



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDC219860



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	Project Name
P173818		Moderate	Building Resilient Communities
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
AFRICA	Uganda	10-Apr-2020	
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Office of the Prime Minister	

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	2.00
Total Financing	2.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	2.00
UK-DFID Trust Fund to Support Uganda's NDP	2.00

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

A large proportion of Uganda's population is highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Many Ugandans live in non-poor, but vulnerable, households defined as living below twice the poverty line. For every three Ugandans who are raised out of poverty, two fall back in, illustrating the fragility of the gains for the poorest households. Vulnerable households in Uganda face considerable climatic and environmental risks, including drought, flooding, and insect plagues which can be exacerbated by forced displacement.



Uganda's population is also predominantly rural (84 percent of the total population) and relies heavily on rain fed farming which is particularly vulnerable to this shocks. The rural population consists – for the most part – of smallholder farmers who are subject to several production constraints and have limited capacity to cope with recurrent climatic risks. This makes them very vulnerable to food shortages. The risks range from an influx of refugees from the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo in the West Nile sub-region, thus putting pressure on limited natural resources, to floods and landslides in the Elgon sub-region, and to drought, prolonged dry spells, and dust storms in the Karamoja sub-region. These effects are expected to increase as climate change creates further challenges and imposes severe losses and hardships on the poorest communities.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Environmental and human-made shocks present a major threat to inclusive development and present serious disruption of the functioning of a community. They can cause widespread human, material, economic, and environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resources.

In recent years, Uganda has been exposed to a wide range of adverse natural and man-made disasters, including landslides, insect plagues, and significant refugee inflows. These shocks affect a variety of sectors and have major economic impacts on households. Poor households are particularly vulnerable to negative shocks for a number of reasons: the poor own fewer productive assets; are more likely to reside in hazardous locations and in substandard housing; and are primarily dependent on their own labor to meet their livelihood needs. Such risk profiles give them fewer options to cope with and recover from the loss of assets, or the death or disability of household members in the event of a major shocks. In such situations, poor households may use sub-optimal or even harmful coping strategies such as reducing consumption expenditures on food, health, and education or trying to increase incomes by sending children to work. This can have long-term implications in the form of negative human development impacts and lower future income streams, and thus lead to poverty traps.[1]

Uganda is currently experiencing the fastest growing refugee inflow in the world. Uganda's refugee population has more than doubled in the past year to over 1.4 million[2], and the country is now the largest hosting country in Africa and third-largest host in the world. Uganda has received an average of 1,800 South Sudanese refugees per day since July 2016. Approximately 75 percent of refugees originate from South Sudan, 17 percent from DRC, and eight percent from Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, and other countries. Most refugees are accommodated in the West Nile region, which is among the poorest areas in Uganda, with the remaining settled in the western and southwestern parts of the country as well as the capital Kampala. The situation for refugees and host communities is increasingly precarious with expected continued large inflows of refugees, increased pressure on land and services, limited resources, and a protracted timeframe. Demographically, 82 percent of refugees are women and children presenting particular protection vulnerabilities, including to gender based violence.



The GOU has pursued a development agenda focused on improving the nation’s infrastructure. Inclusive and resilient development has been the focus for managing social risks in Uganda. However, weak systems for assessing the social impacts of projects, including compulsory land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, unsafe working environments and associated risks of violence against women and children, mean that infrastructure investments intended to catalyze development have, in some instances, harmed affected populations. Social sectors and protection systems remain underfunded and unable to respond to shocks or sufficiently meet the needs of vulnerable populations at risk. Addressing specific risks to women and girls and empowering women are key elements to build more resilient communities.

[1] World Bank, Risk Management and Response to Natural Disasters through Social Funds and Community Driven Development Operations

[2] OPM, <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>

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Relationship to CPF

The World Bank Group’s Country Partnership Framework (CPF) assists Uganda to address its national priorities with a focus on ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The CPF focuses on the following objectives: enhancing economic governance and fiscal management, improving social service delivery, increasing agricultural commercialization, enhancing resilience of the poor and vulnerable, improving business environment and improving access to urban services. The CPF objectives are achieved through close collaboration with concerned government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and local think tanks as well as other development partners. Specifically, the CPF for Uganda for the period FY16-FY21 will support Uganda in expanding its system of safety nets for those in poverty, and in provision of durable development solutions to ease pressures on host communities caused by inflows of refugees from neighboring, conflict-affected countries. The Bank and IFC focus on sound risk management approaches and innovative solutions for local communities and enhancing the private sector’s capacity to respond to economic, social and environmental shocks. The Bank also supports the development of a resilient landscape program, including integrated water and forest resources management plans for key catchments, to mitigate the effects of climate change, and expand the use of irrigation to alleviate the impact of dry years. As in the past, the Bank will provide technical advice on mainstreaming and adaptation to climate change.

CPF also recognizes the specific vulnerabilities of refugees and host communities and seek to address the distinct circumstances affecting their productive employment and access to social services in line with the Government’s long-term development approach to forced displacement as outlined in its second National Development Plan, draft third National Development Plan III (2020-2025) and refugee sector response plans. The program supports the implementation of the ReHoPE strategic framework and the roll-out of the CRRF, and will guide existing IDA investments, including the DRDIP, the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development AF, the Integrated Water Management and Development project, and the proposed Secondary Education Project, which will all benefit from the IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.



C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Program Development Objective is to support and enhance the ability of a system, community or society exposed to shocks to recover from the effects in a timely and efficient manner; to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households and address the social, economic, and environmental impacts of protracted refugee presence in hosting communities.

Key Results

Expected results of this Program is to enhance the resilience of a community so that it is able to resist, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and effective manner.

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

The proposed Building Resilient Communities Program will focus on the following strategic priority areas to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households and address the social, economic, and environmental impacts of a wide range of disastrous events.

- Enhance the ability of communities, and vulnerable populations exposed to shocks to recover in a timely and efficient manner;
- Build preparedness and support the resilience of poor and vulnerable households through shock responsive systems and institutions;
- Mitigate the shocks caused by the inflow of refugees and create social and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities; and
- Support sustainable solutions to refugee situations, including through sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in host communities.

Key activities envisaged at this stage include the following:

- Supporting key World Bank staff and technical assistance to deliver the above objectives and strengthen World Bank internal coordination, coordination and alignment with GoU and other humanitarian and development partners; and enhance program coherence and effectiveness;
- Advisory services and analytics to support, scope and inform World Bank projects aligned with the above objectives;
- Activities under the PROSPECTS partnership supporting employment generation, education and protection for refugees and host communities focusing on support the World Bank's Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP); and



- Other targeted activities supplementing existing World Bank forced displacement or reliance operations.

Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

E. Relevant Standards

ESS Standards

Relevance

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ESS 1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Legal Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies

Triggered

Explanation (Optional)

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The proposed Building Resilient Communities Project is closely aligned with Uganda’s Vision 2040 and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) 2017 that seeks to address the needs of refugee and host communities in Uganda. The CPF recognizes the specific vulnerabilities of refugees and host communities and seeks to address the distinct circumstances affecting their productive employment and access to social services. The proposed project will build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households and address the social, economic and environmental impacts of protracted refugee presence in hosting



communities. The project will be structured under four major components (1) Education and learning including recruitment and continuous professional development of teachers, accelerated education program for in school and out of school children and upgrade of vocational training centers; (2) employment and livelihoods; engagement of private sector on investment opportunities in refugee hosting areas; strengthening LG capacity to create jobs in labour intensive public works; engagement with financial service providers to improve access to finance and diagnostic studies on financial and market based opportunities for refugee and host communities (3) protection and inclusion of refugee aspects in national, sectoral and district level planning (in the education and livelihood sectors) and improving inclusivity of legal, policy and regulatory environment for social protection (4) new ways of working (partnership) in which prospects partners will engage in joint program development, management, advocacy and documentation of lessons learnt. There may be Financial Intermediaries (FIs) involved in the micro finance under the project. The project will be executed under the Recipient-Executed Trust Funds/Grants (RETFs) and the Bank's operational policies and procedures will apply. The environmental risks and social impacts that may arise from project investment activities are expected to be moderate, site specific, temporary and readily mitigated with appropriate measures. Additionally, the selected value chain is expected to be resilient, able to withstand and/or compensate for climate change and increasing resource scarcity. The project will comply with the requirements of the World Bank Group General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs). The project will prepare Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) and site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) at implementation. An institutional capacity assessment will be required, and recommendations incorporated in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The screening summary will be updated at appraisal.

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The World Bank

Building Resilient Communities

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