



Sources of resilience

across HOA are key to enhancing regional integration, supporting livelihoods, and addressing drivers of fragility

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE HOA

APPROACH & PRINCIPLES

Strengthening these sources
of resilience should build
on the following key
principles on engagement

1

SOCIAL CAPITAL



Social ties, traditional institutions, & civic engagement that help sustain livelihoods and build social cohesion



Diaspora groups providing crucial economic lifelines to communities across the region

2

EVOLVING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES



Expansion and facilitation of cross-border and regional networks to reduce conflict, strengthen economic linkages, and support livelihoods

Prospects for improving economic opportunities and service delivery, particularly in borderlands

3

REGIONAL INTEGRATION INITIATIVES



Strengthening regional institutions and fora promoting policy dialogue and economic integration, addressing shared challenges and shocks, and strengthening cooperation over transboundary resources (e.g. water)



Mainstreaming and strengthening existing sources of resilience systematically through the HOA Initiative portfolio



Building synergies between programs to strengthen communities' resilience across different dimensions



Adopting participatory approaches to facilitate implementation, especially where government reach is limited and community buy-in and ownership is crucial



Leveraging multipronged approaches to building resilience at different levels



Remaining engaged over the long-term and engaging proactively with partners with complementary programs and mandates to maximize impact on-the-ground



INTERVENTION & TOOLS



WBG Groundwater For Resilience Project

Improving access to water to cope with drought shocks



AFDB Build Resilience
For Food And
Nutrition Security
Project (BREFONS)

Increasing food security in agropastoral areas



WBG De-risking Inclusion And Value-enhancement Of Pastoral Economies Project (DRIVE)

Improving access to financial services and markets to build resilience to drought



WBG HOA Resilience Dashboard

Using digital tools to map all interventions











GROUNDWATER PROJECT

KEY INTERVENTIONS
AND CURRENT STATUS

Groundwater's untapped potential is crucial for the region's resilience to climate shocks.

Groundwater confirmed as a priority area under the Resilience Pillar at the HOAI Ministerial Roundtable in October 2020.

Groundwater investments can contribute to regional integration, with positive cross-border rippling effects

Increased water availability through resilient rural water supply systems is key to strengthen food security, livestock rearing, and people's health. Can also mitigate conflict, forced migration and insecurity. Positive outcomes on livelihoods, fragility and regional collaboration.



OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE

- PDO: To increase the sustainable access and management of groundwater in the HoA borderlands
- **Common project structure,** accompanied by robust learning agenda + state-of-the-art monitoring system
 - C1: Delivery of inclusive GW services to priority areas
 - **C2:** Generating GW information and strengthening regional and national GW institutions
 - C3: Support to project management, knowledge, and operations

STATUS UPDATE

Board approval June 1st, 2022. Phase I (Eth, Ken, Som, IGAD - 2022-2028) effective, Phase II (Dji, S.Sudan) under preparation.

	Effectiveness	Total	1st Disbursement	Launch
ETHIOPIA	02.08.2022	US 210M	No	Done
SOMALIA	05.08.2022	US 30M	No	Oct-22
KENYA	processing	US 135M	No	Nov-22
IGAD	29.07.2022	US 10M	Yes	Done



EXPECTED RESULTS & KEY OUTCOMES



3.3 MILLION

people with access to improved water supply



90% OF WATER POINTS

constructed or rehabilitated under the project that will be functioning



Regional groundwater institutions with

INCREASED ACCESS TO IMPROVED INFORMATION

critical for sustainable GW management



610

Water supply schemes constructed or rehabilitated in drought-prone areas with reliable GW resource



237

Community institutions and/or
Water Resources Associations
established for Operation
& Maintenance of GW
infrastructure

POTENTIAL RISKS



SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

faced by rural water supply schemes and water investments in rural areas



SECURITY RISKS

linked to the changing security situation and fragility in the region's borderlands



Challenges related to low INSTITUTIONAL

CAPACITY

to monitor, assess and manage GW resources; fledging governance systems



CLIMATE CHANGE

shocks and climate variability increasing vulnerability and exacerbating food insecurity, tensions over scarce resources, and health risks



Level of COLLABORATION

required between countries, including willingness to share GW data and information











BREFONS: KEY INTERVENTIONS AND CURRENT STATUS



- Making Agropastoral Production
 Systems More Resilient
- 2 Increasing Income from Agropastoral Value Chains
- Improving Populations' Capacity to Manage and Adapt to Climate Change Risks



STATUS UPDATE

Projects Approved in Nov. 2021 for Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and IGAD; and July 2022 for Ethiopia

	Disb. Effectiveness	1st Disb. Done	Launching
DJIBOUTI	19.05.2022	Yes	Done
KENYA	24.05.2022	Under processing	Nov-22
SOMALIA	06.05.2022	Yes	Oct-22
SOUTH SUDAN	20.05.2022	Yes (30%)	Done
ETHIOPIA	Under processing	NO	Oct-22
IGAD	Under processing	NO	Nov-22





EXPECTED RESULTS & KEY OUTCOMES



UP TO 30% INCREASE

of agricultural (crops and livestock) productivity



Development of 181 ANIMAL HEALTH,

feed and market access infrastructures



300,000 HA

of additional pastoral and agropastoral lands under sustainable management



180,000 PASTORALISTS

and farmers with access to innovative technologies and practices



LIVELIHOOD

diversification

POTENTIAL RISKS



CLIMATE CHANGE

and climate variability



Governments' commitment undermined by the COVID-19 PANDEMIC



INSECURITY

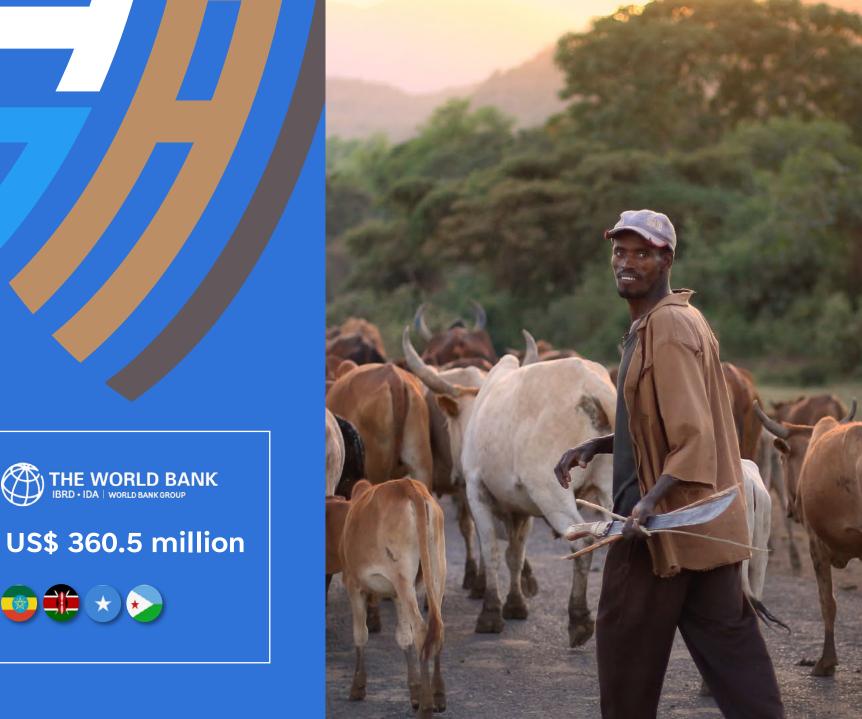
and conflicts in some of project areas



Complex

TECHNICAL DESIGN

of operation





Improving access to financial services and markets to build resilience to drought.







DRIVE KEY INTERVENTIONS AND CURRENT STATUS

Private sectorcentered approach for sustainability.

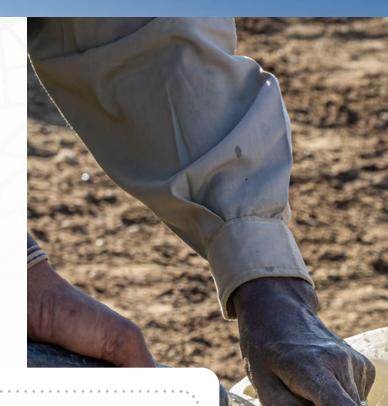
Private sector delivery
of financial services
(drought insurance,
savings, digital accounts)
in pastoral areas to cope
with drought shocks; derisking facility to attract
private investment in
livestock value chains; etc.

Aggregation, contribution of beneficiaries, linkages to value chains.

DRIVE targets
pastoralist groups that
are constituted around
economic activities
and have the potential
to become more
commercial.

Regional implementation of financial services.

C1 implemented by a single regional entity (ZEP-RE) to provide scale and sustainability and facilitate transfer of drought risk to the insurance market.



OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE

- PDO: Enhance pastoralists' access to financial services for drought risk mitigation, include them in the value chains and facilitate the livestock trade in the HOA
- Two interlinked components:
 - C1: Package of financial services for climate resilience
 - C2: Livestock Value Chains and Trade Facilitation

STATUS UPDATE

Project effective in Ethiopia and Somalia. Pending effectiveness in Kenya and Djibouti.

	Effectiveness	Total	1st Disbursement	Launch
DJIBOUTI	pending	US 7.5 M	No	22-Nov
ETHIOPIA	05.08.2022	US 115M	No	22-Oct
KENYA	pending	US 140M	No	22-Nov
SOMALIA	02.08.2022	US 70 M	In process	Done
ZEP-RE	29.07.2022	US 28 M	Yes	Done





EXPECTED RESULTS & KEY OUTCOMES



1.6 MILLION

pastoralists with access to financial services (drought insurance, savings, digital account)



\$572 MILLION

of private capital mobilized through the project



2,500

pastoralist groups connected to markets



20

trade facilitation measures supported by the project



Building CLIMATE ADAPTATION

of pastoral communities & boosting CLIMATE MITIGATION with improved herd management

POTENTIAL RISKS



BEHAVIORAL CHANGES

can be long and challenging (incentivizing regular sales of quality livestock, insurance adoption, etc.)



Require STRONG COLLABORATION

between countries and regional implementer ZEP-RE



Episode of **POLITICAL INSTABILITY**

and conflicts in the region



CONSTRAINED FISCAL SPACE

and macroeconomic instability







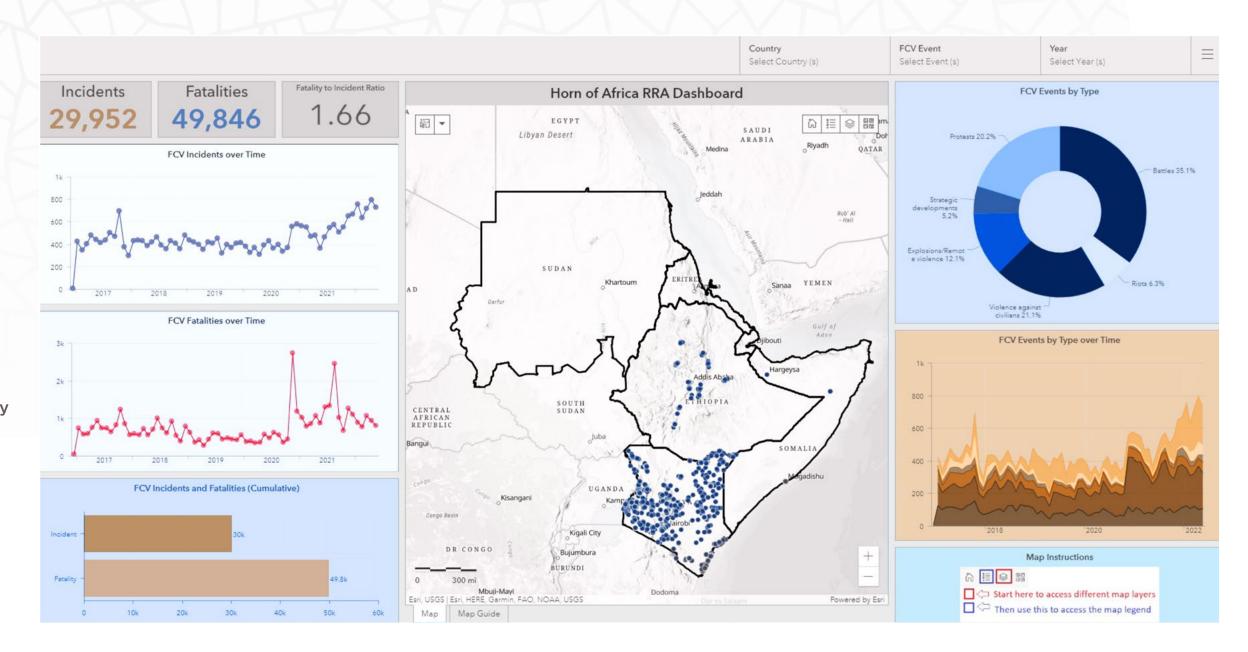




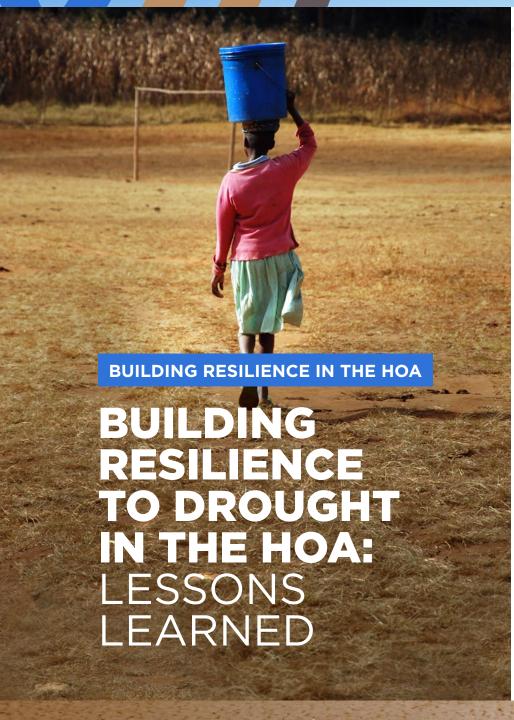
THE HOA RESILIENCE DASHBOARD

The HOA Resilience
Dashboard is a new digital
tool developed to better
understand interactions
between development
projects in the region.
Indicators monitored
through the tool: conflict,
food insecurity, poverty,
displacement, transboundary
resource, infrastructure.

*Note: The map in the figure above provides a snapshot of WBG project locations leveraging the GEMS platform. The charts on the sides show conflict trends over time across the Horn. The dashboard is being continuously updated with spatial project data to support portfolio monitoring for the Horn of Africa.







- REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROJECTS REQUIRE A REGIONAL MINDSET
 - Not a collection of national projects Regional entities can only do so much.
 - Line ministries should build trust and work with their neighbors. Regional approach should be validated in each country.
- MOVING FROM HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO PREPAREDNESS
 - Projects are building the foundations to enable countries and pastoralists to adapt and cope with future shocks such as those posed by climate change
- A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO DROUGHT RESILIENCE IS KEY
 - Resilience is multi-sectoral: interventions on pastoral production systems, financial services, access to water, etc.; involvement of stakeholders at the regional, national, sub-national and local levels.
- COORDINATION AND SYNERGIES BETWEEN ACTORS ARE ESSENTIAL
 - Coordination between countries, ministries and development partners
 - Fully integrate the use of new technologies (e.g., Geo-enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision GEMS with HOA Resilience Dashboard)
- NEED FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT
 - Facilitate private sector investments into value chains (E.g. fodder) to move toward self-reliance



Q&A SESSION

THANK YOU