



**World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV)
Consultation Meeting with Development Partners**

Feedback Summary

Date: 05/31/2019, 9.30 am to 11.00 am

Location: Tunis, Tunisia

Audience: Development partners (working on Tunisia and on Libya)

Overview and Key Issues Discussed: Michael Schaeffer (Country Representative, Libya) and Olivier Lavinal (FCV Group) welcomed the participants present in Tunis for a May 31 consultation. Tony Verheijen (Country Manager, Tunisia) joined the consultation. Olivier presented the FCV strategy concept. Participants were then invited to ask questions and to express their views. For purposes of conciseness, the following summary highlights comments and recommendations that were provided by individual representatives.

Specific Feedback from Stakeholders

1. Overall

Participants welcomed the FCV Strategy and the consultations and commended the team for a well-thought Concept Note (CN). The areas of engagement seemed relevant to participants in both Libya and Tunisia. For Libya, special focus was put on the need to do more on the legitimacy of the State and on the people-centric approach as key enablers to development. For Tunisia, institutional and social vulnerabilities were identified as the main bottleneck. The attendees called into question the nature of the FCV classification and definition. Participants asked how/if 'countries at risk' would be included and stressed the different nature of challenges across countries in the MENA region. In terms of implementation, participants called for the WBG to adapt, i.e. for a more informed case in favor of operational flexibility in FCV settings. Participants also acknowledged the need for greater efforts in the realm of strategic communication to help governments to push for reforms.

2. Theme: Building on the respective organizations' comparative advantage

The need and drive to engage in tighter partnerships for improving impact was welcomed. Similarly, this was judged as often being a long and time-consuming process with limited (modest) success. One largely debated item was the effectiveness and operational flexibility of the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) for Libya. While recognizing the positive contributions of an RPBA, several participants called for a more agile tool that could strike the balance between the need to have a well-structured approach, to be able to map the stakeholders and be sufficiently adaptable to local realities/contexts. Conflict-sensitivity tools are essential in FCV settings, but many called for increased flexibility – to align to the comparative advantages of each institution and leverage the added value of each. This is in the spirit of the partnership between humanitarian-development-peace actors and the SDG agenda.

Specific Feedback from Stakeholders
<p>3. Theme: The risk appetite and the cost of inaction</p> <p>Clearly, participants all cautioned on the need to be realistic and align to the political imperatives of specific contexts. Each organization should assess its risk appetite and ensure that the organization is aligned at all levels – administrative, HR, budget. Participants stressed that interventions in FCV settings came at a high cost but that the cost for inaction was even higher. At times, the approach consists only of a ‘partial equilibrium’ and the question is what is good enough [see debate around do no harm vs. minimize harm]. At other times, the knowledge and operations are well aligned as demonstrated by the Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) conducted for Tunisia and that of Libya.</p>
<p>4. Theme: Youth as central agents of change</p> <p>Participants outlined the importance of considering the voice and agency of youth. In regions marked by youth bulges (MENA; Africa), this is of central importance. Participants noted that, despite best efforts and much advocacy, little was done to empower young people (with special focus on young women who are increasingly recognized as agents of change). Harnessing the energy and creativity of young people is essential to stabilize societies and fight against extremisms of all sorts. The sense of purpose should also be acknowledged, and participants called for more thinking on the role of faith-based organizations in this respect. This relates to the ongoing debate around the SDGs and the need to make more progress on the ground on each one of the goals. For the second time, the discussion led to the need for mapping and monitoring tools that would enhance greater operational effectiveness and impact.</p>

Prepared by: Olivier Lavinal, FCV Group, olavinal@worldbank.org

List of Participants:

Name	Organization	Position
Libya		
Ms. Bell-Yousfi	UNFPA	
Mr. Lars Larsen	EU Delegation to Libya	
Mr. Antonios Tsamoulis		Programme Manager – Economic, Private Sector and Trade Development
Mr. Robert Walker	UNSMIL	Senior Economic Advisor
Ms. Maroua Lassoued	WB	Consultant (Libya)
Mr. Michael Schaeffer	WB	Libya Country Rep
Tunisia		
Mr. Samer Abdeljaber	WFP	Country director
Ms. Stephanie Hastes	GIZ	
Mr. Giordano Segneri	UN	
Ms. Hattie Davison	UK embassy	
Ms. Alessandra Menegon	ICRC	Head of Delegation
Ms. Marta Dafano	UNFPA Libya	Monitoring and reporting officer
Mr. George Dodds Smith	FCO	
Mr. Tony Verheijen	WB	Country Manager (Tunisia office)