



# Achieving Development in a Fragile Africa

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# REGIONAL CONTEXT – POVERTY REDUCTION

- **Increase of absolute number of people living in poverty:** While the incidence of extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has fallen from 54% in 1990 to 41% in 2013, the absolute number of poor people has increased from 276 million to 389 million.
- **Uneven poverty reduction:** Poverty reduction has been uneven, with fragile states lagging behind. In 2013, SSA accounted for more of the people living below the poverty line than all other regions combined.
- **High inequality:** In recent years, per capita growth for the bottom 40% was 2.7 percent, faster than average in about half the countries measured, but at the same time, inequality remains to be high in parts of the region.

# GAPS, EXCLUSION AND VULNERABILITY

- **Gender gaps:** Gender gaps persist in secondary education, maternal deaths and adolescent fertility rates remain high, and agricultural productivity continues to be lower for women farmers.
- **Youth bulge:** SSA has rapid population growth and large numbers of dependent children. Policies and investments are needed to ensure that jobs are available for this rapidly growing youth cohort.
- **Vulnerable groups:** Marginalized groups such as people with special needs, albinos, historically underserved traditional local communities, etc. face unique challenges.
- **Climate Change:** Vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and local communities are at the front lines of climate change and are affected more severely by disaster and climate hazards.

# GOVERNANCE

- **Low Governance Indicators:** SSA as a region scores in the lowest 30 global percentile in terms of Voice and Accountability, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption.
- **Transformations:** SSA is experiencing profound social transformations albeit at different levels and pace given the region's heterogeneity.
- **Decentralization:** In nearly all SSA countries, structures of local administration exist but are often subordinated in their legal creation, mandate, and operation to the central state, especially the executive.

# FRAGILITY DRIVERS IN AFRICA

- **Violent conflict:** Over 304 million people live in FCV African countries. Conflicts are often related to and/or driven by electoral-related violence, the spread of violent extremism and identity related intercommunal conflict.
- **Root causes of conflict and fragility in SSA:** economic crises, pandemics, illicit trafficking, political instability and conflict, competition over natural resources and climate change related natural disasters, land disputes and urbanization.
- **Consequences of conflict:** destroyed livelihoods, physical damage, psychological trauma, interpersonal violence, refugee and IDP populations, etc.

# APPROACHES FOR ADDRESSING FCV IN PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

## Some examples:

CDD & LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

TARGETED FCV ROOT CAUSE WORK

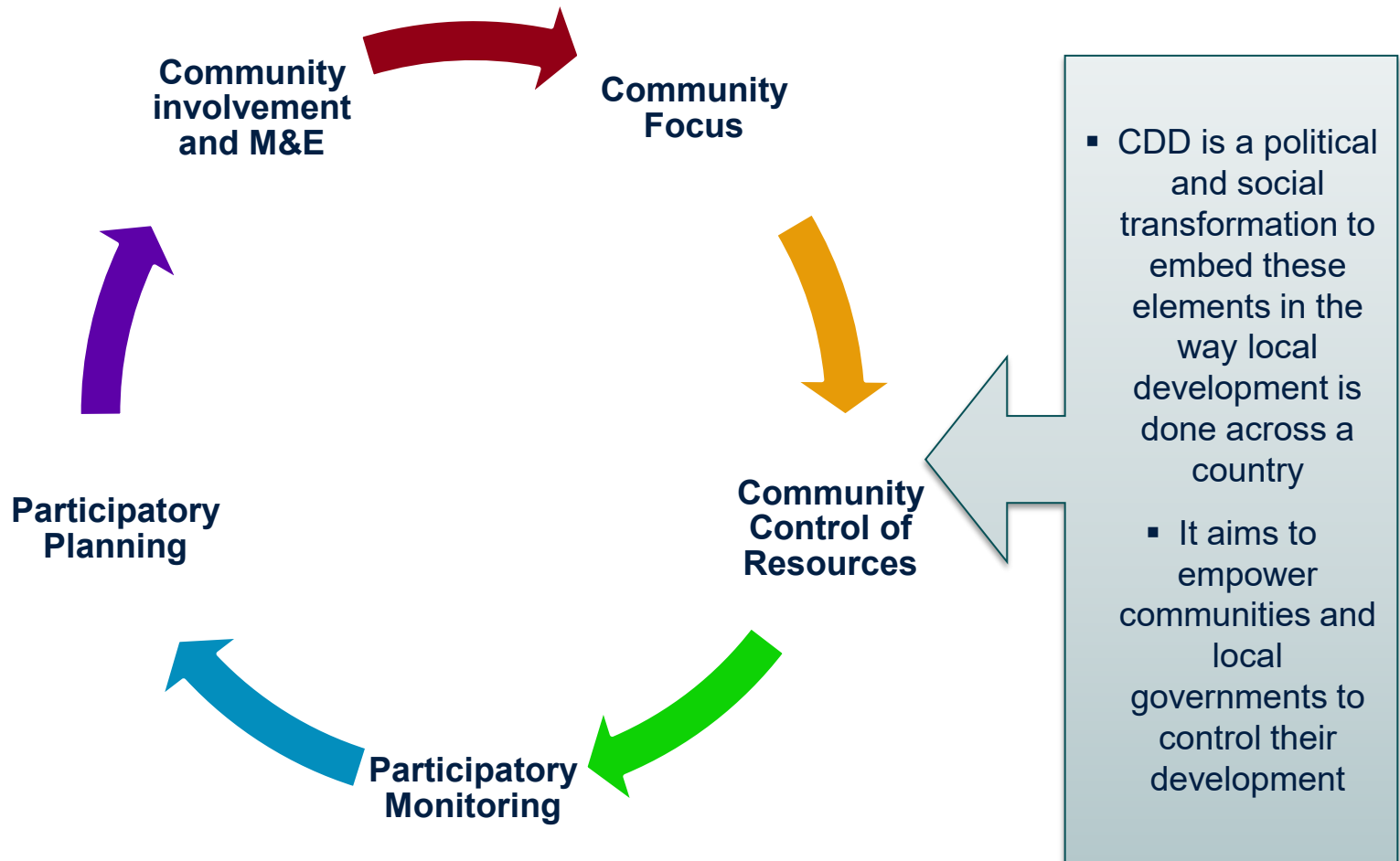
CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

SOCIAL INCLUSION

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

SOCIAL AND SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

# COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (CDD)



## Key features:

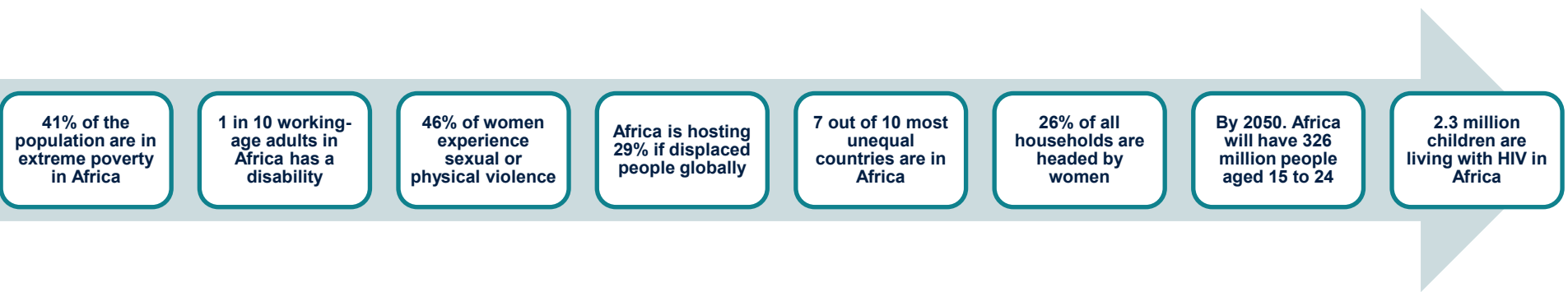
- Focus on front line accountable services delivery
- Support local institutions strengthening and decentralization
- Social inclusion (youth, gender, excluded groups)
- Institutionalization and scale up programs (influence policy)



# SOCIAL INCLUSION

## Context:

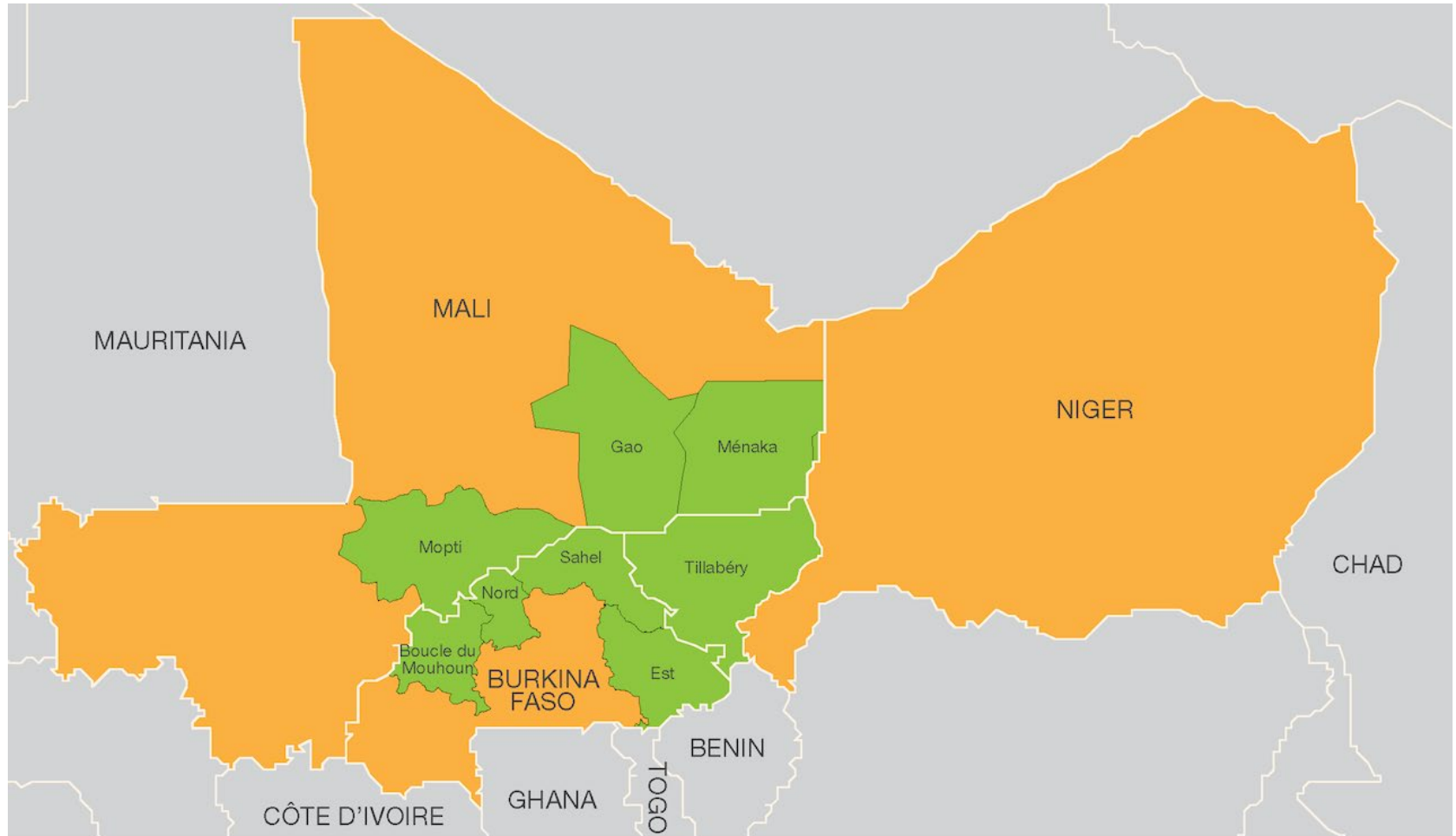
- Great strides have been made in reducing poverty in Africa, but exclusion remains real
- A very large number of people in Africa remain vulnerable



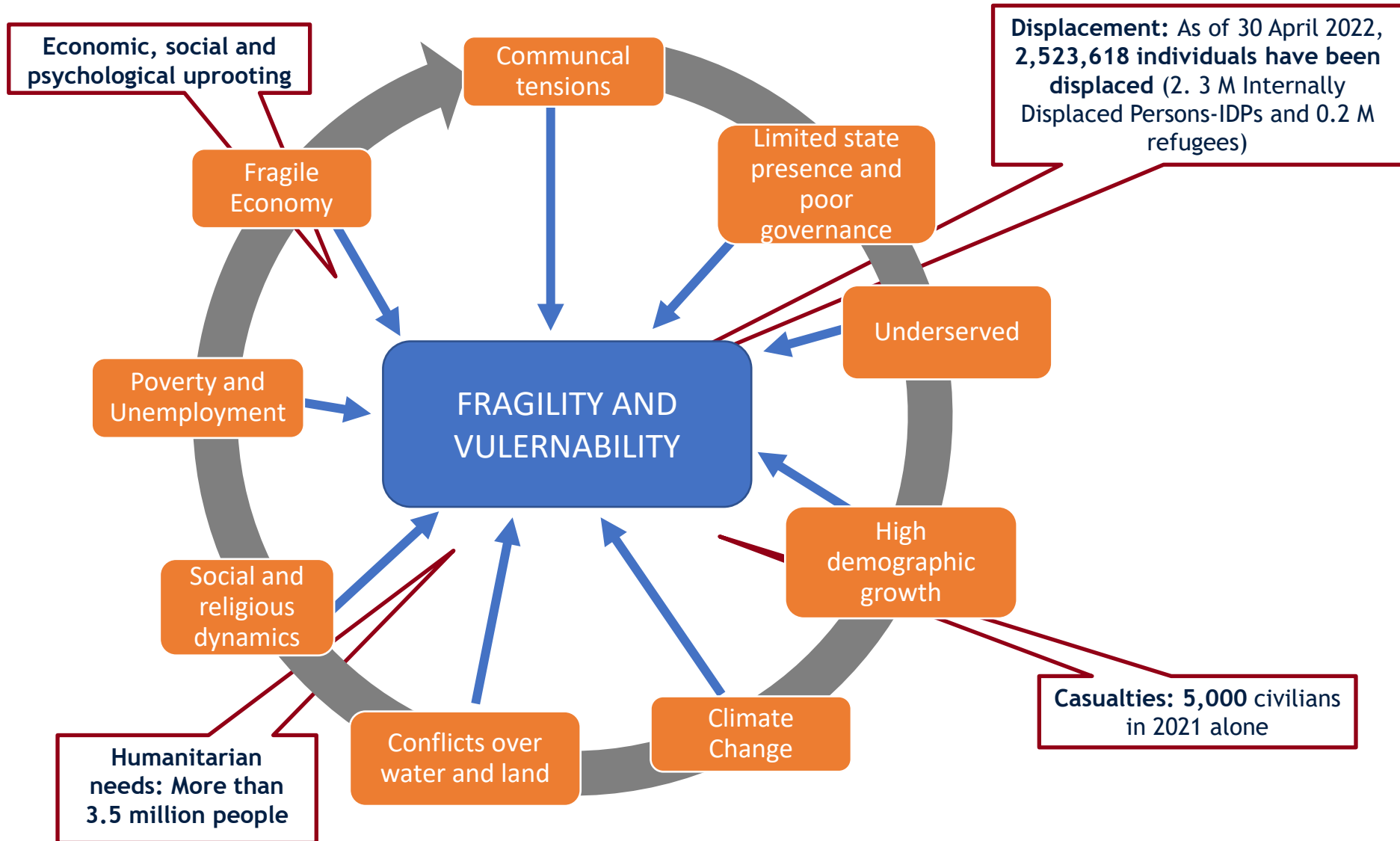
Social inclusion is “the process of improving the terms under which individuals and groups can take part in society”

*Social inclusion is “about actively working to address the underlying causes that produce exclusion so that the poor and the vulnerable are fully included in the development process”*

# CASE EXAMPLE – LIPTAKO-GOURMA REGION IN THE SAHEL

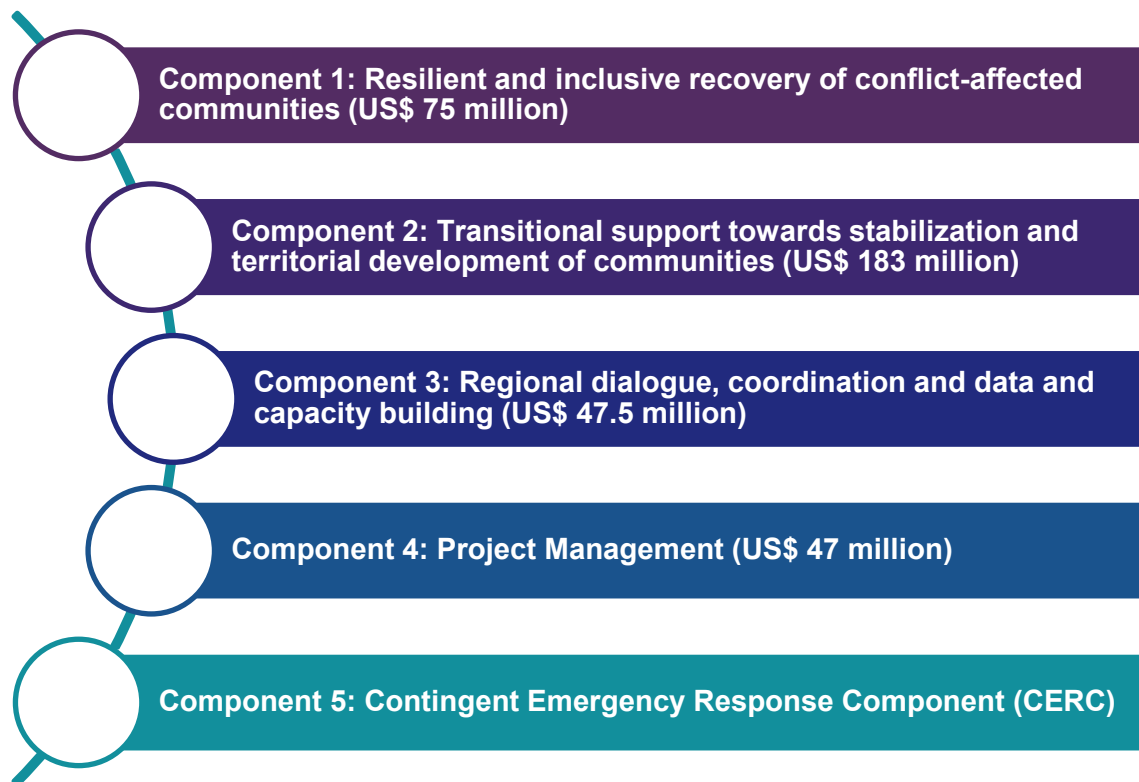


# IMPACT AND ROOT CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT IN THE SAHEL REGION



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: THE COMMUNITY-BASED RECOVERY AND STABILIZATION PROJECT FOR THE SAHEL (WORLD BANK PROJECT)

## Project Components



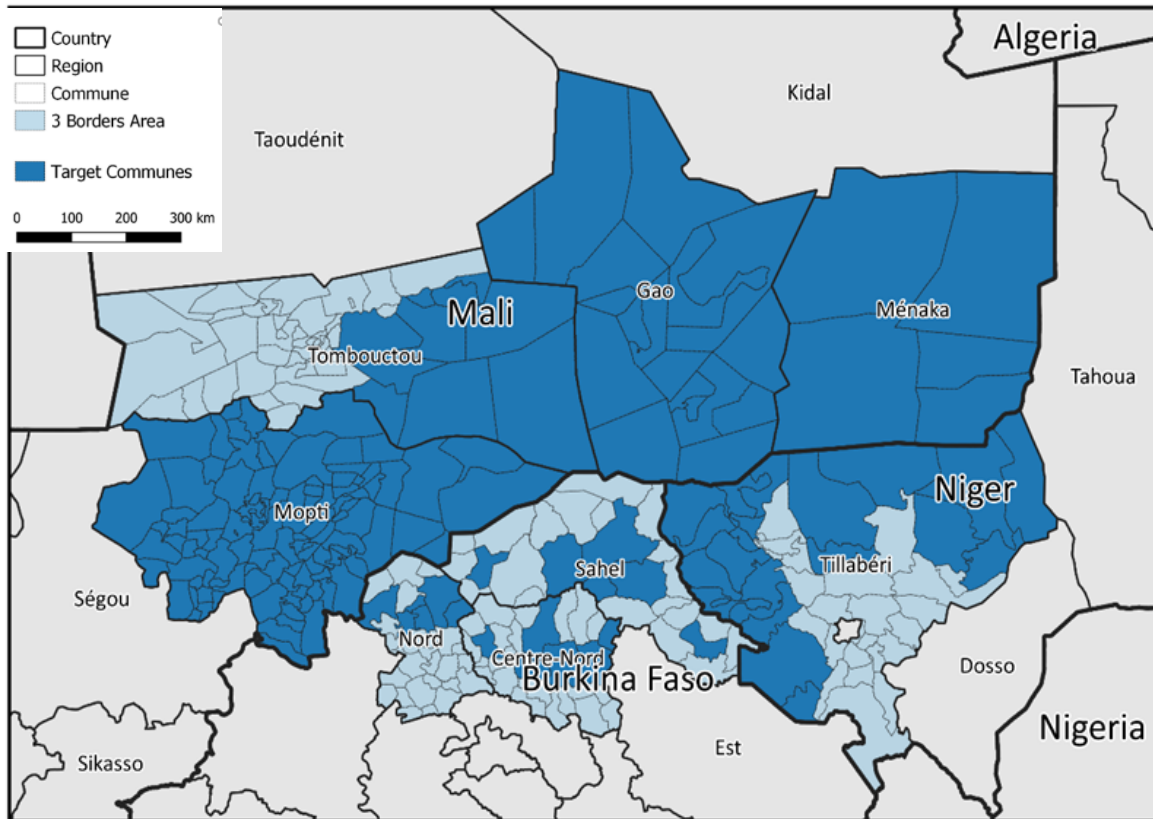
## Project Budget

Countries/Partners	TOTAL IDA (US\$ million)
Burkina Faso	150
Niger	100
Mali	100
Liptako Gourma Authority (LGA)	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352.5</b>

## Project Development Objective:

To contribute to the recovery and resilience of communities in target areas of the Liptako-Gourma Region of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger through a regional approach supporting (i) integrated socio-economic services and infrastructure, (ii) livelihoods and territorial development, and (iii) regional data and coordination.

# ACT LOCALLY AND THINK REGIONALLY, USING A FLEXIBLE APPROACH

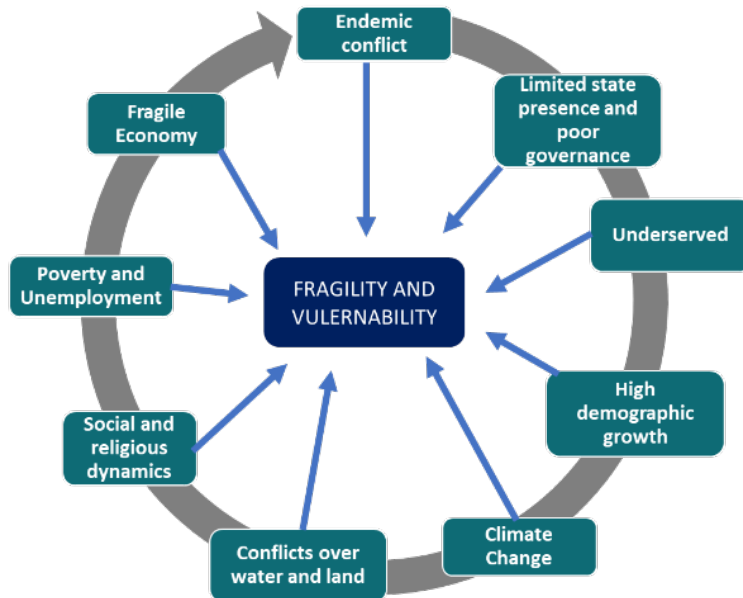


Project target area and target communes of the Community-Based Recovery and Stabilization Project for the Sahel

The project uses a three-pronged approach:

1. **Immediate crisis response** to strengthen resilience of targeted communities (livelihood and small infrastructure investments) and local development planning
2. **Laying the medium-term foundations towards stabilization and self-reliance** at the periphery of the crisis (focus on forcibly displaced and host communities) and focus on sustainable local/community development institutions
3. **Long-term stabilization and recovery** through supporting regional data and monitoring and regional, national and local-level coordination, collaboration and capacity building

# ADDRESSING FCV ROOT CAUSES

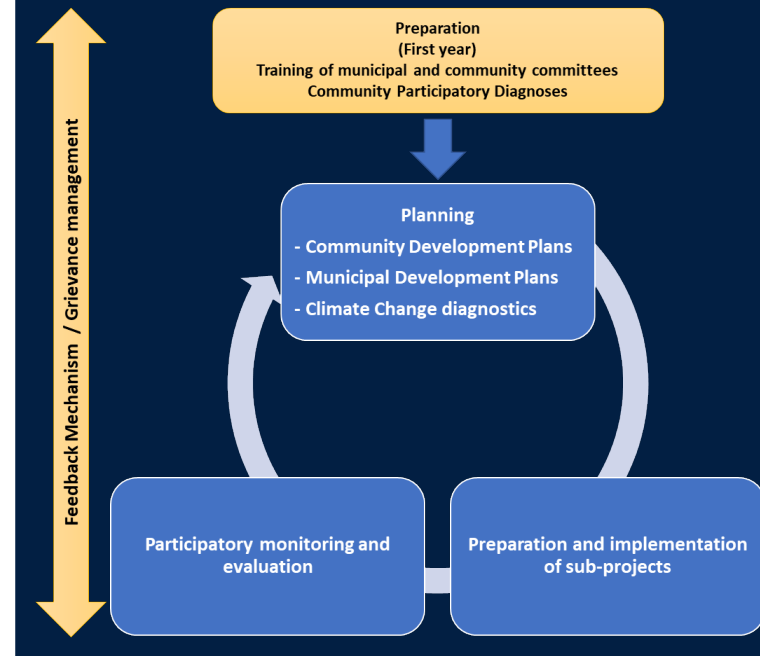


The project design is guided by FCV analyses and considerations how to address root causes:

- ✓ Ineffective institutions -> **capacity building at all levels and work on legitimacy**
- ✓ Lack of social cohesion and trust -> **focus on CDD approach, relationship with local authorities and the strengthening of the social contract**
- ✓ Limited voice, especially of vulnerable groups including women and children -> **project targets IDPs, women, youth and herders**

## A focus on the strengthening of communities

Example: Annual cycle of planning and implementation of sub-projects



# LOOKING AHEAD

- The global fragility landscape has worsened significantly: There are now more violent conflicts globally than at any time in the past 30 years, and the world is also facing the largest forced displacement crisis ever recorded.
- By 2030, up to two-thirds of the world's extreme poor will live in countries characterized by FCV.
- It will be impossible to achieve the World Bank's twin goals or to meet the Sustainable Development Goals without tackling FCV root causes and symptoms.
- Instead of “leaving” FCV situations, we need to remain engaged and adapt our approach.

*Source: See as well the World Bank World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence*

*Picture source: World Bank Flickr account*





Thank you

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