

II. Fragility dimensions in NEN

- · Relatively new vs chronic situations: 6 fragile Arab states of which 3 are MICs
- · Socio-political unrests (Arab spring, recent protests in BiH, changes in the Failed State
- · Fragility-poverty nexus: Arab exceptionalism





III. Case of Bosnia & Herzegovina

- Key fragility attributes in BiH:

 "Convoluted" institutional set up (2 entities, 3 governments) vi implications for projects (e.g. PMU duptications)
 High unemployment rate of 200% for youth at circa 50% (46b globally in terms of youth unemployment).
- Total portfolio investments: IFAD financing of USD 71 mil mobilized USD 100 mil in co-financing (mainly from OFIb) with an outreach of 116,000 HH (18% rural population)

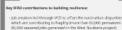
IFAD's Engagement in Fragile Situations in NEN: Cases of Bosnia & Herzegovina and Egypt



IV. Case of Egypt

- Long transition has weakened governance Youth unemployment rate of 25% No access to financial markets due to Government shutdown

Type of IFAD interventions: increasing productivity in the oldlands and promoting the settlement of smallholders in the newlonds (desert land located in Lover Egopt) in the distributions, pro-post sustainable use of natural resources, and rural un- and off-farm income-generating





I. Fragility in NEN operations

- 40% of countries have fragile and conflict-affected (FCA) situations
- · 3 of the top 5 countries in the world with the highest youth unemployment rates are in NEN



IFAD's Engagement in Fragile Situations in NEN: Cases of Bosnia & Herzegovina and Egypt

Thank You!



- IFAD keeps engaged and modulates its approach to fragile
- · It builds resilience to conflict by investing in rural areas, more likely to be neglected in any fragile situation
- · It focuses on medium- to long-term development to consolidate and sustain results on the ground, while maximizing synergies with other agencies involved in relief and emergency interventions





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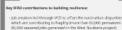
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III. Case of Bosnia& Herzegovina

Key fragility attributes in BiH:

- "Convoluted" institutional set-up (2 entities, 3 governments) with implications for projects (e.g. PMU duplication)
- High unemployment rate at 30%; for youth at circa 50% (4th globally in terms of youth unemployment)

Total portfolio investments: IFAD financing of USD 71 mil mobilized USD 100 mil in co-financing (mainly from OFID) with an outreach of 116,000 HH (18% rural population)

Type of IFAD interventions: support to on- and off-farm rural enterprises as well as rural infrastructure upgrades

Key IFAD c

- An incre income income
- 285 sma market l
- 146 loan
- Mitigatir
 Croatia)



Key IFAD contributions to building resilience:

- An increase of 60% in ave monthly agricultural income for HH
- 285 small rural infrastructure schemes to improve market linkages
- 146 loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- Mitigating loss of market access (e.g. trade with Croatia)



· A fourfold

 6 FMAs (m companies certification

IV. Case of Egypt

Key fragility attributes in Egypt:

- · Long transition has weakened governance
- Youth unemployment rate of 25%
- · No access to financial markets due to Government shutdown

Total portfolio investments: USD 659.4 mil incl. USD 323.1 mil of IFAD financing for an outreach of 1.3 mil HH

Type of IFAD interventions: increasing productivity in the oldlands and promoting the settlement of smallholders in the newlands (desert land located in Lower Egypt) incl better quality services, pro-poor sustainable use of natural resources, and rural on- and off-farm income-generating opportunities



Key IFAD contributions to building resilience:

- Job creation incl through VCD to offset the rural-urban disparities which are contributing to fragility (more than 60,000 permanent and 80,000 seasonal jobs generated in the West Noubaria project)
- A fourfold increase in annual HH income, reaching USD 8,300
- 6 FMAs (more than 30,000 members) incl. contracts with nearly 50 companies (Heinz, Agro-food, Green Valley) and GLOBALGAP certification



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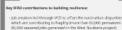
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