



**World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV)
 Consultation Meeting with the Office of Rule of Law and Security
 Institutions, Department of Peace Operations, UN, New York**

Feedback Summary

Date: 24 April 2019

Location: UN Secretariat, New York

Audience: UN staff in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI), Department of Peace Operations

Overview and Key Issues Discussed: World Bank Group representatives 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. General Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legitimacy of the state – how will the WBG deal with that in fragile/conflict-affected states? • Policing functions – focus on protection of the most vulnerable. Is that an area for the WBG? • Threat mitigation impact – how to assess this? • Civil sector reform is essential – important to look at how resources are being managed and how the civil servants are behaving. • How do you demand accountability in active conflict – ex. South Sudan or Yemen? Short term vs. long term deficits. • When the UN has a Security Council mandate, it has a lot of people in the field. The WBG can link up with the UN missions to draw on the experts on the ground. The UN has limited funds, but if the WBG funds additional activities there will be experts to lift it on the ground. • Recognition of need to preserve institutions and accountability structures, examples Yemen and South Sudan – addressing short term issues for longer term development objectives. • Strengthen role of rule of law, in line with Pathways for Peace recommendations, in the strategy.
2. Justice sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the WBG planning to be engaged more in the area of justice? • Can the Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) be expanded to the justice sector? Would be very useful to have the WBG assess the resources needed for a functioning justice sector. • How to better link Rule of Law to broader governance reform?
3. Mine Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action goes beyond clearing mines. Can the WBG be more systematically engaged in ensuring sustainability of the gains?
4. Natural Resource Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the WBG in management of natural resources could link with the work with armed groups exploiting natural resources.

Specific Feedback from Stakeholders
<p>5. <i>Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDR)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-standing collaboration between the UN and the WBG in DDR. Government takes the lead, UN does the programming, WB provides financing. A well-functioning interagency working group. • Lack of link between DDR retraining and local markets, and a lack of connection to natural resource management. The WBG could be helpful in creating the connection to the private sector and engage more in political economy analysis in this context.
<p>6. <i>Security sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is next step after Public Expenditure Reviews (PER) for the WBG in the development-security area? • The WBG has the instruments and capacity to link security sector reform to a much broader public sector reform agenda. Request for the WBG to leverage policy conditionalities (or triggers for disbursement) under Development Policy Operations. The WBG is often seen to have more influence in policy dialogue than the UN. • Link Rule of Law to broader governance reform and accountability in civil service. • Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) should be broadened to security sector. Extract good practice from PER – use as framework for RPBAs. • UN focuses on strengthening analytical capacity of Resident Coordinators offices, but few resources available. Partnership with WBG around analytical capacity would be very good. • Can the WBG look at the security sector as an informal sector? It is not an area that the UN can navigate – WBG seems better placed. • How do we ensure regulation of private security sector? This is sometimes linked to natural resource extraction. • Suggestion of small DPO-WB discussion concretely on delivery mechanisms for security sector reform, including policy instrument and technical assistance.
<p>7. <i>Analytical instruments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to use the RPBAs to leverage agendas – once something is in the RPBAs we can discuss it with governments. • Policy dialogue essential, the WBG could contribute a lot on access to data to inform this dialogue. In some cases, teaming up with the SRSR in policy dialogue will be highly relevant.
<p>8. <i>Transitions (closing of peacekeeping missions)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to get the WBG involved in the overall planning of transitions and the concrete preparation for closing of missions. The WBG can help alleviate negative impact of the ‘financial cliff’ right after the end of a mission.

List of Participants:

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