World Bank
Forced Displacement
Uganda
October 2021
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:
  o Maintain its progressive refugee policy including access to various rights
  o Include refugees into national development plans and statistics
  o Promote access, quality and inclusiveness of the national education system and health services for refugees and host communities
  o Promote inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems
  o 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before crisis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Managing violence and uncertainty, weighing the risks of staying vs. leaving</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Refugees and IDP flows can often be forecast</td>
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<tr>
<td>• In any situation, most people stay behind</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During crisis</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hosts:</strong> Impacts are mainly local:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Exacerbating pre-existing challenges (security and growth)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Distributional impacts (jobs, prices)</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Strained capacities (services, natural resources)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Restricting rights of displaced does often not help the hosts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Displaced persons:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Initial shock (catastrophic losses and trauma)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unfavorable environment for recovery (rights, location, planning horizon)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Two keys to recovery: jobs, education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Women and girls face particular challenges, including gender-based violence</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toward solutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Solution: not only location, but overcoming specific vulnerabilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Some returns, others don’t, proportions vary</td>
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<tr>
<td>• At stake: sustainable return, integration or inclusion</td>
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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
- Jobs and private sector
- Education
- Health and nutrition
- Area-based development
- Social protection
- Gender
- Poverty analysis

“NEW” AREAS
- Refugee policies
- Humanitarian-Development complementarity
- Non-traditional areas incl. psychosocial
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

IDA18 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

IDA19 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
NGI and 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

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

• 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

Component 1: Social and Economic Infrastructure development
- Economic infrastructure e.g. market places, storage etc.

Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management
- Community infrastructure e.g. access roads etc.

Component 3: Livelihoods Program
- Supporting traditional and non-traditional livelihoods
- Collaboration with govt and other development partners, leverage existing infrastructure for livelihoods promotion

Target communities (beneficiary groups/livelihood collectives)
- Market driven livelihood promotion, strategic investment support, financial inclusion, partnership with private sector
- Improved productivity and increased incomes
- Increased consumption, savings, expansion of economic services and diversification of livelihoods

Outputs

Outcomes

Impact

Resilience, self-reliance and local economic development
THEORY OF CHANGE FOR WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

CRITICAL PRIORITY AREAS

- Access to Finance
  - Strategic investment funds and linkages to financial institutions
  - Increase in women-owned/managed SMEs
  - Increase in revenues/profits for women-owned businesses
  - More women employed?
- Human Capital
  - Business and digital skills trainings, advisory services, psychological training for growth-oriented mindset
  - Increase in productivity
- Social Capital
  - Mentoring support, GBV sessions
  - Increase in confidence
  - Increased access to valuable networks and markets
  - Reduced incidence of GBV
- Physical Capital
  - Childcare facilities, common-user facilities
  - More time for productive economic activities
  - Access to enabling infrastructure

KEY INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS

OUTCOMES

- Increase in income and assets
- Increase in women’s agency
- Improved household welfare and enhanced women’s decision making

Create a favorable environment through laws and policy
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

**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

**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

**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