

Fragility assessments, indicators, transition compact of the



Goodbye Conflict Welcome Development. Fini le conflit, place au développement.



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Fragile and conflict affected states

Definition of fragile states (OECD, 2012)

- weak capacity to carry out basic governance functions,
- lacks the ability to develop mutually constructive relations with society.
- more vulnerable to internal or external shocks such as economic crises or natural disasters.

More resilient states:

- capacity and legitimacy of governing a population and its territory.
- can manage / adapt to changing social needs and expectations, shifts in elite and other political changes

Fragility and resilience should be seen as shifting points along a spectrum





The New Deal

- Fragile states, grouped in the g7+ and Donor community set an International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
- 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, 2011) launched the New Deal - a new way of engaging in fragile states, with the statebuilding and peacebuilding at the core





The 3 pillars of the New Deal ...

PSGs

5 Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals

FOCUS

terms of engagement

TRUST

commitments for results (donors)

Inclusive politics

Foster inclusive settlements and conflict resolution

Security

Establish and strengthen people's security

Justice

Address injustices and increase people's access to justice

Economic foundations

Generate employment and improve livelihoods

Revenues and services

Manage revenues and build capacity for accountable and fair service delivery

Fragility assessment

One vision, one plan

Country compact

Use the PSGs to monitor

Support political Dialogue

Transparency

Risk sharing & risk management

Use & strengthen country systems

Strengthen capacities

Timely and predictable aid



New Deal Pilot countries and other g7+ member countries



Colour coding: New deal Pilot countries, Possible New Deal Pilot Countries, Other New Deal countries (members of g7+)





Current status of ND implementation

Fragility assessment, spectrum, country level indicators drafted:

- DRC, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Timor Leste, Liberia
- CAR (?), Somalia is "planning"

Next steps:

- Agreement on g7+ shared indicators by March 2013 to inform the post-2015 agenda
- For these countries: Prioritisation, Transition
 Compacts and country level implementation





Pilot Country	Partner
Afghanistan	UK, Netherlands, Denmark
Central African Republic	France, EU
DRC	?
Liberia	Sweden, USA
Sierra Leone	UK, Germany (tbc)
South Sudan	Denmark, UK, Netherlands
Timor Leste	Australia+?
Not "official" pilot,	but advancing

and the second of the second o	but advancing rapidly!
Somalia	Norway +?

Development and Cooperation -FuropeAid



The New Deal process

Outputs

Fragility assessment workshop
Analysing the country's fragility
along the 5 PSGs and
their sub-dimensions

Fragility assessment text

Fragility spectrum

Draft Indicators

Agree on priorities and form a Transition compact

Help: Guidance how to conduct a fragility assessment

Help: Menu of indicators (indicators working group)



Fragility assessment and spectrum DRC example

PSG	Phase 1 Crisis	Phase 2. Rebuild &reform	Phase 3. Transition	Phase 4. Transfor mation	Phase 5. Resilience
Inclusive politics		2,2			
Security	1,9				
Justice	1,5				
Economic foundations		2			
Revenues and Services	1,7				

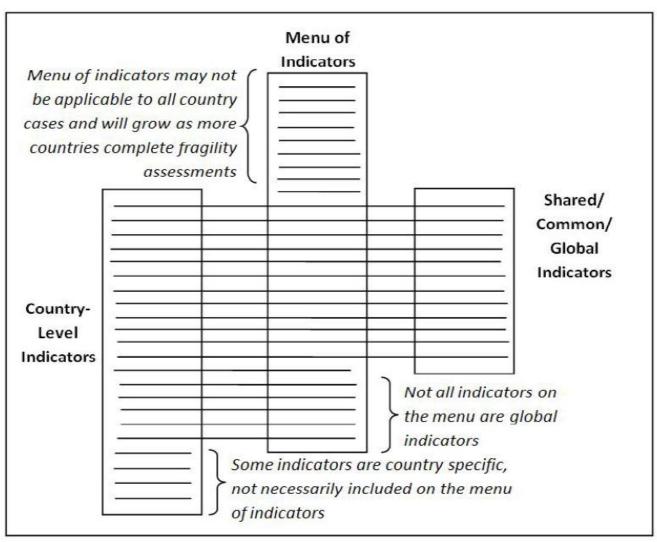


Fragility spectrum with subdimensions

Political settlement Political processes and institutions Societal relationships	
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Societal relationships	
Security Conditions	
Capacity of institutions	
Performance of institutions	
Justice conditions	
Capacity of institutions	
Performance of institutions	
Economic conditions	
Jobs, livelihoods and private sector development Exploitation of natural resources	
Exploitation of natural resources	
Revenue generation	
Revenue generation Public administration Service delivery	
Service delivery	



New Deal Indicators - to date





Criteria for selection of New Deal indicators

- 1. avoid duplicating MDGs
- 2. selected based on <u>baseline data</u> collection capabilities
- 3. reinforce statistical capacity in countries
- 4. <u>data collection methods should be reliable and transparent</u>.
- 5. simple, relevant and practical.
- 6. adaptable to norms and traditions of the country





Criteria for New Deal indicators

- 7. <u>demonstrate changes in both government</u> <u>capacity and performance</u> (e.g. a mix of input/output and outcome/impact indicators).
- 8. also <u>capture population views</u> of progress
- 9. disaggregated by gender, region and identity group.
- 10. should <u>reflect short-term progress as well as</u> <u>longer-term institutional reform</u>, consistent with the concept of the fragility spectrum





The process
The New Deal indicators working group (ND IWG)

- -consists of g7+ group representatives + donor countries
- -draft "menu of indicators" aiming to cover all aspects of fragility are available, but still to be fine-tuned
- --aims to finish its work by latest May /April 2013, in order to be able to feed in the indicators into the post-2015 process - especially indicators on peace, security, governance and justice
- -"country-specific indicators" are developed in the course of the ND implementation



Indicator Examples: Inclusive politics

Note: examples only, list is not comprehensive

1.1 Political Settlement

Diversity in representation (by gender, region and social groups) in key-decision making bodies (legislature, government, military, judiciary)

Perception of representation (and its effectiveness) in government

1.2 Political Processes and Institutions

Participation in elections and political processes by region, gender and social groups

1.3 Societal Relationships

Number of intra-group disputes that produce violence





Security

Note: examples only, list is not comprehensive

- 2.1 Security Conditions
 - -Violent deaths per 100,000 population (including homicides, mob violence, violence against civilians)
 - -Incidence of rape and sexual violence
 - -% of people that feel safe (perception survey)
- 2.2 Capacity and Accountability
 - -Timely payment of police salaries
 - -Recruitment practices and vetting processes
- 2.3 Performance and Responsiveness

Level of confidence in police/security (%, disaggregated by gender, region, social group)



Note: examples only, list is not comprehensive

Justice

- 3.1 Justice Conditions
- -% of victims who reported crimes to the authorities
- -Public confidence in the performance of justice systems (formal and customary) including human rights mechanisms
- 3.2. Capacity and Accountability of Justice Institutions

Prison population in pre-trial detention past the legal limitation

3.3 Access to Justice

Proximity to formal and customary justice institutions to the public (basket indicators)



Economic FoundationsNote: examples only, list is not comprehensive

4.1Productive Resources and Prospects for Growth

% of population with access to useable and serviceable transport networks, communication, water and energy (multiple indicators)

4.2 Jobs, Livelihoods and Private Sector Development

% of labour force under- and unemployed (by youth, gender, region)

4.3 Natural Resource Management

Existence and enforcement of regulatory framework
for natural resource magnetic ment



Revenues and Sercvices

5.1 Revenues

Note: examples only, list is not comprehensive

State monopoly and capacity to collect and administer tax, customs and fees across the territory

Tax revenue as a share of GDP

5.2 Public Administration

Quality of public financial management and internal oversight mechanisms (indicators from PEFA)

5.3 Service Delivery

Distribution of services by region and social group Public satisfaction with service delivery





THANK YOU