Strengthening Community Resilience Through Risk Financing – Links to Internal Displacement in Uganda

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Global landscape: scale, nature, causes, and locations of displacements

70.8 million forcibly displaced people worldwide:

- **Internally Displaced People**: 41.3 million
  - 7.4 million for conflict
  - 2.6 million for disasters
  - 36% of global total

- **Refugees**: 25.9 million
  - 236,000 for conflict
  - 9.3 million for disasters
  - 34.2% of global total

- **Asylum-seekers**: 3.5 million
  - 544,000 for conflict
  - 3.3 million for disasters
  - 13.8% of global total

Shocks are becoming more interconnected and complex: Exclusion from public services increases risk.

Interlinked factors:
- Fiscal opportunity costs
- Environmental pressure

- Forced Displacement
- Man-made crises
- Global Warming

Increased risk of violence:
- Perceived inequal access to services
- Tension within & between hosts & refugees communities

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Uganda is experiencing a displacement shock

**DISPLACEMENT DRIVERS**
- Ongoing *conflicts & instability* of neighboring crisis states
- Refugee *origins*:
  - 75%: South Sudan
  - 17%: Democratic Republic of the Congo
  - 8%: Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, and other

**IDP numbers**
- Uganda's refugee population approx. 1.3 million
- Fastest growing refugee crisis in the world
- Third largest number of refugees globally
- Largest number of refugees in Africa

**Disasters**
- New displacements: 130,000 (1 January - 31 December 2019)
- Total number of IDPs: 1,100 (1 January - 31 December 2019)

**Conflict and violence**
- New displacements: 2,300 (1 January - 31 December 2019)
- Total number of IDPs: 32,000 (as of 31 December 2019)
GoU is launching a Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism with support from World Bank

**WORLD BANK CDRF TEAM**

**DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

‘Financial planning to protect people against climate shocks, disasters, and other crises is a core priority for all countries’

- Sovereign risk finance
- Agricultural insurance
- Property catastrophe insurance
- Crisis risk finance

*Analytics for financial risk management*

*Knowledge management and policy dialogue*

**GoU DRDIP / DCRM**

**Financing**

- Country Partnership Framework (CPF)

**Project**

- Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP)

**Components**

- Sustainable Environmental Management
- Livelihoods Program
- Social & Economic Services & Infrastructure

**Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism**

**NEED ANALYSIS > DCRM OVERVIEW > DATA SOURCES > Q&A**
DCRM supports scale-ups to host communities in response to displacement shocks

**A. Design (ex-ante)**

1. Agree on **indicators & thresholds** to reflect need in selected sectors
2. Agree on **response** (e.g., finance healthcare facility)
3. Develop capacity and enhance **community investment plans** to prepare for DCRM

**B. Execution (ex-post)**

4. Initiate **decision making process** to disburse funds
5. Approval and **disbursement of funds** to create community assets
6. Track implementation, impact and buy-in from communities over time

**THRESHOLD TRIGGERING**

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DCRM disbursement triggers built on best practice
DRF principles and sector-specific considerations

**DRF Principles**

I. Objectivity

II. Accountability

III. Pre-financed

IV. Development Driven

**CONTEXT CONSIDERATIONS**

- COMPLEX VULNERABILITY of refugee and host community members
- MULTIPLE POTENTIAL INDICATORS without consensus on the ‘best’
- INNOVATIVE & NOVEL nature and structure of the DCRM
- PERCEPTION MONITORING & community-driven approach
Two big data questions. Many big data opportunities

Operational data questions:

1. HOW MANY PEOPLE?
2. WHAT LEVEL OF SERVICE?

Big data opportunities:

1. Data transfer for community driven development
2. Data testing to identify obstacles and opportunities
Machine learning software is then used to analyze the data and make predictions.}

I. OBJECTIVE DATA & II. SENTIMENT DATA

Recurring combinations are identified and categorized according to their effect on future events.

Present day data is collected and monitored for the same combinations.

Combinations are categorized as either:
- Trending Positive
- Trending Negative
- Reversing Positive
- Reversing Negative
Data and disaster ... ensuring a human dynamic

Tom Gauld, New Scientist (2017)
Annex
Opportunity: does household structure imagery represent population change and vulnerability?

A. Satellite-generated imagery

B. Image recognition software

Identification of number of ... 

... affected persons (both refugee and host community) and their levels of need
Sentiment analysis: identifying intent through language information collected through phones

Conceptual considerations

A scientific basis for observing the risk residing in leaders’ language is necessary to empower local and external actors to cite, objectively, the risk of violence with which their language is associated.

→ Empowers early warning processes & civil society and international organization observers

→ Machine learning-driven testing of sentiment can potentially predict change in poverty/service access

Data sources and analysis

• Phone interviews
  Vetted via local data collection, may also be employed to obtain end beneficiary feedback

• Humanitarian Open Streetmap Team (HOT)
  Geo-tagged and time-stamped cell phone data collection

→ Empowers early warning processes & civil society and international organization observers

→ Machine learning-driven testing of sentiment can potentially predict change in poverty/service access
Two broad cases of data sources allow monitoring of both reality and perceptions

I. OBJECTIVE DATA
   - Socio-economic indicators, financial & fiscal trends, demographic data, climate data, ...

II. SENTIMENT DATA
   - Language interpretation, social-media activities, in-person interviews, online news, ...

GDP

NEED ANALYSIS > DCRM OVERVIEW > DATA SOURCES > Q&A
Conclusion: The DCRM proceeds on objectivity, accountability, pre-financing & development-focus

KEY TAKE AWAYS:

• An inclusive approach to a displacement crisis requires the response trigger to be accessible, objective, representative and transparent

• The metrics for health, education, and water depend on accessibility of data indicating the number and demography of refugee and host community persons

• The complexity of need demands continual reassessment via monitoring and evaluation of the representativeness, accuracy, transparency and accessibility of the metrics and the data that informs it