

Building blocks to prosperity: The Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)

FACTS AND FIGURES

- By 2015 50% of the world's poor will be living in fragile states and few if any of these countries will have achieved a single Millennium Development Goal (MDG).
- In Kenya, the need for increased security costs the private sector 6% of its profits from sales; in Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda the losses are between 1% and 3%.
- Mexico loses 1% of GDP annually to crime and violence.

Violence and insecurity take a high toll on society and are challenges for all countries – not just fragile states. Human suffering, public and private security costs, and decreased productivity and investment are just some of the costs they exact.

Today, violence and insecurity present major obstacles to reaching the MDGs. As we move forward, the post-2015 development framework must address the roots of these challenges if we are to prevent fragile states from falling further behind, advance development globally and prevent new outbreaks of conflict.

The New Deal's PSGs can help shape the future development agenda. They are already being used to achieve better results in conflict-affected and fragile countries, and can be applied more broadly to promote peace and security around the world.

CREATING CHANGE

Supporting the PSGs is potentially one of the most transformative and effective strategies to address today's development challenges. Why?

First, the PSGs help to focus attention and resources on key priorities that enable fragile countries to build peaceful societies.

The five 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 and services:** Manage revenue and build capacity for accountable and fair service delivery.

Second, they create value for money through better targeting of resources and actions and greater accountability for results.

Third, the implementation of the PSGs maximises the impact of other development investments, establishing the pre-conditions for growth and development.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN?

At the global level, development partners should advocate for including issues such as inclusive politics, security and justice within the post-2015 development framework. These issues, in particular, will require high level international support; others – like livelihoods and services – while equally vital, are already likely to feature in the new framework.

At the country level, reforms and actions should be accelerated to align resources and operations with the PSGs. This will demand providing continued political commitment and clear guidance to senior-level field staff.

ACTIONS THAT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- Promote the integration of the key issues underpinning the PSGs in the post-2015 development agenda and reach out to new partners to do the same.
- Apply the PSGs within development agencies as the key framework for addressing the challenges of violence, conflict and fragility.
- Report on progress towards the PSGs at the global, regional and country levels.
- Agree to use the reform framework and process initiated by the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) to deliver DAC members' commitments under the New Deal.



For more information: www.pbsdialogue.org,
www.newdeal4peace.org



Global poverty is rapidly declining... except in fragile states

