

## WHAT IS THE NEW DEAL?

The **New Deal** for engagement in fragile states is a breakthrough agreement between fragile states and partners to change the policy and practice of engagement. Endorsed by over 44 countries and multilateral partners, it has become a key reference on how to work effectively in countries affected by conflict, fragility and violence.

Key figures, including the UN Secretary General, senior government representatives and heads of development agencies have called on the international community, national leaders, and civil society to work in the line with New Deal principles and commitments.

## HOW DOES THE NEW DEAL CREATE CHANGE?

**BY ADDRESSING WHAT MATTERS MOST** for the 1.5 billion people affected by conflict and fragility by using the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)

**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

## WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE?

The **International Dialogue** on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding is the first forum for political dialogue to bring together conflict-affected and fragile countries, international partners and civil society to catalyse successful transitions from conflict and fragility.

This forum drives political momentum for change through strong partnership, innovation and mutual accountability for results. It provides support to the global voice of fragile states – such as the g7+ group of fragile states – and promotes solutions based on country-ownership and a comprehensive approach to development and peacebuilding issues.

**BUILDING MUTUAL TRUST** and strong partnerships based on a new set of commitments:

**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

# HOW DID WE GET HERE?

## 2013 WASHINGTON, DC

The Third International Dialogue global meeting is an important opportunity to:

- Demonstrate New Deal results
- Discuss what success for the New Deal should look like in 2015 and what is needed to get there
- Shape the future global development agenda

## 2012 NEW DEAL IMPLEMENTATION

New Deal implementation kicked off:

- 7 countries began piloting the New Deal:

PILOT COUNTRY	PARTNERS
Afghanistan	Denmark, Netherlands, UK
CAR	European Union, France
DRC	
Liberia	Sweden, US
Sierra Leone	
South Sudan	Denmark, Netherlands, UK
Timor-Leste	Australia

- Development of indicators for measuring progress toward the PSGs began
- The g7+ developed and piloted the fragility spectrum
- The New Deal informed the discourse, policy, and practice of national and international actors

## 2011 THE SIGNING OF THE NEW DEAL

The New Deal was adopted at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (Republic of Korea).

## 2011 THE MONROVIA ROADMAP

The roadmap established agreement on the 5 Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs):

1. Legitimate politics
2. Security
3. Justice
4. Economic foundations
5. Revenues and services

## 2005 PARIS DECLARATION ON AID EFFECTIVENESS

This is where it began with the initial international commitments to improve aid delivery.

1. Ownership
2. Alignment
3. Harmonisation
4. Managing for results
5. Mutual accountability

## 2007 FRAGILE STATES PRINCIPLES

These 10 Principles provide a framework to guide international actors in achieving better results in the most challenging development context:

1. Take context as the starting point
2. Do no harm
3. Focus on statebuilding as the central objective
4. Prioritise prevention
5. Recognise the links between politics, security and development objectives
6. Promote non-discrimination as a basis for inclusive, stable societies
7. Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts
8. Agree on practical co-ordination mechanisms between international actors
9. Act fast... but stay engaged long enough to give success a chance
10. Avoid pockets of exclusion

## 2008 ACCRA AGENDA FOR ACTION

The Accra Agenda for Action provided an acceleration plan to achieve the Paris targets. Three key improvements for were:

1. Strengthening country ownership
2. Building more effective, inclusive partnerships
3. Delivering and accounting for results

## 2010 DILI DECLARATION

The Dili Declaration and the g7+ statement set out a new vision for peacebuilding and statebuilding and called for greater support for the g7+.

# WHAT HAS THE NEW DEAL ACHIEVED?

The g7+ countries and development partners are already using the New Deal to strengthen country ownership, assess fragility, align partnerships to national priorities, advance reforms, and build mutual trust:

- Self-assessment of fragility has been conducted, using a g7+ developed tool, in 5 g7+ countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Timor-Leste.
- The g7+ countries are using the New Deal, with the support of partners, for greater focus on country priorities, increased use of country systems, and more effective support to strengthening the capacity of national institutions,
- Development partners are aligning their policies and strategies to the New Deal, including: Germany, the United Kingdom, the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Asian Development Bank.

Perhaps the biggest outcome of the New Deal has been the strong leadership of the g7+ group, the first ever platform for collective advocacy for conflict-affected countries worldwide.



## NEW DEAL IMPLEMENTATION – COUNTRY LEVEL PROGRESS

- Sierra Leone** is using its fragility assessment and PSG indicators to inform the country's One Vision, One Plan and is developing a compact.
- Chad** aligned its 2013/14 National Development Plan to the New Deal, which will serve as the foundation for a compact.
- South Sudan** is finalising a compact with development partners with strong focus on the use of country systems, and improving transparency of resource flows.
- Afghanistan** used the New Deal to inform its Aid Management Policy and Mutual Accountability Framework, a compact between the government and partners.



- Liberia** conducted a fragility assessment and is focusing on improving transparency in natural resource management.
- CAR** aligned its poverty reduction strategy with the New Deal.
- DRC** established a compact and appointed country level advisors to move New Deal implementation forward.
- Somalia's** new government appointed an implementation task force and is planning a fragility assessment.
- Timor-Leste** used the fragility assessment to inform priority setting. It plans to monitor progress against the TRUST principles with donors and develop a compact.

*"Meeting peacebuilding and statebuilding goals increases the probability of meeting any of the MDGs as well as other socio-economic development goals."*

- **H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia**

*"We have a responsibility to make peacebuilding and statebuilding our headline goal—a goal that builds on the interlinked and mutually reinforcing principles of inclusive states, which are responsive, fair and accountable to their people."*

- **H.E. Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste**

*"Without peace, we will never see progress. Without progress, peace cannot be sustained."*

- **H.E. Christian Friis Bach, Minister of Development Co-operation, Denmark**

## WHO PARTICIPATES IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE?

### COUNTRIES

*New Deal endorsements are in blue*

 <b>Afghanistan</b>	 Côte d'Ivoire	 Ireland	 <b>Rep. of Korea</b>
 <b>Australia</b>	 <b>Dem. Rep. of Congo</b>	 Italy	 <b>Sierra Leone</b>
 <b>Austria</b>	 <b>Denmark</b>	 Japan	 <b>Somalia</b>
 <b>Belgium</b>	 Ethiopia	 Liberia	 <b>South Sudan</b>
 Brazil	 <b>Finland</b>	 <b>Luxembourg</b>	 Spain
 <b>Burundi</b>	 <b>France</b>	 Nepal	 <b>Sweden</b>
 <b>Canada</b>	 <b>Germany</b>	 <b>Netherlands</b>	 <b>Switzerland</b>
 <b>Central African Republic</b>	 Greece	 <b>New Zealand</b>	 <b>Timor-Leste</b>
 <b>Chad</b>	 <b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	 <b>Norway</b>	 <b>Togo</b>
 Chile	 <b>Guinea</b>	 Papua New Guinea	 <b>United Kingdom</b>
 China	 Haiti	 <b>Portugal</b>	 <b>United States</b>

### ORGANISATIONS

 <b>African Development Bank</b>	 <b>European Union</b>	 <b>United Nations</b> including UN Peacebuilding Support Office and UNDP
 African Union	 International Monetary Fund	
 <b>Asian Development Bank</b>	 <b>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</b>	 <b>World Bank Group</b>

For more information: [www.newdeal4peace.org](http://www.newdeal4peace.org) / [www.pbsbdialogue.org](http://www.pbsbdialogue.org)

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INTERNATIONAL  
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