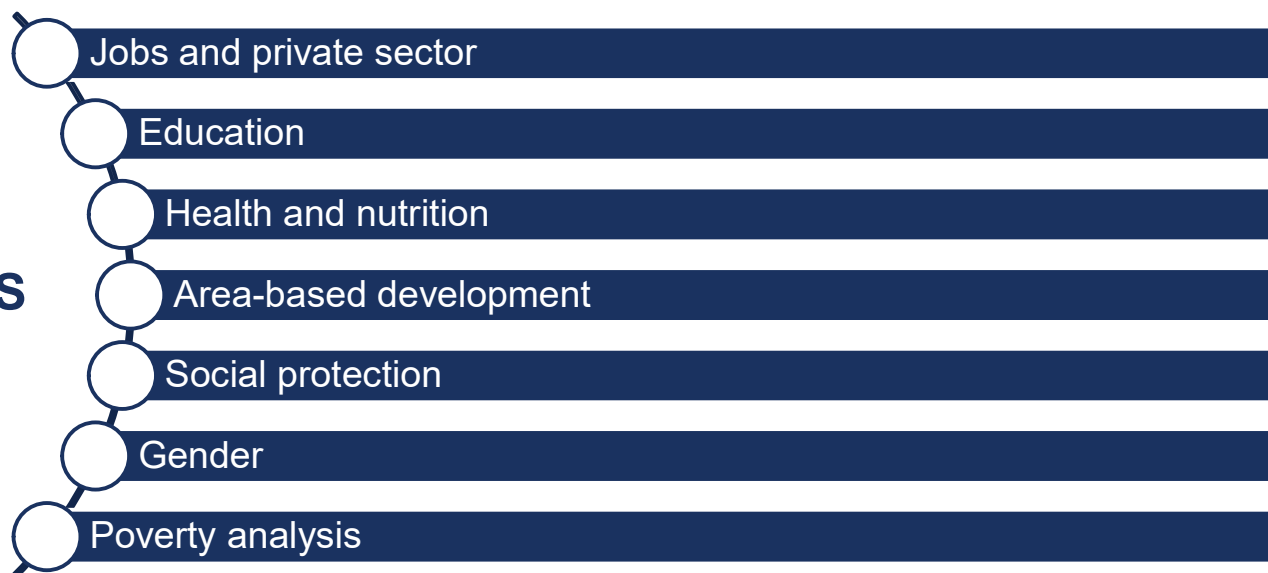
- Address long-standing development issues
- Area-based development, jobs, private investment
- Service delivery and country systems, education
- Right to work and freedom of movement, gender

Towards solutions

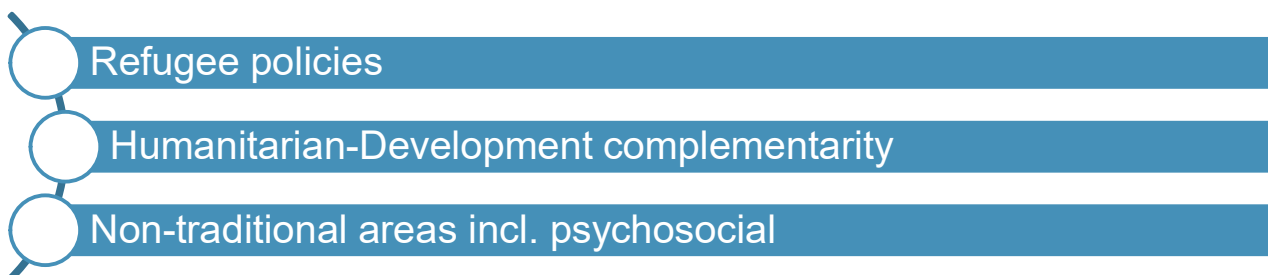
- Support returnees and return communities
- Support legal solutions for people who are “de facto” integrated
- Help shrink situations of “lasting limbos”

DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

COMMON ENGAGEMENT AREAS



“NEW” AREAS



WBG COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE



- **Cross-sectoral engagement with line Ministries and sector development through Global Practices**
 - Strengthening systems and facilitating integration
- **Focus on data and evidence**
- **Close relationship with Government and Ministry of Finance**
 - Broadens policy dialogue
 - Engagement in national and sub-national planning processes
- **Convening power across Government and development partners**
 - Role in coordination forums
- **Engagement with private sector (IFC)**

FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

IDA I8 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (\$2 billion)

- Make a shift from crisis response to managing risks
- Support host communities and lagging regions
- Move towards social and economic inclusion
- Take regional and country-level approaches

IDA I9 Window for Host Communities and Refugees (\$1.4 billion) including COVID-19 Sub-Window

- Mitigate the shocks caused by refugee inflows and create social and economic development opportunities for refugee and host communities
- Facilitate sustainable solutions to protracted refugee situations; including through the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the host country and/or their return to the country of origin
- Strengthen country preparedness for increased or potential new refugee flows

Eligibility Criteria

1. More than 25,000 refugees
2. Adequate protection environment
3. Concrete action plan or strategy

UNHCR PARTNERSHIP



- Refugee protection advice
- Refugee Policy Review Framework
- Global Joint Data Center
- CRRF Coordination and alignment
- CRRF DPG - RHPG

UGANDA OPERATIONS AND PIPELINE

- **NDPII & NDPIII alignment - CPF**
- **CRRF Strategic Direction and National Plan of Action**
- **CRRF Sector Response Plans**
- **GoU refugee pledges**
- **Policy dialogue with GoU**
- **Consultation with UNHCR, development and humanitarian partners**





Uganda Forced Displacement Program

\$500 million of IDA18 RSW and \$230 IDA19 WHR pipeline to support Uganda's refugees and its hosting communities

Supporting Uganda to sustain its inclusive refugee policies and practices through policy dialogue, financing, knowledge and analytics

8 Ongoing

Development Response to Displacement Impacts in the Horn of Africa (DRDIP)

Uganda Support for Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID)

Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP)

Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate Smart Development

Roads and Bridges in Refugee Hosting Districts

Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UgIFT) – Additional Financing

Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP)

Uganda Digital Acceleration Project – GovNet (UDAP-GovNet)

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project Title	Other finance	IDA18 RSW	IDA19 WHR	Total Finance	Status
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)	\$50.0			\$50.0	Fully disbursed
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) <i>additional financing</i>	\$25.0	\$125.0		\$150.0	Implementing
Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Project (USMID) – <i>additional financing</i>	\$310.0	\$50.0		\$360.0	Implementing
Uganda Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	\$222.0	\$58.0		\$280.0	Implementing
Roads and Bridges in Refugee Hosting Districts Project	\$21.8	\$109.0		\$130.8	Effective
Uganda intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (UgiFT) – <i>additional financing</i>	\$200.0	\$50.0		\$250.0	Effective
Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project	\$90.2	\$58.0		\$148.2	Pending effectiveness
Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP)	\$100.0	\$50.0		\$150.0	Not ratified yet by Parliament
Uganda Digital Acceleration Program (UDAP).	\$146.0		\$54.0	\$200.0	Pending Parliament and Cabinet approval
TOTAL	\$1,165	\$500	\$54	\$1,719	

PIPELINE PROJECTS

Pipeline

Uganda Investment for Industrial
Transformation and Employment
Project

Uganda Electricity Access Scale Up
Project

COVID-19 Emergency Response
Project AF

Generating Livelihoods and
Opportunities for Women in
Uganda

Under discussion

Roads and Bridges in Refugee
Hosting Districts Project - AF

DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS PROJECT (DRDIP)

Objective

- To improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities & refugees

Components

1. Social and economic services and infrastructure through a community driven development approach
2. Sustainable environmental management through integrated natural resource management and access to alternate energy sources
3. Boosting income generating activity by engaging communities in traditional and non-traditional livelihood activities

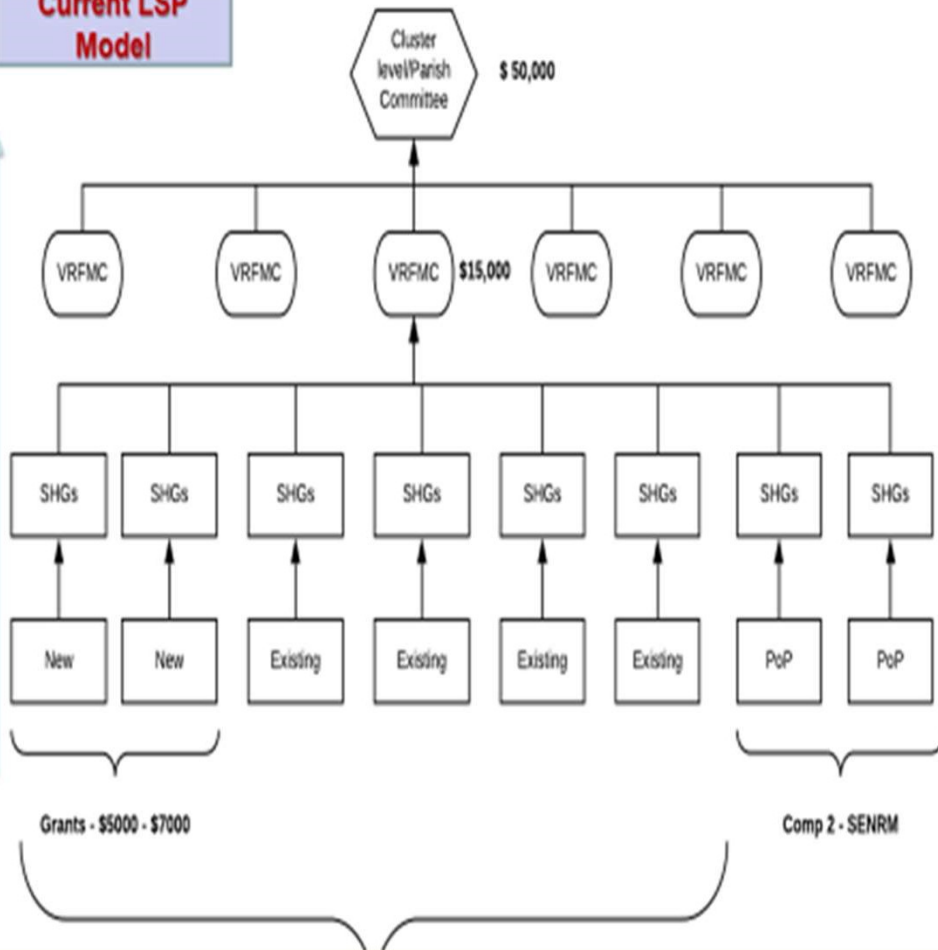
Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism

- Rapidly scale up assistance to poor and vulnerable host communities in response to threshold triggers (water points, class size, health centers)
- Ongoing monitoring can trigger financial disbursement to meet most affected districts with need social services.

2,463,382 refugee and host community members with increased access to social and economic services and infrastructure

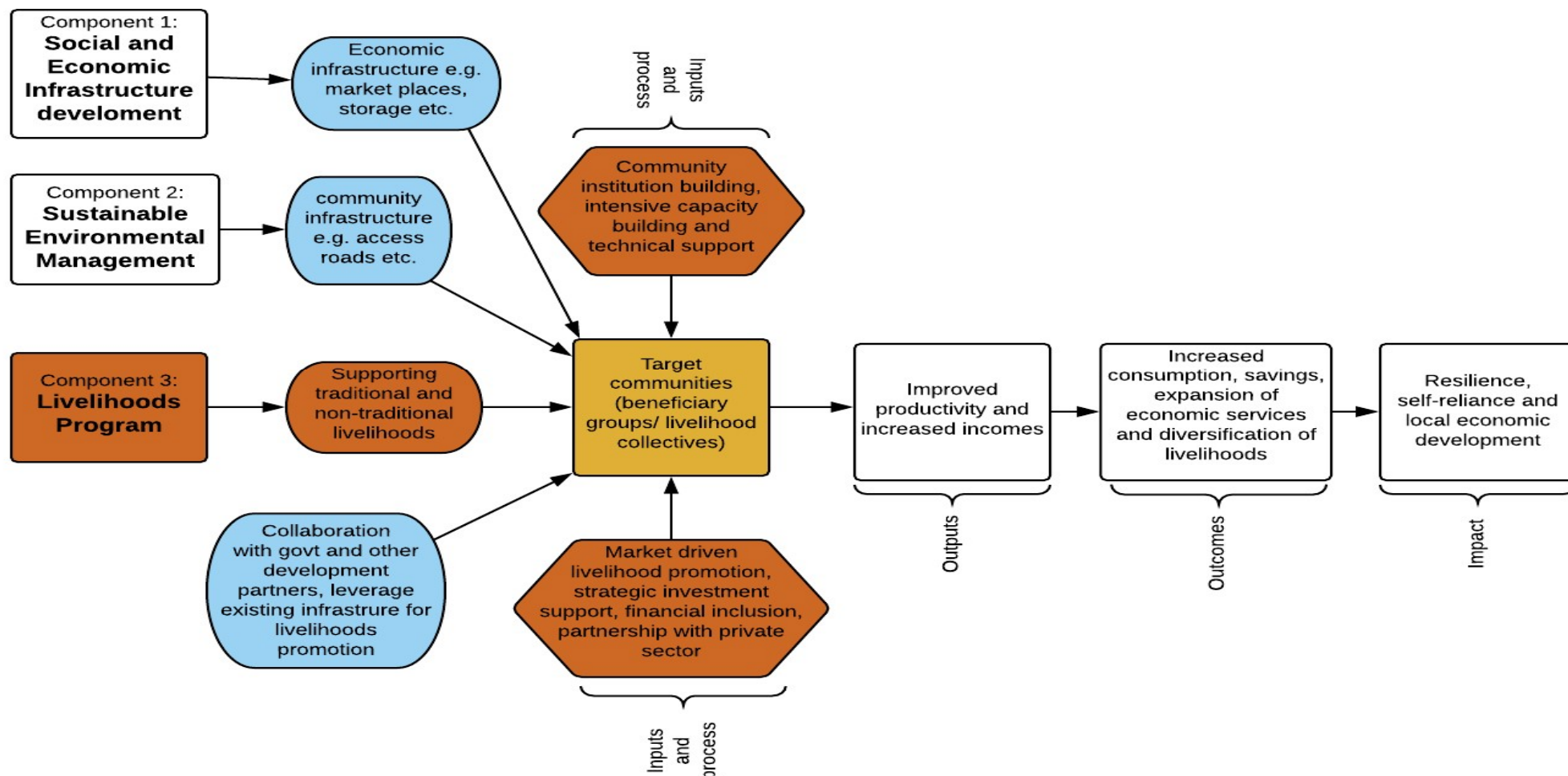
DRDIP LSP Model

Current LSP Model

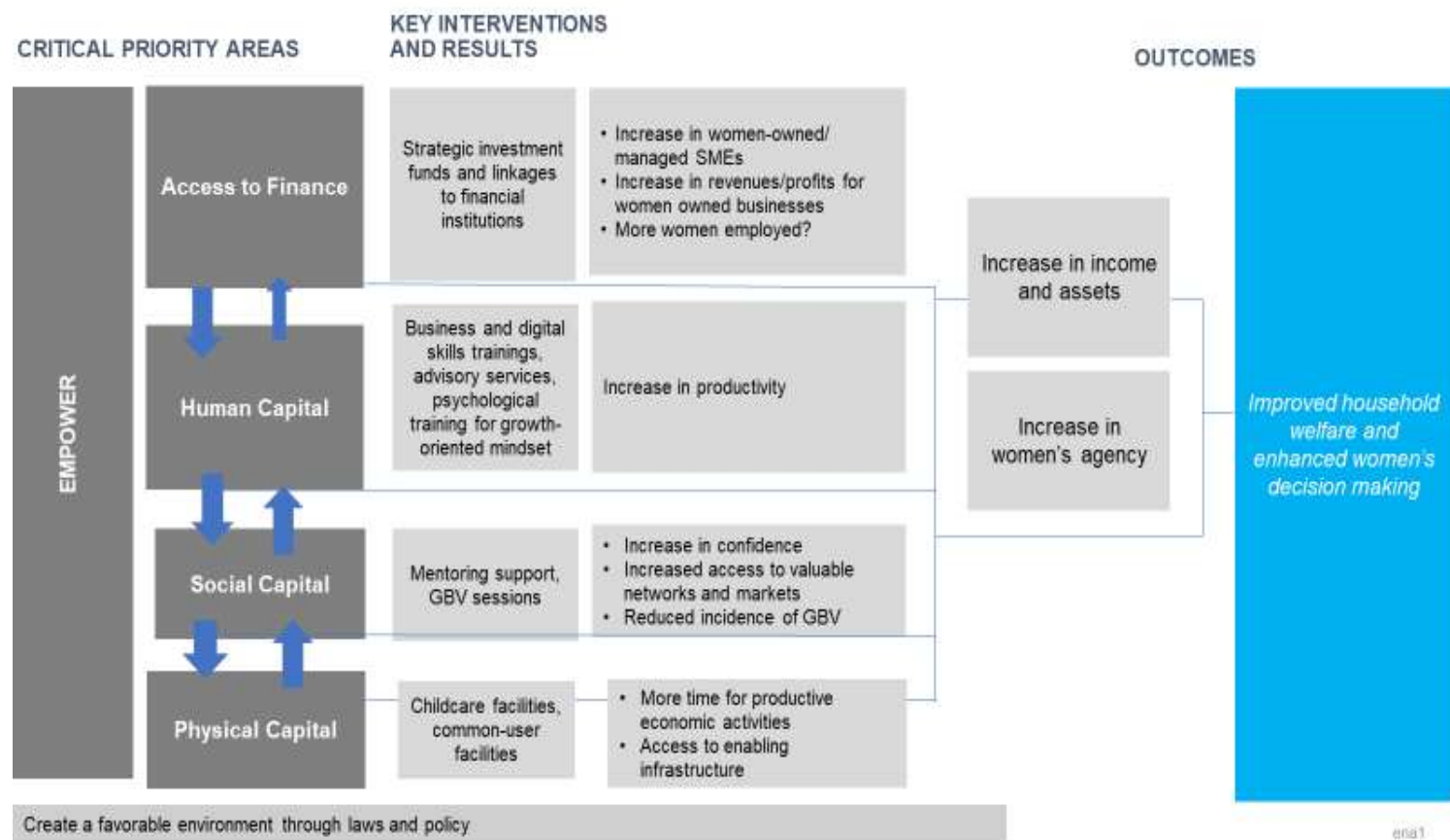


- Uses **Parish/cluster** approach (all villages)
- **Beneficiaries** (host and refugees):
 - ✓ **existing savings groups** graduated to Self Help Groups (SHGs) - average 4 per village (at least 50% female)
 - ✓ **Active poor households** form groups of 10-15 members (50% female)
- **Funding**
 - ✓ Village Revolving Funds (**VRFs**)- **US\$ 15,000**- business loans by SHGs
 - ✓ **Grants US\$ 3,000-7,000** to new groups
 - ✓ **Economic infrastructure** from Com 1 at parish
- **Investments**: Guided by value chains for on and off farm enterprises; **Marketing** support
- **Graduation** mechanism for **LIPW** and **Grants** groups
- **Good practices**: co-responsibilities and five core principles

DRDIP LSP Theory of Change



THEORY OF CHANGE FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT





Refugee employment creation challenges

- Low consensus and evidence of what works
- High aid dependency but reduced food ration
- High informal barriers
- Demographic constraints – 52% female HH with high care-giving burdens
- Poor access to finance/high % rates
- Reluctance and information disequilibrium on business formalization
- High informal barriers
- Limited access to agricultural land
- Human capital development barriers
- Depression rates with COVID-19
- Infrastructure barriers/access to markets

TRUST FUND ANALYTIC AND ADVISORY SERVICES

**GoU
Priorities**



Supporting CRRF
policy and
refugee response
plan
implementation

Partnership



Implemented in
partnership with:
- OPM
- 4 Line Ministries
- 3 Key Agencies
- 6 NGOs and UN
Agencies

**Data &
Evidence
Base**



Knowledge base
and evidence to
support transition
from
humanitarian to
development

**Planning &
Policy**



Informing the
planning, policy
and strategy
development of
the GoU and
development
partners

**IDA
Operations**



Supporting World
Bank refugee and
host community
operations

ANALYTICS



Strengthening the evidence base for informed decision making and program interventions

- Refugee and host community socio-economic study and policy recommendations
- COVID-19 impact monitoring

Supporting integration of refugees into local planning and budgeting

- Integrating refugees into NDP III
- Strengthening physical development and spatial planning around refugee settlements

Strengthening the integration of refugees into social services

- Technical guidance on the transition of WASH in refugee hosting districts
- Secondary education deep dive to provide profiling and assessment of needs

Strengthening shock-responsive social protection systems

Mitigating delivery challenges, including social risks

- Prevention and response to GBV in refugee hosting districts and piloting integrated prevention and response
- Investment planning for biomass energy and woodlands management
- Mitigating environmental and social impacts in host districts

Building self-reliance through jobs creation

- Skills demand analysis and skills development project
- Diagnostics on market-based solutions and access to finance
- Value-chain analysis to support livelihoods

Challenges

- Threat to CRRF posed by COVID-19 diminished humanitarian finance and tight fiscal space
- Pressure at district level on planning and resource management
- Authorization delays

