



Global South-South Development EXPO 2014



ILO Solution Forum: FRAGILE to FRAGILE COOPERATION

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General Secretary of the g7+

19 November 2014, 09:00-10:30, Washington DC

Outline

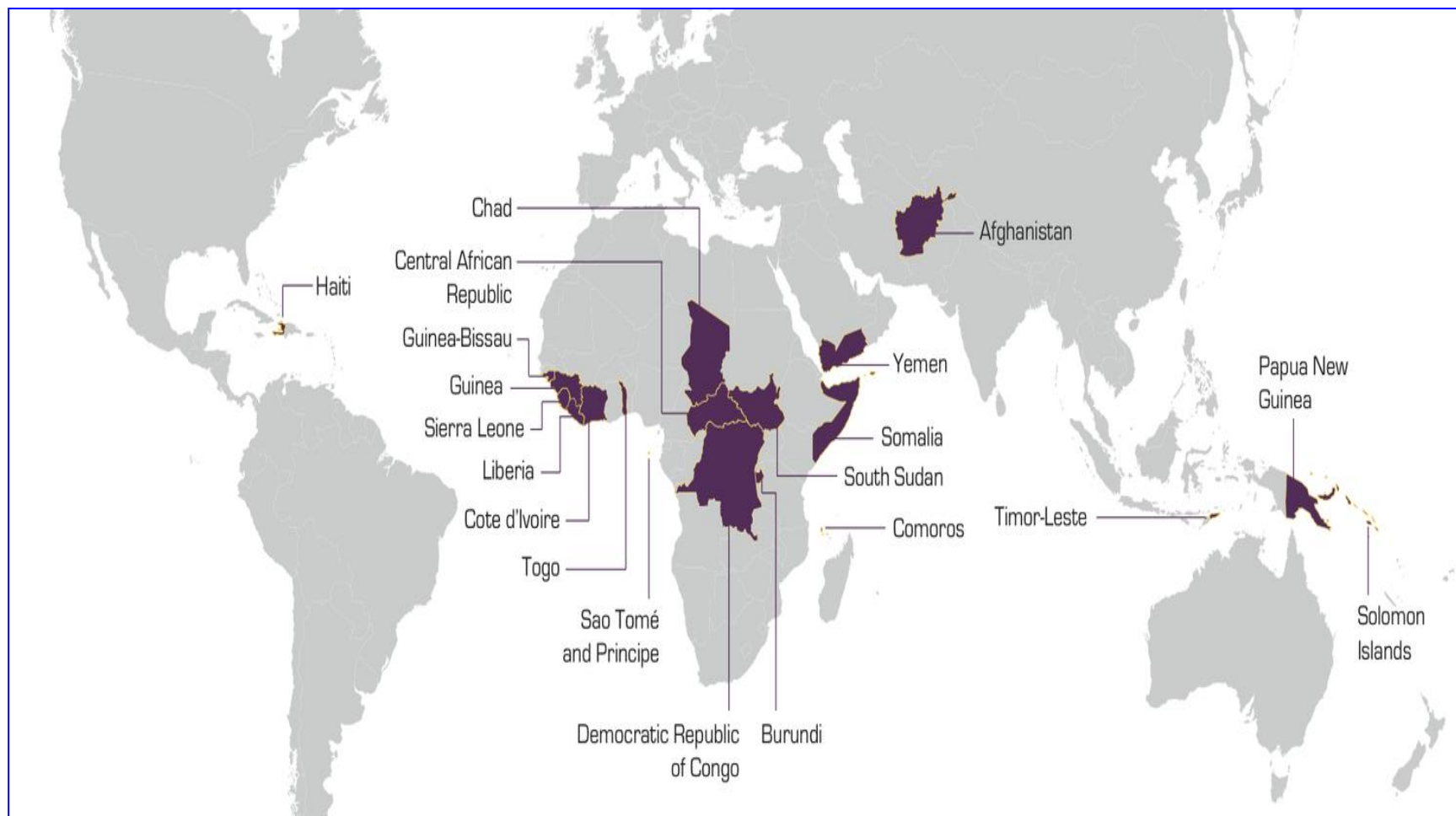


- Brief Introduction on the g7+
- Basic Facts and the New Deal
- g7+ Peacebuilding and Decent work
- g7+ MoU with ILO
- CPLP and F2F Cooperation
- F2 F and South -South Perspective

g7+ Members: 20

Chair: Sierra Leone

Secretariat: Dili, Timor-Leste



- Inspired by Accra 4th HLF on Aid Effectiveness in 2008, formalised in Dili in April 2010.
- 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 through 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.

g7+ and G20 roundtable discussion
August 2014: Seoul, S. Korea
Co-hosted by KDI School of Public Policy & Management and g7+ Secretariat.

4th IDPS Meeting
June 2014: Freetown, Sierra Leone
g7+ ministers of Justice meet for the first time.

3rd g7+ Ministerial Meeting
May 2014: Lome, Togo

- Charter for the Institutionalization of the g7+ endorsed.
- Sierra Leone appointed as New Chair and Haiti as Deputy Chair
- HE Minister Pires appointed as g7+ Special Envoy and HE Xanana Gusmao as member of the Advisory Council
- Networks of Ministers [Justice, Natural Resources etc.] and Dili confirmed to be the g7+ headquarters
- Yemen and Sao Tome & Principe join the g7+ (now 20 countries)



World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings
April 2014: Washington DC, USA
1st High Level workshop with g7+ and IMF.

'Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation'
April 2014: Mexico City, Mexico
g7+ publish their 'g7+ Statement on the Progress of the New Deal'.

World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings
October 2013: Washington DC, USA
First Meeting of the g7+ Ministers with the Managing Director of the IMF, Mme Christine Lagarde

F to F (Fragile to Fragile) cooperation
October 2013: Dili, Timor-Leste
Timor-Leste assists Guinea Bissau in the preparation for the 2014 elections.

Conference on Natural Resource Management In Fragile States
September 2013: Dili, Timor-Leste
Organized by Government of Timor-Leste and IMF; g7+ Ministers and focal points are present.

High-Level Panel on the post-2015 Development Agenda

Report published
May 2013: New York, USA
Inclusion of two goals, n. 10 and 11, on 'Ensuring Good Governance and Effective Institutions' and 'Ensuring Stable and Peaceful Societies'.

World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings
April 2013: Washington DC, USA
g7+ granted observer status in the IDA17 replenishment meetings



3rd IDPS Meeting
April 2013: Washington DC, USA
Issuing of Washington Communiqué.

'Development for All' Conference
February 2013: Dili, Timor-Leste
Commitment to ensure peace and security goals are included in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Dili Consensus is issued.

2nd g7+ Ministerial Meeting
November 2012: Port-au-Prince, Haiti
The Haiti Declaration is published and Comoros joins the g7+.



World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings
October 2012: Tokyo, Japan
Dr Kim, President of the World Bank, agrees to meet with g7+ ministers every 6 months.



High Level Side Event on 'The New Deal: g7+ Perspectives and Experiences'
September 2012: New York, USA
Held at the UN General Assembly and attended by more than 300 participants.

World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings
April 2012: Washington DC, USA
For the first time g7+ Ministers meet the President of the World Bank as a group.



Endorsement of the New Deal for Engagement In Fragile States.
2011: Busan, Korea



1st g7+ Ministerial Meeting
2011: Juba, South Sudan
The ministers of the g7+ meet for the first time in newly independent South Sudan.

2nd IDPS Meeting: The Monrovia Roadmap
2011: Monrovia, Liberia

Ghana meeting
July 2010
Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia and PNG joined the group.



INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON PEACEBUILDING & DEVELOPMENT

g7+ Inaugural Meeting and 1st IDPS Meeting
April 2010: Dili, Timor-Leste

Dili Declaration issued.
Chad, Burundi, Liberia, Southern Sudan, Guinea Conakry, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Nepal and Togo join the g7+.
The g7+ secretariat is established in Dili and Hon. Kamitatu hands over the leadership of the g7+ to HE Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance of Timor-Leste.



Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
March 2005: Paris, France
The Paris Declaration outlines five fundamental principles for making aid more effective.

PRINCIPLES FOR GOOD INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN FRAGILE STATES & SITUATIONS

Fragile States Principles
May 2007

The Principles provide a framework to guide international actors in achieving better results in the most challenging development contexts.

Kinshasa Statement
June 2008: Kinshasa, DRC

A roundtable discussion on conflict and fragility co-chaired by HE Olivier Kamitatu, Minister of Planning of DRC and by France. Hon. Kamitatu also takes the leadership of the group which will later become known as the g7+.



2008: Accra, Ghana
7 countries offered to pilot the 10 principles of 2007. These were: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, DRC, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste.

Paris meeting

December 2008: Paris, France
The initial idea of forming the g7+ starts to take shape. 12 countries were present at this informal meeting.

The g7+ Journey

Pathways to resilience

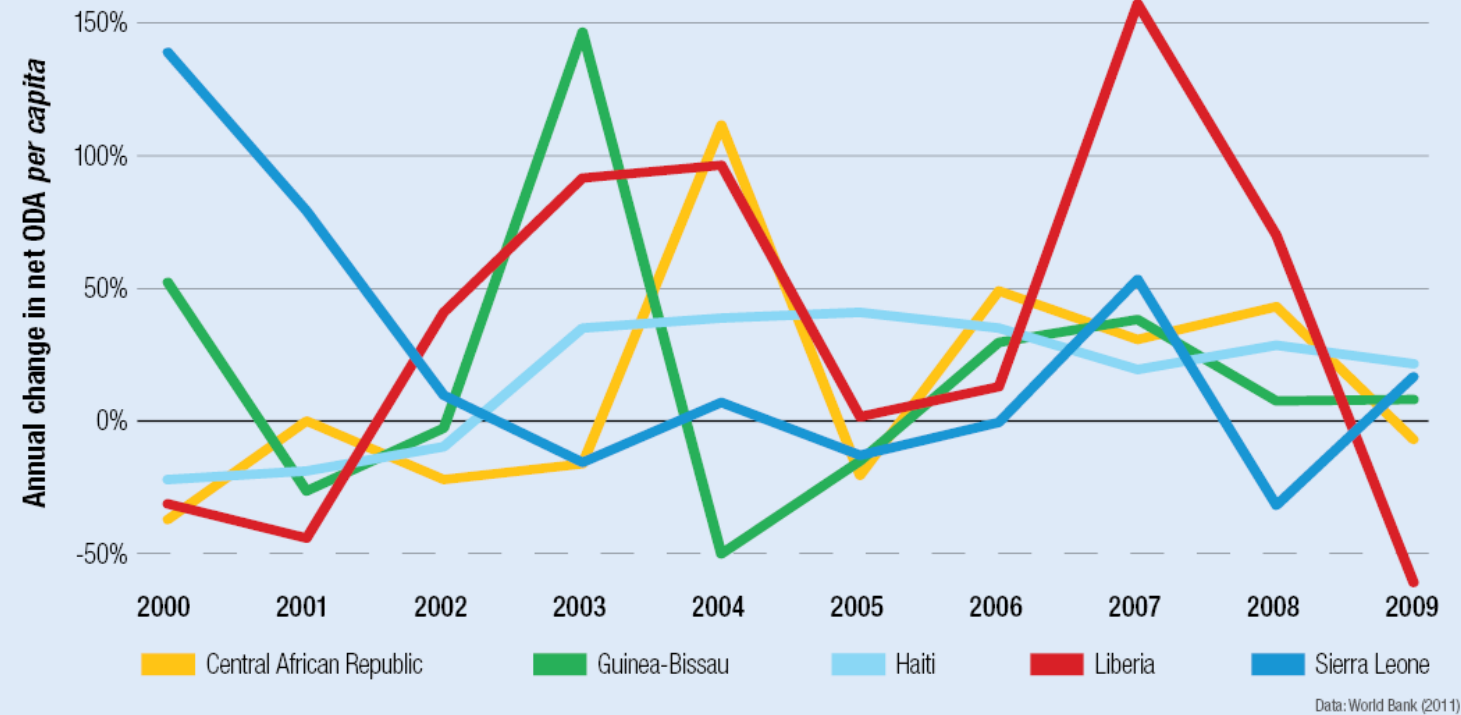


- 1.5 billion live in conflict-affected and fragile states
- About 70% of fragile states have been in conflict since 1980
- Basic governance transformations may take 20 to 40 years
- 50% of ODA is spent in fragile and conflict-affected contexts
- Many fragile states **will not achieve the MDGs** by 2015. These countries are furthest away from achieving MDGs
- Transitioning out of fragility is long and requires **country leadership and ownership**

An example
of what does
not work.....

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

- **T**ransparency
- **R**isk-sharing
- **U**se and strengthen country systems
- **S**trengthen capacities
- **T**imely and predictable Aid



g7+ Peace-building and Decent Work



- 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.



g7+ and ILO

Memorandum of Understanding (March 2014)



- 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.



CPLP and Fragile to Fragile Cooperation



- ❑ 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

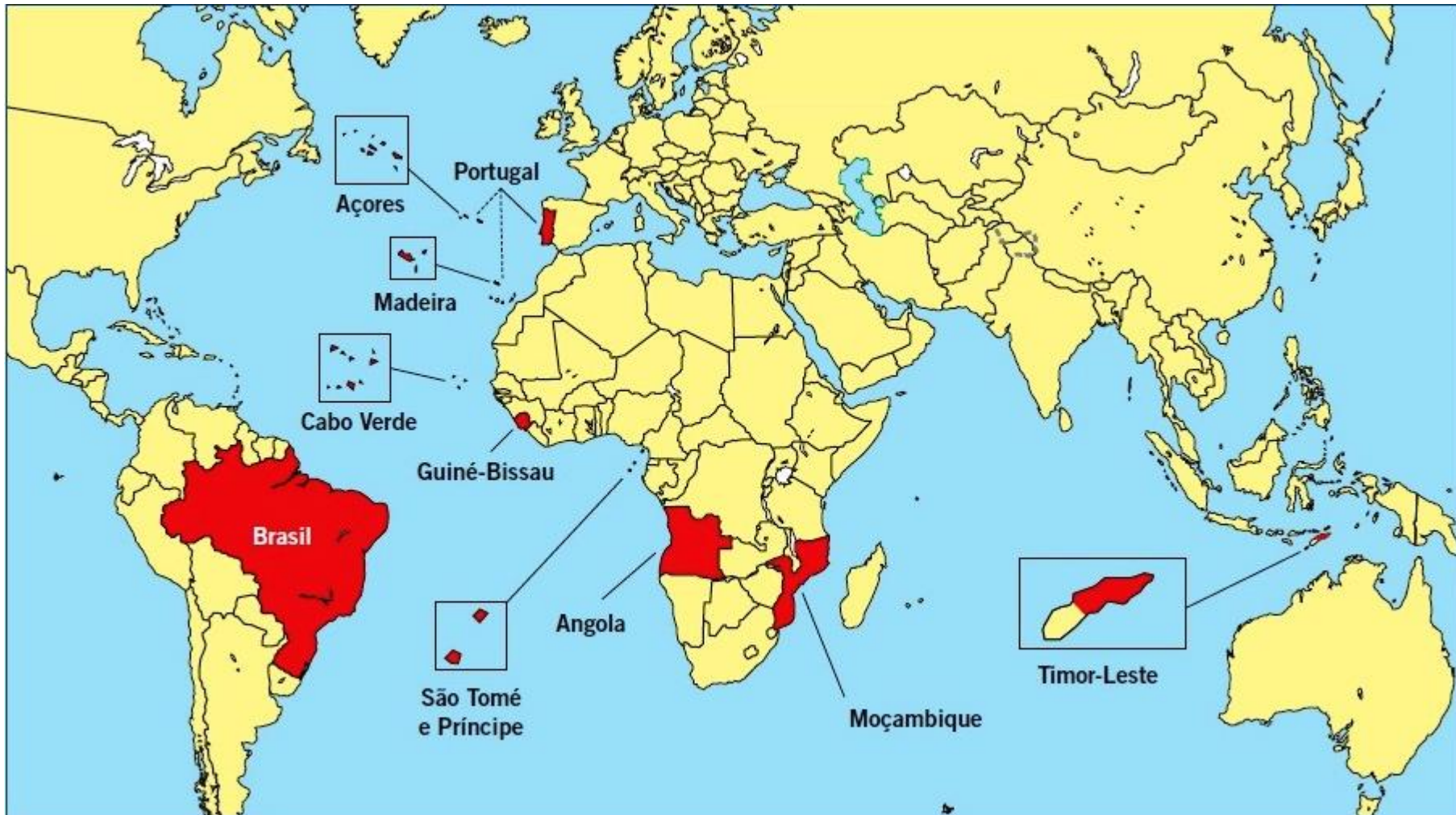
Comunidade dos Países
de Língua Portuguesa



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+.





CPLP and Fragile to Fragile Cooperation



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).



CPLP and Fragile to Fragile Cooperation



- ❖ 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

F2F

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)





F2F and the South-South perspective



❖ 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!