WORKING EFFECTIVELY IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT AFFECTED STATES:

BUILDING PEACEFUL STATES AND SOCIETIES
Why do we need to tackle conflict and fragility?

- 22 of the 34 countries furthest away from the MDGs are in or emerging from conflict.
- Fragile countries account for 1/5 of the population of developing countries but
  - one third of those living in extreme poverty;
  - over half of all children who are not in primary school and
  - half of children who die before their fifth birthday
- The annual cost of one new conflict – over $64 billion – almost equals the total value of global development aid in one year
- Regional spillover effects are high: growth reduced by 0.4% per year if a neighbouring country is fragile; the cost of descending into fragility/conflict to a country and its neighbours is around $100 billion – and neighbouring countries meet most of this cost
PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE 10 FRAGILE STATES PRINCIPLES

GREAT OVERALL
Principle 6: Promote non-discrimination as a basis for inclusive and stable societies

MODERATE AND IMPROVING
Principle 5: Recognise the link between political, security and development objectives
Principle 7: Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts
Principle 8: Agree on practical co-ordination mechanisms between international actors
Principle 9: Act fast... but stay engaged long enough to give success a chance

MIXED*
Principle 1: Take context as a starting point

MODERATE**
Principle 2: Do no harm
Principle 3: Focus on statebuilding as the central objective
Principle 4: Prioritise prevention

WEAK
Principle 10: Avoid pockets of exclusion

* MIXED: when the record is good in some countries but weak in others
** MODERATE: when the record is neither good nor bad in most countries
GOAL: Building peaceful states and societies

- Support inclusive political settlements
- Develop core state functions
- Address causes & effects of conflict and fragility
- Respond to public expectations

Strong state-society relations
Operational Implications

- **think, act and work politically** (transitions, elections, programme beneficiaries, technical reforms)
- **growth and jobs**
- **more staff in fragile states**
- **thorough approach to risk management** (scenarios, programme, staff) – while achieving **VFM – a tension?**
- **instruments** which build states and progress the MDGs
- **prioritising** and **sequencing**
- **long term perspective** – capacity dev vs institution building
Examples of how harm can be done – and how integrated SB/PB approach would encourage more positive dynamic

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Don’t</th>
<th>Do</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ignore the influence of global drivers on incentives at country level</td>
<td>Consider how our actions at the global and regional level can influence (+vely and –vely) the prospects for SB in FCAS</td>
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<td>Ignore the incentives (including economic opportunities) that drive the interests of those in power</td>
<td>Step up efforts to find mutual understandings with government and civil society on the fundamental priorities of SB. Analyse incentives and identify entry point for feasible reform processes</td>
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<td>Rush through peace agreements and constitution-making to fit donor deadlines and priorities</td>
<td>Support inclusive, participatory and transparent processes</td>
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<td>Bypass state institutions in the planning and provision of key functions and services</td>
<td>Work with both state and non-state providers and develop synergies between them, with full consideration of stewardship roles</td>
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<td>Ignore the priority which many people place on personal security, or ignore gender based violence and discrimination</td>
<td>Support a people-centred approach. Address not only criminal justice but also local issues. Address discrimination and violence against women</td>
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Whitehall and International

- Increasing interest in MoD – SU using the framework
- Joint HMG strategies
- FS Principles integrated into monitoring Paris Principles in 2011
- DAC Peer Review includes Guidance for Statebuilding in Fragile Situations
- International Dialogue on PB & SB. Launched in Accra, engages G77 and emerging economies in establishing international principles and practice for Seoul HLF 2011
- WDR – Securing Development
How will we judge success?

**Short term**
- Political analysis guides country action: transition of security forces in Iraq & Afghanistan; PRTs approach to services without political engagement
- More attention to pockets of exclusion (incl. between FS)
- More focus on growth and jobs
- Move from short term capacity building to long term institution building
- Strengthened ability to manage risk in FS programmes
- More staff in FS provide better advice and attract resources

**Long term**
- Stronger, more accountable institutions in FS which deliver progress on the MDGs
- Reduced leakage of resources from FS
- Reduction in number of years of conflict in fragile states
- Improved MDG progress in FS
- Fewer fragile states
Thoughts for today

- Working in, on or around fragility?
- Human development gains can be fragile – politics matters
- [How] can sanitation contribute to state-building?
- Immediate service delivery vs state-building (a tension?)
- Inclusion/ exclusion in the short-term
- FS Principles, in particular:
  - Recognise the links (security, political, security objectives)
  - Promote non-discrimination/ avoid pockets of exclusion
  - Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts
  - Agree on practical coordination mechanisms between intl actors
  - Act fast – but stay engaged! ..................... and DO NO HARM