



부산 세계개발원조총회
4th High Level Forum
on Aid Effectiveness
29 Nov – 1 Dec 2011, Busan, Korea

CONCEPT NOTE

Side Event: Implementing the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

Wednesday, 30 November 2011, 17:30-19:00

Co-organised by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, the g7+ and the OECD-DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)

Rationale

The members of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding have proposed a *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States* which outlines a set of commitments for effective collaboration to support transitions out of conflict and fragility. These commitments respond to the calls made in the AAA, by the g7+, and by the UN, World Bank and the OECD-DAC for better results and faster, more flexible and predictable support in fragile states. This side event is the final component of a three-pronged approach to addressing conflict and fragility at HLF-4, covering a discussion on *i*) evidence during the thematic session on Day 1; *ii*) commitments presented as part of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States during the Ministerial Session on Day 2; and *iii*) implementation of these commitments.

Description

The side-event will focus the attention of International Dialogue members and other interested partners on the implementation of key commitments of the New Deal, at both the national and international level. In particular, the event will provide an opportunity to discuss roles, responsibilities and processes to implement the New Deal. It will also provide an opportunity to highlight good practices and innovative examples of how implementation can be supported, including through the use of existing guidance.

The side event will aim to discuss and reach agreement on follow-up actions and next steps in three areas:

1. Roll-out of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals;
2. Implementation of the New Deal at country level;
3. The future role for the International Dialogue.

The agreement on roles, responsibilities and next steps will be summarised in a short implementation note that will accompany the New Deal document.

Format

The event will be a plenary meeting for members of the International Dialogue and other interested parties. It will be moderated by the Co-chairs of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. A number of lead speakers will react to a set of questions covering the three focus areas, after which participants will discuss options to bring the key elements of the New Deal forward. A short background note with more detailed questions for consideration is annexed to this note.

Chairs:

- H.E. Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste
- Mr. Koen Davidse, Director of the United Nations and International Financial Institutions Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Lead speakers:

- H.E. Christian Friis Bach, Minister for Development Cooperation, Denmark
- H.E. T. Biti, Minister of Finance, Zimbabwe (tbc)
- Mr. Johan Borgstam, Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
- Ms. Judy Cheng-Hopkins, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, United Nations
- H.E. Helena Embalo, Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration, Guinea-Bissau (tbc)
- H.E. Amara Konneh, Minister of Planning, Liberia
- Dr. Mustafa Mastoor, Deputy Minister of Finance, Afghanistan (tbc)
- H.E. Andrew Mitchell, Secretary of State for Development, United Kingdom
- Mr. Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Development, European Commission
- Mr. Graeme Simpson, Director of Policy and Learning, Interpeace

Issues and questions

1. Roll out of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs):
 - What are major opportunities to take the PSGs forward post-Busan, including in relation to the post-MDG framework, developing indicators, and integrating the goals in country plans and strategies? What support can individual countries/agencies offer?
2. Implementation of the New Deal at country level:
 - What next steps are required to implement key elements of the New Deal, including for fragility assessments, national plans and compacts, better risk management and the use of safeguards to strengthen and use country systems? Which commitments are countries and agencies willing to make in order to support the implementation of the New Deal?
3. The future role for the International Dialogue:
 - How can the International Dialogue best support the implementation and monitoring of the New Deal post-Busan? What other roles can be given to the International Dialogue to promote effective collaboration on peacebuilding and statebuilding?

For a more detailed outline of each issue, as well as possible guiding questions, please refer to the attached annex.

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Background and additional questions for consideration

1. Roll-out of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)

What are major opportunities to take the PSGs forward post-Busan, including in relation to the post-MDG framework, developing indicators, and integrating the goals in country plans and strategies? What support can individual countries/agencies offer?

The **International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding** has proposed, in the **New Deal**, that the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) be considered by the United Nations General Assembly (GA). Moreover, in 2012, discussions will commence at the United Nations on the post-2015 framework that will succeed the MDGs and which could potentially incorporate PSGs or issues related to peacebuilding and statebuilding. Countries affected by fragility and conflict, many of which are now grouped as the g7+, are the key stakeholders in these processes as they are farthest from meeting the MDGs. Their voices at the United Nations need to be heard in order to influence discussions.

The International Dialogue has also committed to jointly agree, by September 2012, on a set of indicators for each of the PSGs to track progress at the global and country levels. These indicators will combine objective measures with measures to understand the views of people on results achieved.

Questions for consideration

- How to raise awareness and build support for the PSGs at the UN, including among permanent missions, and at the UN Security Council, the UN Peacebuilding Commission and the UN Secretariat? Would selected International Dialogue members be willing to act as “PSG champions” in New York?
- What are the key steps to reach out to partners beyond the International Dialogue membership to build a network of champions on issues related to peacebuilding and statebuilding?
- Through what process should the work on indicators be taken forward? Should an International Dialogue working group be established? Are selected g7+ countries interested in piloting indicators, once developed, and initiating the related statistical capacity development for data collection and analysis?

2. Implementation of the New Deal at country level

What next steps are required to implement key elements of the New Deal, including for fragility assessments, national plans and compacts, better risk management and the use of safeguards to strengthen and use country systems? Which commitments are countries and agencies willing to make in order to support the implementation of the New Deal?

The International Dialogue has acknowledged the need for more effective collaboration to support transitions out of conflict and fragility and for greater national ownership of these processes. The New Deal sets out recommendations that aim to focus international support and strengthen the trust between national and international partners. Similar calls have been made by fragile states themselves, as well as by the UN, the World Bank and the OECD, for: (a) faster, more flexible and predictable financing and support; (b) a more coherent strategy; and (c) higher capacity to manage risks—even in fragile states.



Delivering on this agenda will require significant changes to the current business model for aid delivery in fragile states. Importantly, the different recommendations are interlinked and need to be addressed in parallel if change is to materialise. Possible options and solutions have, however, been explored and identified over the past years, including through the International Dialogue working groups and the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness. The 2011 *World Development Report*, various reports of the UN Secretary-General, and recent OECD Guidance on Transition Financing and on Statebuilding provide additional details on how international development partners should rethink their policies and procedures in support of New Deal implementation.

Questions for consideration

- What specific proposals and commitments are you willing to make to directly support rapid implementation of the New Deal at country-level?
- How can existing analysis and materials be used more proactively to support and speed up implementation? Could “how-to-notes” be developed to summarize the specific recommendations from the International Dialogue working groups and other existing guidance to support implementation?
- What are specific knowledge gaps and/or areas that require more detailed work and how will this be carried forward?

3. The future role for the International Dialogue

How can the International Dialogue best support the implementation and monitoring of the New Deal post-Busan? What other roles can be given to the International Dialogue to promote effective collaboration on peacebuilding and statebuilding?

As stated in the New Deal, the members of the International Dialogue agree that the Dialogue has a vital role to play in supporting the implementation of the New Deal and in continuing to promote effective ways to support countries transition out of fragility and build peaceful states. There is also agreement that the Dialogue will continue to provide a platform for its members and reach out to other interested partners, discuss overall progress in reforming efforts to support peace- and statebuilding and agree on additional joint action that may be required. The New Deal also recognises that the g7+ group will continue as the country-owned and -led global mechanism to draw attention to the unique challenges faced by fragile states, with the support of international partners.

In order for the Dialogue to help deliver the New Deal, and to continue to be a relevant international forum that fosters effective partnerships and promotes positive change in conflict-affected and fragile countries, its scope of work and governance structure will need updating. In particular, it will be important to understand the specific roles, functions and structure of the Dialogue both in relation to New Deal implementation and as a platform for advancing and improving support to peacebuilding and statebuilding.

Questions for consideration

- What new mechanisms might be needed to support and monitor the implementation of the New Deal, bearing in mind that the focus of the monitoring efforts will be at the country level?
- Should the Dialogue initiate new work in key policy areas where continued analysis and discussion is required to advance peacebuilding and statebuilding? If so, which topics should be considered?
- How could the Dialogue improve its way of working and governance structure to become more agile and flexible, and to strengthen its capacity to address new issues and reach out to new partners? For instance, should the Dialogue become a forum that hosts and enables innovative peacebuilding and statebuilding initiatives that are championed by different sets of stakeholders? How could this be organised to balance initiative with cohesion?

