# STATES OF FRAGILITY

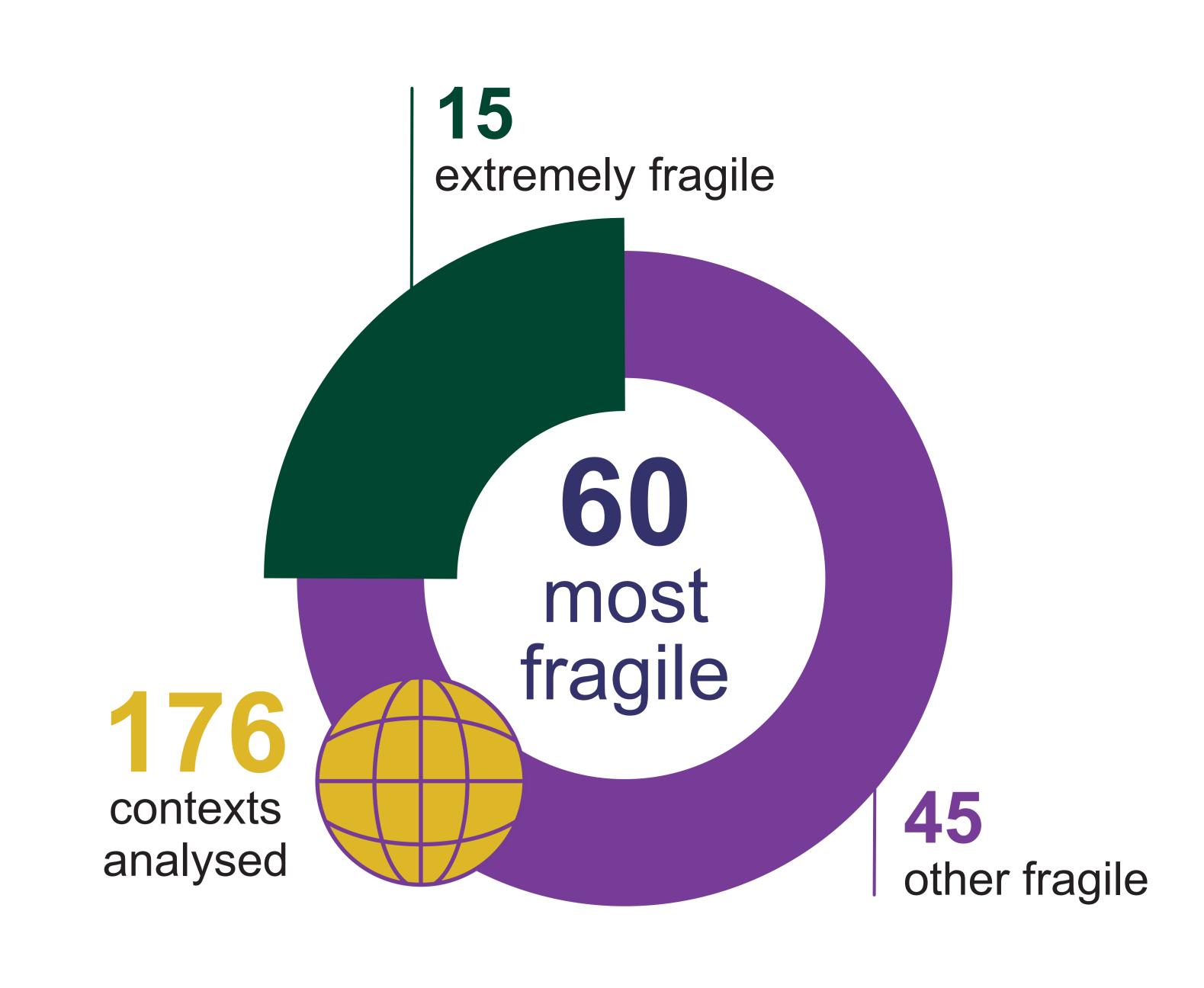
### What is fragility

The OECD characterises fragility as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, systems and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks.

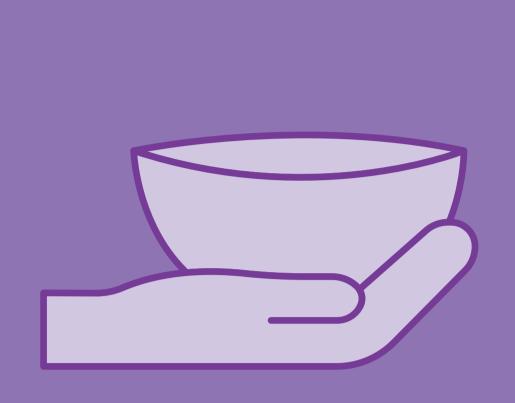
The OECD multidimensional fragility framework captures the intersections of fragility, risk and resilience to inform how international actors can help address the drivers of fragility.

### In this edition

This report focuses on the 60 most fragile contexts in the OECD multidimensional fragility framework, 15 of which are extremely fragile. The total number of fragile contexts is the highest of the States of Fragility series, now in its fifth edition.



## Fragility in an age of crises



Extreme poverty 24% of the world's population – 1.9 billion people – and 73% of the world's extreme poor live in fragile contexts in 2022.



#### Governance

Coups, successful and attempted, are shaped by fragility. 12 of the 17 coup events since 2019 took place in fragile contexts.



95% of fatalities from armed conflict and 98% of fatalities from one-sided conflict occurred in fragile contexts in 2020. The number of fatalities from armed conflict in fragile contexts doubled (103%) from 2020 to 2021.



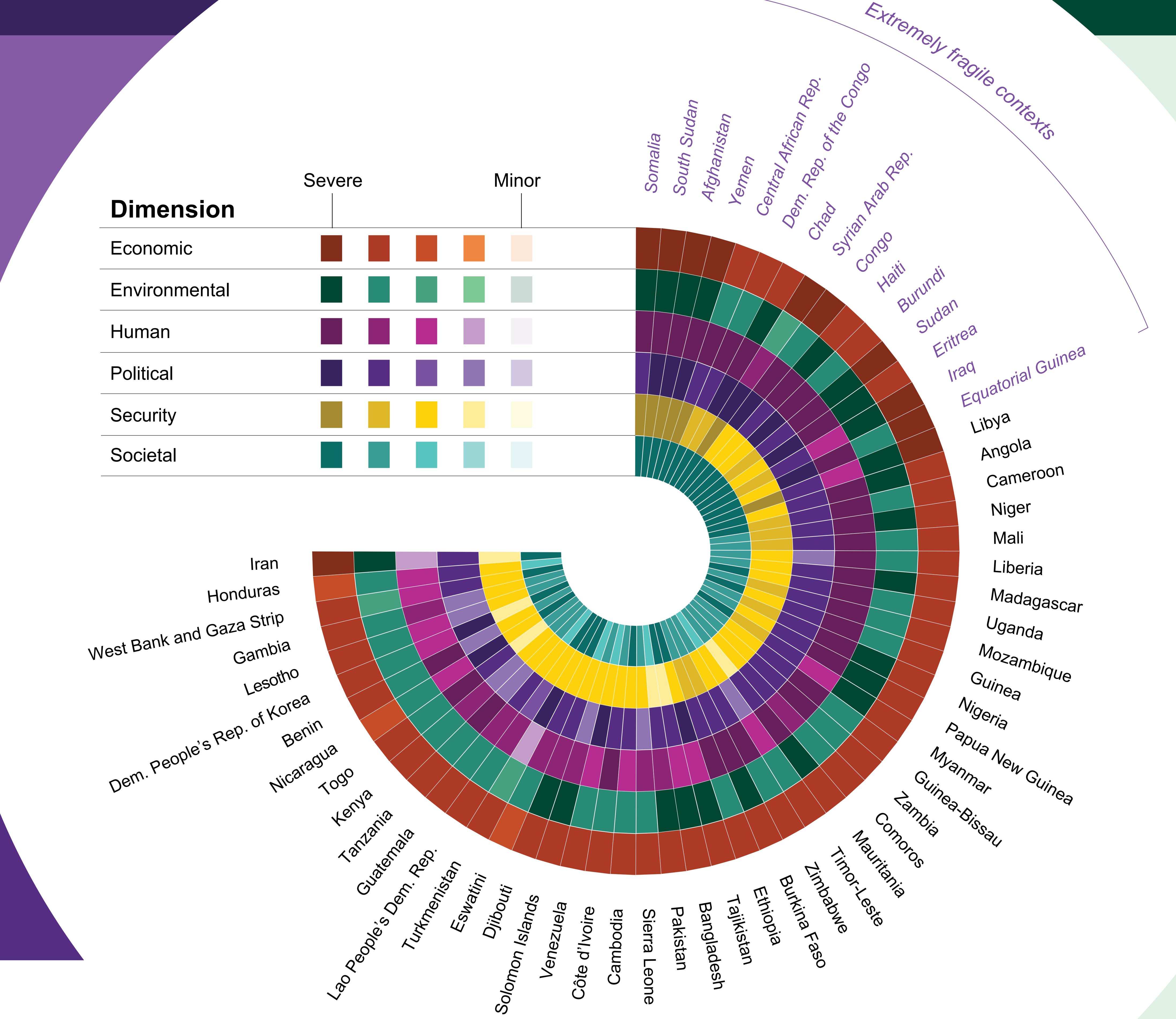
Forced displacement 75% of all refugees and over 78% of all forcibly displaced worldwide originate from fragile contexts. Fragile contexts host 64% of the global forcibly displaced



Food insecurity 22 of the 26 hunger hotspots identified by the FAO in June 2022 are fragile contexts. 8 of the 10 most food insecure contexts are also conflict-affected.



**Economic growth** Fragile contexts are home to 24% of the global population, but only 3% of the global economy. Their economies tend to be less diversified and more vulnerable to shocks. At least 38 of the 60 fragile contexts are at high risk or already in debt distress.



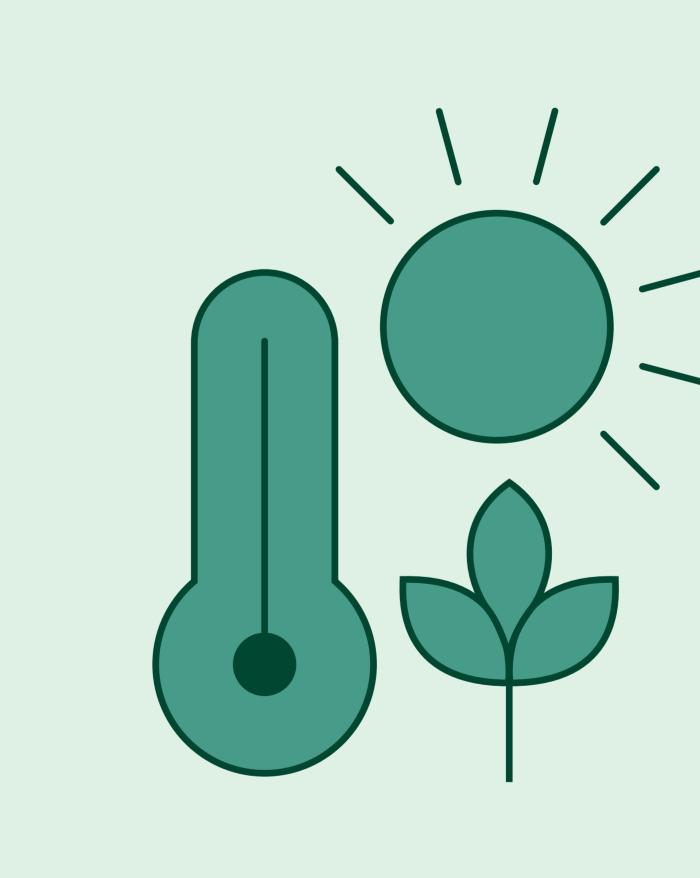
### What is the state of responses to crises and fragility?



- Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) to fragile contexts reached USD 91.4 billion, the highest volume ever recorded. Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members' assistance to fragile contexts amounted to USD 61.9 billion in 2020, a 5% increase from 2019. Nonetheless, the share of total ODA going to fragile contexts is the lowest since 2016.
- Inclusive, legitimate institutions remain central to exiting fragility, including the ability to generate tax revenue. Only a third of 43 fragile contexts analysed have achieved a ratio of tax to gross domestic product of 15%, widely considered a benchmark for effective state functioning and economic development.



- In 2020, 12% of DAC ODA across the humanitarian – development – peace nexus went to peace, including only 4% towards conflict prevention, highlighting the need for better coherence between development and peace actors.
- Policy responses need to span the dimensions of fragility, building economic resilience while taking account of the ways that economic channels can transmit shocks and fuel conflict. There are currently more middle-income fragile contexts than low-income fragile contexts.



- Fragile contexts account for only 4% of global CO2 emissions, but they suffer the consequences of climate-related natural disasters. Addressing climate change and environmental fragility will be a permanent feature of operating in fragile contexts.
- Risks are coalescing around food price affordability and debt sustainability.



#### Agenda 2030

population.

No fragile context is on track to achieve 5 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 2 (zero hunger); 3 (good health and well-being); 5 (gender equality); 11 (sustainable cities and communities); and 14 (life below water). Only three fragile contexts are on track for SDG 1 (no poverty), and two for SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).





contexts?



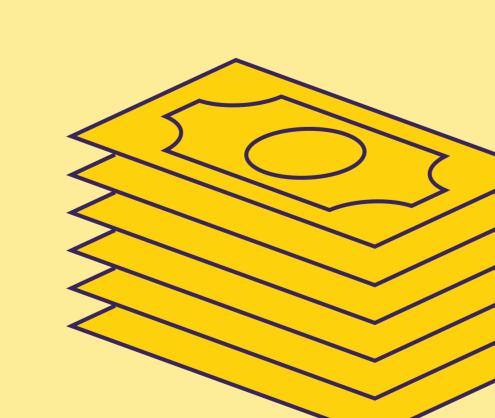
#### Ambition 1.1

Place a premium on data and analysis to facilitate a more coordinated, adaptive and evidence-based response to fragility.



#### Ambition 1.2

Adopt a context-wide understanding for better coherence across the humanitarian – development peace nexus.



#### Ambition 2.1

Safeguard and strengthen official development assistance (ODA) while leveraging and tailoring other financial resources.



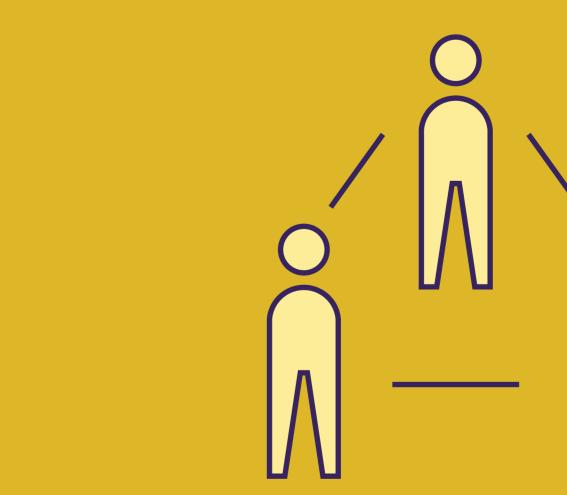
#### Ambition 2.2

Capitalise on existing mechanisms and processes such as country platforms and financing strategies.



#### Ambition 3.1

Build dialogue between peace and development actors, including conflict-sensitive engagement on issues of economic fragility.



#### Ambition 3.2

Leverage the strategic leadership of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to inform collective approaches and drive better prioritisation for more effective results.



