

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.: 96599

Project Name	GLR: Resilience and Cohesion of Displaced Persons & Border Communities
Region	AFRICA
Sector	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (25%); Other social services (25%); General education sector (25%); Vocational training (25%)
Project ID	P152821
Borrower(s)	The Democratic Republic of Congo; The Republic of Tanzania
Implementing Agency	DRC: the Social Fund of DRC Tanzania: TBD
Environment Category	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> TBD (to be determined)
Date PID Prepared	April 9, 2015
Estimated Date of Appraisal Authorization	September 20, 2016
Estimated Date of Board Approval	May 2, 2016

I. Key development issues and rationale for Bank involvement

Strategic Context

In 2013, the World Bank launched the Great Lakes Regional Initiative (GLRI) ‘Reviving the Great Lakes’, designed to work in support of achievement of the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Region. Those affected by forced displacement (refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and the communities that host the displaced) were identified as a group for particular focus under the GLRI. The project therefore intends to reduce poverty among and improve the integration and socio-economic development prospects of those affected by forced displacement, including the local communities which host the displaced. Based on Government demand, the project is ready to move ahead in DRC and Tanzania.

Regional Context

The Great Lakes Region (GLR) is an era of economic growth but remains with unfulfilled economic potential and widespread persistent poverty. Conflict in the DRC and pockets of fragility in surrounding countries is one of the major factors, which continues to constrain the economic and social development of the region. The negative impacts of conflict and fragility are particularly felt by those affected by forced displacement: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and the communities that host them.

More than 3.3 million people are currently displaced in the region and are particularly vulnerable. Most of them are living in temporary accommodation, and with limited access to education and health care. Displaced persons tend to have lower incomes, lower employment rates and greater dependency on direct transfers than the non-displaced. They typically had to abandon their assets and their ability to make a living is greatly reduced by limited freedom of

movement, legal restrictions, linguistic or cultural barriers, harassment and discrimination. At its worst, the forcibly displaced are subject to abject poverty and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Compounding the problem, the displaced often end up being hosted in poorer parts of the country, placing additional strain on areas with already limited social services and economic development. In addition, the presence of displaced people can inflame social tensions and insecurities.

Country Contexts

The displacement situation in DRC is extremely complex, resulting from varied patterns of violence. Almost all of the forced displacement in DRC originates from the eastern provinces where conflict-induced displacement has occurred since 1992, due to interethnic clashes and regional conflicts. DRC now hosts one of the largest IDP populations in the world. As of December 2014, there were a total of 2.7 million IDPs. The fluid security situation in Eastern DRC has resulted in multiple displacements, followed by return and re-displacement. This pattern of multiple displacement has made it difficult for the IDPs in the DRC to recuperate their assets, is steadily eroding their resilience to renewed conflict and increasing resort to risky coping strategies such as taking children out of school, reducing food consumption, engaging in illegal or dangerous activities. Despite this, IDP and refugee returns are happening all the time; in last quarter of 2014 close to 300,000 IDPs returned to their place of origin, bringing the total number of returnees to 1.8 million in the last 18 months. Yet the risk of further displacement remains high.

Displacement in DRC entails putting additional strain on already poor hosting communities and the rise of vulnerability within the IDP population. The challenge for DRC is how to define and implement longer-term support for the displaced in a context of evolving security and humanitarian needs and how to achieve viable and sustainable return and re-integration processes for those IDPs and refugees who are able to go home.

In 1972, large numbers of Burundian refugees came to western Tanzania seeking sanctuary from inter-ethnic conflict. The majority were settled into three settlements where they were given access to land and able to cultivate enough for subsistence and trade. When given the option, about 20 percent of the group in the settlements returned to Burundi. In September 2014, the a Presidential announcement stated that 162,000 former refugees who remained in Tanzania would be given citizenship. The government also committed to extend the naturalization process for many of their children, to benefit some 200,000 people overall. As 'New Tanzanian' (NT) citizens they will now have all the associated rights and obligations of citizenship, including the right to own land, move around the country, and engage in politics. However the main challenge ahead is how to achieve their full socio-economic integration after four decades of settlement life supported by humanitarian agencies.

II. Proposed objective(s)

Development Objective

The Development Objective of this project is to improve self-reliance and social cohesion for the forcibly displaced and host communities in the Great Lakes Region.

Project beneficiaries would primarily be vulnerable persons affected by displacement, including displaced persons (refugees, IDPs, returnees) and host communities. As many displaced persons in the region live in female-headed households and women have been disproportionately affected by the violence, the project will be gender sensitive and target assistance to women, thereby contributing to improving gender dynamics in the region. Focusing on both displaced and host communities should strengthen community resilience and social cohesion, while decreasing the likelihood of instability and conflict.

Key Results

The following key indicators will be used to track progress towards the PDO:

- (i) Degree of self-reliance of targeted beneficiaries as shown by a decreasing proportion of direct transfers in total household income and/or increased household income without changes in household consumption.
- (ii) Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender.
- (iii) Improvement in social cohesion within beneficiary communities (social cohesion will be measured using a composite index that will include: level of acceptance of others into the community; level of trust in other community members; propensity to work collectively to address development challenges).

Intermediary indicators will include the relevant core indicators such as:

- (i) Beneficiaries of Safety Nets (i.e., labor-intensive public works) programs (number).
- (ii) Beneficiaries of Labor Market (i.e., value chain development and technical training) programs (number).
- (iii) Increased access to community social and economic infrastructure.

III. Preliminary description

Concept Description

The two project components outline the set of activities to be implemented in Tanzania and DRC. Activities described under each component vary to respond to the particular needs of each client and the distinct circumstances of displacement. But together the two components contribute to a regional response to displacement in the GLR.

Component 1: Sustainable Integration for Former Burundian Refugees in Tanzania (approx. US\$27 million)

The focus of the project will be on achieving the local integration of the NT, former Burundian refugees and on improving the development prospects in the three settlements where they have continued to live for more than forty years: Katumba and Mishamo Settlements in Mpanda District, Kutvai Region and Ulyankulu settlement in Urambo District, Tabora Region.

It is proposed that the majority of project financing is used for regional level and district level grants. The grants are intended to: (i) support the local authorities to establish local level representative structure in the settlements and to extend district and regional functions to include the NT and former refugee settlements, (ii) support district and regional development planning inclusive of NT (iii) improve the quality of service delivery for NT, (iv) add onto existing per-capita local authority fiscal transfer with additional resources to those regions hosting districts whose budgets for government provision may be stretched by needing to factor in the NT. Local authorities will be supported to: (i) widen their existing district and regional development action plans, specifically the spatial development plans, known locally as General Planning Schemes (GPS) to include the NT settlements, (ii) undertake participatory processes, (including the NT and host communities) to prioritize development investments from those plans, which will qualify for financing under these grants. The criteria for the proposed activities could be: (i) activities which have been agreed through consultative CDD processes including NT and host communities, (ii) activities that bring maximum social and economic benefit to NT and host communities, (iii) activities that promote social and economic cohesion between NT and local communities, (iv) activities that are consistent with local and national development planning processes and are included in the GPS, (v) activities that are technically feasible and have an agreed operational and maintenance budget to be covered by local authorities.

Given the emphasis on demand-driven definition of how these district and regional resources will be used, it is not known in advance which local-level activities will be funded under the project. However it is anticipated that activities could entail the following: (i) improvement of small scale infrastructure and services (health clinics, schools, road improvement, electricity and water supply) with benefits for the NT and host communities, (ii) investments in the agriculture value-chain for local produce (processing and transportation), (iii) build capacity of local authorities to absorb the NT into mainstream government service delivery, (iv) communication to build tolerance and awareness between NT and local host communities, (v) extension and capacity building of local representative forum into the settlements.

It is also proposed that some project financing is used in two other ways: (i) to fulfill the technical and administrative steps required to enable land rights for the NT, (ii) to build the capacity of central government agencies to extend mainstream government provision and a development response to the NT.

Component 2: Early Development Responses in Ongoing Humanitarian Situations in DRC (approx. \$US 50 million).

This component will focus on elements such as livelihoods and sustainable access to socio-economic services for IDPs, returnees and refugees in the DRC. It will be targeted towards displacement contexts where more development-type (rather than humanitarian) interventions are possible in strategic corridors, which would be selected on the basis of criteria including proportion of displacement-affected persons (including IDPs, returnees and refugees), security level, economic potential and contribution to stabilization.

Livelihood interventions would be predicated along the dual purpose of providing immediate but temporary access to employment as well as durable solutions. Temporary employment would be offered through labor-intensive public works as a way to provide immediate income, which could be invested in return or in the start-up of self-reliant livelihoods in the place of displacement. Labor-intensive public works would also contribute to much needed infrastructure improvements. Road rehabilitation is likely to be prioritized, which could open up rural areas that have long been cut off from domestic and foreign markets and could strengthen economic ties across the region.

There will also be investment in livelihood-related training and securing of relevant assets. Local market studies will suggest the type of training to offer, where it is possible to invest in value-chain development and other potential support (e.g. micro-finance). The project will put special emphasis on mediation of land-related conflicts and on the establishment of proper documentation for land-rights, building on the considerable experience to deal with these matters already available in Eastern DRC.

Improved access to socio-economic services at the community level will also be supported to facilitate returns and encourage social cohesion. The Project would use a CDD approach whereby communities identify their needs and actively participate in the implementation of related sub-projects, including through contributions in kind or cash. Community sub-projects, such as schools or markets, would not only make the return communities more livable but also be a way to bring people together for a common goal, regardless of their displacement experience. Training in conflict management would be provided to help communities become more resilient to conflict drivers and develop their social capital.

The Project will strive to be as inclusive as possible, benefitting both IDPs/refugees and their host communities and paying special attention to vulnerable groups. These include widows, the elderly, and double orphans. Pygmies are also a special needs group¹.

¹ The denomination 'pygmies' instead of 'indigenous people' is used here on purpose, despite this not being in line with World Bank Group regulations. Not only do the pygmy people in the eastern DRC usually refer to themselves as such (rather than their various formal tribal names --Batwa, Bambuti, Bambote, etc.) but referring to a community as 'indigenous' is a highly sensitive matter in the eastern DRC, where perceptions of who is 'local' and who is 'not local' have, as we seen, frequently led to violence. Several interlocutors of the team underlined emphatically not to use the term 'indigenous' in the project.

IV. Safeguard policies that might apply

6. Safeguard Policies	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	X		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	X		
Forests OP/BP 4.36	X		
Pest Management OP 4.09		X	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	X		
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	X		
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	X		
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X	

V. Tentative financing

Total Project Cost:	100.00	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			100.00
Total			100.00

VI. Contact point

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