Meeting the Challenge of Reconstruction and Development in Fragile States

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Structure of Presentation

- What is the challenge of reconstruction and development in fragile states?
- Lessons from three examples (Aceh, Haiti, South Sudan)
- Risk management for fragile and conflict-affected situations
What is the challenge?

- Characteristics of fragility
- Magnitude: one-quarter of world’s people live in fragile and conflict-affected situations
- Linkages between poverty and fragility
- Other dimensions of fragility (human toll, intergenerational, aid dependency)
- Key observations
Who are we talking about?

- Low income: Afghanistan, Burundi, CAR, Chad, Comoros, DRC, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Yemen
- Middle income: Iraq, Libya, Syria
- Other: Bosnia & Herzegovina, West Bank & Gaza, Zimbabwe
## Areas of Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic Development</th>
<th>Good Governance</th>
<th>Reform of Justice &amp; Security Institutions</th>
<th>Culture of Truth, Justice, Reconciliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balanced physical</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>Security sector reform (police, military,</td>
<td>Enhancing nonviolent dispute resolution</td>
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<td>reconstruction</td>
<td>development</td>
<td>intelligence)</td>
<td>systems</td>
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<td>Sound and equitable</td>
<td>Freedoms of expression, association, press</td>
<td>Small arms and light weapons reduction</td>
<td>Dialogue among conflicting groups</td>
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<td>economic management</td>
<td>Media development</td>
<td>Nonviolent accompaniment</td>
<td>Prejudice reduction or diversity training</td>
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<td>Equitable distribution of</td>
<td>Power sharing</td>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>Trauma healing</td>
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<td>development benefits</td>
<td>Participatory processes</td>
<td>Peacekeeping</td>
<td>Conflict resolution skills training</td>
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<td>Gender equality</td>
<td>Improved access</td>
<td>Nonviolent observers</td>
<td>Peace education</td>
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<td>Equitable access to</td>
<td>Democratization</td>
<td>Disarmament, demobilization and</td>
<td>Transitional justice</td>
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<td>services</td>
<td>Electoral processes</td>
<td>reintegration of ex-combatants</td>
<td>War crimes trials</td>
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<td>Repatriation/reintegration</td>
<td>Transparency and accountability</td>
<td>De-mining</td>
<td>Reparations</td>
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<td>displaced persons</td>
<td>Anti-corruption and good governance programs</td>
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<td>Sustainable use of (and</td>
<td>Human rights protection</td>
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<td>equitable access to</td>
<td>Rule of law</td>
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<td>natural resources)</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: OECD, 2008, p. 2
Lessons: Aceh

- **Context**

- **Lessons**
  - Importance of financing
  - Building communities & picking right partners
  - Coordination to accelerate recovery
  - Involving local authorities
  - Incorporating disaster risk reduction
Aceh: From devastation to renewal
Lessons: Haiti

**Context**

**Lessons**

- Designing context-appropriate interventions
- Streamlined procedures
- Applying international standards
- Tradeoffs of government leadership
- Independent governance + govt. counterpart
- Minimizing administrative costs
Haiti: From despair to resilience
Lessons: South Sudan

- Context
- Lessons
  - Balancing expectations, capacity & feasibility
  - Elements of successful projects
  - Balancing speed and quality
  - Streamlining and benchmarking
  - Using comparative advantage of range of partners
SS: From hope to conflict
Risk Management: Framework

- Purpose of risk assessment
- Tool: Operational Risk Assessment Framework
- Levels of risk
  - Stakeholder
  - Operating environment
  - Implementing agency
  - Project
Risk Management: ORAF
Risk Management: Realigning

• Stakeholder risk – influenced by instability
• Operating environment risk – need for analyses related to conflict and/or fragility
• Implementing agencies risk – tension between rapid response and good governance
• Project risk – opportunities for flexibility
• Issue: consequences of limited information
Risk Management: Considerations

- Fragility-focused country strategies
- Strengthened partnerships on development, security and justice
- Focus on jobs and private sector development
- Reducing volatility in financing
- Use tools to address knowledge gaps
- It’s not just about risks and mitigation measures