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OF TROPICAL
MEDICINE
ANTWERP



Round table on universal health coverage in fragile settings
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Guidance on fragility

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What is ACROPOLIS?

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- **ACademic Research Organisation for POLIcy Support**
- Following a ten-year experience under GRAP (GRAPAX + GRAP-SWAP / GRAP-PA Santé)
 - ↳ 2014-2017: **Aid effectiveness with a focus on fragile contexts**
 - ↳ 2017-2018: Governance for development

What is the Guidance?



- Objective
 - To provide BE cooperation actors with a practical and pedagogical document to integrate a fragile-sensitive approach
- A tool to be used as
 - An introduction (“crash course”)
 - A daily work reference
- The result of a participatory process
 - EU workshop in Kinshasa (June 2015) => 31 food for thoughts
 - At BE level : Identification of obstacles and best practices through a workshop (October 2015) and survey, field missions => 37 obstacles and 28 recommendations

The operationalization of previous engagements and strategies

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL



BELGIAN LEVEL



THE NEW DEAL CREATES CHANGE BY...
Addressing what matters most for the 1.5 billion people affected by conflict and fragility

Use the **PEACEBUILDING & STATEBUILDING GOALS (PSGs)** as the foundation for progress toward the Millennium Development Goals & as a guide for work in fragile and conflict-affected states

LEGITIMATE POLITICS - Foster inclusive political settlements & conflict resolution

SECURITY - Establish & strengthen people's security

JUSTICE - Address injustices & increase transparency & accountability

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS - Generate employment & improve livelihoods

REVENUES AND SERVICES - Manage revenue & build capacity for accountable & fair service delivery

Putting countries in the lead of their own pathways out of fragility

FOCUS on new ways of engaging by supporting inclusive, country-led transitions out of fragility, based on five elements:

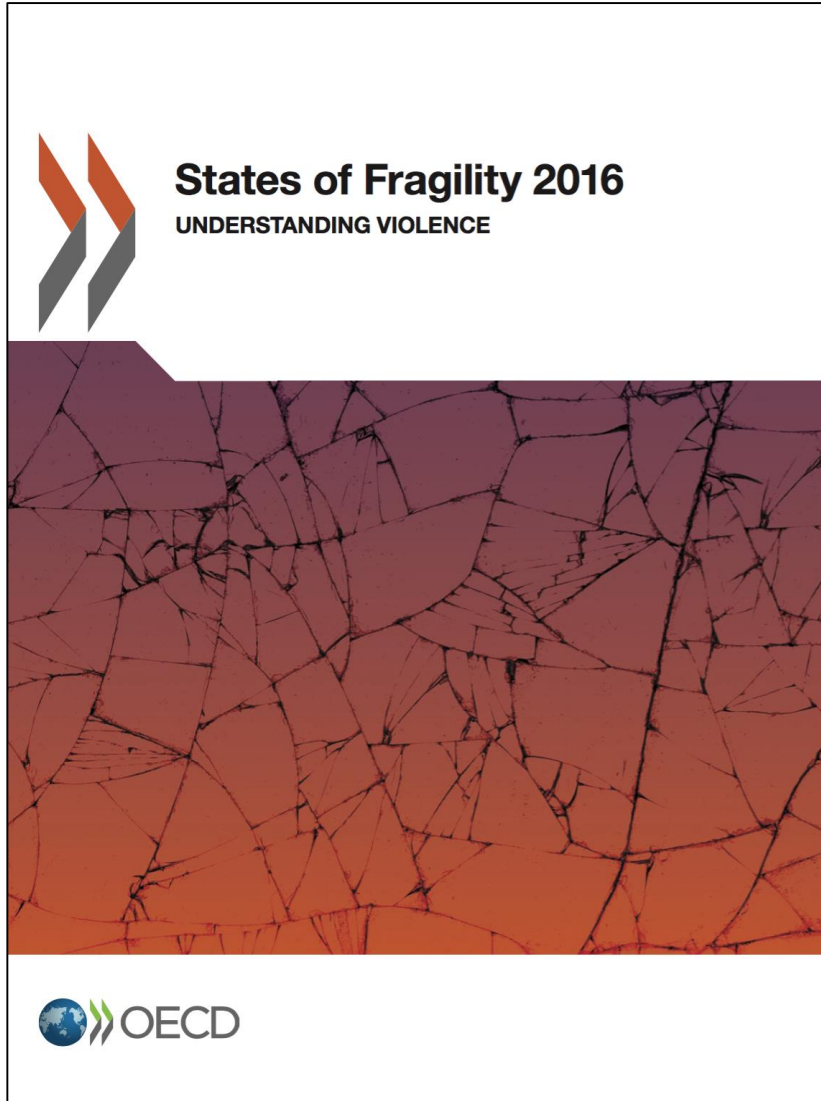
- R** FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT of the causes & features of fragility, which is country led, as the basis for one vision one plan
- O** ONE VISION & ONE PLAN which is country-owned & led to address the PSGs & to transition out of fragility
- C** OMPACT to implement the one vision one plan & to guide partnership between all parties to achieve the PSGs
- U** SE the PSGs to monitor progress
- S** UPPORT POLITICAL DIALOGUE & LEADERSHIP for effective peacebuilding & statebuilding

TRUST in a new set of commitments to provide aid & manage reforms for better results

- T** RANSPARENCY in the use of domestic resources, enhanced & at every level
- R** ISK that is jointly assessed & managed for better & greater investment in fragile states
- U** SE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS building & delivering through them
- T** RENGTHEN CAPACITIES of local institutions & actors to build peaceful states
- T** IMELY & PREDICTABLE AID through simplified, faster & better tailored mechanisms



Fragility as a combination of high risk & low capacity

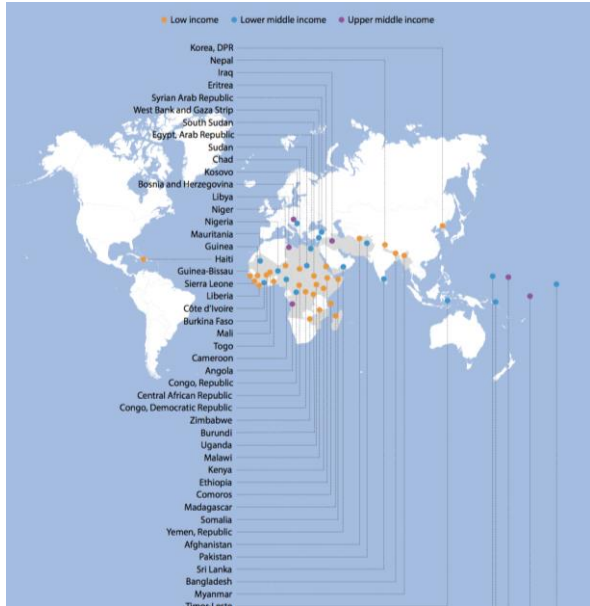


“Heightened exposure to **risks**

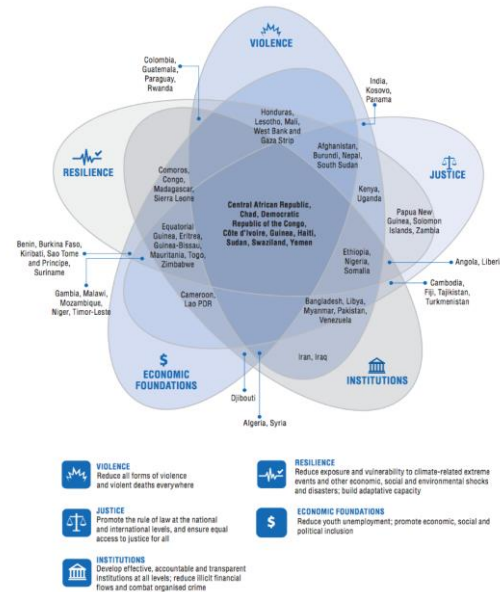
combined with a low **capacity** to mitigate or absorb these risks.

This situation of **vulnerability** can lead to violence, conflict, chronic underdevelopment and protracted political crisis”

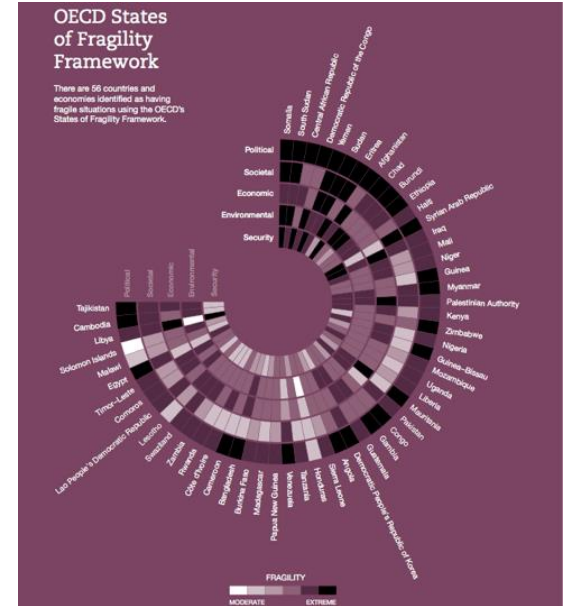
Fragility as a multidimensional concept



Fragile States Report
2014



States of Fragility Report
2015



States of Fragility Report
2016

FRAGILE STATES



FRAGILE SITUATIONS

The 9 principles of engagement



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1

Start from context



Rely on context analysis and use it as the keystone for programming and implementing any core procedures of an intervention



Increase and adapt your resources (human, technical, ...) to manage context-related information (looking beyond the health/medical sector)



What analyses and expertise do you already have? What do you still need?
How do your tools and procedures allow effective adaptation towards a changing contexts?

2

Focus on state-society relations



Consider the state broadly and improve the social contract between state and society actors



Engage with civil society to provide health services while seeking synergies with the overall public sector and strengthening state leadership on it



How do you promote processes engaging all relevant actors?

How do you contribute to enhance the legitimacy of the state?

3

Do no harm



Seek to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts that may arise from the intervention



Integrate as much as possible emergency interventions within the existing health system to avoid increasing disparities and inequalities



Do you take into account negative side-effects related to the intervention goals, the injection of resources, and the messages sent?

4

Make prevention a priority



Focus on both quick tangible results and on long term planning and sustainable impact based on a depth understanding of the past



Intervene to control an epidemic outbreak while strengthening health monitoring and information systems, as well as human resources



What root causes are identified by context and risk analyses? How do you take them into account?

5

Adopt a whole-of-government approach



Coordinate the design and implementation of interventions across the different agencies



Ensure policy coherence on the strategic level before initiating complementarity and coordination at operational level



How do you take into account all relevant policies and priorities across departments?

How can instruments and resources from other departments contribute to your intervention?

6

Promote non-discrimination



Promote inclusive and stable society



Promote equity and access to basic health services



How do you take into account existing real and perceived discriminations of specific social groups?

What are the political, cultural, social, physical and economic factors that cause discrimination?

7

Align with local priorities



Use the partner country's policies and systems wherever and whenever possible



Avoid parallel systems for drugs procurement



What are the institutional capacity of local partners at all levels?

How do you take into account opportunities for (shadow) alignment?

8

Act fast, stay engaged, be flexible



Respond to urgent needs, remaining engaged on a long period, and being flexible enough to adapt to changes



Provide services on the short term while promoting learning and strengthening capacity



What strategies and mechanisms do you have to guarantee a rapid response? To ensure a long-term sustainable engagement? And to adapt to context changes?

9

Manage risks



Have an up-to-date and in-depth understanding of both the possible risks and opportunities



Increase flexibility instead of trying to control and avoid risks



How will you accept, share, mitigate or avoid identified risks?

How will you exploit, enhance, share or neglect the identified opportunities?

GUIDANCE ON FRAGILITY



ACROPOLIS
AID EFFECTIVENESS IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS

- Stimulate reflection and analysis
- Foster appropriation of a fragile-sensitive approach
- Help find solutions fitted to specific situations

The way forward on comprehensive approaches



- Focus on **governance networks** to study practice and opportunities towards more integrated actions
 - Collaborations between all actors of BE development cooperation around a country intervention strategy
 - Cooperation with other actors of BE foreign policy (ex. diplomatic, defense, security and justice actors)
- Outputs
 - 3 evidence papers
 - 2 case studies (Uganda and Burkina Faso)
 - Workshops
 - 1 green paper

For more information...

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Coming up 14 December! @Gov4Dev_BE researcher @sidney_za will present his research on state-building dynamics in Central Africa at the #CSAPS-@SciPoLis research seminar.

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Thank you!