

# Conflict Sensitive private sector development in fragile settings

Copenhagen, 7 November 2016, Anette Hoffmann



## PSD in fragile settings must be conflict-sensitive

#### Focus on Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

### **Private Sector Development Programming**

#### **Conflict Blind**

Does not take conflict into account in design, implementation, monitoring, or evaluation

Risks failing to meet objectives, and potentially causing harm

#### Do No Harm

Understands the conflict and conflict drivers

Seeks to minimize potential project harm by monitoring unintended adverse effects of project on conflict

### Peacebuilding

Results chain articulates expected positive impacts of project on reducing conflict

Incorporates indicators to test positive impacts of project on conflict

source: DCED (2014)



## PSD in fragile settings must be conflict-sensitive

### Step 1

 Understanding the context of operations, incl. conflict dynamics and power structures

## Step 2

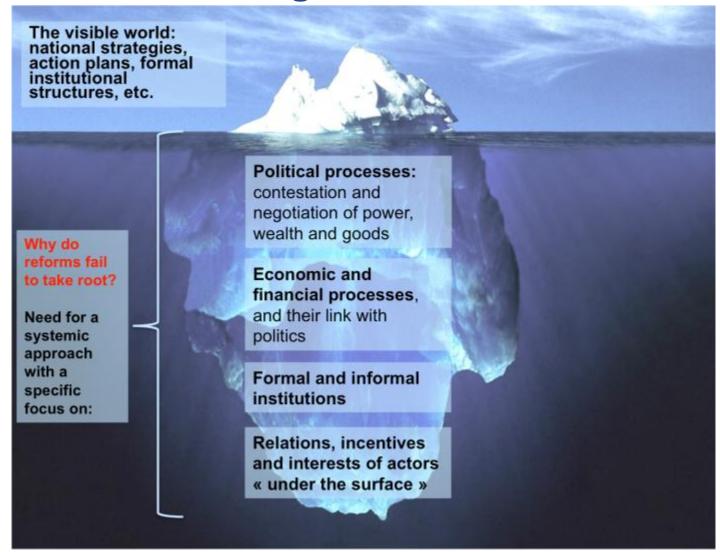
Understanding the interaction between an intervention and this context

### Step 3

 Acting upon that understanding of this interaction in order to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts



## 1. Understanding the context: Pol.Eco.





### 1. Understanding the context

### Private-Sector focussed conflict and fragility assessment

### **Actors/Networks**

Snapshot of the political market place: Who's calling the shots?



## Structural political economy analysis:

How is power being managed?

### Private sector focussed fragility and conflict assessment

- Political settlement and nature of the state
- Possible scenarios, conflict mapping and entry points by sector
- Practical considerations for conflict-sensitive engagement



## 1. Understanding the context - it's the wife, stupid!



Grace Mugabe, Zimbabwe



Kadra Mahamoud Haid, Djibouti



Amina Waris Sheik Mahmoud, Smld







**PSD** Intervention

Fragility



- Who benefits from growth in this particular sector, market or region and who doesn't? How are benefits distributed?
- What is the propensity for organised violence in this sector, market or region and how is it likely to evolve in the coming years?
- To what extent do social grievances and inequality prevail in a certain sector, market or region?
- How are rents being managed in this sub-sector or value chain?
- What kind of productive sector support will trigger support or opposition within the ruling or challenger elites in the short-/long term?



## Analysis should inform the following basic programming choices Who to work with?

Target area?

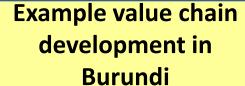
Which industries to focus on?

Beneficiaries?

Sequencing and timing?

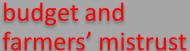
### Based on these choices:

- (i) identify main risks along result chain (theory of change) and
- (ii) develop mitigation strategies.









- Secure market
- Income and food security for tens of thousands of farmers across conflict lines, incl ex-combatants
- Volatile purchase





- Job creation
- SME promotion
- Prevention of total break down of order or
- Financing state violence?

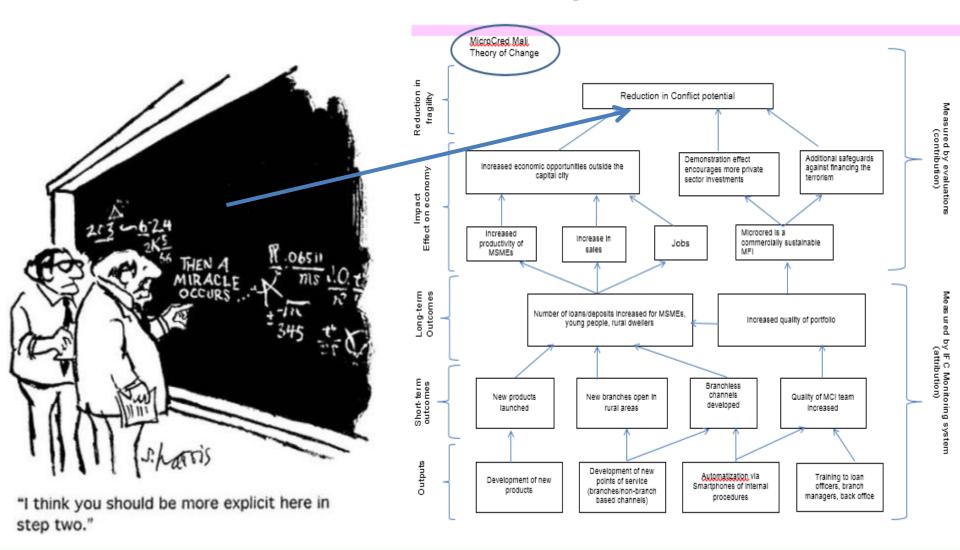


## Insecurity affects distribution

- Income generation across conflict lines
- Increased beer consumption leads to more HH & community violence



## 3. Avoid harm and foster peace





# 3. Avoid harm and foster peace - What will it take?

- RECOGNITION: PSD is an inherently political affair
- REALISATION: no new (additional!) checklists, but behavioural change
- RESOURCES: more time needed for analysis, M&E, adjustments
- FLEXIBILITY to do PSD differently
  - Outputs versus processes
  - Facts versus perceptions



### Thank you.

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