

## IDPS 2019-21 Peace Vision

### Introduction

This Peace Vision articulates how the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) will build upon its past successes to address priority peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention challenges among its constituencies while accelerating progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16+ in the period from 2019-21. Led by IDPS co-chair ministers from Sierra Leone and Canada, IDPS members will strengthen collective action on international peacebuilding by making visible progress on the following three thematic priorities in conflict-affected situations:

- enhancing national cohesion;
- advancing gender equality and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda; and
- supporting a peace-promoting private sector.

These priorities and related commitments will contribute to and enhance the wider global policy agendas on sustaining peace and conflict prevention, as reflected in the *Stockholm Declaration* and enshrined in the twin United Nations (UN) Security Council/General Assembly Resolutions {[S/Res/2282](#) (2016) and [A/Res/70/262](#) (2016)}, as well as the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda and the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda. Efforts made towards advancing these priorities and commitments will embody the principles of the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States* (hereafter '*New Deal*') and support the protection and expansion of civil society's operating space.

This Peace Vision reflects feedback from the IDPS Steering Group meeting in Lisbon (12-13 December 2018), where the thematic focus areas were broadly endorsed,<sup>1</sup> and consultations among IDPS members from mid-February to May 2019. It is intended to outline an action-oriented direction for the IDPS to be publicly unveiled at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019.

### Background

The IDPS was launched in 2008 as an inclusive tripartite partnership between the governments of countries affected by conflict and fragility (g7+), the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), and the Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS). Its objective was to define a new framework for engagement in countries affected by conflict and fragility, which puts country ownership and leadership first. This led to the adoption of the ground-breaking *New Deal* at the Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 by some 40 countries. The *New Deal* rests on three pillars: the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG) of legitimate politics, security, justice, economic foundations, and revenues and services and the FOCUS and TRUST principles,<sup>2</sup> which respectively define development partners' terms of engagement and commitment to results. Members of the IDPS were subsequently instrumental in bringing SDG 16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies into existence. In 2016, they reaffirmed, through the *Stockholm Declaration*, the continued and even greater timeliness of the *New Deal* in the delivery of the SDGs and stressed the need for the IDPS to reposition itself to enable the *New Deal* principles to inform policy discussions on the 2030 Agenda and peacebuilding, conflict

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<sup>1</sup> This is reflected in the Summary Record of the 21<sup>st</sup> IDPS Steering Group meeting, held in Lisbon from 12-13 December 2018.

<sup>2</sup> The FOCUS principles are: fragility assessments; one-vision, one-plan; country compacts; use the PSGs to monitor; and support political dialogue. The TRUST principles are: transparency; risk sharing and risk management; use and strengthen country systems; strengthen capacities; and timely and predictable aid.

prevention and resilience-building efforts more broadly. Since then, IDPS members have contributed to the development of other seminal policies and global events such as the UN's Sustaining Peace Agenda, the World Bank-UN's *Pathways for Peace* report and the World Humanitarian Summit. Most recently, IDPS members have shaped the ongoing development of a tailored approach to monitoring effective development cooperation in conflict-affected situations under the umbrella of the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#).

As the above illustrates, the IDPS has worked successfully as a political platform in the peacebuilding, conflict prevention and poverty reduction spheres for more than 10 years. Dialogue, peer-learning, exchange and cooperation are vital to all IDPS approaches. Several other platforms engage the IDPS constituencies on an individual basis, each of which exists to address the specific challenges faced by its respective members. What distinguishes the IDPS as a collective is its political leadership and its ability to bring together the three constituencies with the common objective of driving positive change in conflict-affected situations. Its strength lies in its ability to convene its members, including at ministerial level, to mobilise political commitment and to reinforce *New Deal* and *Stockholm Declaration* principles. Furthermore, it is able to identify common areas of interest and agreed areas of partnership in a global context of diverging priorities and a move away from multilateralism. Collectively, its members have a long-established commitment to nationally driven assessments measuring fragility and resilience, that can guide national planning and political compacts. IDPS members also have a wealth of experience on peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention and the ability to galvanize a large community of practice, in line with SDG 17's call for a revitalisation of the global partnership for sustainable development.

### **Ambition for 2019-21**

The IDPS operates within a global peacebuilding and statebuilding architecture that has well-established targets and objectives. Within the 2030 Agenda—which has a universal and comprehensive approach—SDG 16 sets out clear objectives for the members of the IDPS. To amplify and accelerate progress on this agenda, the IDPS will focus on pushing the international peacebuilding and prevention agenda forward through the three select thematic priorities highlighted above, with *New Deal* and *Stockholm Declaration* principles and inclusive, targeted and sustained dialogue guiding the way forward, inspired by the leadership provided by g7+ countries.

Its **overarching goal** will be the following:

**To continue to build on its policy successes to date to deliver increased, better targeted and more effective country-owned peacebuilding and statebuilding that will amplify and sustain efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on SDG 16+ and the wider, evolving agendas of sustaining peace and conflict prevention.**

Among other actions, it will seek to: mainstream the protection of civil society space and inclusive civil society participation in IDPS activities; increase dedicated spending on gender equality and women's empowerment as an important objective of Official Development Assistance (ODA); promote the systematic integration of gender sensitivity within country-owned and led planning tools and frameworks; and increase spending to fragile contexts on conflict prevention efforts by 2021. It will continue to provide a platform for dialogue, accountability, lesson learning and sharing. Through the IDPS, the constituencies will persist in improving the coherence of their collective efforts, by listening

to one another and identifying solutions and mobilising action to address problems that cannot be solved by any one constituency alone. Actions will focus on the IDPS commitments (see 'IDPS commitments' below), with the understanding that the list provided in this document is not exhaustive.

## Context and Framing for the IDPS Peace Vision

### New Deal and Stockholm Declaration

The *New Deal* sets out core principles for advancing on inclusive peacebuilding and statebuilding. Ensuring country ownership and leadership for pathways out of fragility is a central tenet. Further, building mutual trust and strong partnerships between donors and conflict-affected states remains essential. Building on this, the *Stockholm Declaration* reiterates the IDPS' commitment to addressing root causes of conflict and fragility; ensuring conflict-sensitivity; ensuring gender-sensitivity and women's effective participation in peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts; recognising and harnessing the positive potential of youth for peacebuilding and statebuilding; improving systems to ensure inclusion and accountability; strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and dialogue; and leveraging diverse sources of finance for building sustainable peace. The *Stockholm Declaration* also recognises the positive potential of youth for peacebuilding and statebuilding and stresses the need to align the implementation of the *New Deal* with UNSC 2250. The *Missing Peace*,<sup>3</sup> the independent progress study on YPS requested by UNSCR 2250 highlights this potential and the importance of including, investing in and partnering with young women and men in peacebuilding.

### SDG 16+

There are a number of initiatives dedicated to the realisation of SDG 16. The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies; the Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies; and the 16+ Forum, are some examples. Many IDPS members are part of these initiatives and have participated in consultations to identify targets related to the delivery of SDG 16. While SDG 16 is the main goal for fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies, it has strong links with many other SDGs focusing on social, economic and environmental progress. These play an important role in creating the conditions necessary for peaceful, just and inclusive societies and are collectively referred to as SDG 16+.<sup>4</sup> Given the inherently complex nature of conflict and fragility, the IDPS will adopt the wider SDG 16+ framework as a more comprehensive goal horizon for its efforts over the coming years. Situating IDPS goals within SDG16+ will enable the membership to engage in a manner that is immediately complementary to existing international agendas and partnerships. With renewed direction, the IDPS can offer a distinct and unique contribution to this agenda. It will do this by keeping an international focus on the needs of some of the most challenging places in the world to deliver SDG 16+, by promoting fragile-to-fragile learning among its members, and by advocating for joined up, collective action based on the common priorities and interests of its members.

**Applying the principles of the *New Deal* and *Stockholm Declaration* is critical to realizing SDG 16+ and the wider 2030 Agenda in conflict-affected situations and will remain central for all IDPS engagements.**

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<sup>3</sup> Simpson, Graeme, [The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth and Peace and Security](#) (2018).

<sup>4</sup> See Pathfinders for Peace, Just and Inclusive Societies, [The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies: a Call to Action to Change Our World](#) (2017) for a detailed explanation of the SDG16+ framework.

## **Sustaining Peace and Conflict Prevention Agendas**

Effective conflict prevention requires collaboration and dialogue, as well as targeted, coordinated and adapted financial investments in areas such as mediation, building institutional capacity to prevent and contain violence, reconciliation processes, and fostering national cohesion across a spectrum of different sectors to prevent the outbreak, continuation and recurrence of conflict. With this in mind, the IDPS will be seeking to increase spending on conflict prevention efforts in fragile contexts in addition to advocating for more joined up policy and programming responses from humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors.<sup>5</sup> As referenced in the *Stockholm Declaration*, reiterated in the World Bank–UN study *Pathways for Peace* report, and aligned with ongoing UN reforms, a more sustained and evidence-based focus on conflict prevention is necessary to achieve collective peace and security. This must be grounded in an investment in inclusive and sustainable development, thereby building societies’ resilience. As *Pathways for Peace* notes, addressing inequalities and exclusion, making institutions more inclusive, and ensuring that development strategies are risk-informed, are central to preventing conflicts. Inclusive policy-making and decision-making are fundamental, as well as long-term policies to address economic, social and political aspirations of all parts of society. Meaningful participation by women and young people in all aspects of peace and security, in line with the WPS Agenda and the YPS Agenda, are particularly important. Equally, the Sustaining Peace Agenda reiterates that the formation of partnerships is essential between governments and key actors, including civil society organisations, women’s groups, youth groups, and the private sector, so that the needs of *all* segments of society are addressed. Moving forward, the IDPS commits to advancing these international agendas, which are critical to the delivery of SDG 16+.

## **Protecting and Expanding Space for Civil Society**

Civil society plays an integral role in peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention through its advocacy, service provision, social engagement, expertise, innovation, problem solving, and inclusive representation. Ensuring political space for civil society to engage in related processes complements the collaborative actions of governments and donors at country level. The IDPS’ tripartite structure attests to the value that the IDPS places on active and inclusive civil society partnership—representing a range of voices including those of women, youth and under-represented groups—in all phases of peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention. At the same time, global trends show that there is shrinking space for civil society in many parts of the world and that their crucial role is both threatened and diminishing.

Restrictions on civil society’s freedoms and scope for action increase isolation and undermine dialogue, exchange, coalition-building and advocacy at national, regional and international levels. The absence of substantive and inclusive participation by civil society also adversely affects the legitimacy and longevity of political processes and peace agreements. Protecting and expanding space for an active civil society is therefore vital for the IDPS.

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<sup>5</sup> The [Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#) was adopted by members of the Development Assistance Committee on 22 February 2019. At the centre of strengthening coherence between humanitarian, development and peace efforts, is the aim of reducing people’s needs, risks and vulnerabilities, supporting conflict prevention efforts and thus, shifting from delivering humanitarian assistance to ending need. This will be critical in ensuring the Agenda 2030 pledge of “leaving no-one behind”.

## Mobilizing Political Action Through Dialogue

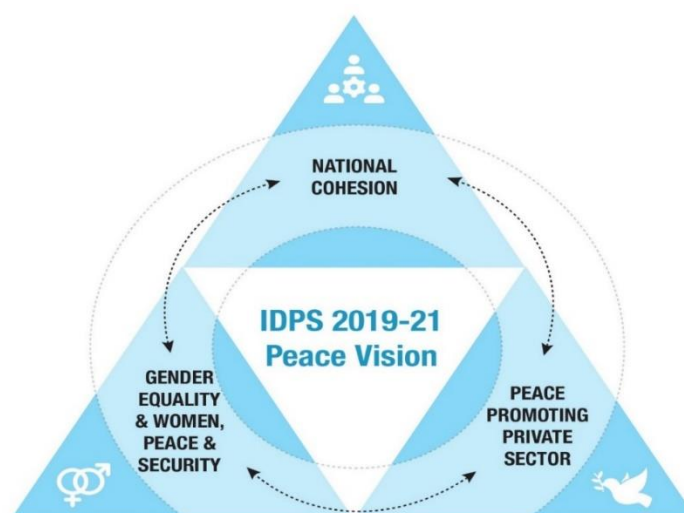
As a political body that is led by its co-chair ministers, the IDPS is uniquely positioned to mobilise political leadership and action by its members, both individually and collectively. By setting a time-bound challenge, IDPS political representatives can lead the community to action through high-level political dialogues, gatherings, learning events and concrete commitments. At the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), IDPS representatives will publicly launch the IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision, declaring a two-year commitment to accelerating progress towards the IDPS-defined overarching goal and commitments. This will set a clear trajectory for the IDPS for the next two years by providing a compelling framework for both dialogue *and* collective action.

To mobilise action at country level, IDPS members will consider partnership models such as the [G7 WPS Partnerships Initiative](#) or the [Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies](#) that build on existing relationship infrastructure. These partnerships will lead to shared progress, insights and opportunities among and between constituencies, as well as promoting peer-to-peer learning among the IDPS membership more broadly. It is hoped that the *Peace Vision* document will inspire concrete action at country-level among IDPS members and constituencies and equally, that actors working on national cohesion, gender equality and a peace-promoting private sector in conflict-affected counties, whether part of the IDPS or not, will refer to the *Peace Vision* as a guiding reference.

## Thematic Priorities: the Way Forward 2019-2021

To achieve its overarching goal the IDPS will concentrate its collective efforts on three mutually reinforcing thematic priorities (see graphic):

1. Enhancing national cohesion;
2. Advancing gender equality and the WPS Agenda; and,
3. Supporting a peace-promoting private sector.



**The three interconnected priorities of the IDPS:**  
Strengthening national cohesion can provide better conditions and incentives for a peace-promoting private sector and gender equality; a peace-promoting private sector can contribute to more cohesive and peaceful societies by advancing gender equality; just as gender equality and advancing the WPS Agenda can contribute to a peace-promoting private sector as part of cohesive and stable societies.



Pursuing these interconnected themes, which are fundamental to the delivery of SDG 16+ and the Sustaining Peace and Conflict Prevention Agendas, will enable the IDPS to strengthen and sustain its political relevance, in addition to engaging relevant fora and forming partnerships.

**1. Goal for IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision: Place the national cohesion concept at the core of conflict prevention efforts**

National cohesion is underpinned by the *New Deal* principles of inclusive peacebuilding and statebuilding, while supporting a renewal of the social contract in conflict-affected countries. It is understood as being both vertical (i.e., the outcome of a social contract between states and populations, stemming from political inclusion and service provision) and horizontal (strengthening relations among people). Building this social contract over the long-term in ways that enable societies to heal wounds is critical for sustaining peace and conflict prevention. Additionally, support for the design and delivery of government-led plans for strengthened cohesion that reflect the needs and aspirations of the diverse groups in a society is vital. A focus on political reforms that address grievances and structural sources of conflict and inequality, as well as supporting the development, political and security priorities of all segments of society, is a key part of this. The first PSG of the *New Deal*, legitimate and inclusive politics, can be viewed as a foundation for national cohesion in conflict-affected countries.

Civil society has a particular role to play in fostering and sustaining the resilience, reconciliation and inclusive governance that foster national cohesion by amplifying the voices of women, youth and other under-represented groups in key decision-making. By focusing on national cohesion, the IDPS can help to promote high-level, strong leadership, both nationally and internationally, to foster inclusive political settlements and infrastructures for peace towards more effective and sustained peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

**2. Goal for IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision: Foster inclusion by integrating gender responsive and gender transformative approaches into peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts**

Gender equality is both a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful and sustainable world. Including women, women's organisations and networks in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict [increases the chances of sustainable peace](#). Women's status relative to men's in a country, especially their vulnerability to violence, [is recognised as a significant predictor of a country's propensity for violent conflict overall](#). Strengthening gender equality so that women are able to play meaningful roles in peace and security efforts, including as representatives of an inclusive civil society, thus presents unique opportunities to engage in gender-responsive and gender-transformative programmes and activities,<sup>6</sup> and ultimately create more inclusive, gender equal and peaceful societies. In addition, since conflict affects women, men, girls and boys differently, peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts must recognise, assess and respond to these different impacts in order to be effective.

Gender equality and the well-established WPS Agenda were identified as key priorities by all IDPS constituencies in the *Stockholm Declaration*. The WPS Agenda, which began with UN Security Council

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<sup>6</sup> A gender-responsive approach considers the different needs of males and females whereas a gender-transformative approach means that promoting gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are central to an intervention.

Resolution 1325 in 2000,<sup>7</sup> aligns with the SDGs, in particular on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG5), reducing inequality (SDG 10) and achieving peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG16). This agenda recognizes that full human potential and sustainable development cannot be fully achieved if one-half of humankind is denied their human rights and opportunities.

Promoting the human rights of women cannot be done in isolation; it is imperative to engage men and boys in efforts that seek to advance gender equality. Advancing gender equality as part of long-term peacebuilding efforts and increasing women's equal and meaningful participation in peace processes requires sustained political will. The IDPS intends to play a leadership role in advancing this agenda within the peace and security community in donor capitals and conflict-affected countries.<sup>8</sup>

### **3. Goal for IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision: Increase private sector actors' awareness of their potential to act in a peace-positive manner**

As part of the IDPS' support for an inclusive approach to peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention, it supports the promotion of a peace-promoting private sector. Businesses have the potential to positively contribute to sustainable peace through a refined understanding of conflict dynamics, fragility risks, and opportunities to support resilience capacities. Conflict sensitive analysis, planning and practice are vital to prevent harm. Without this, there are risks of deepening fragility and fuelling conflict. Weak regulatory environments in many conflict-affected states, particularly in the extractive sector, have meant that business activity, without necessary safeguards, has often been associated with generating rather than reducing conflict. The mobilisation of private sector actors as positive contributors to peace and resilience is largely untapped. Moreover, scaled up peace-positive private sector engagement in fragile and conflict-affected settings, alongside inclusive growth policies and regulations, is vital to securing the fourth PSG of the *New Deal*, on economic foundations. As the *New Deal* recognizes, employment and improved livelihoods are essential to sustaining peace.

The World Bank has focused on the private sector through the 18<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and is about to launch the 19<sup>th</sup>. With this new wave of financing, countries which have taken steps to enable private sector contributions will be better placed to mobilise the billions in investment required to deliver the 2030 Agenda. Ensuring that the private sector acts in ways that are conflict sensitive, provides equal opportunities to different groups including young people, advances gender equality, and "does no harm", is key to building national cohesion, in line with the *New Deal*. Over the last three years, the IDPS has invested considerably in exploring different ways in which the private sector can contribute to peace in conflict-affected situations. Building upon existing IDPS secretariat and constituency efforts to engage the private sector,<sup>9</sup> the IDPS can continue to promote more conflict sensitive business in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

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<sup>7</sup> The WPS Agenda now comprises nine Security Council resolutions: 1325 (2000); 1820 (2008); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2009); 1960 (2010); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013); 2242 (2015) and 2467 (2019). Together, the resolutions promote gender equality and women's participation in peace building in addition to their protection and rights during conflicts.

<sup>8</sup> See the UN/World Bank's [Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict](#) (2018, pp. 116-118) for background on the centrality of gender equality to peacebuilding efforts.

<sup>9</sup> Existing resources include: the IDPS' '[International Standards for Responsible Business in Conflict-Affected and Fragile Environments](#)' and '[How to Scale up Responsible Investment and Promote Sustainable Peace in Fragile Environments](#)'; and constituency resources such as Oxfam Novib/CSPSS' '[Codifying Private Sector Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States](#)', INCAF's work on '[Financing for Stability](#)' and the g7+' '[Natural Resources in g7+ Countries](#)'.

## IDPS commitments

Through the collective efforts of each of the IDPS constituencies to strengthen peacebuilding, statebuilding and the Sustaining Peace and Conflict Prevention Agendas, members of the IDPS commit to making progress on the thematic priorities of the *IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision* in the following ways:

### Intensify our peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts:

1. **Strengthen** peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts by seeking to increase spending on conflict prevention efforts by 2021.<sup>10</sup>
2. **Develop** a baseline of overall spending on peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts in g7+ countries in 2019 and use this as an awareness-raising tool.
3. **Hold** high-level political dialogues/fragile-to-fragile learning events in g7+ countries around the Vision's themes (e.g., on increasing civic space, threats to national cohesion, implementing the *Pathways for Peace* recommendations).

### Ensure inclusivity and alignment:

4. **Mainstream** the protection of civil society space and gender sensitivity throughout the range of IDPS activities and advocate for effective and inclusive civil society participation, including of young people, in peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts at all levels.
5. **Strengthen** peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts by seeking to increase dedicated spending on gender equality and women's empowerment as an important objective of ODA, which has stagnated at four per cent of bilateral aid.<sup>11</sup>
6. **Support and facilitate** the inclusion of women and young people in peace processes in conflict-affected countries.
7. **Promote** the systematic integration of gender sensitivity within country-owned and led planning tools and frameworks designed for fragile contexts to guide development planning, mutual accountability and political compacts.
8. **Encourage** the use of inclusive country-led and -owned national fragility and resilience assessment processes to guide peacebuilding and statebuilding.

### Encourage private sector responsibility:

9. **Increase awareness** about the role of the private sector in contributing to peacebuilding efforts in conflict-affected situations, with a focus on natural resource management.
10. **Forge** new partnerships with initiatives such as the UN Global Compact Action Platform for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and actors, such as the Peace Research Institute Oslo's business and peace research group, to improve the private sector's capability to be effective peacebuilders.

Furthermore, each of the IDPS constituencies has developed its own commitments, one for each of the *Peace Vision's* thematic priorities:

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<sup>10</sup> OECD, [States of Fragility 2018 \(2018\)](#).

<sup>11</sup> OECD, [How Does Aid Support Women's Economic Empowerment? \(2018\)](#).



### **CSPPS commitments**

**National cohesion.** CSPPS members commit to working with International Dialogue constituencies in advancing national cohesion. They commit to working at local level in particular, to reinforce capacity and the inclusion of civil society in ways that concretely seek to address and prevent conflict and to using Voluntary National Review processes as a starting point.

**Gender and the WPS Agenda.** CSPPS members commit to continue supporting the advancement of the inclusion agenda at both global and country levels, in political and peace processes, including by bringing women into decision-making processes and in particular by working to bring more youth and women's organizations into CSPPS country teams.

**Peace-promoting private sector.** CSPPS members commit to strengthening the capacities of g7+ country teams to constructively engage in critical dialogues around a peace-promoting private sector in ways that support engagement with their respective governments and development partners.

### **g7+ commitments**

**National Cohesion.** g7+ members commit to working on and sparing no efforts on promoting peace reconciliation, as a key component of national cohesion and invite development partners to assist their members to foster peace, reconciliation and country-led dialogue.

**Gender and the WPS agenda.** g7+ members commit to enhancing gender equality and inclusivity in peacebuilding and statebuilding, recognising the country context and particular challenges faced in conflict-affected countries, including the lack of basic services.

**Peace-promoting private sector.** g7+ members commit to working with development partners to foster a peace-promoting private sector given that the majority of our countries' populations comprise young people, who can be a source of sustaining peace and development. Given the significant infrastructure needs, the g7+ calls upon development partners to meet these needs.

### **INCAF commitments**

**National cohesion.** INCAF members commit to enhancing the preservation of civic spaces and amplifying the voices of civil society actors by proactively seeking to support the participation of diverse, local, regional and global civil society organisations in national dialogues and country planning processes.

**Gender and the WPS Agenda.** INCAF members commit to pursuing opportunities to further the implementation of the WPS Agenda, including through new partnerships, new fora, and peer-to-peer workshops, bringing together technical experts and emerging professionals.

**Peace-promoting private sector.** INCAF members commit to supporting greater conflict-sensitivity within the UN Global Compact on Corporate Sustainability framework.

## Conclusion

This Peace Vision optimizes the value-add of the IDPS. It identifies a path forward that frames an IDPS agenda, according to the interests, aspirations and ambitions of its members. Building upon past successes, it offers broad direction and a series of concrete, global commitments that will allow the IDPS community to make a positive impact in conflict-affected situations. The IDPS believes that its interconnected thematic focus over the next two years has the potential to have a catalytic impact on the delivery of SDG 16+, as well as the advancement of the wider Sustaining Peace and Conflict Prevention Agendas. There are many ways to advance work on this Peace Vision collectively and individually, as well as many partnerships to build upon and forge throughout the journey. Over the next two years, the IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision will offer numerous entry points for its members to shape global and national debates, to disseminate learning, to add value to international agendas, and to hold IDPS members accountable to their commitments.

## Projected timeline:

1. IDPS Steering Group and endorsement of the *Peace Vision's* thematic focus (**December 2018**).
2. IDPS minister-led event during the Commission on the Status of Women (**March 2019**).
3. Member consultation on the *Peace Vision* and development of commitments (**February-June 2019**).
4. IDPS Steering Group and member endorsement of the *Peace Vision* and commitments (**28 June 2019**).
5. IDPS ministerial launch of the *Peace Vision* and commitments at the UN HLPF (**15 July 2019**).
6. In the two years following the UN HLPF, the IDPS will report on and showcase progress against the *Peace Vision*, bringing the acquired learning to a global audience (**2019- 2021**).

## Acronyms in this document

CSPPS	Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
FOCUS principles	Fragility assessments; one-vision, one-plan; country compacts; use the PSGs to monitor; support political dialogue
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
IDPS	International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PSG	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals of legitimate politics; security; justice; economic foundations; revenues and services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TRUST principles	Transparency; risk sharing and risk management; use and strengthen country systems; strengthen capacities; timely and predictable aid
UN	United Nations
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security

## Annex A: SDG 16+ Targets with high relevancy to IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision

As noted in the *IDPS 2019-21 Peace Vision*, given the inherently complex nature of state conflict and fragility, the IDPS will adopt the wider SDG 16+ framework as a more comprehensive goal horizon for its efforts over the coming years. Situating *IDPS Peace Vision* goals within SDG16+ will enable the membership to engage in a manner that is immediately complementary to existing international commitments and pre-existing partnerships. The thematic priorities of the *IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision* remain high-level concepts that will allow the constituencies to define and articulate their commitments in a manner that is relevant to them individually and to the IDPS as a whole. There are also a number of targets within the SDG 16+ framework that particularly resonate with the Peace Vision’s goals and potential activities. The following is a list of the *most relevant* SDG 16+ targets. It should be noted that these targets are meant to inspire alignment to the SDG 16+ framework and are not exhaustive. Efforts and activities carried out in support of the *IDPS 2019-2021 Peace Vision* may include some, all or none of these targets. For a list of SDG 16+ targets, see [Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies Roadmap](#). For a list of SDG targets likely to be relevant to businesses, see [Business Reporting on the SDGs: An Analysis of the Goals and Targets](#). For a comprehensive list of SDG targets, see the [Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform](#).

SDG	Target	Target Description	Relevant thematic priority(ies)
<b>1: No Poverty</b>	1A	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS
	1B	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS
<b>5: Gender Equality</b>	5.5	Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
	5C	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
<b>8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
<b>10: Reduced Inequalities</b>	10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
<b>16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	national cohesion; peace-promoting private sector
	16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
	16A	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS

		developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	
<b>17: Partnerships for the Goals</b>	17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS
	17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector
	17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	national cohesion; gender equality and WPS; peace-promoting private sector