Leaving no one behind: The role of ADF-14 for fragile situations

ADF-14 Second Replenishment Meeting

June – July, 2016
Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
Recap

Update on fragility

Strategic directions for ADF-14

Role of ADF-14 in fragile situations

ADF-13 MTR

ADF-14 1st Meeting

ADF-14 2nd Meeting
Outline

1) The state of fragility & resource flows

2) ADF/TSF: progress & challenges

3) Higher ADF-14: building a resilient Africa
The state of fragility in Africa

Fragility on the rise

People in humanitarian need: 56 million (42% increase from 2014)
People displaced: 17 million (13% increase from 2014)

Unprecedented funding needs: USD 8.4 billion
But countries make progress and exit fragility

Emerging from Conflict: ADF Support to Côte d’Ivoire

Focus: Providing services to and empowering victims of gender-based-violence
Duration: Dec 2007 to Dec 2012
Amount: UA 20 million

“Now the community knows that it mustn’t harm people. Now it knows that women are protected.”

— Survivor, 16 years old
Youth – a possible source of fragility

- Today 420 million youth
- Most in ADF countries
- Lack of jobs
- Women most affected
- Illegal migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Africa’s Population</th>
<th>Accounts for</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>230 million</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.2 billion</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2.4 billion</td>
<td>25%</td>
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JOBS FOR YOUTH IN AFRICA
Climate change – a risk multiplier

- Africa is particularly affected
- Fragile situations are vulnerable
- Requires regional responses

USD 231 million Sahel drought resilience
USD 163 million scaling-up Horn of Africa drought resilience
USD 549 million drought resilience to El Niño
Resource flows to fragile situations

Levels of ODA stagnate in fragile situations

More resources need to be mobilized domestically

And the private sector needs to play a greater role
AfDB's progress: where we are today on fragility

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Understanding fragility

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Making AfDB fit-for-purpose

Building resilience

AfDB ahead of the curve

Learning from others

Building AfDB capacity and RMCs' institutions

Mainstreaming fragility-lens

Fragility assessments

Countries

Regions

Other

The High 5

Project implementation

Private sector

Country Resilience & Fragility Assessment

Enhanced Delivery Model

Partnerships & knowledge
Update on the TSF

- Pillar I: 71% committed
- Pillar II: Progress on Zimbabwe
- Pillar III: 66% committed
Challenges

• Different approaches to staying engaged in insecure environments

• Attract private investments

• Availability of data
AfDB’s approach for insecure environments

• **Be nimble**, react quickly to crisis and show leadership

• **Ensure business continuity** — security team

• **Remain operational** — Tunis, Cairo, Bangui, Bujumbura, Mogadishu

• **Back-up** from regional centers
Higher ADF-14: correcting imbalances

A case for scaling up support to fragile situations

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Region/Region Union</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Great Lakes Region</td>
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<td>Drought resilience</td>
<td>Sahel/Horn of Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional transport</td>
<td>Mano River Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebola</td>
<td>Swift response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic resource mobilization</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADF-14

- Energy
- New Deal
- Tax revenues
- Mobilize domestic resources
- Private Sector
- Attract private investments
- Arrears
- Somalia, Sudan
- Ebola
- Post-Ebola
Building together a resilient & dynamic Africa

Unlocking the potential through the High 5s

- Comoros
- Madagascar
- DRC
- Central African Republic
- Mano River
“I want to study geography in University and then become an agriculture engineer” says Hanuya Adam Fadoul, age 17.