

Challenges in Fragility and Governance

8.30 - 16.00 Wednesday 23 October 2013
Charlottehaven, 10 Hjørringgade, Copenhagen, Denmark

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08.30-09.00 Registration and coffee

Part 1: What works in foreign aid to fragile situations and governance?

09.00-09.10 Welcome

Lars Engberg-Pedersen, Senior Researcher, DIIS

09.10-09.20 Overview of programme and participant expectations

Verner Kristiansen, moderator

09.20-09.40 Presentation of draft position paper on Governance and Fragility

Finn Tarp, Director, UNU-WIDER

Rachel M. Gisselquist, Research Fellow, UNU-WIDER

09.45-11.15 **Parallel session 1:**
Security and development in fragility

The post-Cold war era has seen a reinforcement of attempts to link security- and development-related instruments of international cooperation. Beginning in the 1990s and accelerating in the 2000s, Western donor governments have increasingly developed approaches and policies to strengthen the coordination and synergy between security, development and diplomatic efforts in the fields of peace- and state building, in particular in complex political emergencies and situations of fragility. It is now time to take stock of these efforts. What are the potentials, pitfalls, and limitations of integrating security and development?

Discussant

Charles T. Call, Senior Adviser, Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, U.S. Department of State

Finn Stepputat, Senior Researcher, DIIS
- *Whole of government approaches*

Louise Riis Andersen, Senior Analyst, DIIS
- *Multidimensional peacekeeping*

Parallel session 2:
Social services in fragile situations

Fragile situations are characterized by institutional instability, which in turn undermines the predictability, transparency and accountability of service provision. State building is the primary response of bilateral and multilateral donors, and effective service provision is regarded as crucial for states to be legitimate and stable. However, what does aid do when state-provided services are weakly delivered, and other institutions and actors such as NGOs, traditional leaders and even diasporas are the main providers of public services? ReCom studies have explored this issue and found evidence that does not always resonate with conventional wisdom.

Discussants

Claire McLaughlin, Senior Research Fellow, International Development Department (IDD) of the School of Government and Society at The University of Birmingham

Birgitte Lind Petersen, Researcher, DIIS
- *Regaining a future? Education of young people*

Nauja Kleist, Senior Researcher, DIIS
- *Diaspora groups and development*

Jette Kjertum, PhD Candidate, DIIS
- *Social protection*

Peter Albrecht, Researcher, DIIS
- *Non-state service providers*

11.15-11.30 Coffee break

11.30-13.00

Parallel session 3: Growth-enhancing governance

The Good Governance agenda supported by Western donors is clearly desirable as a long-term vision – but it is often an extremely ambitious and difficult approach to implement in developing countries. Moreover, some countries without Good Governance have experienced rapid growth and economic transformation with poverty reduction. At the same time, investments increasingly flow into megaprojects and extractive industries in many countries – often outpacing the volume of formal development aid. A key challenge for many countries today is therefore how to design and implement effective policies to harness such investments and to promote commodity-based industrialization and economic transformation. And donors need to consider the challenges and opportunities the megaprojects and extractive industries pose for development aid and the governance agenda.

Discussant
Laurids S. Lauridsen, Professor, Roskilde University

Lars BUUR, Senior Researcher, DIIS
- *Aid and growth-enhancing governance*

Helena Perez Nino, PhD Researcher, SOAS, University of London
- *Foreign aid, resource rents and institution-building in Mozambique and Angola*

Parallel session 4: Public administration in fragile situations

An efficient and effective public administration is a central concern in support to countries in fragility. In post-conflict situations there is often a need to develop embryonic state institutions to provide security and social services, but also to create effective public financial management, sound macro-economic policies, an enabling environment for the private sector and efficient tax collection. How can foreign aid support this? ReCom studies show that pragmatism and Paris Declaration principles are important ingredients in successful development cooperation. Moreover, a focus on people and less on institutions may be relevant in the immediate aftermath of conflict.

Discussant
Derick W. Brinkerhoff, Distinguished Fellow in International Public Management, RTI International (Research Triangle Institute), Washington

Birgitte Lind Petersen, Researcher, DIIS
- *Capacity building of central state institutions*

Lars Engberg-Pedersen, Senior Researcher, DIIS
- *Pragmatic aid management approaches*

13.00-14.00

Lunch

Part 2: What changes need to be made of foreign aid to fragile situations and governance?

14.00-14.15

Summary of the morning

Tony Addison, Chief Economist/Deputy Director, UNU-WIDER

14.15-15.45

Panel debate on implications for Scandinavian development cooperation

Jöran Bjällerstedt, Ambassador, Senior Advisor, Conflict Division, Department for Security Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Morten Lykke Lauridsen, Special Representative of Denmark to the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Frans Mikael Jansen, Secretary General, Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke

Ellen Margrethe Løj, former UN Special Representative for Liberia

Jessica Rothman, Project Manager, Indevelop

Finn Stepputat, Senior Researcher, DIIS

15.45-16.00

Messages for Politicians

Lars Engberg-Pedersen

Verner Kristiansen