Fragile situations
Fragile situations

Global Health Policy Forum
27. November 2014

EuropeAid
Eduaction, Health, Research, Culture Unit
(DEVCO B4)
Fragile situations

Why discuss fragility?
DEVCO Bilateral Support 2014-2020: EUR 1.5 bn

Health as sector of concentration in 17 countries
Why discuss fragility? Support to Fragile Countries, LIC, LMIC & UMIC - health
Figure 2. THE MDG DEFICIT IS CONCENTRATED IN FRAGILE STATES

77% of school-age children not in primary school
70% of infant deaths
65% of people without access to safe water
60% of undernourished people

Why discuss fragility?
1. Fragility
Tools and Methods Series
Reference Document N° XX

Operating in situations of conflict and fragility

An EU staff handbook
July 2014
The transformation timeline

Hot Conflict Immediate Action (0-6 months)

Peace-making Short- to medium-range planning & action (1-2 years)

Peace-building Decade Thinking (5-10 years)

Generational Vision (20+ years)
Fragile situations - Definition
Issues of “Authority, capacity, and legitimacy” (ACL)

• “Authority issues”: The state has limited reach, and suffers from illegal trafficking and/or chronic violence.

• “Capacity issues”: Some countries have legitimacy (for examples through regular elections), but low capacity to deliver services.

• “Legitimacy issues”: Weak legitimacy may result from the violation of agreed rules, poor public service delivery, beliefs shaped by tradition and religion, and international action undermining national sovereignty.

• Some countries have low levels on all three dimensions.
Definition: fragile and conflict-affected situations

"Fragile and conflict-affected situations are situations where the social contract is broken due to the state's incapacity or unwillingness to fulfil its basic functions, including ensuring access to basic services, management of resources, and rule of law"

adapted from Communication "Towards an EU Response to situations of fragility", 2007
2. RESILIENCE
BUILDING RESILIENCE: THE EU's APPROACH

FACTS AND FIGURES

In 2013, over 20% of the European Commission’s humanitarian funding went to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). More than 62% of ECHO funded projects included disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities, reaching out 18 million people.

Resilience flagship projects:

- AGIR

The EU-led Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) was launched on 6 December 2012 to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable across 9 countries in the Sahel region of West Africa. The Goal of AGIR-Sahel is ‘Zero Hunger’ in the next 20 years.

Cash-for-Work site in Safo, department of Madarounfa (Niger). Photo credit: WFP/Rein Skullerud
Resilience

Definition: Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks.
Resilience

✓ Communication The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning From Food Security Crises, October 2012

✓ Council Conclusions May 2013

Building resilience

Individual level

Multi-country level

- Education
- Institutional development
- Livelihoods
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Food security and agriculture
- Climate change adaptation
- Poverty Reduction
- Social protection
- Health
- Governance
- Humanitarian Assistance

- Human Assets and Liabilities
- Political Assets and Liabilities
- Social Assets and Liabilities
- Physical Assets and Liabilities
- Natural Assets and Liabilities
- Financial Assets and Liabilities
3. LRRD, Aid modalities
A sector-wide approach (SWAp) in LRRD
Joint health sector missions lead by WB: WB, EC, Portugal, Australia, JICA

Comprehensive Health Sector Rehabilitation and Development Programme financed from a Trust Fund for ET

Phasing out of humanitarian aid, NGOs had to accept to change role from “humanitarian actors” to service providers for UNTAET (later: Government), adopting Gov defined policies, basic package...
2014 EU Trust Fund for Central African Republic

Bêkou

An LRRD approach for stabilisation and reconstruction
Why a new instrument?

- To **mutualise means** and catalyse finance from a pool of partners towards rapid disbursement projects and to mobilise a critical mass of funding

  The Trust fund is open to all EU Member States and to other donors, including private foundations.

- To **bring long-term thinking** into the management of the emergency-development continuum, by financing the grey zone between crisis and recovery phases

- To **accompany national authorities** in the definition, financing and implementation of public policies and post-conflict rehabilitation projects

- To bring **flexibility** and obtain **rapid impact**
Priority sectors

All relevant sectors that form part of the relief, rehabilitation and development process, in particular:

- health, including psychosocial support and measures to tackle gender-based violence;
- education;
- food security and sustainable agriculture;
- the improvement of urban and rural livelihoods;
- urban and energy infrastructures;
- support for economic and social structures (civil society, local authorities, businesses);
- local and community development;
- sustainable and transparent management of natural resources.

Special attention to the gender dimension
Governance

The fund is governed at two levels:

- the **strategic Board**, chaired by the EU and consisting of representatives of Donors, is responsible for the definition of a general strategy. Non-contributing EU Member States are invited as observers.

- the **Operational Committee**, chaired by the EU and constituted of representatives of Donors (>3M€) is deciding on the mobilisation of funds and the approval of projects.

The government of the Central African Republic is associated at both levels.
Management of the Trust Fund

- the **Trust fund manager**, entrusted to the European Commission, is responsible for the daily management of the Trust Fund.

- **resources** (up to 5%) are mobilised for the **management** of the Trust fund, recruitment of experts and service contracts.

- these support costs allows to establish **operational teams on the ground**, which will be responsible for identifying projects (Actions) to be submitted to the Operational Committee.
Implementation methods

- The financial regulation of the European Union allows the Operational Committee to propose the use of the **most effective and efficient implementation methods**.

- It can be **managed directly by** the European Union, or through bilateral and/or multilateral agencies, referring to a principle of subsidiarity.

- **Simplified flexible procedures** are applicable for the implementation of the actions.
First EU Trust Fund in CAR
Contributions: 64M€

11th EDF 39M€
ECHO 2M€
France 10M€
Germany 10M€
Netherlands 3M€
Objectives

Assisting CAR in all aspects of reconstruction, with the emphasis on measures designed to:

- restore essential **public and basic social services** and stabilise the food and nutrition situation;
- revive **economic activity**;
- contribute to **reconciliation**, peaceful coexistence between the communities of the CAR and respect for human rights;
- **re-establish the legitimacy**, rebuild capacity and restore the operation of national and local administrative structures;
- **address the sub-regional impacts** of the crisis (support to transhumant pastoralism, support to refugees)
Approved Actions

- **Health**: health care services provision, governance and leadership;
- **High Labor Insensitive (HIMO)**: adjustment of public infrastructures and access to water in urban areas;
- **Gender**: reinforcement of knowledge and economic capabilities (micro-credit)
- **Technical assistance facility**
Support to the health sector

**General objective**: support to the provision of health services in post-crisis areas and to the restoration of a sustainable health system

about 800,000 target population, 4 different zones

**Specific objective**:

- Provision of a **basic package of health services**
- Support to **health districts and teams**
- **Institutional support** to the MoH
- Support to **procurement of quality essential drugs**