

ANNEX A.

SNAPSHOTS OF FRAGILITY

BY DIMENSION

ABSTRACT

The following snapshots highlight key attributes and trends of fragility within each dimension in the OECD fragility framework. They begin by providing a global snapshot of the average extremely and other fragile contexts across all indicators of that dimension. Then, they highlight regional and sub regional performance based on the (population-weighted) average score of all developing contexts within a region or sub region. They conclude by profiling a particular indicator, trend, or relationship within that dimension. These snapshots demonstrate the potential of the fragility framework to inform policy and practice across different geographic areas and thematic issues.

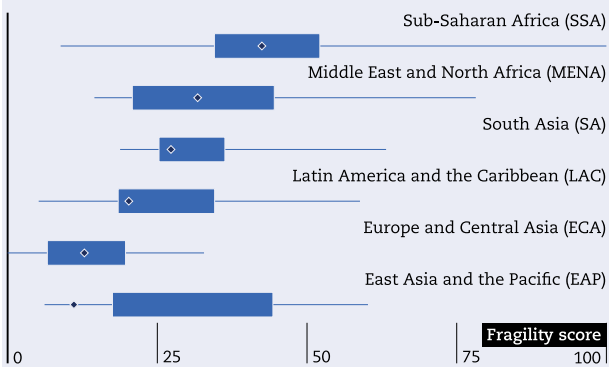
Figure A A.1. Economic dimension

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

The economic dimension measures vulnerabilities stemming from weak economic fundamentals, and/or a high exposure to macroeconomic shocks as well as a lack of coping capacities to mitigate their impact. Economic fragility affects the wellbeing and prosperity of individual people, households and society as a whole. It impacts the other dimensions of fragility by exacerbating political and societal divisions that contribute to violence and unrest and, in turn, affect the economy. Indicators include GDP growth, debt, regulatory ability, the labour market, resource dependence and economic remoteness. The score in this dimension is the second largest contributor to overall fragility.

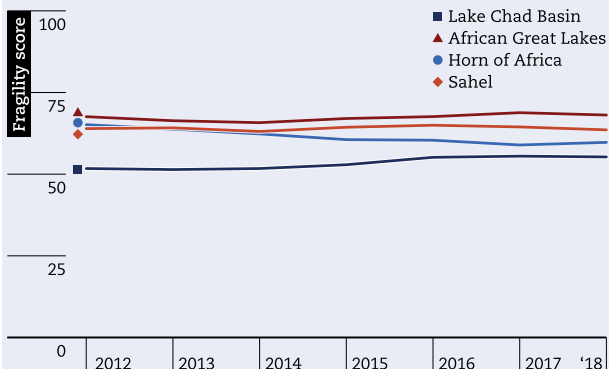
Economic fragility by region, 2019

Sub-Saharan Africa exhibits the highest level of economic fragility among all regions, followed by MENA, SA, LAC, ECA and EAP.

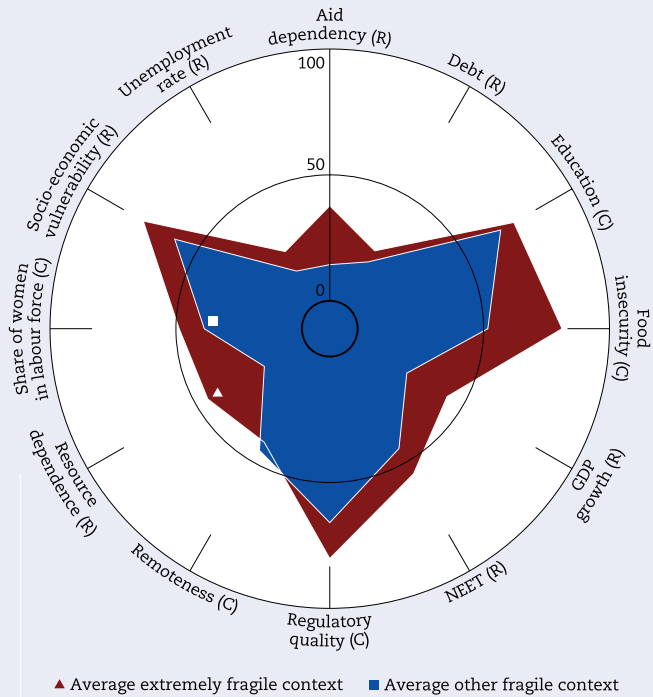


Economic fragility in select subregions, 2012–18

The African Great Lakes was the most economically fragile subregion from 2012 to 2018, followed in 2018 by the Sahel, Horn of Africa and Lake Chad Basin in descending order.



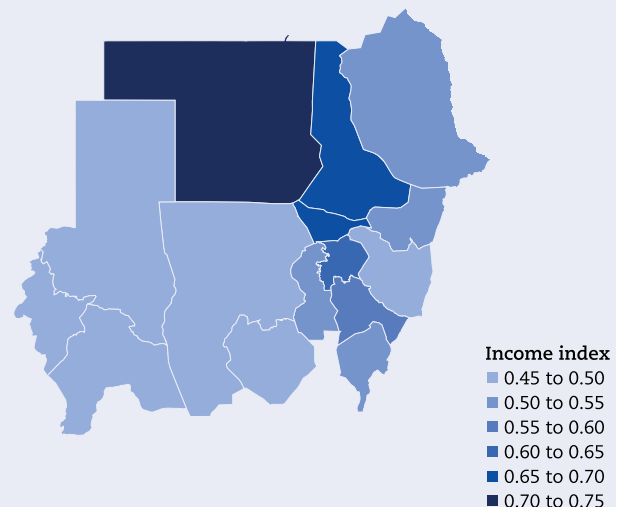
Fragility in the economic dimension of an average extremely fragile and other fragile context



The average extremely fragile context performs worse than the average other fragile context in 11 of 12 indicators.

Sudan income index, 2018

The income index is one of three components of the Subnational Human Development Index. In 2018, the Northern region of Sudan exhibited the highest level of income, followed by the Khartoum, Nahr El Nil and Al Gezira regions.



Source: Global Data Lab (2020_[1]), *Subnational Human Development Index 4.0, Income Index* (database), <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934168170>

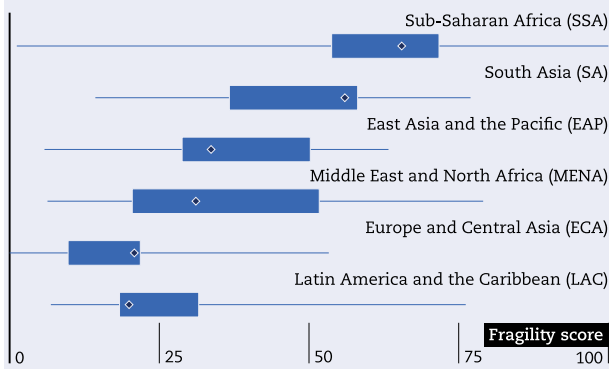
Figure A A.2. Environmental dimension

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

The environmental dimension measures vulnerability to climatic and health risks that affect livelihoods as well as legal and social institutions to counterbalance such risks. Environmental fragility can widen inequalities, increase the risk of violence over the distribution of resources, and affect key indicators of economic and social well-being, thereby impacting other dimensions of fragility. Indicators include natural and human hazards (e.g. food insecurity and infectious diseases), rule of law and civil society, government effectiveness, environmental performance and socio-economic vulnerability. The score in this dimension is the largest contributor to overall fragility.

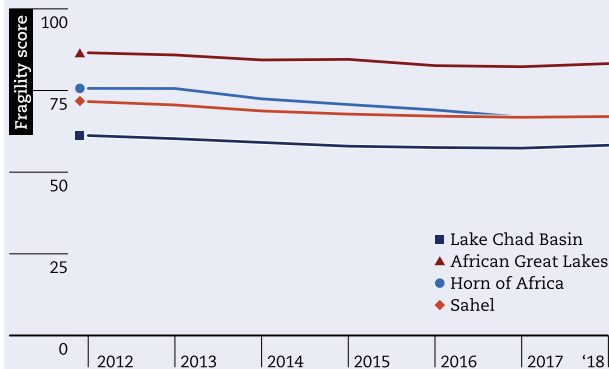
Environmental fragility by region, 2019

Sub-Saharan Africa exhibits the highest level of environmental fragility among all regions, followed by SA, EAP, MENA, ECA and LAC.

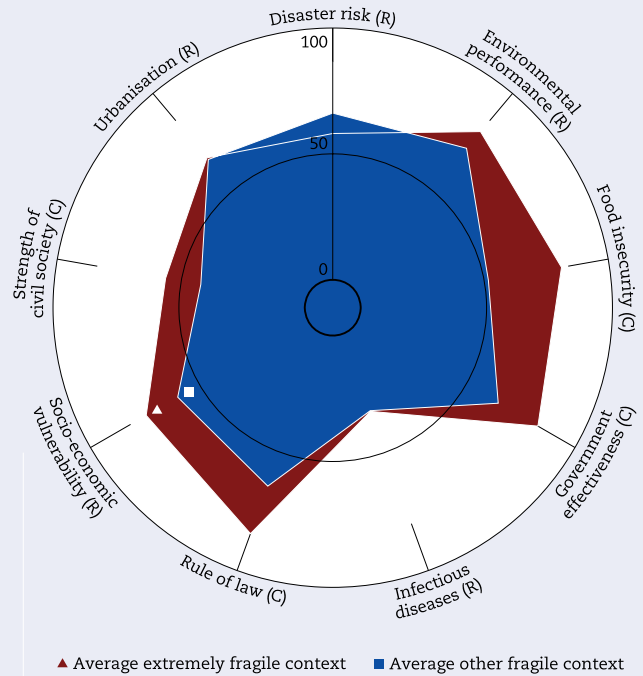


Environmental fragility in select subregions, 2012–18

The African Great Lakes was the most environmentally fragile subregion from 2012 to 2018, followed in 2018 by the Sahel, Horn of Africa and Lake Chad Basin in descending order.



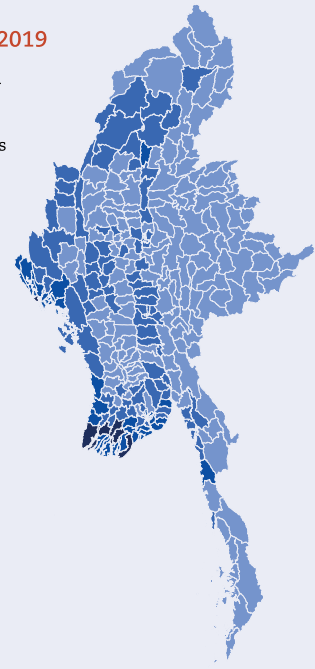
Fragility in the environmental dimension of an average extremely fragile and other fragile context



The average extremely fragile context performs worse than the average other fragile context in 8 of 9 indicators.

Myanmar disaster risk, 2019

Myanmar records one of the highest rates of natural disaster risk in the world. The map suggests high risks in coastal areas, particularly for townships located in the Ayeyarwady and Rhakine regions that are susceptible to cyclones, tsunamis and floods.



Source: Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (2019_[2]), *INFORM Risk Myanmar 2019* (database), <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Subnational-Risk/Myanmar>; shapefile from Runfola et al. (2020_[3]), "geoBoundaries: A global database of political administrative boundaries", <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0231866>.

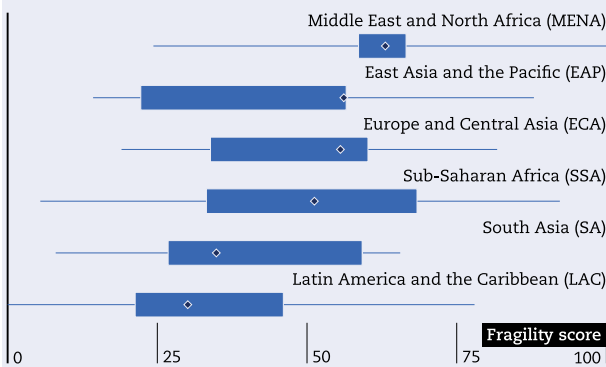
Figure A A.3. Political dimension

POLITICAL DIMENSION

The political dimension measures vulnerability to risks inherent in political processes as well as coping capacities to strengthen state accountability and transparency. Political fragility affects other dimensions and overall fragility by shaping the institutions that mediate economic and social relationships and contribute to peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Indicators include clientelism and corruption, government effectiveness, political stability, division of power, constraints against the executive, voice and accountability, physical integrity, and women's participation in parliament. The score in this dimension is the fourth largest contributor to overall fragility.

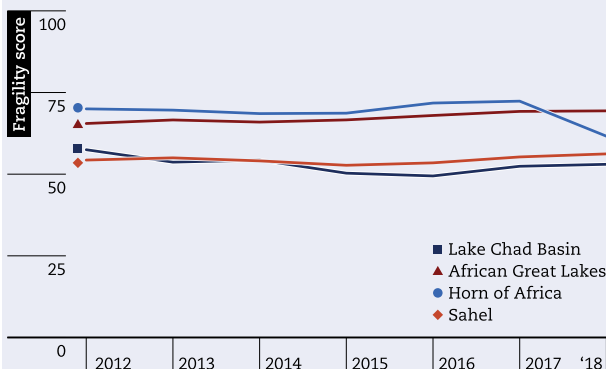
Political fragility by region, 2019

Middle East and North Africa exhibits the highest level of political fragility among all regions, followed by EAP, ECA, SSA, SA and LAC.

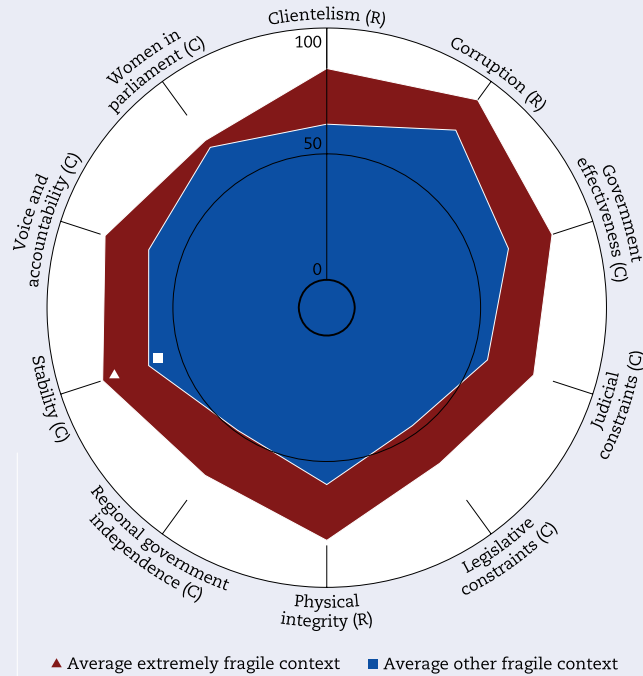


Political fragility in select subregions, 2012-18

The Horn of Africa was the most politically fragile subregion from 2012 to 2018 except in the last year, when its level was behind the African Great Lakes but ahead of the other subregions.



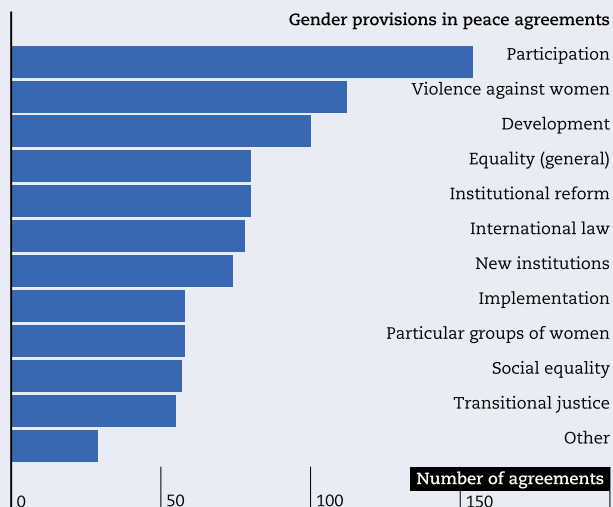
Fragility in the political dimension of an average extremely fragile and other fragile context



The average extremely fragile context performs worse than the average other fragile context in all 10 indicators.

Gender provisions in peace agreements involving fragile contexts

Gender provisions are included in 47% of peace agreements. Provisions for women's participation in peace are most frequent, followed by those for violence against women and women's development.



Source: Political Settlements Research Programme (2020_[4]), PA-X Gender Peace Agreement Database (database), <https://www.peaceagreements.org/wsearch>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934168208>

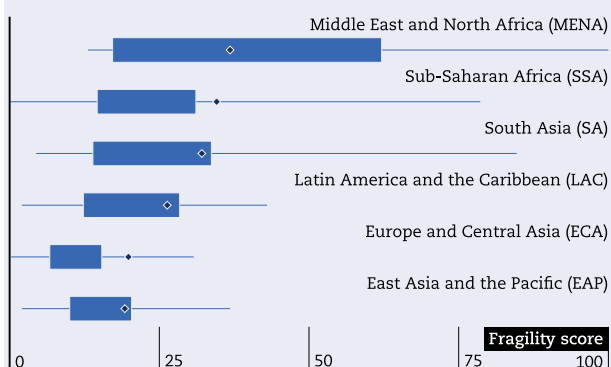
Figure A A.4. Security dimension

SECURITY DIMENSION

The security dimension measures vulnerability to violence and crime, capturing the presence of direct violence as well as institutions to prevent and mitigate it. Security fragility affects other dimensions and fragility overall by disrupting economies and societies as seen in lives lost, infrastructure and supply chains damaged, social capital and cohesion eroded, and other cross-cutting challenges that affect sustainable development and peace. Indicators include direct and interpersonal violence, state security forces, rule of law, control over territory, formal alliances, and gender physical integrity. The score in this dimension is the fifth largest contributor to overall fragility.

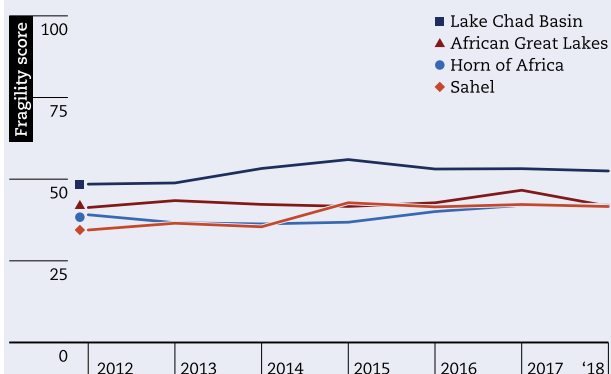
Security fragility by region, 2019

Middle East and North Africa exhibits the highest level of security fragility among all regions, followed by SSA, SA, LAC, ECA and EAP.

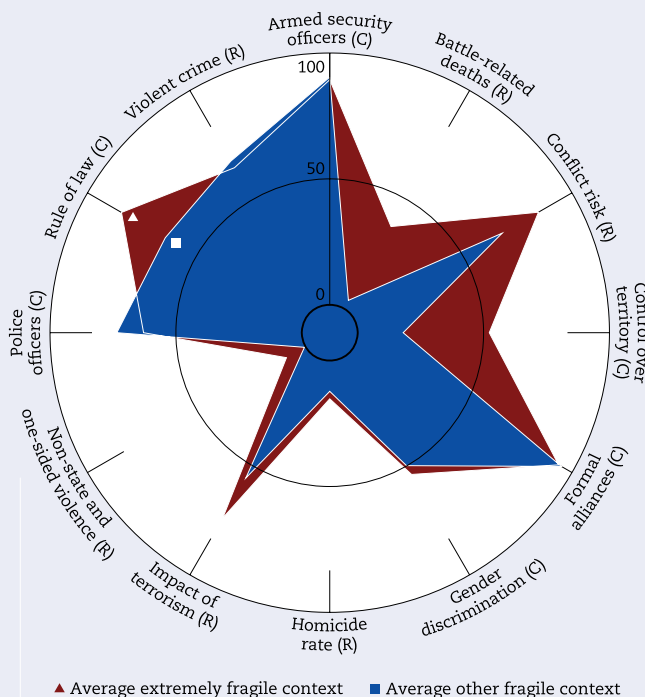


Security fragility in select subregions, 2012–18

The Lake Chad Basin was the most fragile subregion in the security dimension from 2012 to 2018. All three other subregions had similar levels of security fragility in 2018.



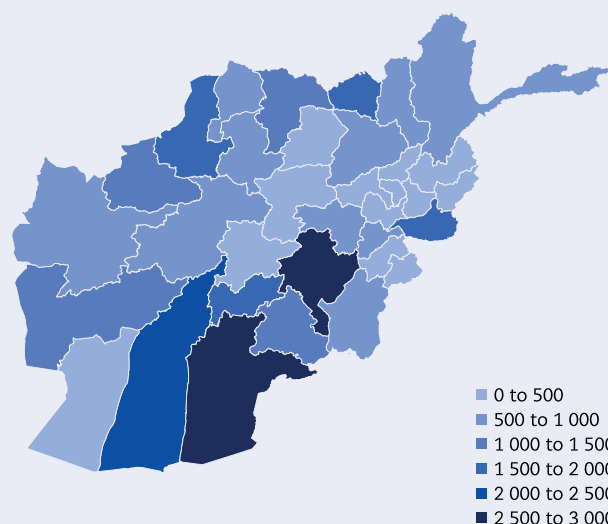
Fragility in the security dimension of an average extremely fragile and other fragile context



The average extremely fragile context performs worse than the average other fragile context in 8 of 12 indicators.

Afghanistan battle-related deaths, 2019

In 2019, Afghanistan recorded the highest number of battle-related deaths globally. The map shows considerable variation in Afghanistan, with Ghazni and Kandahar provinces recording the most deaths.



Source: Pettersson and Öberg (2020_[3]), "Organized violence, 1989–2019", <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0022343320934986>, and Sundberg and Melander (2013_[6]), *UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED) Global Version 20.1* (database), <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>; shapefile from Runfola et al. (2020_[3]), "geoBoundaries: A global database of political administrative boundaries", <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0231866>.

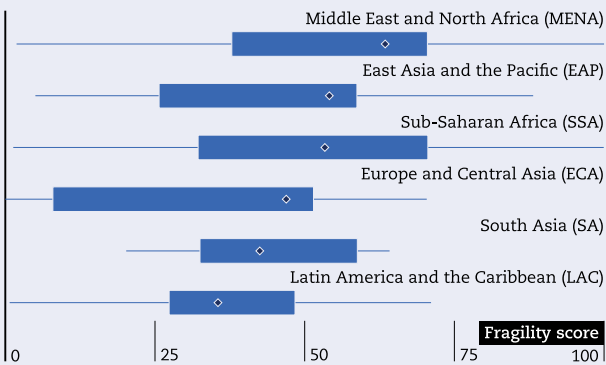
Figure A A.5. Societal dimension

SOCIETAL DIMENSION

The societal dimension measures vulnerability to risks affecting social capital and cohesion, particularly those that stem from vertical and horizontal inequalities, and the presence of institutions to counteract such risks. Societal fragility exacerbates economic, political, and social exclusions and contributes to grievances among marginalised groups, which is one way it contributes to fragility in other dimensions and overall. Indicators include horizontal, income, and gender inequality; voice and accountability; access to justice and strength of civil society; and measures of urbanisation and migration. The score in this dimension is the third largest contributor to overall fragility.

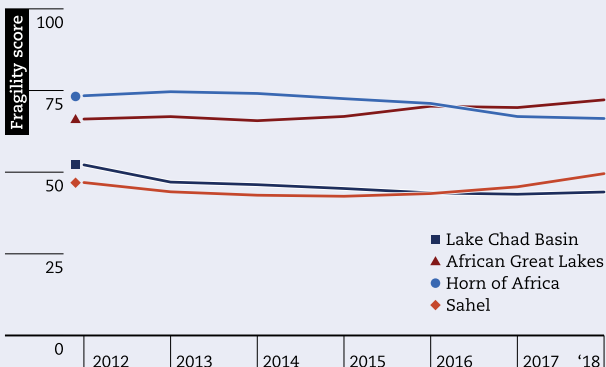
Societal fragility by region, 2019

Middle East and North Africa exhibits the highest level of societal fragility among all regions, followed by EAP, SSA, ECA, SA and LAC.

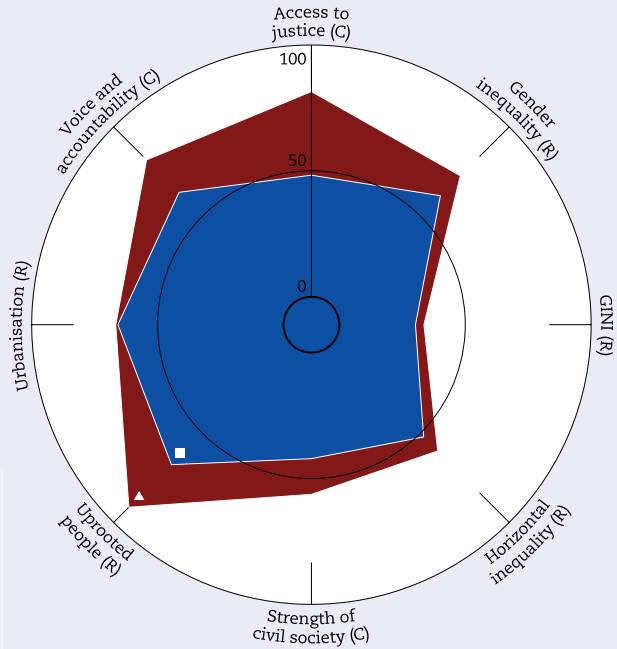


Societal fragility in select subregions, 2012–18

From 2012 to 2018, societal fragility trended upward in the African Great Lakes and Sahel but downward in the Horn of Africa and Lake Chad Basin.



Fragility in the societal dimension of an average extremely fragile and other fragile context

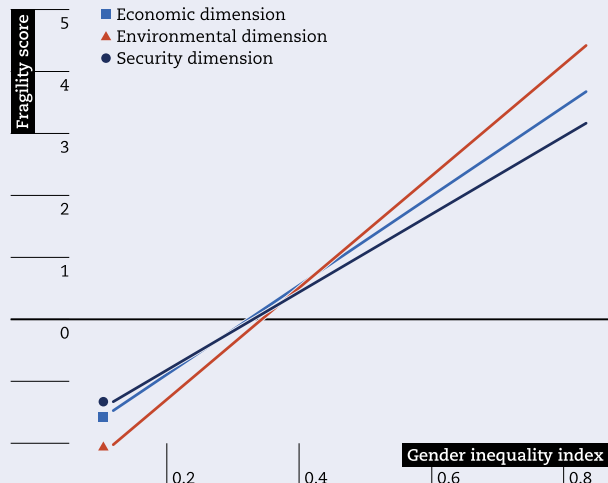


▲ Average extremely fragile context ■ Average other fragile context

The average extremely fragile context performs worse than the average other fragile context in all 8 indicators.

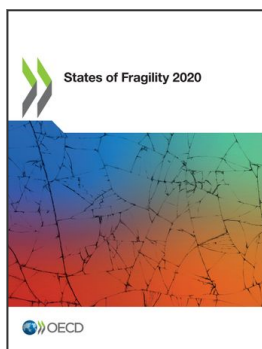
The relationship between gender inequality and fragility across dimensions

Gender inequality is strongly associated with economic, environmental and security fragility in the 143 ODA-eligible contexts, underscoring the importance of gender for addressing fragility.



Source: UNDP (2020⁷⁷), *Gender Inequality Index (GII)* (database), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934168246>



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