

Operational
Experiences
and Lessons
Learned
at the **Climate
Migration
Development
Nexus**

A World Bank Portfolio
Review with a Focus on
Sub-Saharan Africa

Kanta Kumari Rigaud
Silke Heuser
Nathalie Abu-Ata
Anmol Arora

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1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433

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Acknowledgments

This study *Operational Experiences and Lessons Learned at the Climate-Migration-Development Nexus—A World Bank Portfolio Review* serves as a background paper for the workstream *Mainstreaming Climate Migration into Development Planning and Policy* (P170862). This effort was led by Kanta Kumari Rigaud (Lead Environmental Specialist) with strategic guidance from Iain G. Shuker (Manager). In addition, the leadership and counsel of Mark R. Lundell and Simeon K. Ehui, (Regional Directors for Sustainable Development for Eastern and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa) was much appreciated.

The report was written by a team led by Kanta Kumari Rigaud and included Silke Heuser, Nathalie Abu-Ata, and Anmol Arora. The team thanks peer reviewers whose feedback helped to strengthen the content and strategic thrust of the report: David Maleki, Caroline Bahnson, Varalakshmi Vemuru, Susan Martin, and Sonia Plaza. Feedback from the regional consultations for West Africa and the Lake Victoria Basin (conducted as part of the larger work) provided a further validation of experiences and lessons from this operational review.

The team thanks Yesmeana N. Butler and Esther Bea (World Bank) who provided administrative support throughout the project. The report benefited from editing by Cath Croxton and design by Owen Design Company LLC.



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Glossary

Adapt in place: The cost of relocation in response to adaptation can often be high. Adapt in place is the process of adjustment without relocation.

Climate adaptation: Process of adjustment to actual or expected climate change and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate change and its effects.

Development-focused: A project which includes mobile populations at the component or sub-component level.

Displacement: Forced removal of people or people obliged to flee from their places of habitual residence.

Early warning system: A system that reduces harm and loss by disseminating warnings about hazards and vulnerabilities in a group of people who are considered at risk.

Energy security: The uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period.

Hazard: The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.

Hotspot: For the purposes of this study, hotspots are areas that will see increases or decreases in population in scenarios that consider climate impacts compared to a population projection that does not consider climate impacts.

Immobility: Inability to move from a place of risk or choosing not to move away from a place of risk.

Internally displaced person (IDP): Refers to persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence.

Migration-focused: A projects where the development objective directly targets mobile populations.

Migration: A long-term physical movement of people from their usual place of residence. In demographic research and official statistics, it involves crossing a recognized political or administrative border.

Mobility: Movement of people, including temporary or long-term, short- or long-distance, voluntary, or forced, and seasonal or permanent, as well as planned relocation.

Peri-urban: An area immediately adjacent to a city or urban area.

Planned relocation: People moved or assisted to move permanently away from areas of environmental risks.

Rapid-onset event: Event such as cyclones and floods which take place in days or weeks (in contrast to slow-onset climate changes that occur over long periods of time).

Remittance: The money or goods that migrants send back to families and friends in origin countries.

Resilience: Capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend, or disturbance by responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure while maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.

Slow-onset climate change: Changes in climate parameters—such as temperature, precipitation, and associated impacts, including water availability and crop production declines—that occur over long periods of time. This is in contrast to rapid-onset climate hazards, such as cyclones and floods, which take place in days or weeks.

Social safety nets: Refers to specific provisions or programs that are designed to protect vulnerable people from the adverse impacts of crises or shocks.

Transhumance: A form of pastoralism or nomadism which involves moving livestock to accommodate seasonal changes and the agricultural cycle.

Vulnerability: Propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Acronyms

APL	Adaptable Program Loan	IDP	Internally displaced person
CDD	Community-driven development	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
DPF	Development Policy Finance	IPF	Investment Project Financing
DPL	Development Policy Loan	LVB	Lake Victoria Basin
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	MGCS	Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region	MIS	Management information system
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region	MNR	Middle East and North Africa Region
ERL	Emergency Recovery Loan	NRM	Natural resource management
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area	PDO	Project development objective
FCR	Fragility crises response	PforRs	Program for Results
FCV	Fragility, conflict, and violence	SAR	South Asia Region
FY	Fiscal year	SIL	Specific Investment Loan
GDP	Gross domestic product	SLM	Sustainable Land Management
GP	Global Practice	SSNRMP	Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project
HOA	Horn of Africa	UN	United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICT	Information and communications technology	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDA	International Development Association		

Foreword

Climate change is widely recognized as an important driver of migration dynamics. The World Bank's flagship report *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration* predicts that up to 86 million people in Sub-Saharan could be forced to move within their own countries by 2050 due to climate change. The impacts of climate change influence people to move due to water stress, reduced crop yields, and sea level rise, working alongside social, economic and political factors.

The Groundswell Africa series, with expanded analysis on West Africa and the Lake Victoria Basin, reaffirms the potency of climate change as a driver of migration within countries. The emergence of climate migration hotspots will have consequences for climate sensitive sectors, like agriculture and water, as well as urban infrastructure and social support systems.

Concerted climate and development action could reduce these numbers significantly. While the onus to reduce, avert, and minimize distress-driven mobility falls on national actors, they must receive

support from development, humanitarian, and security agencies. The World Bank has played an integral role in development and support activities catering to migrants, refugees, displaced people, and the host-communities worldwide. A range of instruments, activities and partnerships have been developed to meet this challenge.

This report sets out an expansive portfolio review of the design features of 165 World Bank projects. This is the first exercise to examine a large pool of World Bank projects that operate at the climate-migration-development nexus, with an eye on future challenges, complexities and uncertainties that may arise. It attempts to look inwards and these reflect on the design features of World Bank projects to seek improvements, efficiencies, and learnings. It draws out lessons from the World Bank's wealth of experience and engagement on the climate-migration-development nexus with this issue and ultimately challenges practitioners to usher a new era of projects in which innovation, partnerships, and dynamism are at the core of delivering green, inclusive, and resilient development.



Mark Lundell
Regional Director Sustainable Development
Africa East and South
World Bank



Simeon Ehui
Regional Director Sustainable Development
Africa West and Central
World Bank

Climate change is emerging as a potent driver of mobility-immobility dynamics, and it carries wider development implications that cannot be ignored.



Executive Summary

This portfolio review examines the design features of World Bank interventions operating at the intersection of climate-migration-development with the aim to draw actionable insights and recommendations.

The review identifies 165 projects against a set of mobility-related keywords with commitments totaling to US\$197.5 billion for the period from 2006 to 2019 classified into two thematic categories: migration-focused projects that cater specifically to migrants, refugees, displaced, or the host-communities as their beneficiaries; and development focused projects which have a broader remit but include within its components a focus on mobility. The Inter-Governmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) risk framework is used to assess how project interventions can be effective and deliver durable outcomes—through cross-learning across the two categories of projects.

Climate change is emerging as a potent driver of mobility-immobility dynamics, and it carries wider development implications that cannot be ignored. The World Bank flagship report *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration* (Rigaud et al. 2018) projects that by 2050 just over 143 million people across Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and South Asia could be forced to move within their own countries to escape the slow onset impacts of climate change.



The review underscores **the wealth of good practice that can inform projects to innovate and devise more integrative solution** by sharpening attention to underlying causes of migration along with immediate and urgent needs of the stakeholders; and where possible to design interventions that are proactive in anticipating future climate risks from slow- and rapid-onset climate impacts.

Box ES.1 Types of Human Mobility Considered in this Study

The Conference of the Parties (COP21), under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in adopting the Cancún Adaptation Framework, noted three forms of mobility that could arise as a consequence of the adverse impacts of climate change: **displacement**, **migration** and **planned relocation**.

This portfolio review paper draws upon this terminology and applies the term migration to refer to the abovementioned forms of human mobility in the context of climate change, while also considering non-climate drivers.



Displacement

Displacement refers to reactive movements that occur because of acute natural hazards such as cyclones or flood peaks that have become more frequent as a result of climate change.



Migration¹

Migration refers to movements in anticipation of worsening conditions because of climate change or other drivers.



Planned relocation

Planned relocation is part of an adaptive strategy that includes preventative or remedial measures generally employed by individual states and used on an exceptional basis.

¹ UNFCCC <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=4>

 **165**
PROJECTS

 **2006**
-2019

US\$197.5
 **BILLION**
commitments



Migration-focused projects

- ▶ directly targeting mobile populations or host-communities
- ▶ proximate and urgent needs
- ▶ do not directly engage with climate response measures



Development-focused projects

- ▶ broad approach targeting environment, land management, livelihoods, and climate adaptation and resilience
- ▶ near- and long-term needs
- ▶ migrants supported as sub-groups



Without concrete climate and development action, **as many as 86 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa** could be compelled to move within their countries by 2050, as a consequence of slow-onset climate factors.

Groundswell II (Acting on Internal Climate Migration) extended the analysis to three **additional regions:** East Asia and the Pacific, North Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, putting the global figure for the six regions as 216 million (Clement et al. 2021).

Sub-Saharan Africa with a projection of as many as 86 million internal migrants by 2050 will be the highest across the regions.

The Groundswell Africa series, with expanded analysis on West Africa and the Lake Victoria Basin (Rigaud et al. 2021a, Rigaud et al. 2021b), reaffirms the potency of climate-induced migration patterns and trends within countries.

These trends, alongside the emergence of ‘hotspots’ of climate in- and out-migration, will impact climate-sensitive sectors, urban infrastructure, and social support systems.

There is an urgent need to better understand how the climate-migration-development nexus has been approached by World Bank interventions in the past with the aim to become more effective and durable across spatial and temporal scales.

Early planning and preparation, including through well designed projects that apply integrative and far-sighted project becomes increasingly important. This process entails scrutiny of entry points for cross-learnings, strategic selection of areas of interventions, focus on the underlying drivers of migration and a shift towards anticipatory approaches.

The overarching focus of this portfolio review is to examine and draw actionable insights from the design features of World Bank projects operating at the climate-migration-development nexus between 2006-2019.

It applies a reflective lens, leveraging the Inter-Governmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) risk framework, to render how projects can become more effective and durable across spatial and temporal scales. The learnings from the portfolio of projects proves instructive as we seek to address future challenges, complexities and uncertainties that arise particularly from slow- and rapid-onset climate impacts and influence mobility and immobility dynamics in the near and long-term.

The projects reviewed by this study were identified through the Business Intelligence (BI) portals and the World Bank’s Image Bank.¹ The study applied 31 search terms to identify and analyze a portfolio of projects extending over a 13-year period. The projects selected covered all the World Bank regions, with a special focus on Africa. The study benefited from consultation with World Bank task teams. In addition, the IPCC risk framework was adapted to understand how exposure and vulnerability can be reduced with respect to climate risks.

A total of 165 projects were identified against a set of mobility-related keywords with commitments amounting to US\$197.5 billion for the period from 2006 to 2019. This process saw the classification of projects into two broad thematic categories:

1. Migration-focused projects
2. Development-focused projects.

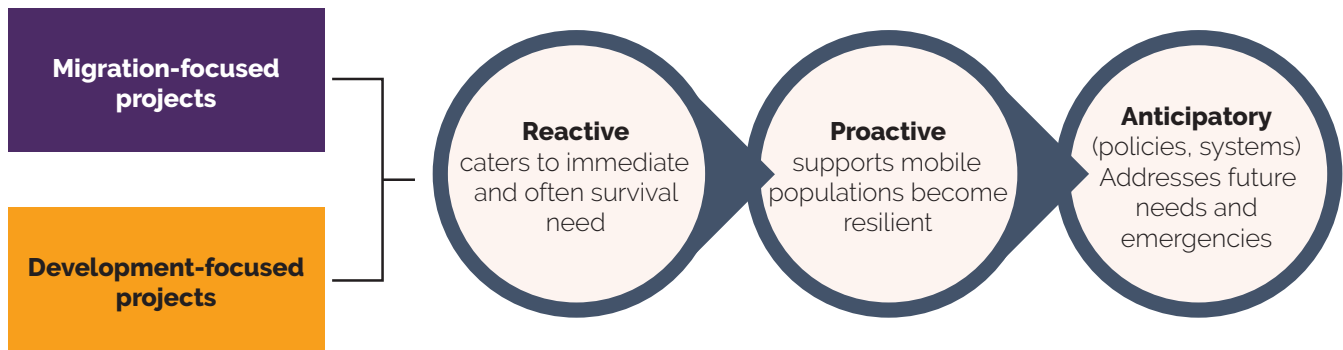
Migration-focused projects directly target mobile populations and host communities as their beneficiary. Development-focused projects include mobile populations at the component or sub-component level.

Between 2006 and 2015, 40 percent of the projects were migration-focused (67 projects) while 60 percent (98 projects) were development-focused. However, from 2017 onwards, there was a spike in migration-focused projects which made the distribution between the two thematic categories of projects more balanced. This spike coincided with the creation of the fragility crises response (FCR) window under International Development Association (IDA)¹⁸, and the work on the fragility conflict and violence (FCV) agenda in the World Bank. This also coincided with greater media attention to the topic, country demand, and the growing body of analytical work—including at the World Bank. These developments can, in part, be traced to a surge in violent conflicts in the past 30 years (UN and World Bank 2018) and record high number of forced displacement (UNHCR 2019).

The average financing for migration-focused projects is higher than the development-focused projects, at US\$157 million and US\$101 million, respectively. However, the average cost of migration-focused projects at US\$157 million was 50 percent larger compared to the development-focused projects which stood at US\$101 million. The financial range of migration-focused projects (US\$3 million to US\$1 billion) was much higher in comparison to development-focused projects at (US\$1million to US\$600 million). The main lending instrument in migration-focused project was Investment Project Financing (IPF) at six percent.

¹ The search was conducted on the **World Bank’s Image Bank and Business Intelligence (BI) Portals**. Image Bank is a repository for World Bank reports and allows for full-text searches of project documents, and the BI Portal represents a repository of all projects-related information, including objectives and components

Figure ES.1 Moving from Reactive to Proactive to Anticipatory Project Activities



Africa had the largest share of projects in both portfolios. There were 52 development-focused projects and 30 migration-focused projects. The other regions (East Asia and Pacific (EAP), Latin America and Caribbean and South Asia) also had a higher number of development-focused projects than migration-focused projects. Development-focused projects, with their broader suite of interventions, as would be expected, saw engagement from a higher number of Global Practices (GP)² in comparison to migration-focused projects. The Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP, Social Protection & Jobs GP, and the Agriculture and Food GP had the highest level of engagement in migration-focused projects.

Key Takeaways

Overall, there are three key observations noted by this portfolio review that can guide future World Bank interventions in the climate-migration-development nexus. These are:

- **Incorporate cross-learning between migration- and development-focused projects and their key entry points** to leverage more holistic and integrative outcomes.
- **Sharpen the common instruments and interventions** used by both project types to address the underlying drivers of migration.
- **Ensure the design and approach of interventions for both project types moves** from reactive, to proactive, and anticipatory approach to achieve more durable and sustainable outcomes.

² World Bank experts are organized across teams of global practices and global challenge areas. They work in concert with country-based staff, IFC, MIGA, and country partners to prioritize the Bank Group’s program of financial, analytical, advisory, and convening support.

Entry Points and Cross-Learning

The contrasting entry points for the migration-focused and development-focused projects provide an opportunity for cross-learning and integrative action.

The entry point for migration-focused projects is migrants, the displaced, or refugees. In contrast, the entry point for development-focused projects are the activities that help communities adapt to climate change, rehabilitate and enhance environmental management, and be better prepared to respond to future disasters. Migrant populations are not the primary beneficiaries of the development-focused projects.

The entry points of projects can be sharpened. Migration-focused projects that address the proximate needs of the migrants and displaced could (where context and feasibility allow) attempt to explore underlying factors as their entry points for sustainable interventions. Similarly, development-focused projects could expand and integrate migrants and host communities in their project designs for more socially cohesive outcomes between hosts and migrant communities. In addition, attention to the vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced populations could avert social tensions and conflicts.

Sharpening Common Instruments and Interventions

The key instruments and interventions used by migration-focused and development-focused projects are similar and can be clustered under four main themes. These are:

1. Social protection measures
2. Livelihood strengthening
3. Institutional strengthening, and
4. Capacity building including legal support.

Migration-focused projects are usually designed to respond to more immediate and urgent situations compared to development-focused projects which tend to focus on the longer-term needs of a community. Migration-focused projects aim to increase the resilience of mobile populations by strengthening their livelihoods and providing emergency assistance where needed. Development-focused projects include interventions and activities that take a far-sighted view to managing climate risks, while also addressing near-term needs. Sharpening these interventions so that they also address the underlying causes and factors of migration will help the World Bank increase resilience of the affected population.

Moving from Reactive to Proactive to Anticipatory

It is critical that project design shift from a reactive, to a proactive, and ultimately an anticipatory design towards more sustainable and durable outcomes. Across the portfolios, the project activities (depending on the nature of the design) can be: (1) reactive; (2) proactive; or (3) anticipatory. A reactive approach caters to the immediate and often survival need of the displaced, while a proactive approach helps mobile populations become resilient. An anticipatory approach puts in place immediate systems that create solutions for evolving future needs and emergencies. Both migration-focused and development-focused projects employ a range of activities, which while similar in nature, have differences in design that can help shift the response from reactive to proactive and ultimately towards being anticipatory.

In Conclusion

This portfolio review provides an important approach to better understand the design of World Bank interventions operating at the climate-migration-development nexus.

It critically examines these interventions and offers crucial insights and practical ideas to reduce exposure and vulnerability of mobile and host communities. It chalks out a way for future projects to become more innovative, efficient and effective to improve the management of the uncertainties and complexities associated



The entry point for migration-focused projects is migrants, the displaced, or refugees. In contrast, the entry point for development-focused projects are **the activities that help communities adapt to climate change, rehabilitate the environment, and be better prepared to respond to future disasters.**

with slow- and rapid-onset climate risks. It also demonstrates the effectiveness of past interventions to enhance climate resilience and offers an opportunity to further shape mobility and immobility dynamics into a positive force for the benefit of vulnerable communities.

The impacts of climate change on agriculture and food, water, and energy security could translate into significant migration pressures and heightened conflict risks, with economic impacts across many regions



1. Context and Scope

Climate change is emerging as a potent driver of internal migration. The World Bank flagship report *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration* (Rigaud et al. 2018) projects that by 2050, without concrete climate and development action, just over 143 million people—or around three percent of the population across Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and South Asia—could be forced to move within their own countries to escape the slow-onset impacts of climate change. The report found that climate migrants will move from less viable locations to areas that are better placed to support their livelihoods. Reasons for moving will include lower water availability and crop productivity, and rising sea levels and storm surges. The poorest and most climate-vulnerable areas will be hardest hit. These trends, alongside the emergence of climate in- and out-migration hotspots, will have major implications for climate-sensitive sectors and for the adequacy of urban infrastructure and social support systems in both rural and urban areas.

Migration in much of Africa is driven by various economic, social, religious, political, environmental, and now, increasingly, climate ‘push and pull’ factors. Climate change is increasingly a driver of internal climate migration acting through its impacts on water

stress, crops, net primary productivity losses and rises in sea level. Generally, areas that see positive deviations in water and crop productivity experience more in-migration, as reflected through spatial population distribution shifts.

The impacts of climate change on agriculture and food, water, and energy security could translate into significant migration pressures and heightened conflict risks, with economic impacts across many regions (Farid et al. 2016). Migration, as the human face of climate change, cannot be separated from development especially in regions where lives, livelihoods, and the economy are integrally linked with climate sensitive sectors. The potential gross domestic product (GDP) and growth impacts, for both developing and advanced economies, are not considered in standard models of the economic effects of climate change. Climate shocks and stresses can trigger conflict (Chen 2019) and climate risks are known to have a multiplier effect in reinforcing existing conflicts (Mayoral 2012). In 2019, some of the most acute food crises were linked to climate shocks and conflict.³ Unattended, climate impacts will continue to deepen existing vulnerabilities and lower capacities, leading to poverty and enhanced fragility, conflict, and violence.

³ See: <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2020/11/5fbf73384/climate-change-defining-crisis-time-particularly-impacts-displaced.html>

While some level of climate-induced migration cannot be avoided due to the lock-in of climate effects of past emissions, the future trajectories of climate migration are not predetermined. Concerted action on climate change mitigation, together with inclusive and resilient development policies that embed climate migration into policy and planning, could help to substantially reduce the number of internal climate migrants (Rigaud et al. 2018). This highlights the need for targeted investments to manage the reality of climate migration along each phase of its life cycle (before, during, and after moving) while taking a longer-term view to the issues by integrating climate migration into national development plans and policy.

This portfolio review set out to learn from the operational experience of the World Bank’s migration related portfolio to better inform project and program design, planning, and policy on issues relevant to the climate-migration-development nexus.

What was revealed was a clear opportunity to explore cross-learning and synergies across migration-focused and development-focused projects. With the window of opportunity to keep warming levels to below 2°C narrowing, and consequent slow- and rapid-onset climate impacts intensifying and influencing mobility and immobility dynamics, learning from successful projects can be instructive as we address future challenges, complexities, and uncertainties.

1.1 Framework of Analysis

To analyze mobility-related projects, the IPCC risk framework was adapted to understand how exposure and vulnerability can be reduced with respect to climate risks

(Figure 1.1). The list of interventions presented in the framework are illustrative and do not represent the full range of activities in the World Bank or wider portfolio.

A range of natural hazards (such as slow- or rapid-onset events), conflicts, soil degradation and the over exploitation of natural resources may further drive the risk of mobility. These risks include internal displacement, forced migration, entrapment, cross-border migration, or return-migration. Development and humanitarian projects support activities to reduce the exposure and vulnerability to such risks. Examples of these activities include putting in place early warning systems, skills training in climate adaptation and disaster prevention, employment services for migrants or refugees, food assistance, livelihood programs, and social safety nets.

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The review used a set of search terms to identify mobility-related projects from the portfolio of World Bank projects extending over 13 years from 2006 to 2019. A total of 30 terms and their variations were used to screen the portfolio. This included terms: (1) related to migration (such as *displaced, internally displaced person (IDP), refugee, transhuman, mobility*); (2) to capture both the individual or individuals concerned with mobility (*migrant, refugee*); (3) livelihoods (*pastoral, transhumance*); (4) coping and response mechanisms (*remittances, rehouse, relocate*); and (5) other related terms (Table 1.1). While not comprehensive, this set of keywords provides a way to capture a wide enough range of projects to support a substantive analysis.

Figure 1.1. Theoretical Framework for Interventions for Mobility-Related Risks and Impacts



Source: Adapted from the IPCC framework (2014) for assessing and managing the risks of climate change and activity from the portfolio review of this report.



The selected portfolio of mobility-related projects was assessed using a qualitative software program called Atlas.ti.⁴

The projects were divided into two clusters: (1) migration-focused⁵ projects which have a distinct focus on migration and migrants; and (2) development-focused projects that have a broader remit focusing on development and

resilience while addressing migration or migrants as one of the target groups. Both cluster of projects were subject to text analysis guided by the following questions:

- What are the range of interventions designed in the projects?
- Do the projects address the short-term (emergent and urgent) needs of the displaced and migrant groups?

Table 1.1. Keywords and Search Terms Used for Identification of Projects that Relate to Migration-Development Nexus

Keyword Search						
diaspora	adaptive capacity	refugee (environmental)	exodus	emigration		
rehouse	population	livelihood	labor (migration)	immigration		
shelter	settle*	inundate	frag*	fish*	evacuation	"left behind"
relocate* (relocated, relocation)		rural-urban	conflict	land use change		
disaster	move* (move, movement) - freedom of		remit* (remit, remittances, remitting)			
displace* (displacement, displaced, displace, internally displaced persons—IDP)			migra* (migrant, migration, migrate, migratory)—facilitated/forced/voluntary/internal/outmigration			
transhuman* (transhumance, transhumanism)			pastoral* (pastoralist, pastoralism)			
trap* (trapped, entrapment, involuntary entrapment)			mobil* (mobile, mobility, immobile, immobility, voluntary immobility)			

⁴ See: <https://atlasti.com/>

⁵ The term migrant-focused or migration-focused is used interchangeably to refer to a project wherein the project development objective directly targeted different arrays of mobile populations.

- Do the projects address or deploy longer-term risk management strategies?
- To what extent do the interventions address the underlying causes of migration, including climate change?
- What is the cross-learning from these projects that can lead to better informed and more durable outcomes?

Project interventions were assessed with respect to mobility-related risks and impacts:

(1) mobility features in the context of hazards and impacts; (2) type of interventions to reduce exposure to hazards and or impacts; and (3) viability of these interventions to reduce vulnerability (across spatial and temporal scales) (Figure 1.1). All project documents were coded and reviewed, and project examples are used to support and illustrate the argument in each sub-section.

1.3 A Word of Caution

The assessment of the design features of interventions does not offer judgment or criticism of the past and ongoing World Bank projects. Instead, it uses a reflective lens through the risk framework (Figure 1.1) and a set of guiding questions to render how migration-related projects could, by consideration of some questions upfront, deliver more effective and durable outcomes. The analysis does not seek to establish causal links on the drivers of mobility or causal linkages with conflict or climate change and different forms of mobility. In addition, the assessment does not intend to downplay the role of crisis response. However, it does challenge practitioners to explore opportunities for interventions that could enable a more holistic response in mobility-related projects that could subsequently reduce vulnerability or recurrent state of crises.

Both migration- and development-focused projects offer a broad spectrum of solutions to address climate risks by reducing exposure and vulnerability of mobile populations and host communities.



2. Portfolio Overview Results

The review was confined to approved and completed World Bank projects between 2006 and 2019. A list of all the projects is provided in Annexes 1 and 2. Several projects (88 percent) referred to climate change and had components and interventions to address its impacts.

2.1 Types of Projects Reviewed

Categories of projects

Migration-focused projects: Projects where the development objective directly targeted mobile populations with migrants, refugees, displaced, or the host-communities as their beneficiaries. In this case, the term migrant was used liberally to cover the human face of mobility as the entry point to its project development objective (PDO).

Development-focused projects: Projects where the overall development objective took a broader approach to addressing near-term and underlying factors in relation to environmental issues, land management and livelihoods. This included climate adaptation and resilience and support to migrants at component or sub-component level. These projects addressed migration through enhanced

adapt in place and development interventions. Planned relocation projects were also included to this category as in the context of this study the ‘planned and voluntary’ nature of these projects was in line with the broader development remit.

There were 67 migration-focused projects (40 percent) and 98 development-focused projects (60 percent). In the migration-focused projects, the project objectives addressed the needs of mobile populations. These were identified by words such as migrants, refugee, host community, or by referring to vulnerable populations or beneficiaries, and then specifying in the document that vulnerable populations consisted of migrants, refugees, and host communities. In contrast, the development-focused projects addressed underlying factors to drive more sustainable outcomes in relation to environmental aspects, land management, and livelihoods, and had one or more of the project’s activities or sub-activities addressing the mobility issues.

Rural farmers or urban low-wage workers were the most prominent occupational groups among mobile populations and their host communities in project documents. Project documents listed farmers and pastoralists

in Africa, farmers and fishers in Sri Lanka, and small-scale entrepreneurs in Azerbaijan, China, the regional Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda project, Kenya, and Nigeria.

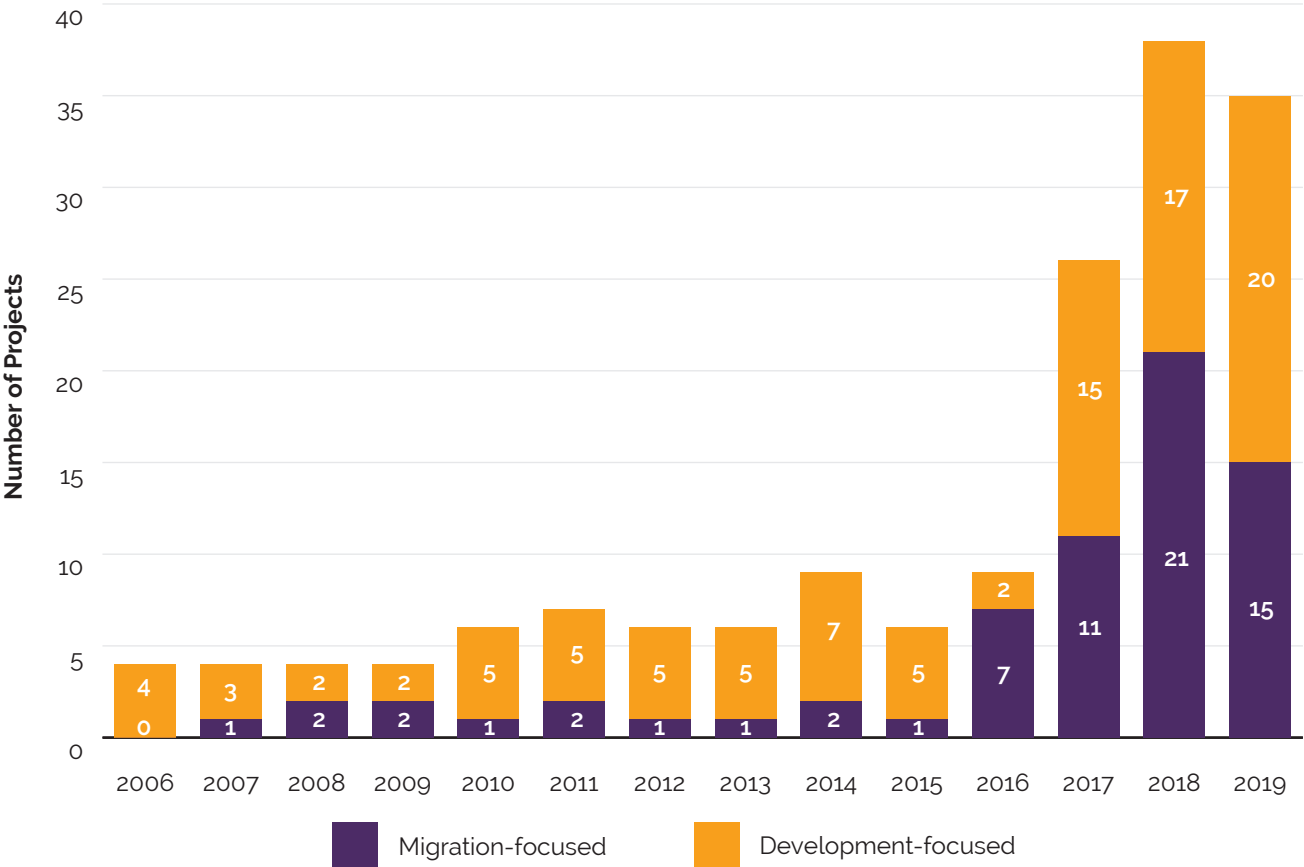
Until 2015, the share of migration-focused projects was smaller compared to development-focused projects (Figure 2.1).

Since 2016 (through to 2019), there was a more balanced representation across the two types of

projects. The spike in 2017 onwards of a migration-related portfolio coincided with the creation of the FCR window under IDA18⁶ and the work on the FCV agenda in the World Bank.

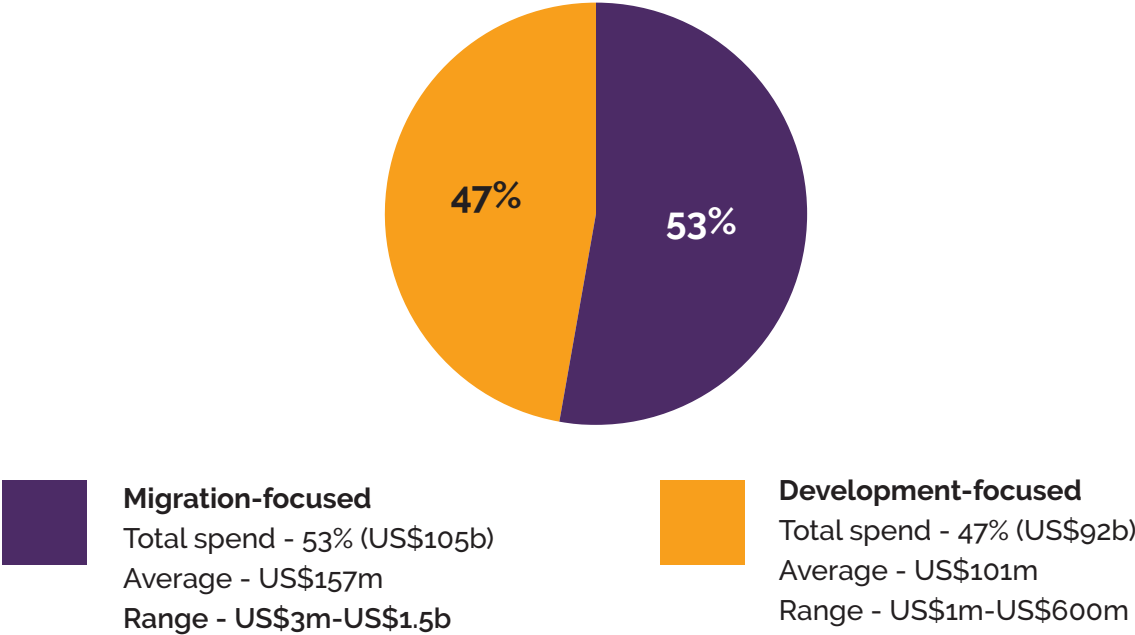
The total share of financing across the two types of projects was equally distributed, but the average size of a migration-focused project (US\$157 million) was 50 percent larger compared to a development-focused project (US\$101 million) (Figure 2.2). Both types of projects had a wide range in financing, with migration-

Figure 2.1. Migration-Focused and Development-Focused Projects by Fiscal Year (2006-2019)



⁶ The IDA is the part of the World Bank that helps the world’s poorest countries. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world’s 74 poorest countries and is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in these countries. IDA lends money on concessional terms. This means that IDA credits have a zero or very low interest charge and repayments are stretched over 30 to 40 years, including a 5- to 10-year grace period. IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress.

Figure 2.2. Commitment Amounts in US\$ Billion for Migration-Focused and Development-Focused Projects (2006-2019)



focused projects having a wider range (US\$3million to US\$1.5 billion)—reflecting ‘crises response’ at large scale. Development-focused projects had a range spanning US\$1 million to US\$600 million.

While all regions were represented in the portfolio, the largest number of migration-focused projects and development-focused projects were in the Africa region (Figure 2.3).

In addition, there were a larger number of development-focused projects in the Africa region. This was also true for the East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP), and in the Latin American and Caribbean Region. In the other three regions—the Middle East and North Africa Region (MNA), the South Asia Region (SAR), and the Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) regions—migration-focused projects had slightly larger shares. The relatively large share of migration-focused projects (30) in Sub-Saharan Africa region reflected the refugee crises in Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and

MNA. While the SAR regions showed similarly high migration-focused projects driven by acute migration and refugee crises.

2.2 Lending Instruments and Engagement of Global Practices

A range of lending instruments was represented in the portfolio, but Investment Project Financing (IPF) accounted for the majority (65 percent) (Box 2.1). This was followed by Specific Investment Loans (SILs) with a much lower percentage of 16. Other instruments showed much smaller numbers (Figure 2.4). Between 2006 and 2016, lending instruments for migration-related projects consisted of Adaptable Program Loans (APLs), Emergency Recovery Loans (ERLs), IPFs, and SILs. However, the last three years saw the emergence of Development Policy Loans (DPLs) and Program for Results (PforRs), which were fewer in numbers, but with higher financing per project.

Box 2.1 Types of World Bank Lending Instruments

Investment Project Financing

(IPF) provides International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan, IDA credit or grant and guarantees financing to governments for activities that create the physical and social infrastructure necessary to reduce poverty and create sustainable development.

Emergency Recovery Loans

(ERLs) support the renewal of assets and production levels immediately after an extraordinary event—such as war, civil disturbance, or natural disaster that seriously disrupts a borrowers economy.

Development Policy

Financing (DPF) provides IBRD loans, IDA credit or grant and guarantees budget support to governments or a political subdivision for a program of policy and institutional actions to help achieve sustainable, shared growth and poverty reduction.

Program-for-Results (PforRs)

links disbursement of funds directly to the delivery of defined results, helping countries improve the design and implementation of their own development programs and achieve lasting results by strengthening institutions and building capacity.

Adaptable Programme Loans

(APLs) the simultaneous piloting of a variety of interventions to determine the most cost-effective approach and the use of monitoring and evaluation data to inform decisions in the field—both hallmarks of an adaptive approach.

Specific Investment Loans

(SILs) support the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of economic, social, and institutional infrastructure.

Source: Products and Services World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services#IPF>



Figure 2.3. Regional Breakdown of Migration-focused and Development-focused Projects (2006-2019)

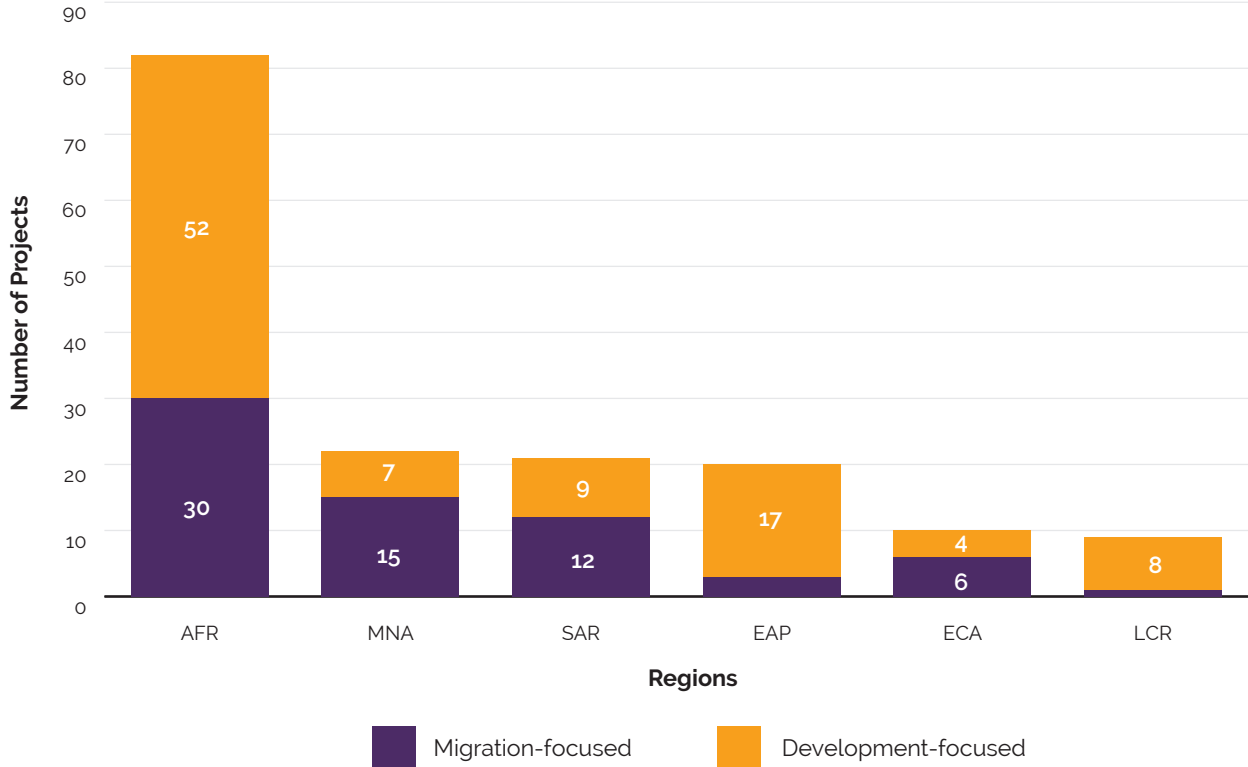
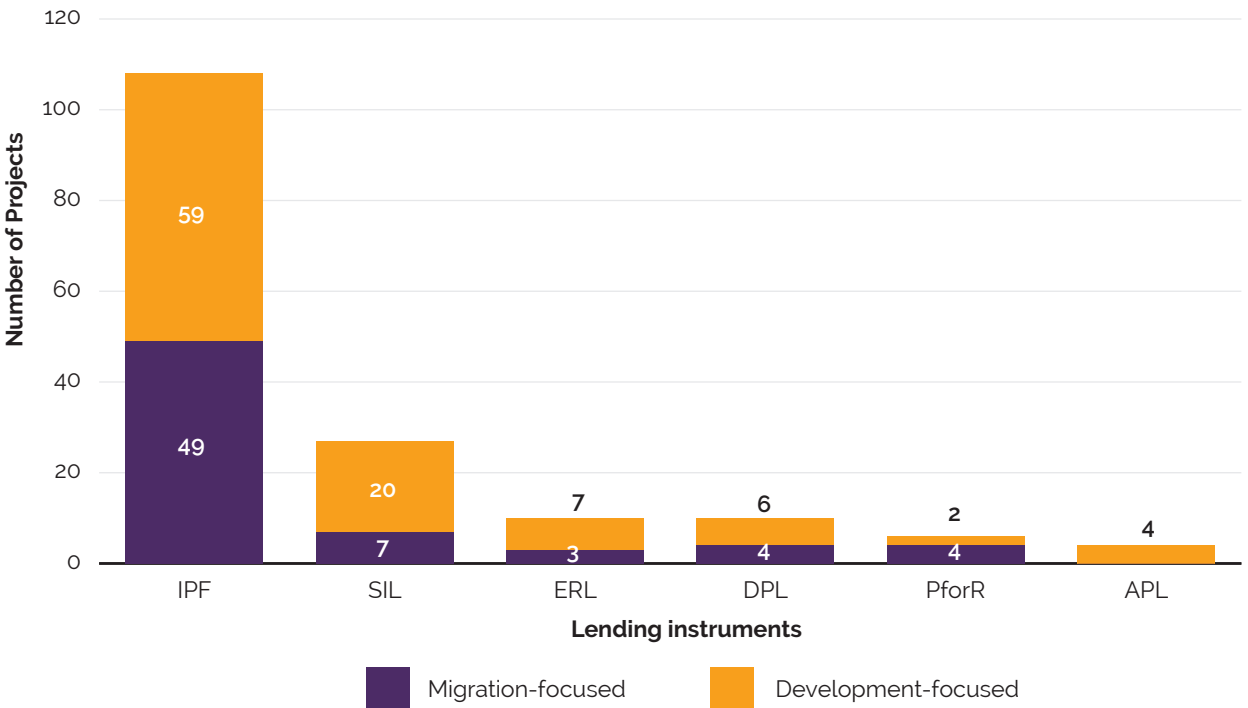


Figure 2.4. Lending Instrument Breakdown by Migration-focused and Development-focused Projects (2006-2019)



Development-focused projects, given their wider ambit and thematic diversity, showed a higher number of GP engagement compared to migration-focused projects (Figure 2.5). The spike in migration-focused engagement after 2015 by GPs can be partly explained by the corporate focus on migration under IDA18 and IDA19 and the nature of crises.

Not surprisingly, the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP, Social Protection & Jobs GP, and the Agriculture and Food GP had the highest level of engagement in migration-focused projects due to the focus on social safety nets, social resilience, and food security (Figure 2.6). This was followed by

Environment & Natural Resources GP, the Health, Nutrition & Population GP, the Water GP, the Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation GP, and the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment GP.

2.3 Scope of Interventions Supported in Migration-Focused and Development-Focused Projects

The expansion in the number of GPs engaged in migration-focused and development-focused projects in recent years reflects attention to and engagement with a broader set of development issues related to mobility. These projects not only provide host communities and migrants with access to basic services, food provision and improved health care services, but also extend

Figure 2.5. Global Practices Engagement in Migration-focused and Development-focused Projects (2006-2019)

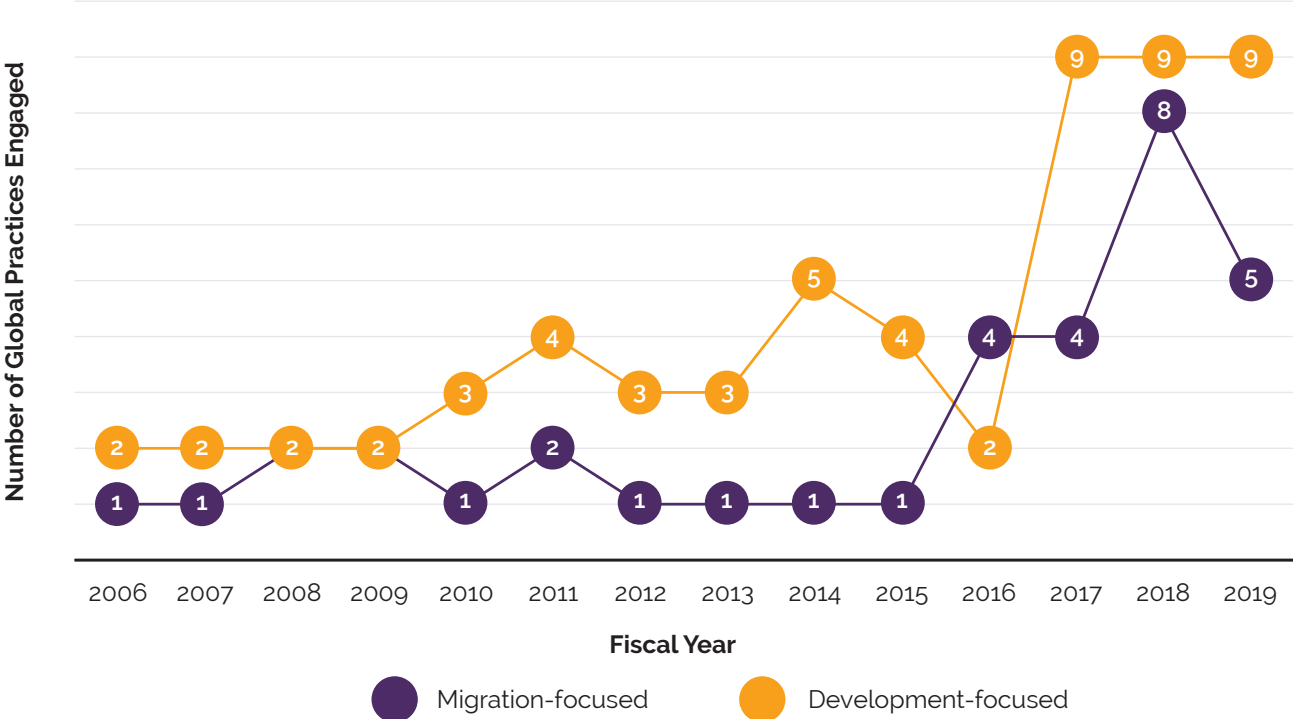
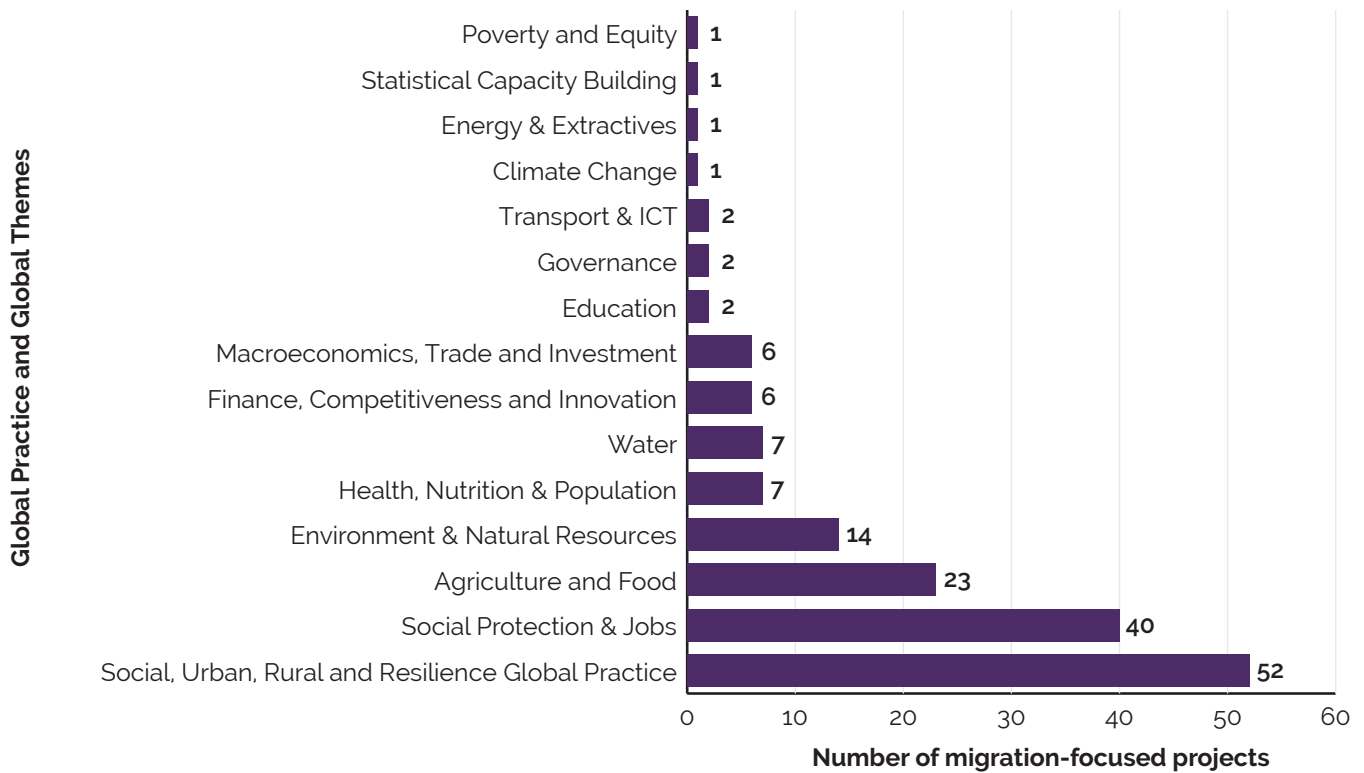







Figure 2.6. Number of Migration-Focused Projects by Global Practice Type (2006-2019)










to education, access to water and electricity (Table 2.1). Diversification of livelihoods and job creation are important activities as well. A project in Rwanda (P164130) facilitated socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities by improving access to basic services and economic opportunities, as well as environmental management. A project in Zambia (P163732) increased access to rural water supply and sanitation services, strengthened the capacity of select sector institutions and enabled sustained service delivery for host communities and refugees. Non-traditional GPs (such as the Governance and Poverty and Equity GP) financed identification cards for migrants and statistical capacity of countries to register migrants and IDPs, to improve the targeting of social services.

Both migration- and development-focused projects offer a broad spectrum of solutions to address climate risks by reducing exposure and vulnerability of mobile populations and host communities (Table 2.1). For example, we see that migration-focused projects use instruments such as: (1) socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Rwanda, West Africa, and Turkey; (2) rural enterprise in Djibouti; (3) cash transfer programs in Colombia; and (4) service delivery and employability in Uganda and Central African Republic. Meanwhile, development-focused projects include: (1) livelihood resilience in Kenya and Uganda; (2) access to assets, services, and markets in West Africa, Ethiopia, and Vietnam; and (3) social protection and foster education ecosystems in China and Mali. These projects serve refugees, host communities, pastoralists, farmers, IDPs, poor, and public sector institutions against multiple hazards.

Table 2.1 Illustrative Examples of Migration-Focused and Development-Focused Projects Supported by Global Practices

Global Practice Project	Project Name	Scope of the Project
 <p>Health, Nutrition & Population</p>	Jordan Emergency Health Project Additional Financing (<i>Migration-focused</i>)	Support the Government of Jordan in maintaining the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees at the Ministry of Health facilities.
 <p>Social Protection and Labor</p>	Support for the Second Phase of the Expansion of the Program of Conditional Transfers-Familias en Acción Project (<i>Migration-focused</i>)	<p>The proposed project would finance Colombia's conditional cash transfer program, Familias, which was expanded during 2007 to cover about 1.7 million poor families (including about 250,000 displaced families).</p> <p>The principal project development objectives are: (1) complement the income of poor families with minors under 18 (SISBEN level 1 and the displaced); (2) promote human capital formation of poor children by increasing regular check-ups, including growth monitoring, and vaccinations and by increasing enrollment and school attendance (basic and secondary education); (3) strengthen program quality.</p>
 <p>Social Protection and Jobs</p>	<p>Employment Support Project for Syrians Under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens (<i>Migration-focused</i>)</p> <p>Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project</p> <p>Yemen Fourth Additional Financing (P170241) (<i>Migration-focused</i>)</p>	<p>Improve the employability of Syrians under Temporary Protection ("SuTP") as well as Turkish citizens residing in selected localities.</p> <p>Providing short-term employment and access to selected basic services to the most vulnerable; preserving existing implementation capacity of two service delivery programs and providing emergency cash transfers to poor and vulnerable IDPs in Yemen in response to the food crisis.</p>
 <p>Agriculture and Food</p>	<p>Kenya and Uganda (Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project) (<i>Migration-focused</i>)</p> <p>India (Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project) (<i>Development-focused</i>)</p> <p>West Africa (Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project) (<i>Development-focused</i>)</p>	<p>The objectives of the project are to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of selected countries and improve the capacity of the selected countries' governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible Crisis or emergency.</p> <p>The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to promote rural enterprises, access to finance, and employment opportunities in selected blocks of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>The PDO is to improve access to essential productive assets, services, and markets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected trans-border areas and along transhumance axes across six Sahel countries and strengthen country capacities to respond promptly and effectively to pastoral crises or emergencies.</p>
 <p>Energy and Extractives</p>	<p>Mali Rural Electrification Program (<i>Development-focused</i>)</p> <p>Djibouti Sustainable Electrification Program (<i>Development-focused</i>)</p>	<p>Fostering inclusive growth; supporting pro-poor (decentralized) transfers and social protection.</p> <p>Increasing access to electricity to reduce rural urban migration.</p>

Global Practice Project	Project Name	Scope of the Project
 Education	<p>Jordan Education Reform Support Program <i>(Migration-focused)</i></p> <p>China Gansu Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project (P154623) <i>(Development-focused)</i></p>	<p>The development objective of this Education Reform Support PforRs is to expand access to early childhood education, and to improve student assessment and teaching and learning conditions for Jordanian children and Syrian refugee children.</p> <p>Improving the quality and relevance of vocational schools in Gansu, China, and strengthening the school and industry linkage while also improving access to these schools for migrants.</p>
 Environment & Natural Resources	<p>Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (SSNRMP). <i>(Development-focused)</i></p>	<p>Financing community-based sustainable management of rangelands, forests, and biodiversity for IDPs and the host communities in Sudan.</p>
 Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation	<p>Lebanon Creating Economic Opportunities – Lebanon National Jobs Program (P163576) <i>(Migration-focused)</i></p>	<p>Improving economic opportunities for targeted beneficiaries in Lebanon.</p>
 Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment	<p>Jordan Second Equitable Growth & Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Financing (DPF) (P168130) <i>(Migration-focused)</i></p>	<p>Arresting the accumulation of fuel, health, and water-sector arrears while continuing to support Syrian refugees in Jordan by creating more flexible and integrated labor markets and providing better and more efficient social assistance.</p>
 Governance	<p>Djibouti Public Administration Modernization Project (P162904) <i>(Development-focused)</i></p>	<p>Developing an e-ID system to improve services for migrants.</p>
 Poverty and Equity	<p>Republic of Congo Additional Financing (RoC) Statistics Capacity Building Project (P162345) <i>(Development-focused)</i></p>	<p>Strengthening the National Statistical System in the production and dissemination of timely and robust statistics relevant for policies and decision-making and promoting the demand for statistical information to better serve the large number of IDPs within Congo.</p>
 Transport & Information Communications Technology (ICT)	<p>Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project Additional Financing (P165943) <i>(Development-focused)</i></p>	<p>Restoring key road sector assets damaged by extreme weather events in the island of Samoa and relocating people (residential structures) away from the coast.</p>

Migration-focused and development-focused projects are increasingly seen to adopt more integrative project designs—especially where the data and information allows them to do so. There is a real opportunity for cross-learning across these portfolios.



3. Understanding the Project Interventions

3.1 Opportunities Embedded within Entry Points and Project Interventions

MESSAGE 1:

While the entry point for migration-focused and development-focused projects are distinct and important, there are opportunities for cross-learning to leverage more holistic and integrative outcomes.

3.1.1 Migration-Focused Projects

The entry point of migration-focused projects is migrants, the displaced, or refugees. Of the 67 migration-focused projects reviewed, 59 were designed in response to crises and conflicts and catered specifically to the abovementioned groups. These projects undertook provisions that catered to the specific needs of migrants such as food and nutrition service (Ethiopia), set up ID systems for migrants (Djibouti), emergency response for basic provisions (Yemen) and essential health care (Jordan). Migration-focused projects approved

between 2017 and 2019 reflected a broader suite of entry points. These included provision of education (such as schools for refugees and host communities, vocational education in Rwanda and Congo), services (such as access to water, and roads connecting communities to markets in Uganda and Beirut), social safety nets (Chad and Iraq), and enhanced livelihood strategies (Ethiopia and Jordan) for both refugee and host communities. This was the case in 16 of 47 projects during that period. Some examples are laid out in Box 3.1.

A small number of projects facilitated and strengthened migration ecosystems in response to climate impacts and risks. For instance, fiscal 2015 Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project for the countries of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal (P147674), supported trans-boundary migration as an adaptation strategy for pastoralists threatened by droughts and conflict. This was done by providing: (1) improved sub-regional infrastructure for migration corridors; (2) markets for regional trade in livestock products; (3) shared water points for livestock and people; (4) building capacity for regional collaboration; and (5) coordination to prevent and manage shocks affecting livestock, including drought and disease.

Box 3.1 Migration-Focused Projects that Integrate the Needs of the Displaced Using a Broad Suite of Adaptation Interventions (FY2017–FY2019)

Lowlands Livelihood Resilience

Project: (P164336)

FY2019 Ethiopia

Cost: US\$350 million

Objective: to improve livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia.

The project was designed to actively engage with the dynamic nature of the Lowlands, recognizing that many livelihoods are in transition, that mobility is a key feature of that transition, and that these trends will continue. This was a relatively new approach in the Ethiopian context driven by the assumption that the development of rangelands is a better mechanism to efficient natural resource allocation in Ethiopian Lowlands compared to alternate usages.

Socio-economic Inclusion of Refugees & Host Communities in Rwanda

Project (P164130)

FY2019 Rwanda

Cost: US\$60 million

Objective: to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities, and support environmental management, in the target areas in Rwanda.

Project activities provided: (1) access to basic services and socio-economic investments to address the strain that refugee populations place on education, health and water services; (2) expanding economic opportunities and promoting access to finance and private sector investment in the six districts hosting refugee camps; and (3) supporting environmental management. Environmental management included: (1) the rehabilitation of ravines and construction of reservoirs to harvest stormwater; (2) commissioning a review of the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the refugee camps, including a cost-benefit analysis of three scenarios; and (3) enhancing the guidelines for operation and management of emergency settlements.

Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa (HOA)

Project: (P164101)

FY2019 Uganda

Cost: US\$150 million

Objective: to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

The project finances livelihood support, natural resource management, and infrastructure that can potentially deliver resilience support at the community level that is necessary for addressing climate change adaptation and increasing disaster risks. The project's displacement crisis response mechanism is based on risk financing principle and seeks to enhance funding to districts and the respective host communities for enhanced service delivery that see a significant uptick in refugee presence. This helps ensure that basic services are available and the social cohesion between the hosts and refugees is maintained.

Other projects have included adapt in place measures in response to climate stressors.

The Great Lakes Region: Displaced Persons and Border Communities Project carries the development objective “to improve access to livelihoods and socio-economic infrastructure for displaced people and host communities in the targeted areas.” Its result indicators include climate resilient infrastructure built or rehabilitated and number of plans in districts or wards mainstreamed with climate resilience (World Bank 2017). The Post Tsunami Reconstruction Project for Samoa “assist the Government of Samoa in its efforts to support the relocation and rehabilitation of communities living in the island of Upolu affected by the tsunami of September 29, 2009, through the provision of improved infrastructure access to relocation sites, enhanced transport infrastructure, and assistance to local communities to address future natural disasters.” The project incorporated longer-term climate risks by leveraging design inputs from drainage engineers and hydrologists to assess flood risks and flood management options, aimed to safeguard the new road infrastructure.⁷

3.1.2 Development-Focused Projects

The entry point of development-focused projects is to help communities achieve development outcomes and to be better prepared to respond to recurrent and emerging risks. Of the 98 development-focused projects reviewed, 93 of them explicitly addressed climate change and weather-related risks, in



59 of the 67 migration-focused projects reviewed were designed in response to crises and conflicts.

addition, they included interventions to reduce these risks. For example, the Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project (P115634) helps individuals, particularly farmers, become aware of, and adapt to natural hazards and climate variability. Six of the 93 projects, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), undertook location-specific climate risk assessments. Thirty-five of them addressed both rapid- and slow-onset climate related events, and measures to increase resilience. A further 11 projects focused on preventive measures (financing disaster vulnerability reduction, environmental restoration, erosion control, and increased climate resilience). At least 15 projects helped pastoralists adapt to a changing climate, while mitigating conflicts with sedentary farmers (Niger and Benin). At times, the climate adaptation strategies involved the creation of alternative livelihoods for pastoralists. The remainder, as discussed below, were conflict-related, with several focusing on social safety nets.

⁷ [Samoa Post Tsunami Reconstruction](#)



93 of the 98 development-focused projects reviewed explicitly addressed climate change and weather-related risks.

Migrant populations were only integrated in a few of the development-focused projects and were not the primary beneficiaries.

The breakdown of migrant populations in the development-focused projects included:

- IDPs due to conflicts or disasters (60 of 98 development-focused projects)
- Pastoralists and farmers (15 of 98 development-focused projects)
- Rural to urban migrants (8 of 98 development-focused projects)
- Return migrants (7 of 98 development-focused projects)
- Labor migrants (11 of 98 development-focused projects)
- Ex-combatants (2 of 98 development-focused projects), and

- Forced and seasonal migrants (2 of 98 development-focused projects each).

Development-focused projects that included migrants amongst other vulnerable groups tended to focus on internal migrants and IDPs.

For example, the Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (SSNRMP) is financing community-based sustainable management of rangelands, forests, and biodiversity—and will benefit communities and IDPs. Another example is the Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response Project which seeks to improve the availability of and access to food and livestock productive capacity for targeted beneficiaries affected by the conflict in Chad. Refugees constituted a sub-component of the targeted beneficiaries receiving food vouchers, nutritional packets for children, vaccines, and animal feed. The other targeted beneficiaries included returnees who received, in addition, agricultural inputs to restore their food production capacity and livestock restocking, and host population who received agricultural inputs to increase their food production capacity, vaccines and animal feed.

3.1.3 Opportunities for Cross-Learning and More Integrative Project Design and Delivery

Both migration-focused and development-focused projects are beginning to adapt their entry points to incorporate more integrative project designs. Some migration-focused projects have evolved their entry points from the common focus on proximate needs and provision of basic services for migrants and displaced groups, to include more

integrated support, especially where the data and information is more readily available. This is especially the case when timely availability of data, information and analytics can inform the design of projects so that they are more responsive to migrant needs while addressing underlying drivers. In addition, while development-focused projects seek to address the broader context within national boundaries, with a less direct focus on the migrant and displaced population (either the current or future), their interventions are increasingly providing for more integrative interventions that extend to the full range of beneficiaries, including on food and livestock services provisions, social safety nets, and inputs to agriculture.

There is a real opportunity for both types of projects to cross-learn and integrate entry points. For example, depending on context and feasibility, migration-focused projects that address the proximate needs of the migrants and displaced could attempt to explore the drivers of the migration as their entry points for sustainable interventions. In fact, there are indications that this learning is already happening as some of the more recent migration-focused projects show a greater integration of underlying climate-change-related and environmental concerns as demonstrated through the projects in Table 3.1. Similarly, development-focused projects could expand and integrate migrants and host communities more effectively in their project designs for more socially cohesive outcomes between hosts and migrant communities. Attention to the vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced populations could also avert social tensions and conflicts.

3.2 Cluster Intervention Types to Address Underlying Causes

MESSAGE 2:


Migration- and development-focused projects share common types of interventions even though their range of activities respond to the more proximate and longer-term objectives, respectively.

3.2.1 Migration-Focused Projects

Migration-focused projects are designed to increase the resilience of mobile populations by strengthening their livelihoods and providing emergency assistance where needed (Table 3.1). Other activities covered include social protection and community-driven development, legal assistance, information, skills training, and employment services, as well as microfinance.

Table 3.1 Types of Interventions and Project Activities in Migration-Focused Projects


Intervention Areas

 **Increased resilience of migrants**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Prevent crises
- ▶ Prepare for disaster
- ▶ Establish early warning systems
- ▶ Eliminate discrimination of migrant workers
- ▶ Improve social cohesion
- ▶ Conduct peace-building activities
- ▶ Use reconciliation filter
- ▶ Provide trauma support for returnees.


Intervention Areas

 **Livelihoods strengthening for beneficiaries**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Provide access to markets
- ▶ Provide access to productive assets
- ▶ Improve animal health
- ▶ Provide access to social services
- ▶ Provide access to water
- ▶ Enhance agricultural productivity
- ▶ Fund alternative energy resources
- ▶ Provide liquid petroleum gas cylinders for cooking and heating
- ▶ Support more efficient land utilization
- ▶ Strengthen agricultural value chains
- ▶ Provide veterinary services
- ▶ Enhance environmental management.


Intervention Areas

 **Social protection for migrants**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Fund cash grants for immediate recovery support
- ▶ Fund cash transfer mechanism
- ▶ Install grievance redress
- ▶ Provide one-time cash grants
- ▶ Fund case for work programs
- ▶ Fund public works
- ▶ Establish safety net delivery systems.


Intervention Areas

 **Capacity building and skills training at all administrative levels**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Decentralize government administrative functions
- ▶ Support government capacity building
- ▶ Support capacity building for grassroots institutes
- ▶ Support community-based organizations
- ▶ Improve capacity for training delivery to migrants
- ▶ Combine training with employment services
- ▶ Develop different training modalities for rural and urban areas
- ▶ Develop mobile training bases for rural areas
- ▶ Support business development
- ▶ Establish accreditation process for training centers
- ▶ Support vocational training.


Intervention Areas

 **Emergency assistance for IDPs**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Fund basic household commodities (such as food)
- ▶ Provide emergency travel documentation for return-migrants (for example from Bangladesh)
- ▶ Strengthen emergency response
- ▶ Build road access for resettled communities
- ▶ Fund homeowner-driven construction of houses
- ▶ Reconstruct seawalls
- ▶ Restore bridges and main routes
- ▶ Restore existing roads
- ▶ Fund voluntary relocation.

Intervention Areas

 **Employment services for migrants**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Improve institutions for employment services
- ▶ Improve policies for employment provision
- ▶ Improve the employment condition of migrants
- ▶ Support informal enterprises and firms
- ▶ Support private sector apprenticeship.
- ▶ Provide labor market information
- ▶ Establish migrant worker registration hubs
- ▶ Establish one-stop-shop for job counseling
- ▶ Establish one-stop-shops for IDPs willing to return.

Source: Information compiled from projects in Annex 1

Intervention Areas

 **Legal support for migrants**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Increase awareness of workers' rights
- ▶ Provide land dispute support
- ▶ Provide legal services to migrant workers
- ▶ Relax residency status support
- ▶ Strengthen worker protection.


Intervention Areas

 **Community Driven Development projects**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Mobilize communities
- ▶ Fund community-driven investments
- ▶ Finance micro-projects
- ▶ Provide healthcare services
- ▶ Fund schools.

Intervention Areas

 **Micro-finance**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Convert currency for return migrants
- ▶ Support micro-credit schemes
- ▶ Support saving schemes.

Migration-focused projects in Rwanda and Horn of Africa (HOA) where climate change was identified as a driver of migration provide good examples of how interventions can be more flexibly responsive.

The Socio-economic Inclusion of Refugees & Host Communities in Rwanda Project (P164130) included anticipatory measures to address climate change impacts such as the rehabilitation of ravines and construction of reservoirs to harvest stormwater, review of the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the refugee camps and enhanced the guidelines for operation and management of emergency settlements. Whereas the HOA Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (P152822) project prioritized the immediate needs of migrants through energy efficient cooking stoves and soil and water conservation. Both these projects reflect a diversity in the range of activities employed in migration-focused projects to achieve their objectives.

The Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (P147674) is another good example of a response to a complex situation where climate and other factors interact with the mobility patterns of the target beneficiaries.

Droughts, conflict, instability, and competition over natural resources, especially land and water, along with the erosion of traditional range management and tenure systems, have amplified conflicts among pastoralists and between pastoralists and settled farming populations

in the Sahel over the past three decades. The prevailing political, ethnic, and religious tensions have intensified the situation. The project design strengthened early warning systems, enhanced crisis response at the national and regional levels, and supported diversification of incomes leading to reduced exposure of the beneficiaries. In addition, it worked with neighboring countries to facilitate transboundary migration as an adaptation response to address drought and water constraints. By doing this, it created systems to ensure disaster preparedness of the region to better anticipate future responses to drought, using migration as part of the overall adaptation response.





3.2.2 Development-Focused Projects

Development-focused projects often include interventions and activities that take a far-sighted view to managing climate risks, while also addressing near-term needs of beneficiaries, including migrants.


This was observed in 32 of the 98 (33 percent) of the development-focused projects which took proactive and anticipatory approaches to address climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and migration. These projects financed several targeted measures such as early warning systems, voluntary relocation, contingency financing, and portable social safety nets to ensure more sustainable outcomes for the beneficiaries (Table 3.2).



Table 3.2 Types of Interventions and Project Activities in Development-Focused Projects

<p>Intervention Areas</p> <p> Early warning systems</p> <p>Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Monitor weather and issue early warnings of weather-related hazards by providing timely and accurate hydrometeorological forecasts and services ▶ Manage and coordinate responses to natural and man-made disasters; help individuals, particularly farmers, be aware of, and adapt to natural hazards and climate variability (<i>São Tomé and Príncipe</i>) ▶ Provide equipment and training; early warning and dissemination and support ▶ Strengthen emergency operation centers (India) ▶ Strengthen early warning systems by establishing real-time data communication network linking the existing volcano, seismic and weather observing stations with the national data and warning center ▶ Strengthen multi-hazard standard operating procedures (<i>Vanuatu</i>). 	<p>Intervention Areas</p> <p> Voluntary relocations</p> <p>Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cost of airfare ▶ Screening and evaluation ▶ Transport, and post-arrival handling (Bangladesh).
<p>Intervention Areas</p> <p> Climate and disaster vulnerability mapping</p> <p>Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Capacity building for decentralized rural development, participatory mapping ▶ Identification and validation of sustainable land management (SLM) and watershed management issues ▶ Monitoring of natural resource management (NRM) and income-generating micro-projects ▶ Internalization of micro-project benchmarks sheets ▶ Community procurement; environmental and social safeguards policy ▶ Inter-community approach concepts for NRM ▶ Technical negotiations related to SLM ▶ Management of conflicts between farmers and breeders ▶ Clear roles and responsibility in the management of shared natural resources, hazard mapping, risk assessment, improved post-disaster mapping capacity and damage assessments. 	<p>Intervention Areas</p> <p> Contingency financing to quickly respond to future disasters</p> <p>Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Disaster risk financing ▶ Safety net programs ▶ Weather insurance for herders and pastoralist ▶ Formulate, prioritize, finance, implement and monitor actions to support the national disaster risk management (DRM) framework ▶ Resilience to climate and disaster risk in the urban and water sectors ▶ Build national financial capacity to advance climate adaptation and mitigation ▶ Respond to the impacts of natural hazards, drought contingency fund, reimbursement of incremental (pro-poor) drought related expenditures.


Intervention Areas

 **Alternative livelihoods**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Development of both small and large-scale irrigation infrastructure
- ▶ Improvement in human capital
- ▶ Development of market networks
- ▶ Development of financial services
- ▶ Investment in road infrastructure, communication networks, alternative livelihoods, and other infrastructure
- ▶ Logistics development for sustainable capture fishery and aquaculture.


Intervention Areas

 **Social safety nets ready to be quickly scaled up in case of crises**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Drought preparedness and contingency planning
- ▶ Strengthening of management capacity for both capture fisheries and aquaculture
- ▶ Development of fisheries and aquaculture value chains and enhancement of value addition
- ▶ Protection and development of fishery resources
- ▶ Development of key infrastructure, including fishing ports, storm-shelters, fishing vessel and catch information management and monitoring systems; and facilities and devices for fishers to reduce post-harvest losses.

Intervention Areas

 **Portability of social security data and beneficiary entitlements**

Project Activities to Reduce Exposure to Hazards

- ▶ Social security management information system (MIS)
- ▶ Social security data and beneficiary entitlements, skill base and employment prospects, technical assistance to create the database and web architecture for the Urban MIS including: (1) design and implementation of surveys; (2) analysis of data gathered by municipalities; and (3) annual data updates as well as maintenance of hardware and software of the UMIS (*Afghanistan*)
- ▶ Carrying out of technical assistance, capacity building and community mobilization activities to support the identification and preparation of subprojects in selected communities
- ▶ Carrying out of small-scale infrastructure investments and prevention activities (subprojects) in the territory of the urban or peri-urban selected communities
- ▶ Strengthen institutional capacity of Interior Ministry (Ministerio de Gobernación), CIVFSS, the Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur (MGCS), and participating municipalities (through MGCS)
- ▶ Project management, monitoring and evaluation (*Guatemala*).

Source: Information compiled from projects in Annex 2

The FY2019 Guatemala DRM DPL (P159710) seeks to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, and to quickly mobilize resources in the aftermath of disasters.

The program supports inclusion of disaster risk reduction considerations in their local development plans, including restructuring and strengthening support to the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology. Similarly, the FY2012 Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (P124905) aims to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion through participatory development of 31 participatory sub-watershed management plans targeting different stakeholder groups, including IDPs.

3.2.3 Leverage Intervention Areas and Activities for Sustained Outcome

An assessment of the range of intervention areas across migration-focused and development-focused projects reveals some common and consistent areas of support.

These include: social protection measures, livelihood strengthening, institutional strengthening and capacity building (including legal support) (Table 3.3). These are derived from Table 3.1 and Table 3.2.

The range of activities in migration-focused projects reflect urgency of response compared to development-focused projects.

In this context, the social protection measures which are an important instrument to manage shocks, including extreme events, are mobilized in migration-focused projects to prioritize the immediate needs of migrants, be it through cash transfers, fertilizer, or legal support.

Development-focused projects on the other hand, tend to address the medium- to longer-term needs and underlying causes of mobility.

They usually focus on, for example, putting in place social safety net systems, or portable beneficiary entitlements, policies to enable income diversification, and skills to monitor weather patterns and climatic changes (Table 3.3). Similarly, migration-focused projects also see the support going toward strengthening local institutions and first responders in dealing with migrant group as compared to the skill enhancement and investments which are more far-sighted.



Table 3.3 Priorities intervention areas in migration-focused projects and development-focused projects

Focus of Interventions	Migration-focused Projects	Development-Focused Projects
Illustrative Activities		
Beneficiaries	IDPs, refugees, displaced, migrants, host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants among the beneficiary population
Social protection	Cash transfers—immediate relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address social safety net systems • Portability of systems • Beneficiary entitlements
Livelihoods strengthening	Financing fertilizer, other inputs, and access to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling income diversification • Developing and introducing more weather-resilient crops
Institutional strengthening	Improving local government capacity for service provision to migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up institutions to tackle migration and climate change, developing policies and frameworks, and collecting weather-related data and data on migrants • Developing skills to monitor weather patterns and climatic changes, as well as movements of people and thus improving decision-making under uncertainties.
Capacity building (including legal aspects)	Providing legal support to migrants, as well as support to resolve land disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing awareness of migrant rights • Introducing systemic changes to support mobility and adjust land rights.

MESSAGE 3:

Conceptualizing the problem, selecting the intervention areas, and identifying the range of activities is vital to improving project design for more effective outcomes.

The conceptualization of problems, selection of intervention areas and identification of a range of activities is imperative to improving project design and for setting the stage to address the underlying drivers of migration. The World Bank’s portfolio of 165 projects and investments worth US\$197.5 billion across the mobility continuum, GPs and lending instruments offers rich insight to reduce exposure and vulnerability of mobile and host communities. Projects which are tailormade to different migrant populations bring out the needs and nuances necessary for effective action. Among them are conflict- and disaster-driven IDPs, refugees, ex-combatants, forcibly displaced migrants, return-migrants, labor migrants, seasonal migrants, pastoralists, rural-urban migrants. The project

interventions range from provision of services for people to adapt in place, to facilitating mobility (through planned relocation) when needed to supporting social cohesion between migrant and host communities.

World Bank’s first-hand experience on addressing migration along the whole life cycle of the migration (before, during, and after moving) provides a strong basis

for better understanding, learning, and enhancing responses. Sharpening these interventions so that they also address the underlying causes and factors of migration will help the World Bank increase the resilience of the affected population, help prevent future crises, and deliver sustainable outcomes.

Table 3.4 Proactive and Anticipatory Approach Depending on Scope of Interventions

Focus of Intervention	Approach		
	Reactive	Proactive	Anticipatory
Provisions of basic service(s)	Delivering cash transfers	Establishing cash-for-work programs	Scalable, country-wide social protection system
Livelihoods strengthening for farmers	Financing fertilizer, other inputs, and access to markets	Enabling income diversification	Developing and introducing more weather-resilient crops
Institutional strengthening	Improving local government capacity for service provision to migrants	Setting up institutions to tackle migration and climate change, developing policies and frameworks, collecting data, and monitoring and evaluating outcomes	Developing skills to monitor weather patterns and climatic changes, as well as movements of people and thus improving decision-making under uncertainties
Capacity building (legal aspects)	Providing legal support to migrants, as well as support to resolve land disputes	Increasing awareness of migrant rights	Introducing systemic changes to support mobility and adjust land rights
Landscape management	Landscape restoration	Proactive multi-functional landscape	Whole landscape approach or integrated sustainable solutions from the land

3.3 Proactive and Anticipatory Interventions Drive Sustainable Outcomes

MESSAGE 4:

More durable and sustainable outcomes can be achieved by using proactive and anticipatory interventions, while also learning from and building on the suite of interventions in migration-focused and development-focused projects

Depending on the context, project interventions (approach) can be seen as:

Reactive	<i>After the event</i>	<i>Immediate</i>
Proactive	<i>Before the event</i>	<i>Short- to medium-term</i>
Anticipatory	<i>Before the event</i>	<i>Long-term</i>

Table 3.4 gives further details of how these three approaches lead to different types of activities.

3.3.1 Reactive Approaches

A reactive intervention caters to the immediate needs of the displaced and helps them cope. Projects designed to provide after the event assistance and protection for people on the move focus on crises or emergencies. They are largely conceived in response to a trigger

event, be it conflict, natural disaster, or the sudden influx of large numbers of refugees. However, these projects by nature, are not well-placed to address underlying environmental degradation or climate risks within their range of interventions.

Examples of reactive interventions include:

- The US\$150 million Mitigating Impact of Syrian Displacement Project in Jordan (P145865) that provided urgently needed health care services, food, and fuel subsidies for both the host and the Syrian refugee population.
- Cash transfers can provide relief after a natural disaster or conflict, when productive assets of migrant workers, poor farmers, or slum dwellers are lost. This was the case in the Repatriation and Livelihood Restoration for Migrant Workers (P126263) project that helped Bangladeshi migrant workers in Libya return home by providing them with identification documents, flight tickets, and a one-time cash grant.

3.3.2 Proactive Approaches

A proactive intervention helps migrants and the displaced become resilient in the face of adversity. Projects that address underlying causes of migration in a proactive manner are conceived more holistically, but at times without addressing mobility (or migrant population) issues more specifically. This type of projects tends to take a medium- to longer-term proactive approach towards climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and migration. Most proactive projects explicitly discuss climate change, environmental degradation, weather-related risks, and almost all of them are designed to take a proactive approach to reduce these risks.

Examples of proactive interventions include:

- The US\$80 million Malawi Floods Emergency Recovery Project (P154803) that financed farm inputs for poor farmers including migrants in return for their participation in labor-intensive community infrastructure repair. Migrants accounted only for a small fraction of all beneficiaries.
- Cash-for-work programs help people improve livelihoods as was the case with the Emergency Social Stabilization and Resilience project (P165114) that expanded Iraq's social protection system to include disadvantaged and poor communities in Iraq.⁸ This proactive intervention approach supports migrants and local farmers to be more resilient in confronting the next crisis.

3.3.3 Anticipatory Approaches

An anticipatory intervention will put in place systems today that create solutions for evolving future needs and emergencies.

In the face of persistent climate stress and shocks, longer-term anticipatory approaches may be needed, while pursuing win-win and low-regret measures. Climate impacts will likely escalate in the coming years, with impacts on water stress, agriculture productivity, sea-level rises and more extreme events including floods. This means that longer-term anticipatory planning is critical to ensure resilience and adaptation going forward. For example, where the limits of local adaptation are anticipated, inclusive and well planned relocation to more viable areas can be a successful strategy, as was done in São Tomé & Príncipe Adaptation to

Climate Change (P111669) project. In those cases, a strong enabling environment for migration needs to be in place supported by direct incentives, such as skills training and job creation programs, for people to move to areas of low risk and greater opportunity. Strategies supporting internal migration need to be safeguarded and not only the resilience of those moving, but also of those in sending and receiving communities.

Example of anticipatory interventions include:

- Establishing a social welfare system country-wide that could be scaled-up or down in response to changing future needs, as was piloted in the Additional Financing for Niger's Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (P165397) project that financed the local populations' adaptive social protection measures.

3.3.4 Towards a Continuum of Approaches

It is also important to understand that reactive, proactive, and anticipatory interventions reflect a continuum rather than discrete stand-alone interventions.

Both reactive and proactive interventions will continue to be needed, depending on the context, crises, and emergencies, but shifts towards a more comprehensive approach in the design and delivery of programs can better deliver more sustainable solutions, where projects address not only migrants' direct needs, but also strengthen enabling interventions (early warning systems and social safety nets) and underlying causes of mobility by investing in environmental restoration.

⁸ Iraq Emergency Social Stabilization and Resilience Project: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/116841523152841659/pdf/Project-Appraisal-Document-PAD-Iraq-Emergency-Social-Stabilization-and-Resilience-Project-P165114-03272018.pdf>

This review allows us to better understand the interventions at the intersection of climate-migration-development nexus. It chalks out a pathway for future projects to become more proactive and anticipatory to better manage the uncertainties and complexities associated with slow and rapid onset climate risks.



4. Conclusion

This portfolio review set out to examine and draw actionable insights from the design features of World Bank projects operating at the climate-migration-development nexus between 2006-2019. It took place as a background study to *Groundswell Africa* in the larger context and growing realization of the potency of climate change to influence migration dynamics, with large-scale development implications, especially in Africa. It responded to the urgent need to better understand how climate-migration-development nexus has been approached by World Bank projects in the past with the aim to become more effective and durable across spatial and temporal scales. It applied a reflective lens, leveraging the IPCC risk framework, to render how projects can become more effective and durable across spatial and temporal scales.

4.1 Learning from the Portfolio

A total of 165 projects were identified and analyzed against a set of mobility-related keywords with commitments amounting to US\$197.5 billion for the period from 2006 to 2019. The learnings from the portfolio of projects offers insights to address future challenges, complexities and uncertainties that arise particularly from slow- and rapid-onset climate impacts and influence mobility-immobility dynamics in the near- and long-term.

This portfolio was classified into two broad thematic categories: (1) migration-focused projects; and (2) development-focused projects. Migration-focused projects directly target mobile populations comprising of migrants, refugees, displaced, or the host-communities as their beneficiaries. Development-focused projects take a broader approach to addressing near-term and underlying factors in relation to environmental, land management and livelihoods aspects, including climate adaptation and resilience.

The migration-focused and development-focused projects represent two different ways to address the climate-migration-development nexus. Migration-focused projects, with a primary focus on the displaced and migrants are of necessity more targeted and responsive to their proximate and urgent needs and may not engage directly with climate change response measures. Development-focused projects on the other hand, address climate adaptation and resilience in their design, but often include limited attention to the migration or migrant context.

4.2 Opportunities for Change

Leverage Entry-Points

- **Incorporate cross-learning between migration- and development-focused projects and their key entry points** to leverage more holistic and integrative outcomes.

Sharpen Common Intervention Types

- **Sharpen the common instruments and interventions** used by both project types to address the underlying causes and factors of migration.

Dynamic Response Approaches

- **Ensure the design and approach of interventions for both project types are seen as a continuum and moves** from reactive, to proactive, and anticipatory approach to achieve more durable and sustainable outcomes.

Migration-focused projects target the migrants, displaced, or refugees as their key entry point and stay focused on these population groups (and more recently host communities). Development-focused projects tend to include underlying factors, such as environmental degradation, as key entry points and have a secondary focus on migrant and displaced groups.

These contrasting entry points provide an opportunity for cross-learning and integration. Migration-focused projects can leverage underlying factors, where feasible, as key entry points to build more sustainable interventions for migrant and host communities.

Similarly, the entry points in development-focused projects can give focused and specialized attention to the vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced populations to avoid missing residual risks. These learnings allow both set of projects to achieve more integrated action that ultimately reduces the exposure and vulnerability of target groups.

Migration- and development-focused projects use similar types of interventions even though the range and scope of activities within these interventions are tailored to respond to the more proximate and longer-term objectives, and the diversity of stakeholder groups of each group respectively. These groups can be clustered under four main instruments. These are: (1) social protection measures; (2) livelihood strengthening; (3) institutional strengthening; and (4) capacity building, including legal support. By becoming more strategic in the choice and combination of interventions that can be deployed and sharpening these interventions so that they also address the underlying causes and factors of migration will help the World Bank increase resilience of the affected population, help prevent future crises, and deliver sustainable outcomes. Leveraging the right combination of interventions from across the migration- and development-focused projects will enable reduction of exposure and vulnerability.

Migration- and development-focused projects

can be classified into three approaches: (1) reactive (after the event—immediate); (2) proactive (before the event—short- to medium-term); and (3) anticipatory (before the event—long-term). As the impacts of climate change intensify and interact with forces of environmental degradation, poverty, conflict, and inequality—the deployment of holistic solutions may become imperative to avoid cyclical or recurring crises. This will demand a shift from a reactive to a proactive, and ultimately anticipatory design towards more sustainable and durable outcomes.

4.3 Call to Action

The portfolio review of 165 projects and investments worth US\$197.5 billion across the mobility continuum, GPs and lending instruments offers a rich understanding of how the approach to climate-migration-development nexus has evolved in the recent past and gained importance at the World Bank, while also raising a number of questions that require deeper analysis.

These projects tailored to different migrant populations bring out the needs and nuances necessary to design effective projects. This review allows us to better understand the interventions at the intersection of climate-migration-development nexus. It chalks out a pathway for future projects to become more proactive and anticipatory to better manage the uncertainties and complexities associated with slow and rapid onset climate risks.



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Annex 1: List of Migration-Focused Projects

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
1	P170529	Jordan Emergency Health Project Additional Financing	Jordan	MNA	2019	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	141.1
2	P168130	Jordan Second Equitable Growth & Job Creation Programmatic DPF	Jordan	MNA	2019	Active	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	DPL	1450
3	P164336	Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project	Ethiopia	AFR	2019	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	350
4	P170241	Emergency Crisis Response Project Fourth Additional Financing	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	200
5	P164130	Socio-economic Inclusion of Refugees & Host Communities in Rwanda Project	Rwanda	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	60
6	P164101	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the HOA	Uganda	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	150
7	P167762	Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project	Bangladesh	SAR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	165
8	P166143	LISUNGI Safety Nets System Project II	Congo, Republic of	AFR	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	22
9	P166127	Afghanistan: Eshteghal Zaiee - Karmondana (EZ-Kar) Project	Afghanistan	SAR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	150
10	P167190	Bangladesh Jobs Programmatic DPC	Bangladesh	SAR	2019	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	DPL	250
11	P166591	Somali Urban Investment Planning Project Additional Financing	Somalia	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	3
12	P166266	Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project Additional Financing	Kenya	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	8.18
13	P164748	Chad - Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	Chad	AFR	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	60

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
14	P164563	Niger Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	Niger	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	80
15	P161541	Skills and Employment for Tongans	Tonga	EAP	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	18.51
16	P167672	Additional Financing for Health Sector Support Project	Bangladesh	SAR	2018	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	50
17	P166360	Jordan First Equitable Growth & Job Creation Programmatic DPF	Jordan	MNA	2018	Active	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	DPL	389
18	P163576	Creating Economic Opportunities - Lebanon National Jobs Program	Lebanon	MNA	2018	Closed	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	PforRs	329.9
19	P163829	Ethiopia Economic Opportunities Program	Ethiopia	AFR	2018	Active	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	PforRs	202
20	P165711	Additional Financing for the Greater Beirut Water Supply Project	Lebanon	MNA	2018	Active	Water	IPF	90
21	P163782	Integrated Water Management and Development Project	Uganda	AFR	2018	Active	Water	IPF	280
22	P161329	West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion (WURI) Program	Western Africa	AFR	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	122.1
23	P163225	Inclusive Access to Finance	Turkey	ECA	2018	Active	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	IPF	400
24	P163515	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program - Additional Financing	Uganda	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	PforRs	360
25	P164954	Health System Performance Reinforcement Project - Additional Financing	Cameroon	AFR	2018	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	36

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
26	P164830	Social Safety Nets for Crisis Response	Cameroon	AFR	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	60
27	P165114	Iraq Emergency Social Stabilization and Resilience Project	Iraq	MNA	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	200
28	P163108	Iraq Social Fund for Development	Iraq	MNA	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	300
29	P161982	Municipal Services and Social Resilience Project	Jordan	MNA	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	21.12
30	P161670	Employment Support Project for Syrians Under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens	Turkey	ECA	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	48.18
31	P162407	Jordan Education Reform Support Program	Jordan	MNA	2018	Active	Education	PforRs	147.7
32	P157702	Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)	India	SAR	2018	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	100
33	P161515	Emergency Operation for Development Project - Additional Financing	Iraq	MNA	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	400
34	P162071	Turkey - Resilience, Inclusion and Growth DPF	Turkey	ECA	2018	Closed	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	DPL	400
35	P164466	Yemen Emergency Health and Nutrition Project Second Additional Financing	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	2018	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	200
36	P163895	Great Lakes Region Displaced Persons and Border Communities Project Additional Financing	Central Africa	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	3
37	P163468	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project - Emergency Regional Displacement Response Additional Financing	Afghanistan	SAR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	127.7
38	P163387	Jordan Emergency Health Project	Jordan	MNA	2017	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	36.1

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
39	P163830	Somalia Emergency Drought Response and Recovery Project	Eastern Africa	AFR	2017	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	50
40	P161591	Service Delivery and Support to Communities Affected by Displacement Project	Central African Republic	AFR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	28
41	P161654	Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth	Iraq	MNA	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	2.75
42	P163350	Productive Safety Net 4 Project Additional Financing	Ethiopia	AFR	2017	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	108.1
43	P161067	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the HOA	Eastern Africa	AFR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP	IPF	103
44	P160445	Economic Revitalization of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs)	Pakistan	SAR	2017	Active	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	IPF	19
45	P157891	Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for Northeastern Nigeria	Nigeria	AFR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	200
46	P162004	Education Infrastructure for Resilience (EU Facility for SuTP)	Turkey	ECA	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	157.78
47	P158066	Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2	Sudan	AFR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	4.3
48	P147674	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project	Africa Western	AFR	2015	Active	Agriculture, Environment & Natural Resources • Fragile, Conflict & Violence	IPF	248
49	P152822	Africa - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project	Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda	AFR	2016	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	175

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
50	P145196	Eastern Recovery Project (followed by Great Lakes in Zambia and 2017 Tanzania)	DRC	AFR	2014	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	79.1
51	P157303	Eastern Recovery Project AF (followed by Great Lakes in Zambia and 2017 Tanzania)	DRC	AFR	2016	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	50
52	P090644	Community and Social Development Project (P090644)	Nigeria	AFR	2009	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	200
53	P157898	Community and Social Development AF-2 (P157898)	Nigeria	AFR	2016	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	75
54	P157899	Nigeria Youth Employment and Social Support AF (P157899)	Nigeria	AFR	2016	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	100
55	P126964	Nigeria Youth Employment & Social Support Operation (P126964)	Nigeria	AFR	2013	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	300
56	P152821	Great Lakes Region: Displaced Persons and Border Communities Project (parent project DRC Eastern Recovery Project)	Zambia	AFR	2016	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	20
57	P085376	Rural Migrant Skills Development and Employment Project	China	EAP	2008	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	50
58	P120594	Samoa Post Tsunami Reconstruction	Samoa	EAP	2011	Closed	Transport & ICT	ERL	10
59	P122943	IDP Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (P122943)	Azerbaijan	ECA	2012	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	SIL	50
60	P155110	AF to IDP Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (P155110)	Azerbaijan	ECA	2016	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	66.7

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
61	P101211	Support for the Second Phase of the Expansion of the Program of Conditional Transfers-Familias en Acción Project (P101211)	Colombia	LCR	2009	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	636.5
62	P145865	Mitigating Impact of Syrian Displacement	Jordan	MNA	2014	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	150
63	P126263	Repatriation and Livelihood Restoration for Migrant Workers	Bangladesh	SAR	2011	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	ERL	40
64	P154278	FATA Temporarily Displaced Persons Emergency Recovery Project (P154278)	Pakistan	SAR	2016	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	75
65	P100390	Sri Lanka: Puttalam Housing Project (restructured)	Sri Lanka	SAR	2007	Closed	Social Urban, Rural and Resilience	SIL	32
66	P110317	Sri Lanka: Second North East Housing Reconstruction Program (P110317)	Sri Lanka	SAR	2008	Closed	Social Urban, Rural and Resilience	SIL	43
67	P118870	Sri Lanka: Emergency Northern Recovery Project (P118870)	Sri Lanka	SAR	2010	Closed	Agriculture and Food	ERL	65

Annex 2: List of Development-Focused Projects

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
1	P167826	Somalia - Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience	Somalia	AFR	2019	Active	Water	IPF	42
2	P168052	Tajikistan Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project	Tajikistan	ECA	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	37
3	P164509	AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK TRANSFORMATION PROJECT	Niger	AFR	2019	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	100
4	P167678	Gazetted Forests Management Project	Benin	AFR	2019	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	75
5	P166943	CAR: LONDO "Stand Up" Project	Central African Republic	AFR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	100
6	P165228	Smallholder Agriculture Development Project - II	Lesotho	AFR	2019	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	50
7	P162623	Shaanxi Sustainable Towns Development Project	China	EAP	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	100
8	P167260	The Gambia Social Safety Net Project	Gambia, The	AFR	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	30
9	P159710	Guatemala DRM DPL with CAT DDO II	Guatemala	LCR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	DPL	200
10	P164584	Integrated Development and Competitiveness Project	Comoros	AFR	2019	Active	Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation	IPF	25
11	P169078	HOA - Groundwater Initiative	Africa	AFR	2019	Active	Water	IPF	2.7
12	P165855	CAR-Agriculture Recovery and Agribusiness Development Support Project (ARADSP)	Central African Republic	AFR	2019	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	25

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
13	P166220	Integrated Cash Transfer and Human Capital Project	Djibouti	MNA	2019	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	15
14	P164764	Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development in Zambia	Zambia	AFR	2019	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	100
15	P167195	Yemen Emergency Health and Nutrition Project Third Additional Financing	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	2019	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	200
16	P168035	First Consolidation and Social Inclusion Development Program	Central African Republic	AFR	2019	Active	Governance	DPL	100
17	P165397	Additional Financing for Niger CAPCR	Niger	AFR	2019	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	5
18	P164762	Afghanistan Land Administration System Project	Afghanistan	SAR	2019	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	25
19	P165928	Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO	Samoa	EAP	2019	Active	Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment	DPL	13.7
20	P161304	SSNRMP Additional Financing (Phase 2)	Sudan	AFR	2019	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	5.5
21	P163383	Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Ethiopia	AFR	2019	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	100
22	P163962	Productive Inclusion Project	Congo, Democratic Republic of	AFR	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	200
23	P163732	Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program	Tanzania	AFR	2018	Active	Water	PforRs	350
24	P161562	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Credit with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO)	Kenya	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	DPL	200
25	P154716	Anhui Aged Care System Demonstration Project	China	EAP	2018	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	118
26	P166538	Senegal - Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project	Senegal	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	30

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
27	P165943	Enhanced Road Access Project Additional Financing	Samoa	EAP	2018	Active	Transport	IPF	3.36
28	P162904	Public Administration Modernization Project	Djibouti	MNA	2018	Active	Governance	IPF	15
29	P162337	West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience investment Project	Western Africa	AFR	2018	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	190
30	P162345	Additional Financing - RoC - Statistics Capacity Building Project	Congo, Republic of	AFR	2018	Active	Poverty and Equity	IPF	25
31	P163452	Ethiopia Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program	Ethiopia	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	PforRs	600
32	P160641	Mali Livestock Sector Development Support Project (PADEL-M)	Mali	AFR	2018	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	60
33	P158499	Agriculture Commercialization Project Additional Financing	Tajikistan	ECA	2018	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	15
34	P161794	Fourth Economic Reform Development Policy Operation	Kiribati	EAP	2018	Closed	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	DPL	5
35	P162104	First Resilience Development Policy Operation	Samoa	EAP	2018	Closed	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	DPL	5
36	P159653	Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project	OECS Countries	LCR	2018	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	6.3
37	P156210	Cameroon: Inclusive and Resilient Cities Development Project	Cameroon	AFR	2018	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	160
38	P159979	Commercial Agriculture Project	Congo, Republic of	AFR	2018	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	100
39	P147147	URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT	Afghanistan	SAR	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	20
40	P158505	Djibouti: Sustainable Electrification Program	Djibouti	MNA	2017	Active	Energy & Extractives	IPF	23.3
41	P163729	Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project - Second Additional Financing	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	2017	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	200

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
42	P163559	South Sudan Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Project	South Sudan	AFR	2017	Closed	Agriculture and Food	IPF	50
43	P159215	Mongolia Employment Support Project	Mongolia	EAP	2017	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	25
44	P145316	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities Project	Ghana	AFR	2017	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	5.5
45	P159512	Guyana Payments System Project	Guyana	LCR	2017	Active	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	IPF	6
46	P157752	Enhancing Coherence and Integration of Economic and Social Statistics in Support of the Implementation of 2008 SNA	World	World	2017	Active	Other	IPF	0.91
47	P154623	China: Gansu Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project	China	EAP	2017	Active	Education	IPF	120
48	P153591	KH - Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor Project (LEAP)	Cambodia	EAP	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	20.17
49	P154784	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project	Kenya	AFR	2017	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	250
50	P162925	Mali Rural Electrification Program	Mali	AFR	2017	Active	Climate Change	IPF	4.8
51	P161806	Emergency Crisis Response Project Additional Financing	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	2017	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	250
52	P143495	GT: Urban Infrastructure and Violence Prevention	Guatemala	LCR	2017	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	45
53	P149485	Ningbo Sustainable Urbanization Project	China	EAP	2017	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	150
54	P129408	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project	Africa (Kenya & Uganda)	AFR	2014	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	122
55	P150006	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience	Africa Ethiopia	AFR	2014	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	75

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
56	P089289	Sustainable Agro-Pastoral and Land Management Promotion under the PNDP (P089289)	Cameroon	AFR	2006	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	
57	P149512	CAR Emergency Food Crisis Response and Agriculture Relaunch Project	Central African Republic	AFR	2014	Closed	Agriculture and Food	IPF	20
58	P151215	Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response Project (P151215)	Chad	AFR	2015	Active	Agriculture and Food	IPF	18
59	P126576	Agriculture Production Support Project (P126576)	Chad	AFR	2012	Active	Agriculture and Food	ERL	25
60	P120631	Comoros - Emergency Crises Response Project	Comoros	AFR	2010	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	ERL	5.31
61	P152903	DRC Reinsertion and Reintegration Project (P152903)	Congo, Democratic Republic of,	AFR	2015	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	15
62	P082817	Cote d'Ivoire Emergency Post-Conflict Assistance Project	Cote d'Ivoire	AFR	2008	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	ERL	120
63	P151712	Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) (P151712)	Ethiopia	AFR	2016	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	300
64	P113220	Productive Safety Net APL III (P113220)	Ethiopia	AFR	2010	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	APL	480
65	P126430	Productive Safety Nets Program (APL III) AF (P126430)	Ethiopia	AFR	2012	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	APL	370
66	P081297	Community-Based Land Management Project (P081297)	Guinea	AFR	2006	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	
67	P100762	Kenya Arid Lands Resource Management Project Emergency Additional Financing (P100762)	Kenya	AFR	2007	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	60
68	P074106	Western Kenya CDD and Flood Mitigation Project (P074106)	Kenya	AFR	2007	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	86

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
69	P154803	Malawi Floods Emergency Recovery (P154803)	Malawi	AFR	2015	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	80
70	P145799	Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate	Mali	AFR	2014	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	IPF	12
71	P124905	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project	Nigeria	AFR	2012	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	SIL	500
72	P073686	Second National Fadama Development Critical Ecosystem Management Project	Nigeria	AFR	2012	Closed	Environment & Natural Resources	SIL	
73	P111669	São Tomé - Adaptation to Climate Change	São Tomé and Príncipe	AFR	2011	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	SIL	
74	P143915	Safety Net and Skills Development	South Sudan	AFR	2013	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	21
75	P156917	South Sudan Health Rapid Results Project AF	South Sudan	AFR	2016	Active	Health, Nutrition & Population	IPF	40
76	P111633	Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF2) (P111633)	Uganda	AFR	2009	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	100
77	P149965	Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3) (P149965)	Uganda	AFR	2015	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	IPF	130
78	P117596	Guangdong Social Security Integration and Rural Worker Training (P117596)	China	EAP	2013	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	80
79	P086446	Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration Project	China	EAP	2010	Active	Social Urban, Rural and Resilience GP	SIL	84
80	P099751	Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	China	EAP	2010	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	100
81	P112613	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	Solomon Islands	EAP	2014	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP,	IPF	

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
82	P150113	Tonga Cyclone Ian Reconstruction and Climate Resilience Project (P150113)	Tonga	EAP	2014	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP,	IPF	12
83	P112611	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in Vanuatu (P112611)	Vanuatu	EAP	2013	Active	Environment & Natural Resources	SIL	
84	P111297	Vietnam Sustainable Fisheries Project (P111297)	Vietnam	EAP	2010	Closed	Agriculture and Food	SIL	150
85	P115634	Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project (P115634)	Moldova	ECA	2011	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience GP,	SIL	10
86	P122694	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	Tajikistan	ECA	2013	Active		SIL	21.1
87	P111479	CO Rio Bogota Environmental Recuperation and Flood Control Project	Colombia	LCR	2011	Active	Water	SIL	250
88	P089443	CO Social Safety Net Project (P089443)	Colombia	LCR	2006	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	86.4
89	P104507	Additional Financing for Colombia Social Safety Net Project (Ln. 7337) (P104507)	Colombia	LCR	2007	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	SIL	104.8
90	P085727	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project - APL2 (P085727)	Colombia	LCR	2006	Closed	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	APL	80
91	P130328 ⁹	DJ Crisis Response - Social Safety Net Project	Djibouti	MNA	2012	Active	Social Protection & Jobs	ERL	5
92	P122014	3. Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project Additional Financing (P122014)	Bangladesh	SAR	2011	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	ERL	75
93	P146500	2. Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project-- AF II	Bangladesh	SAR	2014	Active	Social Urban, Rural and Resilience	IPF	140

⁹ The original project is a scale-up of the Employment and Human Capital Safety Nets Project (P120588), which was financed by the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) grant

#	Project ID	Project Name	Country	Region	Approval FY	Status	GP Area (Lead)	Lending Instrument	Commitment (US\$M)
94	P111272	1. Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project	Bangladesh	SAR	2009	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	ERL	109
95	P128276	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project - Phase I (CEIP-I) (P128276)	Bangladesh	SAR	2013	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	SIL	375
96	P144726	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-II	India	SAR	2015	Active	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	APL	308.4
97	P110762	Nepal: Peace Support Project (P110762)	Nepal	SAR	2008	Closed	Social Protection & Jobs	ERL	50
98	P125855	LK 2nd AF for the Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas (P125855)	Sri Lanka	SAR	2011	Active	Water	SIL	38

