ILO Solution Forum:
FRAGILE to FRAGILE COOPERATION

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Brief Introduction on the g7+
Basic Facts and the New Deal
g7+ Peacebuilding and Decent work
g7+ MoU with ILO
CPLP and F2F Cooperation
F2 F and South -South Perspective
g7+ Members: 20
Chair: Sierra Leone
Secretariat: Dili, Timor-Leste
The g7+ : platform for conflict-affected states internationally

- Permanent secretariat based in Dili, Timor Leste, based on an MoU with the Gov of TL (February 2014).
- Current Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone (May 2014 onwards)
- Supports peer-learning through g7+ F to F Cooperation.
- Supports collective action and advocacy though engagement with donors and international organisations (UN, WB, IMF, ILO, G20, INCAF/DAC, Bilateral donors, CSOs).
- Champions the implementation of the ‘New Deal for engagement in Fragile States’, agreed in Busan 2011.
- The core mission of the g7+ is to promote peacebuilding and statebuilding as the foundation for transition out of the margins of conflict to the next stage of sustainable development.
The Facts

- 1.5 billion live in conflict-affected and fragile states
- About 70% of fragile states have been in conflict since 1980
- Basic governance transformations may take 20 to 40 years
- 50% of ODA is spent in fragile and conflict-affected contexts
- Many fragile states will not achieve the MDGs by 2015. These countries are furthest away from achieving MDGs
- Transitioning out of fragility is long and requires country leadership and ownership
The five countries below provide an illustration of aid volatility in fragile states. From 2000 to 2009, it was not uncommon for total aid to the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia and Sierra Leone to drop by at least 30 percent in one year and increase by up to 100 percent the following year.

AID IS VOLATILE
New Deal: 3 inseparable components (PSG, FOCUS, TRUST) (change of behaviour) of both the Gov and DPs

**PSG**
(Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals)

1. Legitimate Politics
2. Security
3. Justice
4. Economic Foundation
5. Revenues & Services

**FOCUS**

Fragility Spectrum
One vision, one plan
Compacts
Use PSGs to monitor progress
Support political dialogue and leadership

**TRUST**

- Transparency
- Risk-sharing
- Use and strengthen country systems
- Strengthen capacities
- Timely and predictable Aid
Between 2004 and 2013, the ILO has implemented over 360 TC projects in 38 states considered “fragile” aiming at:

- Strengthening the capacity of ILO constituents to play a greater role in supporting recovery and development processes in communities affected by fragility and disaster situations.

- Creating jobs and extending social protection under a coherent and comprehensive policy framework for socio-economic reintegration and poverty alleviation of households and communities.

Following the discussion on Fragile States in the Governing Body (ref. GB paper) the ILO has:
- signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the g7+;
- taken part in the 4th International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding;
- and taken steps to initiate new TC programmes in countries affected by fragility.
Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation in the framework of the g7+

- The g7+ provides a platform for these countries to come together to discuss their shared development challenges and to advocate for better international policies to address their needs.
- Peer learning and experience sharing among the member countries have been major elements of the g7+ forum.
- In 2013, the g7+ started promoting the idea of ‘Fragile to Fragile’ (or F2F) cooperation consisting in sharing good practices and experiences to promote peaceful societies and to place common issues and goals in international agendas and forums.
Facilitation of peer learning among the g7+ and between the other developing and least developed States, with a focus on Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation between the g7+ Member States as well as South-South and Triangular Cooperation;

Coordination between development partners and g7+ Member States on matters of international labour migration policy, as well as the socio-economic reintegration of refugees and other citizens of fragile States, particularly within the same region and in neighbouring States;

Development and/or provision of national, regional and international labour market statistics.
With the support and guidance of the Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU), the ILO has been building a strong partnership with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP).

This cooperation was formalised in 2004 through an ILO-CPLP MoU that fosters knowledge exchange and networking, joint awareness campaigns, harmonized approaches to issues of mutual relevance and support to capacity building.
CPLP and Fragile to Fragile Cooperation

Three of the CPLP members, namely Timor-Leste, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe, are also part of the g7+.
The ILO-CPLP partnership is thus a bridge to enhance F2F cooperation among the g7+ in the field of Decent Work and Sustainable Development.

The following example illustrates how there are opportunities to maximize the ILO-CPLP-g7+ cooperation in the social areas:

• Training program on humanitarian assistance, disaster prevention and post socio-environmental disaster recovery:

**January 2011 - January 2014**

• Brazil and the ILO analysed new ways to provide humanitarian assistance to populations in countries at risk and encourage prevention, rehabilitation and recovery by strengthening institutional capacity.
• On the occasion of the 2010 Global South-South Development Expo, the ILO and Brazil signed an agreement on humanitarian assistance.

Technical and financial partnership between the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil, the ILO and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC / ILO).
Support was provided to nine countries – 4 are g7+ members – (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mozambique, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Palestine and Timor-Leste).

Training and skills development (distance learning courses and regional events) aimed at reducing the level of vulnerability of local populations and the risk of social and environmental disasters.

Assisting local communities and encouraging prevention and recovery processes through the adaptation of suitable policies and tools for the sustainable development of territories.

Involvement of a broad range of stakeholders both in the field of disaster risk reduction (such as Civil Defence or Red Cross) as in the area of territorial development (Ministries dealing with environmental planning).

Results:
Increased dialogue, exchange of knowledge and the establishment of institutional partnerships at the national and international levels.
F to F Cooperation
3 Main Pillars

Supporting Implementation of New Deal

Supporting Member States in dealing with acute and emerging crisis

Peer-Learning, Knowledge Sharing
F to F Cooperation
(Some Concrete Examples)

Cooperation in 3 broad areas:

- Public Financial Management (Somalia)
- Natural Resources Management (South Sudan)
- Peace and Reconciliation (Guiné-Bissau, Central African Republic)
F to F Cooperation – Visit of PM of Timor-Leste to Guinea-Bissau 5-8 October 2013

- Technical Assistance on Electoral Registration
- Successful March and June 2014 Elections
- New Constitutional Government in place
F2F and the South-South perspective

• SSTC is first and foremost based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality and aims to provide an innovative response to global challenges that is well adapted to the development policies and needs of the partner countries.

• The objectives and practices of SSTC are aligned with the principles of national ownership and self-assessment of F2F cooperation mechanisms as outlined in the Dili Consensus of the g7+.

• These countries face similar challenges and situations and as they develop solutions to cope with current difficulties, the potential for South-South Cooperation increases taking into account the sharing and adaptation of these solutions into analogous contexts.
F2F – South Sudan and Timor-Leste (2-5 December 2014)
Through peer sharing and lessons learned, their successes and failures inform a new and better understanding of their own conditions and necessary steps for transitions.

Adaptive and innovative aid modalities and policies to overcome unique and rapidly shifting challenges are emerging from the forum to guide international actors for result-based outcomes.

Thank you!