



THIRD INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE GLOBAL MEETING

“The New Deal: Achieving Better Results and Shaping the Global Agenda”

19 April 2013, Washington, D.C.

The Washington Communiqué on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding

1. We, the members of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (the “Dialogue”), met in Washington D.C. on 19 April 2013 for our Third High-level Global Meeting, which was kindly co-hosted by the Government of the United States.
2. We are encouraged by the continuation and expansion of strong and innovative dialogue between the g7+ group of fragile states, bilateral and multilateral partners, and civil society in the Dialogue. We welcome the g7+ group as the first ever platform for collective advocacy by and for conflict-affected and fragile states worldwide.
3. One in four people in the world live in countries affected by conflict, fragility and/or violence. It is estimated that, by 2015, half of the world's people living on less than \$1.25 a day will live in fragile states.
4. We recognise the value of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (the “New Deal”), adopted in Busan in 2011 as a key step for improving the ways in which national and international partners work in conflict-affected and fragile states.
5. Since Busan, the New Deal has had significant impact in influencing the discourse and policies of international and national partners, at both global and at country levels. The initial progress and results achieved in the implementation of the New Deal in a number of self-nominated pilot countries give grounds for optimism and provide the basis for increased efforts. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework in Afghanistan; the fragility assessments in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Timor-Leste; and the new partnership on the New Deal between the Government of Somalia and development partners are good examples of progress.
6. We now urge g7+ governments, bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society, and the broader international community to step up their efforts to translate New Deal commitments into concrete changes in behaviour and practice, in support to country-owned and country-led priorities, and consistent with national law and internationally agreed principles.
7. Development partners are encouraged to implement policy and operational reforms to align with the New Deal, in particular the TRUST commitments. Efforts to manage risks, increase the use of country systems - with appropriate financial management in place and consistent with national laws and internationally agreed principles - and to support the building of national capacities, including of civil society, for example, should be enhanced.

g7+ governments are encouraged to continue strengthening national ownership and leadership of New Deal implementation, in particular the FOCUS commitments. Efforts to assess fragility and develop inclusive visions for development should be enhanced.

g7+ and development partners should continue to build partnerships of trust and mutual accountability and should support inclusive and participatory political dialogue through enhanced engagement with civil society.

8. We recognise the huge transformative potential of the New Deal at country level and in further promoting development effectiveness. It is important to underline that the long-term nature of peacebuilding and statebuilding calls for persistence in our common efforts to create results to the benefit of all people living in conflict-affected and fragile states.

9. We reiterate our strong commitment to fostering constructive state-society relations, and the empowerment of women, youth and marginalised groups who are key actors for peace. They are at the heart of successful peacebuilding and statebuilding. They are essential to delivering the New Deal.

10. State fragility represents a barrier to social cohesion, economic growth, sustainable development, and political stability. Any credible future global development framework must take this into account. We underline the value of a post-2015 development agenda that recognises the universal importance of peacebuilding and statebuilding and that reflects the results and lessons of the New Deal. As expressed in the Dili Consensus (February 2013), we emphasise that national ownership of the development agenda is imperative.

11. We welcome the interim list of indicators for the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals in the New Deal to be piloted at the country level. We also commit to developing indicators for the FOCUS and TRUST components of the New Deal. We reiterate our commitment to using indicators to track progress at the global and country level, including through the conduct of regular fragility assessments, and to monitor New Deal implementation.

12. We agree that a new area of cooperation should include an enhanced dialogue with private sector actors aimed at increasing the contribution from private sector investments in transitions out of fragility. We also encourage engagement with non-pilot and with new countries and actors in order to expand the impact of the New Deal

13. Finally, we will continue to promote the Dialogue as a unique platform for sharing and learning, and as a vehicle to engage with other international processes, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.