FRAGILITY AND ITS 5 STAGES

"A state of fragility can be understood as a period of time during nationhood when sustainable socio-economic development requires greater emphasis on complementary peacebuilding and statebuilding activities such as building inclusive political settlements, security, justice, jobs, good management of resources, and accountable and fair service delivery." (Source: G7+ (2013), "The Fragility Spectrum", http://www.g7plus.org/s/06112013-English-Fragility-Spectrum-Note.pdf)

Fragile states have several characteristics in common, such as widespread poverty, weak or dysfunctional governance, insecurity and an absence of productive opportunities.

The g7+ suggests that countries in fragile situations may be placed in five different stages of progress depending on the different drivers of fragility in each country:



Crisis

Acute instability ncreased levels of violent



Political dialogue



Rebuild and reform

Some progress on disarmament processes, but security issues remain a challenge



Transition

Signature of agreement Overall situation of stability More space for formal

Transformation

Credible, non-viole and democrat political processe Civil society plays a Increasingly active role





ne capacity of the society hout relapsing into crisis social contract and formal

FRAGILE STATES IN AFRICA

GDP growth rate (2009-2013)

Population

HDI ranking | 186/1

CPIA 2.9

GNI per capita (current)

Doing Business Rank (2015) 184/1

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2012) 63.6

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 5/178

GDP US\$4.3 billion

DRC _

GUINEA-BISSAU

SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIA

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 2.9 Population 1.7 million GNI per capita (current) US\$590 HDI ranking 177/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) 179/189 CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 17/178

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 5.5

GNI per capita (current) US\$660

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2011) 52.9% of population

Doing Business Rank (2015) 140/189

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 31/178

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 10.3

GNI per capita (current) US\$410

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2007) 63.8% of populatio

Doing Business Rank (2015) 174/189

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 21/178

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 3.8

COTE D'IVOIRE

GDP US\$0.96 billion Poverty Headcount Ratio (2010) 69.3% of population

GDP US\$4.1 billion

Population 6.1 million

HDI ranking 183/187

CPIA 3.3

Population 4.3 million

HDI ranking 175/187

GDP US\$1.95 billion

GDP US\$31.1 tillion

Population 20.3 million

HDI ranking 171/187

CPIA 3.2

GNI per capita (current) US\$1,450

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2008) 42.7% of population

Doing Business Rank (2015) 147/189

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 15/178

Togo

GDP US\$6.1 billion GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 3.2 Population 11.7 million GNI per capita (current) US\$460 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2012) 55.2% of population HDI ranking 179/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) 169/189 CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 10/178

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 4.4

GDP US\$0.3 billion

Population 0.2 million

HDI ranking 142/187

GNI per capita (current) US\$1,470

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2011) 43.5% of population

Doing Business Rank (2015) 153/189

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 93/178

GUINEA

GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 5.1 Population 6.8 million GNI per capita (current) US\$530 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2011) 58.7% of population HDI ranking 166/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) 149/189 ity and risk rank (2015) 47/178

CHAD

GDP US\$13.5 billion GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 6.1

Population 12.8 million GNI per capita (current) US\$1,030 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2011) 46.7% of population HDI ranking 184/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) 185/189 CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 6/178

BURUNDI

Population 10.2 million

HDI ranking 180/187

CPIA 3.2

GNI per capita (current) US\$260

Doing Business Rank (2015) 152/189

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 18/178

overty Headcount Ratio (2006) 66.9% of population

GDP US\$1.5 billion GDP growth rate (2009-2013) -5.6 Population 4.6 million GNI per capita (current) US\$320 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2008) 62.0% of population HDI ranking 185/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) 187/189 CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 3/178

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 1/178

SOMALIA

CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 2/178

GDP US\$0.6 billion GDP growth rate (2009-2013) 2.8 Population 0.7 million GNI per capita (current) US\$840 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2004) 44.8% of population HDI ranking n.a. Doing Business Rank (2015) 159/189 CPIA Fragility and risk rank (2015) 59/178

SOUTH SUDAN

GDP US\$11.8 billion GDP growth rate (2012-2013) 13.1 Population 11.3 million GNI per capita (current) US\$950 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2009) 50.6% of population HDI ranking n.a. Doing Business Rank (2015) 186/189 CPIA 2.1

GDP US\$0.92 billion GDP growth rate (2009-2013) n.a. Population 10.5 million GNI per capita (1990) US\$150 Poverty Headcount Ratio (2010) 73% of population HDI ranking(2010) 165/187 Doing Business Rank (2015) n.a. CPIA n.a.

Comoros

Over the last decade, with growing concern for human security and peacebuilding, addressing the challenge of "fragile states" has emerged as a priority for the international community.

ILO ENGAGEMENT

IN FRAGILE STATES

From a theory of change perspective, ILO defines "effective ILO engagement in fragile states in the Africa region" as: "engagement deep enough to generate a significant and observable positive impact on those aspects of fragility that lie within ILO's domain".

The ILO's activities in African fragile states will be clustered around two priorities:

Strengthening the institutions, processes and mechanisms for quality employment and livelihoods creation

Intensifying work on the enabling environment Supporting the expansion of employment and livelihoods opportunities Strengthening South-South cooperation

Fostering development inclusivenes

Promoting social protection and advancing equity and rights at work