



EU Approach to Fragility and Resilience

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EU External Action: Fragility, Security and Development in a Changing World
27 - 29 April 2016

Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will have acquired an understanding of:

1. Who are we and what do we do?
2. What is Fragility? Why does it matter?
3. What is Resilience? Why does it matter?

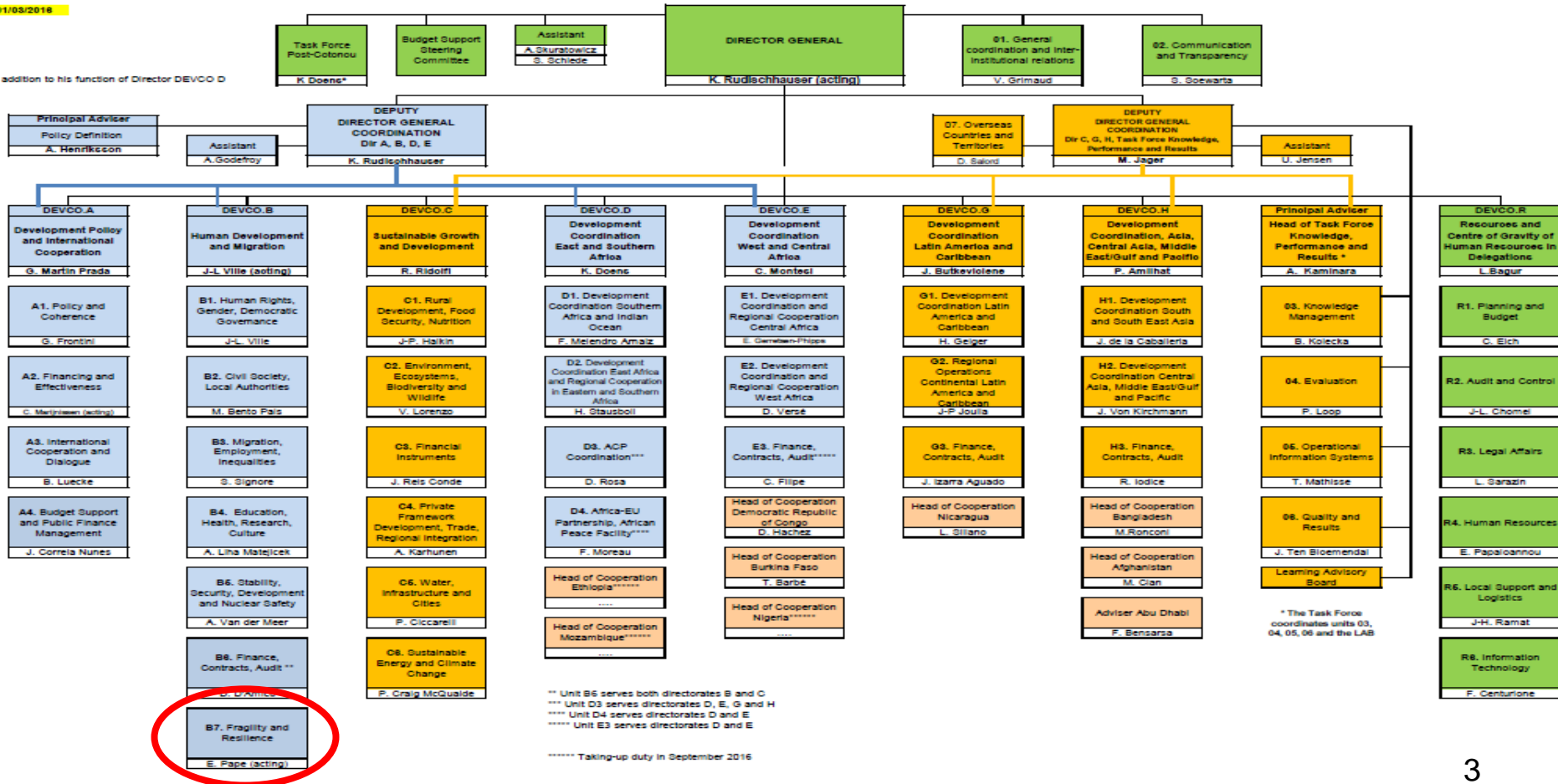


1. Who are we and what do we do?

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

01/05/2016

* In addition to his function of Director DEVCO D



2. What is fragility?

Definition of fragile states (OECD, 2012):

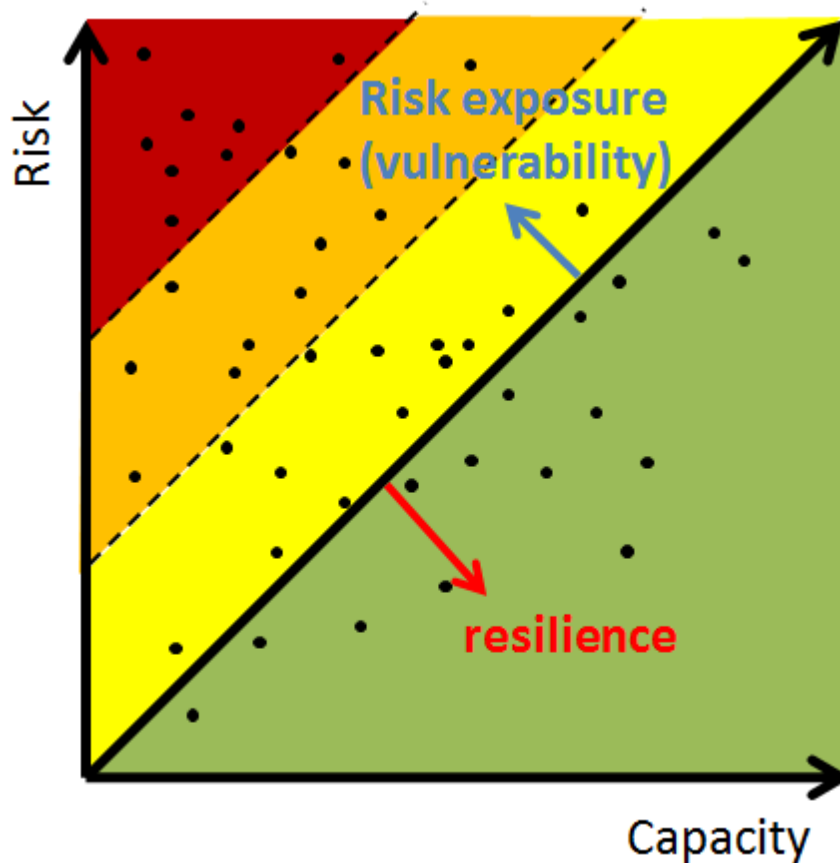
*"A fragile region or state has **weak capacity to carry out basic governance functions**, and **lacks the ability to develop mutually constructive relations with society**. Fragile states are also more vulnerable to internal or external shocks such as economic crises or natural disasters. More resilient states exhibit the capacity and legitimacy of governing a population and its territory. They can manage and adapt to changing social needs and expectations, shifts in elite and other political agreements, and growing institutional complexity. **Fragility and resilience should be seen as shifting points along a spectrum**"*

Which states are fragile ?

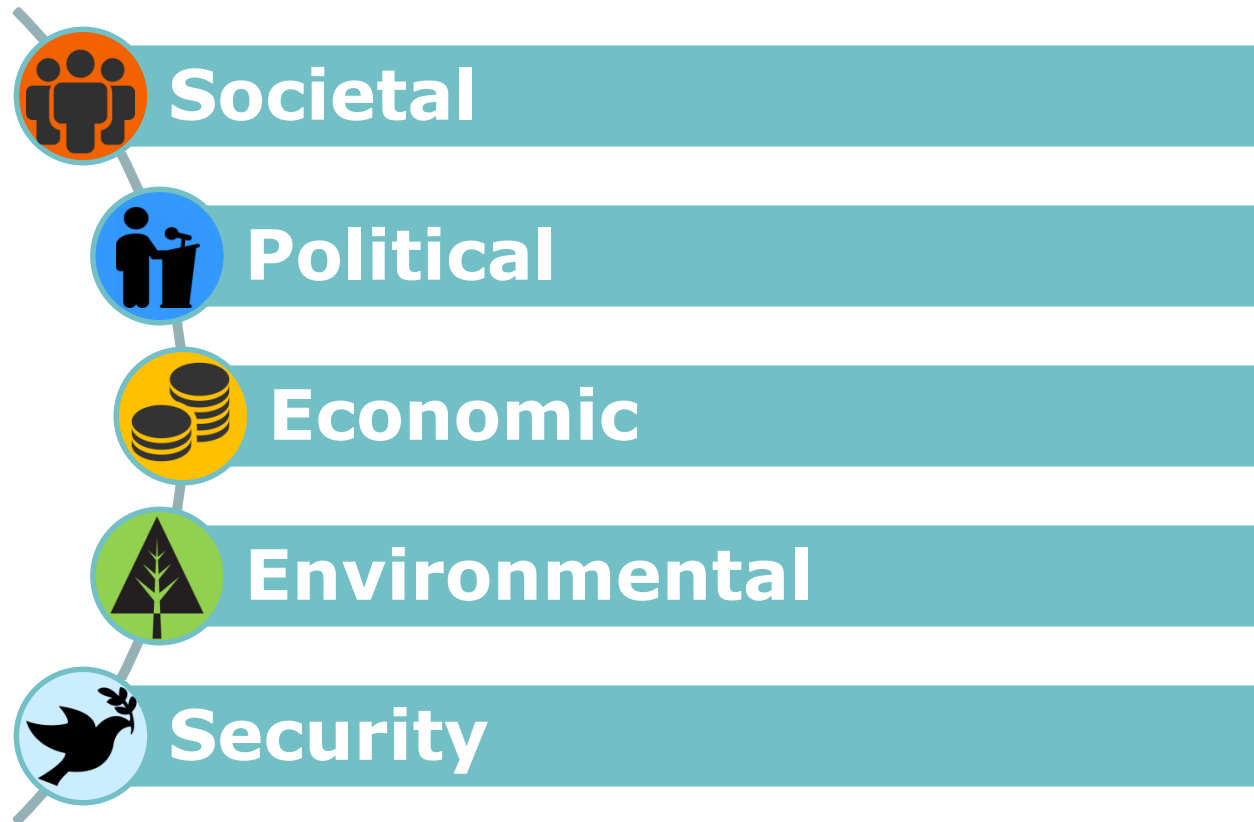
- A World Bank/ADB list
- An OECD list (discontinued - new concept from 2017!)
- The Commission Crisis Declaration list (for internal purposes, not public)

2. What is fragility? Cont'

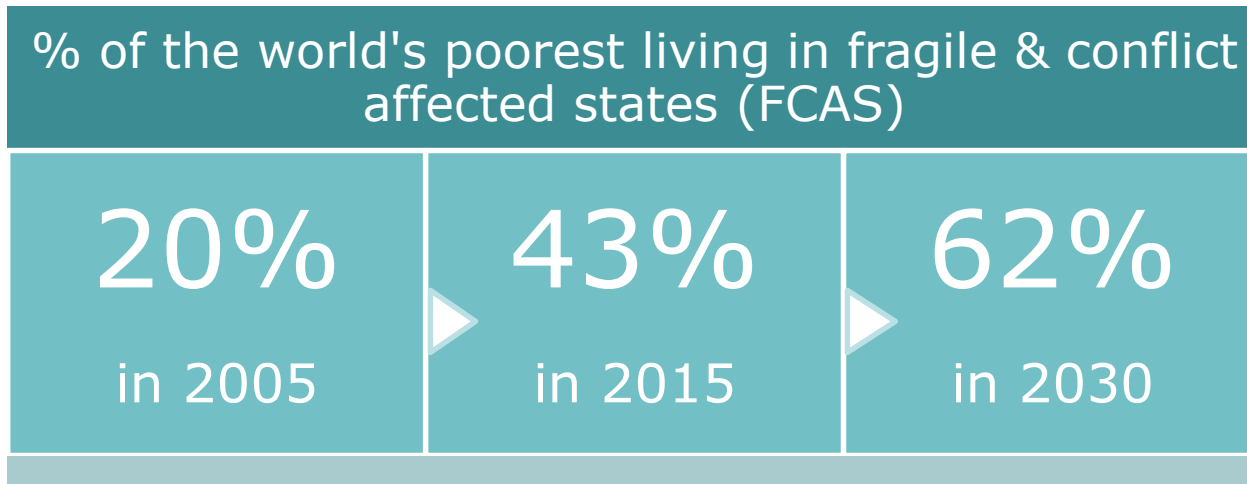
Fragility and Resilience as shifting points along a spectrum



2. Fragility – A Multidimensional OECD Model



2. Why does it matter?



- ❑ **Different development logic:** need to break cycle of conflict and fragility in FCAS => security gets to the top of the agenda
- ❑ Global consensus: **paradigm shift with SDG Goal 16**
- ❑ **PLUS: Massive migration flows to Europe => need to address root causes in countries of origin**

2. Principles for engagement in Fragile States

Broadly on-track	Promote non-discrimination as a basis for inclusive and stable societies
Partly on-track	Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts
Partly off-track	Take context as the starting point
	Focus on statebuilding as the central objective
	Prioritise prevention
	Recognise the links between political, security and development objectives
Off-track	Do no harm
	Agree on practical co-ordination mechanisms between international actors
	Act fast... but stay engaged long enough to give success a chance
	Avoid pockets of exclusion

Partly on-track: Commitment and some progress in implementation

Partly off-track: Commitment but implementation is insufficient

2. NEW DEAL for Engagement in Fragile States

- ❑ Fragile states, grouped in the **g7+** and **Donor community** - set an **International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)**
- ❑ **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
- ❑ **Independent review** to be finalised in 2016

The New Deal Principles

PSGs

*Peacebuilding and
Statebuilding Goals*

Legitimate 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*

FOCUS

*terms of
engagement*

F*ragility assessment*

O*ne vision, one plan*

C*ountry compact*

U*se the PSGs to monitor*

S*upport political Dialogue*

TRUST

commitments for results

T*ransparency*

R*isk sharing & risk management*

U*se & strengthen country
systems*

S*trengthen capacities*

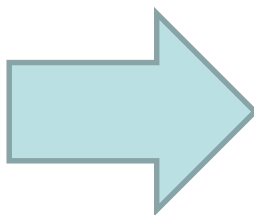
T*imely and predictable aid*



European
Commission

Members of the g7+:

Afghanistan
Burundi
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Côte d' Ivoire
Democratic Republic of Congo
Guinea
Guinea -Bissau
Haiti
Liberia
South Sudan
Papua New Guinea
Sao Tome and Principe
Sierra Leone and East Timor
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Togo and
Yemen



7 pilot countries

1. *Afghanistan*
2. *Central African Republic*
3. *D.R. Congo*
4. *Liberia*
5. *Sierra Leone*
6. *South Sudan*
7. *Timor-Leste*
8. *+ Somalia*

International Dialogue on Peace-Building and State-Building (IDPS) Global meeting

- ❑ **Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility:**
 - Address the root causes of fragility, conflict and violence
 - Use the New Deal to achieve the SDGs in fragile states
 - Provide smart, effective and targeted development support
 - Strengthen and expand partnerships

3. What is resilience?

- ❑ **Definition:** Resilience is the ability to withstand, adapt and quickly recover from stresses and shocks
- ❑ **EU is committed to the concept by adopting:**
 - ❑ Commission Communication (October 2012)
 - ❑ Council Conclusions (May 2013)
 - ❑ Commission Action Plan (June 2013)
 - ❑ EP Resolution (December 2013)
- ❑ **Resilience Forum 16 June 2016 (as part of EDDs)**

NB: Concept is being integrated into our programs in fragile and crisis-prone countries

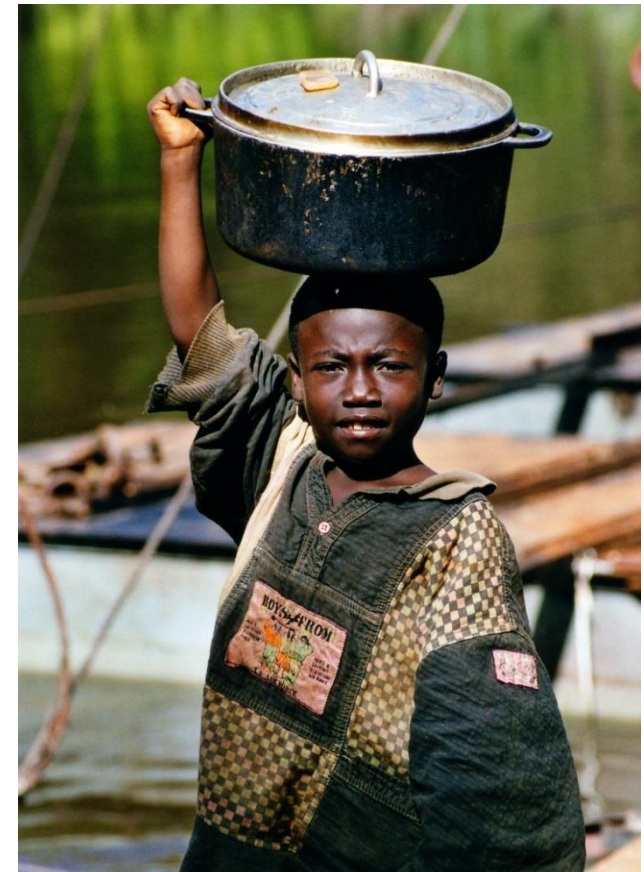
3. Why does it matter?

- Addresses recurrent crises
- Focuses on the most vulnerable groups
- Addresses the roots causes of the crises
- Focuses on prevention and preparedness
- Aims at stronger DEVCO-ECHO coordination
- Country-owned and country-led

RESET: EU **RES**ilience Building Programme in **ET**hiopia

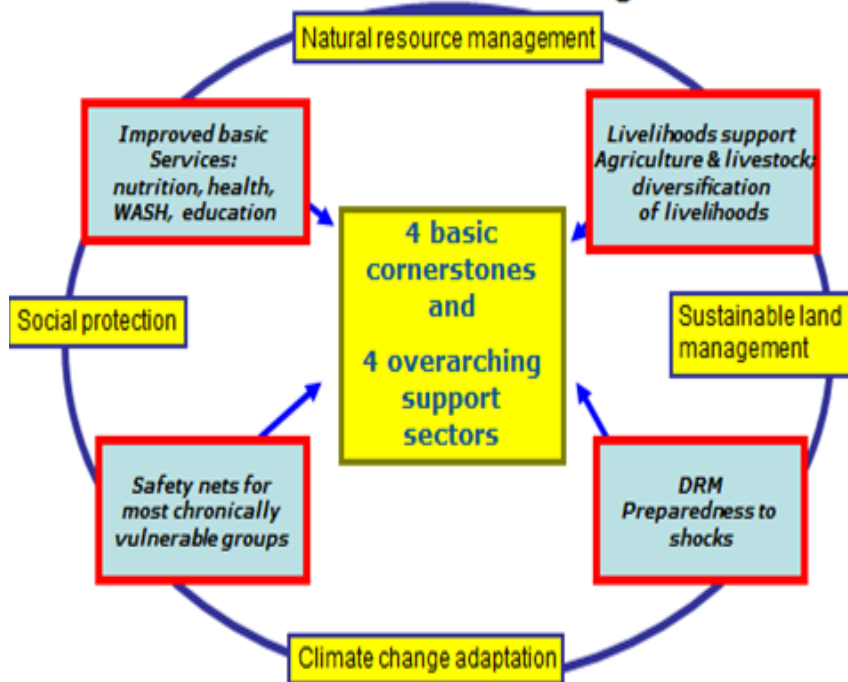
- ❑ **Context: increased food insecurity due to recurrent climate shocks**

- ❑ **Goal: provide highly vulnerable communities with**
 - ❑ Improved basic services
 - ❑ Livelihoods support
 - ❑ Safety nets for the most vulnerable
 - ❑ Disaster Risk Management (DRM), preparedness to shocks



RESET: A multi-sectoral approach

Basic Resilience Building Model



Key features

- ❑ Strong coordination between EU humanitarian and development actors
- ❑ Joint programming and management
- ❑ Concrete, operational, sustainable and bottom-up solution to the concept of resilience building
- ❑ Geographical focus of interventions in areas of high vulnerability ("*cluster-based approach*")
- ❑ Multi-level, multi-actor, multi-sector integrated response
- ❑ Enhanced coordination with EU Member States and a strong partnership with the Government of Ethiopia
- ❑ Short to mid-long-term perspective

Resources and documents

EU Staff Handbook for Operating in Situations of Conflict and Fragility

EU Guidance Note on Conflict Analysis

Joint EC- EEAS Staff Working Document on the EU Early Warning System

Public Group on Fragility and Crisis Situations on Capacity4dev:
<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-fragility/dashboard>



Questions?