The OECD report *States of Fragility 2015 – Meeting post-2015 Ambitions* introduces a new, broader approach to fragility, inspired by proposed by SDG 16, and analyses financing to fragile environments. It contributes to a new concept of fragility for post-2015, and the implications of this broader understanding on policy, operations, and monitoring.

Please visit [www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace](http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace) to download the full report and Highlights brochure in English, French, and German.

**Headlines for the media:**

- **The OECD is thinking differently about fragility in the post-2015 era.** In its recent report, *States of Fragility 2015*, it is moving away from a “fragile states list” that divides countries into fragile and non-fragile ones. Instead, it embraces a multidimensional concept of fragility; one that accounts for many facets and degrees of fragility. This model, based on dimensions of fragility from the SDGs, is universal: fragility can affect developing and high-income countries alike.

- **Reducing poverty post-2015 will require addressing fragility – and in particular, building resilient institutions.** In 2015, fragile states as a group lag the furthest behind in achieving the MDGs. Of all people living on less than USD 1.25 per day, 43% live in countries considered “fragile”. Scenarios in the OECD’s report *States of Fragility* show that by 2030, this number will climb to at least 62% – or more if we don’t address the problem of weak institutions.

- **Donors need to review how they allocate their aid.** Aid to fragile environments is unevenly distributed. Although fragile states as a group have received more than half (53%) of global aid since 2007, two countries of high geostrategic importance received the bulk (22%) of that: Afghanistan and Iraq. At the same time, 10 fragile states are part of the 11 aid orphans: Guinea, Madagascar, Nepal, Gambia, Togo, Niger, Malawi, Bangladesh, Chad, and Sierra Leone.

- **Is aid to fragile environments directed at the right issues and used smartly?** The OECD report *States of Fragility 2015* calls donors to take a closer look at this. It finds that only 1.4% of ODA to fragile states is spent on security; 3% on justice, and 4% on inclusive politics, although these are international priorities agreed in the New Deal, while 46% is not aligned to peacebuilding and statebuilding goals.

- **The OECD report calls for a smarter and more innovative use of aid in fragile environments.** Some traditional modalities can be adapted to fragile contexts, as the Somalia Special Finance facility demonstrates - a special bilateral on-budget facility for immediate needs. Budget support can use special safeguards; and there is a variety of other pooled, multilateral, or hybrid funding models. More innovation is needed – including matching funds and South-South or regional cooperation to address fragility.
OECD States of Fragility report – Headlines – short version:

- *States of Fragility 2015* embraces a concept of fragility that includes many facets and dimensions. It shows that fragility can affect developing and high-income countries alike.

- Reducing poverty post-2015 will require addressing fragility – and in particular, building resilient institutions. Of all people living on less than USD 1.25 per day, 43% live in countries considered “fragile”; *States of Fragility 2015* shows that by 2030, this number will climb to at least 62% if we don’t address the problem of weak institutions.

- Aid to fragile environments in unequally distributed. Afghanistan and Iraq receive the lion’s share, while 10 fragile states are aid orphans: Guinea, Madagascar, Nepal, Gambia, Togo, Niger, Malawi, Bangladesh, Chad, and Sierra Leone.

- Only 1.4% of ODA to fragile states is spent on security; 3% on justice, and 4% on inclusive politics, although these are international priorities agreed in the New Deal; 46% of ODA is not aligned to peacebuilding and statebuilding goals.

- Smarter and more innovative use of aid in fragile environments is needed – including financial instruments such as pooling funds, budget support, matching funds, as well as South-South or regional co-operation.