

The International Dialogue at a Glance

The **International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding** is the first forum for political dialogue to bring together countries affected by conflict and fragility, development partners, and civil society. Recognising that fragile and conflict affected states stood little chance of progress on the Millennium Development Goals, the International Dialogue was created in 2008 to build a consensus about how to promote effective transitions out of fragility and conflict. This meant addressing the root causes of fragility in order to enable the fragile and conflict affected states to make progress towards sustainable development.

The result was the **New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States**. Endorsed by g7+ governments, OECD/INCAF donors, international organisations and civil society at the 4th High Level Forum in Busan, Korea in 2011, and signed up to by over 44 countries and organisation today, the New Deal has become an international standard for best practice, which has relevance for all countries facing fragility, conflict and violence.

Based on the premise that transitions out of fragility will only be successful if **country leadership, country ownership** and **inclusive partnerships** are taken as the starting point, it emphasizes support to re-building institutions as the foundation for legitimacy and stability, and the need to measure progress within a framework of mutual accountability between all stakeholders. The simultaneous investment by all actors in five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) as a means of addressing the root causes of conflict and fragility is also vital.

The International Dialogue is led by **H.E. Kaifala Marah**, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone, and **H.E. Isabella Lövin**, Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden. Its Secretariat is hosted by the OECD in Paris and works in close collaboration with the g7+ group of fragile and conflict affected states, the OECD's International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), and the Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS).

The New Deal Creates Change by

CHANNELING ALL GOVERNMENT AND PARTNER INVESTMENTS towards five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) as a priority:

1. **LEGITIMATE AND INCLUSIVE POLITICS** - Foster inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution
2. **SECURITY** - Establish and strengthen people's security
3. **JUSTICE** - Address injustices and increase people's access to justice
4. **ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS** - Generate employment and improve livelihoods
5. **REVENUES & SERVICES** - Manage revenue and build capacity for accountable and fair service delivery

PUTTING COUNTRIES IN THE LEAD of their own pathways out of fragility using these five elements:

- FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT** of the causes and features of fragility, which is country led, as basis for one vision one plan
- ONE VISION, ONE PLAN** to address the PSGs and to transition out of fragility
- COMPACT** to implement the one vision one plan and as a guiding partnership between all parties to achieve the PSGs
- USE THE PSGs** to monitor progress
- SUPPORT INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE** among all actors for effective peace- and statebuilding

USE BASIC AID EFFECTIVENESS PRINCIPLES to build mutual trust and strong partnerships:

- TRANSPARENCY** in the use of aid and domestic resources
- RISK** that is jointly assessed and managed for better and greater investment in fragile states
- USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS**, building and delivering through them
- STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES** of local institutions and actors to build peaceful states
- TIMELINESS OF AID** through simplified, faster and better tailored mechanisms



"One of the key challenges to address conflict and fragility is the lack of accountability; the New Deal allows us to engage on peacebuilding and statebuilding in a more structured manner and in line with the principles of mutual accountability"

- H.E. Kaifala Marah, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone



"To tackle fragility we have to address root causes of conflict. Inclusion is key."

- H.E. Isabella Lövin, Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden

New Deal Implementation – Country Level Progress

1. **Sierra Leone** has used its fragility assessment and PSG indicators to inform its national plan and has signed a Mutual Accountability Framework with development partners.
2. **Chad** aligned its 2013/14 National Development Plan to the Peacebuilding Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal.
3. **South Sudan** has undertaken a Fragility Assessment in 2013 and had started preparations for a compact with strong focus on the use of country systems, and improving transparency of resource flows.
4. **Afghanistan** used the New Deal to inform its Aid Management Policy and Mutual Accountability Framework between the government and partners. It is now preparing for a Fragility Assessment.
5. **Liberia** conducted a fragility assessment and developed an inventory of use of country systems and a New Deal Dashboard.



6. **CAR** is developing a light Fragility Matrix that summarises fragility factors to inform preparations of the Bangui Forum, and establishes a few joint benchmarks to be achieved by government and donors for each of the four pillars of the National Roadmap to Development.
7. **DRC** conducted a Fragility Assessment and appointed country level advisors to move New Deal implementation forward.
8. **Somalia** appointed an inter-ministerial task force around each PSG, established a compact between government and development partners and a joint financing mechanism.
9. **Timor-Leste** used the fragility assessment to inform priority setting. It plans to monitor progress against the PSGs, assess the TRUST principles with donors and develop a compact.

Participating Countries and Organisations



For More Information

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