



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



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OVERCOMING FRAGILITY

The importance of effective land and water
management to enhance resilience

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Land and Water Division (NSL), FAO
Tunis, 16 December 2022

Regional gathering
Tunis, 12 – 16 December 2022



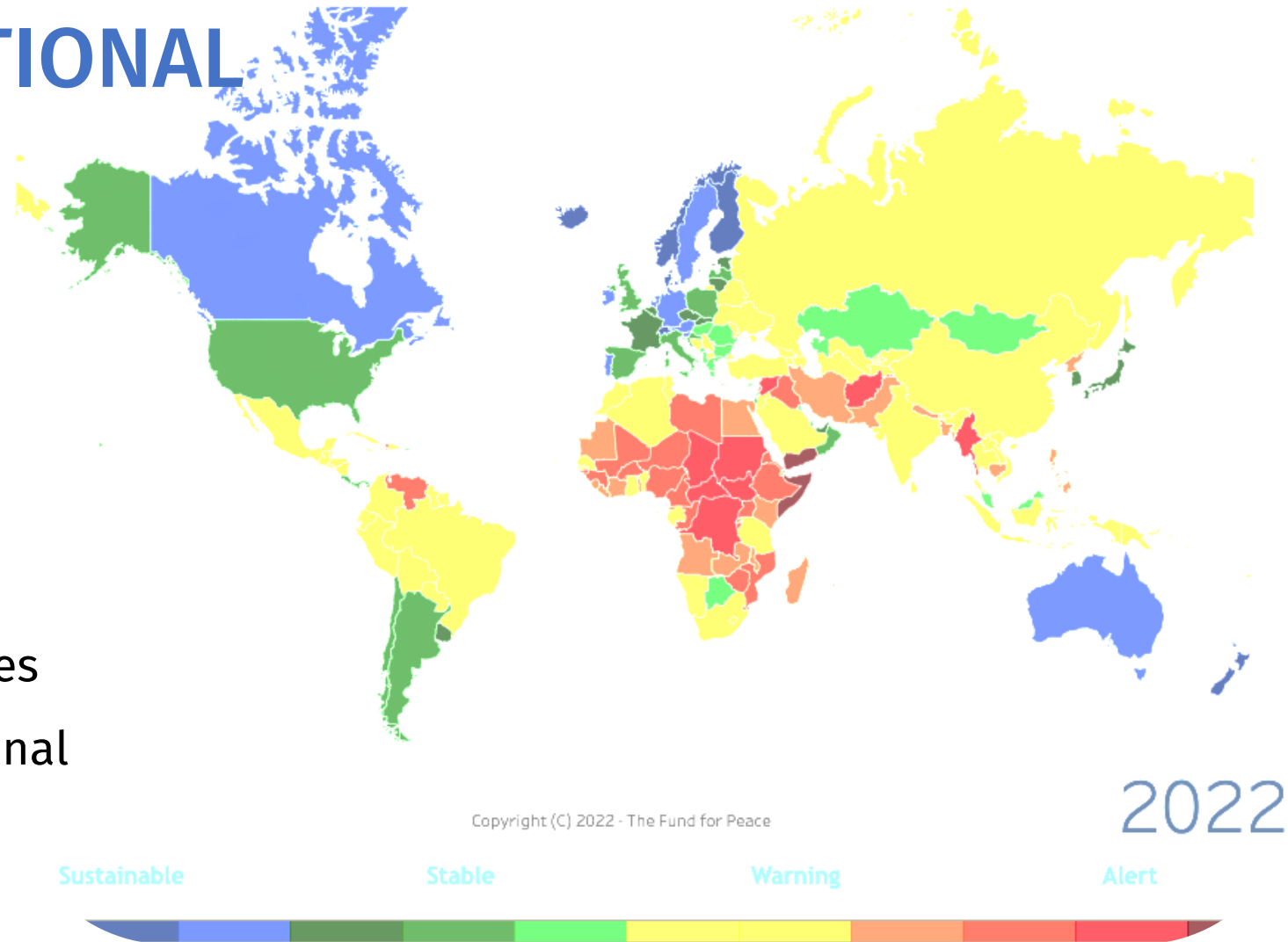
ITALIAN AGENCY
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

DEFINING FRAGILITY

TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL PARADIGMS

Fragile State Index (FSI)

- Control of territory
- Legitimacy of authority
- Monopoly of force
- Provision of public services
- Membership of international community



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TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL PARADIGMS

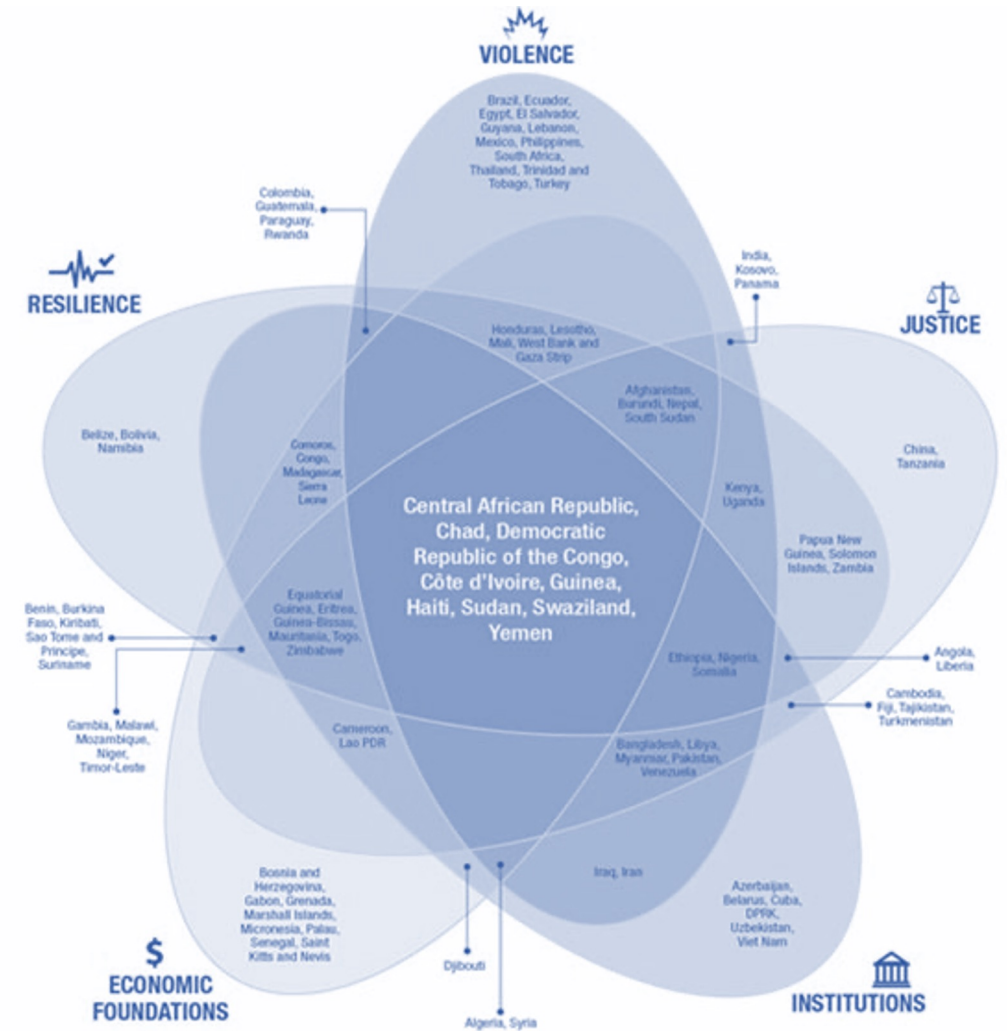


Policy indicator (PI)

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

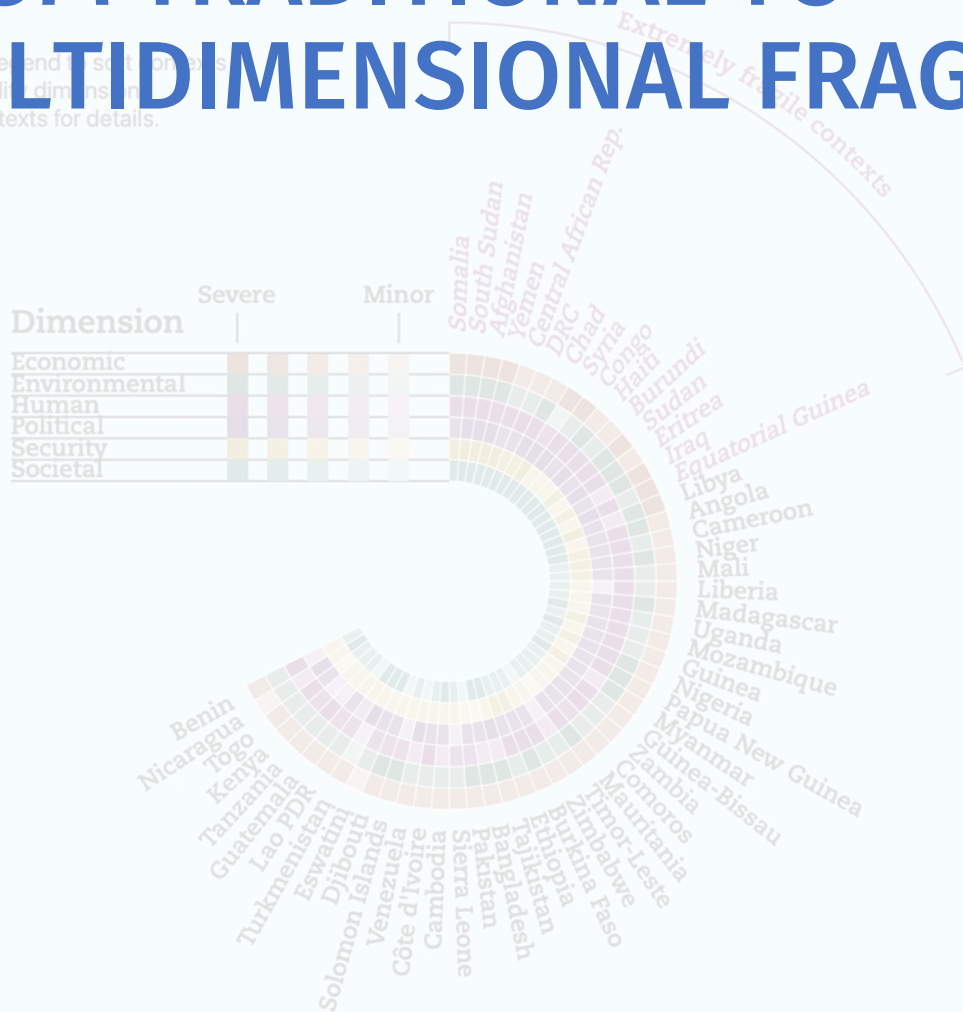
- Violence
- Justice
- Institutions
- Economic foundations
- Resilience

PI



FROM TRADITIONAL TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL FRAGILITY

(Color legend is not shown)
 (Parallel dimension)
 Click contexts for details.



States of Fragility

Read the new [States of Fragility 2022](#) now!

There are 60 fragile contexts, with 15 being extremely fragile. Download the full list in a spreadsheet by clicking [here](#).

States of Fragility 2022 arrives during an 'age of crises', where multiple, concurring crises are disproportionately affecting the 60 fragile contexts. Chief among these crises are COVID-19, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and climate change, with the root causes of multidimensional fragility playing a central role in shaping their scale and severity. At the halfway point of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is more critical than ever for development partners to focus on the furthest behind: the 1.9 billion people in fragile contexts that account for 24% of the world's population but 73% of the world's extreme poor.

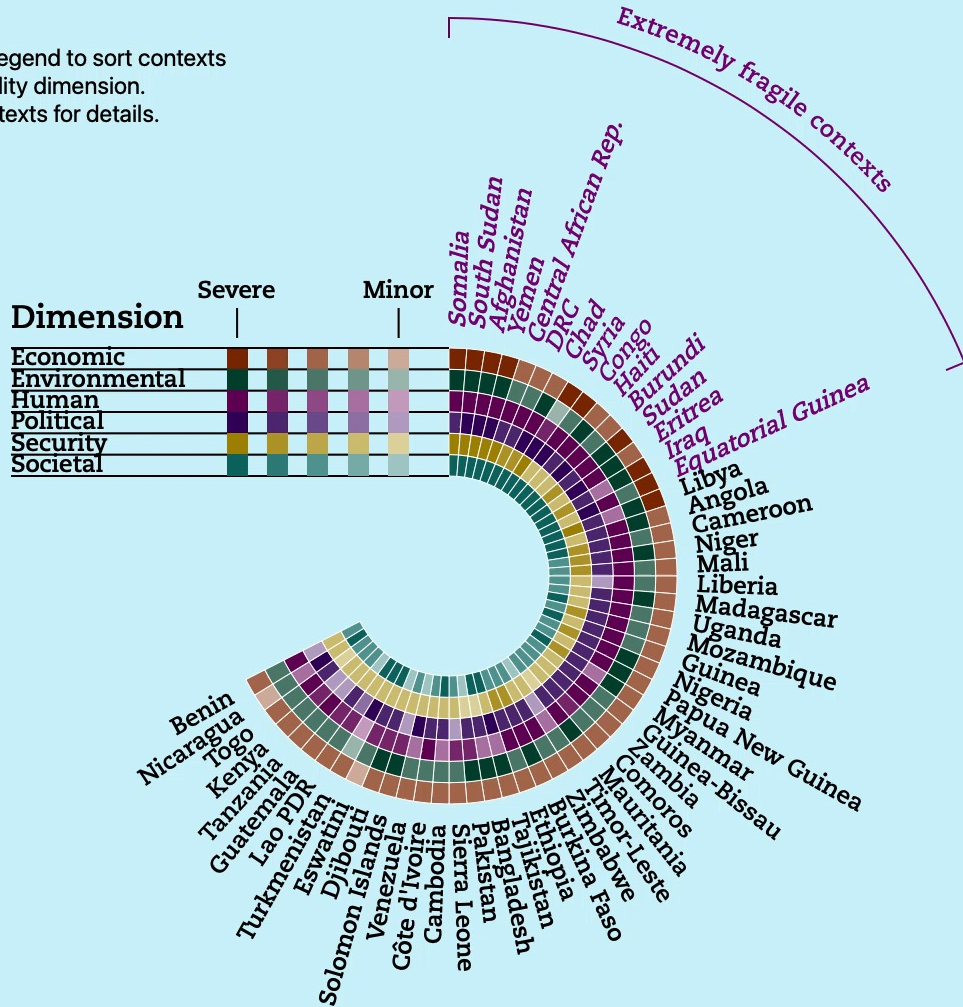
The States of Fragility platform, hosted by the Crises & Fragility team in the Global Partnerships & Policies Division of the Development Cooperation Directorate, builds

[Fragility framework](#)

[Fragility map](#)



Click on legend to sort contexts on a fragility dimension. Click contexts for details.



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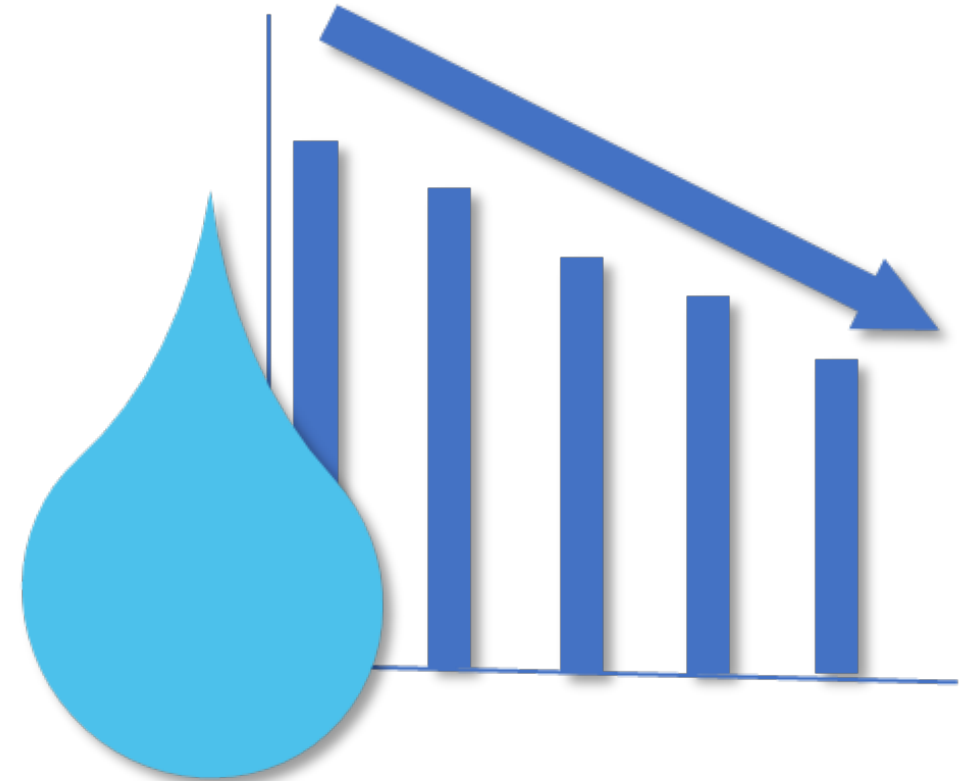
NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

THE NEW FAO DEFINITION

NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

“ Fragility can be the result of resource deficit or stress ”

Ineffective use and unsustainable exploitation of resources act as drivers that contribute to different stages of fragility ”



THE NEW FAO DEFINITION

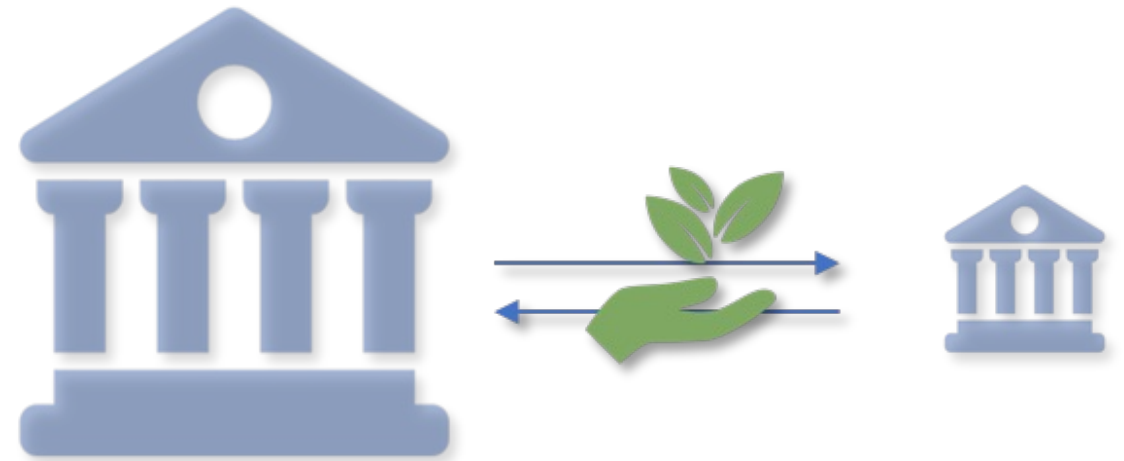
NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

“ Bi-directional relationship:

Natural resources contributing to violence and reduced institutional power

Natural resources falling victim of fragile institutions and governance systems

”



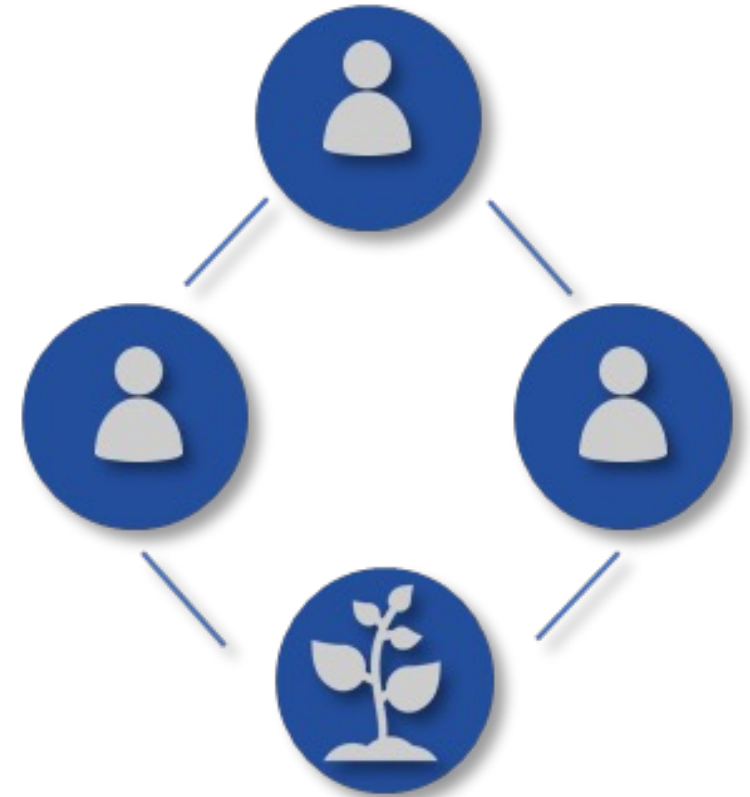
THE NEW FAO DEFINITION

NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

“ Leaving fragility behind through cooperation:

Unrecognized potential of natural resources to overcome fragility

Consideration of natural resources and environmental issues as a contributor to fragility or an effective response ”



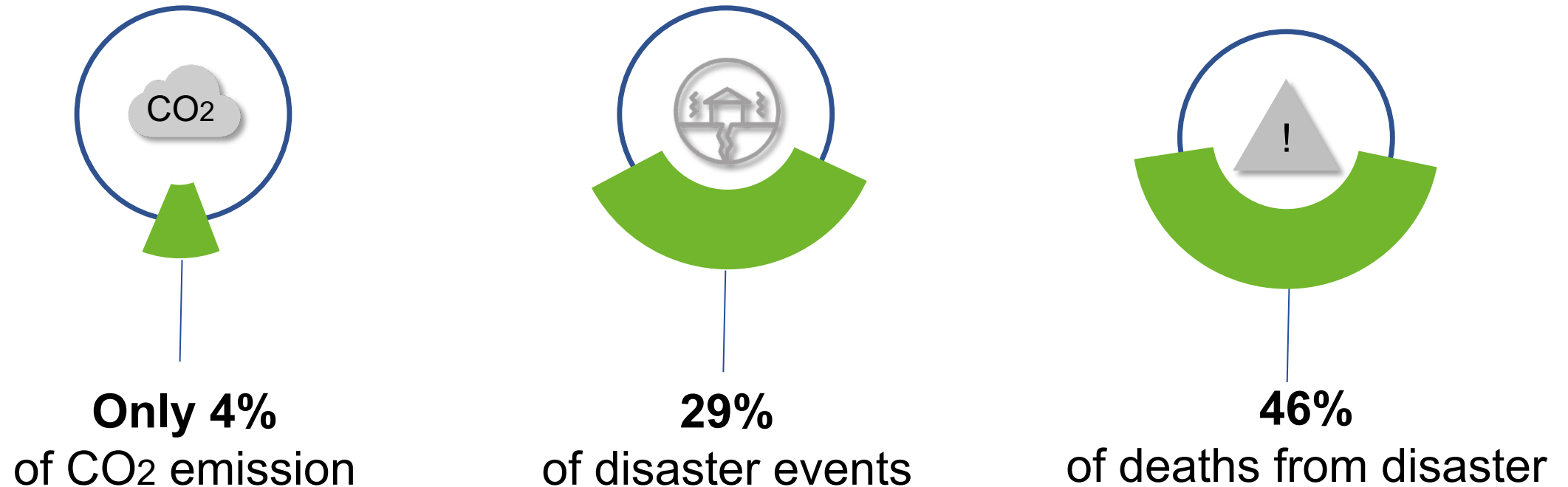
MAPPING THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS

2014 – 2018: natural resources were a source of contention in **1 in 4** global crises and fragile contexts

Since 1990: at least **18 violent conflicts** were fueled by exploitation of natural resources



THE LINK BETWEEN FRAGILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE



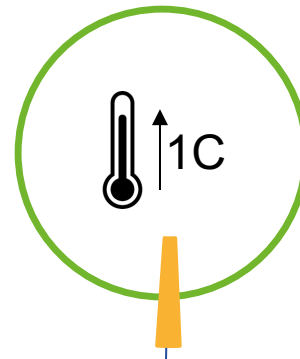
 Fragile context  World

THE LINK BETWEEN FRAGILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE



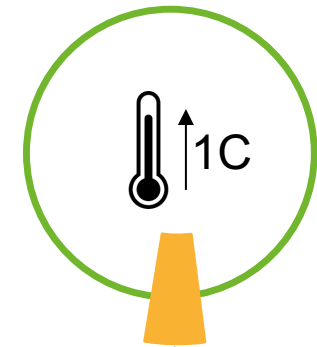
70%

of countries vulnerable to
climate change



2.1%

increase in
interpersonal conflict



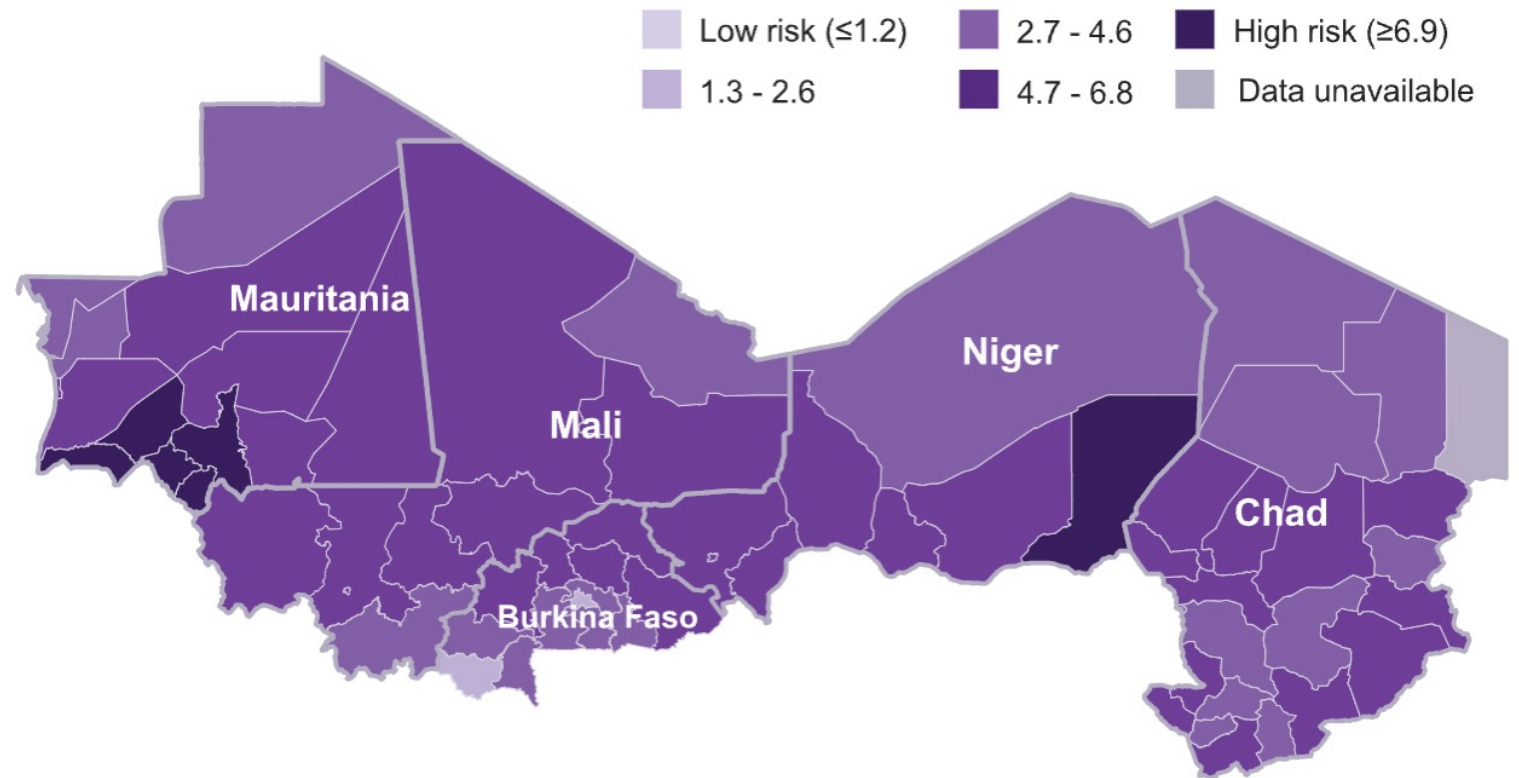
11.3%

increase in intergroup
conflict

 Fragile context

SAHEL: A REGION OF FRAGILITY

High exposure to natural hazards risks



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SAHEL: A REGION OF FRAGILITY

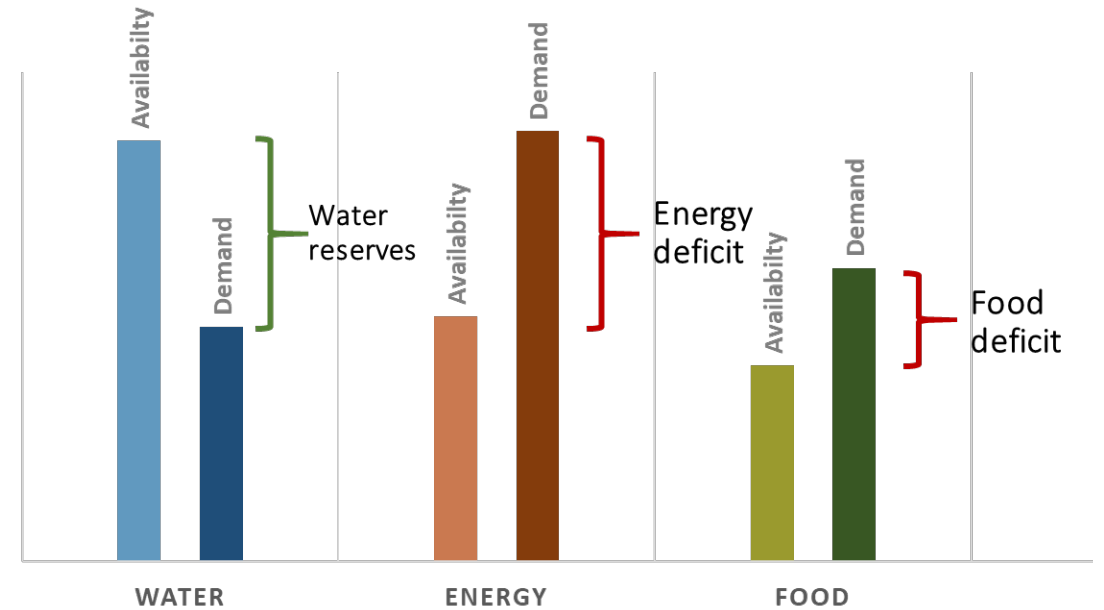
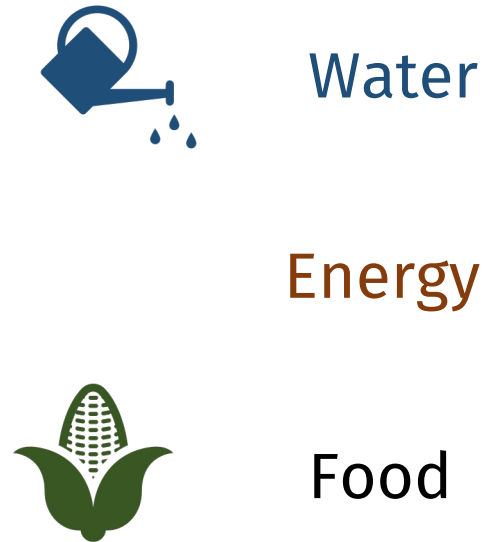
High exposure to natural hazards risks



**NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN
FRAGILITY: IMPACTS ON
FOOD SECURITY**

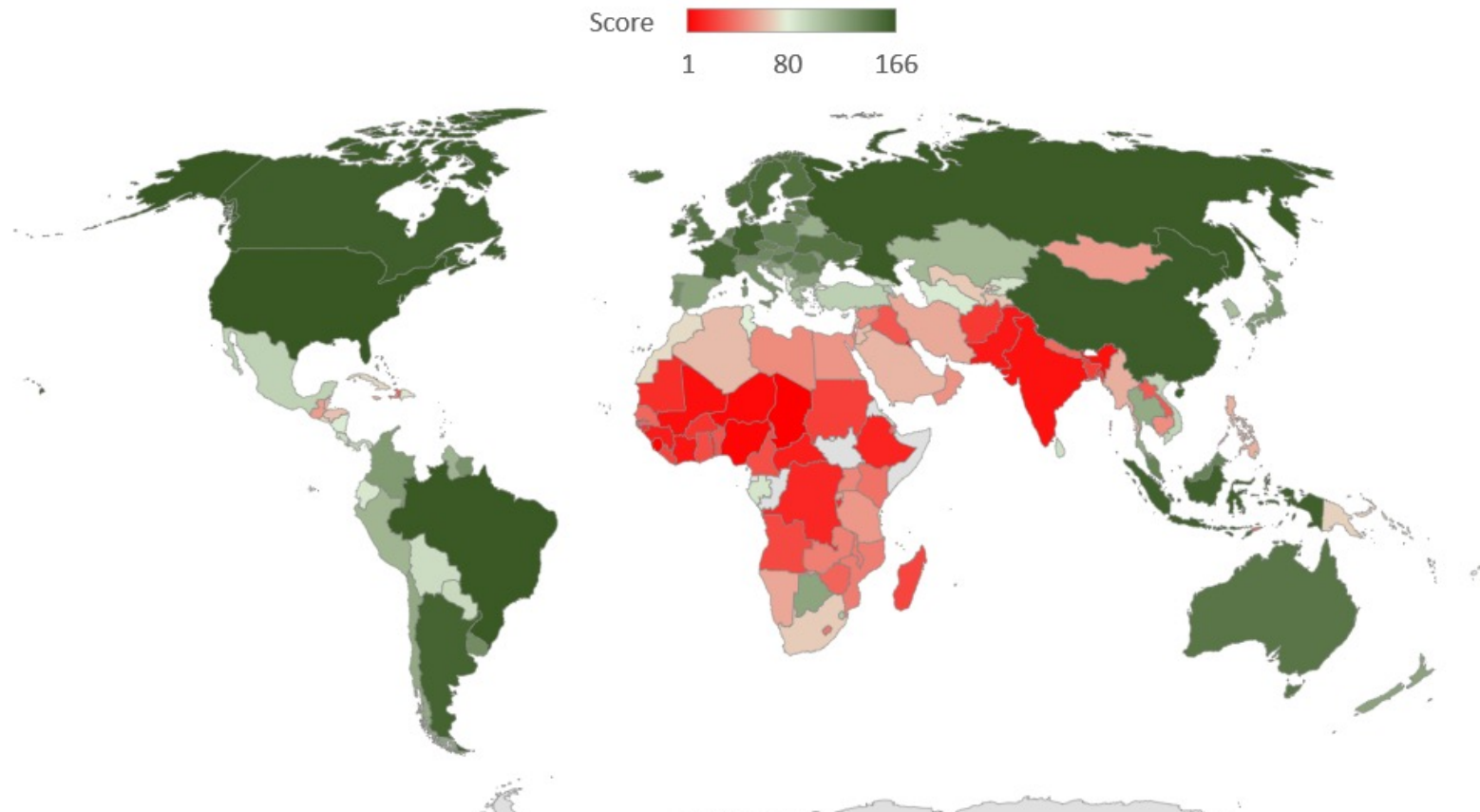
WEF NEXUS TO ASSESS NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

Integrated natural resources security defined by



MAPPING OF NATURAL RESOURCES-DRIVEN FRAGILITY

WEF Natural resources-driven fragility



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THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION