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

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

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