Annual Report of the g7+

Presented at
Lome, Togo
2014
# Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Background.................................................................................................................. 3  
   1.1. Introduction by the Chair of the g7+ ................................................................................................. 3  
   1.2. Background on the g7+ and the New Deal ...................................................................................... 4  
2. Progress and key milestones based on the 10 strategic priorities agreed in Haiti.............................. 5  
   2.1. New Deal Implementation .................................................................................................................... 5  
   2.2. Indicators ............................................................................................................................................ 7  
   2.3. Strengthen the g7+ Secretariat ........................................................................................................... 7  
   2.4. Advocacy ........................................................................................................................................... 7  
   2.5. Post-2015 Development Agenda ..................................................................................................... 8  
   2.6. Strengthen g7+ presence internationally ............................................................................................ 9  
   2.7. Funding for the g7+ .......................................................................................................................... 10  
   2.8. Build political ownership at country level ......................................................................................... 10  
   2.9. Consolidation of membership ........................................................................................................... 11  
   2.10. Peer learning .................................................................................................................................... 11  
3. Challenges.................................................................................................................................................. 12  
4. Calendar of events in 2013 and 2014 (1st Quarter) .................................................................................. 14  
5. Meet the Secretariat .................................................................................................................................... 17  
6. Way Forward: proposed priorities for 2014 ............................................................................................ 18  
   6.1. Influence the policy discourse on global development cooperation .................................................. 18  
   6.2. Realize the New Deal principles at the country level: ..................................................................... 18  
   6.3. Strengthen the g7+ as a group: ............................................................................................................ 18  
   6.4. Influence the Post 2015 Agenda: ....................................................................................................... 18  
   6.5. Increase the focus on thematic work, conducting research and supporting peer learning:........... 19  
7. Calendar of Activities of 2014 .................................................................................................................. 20
1. Introduction and Background

1.1. Introduction by the Chair of the g7+

Since the establishment of the g7+, every new year brings new opportunities, aspirations and of course challenges, which further teach us new ways of handling our journey toward resilience and prosperity. The strategic priorities we agreed upon in the second g7+ Ministerial helped in guiding our journey more strategically.

The voice of the g7+ is now being sought in a variety of international forums. We continue to participate in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

In 2013 we also capitalized on new opportunities to shape policy within institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. The g7+ participated in the IDA17 replenishment meetings as an observer and will continue to engage in IDA17 development. Through determined advocacy the principles of the g7+ were included in the High Level Panel Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals were addressed in two of the proposed goals: Goal 10: Ensure governance and effective institutions, and Goal 11: Ensure stable and peaceful societies. The g7+ also began to tap into the G20 with further prospects for interaction in 2014.

Progress in implementing the New Deal

Guinea-Bissau and Union of Comoros became the latest g7+ member to undertake a fragility assessment in March 2014 – bringing the total of fragility assessments conducted to seven. The PSG indicators developed from these assessments offer a menu that can help to measure progress against the PSGs.

Somalia developed and signed their New Deal Compact, with funding of USD 2.7 billion pledged by development partners. With this funding set to be used within the country-owned and led framework of the New Deal, this is a BIG deal for Somalia and the g7+. Also during the year South Sudan did a remarkable job of country-wide consultation as they began to develop their own New Deal Compact. Broad consultation was conducted across 10 of the 13 states. Sierra Leone also signed a Mutual Accountability Framework in February 2014, in support of its Agenda for Prosperity and as a vehicle for implementing the New Deal commitments and PSGs.

Increased communication between members

Four g7+ technical meetings were held during 2013, with members represented at the Ministerial level as well as by Focal Points. These meetings provided members with the opportunity to update each other on country progress and share experiences.

We also spread the g7+ message within our membership through an African Roadshow, which involved myself and members of the g7+ Secretariat visiting Chad, DR Congo and Liberia. This included presentations by g7+ Focal Points and Ministers to their respective political leaderships, which aimed to build support for the New Deal.

The g7+’s ability to communicate more regularly has been supported by enhanced capacity within the g7+ Secretariat, with Senior Policy Specialist, Mr Habib Mayar and Senior Researcher, Dr Nelson Martins, joining the Secretariat in January and June respectively. Further positions will be added in 2014, enhancing our capacity and inclusiveness.

Challenges faced by g7+ member countries

The deteriorating situations in the Central African Republic and South Sudan have been a cause of great distress. As members of the g7+ family we need to learn from these difficult times, to understand the factors that can lead to relapse and support each other by encouraging development partners to act responsibly and sustainably.

In sum, 2013 taught us that our mission is more important than ever. It reminded me that in all our activities and advocacy we should never lose sight of our ultimate goal – to do all we can to ensure that all of our countries exit fragility and emerge as resilient and robust states. I often say that we should go ‘back to the basics’ and not forget our simple mandate. That is summed up in a simple truth:

“Without peace we can have no development”

Ministers, Focal Points and Secretariat, you should be proud of the work of the g7+ in 2013. I thank you and urge us all to press on with even greater vigour and determination in our very important work in 2014.

H.E. Emilia Pires

Minister of Finance Timor-Leste,
Chair of g7+
1.2. Background on the g7+ and the New Deal

Established in 2010, the g7+ is a voluntary association of post-conflict countries sharing the common experience of going through similar development challenges. The member countries joined the g7+ with the spirit of voluntarism, solidarity and cooperation. The g7+ provides a platform for member countries to advocate for effective development cooperation policies tailored to the national context and founded on the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals.

The g7+ group comprises of 18 countries namely: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo. In addition, Sao Tome e Principe has sent a formal application to become the 19th member of the g7+. Its membership will be formally endorsed at the next g7+ Ministerial Meeting in 2014. Timor-Leste’s Minister of Finance, H.E. Emilia Pires is the current Chair and the g7+ Secretariat is based in Dili, Timor-Leste.

The motivation for member countries to come together through the g7+ platform was the gap identified by conflict-affected states in the effectiveness of aid partnerships and the meagre progress made in achieving the overarching Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Experience has shown that lack of peace coupled by a quick-fix approach to development efforts undermines the sustainability of the development results in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. In addition, overlooking the national context and bypassing state institutions and national ownership and leadership during development interventions tend to result in short-lived outcomes. Considering this, the founding members of the g7+ identified the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding priorities to be incorporated into the development aid agenda. To that end, the g7+, in partnership with development partners through the forum of International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) devised the New Deal for engagement in fragile states. The New Deal was endorsed by 44 countries and International Organisations, in December 2011, during the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea.

The New Deal sets out 3 sets of principles to be adhered to in any development intervention in conflict or post-conflict situations. They are:

A. Five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals [PSGs] that serve as a foundation for any development intervention. They are:

1. **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

B. **FOCUS** on the country led pathway toward the next stage of development through:

1. Country led **Fragility assessment** across the 5 PSGs
2. Supporting Nationally led and owned development Strategy as a **One Vision, One plan**
3. Seeking agreement on contextually sensitive aid modalities among the Government, development partners and Civil society by signing a **Compact** Monitoring the progress through **Using the PSGs**
4. **Using the PSGs to monitor progress**
5. Supporting inclusive and participatory political dialogue and leadership

C. **TRUST** as a more effective way of managing aid and domestic resources through:

1. A more **Transparent use of aid and non-aid resources.**
2. Jointly identifying specific **Risk** and mitigating the same through a systematic and tailored approach.
3. Using and strengthening the country systems.
4. **Strengthening Capacities of National institutions to enable them provide services in a sustainable manner.**
5. Provide **Timely and predictable Aid.**
2. Progress and key milestones based on the 10 strategic priorities agreed in Haiti

1. **New Deal implementation**: Continue trial phase in pilot countries.
2. **Indicators**: Agree clear, meaningful and effective indicators for the PSGs, FOCUS and TRUST principles
3. **Strengthen Secretariat**: Expand number of staff, including through recruitments/secondments from g7+ member states.
4. **Advocacy**: Continued representation and policy input into key global meetings, including UNGA and WB/IMF and other International meetings.
5. **Post-MDG agenda**: Influence to ensure g7+ policies are reflected
6. **Strengthen g7+ presence internationally**: Dedicated advisors in pilot countries, New York and other important locations
7. **Funding**: Preserve independence, ensure adequate funds for 2013
8. **Build political ownership at country level**: e.g. Through road show, more regular g7+ only technical meetings, informal ministerial networks
9. **Consolidation of Membership**: Encourage all g7+ members to become active in the group
10. **Peer Learning**: Do more to learn from each other and transfer knowledge

The Haiti Ministerial Meeting which took place in Port-au-Prince on 13-15 November 2012 a series of 10 strategic priorities were agreed for the year 2013. The 10 priorities guided the efforts of the g7+ group and the secretariat. Below is a brief account of the progress made so far along with the challenges faced.

### 2.1. New Deal Implementation

Continue trial phase in pilot countries.

The New Deal is framed on experiences and lessons learned over decades in the field of aid effectiveness. This helps tailor aid management frameworks according to fragile contexts of fragile.

The implementation of the New Deal at the country level has been the priority for the g7+ secretariat since its endorsement in Busan. The efforts of the g7+ Secretariat and its member states together with their development partners have been mainly focused on policy and strategy work to fully develop the implementation strategy for the New Deal. Emphasis has been put on implementation in order to make sure that the New Deal is not just a paper exercise but a ‘Real Deal’.

While the report of the monitoring survey of the New Deal’s implementation which will be presented in the next IDPS global meeting, and provides a detailed snapshot on each of the principles, the section below presents a brief overview of the milestones already achieved.

There has been remarkable progress in terms of milestones being achieved across the various principles of the New Deal. In 2012 for instance, Timor-Leste, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) completed a fragility assessment. While helping national stakeholders by guiding their development work, the findings of these assessments enhanced knowledge of the unique nature of different situations of fragility. These descriptions of various stages in the path towards resilience in each of these countries have helped the g7+ secretariat to develop a consolidated fragility spectrum and menu of indicators. This analysis has now been published as the ‘Note on the Fragility Spectrum’, which can be used as a tool to help the countries wishing to undertake similar assessments in the future. Moreover, assessments are planned in Guinea Bissau, Comoros, Afghanistan and other countries, with a tailored approach suit each unique context. These assessments are expected to be completed during 2014.
In order to ensure the alignment of development efforts with national development priorities, member countries have established National Development Strategies based on the principle of “one vision-one plan”. Some member countries designed these strategies to guide the alignment of development expenditure. For example, Timor-Leste has a Sector Development Plan; and Afghanistan has developed A 22 National Priorities Programs (NPPs). The fragility assessments in Sierra Leone and Liberia have been particularly helpful in the establishment of the National Development Strategies.

The year 2013 witnessed the signing of a New Deal compact for Somalia, a major milestone for the development partnership in the country. The compact aims at ensuring a focussed approach of development intervention in Somalia. The signing of the compact also coincided with a pledge of US$ 2.7 billion in development aid to Somalia.

In South Sudan, New Deal Compact consultations were held in 10 states in August and September and involved over 1,000 South Sudanese and other stakeholders. This process has been designed to encompass a broad range of stakeholders and enhance national ownership. The Compact was originally scheduled for official launch in December 2013, but has been postponed.

The New Deal Compact for Somalia was endorsed during the ‘Conference on A New Deal for Somalia’ which was held in Brussels on 16th September 2013. Here the newly formed Federal Government of Somalia and its development partners committed to support its implementation. The various stakeholders agreed that the best platform to achieve the development and peacebuilding goals of Somalia was the New Deal framework, specifically aimed at supporting fragile and post-conflict affected countries in transitioning towards stability. The Communiqué from the Conference noted that “the Compact ensures a clear focus on Somalia’s most vital political, social & economic priorities.” The signing of the Compact has led to increased confidence by the international community and has coincided with a pledge of $ 2.74 billion of additional support.”

The Fragility Assessment and subsequent identification of a menu of country-level indicators are both innovative mechanisms for governments to set peacebuilding and statebuilding proprieties and to monitor and evaluate progress towards achieving priorities over time. And:

- A vision of long-term development;
- A plan to reduce and / or overcome weaknesses; and
- Negotiation of an agreement (compact) with donors to ensure the implementation of the plan.

It is based on consultations among multiple actors (government, civil society, private sector and development partners) to assess the main drivers of fragility and sources of resilience. More particularly, the process assesses and discusses the challenges, progress and priorities in selected areas within the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals.

In February 2014, Sierra Leone signed a Mutual Accountability Framework with its development partners in support of Sierra Leone’s National Plan, the ‘Agenda for Prosperity’. President Koroma said of the MAF, “It provides guidelines for fulfilling our international commitments to the Busan and New Deal principles; and it offers us an opportunity to do more, deliver more and achieve more.”
The signing of the New Deal has also resulted in focusing the discussions at the country level around the national aid management structures and policies.

### 2.2. Indicators

**Agree clear, meaningful and effective indicators for the PSGs, FOCUS and TRUST principles**

The fragility assessments have helped in accumulating lessons learnt which will further assist in understanding the dimensions of development challenges. The PSGs dimensions collected from these assessments offer a menu of indicators, which can help in measuring progress across the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding goals.

In line with the commitment made in the New Deal, the g7+ secretariat has devised a Fragility Spectrum Note which was adopted at the 5th g7+ Technical Meeting on 27-28 November in Kinshasa, DRC. This Note explains the purpose of a ‘spectrum approach’ to fragility, and how to use the spectrum tool to assess country progress against the PSGs. It provides a menu of descriptions of various stages of fragility along with the indicators gathered from the assessments in pilot countries. This will assist in further assessments conducted in other countries and, in turn, will be enriched and revised to capture additional lessons.

In addition to the importance of monitoring the PSGs, measuring progress across the TRUST and FOCUS elements is equally essential to tracking behavioral changes. To this end a New Deal Monitoring Framework was developed jointly with the IDPS secretariat. A monitoring survey was completed in the first quarter of 2014. The survey gathered feedback from donors and government on the implementation of the New Deal principles.

### 2.3. Strengthen the g7+ Secretariat

**Expand number of staff, including through recruitments/secondments from g7+ member states.**

With the growing policy and public profile of the g7+, there is growing demand on the small team of the g7+ secretariat. A functioning secretariat is needed to meet these demands, and serve as point of reference for all the members and stakeholders. Strengthening the capacity of the existing secretariat has been a priority in 2013. The contribution of member countries in terms of human resources (through secondment) and financial resources was recognized as an important element in the Haiti meeting. To this end, the government of the Republic of Timor-Leste has continued to financially support the g7+ secretariat. Similarly the Ministry of Finance of Afghanistan has seconded Mr. Habib Mayar to work as a senior policy specialist with the secretariat. In addition, the secretariat is aiming to raise similar support from among member countries to further consolidate its membership. In June, Dr. Nelson Martins was recruited as a Senior Researcher to work on g7+ research, initially on Natural Resources Management.

Support from development partners think-tanks like ODI (Overseas Development Institute), ACCORD (The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes), EPCDM (European Centre for Development Policy Management) and Pacific Institute of Public Policy (PIPP) has also continued to assist the secretariat. The World Bank has been supporting the secretariat through secondment of their staff. For example, the World Bank country office in Dili seconded Mrs. Elise Vanormelingen to work part time in the Secretariat office. The Secretariat has also secured funding from the European Union for a Senior Policy Advisor to be based in Dili (from 2014 onwards).

### 2.4. Advocacy

**Continued representation and policy input into key global meetings, including UNGA and WB/IMF and other International meetings.**

Mr. Habib Mayar presents on behalf of the g7+ in Korea, October 2013
The g7+ believes in reforms aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of development intervention in line with the New Deal. It thus engages with a wide number of regional and multinational organizations through public and policy forums to advocate for the policies tailored to the needs and context of the member countries. This includes outreach to the United Nations, International Financial Institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the G20.

The Spring and Annual Meetings of the World Bank and IMF held in Washington DC, USA in April and October 2013 provided an excellent opportunity for g7+ Ministers to meet with the senior management of the WB and IMF and discuss the issues facing g7+ member countries in the area of private sector, Natural resource management, development aid management etc. These meetings have already opened a window for dialogue on related specific issues. To further focus areas of cooperation, there will be a joint half-day Workshop organized by the IMF and the g7+ during the Spring Meetings in 2014 to better understand the issues facing member countries.

Moreover, as a result of our advocacy, the g7+ was granted an observer’s seat at the IDA17 replenishment meetings, which are normally closed meetings between the IDA deputies. The g7+ participated in three of the replenishment meetings. The last IDA17 replenishment meeting was held in Moscow in December and concluded with a record replenishment of USD $52 billion. This is a 5.5% increase compared to IDA 16. A total of 46 countries made pledges to IDA 17 (which runs from July 2014 to June 2017). Partly as a result of our advocacy, IDA17 will provide increased funding to fragile and conflict affected states. Peacebuilding and Statebuilding were at the forefront of a High-Level Ministerial Breakfast held on 23 September in the sidelines of the 68th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York City. Hosted by the Governments of South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Denmark, this event was organised by the g7+ and the International Dialogue, and was entitled “Putting Peace at the Heart of Sustainable Development”. g7+ Ministers provided invaluable insights into linkages between peace and development, as experienced in their respective countries, and added to the discussion on the role of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding as essential components of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

2.5. Post-2015 Development Agenda

Objective: Influence to ensure g7+ policies are reflected

In February 2013, the government of Timor-Leste and the g7+ Secretariat, with support from the Pacific Institute of Public Policy (PIPP), UNESCAP and AusAID, brought together heads of state, senior ministers, senior government officials and civil society leaders from 48 countries to discuss collective priorities for the post-2015 development agenda. The two-day conference, entitled “Development for All: Stop conflict, build states and eradicate poverty”, also included a round table on Pacific issues. The Dili Consensus, adopted by the 400 delegates from g7+, Pacific and Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP) countries, highlighted the specific development challenges faced by fragile and conflict-affected states that need to be factored into the post-2015 global development framework. More particularly, peace and statebuilding were recognized as vital elements for Post-2015 development agenda with the national ownership and leadership as an important principle.

The report of the panel was released in May 2013, in which the panel called for **five transformative shifts**, including: “Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All. The report recognizes freedom from violence, conflict, and oppression as essential to human existence and the foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. Two of the twelve illustrative goals presented by the panel were centred on peacebuilding (Goal #10 “Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies”) and state building (Goal #11 “Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions”).

In addition, the g7+ Secretariat together with member countries have continued to advocate for the notion that “without peace there can be no development, in countries affected by conflict and fragility”. This has included influential partnership building, media outreach and presentations at international meetings and conferences, and has contributed to a broader awareness and increasing support for the new international development agenda making an explicit correlation between peace and development. For example, the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) featured a number of high level statements that called for a greater link between peace and development. President Taur Matan Ruak of Timor-Leste, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia and President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia were among the Heads of State who reflected on this issue. There were also number of side events held during the UNGA, including “Ensuring Peaceful, Just and Resilient Societies in the Post-2015 Development Agenda” and a High-Level Ministerial Breakfast Meeting focusing on “Putting Peace at the Heart of Sustainable Development.”

Many influential government and civil society leaders have endorsed the need to bring peace into the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This increased focus on peacebuilding and state building continues to inform ongoing debates around the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the UN Intergovernmental Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

There is still a lot of work to do to ensure that peacebuilding and statebuilding are fully reflected in the new development framework, but g7+ advocacy in 2013 represented a great start.

**2.6. Strengthen g7+ presence internationally**

Dedicated advisors in pilot countries, New York and other important locations.

---

**In his closing address to the conference, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Timor-Leste, H.E. Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão, described the Dili Consensus as “an historic document that sets out our priorities, and our hopes, for the post-2015 development agenda. For the first time, we fragile states have come together to be part of the process of setting the global development framework in an equitable, sustainable and fair way. Never before have our voices been so strong.”**

H.E. Emília Pires, Minister of Finance for Timor-Leste and Chair of the g7+ served on the 26-member High-level Panel of Eminent Persons advising the United Nations on the Post-2015 Global Development Agenda. Although appointed to the panel in a personal capacity, Minister Pires ensured that voices from g7+ countries were heard during the panel’s consultations and included in their deliberations.

**• Leave No One Behind.** We must ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights.

**• Put Sustainable Development at the Core.** We must make a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries in the lead. We must act now to slow the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity.

**• Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth.** A profound economic transformation can end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, improving livelihoods, by harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of business. More diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can drive social inclusion, especially for young people, and foster respect for the environment.

**• Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All.** Freedom from violence, conflict, and oppression is essential to human existence, and the foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognize peace and good governance as a core element of wellbeing, not an optional extra.

**• Forge a New Global Partnership.** A new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability must underpin the post-2015 agenda. This new partnership should be built on our shared humanity, and based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The panel at the High Level Ministerial Breakfast in New York City, 23 September 2013.
While there has been a lot of effort to involve the g7+ focal points and countries in decision making processes, it is still imperative to have increased representation of the g7+ at the regional and international level to liaise among the member countries, g7+ secretariat and other stakeholders. For this reasons the g7+ has evaluated the strategic need to increase its presence and visibility at international fora and has secured funding from UNDP to recruit a New York liaison officer, as well as a series of dedicated advisors in member countries to help in the implementation of the New Deal. Funding has also been secured from the World Bank for an African liaison officer based in Nairobi. A further position in Kinshasa has been agreed, and draft TORs prepared, but funding has yet to be secured. These positions will be filled by mid-2014.

2.7. Funding for the g7+

Preserve independence, ensure adequate funds for 2013

In late 2012 the g7+ Secretariat compiled an operating budget covering 2013-2014. Core funding requirements were estimated to be around USD2.1 million per annum. In the past the g7+ has been heavily reliant on the Government of Timor-Leste for core funds. It was also reliant on the UNDP-managed International Dialogue Travel Fund for a large proportion of travel costs, which carried with it some restrictions.

In Haiti, Ministers agreed that in the future diversified sources of funding should be sought, to ensure both independence and sustainability, as well as to strengthen ownership. Alternative sources included cash and in-kind contributions from members, (for example the secondment of staff from g7+ member states to the secretariat), as well as contributions from philanthropic organisations and development partners.

Progress on achieving this priority has been mixed in 2013. On the one hand, adequate funds were obtained, but the sources of these funds were not diversified away from the status quo, with continued heavy reliance on the Government of Timor-Leste and other existing partners. The Government of Timor-Leste approved funding of USD 1.5 million for the g7+ for 2013. The g7+ also received in-kind contributions, mainly in the form of staff and technical assistance from other partners including ODI, AusAID, Denmark, PIPP, the World Bank, ECDPM and ACCORD. Some members hosted g7+ meetings (e.g. DRC and South Sudan) and contributed towards these. Voluntary financial contribution from member countries is still expected.

Furthermore, some parts of the budget were not operationalised, including the addition of a second g7+ national in the Secretariat in Dili and in-country advisors to the New Deal pilot countries.

Two successes of note were the secondment from Afghanistan of a Senior Policy Specialist to the Secretariat (supported by Denmark) and the establishment of a dedicated g7+ travel fund, administered by the UNDP. The move away from the joint travel fund to a dedicated fund has improved flexibility.

2.8. Build political ownership at country level

Build political ownership at country level, for example through g7+ roadshows, more regular g7+ technical meetings and informal Ministerial networks.

In 2013 the Secretariat has focussed more on ensuring that there is increased political buy in for the g7+ mission and the New Deal implementation. These efforts have aimed at fostering New Deal implementation at the country and donors’ headquarters levels and in ensuring policy cohesion and consolidation of the membership through full participation and discussion among member countries.

Key milestones in this regard were the road show visits in August and September 2013 and March 2014 to member countries and the arrangement of the meetings at the technical level. The first roadshow visit was made to African member countries including Liberia, DRC and Chad. The delegates joining the roadshow visit included the Chair of the g7+, a Regional Minister from the DRC, the team from the g7+ Secretariat, and a representative from the IDPS secretariat. The delegates met Ministers and heads of Government, development partners and Civil Societies Organizations to discuss the development challenges facing member countries in the areas of development aid management, natural resources, and peace and statebuilding. The road show was an opportunity to seek further buy in to the process of New deal implementation and strengthen the spirit of solidarity among the member countries. During the visit to Monrovia, Minister Pires also...
spoke at the launch of the African Development Bank’s High-Level Panel on Fragile States on 2nd of September. In addition, the chair of g7+ accompanied by the Chair of DAC (Development Assistance Committee) and the team from the secretariat of g7+ and IDPS visited Somalia in the end of the first quarter of 2014.

Joint Visit to Somalia in April 2014

The African Roadshow was also important as it raised public awareness at country level about the g7+ and the New Deal through interviews broadcast in local and national media.

Moreover, the g7+ secretariat organized several g7+ meetings at the technical level to discuss and address the technical constraints in the implementation of the New Deal. Four g7+ technical meetings were held in 2013: Dili-Timor-Leste on 1-2 March, Dubai-UAE on 27-28 May, Addis Ababa-Ethiopia on 29–30 July and Kinshasa-DRC on 27-28 November.

2.9. Consolidation of membership

Objective: Encourage all g7+ members to become active in the group.

The g7+ member countries have all been engaged throughout the year in g7+ activities both at the technical and political level. Here are the major activities in which they have been involved:

Many g7+ Ministers and focal points have participated throughout 2013 in a range of high level events. Consultation on Post-2015 Development Agenda; joint event between the g7+ and IFC on Private Sector Development; side meetings during WB/IMF Annual Meetings: g7+ Ministers meetings with the World Bank President and IMF Managing Director; and the g7+ and IDPS High Level Side Event at UNGA. The participation of member countries in representing the g7+ group enhanced the ownership of the g7+ mission by member countries. In addition, it helped in making the voice of the group heard globally and regionally.

Some non-g7+ members, such as Yemen, have been invited to participate in some g7+ technical meetings as observers and to contribute with their knowledge and experience. Sao Tome & Principe has also sent a formal application to be part of the g7+. Its membership will be formally endorsed at the next g7+ Ministerial Meeting in 2014.

In addition to widening the opportunity for all members to represent the g7+ in a range of forums, the secretariat has also increased the number of video-conferences it organises, allowing the focal points of the g7+ to discuss progress and policy issues more regularly, and to prepare collectively for big meetings and events.

2.10. Peer learning

Develop the network for sharing expertise among members, applying the collective skill set of the group to specific challenges faced by member countries.

Peer learning and experience sharing among the member countries have been major elements of the g7+ forum. In addition to the efforts towards increasing knowledge sharing among member countries, the secretariat has gathered and consolidated reports from the fragility assessments in the form of a fragility spectrum note which was officially launched in Kinshasa during the 5th Technical
Meeting in November 2013. With the publication of the note the g7+ aims to increase understanding of the fragility spectrum and its purpose so that other countries can use it more effectively to carry out a fragility assessment. It also aims to create a consolidated and institutionalized process that carries the label of the g7+.

In 2013, the g7+ also started promoting the idea of ‘Fragile to Fragile’ (or ‘F to F’) cooperation. For example, Timor-Leste is supporting the electoral process in Guinea-Bissau and has already pledged up to USD 6 million to support the government of Guinea-Bissau in holding these important elections. Also, in the spirit of “F to F” support, the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste visited South Sudan from 2-5 December 2013, and met with the President of South Sudan to support its Compact and development efforts. Other recent “F to F” activities have included the disbursement of 1 Million USD to Haiti [in November 2012] by the Government of Timor-Leste.

In addition, in 2013 the g7+ launched its research programme on natural resource management in g7+ countries, with the support of ODI. The research work has so far produced 10 profiles on natural resource rich countries and a synthesis paper which is currently being finalised. The 10 countries covered by this research are: PNG, Sierra-Leone, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Afghanistan, DRC, Timor-Leste, South-Sudan and Guinea. The other 8 countries will be profiled in 2014, and the final report will be launched at the Ministerial Meeting in 2014.

To further promote peer learning among member countries, South-Sudan and Sierra Leone along with the g7+ secretariat will be helping Guinea Bissau in launching the fragility assessment.

Finally, during 2013 the g7+ website [www.g7plus.org] has been redeveloped. The website is now accessible in English and French [www.g7plusfr.org]. The website continues to be updated and adapted to changing needs of the g7+ members and other users. This development has been an important step to cater the needs of g7+ Francophone members and to improve communications across language boundaries. Over 50 news articles were produced and uploaded on the website throughout the year in both English and French. In addition a range of publications have been made available for download by g7+ members to enhance peer learning.

3. Challenges

The year 2013 was full of aspirations and enthusiasm for the g7+. At the same time, it faced some challenges in achieving its priorities. Following were some key challenges:

- **Lack of broader sufficient Political Buy-in**: The g7+ is a voluntary association of countries experiencing similar challenges on their way toward resilience and development. To realize the mission of the g7+ and particularly the materialization of the New Deal at the country level, there is a need for political drive. At the moment, we have a mixed degree of buy-in across the g7+ and the supporters of the New Deal. Given the increasing visibility and involvement of the group within broader international and global arena, it is imperative that the group is formalized and greater political buy-in is integrated into the process. The need for political and diplomatic buy in is felt particularly during our involvement in addressing issues such as the post 2015 agenda

- **Limited strength to influence gigantic systems in place**: The g7+, as a collective platform is operating in a sphere already saturated with bigger collective players on the ground. The g7+ is opting for changes to the way in which development cooperation has traditionally been practiced by multi-lateral and regional actors. However, this can best be achieved if there is greater energy in
the form of political back up particularly from member countries and actors committed to the New Deal.

- **Dependency:** The demands of achieving the mission of the g7+ and implementation of the New Deal through public and policy advocacy, the secretariat of the g7+ needs resources [human, financial]. The government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste is the only member country which currently provides financial resources to the g7+ secretariat to cover its running cost. The g7+ depends on external support from development partners for the rest of its resources. In order to strengthen its independence the g7+ requires financial contributions from member countries...

...ooOOOoo...
### 4. Calendar of events in 2013 and 2014 (1st Quarter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roundtable Consultation on Pacific Issues</td>
<td>Dili, Timor-Leste</td>
<td>26 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g7+ Technical Meeting</td>
<td>Dili, Timor-Leste</td>
<td>1-2 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Deal Implementation Core Group meeting</td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>11-12 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering Committee of the Global Partnership</td>
<td>Bali, Indonesia</td>
<td>23-24 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Meeting of High-level Panel on Post-2015 Development Agenda</td>
<td>Bali, Indonesia</td>
<td>25-27 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Event – Private Sector Investment and Job Creation in Fragile States, hosted by the g7+, IFC and MoFA Denmark</td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>19 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Meeting of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)</td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>19 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank / IMF Spring Meetings</td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>19-21 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g7+ Technical Meeting</td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>27-28 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) Director Level Meeting</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>5-6 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering Committee of the Global Partnership</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>25-26 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) Technical Meeting, working group meeting on New Deal Implementation</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>28 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g7+ Technical Meeting</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>29-30 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific Ministerial Dialogue: from the Millennium Development Goals to the UN Development Agenda beyond 2015</td>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>26-28 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister Pires Roadshow in DRC, Liberia and Chad</td>
<td>DRC, Liberia and Chad</td>
<td>31 August-8 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launching of the High Level Panel on Fragile States</td>
<td>Monrovia, Liberia</td>
<td>2 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact for Somalia</td>
<td>Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>16 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMF Conference on Economic Growth and Natural Resources</strong></td>
<td>Dili, Timor-Leste</td>
<td>17-19 September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>68th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>23-29 September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNGA g7+ High Level (Ministerial) Side Event entitled</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>23 September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Putting Peace at the Heart of Sustainable Development”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNGA Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>24-29 September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings,</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>11-13 October 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Technical Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Kinshasa, DRC</td>
<td>27-28 November 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)</strong></td>
<td>Kinshasa DRC</td>
<td>29-30 November 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working Group meeting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)</strong></td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>2-3 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Meeting, Working Group meeting on New Deal Implementation.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(included Launch of the Independent Evaluation Group’s evaluation of “World Bank Group Assistance to Low-Income Fragile and Conflict-Affected States”)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Launch of the South Sudan Compact, Juba, South Sudan and Prime</strong></td>
<td>Juba, South Sudan</td>
<td>3 – 5 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minister of Timor-Leste visited Juba</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank Country Directors</strong></td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>4 – 5 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>and Country Managers Meeting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(New Deal is on the agenda)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDA 17 replenishment final Meeting in Moscow, g7+ attending</strong></td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>16-17 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>as observer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective</strong></td>
<td>Abuja, Nigeria</td>
<td>13-14 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Cooperation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCAF Directors Meeting</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>15 – 17 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accord Event: Towards a More Coherent Peacebuilding Policy Community</strong></td>
<td>Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
<td>19 – 20 February 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)</strong></td>
<td>Dubai, UEA</td>
<td>5-6 March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Group Meeting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Meeting on Central African Republic</strong></td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>7-8 March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Secretariat with Sierra Leone and South Sudan Mission</strong></td>
<td>Bissau, Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>9-15 March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to support Guinea-Bissau Fragility Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>9-13 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Meeting with World Bank President</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>9 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+/IMF Workshop</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>10 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Designing a Blueprint for Fragile State Data Needs' -</td>
<td>Bellagio Center, Italy</td>
<td>17-21 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Foundations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level debate/Side event ILO Governing Body “If you want Peace,</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>20-21 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultivate Social Justice”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Partnership Ministerial Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
<td>15-16 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dili Preparatory Meeting for g7+ Ministerial Meeting in Lome and</strong></td>
<td>Dili, Timor-Leste</td>
<td>3-10 May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPS Global Meeting in Freetown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Pilot Countries Sharing experience on New Deal hosted by</strong></td>
<td>Helsinki, Finland</td>
<td>13 May 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Finland Government**
5. Meet the Secretariat

Mr. Helder da Costa, PhD
Head of the g7+ Secretariat
Mr. da Costa was one of the founders of the g7+ and has led the g7+ Secretariat since its formation in April 2010.

Mr. Habib Ur Rehman Mayar
Senior Policy Specialist
Mr. Mayar joined the g7+ Secretariat in February 2013 and is on secondment from the Ministry Of Finance Afghanistan

Dr. Nelson Martins, PhD
Senior Policy Researcher
Dr. Martins is a Timor-Leste national and was seconded to the g7+ Secretariat in June 2013 to lead the development of the g7+ Research Program.

Ms. Felicia Carvalho
Programme & Coordination Officer
Ms. Carvalho is a Timor-Leste national who has worked within the g7+ Secretariat since its formation in 2010.

Ms. Mafalda Marchioro
Programme Officer
Ms. Marchioro is an Italian national who began working with the g7+ Secretariat in November 2011. She was seconded from the ODI.

Ms. Mena Savio
Executive Administration Officer
Ms. Savio is a Timor-Leste national who began working with the g7+ Secretariat in April 2010.

Ms. Elise Vanormelingen
Programme Officer
Ms. Vanormelingen is a Belgian national who began working with the g7+ Secretariat in February 2013. She also works for the World Bank.

Mr. David Butts
g7+ Media
Mr. Butts is an Australian national who has been spreading the message of the g7+ since early 2010 and working in the area of Communications
6. **Way Forward: proposed priorities for 2014**

During the g7+ technical meeting held in Kinshasa at the end of November 2013, five strategic priorities for 2014 were proposed after a thorough analysis. These priorities are expected to be discussed and formally endorsed at the 3rd g7+ Ministerial Meeting to be held in Lome, Togo.

The proposed five strategic priorities for 2014 are:

6.1 **Influence the policy discourse on global development cooperation**

The aim is to ensure that development cooperation policies are in line with the contexts of the g7+ member countries and the principles of the New Deal. It is therefore imperative for the g7+ to continue dialogue with development actors like the IFIs and other multilateral and regional organizations. This includes negotiations on some important issues facing member countries in the area of development cooperation. This will enhance the partnership and will open the window for opportunities on dialogue regarding common issues. The engagement will be developed through meetings, joint workshops, panel discussions and collective lobbying.

6.2 **Realize the New Deal principles at the country level**

Realizing the principles of the New Deal at the country level remains the ultimate goal. The g7+ with the support of INCAF and IDPS members will continue to work towards this objective. In 2014 the g7+ Secretariat will cooperate with member countries to further advance the operationalization of the New Deal. In particular we will:

- Help member countries planning to conduct fragility assessments using the Fragility spectrum as the reference note [Afghanistan, Comoros and Guinea Bissau are already planned to conduct the assessment and are in the process of carrying it out]. Further enrich the Fragility Spectrum.
- Support the launch of the New Deal monitoring framework.
- Enhance Engagement with multilateral and bilateral donors to pilot initiatives relating to the TRUST components at the country level.

We also foresee that compacts will be signed in 3 additional countries. We hope that the compact that was supposed to be signed in South Sudan will be signed, but this certainly depends on the development of the security situation and stability at government level.

6.3 **Strengthen the g7+ as a group**

Strengthening and institutionalising the g7+ as a group has been the one of the top priorities. The consolidation of the group and strengthening of the secretariat in terms of capacity and resources will be particularly important for us. In particular, we plan to mobilize financial resources from member countries and expand the number of staff. The Secretariat is hoping to recruit a range of additional positions in order to strengthen its ability to engage with greater range of actors and policy processes. The positions include liaison officers in Nairobi, Kinshasa and New York, three desk officers to be based in Dili, a communication officer based in Dili etc.

In addition, we plan to conduct road show visits to member countries and some non-member countries such as INCAF members and other Least Developed Countries. The objective is to seek political buy-in for the implementation of the New Deal and for consolidating the g7+ membership.

6.4 **Influence the Post 2015 Agenda**

In 2014 the g7+ will aim to improve the coordination and connections among g7+ Permanent Representatives to United Nations Mission in New York in order to increase g7+ visibility and its ability to advocate effectively on the post-2015 agenda.

In an effort to mobilise interest and obtain consensus on the inclusion of the Peace goal in the post-2015 development agenda, a High Level Summit of Heads of State and Government will be organised in the margins of the 2014 UN General Assembly.

We will also undertake targeted lobbying activities with key member states who need to be convinced of the value of the inclusion of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding in the new global goals [Goal 10 and 11]. This may be in the form of roadshows or outreach by our members according to their networks, as well as public statements, communication materials and media activities.
6.5. Increase the focus on thematic work, conducting research and supporting peer learning:

Research on the natural resources and other thematic areas has been one of the focus areas for us since the 2013. The g7+ secretariat has already recruited a research specialist to conduct a mapping exercise of natural resources within the g7+ countries. This will promote peer learning by exchanging of missions among the member countries. In addition, there are other thematic areas such as the private sector, job creation and domestic revenue mobilization where we will identify some windows of opportunity.
### Calendar of Activities of 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) Directors Level Meeting</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>15-17 January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steering Committee Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation</strong></td>
<td>Abuja, Nigeria</td>
<td>13-14 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accord Event: Towards a More Coherent Peacebuilding Policy Community</strong></td>
<td>Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
<td>19-20 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) Core Group Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>5-6 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Meeting on Central African Republic</strong></td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>7-8 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'Designing a Blueprint for Fragile State Data Needs' - Rockefeller Foundations</strong></td>
<td>Bellagio Center, Italy</td>
<td>17-21 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High-level debate/Side event ILO Governing Body &quot;If you want Peace, cultivate Social Justice&quot;</strong></td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>20-21 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>9-13 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Meeting with World Bank President</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>9 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+/IMF Workshop</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>10 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WB/IMF Spring Meetings</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>11-13 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Mexico DF, Mexico</td>
<td>15-16 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Dili Preparatory Meeting for g7+ Ministerial Meeting and IDPS Global Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Dili, Timor-Leste</td>
<td>5-9 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Ministerial Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Lomé, Togo</td>
<td>29-30 May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) Global Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Freetown, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>17-19 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Mission to Central Africa Republic</strong></td>
<td>Bengui, CAR</td>
<td>Late July/August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+ Heads of State Summit - at 69</strong></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank Annual Meetings</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>10-12 October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>