

Understanding Fragility

# ADDING THE HUMAN DIMENSION TO THE OECD FRAGILITY FRAMEWORK

March 2022

This paper is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and the arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map include herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Please cite this paper as OECD (2022) “Adding the human dimension to the OECD fragility framework”, *OECD Development Co-operation Directorate*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Comments, questions and other inquiries are welcome and may be sent to [INCAF.Secretariat@oecd.org](mailto:INCAF.Secretariat@oecd.org).

This document is also available on O.N.E Members and Partners under the reference: DCD(2022)11.

Image credit: Cover © By Boxed Lunch Productions / Shutterstock

**Join the discussion:** @OECDdev

**For more information:**

- The OECD’s *States of Fragility* data platform: <http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/>.

---

In its *States of Fragility 2022* report, the OECD aims to add a sixth dimension of fragility to its multidimensional fragility framework – the human dimension – to measure factors affecting the realisation of people’s well-being and potential. This proposed dimension complements the existing five dimensions of the framework. It assesses specific risks to human development, as well as coping capacities that can help to promote it, with a focus on the achievement of universal health, education, equity and well-being. The new dimension will help ensure that policy makers and practitioners pay specific attention to these factors when working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address fragility. The addition of this dimension is part of a broader effort by the OECD to bring its fragility framework up to date with the latest policy debates and literature, and equip actors with better evidence to shape their policies in settings of crises and fragility, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

---

## Key Messages

- Fragility is associated with poorer human development outcomes. It poses a threat to sustainable development and peace, especially in fragile contexts, which are home to a quarter of the world's population but three-quarters of the world's extreme poor.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is a stark reminder of the need to invest in health and education to build prosperous and equitable societies. To monitor countries' progress on the provision of these basic services, and, in turn, to link such progress to existing measures of fragility, the OECD will aim to incorporate a sixth dimension into its fragility framework in its *States of Fragility 2022* report (forthcoming): the human dimension.
- The human dimension of fragility captures risks and coping capacities that affect people's well-being and their ability to live healthy, long and prosperous lives. These factors encompass areas such as the formation of human capital, the reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities, and the provision of basic social services.
- Adding this dimension to the OECD's multidimensional fragility framework
  - allows for a comparison across countries and over time of specific factors that affect progress on human development, such as gender inequality,
  - draws attention to areas of concern,
  - improves the case for targeted investments in human development as a strategy for addressing fragility,
  - and enhances the effectiveness of the framework as a tool for joint, risk-informed and gender-sensitive analysis, to support coherence and complementarity across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.
- In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and with complex impending crises already disproportionately affecting fragile contexts, the updated fragility framework will give new impetus to the promotion of people-centred policies that leave no one behind.

## Why is the OECD adding the human dimension to its multidimensional fragility framework?

Human development is a key condition of prosperity and peace. A vast body of literature establishes the importance for positive outcomes of investments in the factors that help to sustain human development, such as health, education, socio-economic and gender equality, and well-being, among others (UNDP, 2020<sup>[1]</sup>; World Bank, 2019<sup>[2]</sup>). Especially in a context where the effects of COVID-19 are reverberating globally, such investments provide the foundation for efforts to alleviate need, build resilience to present and future crises, and leave no one behind (OECD, 2020<sup>[3]</sup>). For example, the COVID-19 crisis led to an unprecedented decline in human development, for the first time since the concept was introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, equivalent to erasing all the advances made in human development for the previous six years (UNDP, 2020<sup>[4]</sup>). It is thus more appropriate and relevant than ever to understand countries' progress on the factors that make possible or impede human development, especially as a metric of their multidimensional fragility (Box 1).

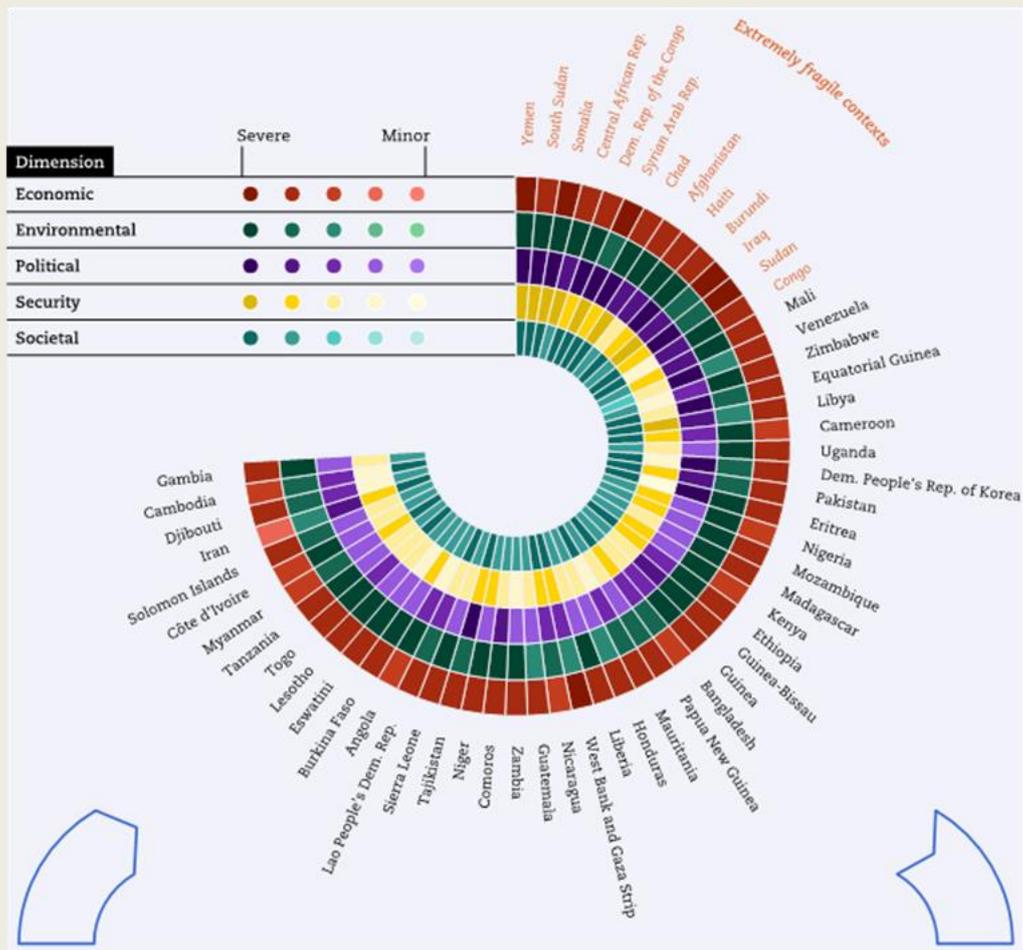
### Box 1. What is fragility?

The OECD characterises fragility as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, systems and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks. Fragility can lead to negative outcomes, including violence, poverty, inequality, displacement, and environmental and political degradation.

Presently, fragility is measured on a spectrum of intensity and expressed in different ways across economic, environmental, political, security and societal dimensions, with a sixth dimension (human) to be added in the forthcoming States of Fragility 2022. The goal of this brief is to outline the rationale for the addition of the human dimension. Each dimension is represented by 8 to 12 indicators – 44 in total across all 5 dimensions – that measure risks and coping capacities for fragility.

The 2020 edition of the fragility framework covers 57 countries and territories (hereafter referred to as “contexts”) of which 13 are extremely fragile and 44 are fragile contexts. The framework captures the diversity of contexts affected by fragility and the dimensions of fragility in each context where indicators point to encouraging or worrying performance. Additional information on each dimension and what it measures, as well as the methodology for States of Fragility, is available on the States of Fragility platform, launched in October 2019 and containing the most up-to-date data and evidence on the states of fragility in fragile contexts. The results of the 2022 edition of the fragility framework, including the human dimension, will be presented in States of Fragility 2022 (OECD, Forthcoming<sup>[5]</sup>).

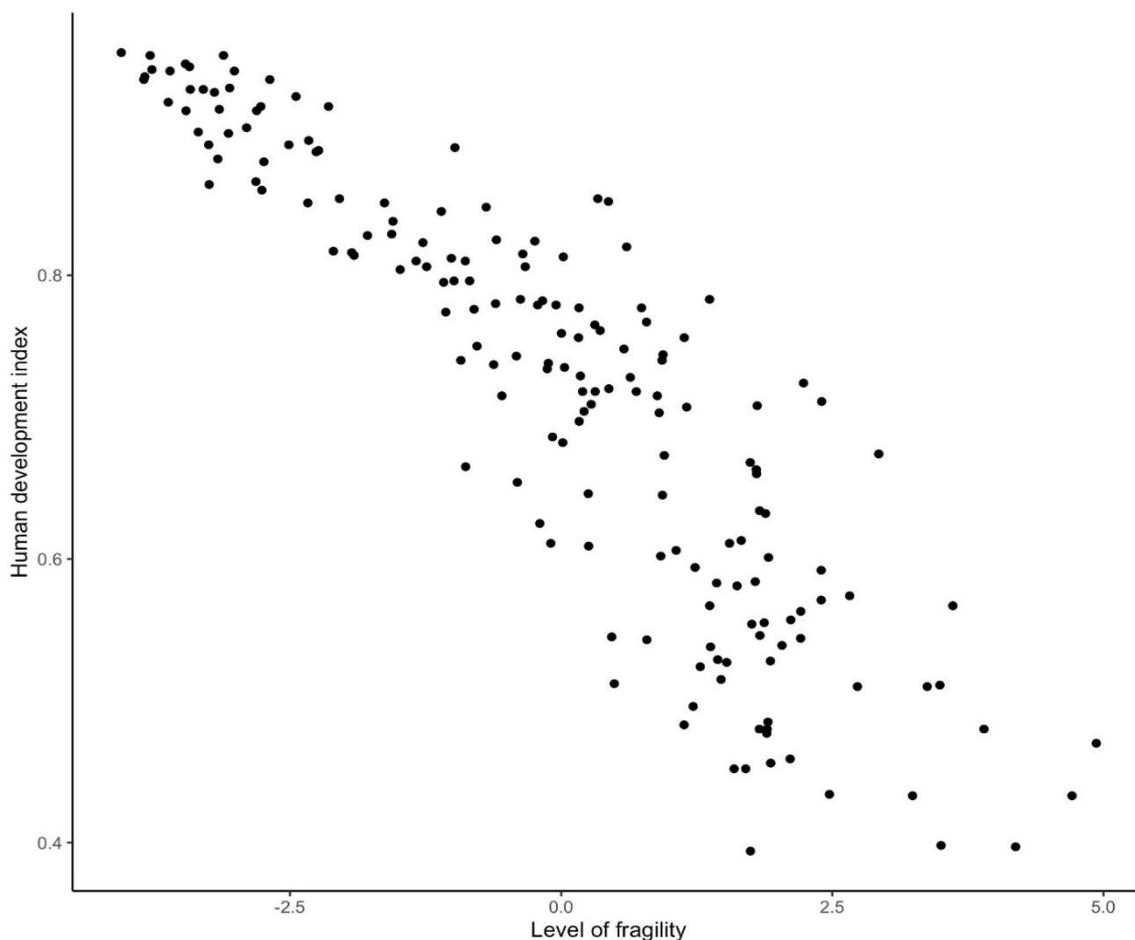
Figure 1. Fragile contexts in the 2020 edition of the fragility framework



Source: (OECD, 2020<sup>[6]</sup>), <https://doi.org/10.1787/ba7c22e7-en>.

The sixth dimension of fragility would offer a comparison across countries and over time on human development indicators and the degree to which such indicators affect a country's overall fragility. As demonstrated in Figure 2, fragility is associated with poorer human development outcomes, measured using UNDP's human development index (UNDP<sup>[11]</sup>). The relationship between human development and fragility spans a spectrum of issues and indicators across all the dimensions reflected in the framework, with cascading effects on people, communities and societies as a whole (Forichon, 2020<sup>[7]</sup>). At the same time, the human dimension will provide a unique added value to the fragility framework, as a way to highlight risks and coping capacities that affect foundational elements of prosperity and peace, thereby helping ensure that policy makers and reformers working on issues related to fragility, conflict and resilience pay specific attention to the relationship between human development and fragility.

Figure 2. Fragility is associated with poorer human development outcomes



Note: Data on the human development index is missing for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for Somalia (among fragile contexts).  
Source: (UNDP, 2020<sup>[1]</sup>; OECD, 2020<sup>[6]</sup>)

In 2016, the OECD introduced a multidimensional fragility framework with five dimensions, to advance the concept of fragility beyond the traditional notion of a “fragile state” to observing factors in society, the economy and the environment that shape a country’s pathways from fragility to resilience (OECD, 2016<sup>[8]</sup>). In doing so, it promoted a people-centred perspective on fragility, which was elaborated on in subsequent reports in the *States of Fragility* series. The addition of the human dimension will further refine this focus. Both conceptually and in adding new indicators, this new dimension will help to clarify the risks and coping capacities that affect people’s well-being and their ability to realise their future potential, thereby helping promote people-centred policies. Such risks include poor health and nutrition, deficits in education, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate shelter, as well as socio-economic inequality, vulnerabilities, and lack of access to essential services.

The human dimension can help promote a better understanding of issues that shape fragility from the perspective of people and identify the basic necessities that they need to live long, happy and productive lives. It will also help to ensure that policy makers and reformers put people first when designing policies to achieve sustainable and resilient societies that leave no one behind. It is the latest innovation in the OECD’s effort to introduce an approach that is fundamentally centred on people when addressing the consequences of fragility. Such an approach recognises that “what matters most to people must move back to the centre of development and be the beacon that guides aid” (OECD, 2018, p. 259<sup>[9]</sup>).

**The human dimension will help modernise the OECD’s assessment of multidimensional fragility.**

As the world starts to move forward in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the prospect of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and securing sustainable development and peace for all looks increasingly precarious, especially in fragile contexts (OECD, 2020<sup>[6]</sup>; Manuel et al., 2020<sup>[10]</sup>). It is thus vital to find the resources to address humanitarian needs and to study the structural, root causes that give rise to these needs. Recognising this need, the OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus calls for “joint risk-informed and gender-sensitive analysis of the root causes and structural drivers of fragility, as well as positive factors of resilience (OECD, p. 7<sup>[11]</sup>)”. The OECD’s multidimensional fragility framework has the potential to become such a tool for actors working in the HDP nexus by enabling a joint analysis of the root causes of fragility, particularly for development and peace actors (Desai, 2020<sup>[12]</sup>). The human dimension increases the framework’s salience by highlighting issues central to humanitarian actors’ concerns and priorities, such as those reflected in the humanitarian cluster system (IASC, 2006<sup>[13]</sup>).

## Introducing the human dimension of fragility

### ***What is human fragility?***

The human dimension captures risks and coping capacities that affect people’s well-being and their ability to live healthy, long and prosperous lives. These factors encompass thematic areas such as the formation of human capital, the reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities, and the provision of basic social services. Human fragility stems from high risks and low coping capacity in these areas. It affects people’s livelihoods, both now and in the future, and thereby creates vicious cycles of deprivation and poverty that affect people, communities and society as a whole over time. Human fragility is closely linked to the other dimensions of fragility. For example, a vast array of literature suggests that a society’s level of social capital, as measured by trust and reciprocity, can affect social bonds that shape the formation and realisation of human capital (Schuller, 2001<sup>[14]</sup>).

### ***What are conceptual foundations of the dimension?***

The human dimension synthesises existing approaches to measuring people’s livelihood and their future potential, such as the UNDP’s Human Development Index (HDI) and the World Bank’s Human Capital Index (HCI) (Box 2). It also identifies the role of inequality and vulnerabilities, such as gender inequality, in shaping human development, as well as the value of investments in the social sector as coping capacities against stressors and shocks that affect people’s livelihoods.

## Box 2. Differences between the Human Capital Index, Human Development Index, and the human dimension of fragility

The human dimension of fragility assesses sources of risks and resilience that affect human capabilities and their key role in sustainable development. Such human capabilities shape people's well-being and potential. Other influential indices, such as the World Bank's Human Capital Index (HCI) and UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI), have complementary objectives and provide a foundation for the concepts and indicators used in the human dimension (World Bank, 2021<sup>[15]</sup>; UNDP, 2021<sup>[16]</sup>). This box briefly reviews these differences, to situate the unique objectives, concepts and measures underpinning this dimension relative to the other initiatives.

The HCI emphasises the economic benefits of higher human capital, to underscore the importance of government and societal investments in health, education and social protection. With the understanding that higher human capital means higher earnings for people and higher income for countries, the HCI uses a global estimate of economic returns to education and health in order to capture the expected productivity of the population of future workers in a given context.

The HDI emphasises that "people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone". The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in three dimensions of human development: health, education and standard of living. Rather than focusing on the economic benefits of investing in health and education, the HDI can be leveraged to question policy choices by highlighting disparities in economic growth, quality of life and well-being.

The human dimension aims to capture the value of investments in people's well-being and potential, as well as to identify the risks and coping capacities that enable or prevent such investments. This aim includes a consideration of the return on investment in human capital, as well as the intrinsic benefits of human development for people's lives and capabilities. The human dimension will show how these sources of risk and resilience are interconnected and give policy makers and practitioner evidence for what matters most when supporting people-centred policies worldwide, and especially in fragile contexts.

### ***Organising the dimension***

The human dimension measures risks and coping capacities through ten indicators, which are organised into the thematic areas introduced in the previous section on the formation of human capital, the reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities, and the provision of basic social services. These thematic areas provide the conceptual basis for these indicators, and this section reviews these areas and their resulting indicators in greater detail.

#### *Forming human capital*

The human dimension measures countries' progress on human capital indicators in order to reflect the material benefits of human capital both at the individual and at the societal level. It analyses the extent to which societies safeguard people's potential to lead productive and prosperous lives at home, in the economy, and in society more broadly. Investments in human capital can be a source of resilience over the long term and help ensure the well-being of future societies, especially in countries with large youth populations. For example, higher human capital is correlated with higher wages, rates of labour participation and growth in gross domestic product (GDP) (Botev et al., 2019<sup>[17]</sup>; Collin and Weil, 2020<sup>[18]</sup>). High levels of human capital can also help strengthen social cohesion and encourage the development of

more peaceful and inclusive societies (Forichon, 2020<sub>[77]</sub>). This thematic area draws on approaches to measuring and analysing human capital such as the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA)<sup>1</sup>, which defines human capital as the most important of five assets that support resilience, and the World Bank's Human Capital Index, which emphasises the importance of human capital for a society's future productivity (World Bank, 2019<sub>[2]</sub>; Serrat, 2017<sub>[19]</sub>).

### *Reducing inequality and vulnerabilities*

Inequality affects people's quality of life and capabilities, leading to persistent, intergenerational effects in core areas such as health and education (Conceição, 2020<sub>[20]</sub>). Such inequality is also multidimensional and equally pronounced within countries as it is across them, stemming from differences in income, gender, socioeconomic status and group affiliation, among other factors (Chancel et al., 2021<sub>[21]</sub>). Notably, no country has overcome inequality in human development without reducing gender inequality (UNDP, 2019<sub>[22]</sub>) (Box 3). Indicators under this thematic area acknowledge the importance of reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities that create structural impediments to livelihoods and contribute to human fragility. Despite data limitations in measuring inequality across countries and overtime, recent innovations from institutions such as the United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research, the UNDP, and the World Inequality Lab, among others, point to the potential of developing multidimensional measures of inequality of opportunities and outcomes over the long term (Ferreira, Gisselquist and Tarp, 2021<sub>[23]</sub>).

#### **Box 3. Addressing gender equality in the human dimension**

Sex and gender play a significant role in affecting people's access to basic services and their ability to translate such access into better livelihoods. While women play a vital role in supporting human development globally and especially in fragile contexts, they also face unique barriers that disproportionately affect their livelihoods and well-being, such as intimate partner violence, unequal power relations at the household and societal level, and unequal burdens due to unpaid care work, among others. These dynamics have cross-cutting effects across society: indeed, gender inequality and fragility go hand in hand (Loudon, Goemans and Koester, 2021<sub>[24]</sub>).

Given the interplay between human development and gender inequality, the human dimension of fragility incorporates gender-related indicators, with the intention of highlighting some of the core challenges that women and girls face in their wellbeing. Typical indicators include measuring reproductive autonomy, parity in school enrolment, maternal mortality and adolescent birth rate. A companion brief, *How fragile contexts affect the well-being and potential of women and girls*, provides essential facts on human capital accumulation for women and girls in fragile contexts, given the important role of gender equality in human development, and the extent to which the gender gap influences the formation and accumulation of human capital (OECD, forthcoming<sub>[25]</sub>; Forichon, 2020<sub>[77]</sub>).

### *Investing in social services*

Social sector investments are integral to inclusive and sustainable development (Greenhill et al., 2015<sub>[26]</sub>; Manuel et al., 2020<sub>[10]</sub>). Such investments include social transfers, investments in primary and secondary

<sup>1</sup> According to the SLA, human capital can be broadly defined as the knowledge, skills and ability to labour and good health that enable people to achieve their livelihood objectives (Serrat, 2017<sub>[19]</sub>). Under the SLA, the well-being of a community depends on a system of five assets or "capitals", in which human capital plays a central role, because it is required to leverage all other forms of capital (DFID, 1999<sub>[30]</sub>).

education, and universal health coverage, among other areas, to ensure a minimum standard of living for all. Especially in protracted crises and fragile settings, policy tools such as social protection can help safeguard livelihoods while increasing households' and communities' ability to absorb shocks, adapt, and transform their livelihoods (FAO, 2017<sup>[27]</sup>). The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the consequences of under-investment in these areas, with government and donor budgets having become more constrained at the same time as the world is experiencing a learning crisis and significant disruptions in the delivery of essential health services (UNICEF, 2021<sup>[28]</sup>; WHO, 2021<sup>[29]</sup>). The indicators in this thematic area measure the scale of investments in the social sector as a source of resilience to human fragility.

### **Indicators for assessing risks and coping capacities to human fragility**

This section provides a tentative list of indicators for measuring fragility in the human dimension of the multidimensional fragility framework. As with the rest of the indicators in the framework, these indicators were chosen based on their availability in the public domain; geographic and temporal coverage; and the extent to which they are an appropriate measure of the concepts underlying the human dimension. Some indicators, such as the share of youth not in education, employment, or training, were already present in one of the existing five dimensions of the framework, but were moved to the newest dimension to reflect a better conceptual fit. Such movements thus provided an opportunity to improve the conceptualisation and measurement of fragility in the other five dimensions. Following research done for *States of Fragility 2020*, the indicators below followed an extensive review of the literature and a series of expert consultations over the course of 2021 (Table 1)<sup>1</sup>. These indicators are subject to revision, pending further review of their geographic and temporal coverage, as well as of how well suited they are as indicators of risks to human fragility or coping capacities to counteract it. As such, the authors welcome feedback on these indicators to assist the process of finalising them in the lead-up to the publication of *States of Fragility 2022*.

**Table 1. Tentative list of indicators in the forthcoming human dimension in the OECD multidimensional fragility framework**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Risk/coping capacity</b>
Access to health infrastructure	The accessibility and redundancy of different assets of existing health systems, such as availability of physicians; health expenditure per capita; immunisation coverage for measles; and the maternal mortality rate	INFORM Risk Index	Coping capacity
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19)	The level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.	United Nations Population Division	Risk
Learning-adjusted years of school	Calculated by multiplying the estimates of expected years of school by the ratio of most recent harmonised test scores to 625	World Bank	Coping capacity
Life expectancy at birth	The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life	World Bank	Coping capacity
People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)	The percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households (this indicator includes people using basic	World Health Organization (WHO) /United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Coping capacity

	sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services)		
Prevalence of infectious disease	Infectious disease deaths per 100 000 population, based on diseases tracked by the Global Burden of Disease 2019 database	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Risk
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	The percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population of ages 0-59 months	WHO/World Bank/UNICEF	Risk
Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit	The proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Coping capacity
School enrolment, primary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	The ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary level in public and private schools	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Coping capacity
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population)	The proportion of young people who are not in education, employment or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24); persons ages 15 to 29; or both age groups	ILO	Risk

## How does the human dimension enhance the OECD's multidimensional fragility framework?

Pending further review, the OECD intends to integrate a sixth dimension of fragility into its fragility framework for *States of Fragility 2022*. This paper, alongside previous work (Forichon, 2020<sup>[71]</sup>), makes the case for adding the human dimension to the framework. This addition will have a cascading effect across the entire framework, influencing the indicators, weighting and results in the other five dimensions, as well as overall. The OECD is using the addition of the human dimension as an opportunity to conduct a formal review of the methodology of its entire framework, from the conceptual foundation of each dimension to the indicators and statistical techniques used to assess each country or territory's 'states of fragility'.

In the resulting fragility framework, the underlying conceptual approach to multidimensional fragility, as well as the core elements of the methodology (e.g. the use of principal component analysis to classify countries within and across dimensions), will be consistent with the approach introduced in the OECD's *States of Fragility 2016* (OECD, 2016<sup>[8]</sup>). This initiative is not meant to be an overhaul of the OECD's approach to defining or measuring fragility, but rather to add a refinement that reflects the latest thinking and policy discussions in light of today's challenges. As part of its presentation of multidimensional fragility in *States of Fragility 2022*, the OECD will continue to compare results with previous years' editions of the framework, in order to show how fragility has evolved over time (as it has done in *States of Fragility 2018 and 2020*). It will also retroactively recast results with the sixth dimension in place, to illustrate how including it can shed light on historical perspectives on the state of fragility globally.

In addition to these methodological innovations, the OECD is also pursuing new analytical techniques to explore the specific linkages between dimensions of fragility; the manifestation of fragility at different

geographical levels, including the regional and subnational; and the clustering of countries according to the intensity of their fragility in each dimension. These methods will make the framework better adapted to a wide variety of analytical and strategic purposes for donors, policy makers and other reformers in fragile contexts working across the HDP nexus. For example, they will help these actors analyse specific manifestations of multidimensional fragility across space and time, to inform targeted and differentiated approaches to address fragility and its root causes. With the addition of the human dimension, such methods will also make the framework better suited for joint analysis in situations of conflict and fragility.

It is too early to present the results of a fragility framework with six dimensions, but the addition of this sixth dimension will undoubtedly shape the evidence base for analysing and acting in fragile contexts. It represents a step forward in supporting policy makers to craft people-centred policies that leave no one behind, toward a global, shared vision for sustainable development and peace.

# References

- Botev, J. et al. (2019), *A new macroeconomic measure of human capital with strong empirical links to productivity*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/doi: 10.1787/d12d7305-en>. [17]
- Chancel, L. et al. (2021), *World Inequality Report 2022*, [https://wir2022.wid.world/www-site/uploads/2021/12/WorldInequalityReport2022\\_Full\\_Report.pdf](https://wir2022.wid.world/www-site/uploads/2021/12/WorldInequalityReport2022_Full_Report.pdf). [21]
- Collin, M. and D. Weil (2020), “The Effect of Increasing Human Capital Investment on Economic Growth and Poverty: A Simulation Exercise”, *Journal of Human Capital*, Vol. 14/1, pp. pp. 43-83. [18]
- Conceição, P. (2020), *Inequalities in human development in the 21st century*, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2020/01/22/inequalities-in-human-development-in-the-21st-century/>. [20]
- Desai, H. (2020), *Conflict prevention in fragile contexts*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/041cbaf0-en>. [12]
- DFID (1999), *Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets*, Department for International Development, London. [30]
- FAO (2017), *Social Protection and Resilience. Supporting Livelihoods in Protracted Crises and in Fragile and Humanitarian Contexts*, FAO, Centre for Social Protection, Institute of Development Studies, <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1056444/>. [27]
- Ferreira, I., R. Gisselquist and F. Tarp (2021), *On the impact of inequality on growth, human development, and governance*, <https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Publications/Working-paper/PDF/wp2021-34-inequality-impact-on-growth-human-development-governance.pdf>. [23]
- Forichon, K. (2020), *Considering human capital in a multidimensional analysis of fragility*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/430770d4-en>. [7]
- Greenhill, R. et al. (2015), *Financing the future: how international public finance should fund a global social compact to eradicate extreme poverty*, Overseas Development Institute, London, <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/9594.pdf>. [26]
- IASC (2006), *GUIDANCE NOTE ON USING THE CLUSTER APPROACH TO STRENGTHEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE*, Inter-Agency Standing Committee, United Nations, New York. [13]

- Loudon, S., C. Goemans and D. Koester (2021), *Gender equality and fragility*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/3a93832b-en>. [24]
- Manuel, M. et al. (2020), *Financing the reduction of extreme poverty post-Covid-19*, Overseas Development Institute, London, <https://www.odi.org/publications/11187-financing-end-extreme-poverty>. [10]
- OECD (2020), *Development Co-operation Report 2020: Learning from Crises, Building Resilience*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/f6d42aa5-en>. [3]
- OECD (2020), *States of Fragility 2020*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ba7c22e7-en>. [6]
- OECD (2019), *DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus*, <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-5019>. [11]
- OECD (2018), *States of Fragility 2018*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302075-en>. [9]
- OECD (2016), *States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264267213-en>. [8]
- OECD (forthcoming), *How fragile contexts affect the well-being and potential of women and girls*, OECD Publishing, Paris. [25]
- OECD (Forthcoming), *Sates of Fragility 2022*, OECD Publishing. [5]
- Schuller, T. (2001), *The Complementary Roles of Human and Social Capital*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/research/1825424.pdf>. [14]
- Serrat, O. (2017), *The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach*, Springer, Singapore, [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-10-0983-9\\_5](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-10-0983-9_5). [19]
- UNDP (2021), *What is Human Development?*, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/what-human-development>. [16]
- UNDP (2020), *COVID-19 and human development: assessing the crisis, envisioning the recovery*, United Nations Development Programme. [4]
- UNDP (2020), *Human development report 2020: The next frontier, human development and the Anthropocene*, United Nations Development Programme, <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>. [1]
- UNDP (2019), *Human development report 2019 - beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: inequalities in human development in the 21st century*, United Nations Development Programme, New York, <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>. [22]
- UNICEF (2021), *The State of the Global Education Crisis*, UNICEF, New York, <https://www.unicef.org/reports/state-global-education-crisis>. [28]
- WHO (2021), *Tracking universal health coverage: 2021 global monitoring report*, World Health Organisation, New York, [https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/world-health-data-platform/events/tracking-universal-health-coverage-2021-global-monitoring-report\\_uhc-day.pdf?sfvrsn=fd5c65c6\\_5&download=true](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/world-health-data-platform/events/tracking-universal-health-coverage-2021-global-monitoring-report_uhc-day.pdf?sfvrsn=fd5c65c6_5&download=true). [29]

World Bank (2021), *About The Human Capital Project*, [15]  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital/brief/about-hcp>.

World Bank (2019), *World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work*, World Bank Group, [2]  
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/pdf/2019-WDR-Report.pdf>.