



HoA Groundwater for Resilience Project - Somalia (Abaartire)



Securing Water, Sustaining Livelihoods — A US\$30 Million Investment in Resilience

The Horn of Africa – Groundwater for Resilience Somalia component, officially known as Abaartire (ABT), is a US\$30 million initiative financed by the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA). Implemented by the Federal Republic of Somalia’s Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR), the project’s goal is to increase the sustainable use and management of groundwater by beneficiary groups in Somalia—providing durable relief from cyclical drought and water scarcity.

Financing

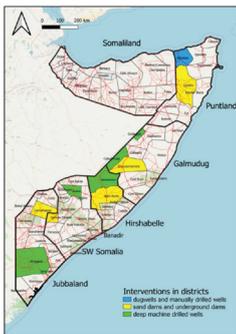
US\$30 million (IDA)

Implementing Agency

MoEWR, Federal Government of Somalia

Theme

Borderlands



Geographic Scope & Targeted Beneficiaries

The project focuses efforts in five primary Federal Member States (FMS), including Somaliland, most vulnerable to climate shocks: Galmudug, Hirshabele, Jubaland, Puntland, and South West State. Abaartire will directly benefit approximately 185,500 people in water-insecure agro-pastoral communities.

- Vulnerable populations: women bear a disproportionate burden of water collection—Abaartire prioritizes their needs.
- Livelihood support: protecting livestock and pastoralist livelihoods that underpin rural economies.
- Systemic relief: reducing reliance on costly water trucking in peri-urban settlements.

Key Outcomes & Expected Benefits

- Improved water access: safe, reliable sources for domestic, livestock and small-scale productive uses.
- Enhanced resilience: communities better able to withstand droughts and climate shocks, with lower poverty risk.
- Conflict mitigation: stronger, shared water governance to reduce resource-based tensions and displacement.
- Local ownership: communities trained to operate and maintain systems for long-term sustainability.

Project Components (Three Pillars)

Component 1 - Delivering Inclusive Groundwater Services (US\$15 million)

Finances hydrogeological surveys to locate sustainable aquifers; develops new deep wells and rehabilitates existing water points; and supports decentralized, climate-resilient solutions such as sand and subsurface dams.

Component 2 - Establish a Uniform System for Groundwater Management (US\$4.6 million)

Builds governance, knowledge and capacity: standardized national water governance framework, common standards and regulations across FGS and FMS, operational Groundwater Offices at federal and state levels, and a National Well Inventory and data system for informed decisions.

Component 3 - Project Management, M&E, and Learning (US\$6.5 million)

Finances the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) and five state PIUs; establishes a robust M&E system to track results, share lessons, and strengthen accountability.

