

## Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment Update for PIC-9 Information Sheet for External Stakeholders

Introduction: The Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) are the World Bank's primary analytic tool to identify and analyze key drivers and risks of Fragility Conflict and Violence (FCV), as well as sources of resilience within countries affected by these dynamics. RRAs assist the World Bank Group (WBG) to more effectively understand, address and mitigate these risks through its country strategies. The Regional RRA Update to be conducted for nine<sup>1</sup> Pacific Islands countries is an update to the 2017 Regional RRA. The main drivers of institutional, social and environmental fragility identified in 2017 continue to be relevant, some have evolved, and many are inter-related. The process for the Regional RRA update will include a desk review and consultations with key stakeholders, such as development partners. The consultation intends to assist the WBG gain a greater understanding of the views and perceptions of the external stakeholders. **These interviews will be undertaken under the Chatham House Rule, and the responses/observations shared by interviewees will be kept anonymous and strictly confidential.**

### Some potential consultation Questions:

The questions below provide a guide on some issues on which we would most value interviewees' insights/observations. However, during the discussion, you are invited to share their perspectives on any other relevant additional issues related to the region's fragility dynamics.

1. What do you see as the key drivers of institutional, social and environmental fragility across nine Pacific islands countries? Have any of these fragility risks become more relevant or pronounced in the last four years (i.e.2017-2021), and if so, what are those risks in your view?
2. In the next 18 to 24 months (i.e., April 2022 – January 2024), what may be the key issues to pay greater attention to? Are there particular factors or triggers that could serve to escalate and/or help to defuse the region's fragility risks?
3. What are key sources of resilience in these countries and the region? What institutional or societal capacities exist to 'buffer' or actively mitigate fragility risks? How have these resilience factors been affected in the last four years, especially in light of the COVID-19? Have any of these resilience factors deteriorated in the last four years?
4. Can you tell us what aspects of fragility risks and sources of resilience that your work in the region/country have attempted to address in the last four years?
5. What role could the international development partners such as the World Bank Group and other bilateral development assistance agencies play in helping these nine countries and the region better address these risks?

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<sup>1</sup> Kiribati, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu