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## IGAD HOLDS THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIXED MIGRATION IN THE EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

By end of 2018, the IGAD region hosted 3.89 million refugees and slightly more than 9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Despite the concerted efforts, the IGAD region has been experiencing significant levels of forced displacement and mixed migration flows. This trend continues to exert strains on governments and their resources, especially when displacement situations become protracted. Refugee settlements and camps as well as most of the migratory routes are often found in arid and semi-arid areas where communities have low levels of access to basic social services, economic and livelihood opportunities.

The increased numbers of refugees and undocumented migrants arriving in Europe by boats is evidence enough to interrogate refugee protection and assistance as well as other forms of migration in and out of Africa. While governments in IGAD region have put in various development interventions, such as DRDIP investments in areas that experience protracted displacements, more targeted interventions need to be rolled out to mitigate the

challenges of forced displacement. This insufficiency in mitigation can be partly attributed to weak collaboration between knowledge production, policy formulation and practice in the region.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in partnership with Maseno University and the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) held an international scientific conference in Nairobi, Kenya from the 8th to 10th of May 2019.

The conference was hosted in an effort to provide a convergence platform for reflections on forced displacement and mixed migration especially in light of emerging interest by states and the international community to address displacement and migration in a more humane and sustainable manner for both the displaced and host populations. The conference convened 17 leading academics drawn from 14 Universities in the Greater Horn of Africa, Europe and North America.

Under the theme 'Current trends, Future directions', the

conference sought to realize three major objectives:

- First, enable a scholarly and policy interrogation of the relationship between forced displacement and other forms of migration (mixed migration flows);
- Secondly, assess and analyze new knowledge and developments in migration policies and management in the Horn of Africa and the African continent;
- And, third, discuss how these mixed migration flows influence and are in turn influenced by the political economy of international migration.

In discussing these broad dynamics, the conference aimed at shaping future directions of the forced displacement and mixed migration discourse, interventions and policy in the Horn and East Africa. This is also important in identifying potential avenues for collaboration between policy makers, researchers, international institutions, practitioners and governments in their pursuit to address issues related to forced migration. This is done with the objective of broadening the discussion in order to come up with much longer-term and multifaceted approaches to addressing issues of forced migration.

The continuous development of an on-going and systematic research agenda to support the emerging thinking around sustainable development approaches to managing mixed

migration and forced displacement impacts were critical outcomes desired out of this conference. There was the universal concurrence that developing research and knowledge platforms would require the building of strong partnerships with universities, think tanks and other organizations that are able to champion specific research agenda to promote a culture of learning that also drives policy orientation. The research outputs generated from the conference were determined to be instrumental in informing policy options for IGAD Member States and influencing programming for durable and transitional solutions by key actors in the region.

In the end, the conference provided the much needed opportunity to bridge the gap between research and practice as scholars and researchers directly engaged governments and other stakeholders on some of the findings arising out of targeted research. IGAD is currently working with OSSREA and Maseno University, with a view of ensuring the various authors update the submitted papers based on the feedback provided during the Conference. IGAD RS, with technical support from OSSREA, will publish and circulate the final publications.

To read more on the outcomes of the conference, click on the link below:

[Download the summary report](#)

## FIELD SUPPORT MISSION TO KENYA DRDIP IMPLEMENTATION SITES IN TURKANA COUNTY

The Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDMM) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) conducted a field support mission between Feb. 18 and 24 in Turkana County, Kenya in partnership with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts (KDRDIP).

The purpose of this mission was to:

- Familiarize with of the ongoing interventions being carried out by development actors in line with Component II (environmental and natural resource management);
- Explore and identify functional channels of mobilizing communities living within areas where environment has been negatively impacted; and
- Introduce on the concept of spatial planning and geo-tagging and demonstrate the usefulness of GIS tools to key county and sub-county personnel.

The team visited targeted implementation sites in Songot, Lokichoggio, Lopur and Kakuma Ward administration areas

of Turkana West Sub-County. The team engaged communities on the interventions currently being championed by other development partners to address the issues of environmental degradation, especially soil erosion, loss of biomass and overgrazed fields.

A catalogue of the development actors was prepared; as well as their contribution to overall development in the areas where host communities live. The successes of these interventions were interrogated on the basis of their sustainability and level of community involvement. Noting that majority of the communities living in the county practice nomadic pastoralism, it is imperative for the KDRDIP program to tailor interventions to suit their cultural practices and include populations living in makeshift settlements.

To promote data driven responses towards sustainable natural resource management including rehabilitation of the degraded watersheds, IGAD team sought to engage the county and sub-county personnel mandated to provide agriculture extension services and supply of clean and adequate water in consolidation of existing data (meta-data), spatial planning, adoption of GIS and mapping skills.



IGAD in conjunction with the Kenya PIU will provide technical capacitation on the areas of natural resource management and spatial analysis and mapping.

Some of the issues raised and agreed follow up actions include;

- Need to understand and quantify the extent of land use change over time especially with the introduction of the invasive *Prosopis Juliflora* plant (commonly referred to as *mathenge*) in the county;
- Investigate the loss of biomass occasioned by the community's fuel needs especially for domestic uses;

- Broad development approaches be designed to include populations living both in elaborate village settlements as well as nomadic populations living in makeshift tents/manyattas;
- While KDRDIP intends to recruit implementation partners (IPs) to promote Community Driven Development approach (CDD) and mobilize local community's participation during the implementation phase, there is need to mobilize the community along the existing channels within the national and county government.



*Kenya DRDIP project has put in place development interventions including community sensitisation programs to address key drivers of conflict related to environment and natural resource management. [Turkana-West Sub-County, 2019]*

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIA DRDIP ON SPATIAL DATA COLLECTION

The Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement & Mixed Migration (RSFDMM) conducted a one-day meeting with Ethiopia Project Implementation Unit (PIU) team to review progress, assess and document early results of the field data collection in the five regions implementing DRDIP on May 27 in Addis Ababa.

The PIU technical team (which includes the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Social Safeguard Specialist) developed tools to collect spatial data to measure impact based on set indicators, show progress and visualise information on web-based dashboards. The data collection tool for component I was finalized and deployed in the 16 Woredas implementing the Project.

So far data harvesting for sub-projects under the Community Investment Fund (CIF) is ongoing. Potential development investments under CIF include the construction, upgrading, rehabilitation and/or expansion of basic social services, such as education, water supply, human health, and veterinary care; and economic

infrastructure such as rural roads, market structures, and storage facilities. The tool, which is administered on paper questionnaires matrices, captures evidence on the expected and planned outputs, geographical location, estimated direct beneficiaries (gender disaggregated) and cost estimates for various sub-project types (education, human health posts, animal health posts, roads and WASH).

A separate tool on activities under the social safeguard initiative collects data on expected and achieved outputs (in terms of number of units, size of irrigated land and number of direct beneficiaries) and geographic location of the sub-project.

During the meeting, the various data collection and management approaches adopted by Ethiopia PIU were discussed in a bid to ensure data accuracy, validity, relevance, and completeness, comprehensive, comparability are maintained and enhanced. It was agreed that IGAD will support the PIU in having the run and administered through digital platforms. Kobo Toolbox, a

suite of mobile web application, allows for integration of qualitative/quantitative attribute, images and spatial signatures into a single file. The application supports offline and online data collection even in remote areas where

internet connectivity is poor or unavailable. PIU agreed to share data so far collected and for visualisation in the IGAD DRDIP Geo-Visualisation Tools.



*To improve the learning standards in refugees hosting areas in Ethiopia, DRDIP has prioritized the construction and renovation of learning facilities. This has increased student enrollment, lowered cases of pupils dropping out of school and considerably reduced distance that learners have to walk to school.*

## THE DJIBOUTI NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TO DISPLACEMENT

One of the pivotal role played by IGAD under DRDIP Project is mainly focused on spearheading the development approach to displacement by showcasing and sharing best experiences at regional level, conducting and disseminating research and capacity building for the project countries so that the outcomes of those experiences can inform policy direction in the region. As such, IGAD has been engaging various actors through convening regional and national dialogues on the nexus between the humanitarian and development approaches in addressing forced displacement in the region.

The execution of this role requires close collaboration and coordination with member states, intergovernmental institutions at national level, civil society, private sector, academic institutions that are engaged both in the humanitarian and development endeavours in the region. These dialogues are also in a context of a changing regional and global approach to displacement as envisaged within the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). At the regional level, the Nairobi Declaration and the accompanying Plan of Action provides the regional mechanism of applying CRRF. As further outlined in the Nairobi Action Plan, countries have developed national plans based on the CRRF principles that aim at promotion, protection and creation of opportunities for livelihoods for refugees and their hosts.

It is in this context that the IGAD RS hosted this first national dialogue on May 2 to 4 in Tadjourah (Djibouti), bringing together the various stakeholders with

responsibilities for refugees and host communities. This included different government departments and ministries which in the traditional sense have not been directly engaged in refugee operations but whose mandates are very important in the new approaches that Djibouti is adopting towards the displaced and the host communities. The national policy dialogue provided the much needed platform to exchange ideas on the various initiatives from the government of Djibouti on forced displacement and mixed migration.

The meeting drew participants from Refugee Management Agency, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Treasury and Ministry of Planning, DRDIP Djibouti PIU staff drawn from National PIU and Regional offices, members of National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), various key humanitarian and development actors, the private sector and universities in the country.

The IGAD Regional Secretariat Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDM) provided the TOR to guide the meeting and this was reviewed and adopted, and a number of recommendations were made after comprehensive discussions on the TOR and included; To establish the national coordination secretariat as well as formulation of standard operating procedures and policies so that the roles are clarified for the different stakeholders.

The National Coordination Secretariat once formed to conduct impact assessment of refugees, migrants and host communities especially on the environment, health and



livelihood of the community. It was emphasized that the ministry of internal affairs takes the lead in coordinating the NCM secretariat on migration and refugees in Djibouti.

The meeting recommended further clarity on the objectives and functions of the national coordination secretariat since this is to lead on directing national policies and validate the different studies in Djibouti in order to generate data to support evidence based programming for refugees, migrant and host communities.

The Delegates highlighted the existence of data gaps and lack of accessible statistics in Djibouti that maps the location, the number and destination of migrants and emphasized the need to regularly update the data, so that all stakeholders can use it to share and learn from during monthly meetings.

The representative from Djibouti National Assembly reaffirmed that parliament of Djibouti is going to consider

the Tadjoura deliberations seriously and will invite the stakeholders and the other ministries to make presentations on these deliberations to the National Assembly. This will ensure that the discussions during this National Dialogue and the subsequent recommendations would eventually be enacted into law. Further consultations will be carried out in a bid to establish a sustainable and effective NCM for effective refugee, migrants and host community response in Djibouti.

The government needs to establish funding basket to respond to the impacts of migration and displacement in Djibouti. The mechanism for capturing data on migrants is critical for better migration management. Therefore, there is need to set up the national data base to capture migration data.



*Delegates attending the National Dialogue on the development approach to displacement in Djibouti*

#### 4TH DRDIP REGIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

The 4th Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) meeting took place on June 24 and 25, 2019 in Addis Ababa, bringing together members of the Project Implementation Units (PIUs), National Steering Committees, refugee management agencies and representatives from the World Bank and IGAD.

Convened by the Regional Secretariat, the RPSC provides a platform for countries to share experiences, lessons and updates across the project intervention areas, share information of the various work plans and provide guidance to the regional interventions. The 4rd RPSC held thorough

deliberations on progress made by Project Countries in the implementation of the DRDIP development investments. RPSC delegates from the project countries shared some of the lessons and successes realized in the course of the DRDIP program especially the application of the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach and how this has led to empowerment of local communities through provision of M&E over sight during project implementation, management of projects budgets and procurement of contractors. That in turn led to completion of DRDIP projects on time in the DRDIP implementing countries.



During this meeting the IGAD RS FDMM shared the list of selected universities and think tanks that were identified through competitive call for proposals with the PIUs to support country based research in the DRDIP implementing countries so as to generate data for evidence based programming for DRDIP interventions along the four thematic areas:

- Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure development;
- Sustainable Environmental Management practices;
- Livelihoods Program, Project management; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

It was out of this meeting that DRDIP countries together with IGAD RSFDMM agreed and defined the research agenda by identifying topics with both country and regional significance to DRDIP implementation. In this meeting the PIUS in the DRDIP implementation suggested a new model for conducting the next RPSC where countries will be given an opportunity to share progress on implementation as well as accompanied with field visits so that the teams can learn from implementation experience.

The RPSC meeting is held twice a year and the next one is scheduled to take place in the fourth quarter of 2019.



*Delegates attending 4th DRDIP Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

## **UPDATES ON CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT FOR AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT (ABD) IN AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION IN SOMALIA REPORT**

In April 2017, IGAD was mandated by its constituent Member States and the World Bank Board to implement the second phase of the “Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project” (DRDIP Phase II). This phase of the project is an expansion that now includes Kenya as a participating country and brings Somalia into

regional dialogue on forced displacement and mixed migration; specifically, in the context of accelerated processes of return, socio-economic integration and resettlement of displaced populations namely, IDPs and refugees primarily from Kenya, Djibouti, Yemen and the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC).

The project is also cognizant that a regional response to forced displacement in Somalia will be further enriched by Somalia's participation in ongoing dialogues on potential solutions. The intervention for which this assessment was commissioned aimed to considerably contribute to the enhancement of the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and that of regional and local governments to take a lead role in supporting return and reintegration of Somali refugees. Furthermore, the project seeks to promote durable solutions that tackle forced displacement.

The assessment undertook five tasks namely:

- The context in which return and reintegration is happening in Somalia;
- Mapping of the institutions charged with the responsibility of managing return and reintegration at both national and sub-national levels;
- An inventory and evaluation of the existing coordination mechanisms;
- Gap analysis of the FGS to steer area-based development (ABD); and

- An appraisal of what works and what does not with regard to durable solutions in Mogadishu, the capital and Kismayo which is the seat of the Jubbaland regional administration.

The purpose of the assessment was to identify the existing gaps that need to be addressed in order for the FGS to plan and execute area-based development in areas of return and reintegration and attain cohesive and sustainable transformative change as opposed to the current disjointed and temporary instrumental change. The assessment aimed at establishing the current capacity for planning, coordination, implementation and impact-tracking of area-based development approaches in Somalia.

IGAD shared the first draft of the assessment report with the Federal Government of Somalia and World Bank and then the compiled comments were shared with the consultant to incorporate it to the report. Going forward, IGAD will organise for a stakeholders' consultation workshop in Mogadishu. This will be followed a workshop to validate the final report (including recommendations therein) and the implementation plan. Phase II activities will be funded in accordance with the agreed implementation plan.

## KAMPALA DECLARATION ON LIVELIHOODS, JOBS AND SELF-RELIANCE FOR REFUGEES, IDPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN THE IGAD REGION

On March 2017, the IGAD Heads of State and Government convened the first ever Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia. They adopted the Nairobi Declaration and its accompanying Plan of Action that set out a comprehensive regional approach and commitments at four levels:

- Create conditions for safe, sustainable and voluntary return of refugees to Somalia
- Maintain protection and asylum space
- Enhanced self-reliance and access to services and assistance for refugees and host communities
- Stronger regional cooperation on durable solutions for Somali refugees
- Ease pressure on host countries through increased international solidarity and responsibility sharing

Together, they reinforce the commitments made by Member States at the Leaders' Summit in September 2016, and the regional application of the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF). Central to the principles of the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan was the promotion of self-reliance and economic resilience for refugees, returnees and host communities.

It is against this background that IGAD convened the second thematic meeting on livelihoods, jobs and self-reliance for refugees, IDPs and host communities from the 25th to the 28th of March 2019 in Kampala, Republic of Uganda. The high-level experts' regional thematic & ministerial meetings were organized with the support of IGAD partners including The World Bank, the European Union, GIZ, Swiss Cooperation, ILO and UNHCR. The consultations held during the technical meeting focused on Enhancing Labour Migration Governance in the IGAD Region and sought to take stock of progress in strengthening migration governance among the IGAD Member States.

The meeting looked at a range of issues connected to the access of refugees and host communities to livelihood and economic opportunities including challenges accessing supporting services and functions; as well as barriers in the regulatory and policy environment preventing refugees and host communities to fully take advantage of available opportunities. Further, there was follow-up and review of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2015 Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on labour migration, in light of the new and emerging migration dynamics at the sub-regional, regional and global level. The deliberations enriched the contributions of bilateral and multilateral agencies that are working in partnership with IGAD on improving migration



governance in the region and labour migration in particular. Progress made by Member States in meeting their commitments under the CRRF and the Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia was also reviewed.

In attendance were delegates from seven IGAD Member States namely; Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The delegations represented the line ministries and state departments charged with refugee administration and labour management matters in their respective countries. Also represented were National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) Focal Points in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, with a lead on refugee matters; ministries of finance/treasury; ministries of planning and those responsible for local government/devolution/federalism or decentralization, ministries of

agriculture and livestock development, and ministries of labour. Also represented were refugee and host communities' representatives, partners engaged in securing durable solutions and the IGAD core group of partners to the Nairobi Plan of Action, the private sector and Somali diaspora.

To read more on the discussions and recommendations thereon:

Download the [conference report](#) here

Download the [Kampala Declaration](#) here



*Delegates participating in the High-Level Technical Experts and Ministerial Meetings on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for refugees and host communities in Kampala, Uganda*

## IGAD RS M&E LEARNING MISSION TO DRDIP IMPLEMENTATION SITES IN UGANDA

IGAD Regional Secretariat's roles in DRDIP are focused on four areas as stipulated in its regional strategy and include: facilitating dialogue on the development approach to displacement; Research, Knowledge generation and learning; Capacity support; Coordination and Partnerships.

The execution of these roles requires close collaboration and coordination with member states, civil society, the private sector, academic institutions that are engaged both in the humanitarian and development endeavours in the region. In line with these roles and as part of its work to advance the development approach to displacement in the region, the Secretariat planned to conduct learning field

visits to DRDIP implementing member states as part of its learning and knowledge generation initiatives.

In the same vein, IGAD RSFDMM conducted a six-day field visit to DRDIP Uganda implementing areas June 5-12, 2019 with the aim of learning from DRDIP interventions implemented by Uganda so far, and identify and collect experiences that could be taken forward for learning to other project countries. The field visit conducted focused on understanding the inception phase initiatives that have been undertaken in Uganda since the project components were launched and to better understand the context within which the project activities are implemented at the grass



root level. The field visit gave the team the first step to documenting country level experiences under DRDIP. The team started its M&E learning mission by holding a brief meeting with Uganda Project Implementation Unit (PIU) team on ongoing activities under DRDIP and other projects including NUSAF (Northern Uganda Social Action Fund - III). DRDIP Project Manager, Mr Bafaki Charles, highlighted the impact of the project at the local level. The team also held various discussions and consultations with PIUs at different levels and met various stakeholders that are key for the successful implementation of DRDIP in Uganda. These included the local government District staff, DRDIP team based in the Districts of implementation as well as local government leaders.

The Project have invested heavily in building capacities of local communities and membership of the grass-root committees in participatory planning processes, mobilizing communities and establishing community institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and oversight of sub-projects. Further, the Project will henceforth expand its scope to improve living conditions for both refugees and host communities in 11 districts implementing DRDIP. This will be achieved with the additional grant from the World Bank. Currently the project is targeting to benefit a total of 1.3 million refugees and 4.3m host communities' members. Accordingly, IGAD team underlined the need to share experiences gathered during planning and actual implementation of the project, noting that the CDD model in Uganda has ensured quick turnaround of development investment especially on basic social services and economic infrastructure under component 1.

During the mission, IGAD visited four implementation sites in Kiryandongo and Isingiro districts where Uganda DRDIP has constructed new classrooms and health centres and these support both refugees and host communities. With elaborate community engagement, especially during procurement and construction phases, the sub-projects were delivered on time and within budget. The two grass-root committees, Community Procurement Committee (CPC) and Community Project Management Committee (CPMC), are directly involved in the selection of a qualified contractor and day-to-day supervision and monitoring of the works on the sub-project. The community engagements started with consultations between communities and local leaders (including elders and clerics) on the interventions to address various societal challenges. These processes gave room for the community to participate in the selection and prioritization of the development investments.

The IGAD RS team also discussed with the PIU Uganda to try to understand whether it still had capacity gaps on M&E and data collection using GIS and remote sensing to Map the World Bank DRDIP investments in Uganda. It was generally noted that much as previously there were gaps in human resource for DRDIP. These have been filled gradually and the substantive M&E specialist has been recruited to support the M&E function. For the capacity support for M&E and GIS, the IGAD team together with the M&E specialist agreed to have this training and IGAD RS FDMM is looking towards conducting this training and subsequent mentorships to support generate data for evidence based programming of the DRDIP interventions in Uganda



*Kyarugaju Health Centre II in Isingiro District constructed under the DRDIP project. Through the project, the government of Uganda is constructing 83 infrastructure sub-projects across all 11 refugee-hosting districts.*

## WORLD BANK PROVIDES \$150 MILLION GRANT TO SUPPORT HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES TO THE LARGEST REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRY IN AFRICA IN UGANDA

The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved today a grant of \$150 million additional financing from the International Development Association (IDA) to boost an ongoing project to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management targeting both refugees and communities that host them. The \$150 million-project is financed through the IDA 18 Refugee Sub Window.

Uganda is currently the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa and the third largest worldwide. Approximately 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers are living in Uganda due to ongoing conflicts and instability in some parts of the region.

The Additional Financing builds on an initial \$50 million-project approved by the World Bank Board on May 31, 2016 and which became effective on June 29, 2017. The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) covers 11 districts that host the largest number of refugees and therefore bearing a disproportionate amount of strain on existing community social services and infrastructure. The project is implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister. It supports investments in basic social service infrastructure, integrated natural resources management and income generating activities including alternative livelihoods like value-addition to agriculture products, and fish farming. The project also seeks to strengthen transparency and accountability while addressing social risk management and gender-based violence.

"Government of Uganda welcomes this support from the World Bank to boost our efforts in responding to the needs of refugees and the generous communities that host them. It is a strong demonstration of solidarity with us, which we appreciate," said Dr Ruhakana Rugunda, Prime Minister, and Republic of Uganda whose office oversees and coordinates the refugee response in the country.

The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project is part of a regional operation also being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. The World Bank has significantly scaled up support in Uganda through its Forced Displacement Program. In addition to the DRDIP and the Additional Financing operation, two other projects have already been approved by the World Bank's Board.

*"Uganda's progressive approach to refugees provides some of the best prospects for self-reliance. This Grant shows, the international community and the World Bank greatly appreciates Uganda's generosity towards refugees. We look forward to working very closely with other development and humanitarian partners to support the Government and the people of Uganda to support these efforts,"* said Tony Thompson, Country Manager, World Bank, Uganda.

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