Presentation Outline

I. Overview of the World Bank in Pastoral Development and Conflict
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I. Overview of the World Bank in Pastoral Development and Conflict
Overview of World Bank involvement in Pastoral Development and Conflict

- The World Bank has a long history of involvement in pastoralism and conflict issues.
- Investments from donors in pastoralism in 80s and 90s but limited success, therefore considered risky by the Bank. Decrease in the 2000’s.
- Renewed investment in pastoralism projects due to droughts and severe climatic events in Africa and abroad in early 2010s (Horn of Africa, Mongolia Dzud)
- New holistic approach to pastoral development in two major investment operations: RPLRP and PRAPS.
- At same time, events in Sahel, Horn of Africa and central Africa led to need to understand link between stability/conflict prevention and pastoralism.
- Pastoralism can often create conflict but it is also the solution while macro-level conflicts impede pastoral development
- Agriculture GP and FCV CCSA came together and worked collaboratively to design the innovative PASSHA project
- Working on conflict prevention and conflict sensitivity through regional organizations (IGAD and CILSS)
II. Context
Context: types of conflicts in pastoral areas

- **Localized conflicts between pastoralists and farmers**, or between pastoralists over access to natural resources, cattle raiding, damage to crops
- **Armed groups and militias** manipulated for political reasons around ethnic identity, nationalism, and proliferation of light weapons
- **Criminal activities** like drug and human trafficking, contraband, money laundering, and armed gangs around these issues.
- **Religious extremism** such as Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Kenya
- **Weakened governance systems** and loss of traditional methods of conflict management
Drivers of fragility and conflict among pastoral populations

- **Economic drivers:**
  - Limited potential of pastoralism in arid and semi-arid zones
  - Consolidation of livestock by wealthy people
  - Criminal activities that are highly lucrative

- **Natural resource access drivers:**
  - Competition between pastoralists and farmers around water, pasture, transhumant routes, markets, and infrastructure
  - Arrival of refugees

- **Social and political drivers:**
  - Feelings of exclusion, injustice, abandonment, breakup of social cohesion
  - Absence of state presence, fragmentation of traditional institutions
  - Policies that sedentarize populations
  - Religious radicalization
  - Generational divide, conflicts between youth and their elders
Some stabilizing factors

- Livestock rearing has shown **resilience and economic viability**
- **Demographic growth** tends to be less within **pastoral populations** than within sedentary populations
- **Development projects** that integrate **multi-sectoral components** and work on **conflict resolution** can be a response
- There are **growing economies** in the 2 regions which can absorb some of the **unemployed youths**
- **The governments** in the regions have shown they **understand the importance** of supporting pastoral development including its mobility feature
III. Objective and scope of the PASSHA
Project Development Objective

To enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoralism development and stability for regional organizations and programs.

Progress indicators:

• Improved knowledge about impact of pastoral interventions on preventing conflicts and promoting stability;
• Increased capacity of two regional organizations (IGAD and CILSS) implementing WB funded regional pastoral projects to monitor conflicts and provide regional warnings on impending crisis situations; and
• Increased learning and use of knowledge about local, national, and regional conflicts at World Bank, regional organizational level, as well as national government level, among others.
Funding

- **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** *(Recipient executed – CILSS and IGAD)*
  - Grant of $2.5 million
    - $1.25m for CILSS
    - $1.25m for IGAD

- **Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions (KTF)** *(Bank executed)*
  - Grant of $300,000

- Project effective in March 2016 (IGAD) and in May 2016 (CILSS)

- End date of project in December 2016.
Project components

- **Component 1**: Exploring conflict sensitive development approaches favoring stabilization and prevention *(financed by 2.5 million SPF grant/Recipient executed by IGAD and CILSS)*

- **Component 2**: Project coordination and Development of Partnerships Knowledge-Building and Exchanges about pastoralism, conflict and stability *(Financed by the $300,000 KTF grant/Executed by the World Bank)*
IV. PASSHA achievements to date and ongoing activities
Develop/Strengthen CILSS and IGAD tools for conflict analysis

Develop a Conflict Sensitivity and Prevention Toolkit for Pastoral projects

- Conflict sensitivity and M&E Toolkit
- Developed in consultation with regional partners of CILSS and IGAD in July 2016
- 2 conflict specialists paid by project in each organization and 1 WB project coordinator (STC) working together to bring together conflict and pastoralism approaches
- **Toolkit developed along 4 key elements:**
  - Context analysis matrix with basic Conflict Sensitivity and Prevention (CSP) guidelines
  - CSP field project implementation checklist integrating CSP into Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES)
  - Technical reference worksheets for most common livestock infrastructures
Develop/Strengthen CILSS and IGAD tools for conflict analysis (Cont’)

Existing institutional tools for conflict assessment and early warning

- Improvement of CEWARN software and conflict mapping in cross-border areas of RPLRP and beyond (IGAD)
- Improvement of existing OPTIMAOC platform for monitoring of transhumance corridors (CILSS)

Institutional tools for conflict management

- Support of existing platforms such as cross-border Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution Platforms and training of CEWARN field monitors who collect information and sometimes mediate
- Supported development of PRAPS study on cross-border transhumance consultation platforms delivered in October 2016

Institutional tools for conflict communication

- Perception survey focusing on pastoralism and conflict prevention/stabilization
- Communications and Media study to understand how pastoralism is treated globally and how this could contribute to harm more
Building capacity and regional exchanges about conflict sensitivity and prevention (CSP)

Training and workshops about CSP toolkit for pastoral projects

- 2 day Training provided in September 2016 to all country/national field staff of RPLRP and in November 2016 and January 2017 to all PRAPS country/national staff
- 5 day specialized joint RPLRP/PRAPS training for Social and Environmental safeguards staff of both projects in December in Dakar

Inter-regions exchange about CSP aspects between CILSS and IGAD regions

- Operationalization of the MOU signed between CILSS and IGAD in Nov 2013
- First visit of CILSS to IGAD in October 2016 focusing on CEWARN platform and discussion on cross-border CSP platforms

PASSHA management in CILSS and IGAD

- 2 conflict specialists hired, 1 in each institution
- Development of communications tools such as slogan, posters, logo
- Participation in conferences and events of PASSHA-CILSS-IGAD staff
Development of Partnerships Knowledge-Building and Exchanges about pastoralism, conflict and stability

- AFD has shown strong interest in providing additional support to PASSHA-CILSS for coming years (between 1-3 million EUR by mid 2017) confirmed during last supervision mission end October-November 2016

- Partnership with FAO Knowledge Hub: Participation and development of side event on Pastoralism, Climate Change and Conflict at FAO Global Conference on Food Security (resulted in renewed interest for partnership with FAO on this link)

- Possibility to work with UNHCR on joint report on pastoralism and displacement in Africa and links with conflict/stability
Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa (PASSHA) Project

III. Conclusion
Conclusion

- Delayed signature and effectiveness due to processes and administrative delays, it has done much in 8 months of effectiveness (40% disbursed – projection: 60% closing)
- Innovative aspects of the project include: 1) experience of sharing knowledge across sub-regional organizations, 2) work on sectoral and cross-cutting aspects of Agriculture and FCV within Bank projects, but also within regional organizations and departments not used to working on these issues directly
- Bringing in experiences of national level actors and their feedback on products/toolkit produced
- Integration of tools and discussions into social and environmental safeguards of the Bank
- Not easy to work across regions/cultures but knowledge sharing and common objective facilitates this, presence of conflict specialists in each organization facilitates this
- Moving fast but need more time, this process is really about institutionalization and changing people’s minds and that takes time
- PRAPS and RPLRP just starting implementation of concrete activities on-the-ground (infrastructure building, community empowerment, etc.)

→ Need to accompany the 2 project over one more year, and pilot the Toolkit and institutional tools developed... IGAD and CILSS might request one-year extension of closing date
Thank you very much!