



2025

Harnessing Collective Wisdom: A Framework for Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation



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1. Executive Summary

Overview of the g7+ Initiative

The g7+ is an inter-governmental organization of 20 conflict and fragility-affected states advocating for sustainable development, peace, and resilience. The Fragile-to-Fragile (F2F) Cooperation Initiative aims to strengthen mutual learning and support among these nations by sharing first-hand lessons and best practices in peace and state-building and stability. This initiative fosters collaborative approaches that ensure conflict affected countries lead their own development agenda, reducing reliance on external actors and strengthening self-sufficiency.

Purpose of the Framework

This framework outlines key areas in peacebuilding and statebuilding where g7+ countries can collaborate and exchange firsthand experiences. It builds on the ongoing peer learning initiatives and mapping exercises conducted by g7+ member states, reflecting lessons learned from real-world challenges and successes. The framework is the result of a collaborative effort, with its key areas and insights validated in the g7+ Core Group Meeting held in Abu Dhabi in February 2025. It identifies best practices, common challenges, and provides actionable recommendations to enhance cooperation among g7+ members and other conflict affected countries. The findings serve as a guide for policymakers, donors, and development practitioners engaged in fragile contexts, providing a structured pathway for more effective intervention and coordination.

Key Findings in Thematic Areas

- **Peacebuilding:** Sustainable peace requires inclusive reconciliation strategies and effective reintegration programs that address the root causes of conflict. A comprehensive approach that blends traditional justice mechanisms with formal governance structures has proven to be particularly effective in post-conflict recovery efforts.
- **Natural Resource Management:** Ensuring transparent and equitable revenue-sharing mechanisms is essential for fostering good governance in resource-rich conflict affected countries. Active community engagement in decision-making processes contributes to greater stability and reduces the risk of resource-driven tensions.
- **Public Financial Management (PFM):** Enhancing budget transparency, fiscal discipline, and accountability mechanisms strengthens economic stability and public trust in institutions. A combination of coordinated donor support and targeted capacity-building for civil servants has been identified as key to improving PFM effectiveness and long-term sustainability.
- **Vocational Training and Job Creation:** Addressing unemployment through skills development programs tailored to market demands enhances economic opportunities and workforce readiness. Establishing regional networks of vocational training centres enables greater mobility and cross-border employment opportunities, strengthening economic resilience within the g7+ community.
- **Governance and Institutional Strengthening:** Peer-learning exchanges and mentorship programs are highly effective in building institutional resilience and sharing best practices among conflict affected states. Strengthening public sector institutions through targeted reforms creates a foundation for sustainable governance and long-term development.

- **Climate Resilience:** Conflict affected contexts remain highly vulnerable to climate-related risks, necessitating regional cooperation and cross-border strategies to enhance resilience. The development and implementation of climate action plans, with support from international partners, offer scalable solutions to mitigate the impacts of climate change and strengthen disaster preparedness.

These findings underscore the importance of nationally led initiatives, enhanced regional collaboration, and continued support for institutional reforms as key drivers of sustainable peace, economic growth, and resilience in conflict affected states.

2. Context and Background

The Role of the g7+ in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States

The g7+ provides a platform for conflict and fragility-affected states to exchange experiences and advocate for more tailored international assistance. The F2F Cooperation model facilitates direct engagement between member states to share policy solutions. By prioritising self-reliance and country-led development strategies, the g7+ helps its members navigate complex post-conflict transitions while ensuring that external aid is aligned with national priorities rather than donor-driven interests.

Objectives

- **Identify and document lessons learned** from successful stability and governance initiatives.
- **Develop policy recommendations** based on peer experiences to inform future strategies.
- **Strengthen South-South cooperation** by fostering ongoing dialogue, institutional exchange, and capacity-building programs.
- **Encourage donor alignment with country-led solutions** to improve aid effectiveness and reduce external dependency.

Methodology

- **Surveys** gathered insights from member countries, highlighting successes and identifying key challenges.
- **Thematic discussions during the core-group meeting** focused on shared concerns such as governance reform, financial resilience, and climate adaptation.
- **Case studies and best practices** were presented to illustrate practical solutions with demonstrable impact.
- **Multilateral and bilateral engagement** sessions helped establish new partnerships for technical assistance and policy innovation.

3. Roadmap for Implementation (2025-2027)

The roadmap for implementation outlines a phased approach to operationalising the key recommendations and ensuring sustainable impact. It is structured around a three-year timeline with clear milestones.

Phase 1 (2025): Pilot Projects and Initial Implementation

- Launch **Thematic Learning Hubs** in peacebuilding, governance, and PFM.
- Establish pilot **Regional Vocational Training Centres** in selected g7+ states.
- Conduct **knowledge-sharing workshops** on public financial management best practices.
- Conduct peer learning workshop on **Food security and self-reliance**
- Initiate the **Peacebuilding Mediation Task Force** to support ongoing reconciliation efforts.

Approach:

The g7+ Secretariat and g7+ Foundation will lead coordination and funding mobilisation, while **external specialists** will provide technical expertise. **Local experts in member states** will be responsible for adaptation and implementation to ensure sustainability.

1. Launch Thematic Learning Hubs in Peacebuilding, Governance, and PFM

Objective:

To create centralised knowledge-sharing platforms where g7+ member states can exchange best practices and receive targeted support from international specialists and regional experts.

The virtual Thematic Learning Hubs in Peacebuilding, Governance, and Public Financial Management (PFM) will serve as dedicated spaces where g7+ countries can share experiences, access technical expertise, and strengthen their institutional capacity. These hubs will act as centres for training, collaboration, and practical problem-solving, allowing conflict and fragility-affected states to learn from each other in a structured way.

The g7+ Secretariat and Foundation will oversee the creation of these hubs and ensure they have the necessary funding and operational support.

To ensure the learning hubs provide high-quality, practical knowledge, the g7+ will bring in external specialists, such as experts in conflict mediation, government accountability, and financial management. These specialists will help develop training materials, case studies, and real-world examples that participants can use. They will also facilitate workshops and discussions, ensuring that learning sessions are tailored to the unique challenges of fragile states.

However, the hubs will not just rely on external specialists. National experts from g7+ member states will also play a key role. They will bring firsthand experience and contextual knowledge, ensuring that training sessions and learning materials reflect the realities on the ground. Through peer exchanges, experts from different g7+ countries will learn from each other and work together to co-develop training programs and policies that can be applied in their home countries.

A critical part of this initiative will be the development of an online platform that will serve as a knowledge hub. This platform will store guides, reports, case studies, and toolkits, making them accessible to policymakers, government officials, and civil society actors across the g7+. It will also host discussion forums and webinars, allowing participants to continue learning, asking questions, and sharing updates even after in-person workshops have taken place.

The goal of these learning hubs is to create a sustainable, long-term system of knowledge-sharing and capacity building. Instead of conflict affected states relying only on international organisations for guidance, they will have a structured way to learn from each other, apply best practices, and build institutional resilience. This approach will ensure that effective strategies in Peacebuilding, Governance, and PFM are not just shared once but are continuously improved and expanded in later phases.

In the long run, these hubs will strengthen peer learning networks, provide practical tools to policymakers, and build a self-sustaining system for exchanging expertise within the g7+.

Key Actions:

- The g7+ Secretariat will establish three Thematic Learning Hubs hosted virtually with the secretariat
- External specialists will develop training materials and facilitate knowledge-sharing sessions.
- Local experts from g7+ countries will participate in peer exchanges and co-develop learning modules.
- A dedicated online platform will be created for storing resources, hosting discussions, and sharing case studies.

Expected Results:

- Strengthened peer learning networks in Peacebuilding, Governance, and PFM.
- Practical toolkits available to all member states.
- A sustainable knowledge-sharing model that can expand in later phases.

Lead Actors:

- g7+ Secretariat & g7+ Foundation (overall coordination and funding).
- External specialists (content development and facilitation).
- Local experts from g7+ member states (implementation and contextual adaptation).

2. Establish Pilot Regional Vocational Training Centres in Selected g7+ States

Objective:

To create practical, skills-based training opportunities for youth and vulnerable groups, linked to local job markets.

One of the most pressing challenges in conflict affected states is youth unemployment and a lack of practical job opportunities. Many young people in these countries struggle to find work because they do not have access to relevant skills training that aligns with local job market demands. To address this, the g7+ Foundation will lead the establishment of pilot regional vocational training centres in selected member states. These centres will offer skills-based

training programs designed to help young people, former combatants/demobilized soldiers and vulnerable groups find employment or start their own businesses.

The g7+ Secretariat and the Foundation will identify two or three countries to host the first pilot centres. These countries will be selected based on where there is the greatest need for skills training and where governments and local businesses are willing to support job creation efforts. By focusing on a few countries initially, the program can be tested, refined, and expanded over time to benefit other g7+ states.

To ensure that the training provided is practical and directly linked to job opportunities, the g7+ will bring in external specialists in vocational education. These specialists will help develop training curricula, ensuring that the courses are modern, relevant, and aligned with industry standards. They will also train local instructors, equipping them with the skills to run high-quality training programs in the long term.

At the same time, local experts from government agencies, business associations, and industries will play a critical role. They will advise on the specific skills that are in demand within their countries, ensuring that the training programs match real employment opportunities. For example, if a country has growing opportunities in construction, agriculture, or digital services, the vocational centre will offer specialised courses in these fields. By working closely with private sector employers, the centres will also help trainees secure apprenticeships, internships, and eventual job placements.

The training centres will focus on industries with strong job potential. This includes construction trades (such as carpentry, masonry, and plumbing), agriculture (such as modern farming techniques and agribusiness), Tourism and hospitality, and digital skills (such as basic IT, graphic design, and e-commerce). These sectors have been identified as areas where young people in conflict affected states can find stable employment or start their own small businesses.

By the end of the first phase, the goal is to have fully operational vocational training programs in at least two pilot countries. These centres will not only equip young people with practical skills but also create direct employment pathways through industry partnerships. Over time, this model can be scaled up to other g7+ countries, providing a sustainable solution to reducing youth unemployment and supporting economic recovery in post conflict situations.

Through this approach, the vocational training initiative will combine international expertise with local knowledge, ensuring that training programs are high-quality, job-oriented, and tailored to the needs of each country. By investing in skills development, the g7+ is helping conflict affected states build a more resilient workforce, reduce dependency on aid, and create new economic opportunities for their citizens.

Key Actions:

- The g7+ Secretariat and g7+_Foundation will select two or three pilot countries to host vocational training centres.
- External vocational education specialists will assist in curriculum development.
- Local experts (government and private sector) will help tailor training programs to national employment needs.
- Pilot centres will focus on industries with high job potential, such as construction, agriculture, and digital skills.

Expected Results:

- Vocational training operational in at least two pilot countries.
- Direct employment pathways developed through industry partnerships.
- A scalable training model for other g7+ member states.

Lead Actors:

- g7+ Foundation and secretariat (funding and coordination).
- External specialists (technical design and training expertise).
- Local government and industry leaders (program adaptation and job placements).

3. Conduct Knowledge-Sharing Workshops on Public Financial Management (PFM) Best Practices

Objective:

To improve budget transparency, fiscal discipline, and revenue mobilisation by facilitating direct knowledge exchange.

Effective Public Financial Management (PFM) is essential for budget transparency, financial stability, and economic resilience in conflict affected states. Many g7+ countries struggle with issues such as weak revenue collection, inefficient budget execution, and limited oversight of public spending. To help member states improve their financial management systems, the g7+ Secretariat will lead a series of knowledge-sharing workshops where finance officials from different countries can exchange ideas, learn best practices, and receive targeted technical support.

The g7+ Secretariat will organise three regional workshops that bring together finance ministry officials, tax administrators, and budget planners from across the g7+ network. These workshops will take place in different geographic regions, making them accessible to countries from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and other fragile contexts. The goal is to create a space where officials can openly discuss the financial challenges they face and learn from one another's experiences.

To ensure that participants receive high-quality, practical training, the workshops will be led by external PFM specialists. These experts—drawn from institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and regional development banks—will provide technical guidance on key topics, including:

- Budget execution: Ensuring that approved budgets are effectively implemented, preventing misallocation or unspent funds.
- Tax administration: Strengthening revenue collection systems to reduce dependence on external aid.
- Anti-corruption measures: Introducing safeguards to improve transparency and accountability in public spending.

Alongside external specialists, local finance experts from g7+ countries will also play a key role. They will share country-specific experiences, highlighting what has worked in their financial systems and where challenges remain. By hearing from their peers, participants will gain real-world insights into how different conflict affected states are addressing financial governance issues.

Beyond the workshops, the initiative will also include a mentorship program, where countries that need technical support will be matched with those that have successfully implemented PFM reforms. For example, a country working to improve budget transparency could be paired with one that has already established an effective financial reporting system. This approach ensures

that knowledge-sharing continues beyond the workshops, allowing countries to develop long-term relationships and receive direct support in implementing reforms.

By the end of this phase, finance ministries in g7+ countries will have greater technical knowledge, stronger collaboration networks, and access to ongoing mentorship. The workshops will also lay the groundwork for more formalised peer-to-peer learning mechanisms, ensuring that countries continue to support each other in strengthening their public financial management systems. This initiative represents a critical step toward reducing financial inefficiencies, increasing domestic revenue generation, and building greater trust in public institutions across the g7+.

Key Actions:

- The g7+ Secretariat will organise three regional PFM workshops for finance officials in g7+ countries.
- External PFM specialists will deliver training on budget execution, tax administration, and anti-corruption measures.
- Local finance experts will share country-specific challenges and solutions.
- A follow-up mentorship program will match countries needing technical assistance with those that have implemented successful PFM reforms.

Expected Results:

- Finance ministries in g7+ countries gain practical knowledge on improving public finances.
- Increased collaboration between member states on PFM reform.
- A mentorship model established for ongoing technical support.

Lead Actors:

- g7+ Secretariat (workshop coordination and funding).
- External PFM specialists (training and technical expertise).
- Local finance officials (peer learning and mentoring).

4. Initiate the Peacebuilding Mediation Task Force

Objective:

To provide on-demand mediation support for countries facing conflict-related challenges.

Conflicts and political tensions remain a major challenge in many countries in fragile situation, and resolving disputes quickly and effectively can prevent violence, instability, and economic setbacks. The g7+ Peacebuilding Mediation Task Force under the guidance of the Council of Eminent Persons will be created to provide on-demand mediation support for member states facing internal conflicts, political crises, or emerging disputes. This initiative will ensure that g7+ countries take a leadership role in peace processes, relying on their own experiences and local knowledge instead of waiting for external intervention.

The g7+ Secretariat will take the lead in establishing a roster of peacebuilding specialists drawn from across g7+ member states. These specialists will include former government officials, civil society leaders, traditional conflict mediators, and legal experts who have experience in negotiating peace agreements, resolving community disputes, and leading national reconciliation processes. Having a dedicated team of experienced professionals from conflict affected states

themselves will make mediation efforts more effective, culturally sensitive, and trusted by the local communities involved.

To ensure that the Mediation Task Force is fully equipped to respond rapidly to emerging conflicts, external mediation experts will provide technical guidance and advisory support. These external specialists—drawn from international mediation organisations, UN agencies, and regional peacebuilding initiatives—will help develop training materials, response protocols, and conflict resolution strategies. Their expertise will be used to strengthen the skills of local mediators, but the focus will always remain on g7+ member states leading their own peace efforts.

Another critical component of the Task Force will be training local peace actors, including civil society leaders, religious figures, and community mediators, who often play a vital role in resolving disputes at the grassroots level. Through workshops, practical case studies, and peer learning exchanges, local actors will be trained in mediation techniques to help prevent conflicts from escalating into national crises. These local peace champions will act as an early-warning network, identifying tensions before they erupt and helping to build trust between communities and governments.

The real impact of the Task Force will be demonstrated through its direct involvement in peace processes. As part of the pilot phase, the Task Force will engage in at least two mediation missions in g7+ countries currently facing tensions. These missions will allow experienced mediators from other g7+ states to provide technical support and advisory services to conflict affected states in need. By using a peer-led approach, these efforts will not only contribute to conflict resolution but also strengthen solidarity and cooperation among g7+ members.

At the end of this phase, the Mediation Task Force will be fully functional and ready for deployment whenever needed. The training programs will have enhanced local mediation capacities, ensuring that conflict affected states can prevent and resolve conflicts more effectively using their own institutions and networks. Most importantly, this initiative will establish the g7+ as a credible leader in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, reinforcing the idea that conflict affected states have the knowledge, expertise, and solidarity to help one another in overcoming instability.

Key Actions:

- The g7+ Secretariat will establish a roster of peacebuilding specialists from g7+ countries.
- External mediation experts will provide rapid-response advisory support.
- Local peace actors (civil society, religious leaders, and community mediators) will be trained in mediation techniques.
- The Task Force will engage in at least two pilot mediation missions in member states experiencing tensions.

Expected Results:

- A functional mediation team ready to deploy for conflict prevention.
- Strengthened local mediation capacities through training and peer exchange.
- Greater g7+ leadership in peace processes in fragile states.

Lead Actors:

- g7+ Secretariat (coordination and funding).
- g7+ Eminent Person and Special Envoy

- External mediation experts (technical advisory and training).
- Local peace actors and government stakeholders (on-the-ground implementation).

5. Peer learning in food security and food self-reliance

Objective:

To strengthen food security and promote self-reliance in conflict-affected states by supporting national food production systems and reducing dependency on food aid.

One of the greatest challenges conflict-affected states is food insecurity, which is often exacerbated by instability, climate shocks, weak governance, and reliance on external food assistance. Many g7+ member states struggle with disruptions in food production and supply chains, making them highly vulnerable to global food crises. Addressing these challenges requires a shift from dependency toward locally driven, resilient food systems.

To support this transition, the g7+ Secretariat will lead initiatives aimed at strengthening agricultural resilience and enhancing food self-sufficiency. This will involve identifying pilot countries where local food production can be expanded through targeted support in sustainable farming, agro-processing, and market access. The pilot projects will focus on costing food system, developing smallholder agriculture, improving food storage and distribution networks, and promoting climate-adaptive farming techniques to increase resilience against future food crises.

The first phase of this initiative will be launched in two or three g7+ member states, selected based on food security needs, government commitment, and opportunities for agricultural expansion. By starting with a few targeted countries, the program can be tested, refined, and expanded over time to benefit other g7+ states facing similar challenges.

To ensure the initiative is effective and tailored to local realities, the g7+ will engage World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), local farmers' associations, and policymakers to develop sustainable farming models that align with each country's specific needs and climate conditions. The program will also focus on promoting regional knowledge-sharing among g7+ countries, so that best practices in agricultural resilience can be adapted and replicated.

By the end of the first phase, the goal is to establish fully operational food security programs in at least two pilot countries, with strong local leadership and a framework for scaling up successful approaches to other g7+ states. These programs will not only strengthen food production but also create direct economic opportunities by supporting local farmers, agribusinesses, and food supply networks.

Through this initiative, the g7+ will combine technical expertise with local knowledge to ensure that food security strategies are practical, sustainable, and community driven. By investing in local food systems, the g7+ is supporting its member states in building resilience, reducing dependency on external aid, and ensuring that food security becomes a foundation for long-term stability and development.

Key Actions:

- The g7+ Secretariat in partnership with WFP will select two or three pilot countries to implement targeted food security programs.

- Agricultural specialists and local farming organizations will assist in developing sustainable farming models and improving food supply chains.
- Local governments and business stakeholders will help integrate food production with national economic planning and market access.
- The initiative will prioritize climate-resilient farming, food storage infrastructure, and rural employment generation to enhance sustainability.

Expected Results:

- Food production and distribution systems strengthened in at least two pilot countries.
- Reduced dependency on food aid through increased local agricultural output.
- A scalable model for agricultural resilience that can be expanded across other g7+ member states.

Lead Actors:

- g7+ Secretariat (funding, coordination, and program oversight).
- Agricultural and food security specialists (technical design, training, and capacity building).
- National governments, (program implementation, adaptation, and market integration).

This initiative will reinforce the g7+ commitment to self-reliance, ensuring that food security is not just a humanitarian priority but a key pillar of economic recovery and long-term stability in conflict-affected states.

Overall Phase 1 (2025) Expected Impact

By the conclusion of Phase 1 (2025), the g7+ will have taken significant steps toward strengthening peer learning, skills development, financial management, and conflict resolution across its member states. These foundational initiatives will equip conflict-affected states with practical tools, strengthen institutional capacity, and foster greater collaboration among g7+ countries. The following key milestones will mark the success of this phase:

Three Operational Thematic Learning Hubs Delivering Knowledge-Sharing Sessions

The establishment of three thematic learning hubs—focusing on Peacebuilding, Governance, and Public Financial Management (PFM)—will provide ongoing structured knowledge-sharing among g7+ countries. Each hub will act as a centralised resource where government officials, policymakers, and practitioners can access training, exchange experiences, and co-develop solutions tailored to fragile states' unique challenges.

By the end of 2025, these hubs will have already delivered multiple training sessions, bringing together external experts, local practitioners, and government representatives to discuss and apply best practices in each area. The hubs will also be digitally accessible through an online knowledge platform, ensuring that all g7+ member states can benefit from shared resources, toolkits, and case studies.

These learning hubs will become self-sustaining over time, evolving into permanent centres of excellence where conflict affected states support each other directly without over-reliance on external interventions.

Pilot Vocational Training Centres Running in at Least Two g7+ States

At least two pilot vocational training centres will be fully operational, providing practical, job-oriented training to young people and vulnerable groups in conflict affected states. These centres

will be located in selected g7+ countries where youth unemployment is a major challenge, and they will focus on industries with strong local job potential, such as construction, agriculture, Tourism and digital skills.

By the end of 2025, these centres will have trained their first cohorts of students, many of whom will have secured apprenticeships, internships, or employment through partnerships with local businesses and industry leaders. The curriculum will have been shaped by external vocational education experts and adapted by local professionals, ensuring that training is relevant to the local economy.

These pilot centres will serve as models that can be replicated in other g7+ countries, providing a scalable approach to skills development that supports economic recovery and self-sufficiency in fragile states.

PFM Training Provided to Officials from Multiple g7+ countries

The g7+ Secretariat will have successfully organised and delivered regional workshops on Public Financial Management (PFM), providing finance ministry officials from multiple g7+ countries with practical training on budget execution, tax administration, and anti-corruption measures.

Through interactive learning sessions, participants will have gained firsthand insights into how other conflict affected states have successfully strengthened their financial systems. Some countries will have been matched with mentors from more advanced g7+ states, creating ongoing peer-learning relationships that will continue beyond the workshops.

As a result, participating countries will be better equipped to manage public finances, mobilise domestic revenue, and implement reforms that improve budget transparency and fiscal stability. This will reduce reliance on external funding and help g7+ states build stronger, more independent economies.

Peacebuilding Mediation Task Force Operational, with Two Pilot Missions Completed

The g7+ Peacebuilding Mediation Task Force will be fully established and ready to deploy. With a roster of trained mediators and peacebuilding specialists, this team will have the capacity to assist g7+ member states facing emerging or ongoing conflicts.

By the end of 2025, the Task Force will have already conducted two pilot mediation missions, providing direct conflict resolution support to g7+ countries experiencing political or social tensions. These missions will have involved local peace actors, civil society leaders, and government representatives, ensuring that mediation efforts are inclusive and locally driven.

The successful deployment of these mediation missions will demonstrate the credibility and leadership of the g7+ in peacebuilding efforts. It will also establish a permanent framework for conflict affected states to assist each other in resolving conflicts, reducing dependence on external peacekeeping missions.

Phase 2 (2026): Scaling Initiatives

In Phase 2 (2026), the focus will be on scaling up the successful pilot initiatives established in Phase 1 (2025) and deepening collaboration across member states. The g7+ Secretariat and the g7+ Foundation will provide strategic oversight and funding coordination, ensuring that initiatives remain aligned with national development priorities and regional stability efforts.

To implement these initiatives effectively, external specialists will provide technical expertise, while local experts in g7+ member states will adapt and apply solutions in ways that reflect their

country's specific context. This will ensure that solutions are practical, sustainable, and owned by local institutions rather than imposed by external actors.

Expanding Cross-National Working Groups on Natural Resource Management and Governance Reforms

Many conflicts affected states struggle with weak natural resource governance, revenue mismanagement, and environmental degradation. To address these challenges, the g7+ Secretariat will expand cross-national working groups that bring together experts, policymakers, and industry leaders from member states. These working groups will focus on improving resource governance and strengthening transparency mechanisms for extractive industries, land management, and environmental protection.

The g7+ Foundation will support this expansion by funding technical research and policy recommendations developed through these working groups and provide legal services. External specialists with expertise in natural resource economics, environmental law, and governance reform will provide guidance and training. At the same time, local experts from government agencies, civil society, and the private sector will ensure that proposed policies are realistic and adaptable to each country's legal and economic framework.

Key Activities:

- The g7+ Secretariat will formalise regional working groups on extractive industries, land governance, and environmental protection, assigning member states as lead coordinators.
- External governance specialists will provide training and technical support to help countries develop regulatory frameworks and revenue-sharing policies that ensure resource wealth benefits local communities.
- Local resource experts will conduct country-specific case studies and pilot resource management initiatives, ensuring that policy recommendations reflect on-the-ground realities.
- Working groups will help harmonise legal frameworks, making it easier for fragile states to negotiate fairer deals with international companies.

Strengthening the g7+ Digital Knowledge Platform to Facilitate South-South Learning

To ensure that knowledge-sharing across fragile states is sustained and accessible, the g7+ Secretariat will enhance the existing Digital Knowledge Platform. This platform will serve as a central hub where policymakers, practitioners, and researchers can exchange best practices, access training materials, and participate in virtual peer learning sessions.

The g7+ Foundation will support platform upgrades and content development, working with external specialists in digital learning technologies and knowledge management to make the platform user-friendly, multilingual, and interactive. Local experts from member states will help curate relevant resources, ensuring that content is practical and aligned with national priorities.

Key Activities:

- Platform expansion to include sector-specific resource hubs on governance, PFM, climate resilience, and natural resource management.

- Live discussion forums and webinars where government officials and practitioners can engage directly with experts and peers.
- Development of digital training modules created by external specialists and adapted by local experts to ensure regional relevance.
- Translation of key learning materials into multiple languages to enhance accessibility for all g7+ member states.

Scaling Up South-South Technical Assistance Exchanges in Financial Management and Governance

One of the key successes of Phase 1 was the mentorship and technical support programs in Public Financial Management (PFM) and governance. In Phase 2, the g7+ will expand these programs into a structured South-South technical assistance exchange, where countries with demonstrated successes in financial governance and institutional reform will provide direct peer support to member states in need.

The g7+ Secretariat will coordinate the exchange program, ensuring that officials and specialists from well-performing g7+ countries are paired with their counterparts in countries requiring reform assistance. The g7+ Foundation will mobilise funding to cover costs related to workshops, technical visits, and on-the-ground advisory services.

External governance and financial experts will provide oversight and training on advanced PFM tools and anti-corruption measures, while local finance ministry officials will adapt lessons learned to their specific national contexts.

Key Activities:

- Establish structured country-to-country mentorships where experienced PFM and governance practitioners support reform efforts in other fragile states.
- Deploy external specialists to train local officials on budget transparency, revenue mobilisation, and fiscal discipline.
- Provide ongoing advisory support through the Digital Knowledge Platform, enabling officials to receive real-time guidance on financial reforms.
- Conduct impact assessments to measure how technical exchanges strengthen governance and financial stability in recipient countries.

Enhancing Regional Climate Resilience Strategies by Aligning National Policies with Global Best Practices

Climate change presents an existential threat to many g7+ countries, increasing the risk of droughts, floods, and natural disasters that undermine economic and food security. In Phase 2, the g7+ will strengthen regional cooperation on climate resilience by helping member states align their national policies with global best practices.

The g7+ Secretariat will establish a Climate Finance Hub. The Hub will function as a central facilitator for knowledge sharing, peer learning, and capacity building across the g7+ network. It will serve as a coordination point that connects countries with practical tools, shared experiences, and technical guidance - while also creating opportunities to engage with external partners, donors, and multilateral institutions.

In addition, the Hub will serve as a research and evidence hub, producing insights, case studies, and policy briefs that inform strategic advocacy efforts. This will help ensure that g7+ perspectives are grounded in evidence and effectively represented in global climate finance negotiations and dialogue. The g7+ Foundation will mobilise resources from international climate funds, ensuring that member states have access to financing for climate adaptation programs.

External climate resilience specialists will assist in policy development, early warning systems, and climate finance strategies, while local environmental experts will ensure that adaptation measures reflect local needs and ecosystems.

Key Activities:

- Establish a Climate Finance Hub
- Develop regional climate adaptation strategies, ensuring that g7+ countries coordinate efforts on disaster preparedness, water management, and land restoration.
- Align national policies with international frameworks (e.g., Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).
- Strengthen national climate governance institutions, with technical support from external experts and experienced g7+ member states.
- Facilitate access to global climate financing, supporting conflict affected states in applying for funds from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund.

Overall Phase 2 (2026) Expected Impact

In Phase 2 (2026), the work started in Phase 1 will grow significantly, ensuring that g7+ countries can apply what they have learned, strengthen cooperation among themselves, and expand initiatives that directly improve governance, economic resilience, and environmental sustainability. The g7+ Secretariat and g7+ Foundation will take the lead in scaling up successful pilot projects, ensuring that technical assistance, policy reforms, and institutional strengthening efforts reach more countries. The goal is to move beyond testing solutions and begin embedding long-term, sustainable programs that conflict affected states can rely on well into the future.

A key part of this phase will be the expansion of cross-national working groups on natural resource management and governance reforms. Many conflict-affected countries face difficulties in managing their natural resources fairly and transparently, with revenues from industries such as mining, forestry, and oil extraction often failing to benefit the population. To address this, the g7+ will bring together local experts, policymakers, and technical specialists from multiple member states to develop stronger policies and governance models. These groups will work closely with international advisors to refine laws, improve contract negotiations with extractive industries, and ensure that local communities receive a fair share of economic benefits. By the end of this phase, conflict affected states will have clearer and more practical strategies for managing their resources without corruption, waste, or mismanagement.

Another major achievement of Phase 2 will be the enhancement of the g7+ Digital Knowledge Platform, which will make knowledge-sharing and learning opportunities more accessible, interactive, and widely available. In Phase 1, training programs were conducted mostly through in-person workshops and pilot hubs. While effective, this approach does not always reach government officials, policymakers, and local experts in more remote areas. The expanded digital platform will provide continuous access to training materials, case studies, and expert advice, ensuring that officials across the g7+ network can learn from each other in real time. The

platform will feature webinars, policy toolkits, and discussion forums, allowing countries to ask questions, share solutions, and collaborate on reforms at any time. By the end of this phase, the g7+ will have a permanent, online hub that facilitates ongoing learning and collaboration across conflict affected countries without requiring constant external support.

The South-South technical assistance exchanges in financial management and governance will also expand in Phase 2. Countries that made progress in Phase 1—such as those that improved tax administration, strengthened budget transparency, or adopted more effective anti-corruption measures—will now play a larger role in helping their peers implement similar reforms. Rather than relying on consultants or external organisations to provide technical guidance, g7+ countries will train and mentor each other, ensuring that solutions are realistic and adapted to conflict affected contexts. The g7+ Secretariat will coordinate these exchanges by matching well-performing countries with those in need of reform assistance, helping finance officials and governance experts work together through practical training, study visits, and advisory missions. By the end of Phase 2, there will be stronger financial management institutions, more efficient government spending, and greater regional cooperation on economic governance.

Another major focus of this phase will be strengthening climate resilience strategies across g7+ member states. Many conflicts affected countries are experiencing the severe consequences of climate change, such as droughts, flooding, and land degradation, but they often lack the resources, policies, and technical expertise to respond effectively. Phase 2 will help fragile states align their national policies with global best practices, ensuring that they develop effective climate adaptation plans and secure international funding for resilience projects. The g7+ will help governments build early warning systems, protect vulnerable communities, and implement sustainable land and water management strategies. External climate experts will provide guidance, but the focus will be on empowering local environmental experts and national climate agencies to take the lead. By the end of this phase, fragile states will have stronger climate adaptation plans, better funding access, and more coordinated regional responses to environmental challenges.

Overall, the impact of Phase 2 will be widespread and transformative. Fragile states will take greater ownership of their reforms, build stronger institutions, and deepen their cooperation with each other, rather than relying on external actors to solve their problems. Countries will be better equipped to manage their natural resources, improve their financial systems, strengthen governance, and respond to climate risks. The expansion of knowledge-sharing platforms and technical assistance exchanges will ensure that progress is sustained beyond Phase 2, laying the foundation for stronger, more resilient governments and economies in fragile states.

Phase 3 (2027): Institutionalisation and Sustainability

By Phase 3 (2027), the focus will shift from expanding initiatives to embedding them within national governance structures, ensuring that fragile-to-fragile (F2F) cooperation becomes a permanent and sustainable mechanism across g7+ member states. This phase is about ensuring long-term impact by moving beyond pilot programs and technical assistance toward self-sustaining institutional models that are led by national governments, regional bodies, and local experts rather than relying on external support.

The g7+ Secretariat and the g7+ Foundation will play a central role in coordinating this phase, ensuring that F2F cooperation is fully integrated into national policies and decision-making processes. They will also work on expanding funding sources so that fragile states are not overly dependent on international donors. External specialists will still provide technical guidance where needed, but local experts and national institutions will take full ownership of the implementation

process, ensuring that these reforms become standard practice rather than short-term interventions.

Embedding Fragile-to-Fragile (F2F) Cooperation Mechanisms into National Governance Structures

One of the key achievements of previous phases has been the growth of peer-learning initiatives, technical assistance exchanges, and regional cooperation frameworks between g7+ countries. However, to make this cooperation permanent and more impactful, it must be formally embedded in national governance structures rather than operating as ad hoc initiatives.

In Phase 3, g7+ governments will take steps to institutionalise F2F cooperation through legislation, government policy frameworks, and national action plans. Each country will designate a lead government agency—such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Governance, or Ministry of Planning and others—to coordinate South-South cooperation efforts and ensure they align with national development strategies. These agencies will act as the primary focal points for implementing F2F initiatives, ensuring that peer-learning programs, policy exchanges, and regional partnerships continue without external intervention.

The g7+ Secretariat will support this process by helping countries draft policies and legal frameworks that formally integrate F2F cooperation into national decision-making structures. External specialists will provide guidance on structuring cooperation agreements, while local experts will ensure that these frameworks are adapted to each country's specific needs. By the end of this phase, F2F cooperation will be fully institutionalised, meaning that conflict affected states will continue learning from each other, implementing shared reforms, and coordinating policies without needing to rely on external development organisations.

Institutionalising Peer-Learning Networks for Sustainable Long-Term Collaboration

A major focus of Phase 3 will be to transform the knowledge-sharing networks established in previous phases into permanent institutions that can operate independently. While the Thematic Learning Hubs and the Digital Knowledge Platform have already provided valuable opportunities for peer exchange, they must now be institutionalised into structured networks that operate on a long-term basis.

In this phase, Thematic Learning Hubs will be expanded into permanent institutions that function as regional knowledge centres, providing training, technical assistance, and research to government officials, policymakers, and practitioners in g7+ countries. The Digital Knowledge Platform will also be upgraded to become a fully interactive virtual hub, with regular training programs, certification courses, and research partnerships that allow fragile states to continue sharing knowledge and improving their governance systems.

The g7+ Secretariat will facilitate the establishment of formal agreements between universities, think tanks, and policy institutes in conflict affected states to act as long-term partners in maintaining these networks. External specialists will provide initial support in structuring the institutional framework, but local academic and governance experts will take the lead in managing these platforms in the long run. By the end of this phase, peer-learning networks will be fully self-sustaining, ensuring that conflict affected states continue to exchange experiences, share best practices, and strengthen institutional capacity without reliance on external actors.

Developing a Framework for Expanding the g7+ Foundation Fund to Reduce Reliance on External Funding

One of the major challenges for conflict affected states is over-reliance on donor-driven funding, which often comes with conditions and priorities set by external organisations rather than by the countries themselves. In Phase 3, the g7+ will take significant steps to expand its own financing mechanisms through the g7+ Foundation Fund, allowing conflict affected states to support their own development priorities rather than depending on unpredictable international assistance.

To achieve this, the g7+ Foundation will develop a financial sustainability strategy that includes diversifying funding sources, securing regional investments, and creating pooled funding mechanisms among g7+ states. The expansion of the g7+ Foundation Fund will focus on three key areas:

1. Mobilising contributions from g7+ member states—even small annual contributions from fragile states will help build a long-term funding base.
2. Engaging with emerging donors and non-traditional development partners—this includes financial partnerships with Gulf States, ASEAN countries, and BRICS nations, which are increasingly interested in South-South cooperation.
3. Generating revenue through innovative financing mechanisms, such as regional investment funds, public-private partnerships, and sovereign wealth strategies in resource-rich fragile states.

The g7+ Secretariat and Foundation will work with external financial experts to design the governance structure of the expanded Fund, ensuring that it is transparent, accountable, and aligned with the needs of fragile states. Local economic experts from g7+ member states will help adapt funding strategies to their national economic environments. By the end of this phase, the g7+ Foundation Fund will be well-positioned to provide financial support to fragile states without excessive reliance on external donors.

Strengthening Mechanisms for Monitoring and Evaluating Progress

To ensure that the progress made in previous phases is measured, reported, and continuously improved, the g7+ will establish stronger monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. In Phase 3, countries will formalise data collection processes, develop progress indicators, and establish reporting mechanisms that allow for real-time tracking of reforms and program impact.

Each g7+ country will set up a dedicated monitoring unit within the lead government agency responsible for F2F cooperation, which will track policy implementation, governance improvements, and institutional capacity-building efforts. The g7+ Secretariat will coordinate efforts across countries, ensuring that data is standardised and comparable across different contexts.

External specialists in M&E will train government officials on how to collect and analyse data, but local experts will be responsible for adapting these methods to national realities. The goal is to create self-sustaining national and regional evaluation mechanisms that allow participating countries to assess their own progress without relying on external assessments.

By the end of this phase, g7+ countries will have clear, evidence-based evaluations of their reforms, allowing them to adjust policies as needed and continuously improve governance,

financial management, and institutional effectiveness. These strengthened M&E mechanisms will ensure that fragile states have the tools to hold themselves accountable for their own progress.

Final Impact of Phase 3: Achieving Long-Term Sustainability

By the end of Phase 3 (2027), the g7+ will have successfully institutionalised fragile-to-fragile cooperation, transforming it from a temporary initiative into a permanent, country-led system. Countries will have fully embedded South-South cooperation into national governance structures, ensuring that peer-learning, knowledge-sharing, and technical assistance continue without external intervention.

The expansion of the g7+ Foundation Fund will ensure that g7+ member countries have greater financial independence, reducing their reliance on international donors and allowing them to finance their own development priorities. The strengthening of monitoring mechanisms will ensure that progress is measured effectively, creating a culture of accountability and continuous improvement.

With these institutional frameworks in place, the g7+ will have created a lasting model for cooperation, proving that conflict affected states can support each other, lead their own reforms, and build stronger, more resilient governance systems for the future.

Thematic Areas and Programmes Overview & Roadmap

The g7+ roadmap is structured around seven key thematic areas, each focusing on critical challenges faced by conflict affected states. These areas represent the core priorities for strengthening governance, economic resilience, food security, conflict resolution, and climate adaptation across g7+ member states. Within each thematic area, the roadmap includes specific programs and initiatives designed to provide practical solutions, technical assistance, and capacity-building tailored to the needs of fragile states.

The g7+ Secretariat and g7+ Foundation will oversee the implementation and coordination of these programs, ensuring that they are locally owned, internationally supported, and sustainable in the long run. Each program will be delivered with the support of external specialists for technical guidance, while local experts in member states will ensure that initiatives are contextually relevant and effectively implemented.

1. Peacebuilding and Reconciliation

Conflict affected countries often struggle with post-conflict recovery, reconciliation, and long-term peacebuilding. Without strong mechanisms to mediate disputes and rebuild trust, conflicts can resurface, causing instability and reversing development progress. This thematic area focuses on institutionalising peace processes, strengthening mediation capacity, and ensuring that reconciliation efforts are locally driven.

- **Peacebuilding Learning Hubs:** These hubs will be established in selected g7+ countries with experience in post-conflict recovery to serve as training and capacity-building centres for other member states. They will provide technical guidance, case studies, and practical strategies for managing peace processes.
- **g7+ Mediation Task Force:** A specialised mediation team will be available to intervene in conflict affected states experiencing political or ethnic tensions, providing on-demand support for conflict resolution efforts.

- **Local Conflict Resolution Committees:** Community-level peace structures will be established or strengthened to mediate disputes before they escalate into national crises, ensuring that peacebuilding efforts are sustainable at all levels of society.

2. Public Financial Management (PFM)

Effective financial management is essential for economic stability, development planning, and reducing dependency on external aid. Many conflict affected states struggle with inefficient tax systems, weak budget execution, and corruption, which undermine their ability to deliver public services and maintain fiscal discipline. This thematic area focuses on helping governments improve financial governance and accountability.

- **PFM Learning Hub:** This initiative will provide ongoing training and peer-learning opportunities for finance ministry officials, enabling them to learn from successful PFM reforms in other fragile states.
- **Regional VAT Implementation Support:** For countries introducing or reforming Value-Added Tax (VAT) systems, this program will provide technical assistance, policy guidance, and revenue administration support to ensure smooth implementation.
- **Budget Transparency Reforms:** Governments will receive technical support to establish transparent, publicly accessible budget processes, helping to reduce corruption and strengthen citizen trust in public finance management.

3. Natural Resource Management

Many conflict affected countries are rich in natural resources but struggle to manage them effectively. Corruption, weak regulations, and poor revenue-sharing mechanisms often prevent resource wealth from benefiting citizens and contributing to national development. This thematic area aims to improve governance in the extractive sector, promote fair resource allocation, and empower communities to monitor resource use.

- **Resource Governance Toolkit:** A standardised set of policies, legal frameworks, and best practices will be developed to conflict affected states strengthen transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.
- **Extractive Industry Revenue Management Systems:** This initiative will support governments in developing mechanisms for fair revenue distribution, contract transparency, and anti-corruption enforcement in mining, oil, and other natural resource sectors.
- **Community-Based Monitoring Networks:** Local civil society groups and community leaders will be trained and empowered to oversee extractive projects, ensuring that resources are used responsibly, and environmental and social impacts are minimised.

4. Governance and Institutional Strengthening

Conflict affected states often have weak institutions, unstable political systems, and limited public sector capacity, which hinders development and state-building efforts. Strengthening governance is essential for ensuring stability, fostering economic growth, and delivering quality public services. This thematic area focuses on building institutional capacity, improving electoral integrity, and strengthening civil service reforms.

- **Governance Reform Mentorship Programs:** Experienced public sector professionals from G7+ countries will mentor government officials in conflict affected states, helping them implement governance and policy reforms effectively.

- **Electoral Process Strengthening Initiatives:** Countries will receive technical support to improve election management, ensuring that electoral processes are fair, transparent, and credible.
- **Civil Service Capacity Building:** Training programs will be provided to enhance the skills, accountability, and performance of civil servants, ensuring that public sector institutions function more effectively.

5. Vocational Training and Employment

Unemployment and a lack of job opportunities are major challenges in conflict affected states, often contributing to poverty, instability, and youth radicalisation. To promote economic recovery and workforce development, this thematic area focuses on expanding vocational training, strengthening public-private partnerships, and supporting entrepreneurship.

- **Regional Vocational Training Centres:** Specialised training centres will be established to equip young people and marginalised groups with practical job skills in industries such as construction, agriculture, and digital technology.
- **Public-Private Partnership for Job Creation:** Governments will work with private sector companies to create employment pathways, ensuring that vocational training is linked directly to labour market demand.
- **Entrepreneurship Support Platforms:** New and existing small businesses will receive training, mentorship, and financial assistance, helping people in conflict affected states build sustainable livelihoods and contribute to local economies.

6. Climate Resilience and Adaptation

Climate change is a major threat to many conflicts affected states, causing more frequent natural disasters, resource scarcity, and food insecurity. Many governments lack the capacity and financial resources to respond effectively to these challenges. This thematic area aims to strengthen climate resilience, support adaptation strategies, and improve access to climate financing.

- **Climate Vulnerability Assessments:** Governments will receive technical assistance to identify key climate risks, helping them develop data-driven national adaptation strategies.
- **Regional Climate Action Plans:** Countries will collaborate to develop shared policies and coordinated responses to climate change, ensuring stronger regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction and environmental sustainability.
- **Climate Financing Strategies:** The g7+ will support fragile states in accessing international climate funds, helping them secure financing for resilience projects, sustainable energy programs, and environmental protection initiatives.

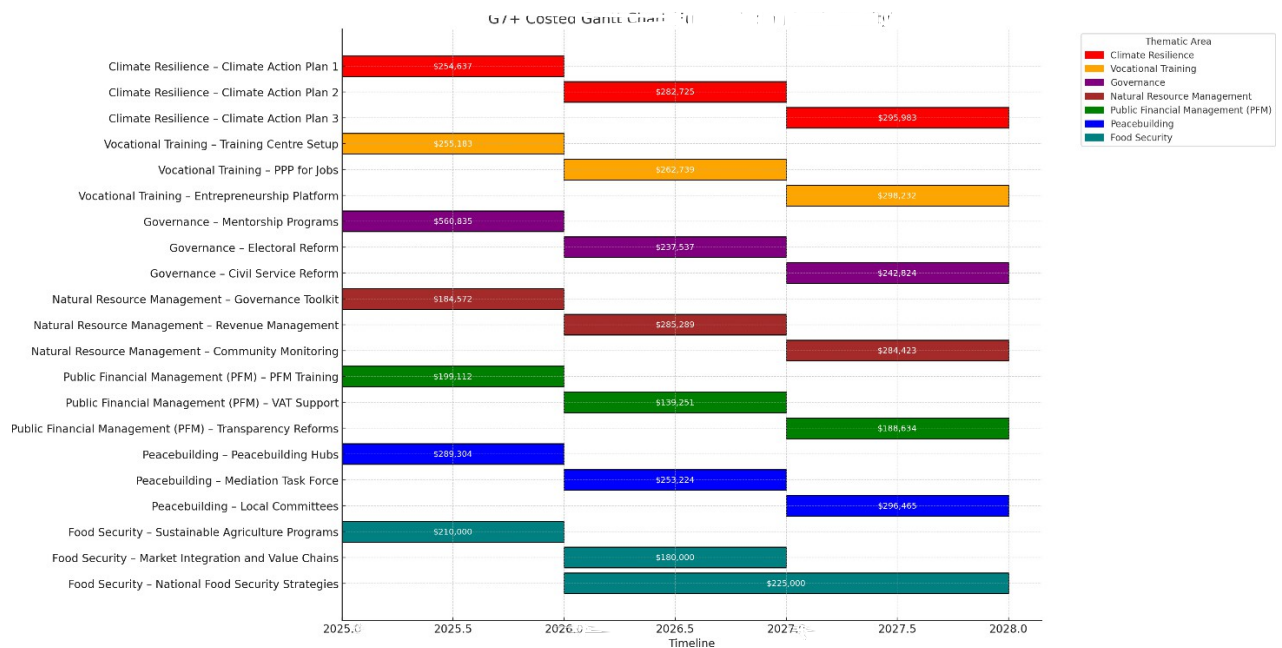
7. Food Security and Self-Reliance

Food insecurity remains a critical challenge for conflict-affected states, where instability, weak governance, and climate shocks disrupt food production and access. Many g7+ countries depend on external food aid, which is unsustainable in the long term. This thematic area aims to strengthen local food systems, improve agricultural resilience, and reduce dependency on imports.

- **Sustainable Agriculture Programs:** The g7+ will support member states in developing resilient agricultural systems, promoting climate-adaptive farming techniques, and improving food storage infrastructure to enhance local food production.
- **Market Integration and Value Chains:** Efforts will focus on linking smallholder farmers to markets, strengthening local food supply chains, and increasing the commercialization of agricultural products to create sustainable livelihoods.
- **National Food Security Strategies:** The g7+ will assist governments in designing policies that prioritize self-sufficiency, ensuring food security is integrated into national development and peacebuilding frameworks.

Gantt Chart Representation

A detailed Gantt chart is provided to visually map out the implementation timeline, outlining key activities, responsible entities, and expected milestones over the three-year period. The chart ensures clarity in task sequencing and aligns resource allocation with strategic priorities.



4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Introduction

A strong Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is essential to track progress, measure impact, and ensure accountability in the implementation of the g7+ roadmap. The M&E system will be designed to assess the effectiveness of Fragile-to-Fragile (F2F) cooperation mechanisms, document lessons learned and refine strategies for long-term sustainability. This chapter outlines the M&E approach, key performance indicators (KPIs), data collection processes, and reporting mechanisms that will be used to evaluate the roadmap's success from 2025 to 2027.

The M&E process will be overseen by the g7+ Secretariat and g7+ Foundation, with technical support from external specialists and implementation carried out by local experts within member states. This ensures that monitoring is both technically rigorous and contextually relevant, allowing for evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement of the programs.

Objectives of the M&E Framework

The M&E framework is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- **Track progress** of key initiatives under the roadmap's thematic areas.
- **Measure impact** in terms of institutional strengthening, policy reforms, and socio-economic outcomes.
- **Ensure accountability** by providing clear and transparent reporting mechanisms.
- **Facilitate learning and adaptation**, allowing for continuous improvement based on real-time feedback.
- **Support donor engagement**, demonstrating effectiveness and value-for-money in South-South cooperation initiatives.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Each thematic area will have specific **KPIs** that measure progress, outcomes, and impact. The indicators will be tracked **annually** and used to adjust program implementation as needed.

Thematic Area 1: Peacebuilding and Reconciliation

- Number of operational Peacebuilding Learning Hubs established.
- Number of conflict mediation interventions conducted by the g7+ Mediation Task Force.
- Percentage of conflicts successfully mediated with local participation.
- Increase in public trust in local conflict resolution mechanisms.

Thematic Area 2: Public Financial Management (PFM)

- Number of finance officials trained in budget transparency and revenue mobilisation.
- Number of countries implementing VAT reforms with g7+ technical support.
- Percentage improvement in budget execution rates in participating countries.
- Reduction in reported financial mismanagement cases.

Thematic Area 3: Natural Resource Management

- Number of countries adopting the Resource Governance Toolkit.
- Number of community-based monitoring networks established.
- Increase in revenue collection from extractive industries due to improved governance.
- Percentage improvement in contract transparency in the extractives sector.

Thematic Area 4: Governance and Institutional Strengthening

- Number of mentorship programs initiated for government officials.
- Number of electoral reform policies adopted with g7+ support.
- Percentage improvement in civil service performance evaluation scores.
- Increase in voter confidence in electoral processes.

Thematic Area 5: Vocational Training and Employment

- Number of operational Regional Vocational Training Centres.
- Number of trainees completing programs and securing employment.
- Percentage increase in youth employment in targeted sectors.

- Number of public-private partnerships established for job creation.

Thematic Area 6: Climate Resilience and Adaptation

- Number of countries conducting climate vulnerability assessments.
- Increase in climate financing secured by g7+ member states.
- Number of joint regional climate action plans implemented.
- Reduction in climate disaster impact on key economic sectors.

Thematic Area 7: Food Security and Self-Reliance

- Increase in domestic food production and reduced post-harvest losses through climate-resilient farming techniques and improved storage infrastructure.
- Greater market access for smallholder farmers, reflected in higher incomes and expanded participation in local value chains.
- Adoption of national food security strategies that prioritize self-sufficiency and integrate food systems into development plans.
- Reduction in reliance on food aid and imports, supported by increased public investment in local agriculture.

Data Collection and Monitoring Approach

M&E activities will follow a three-tiered approach:

1. Real-Time Data Collection:

- Implementing agencies in each g7+ country will gather primary data on program implementation.
- Digital tools and dashboards will be used to facilitate real-time tracking of activities.
- Beneficiary feedback will be collected through community surveys and interviews.

2. Annual Progress Reviews:

- The g7+ Secretariat will compile country reports submitted by national M&E focal points.
- Each thematic area will have an annual assessment to review successes, challenges, and areas for improvement.
- Peer review mechanisms will allow countries to provide feedback on each other's progress.

3. Final Impact Evaluation (2027):

- A comprehensive evaluation will be conducted at the end of Phase 3.
- The evaluation will assess the sustainability of interventions and whether F2F cooperation mechanisms have been effectively institutionalised.
- External evaluation specialists will work with local experts to analyse data and validate findings.

Reporting Mechanisms

To ensure accountability and transparency, the following reporting structure will be established:

- **Quarterly Progress Updates:** Implementing agencies in g7+ countries will submit brief reports highlighting activities completed, challenges encountered, and corrective actions taken.
- **Annual Reports:** A consolidated Annual g7+ M&E Report will be produced, summarising progress across thematic areas and highlighting best practices and lessons learned.
- **Ministerial Briefings:** Findings will be presented at the annual g7+ Ministerial Meetings, ensuring high-level engagement and decision-making.
- **Public Reporting:** A simplified version of the annual report will be made available online via the g7+ Digital Knowledge Platform, allowing civil society and development partners to access key insights.

Learning and Adaptation Process

M&E is not just about tracking numbers; it is also about ensuring continuous learning and adapting strategies in real-time. To achieve this:

- **Peer Learning Exchanges:** Countries with strong performance in specific thematic areas will be encouraged to mentor and support those facing challenges.
- **Feedback Loops:** Regular stakeholder consultations, including civil society organisations, private sector representatives, and local government officials, will be held to ensure program effectiveness.
- **Adaptive Programming:** If certain initiatives are not delivering expected results, program components will be redesigned or adjusted based on the latest findings.

Strengthening Regional Mechanisms for M&E

As part of Phase 3 (2027), the g7+ will work towards institutionalising regional M&E mechanisms, ensuring that countries take ownership of their progress tracking and learning processes. This will involve:

- Establishing national M&E units within key ministries to oversee fragile-to-fragile cooperation efforts.
- Creating regional peer review mechanisms, where countries assess and provide feedback on each other's reform progress.
- Standardising data collection methodologies to allow for cross-country comparisons.
- Ensuring technical training for M&E officers, so that fragile states develop their own capacity for evidence-based policymaking.

5. Conclusion

The g7+ Core Group Meeting has successfully provided a platform for fragile states to exchange knowledge, share best practices, and reinforce the power of South-South cooperation. Through structured discussions, peer learning, and thematic working groups, the meeting has highlighted valuable lessons in peacebuilding, governance, financial management, natural resource management, vocational training, and climate resilience. The insights gathered from this process

will serve as a foundation for strengthening fragile-to-fragile (F2F) cooperation and ensuring that fragile states take the lead in their own development trajectory.

One of the most important takeaways from the discussions was the critical role of institutionalising South-South cooperation within fragile states. The Thematic Learning Hubs, vocational training centres, governance reforms, and mediation task force initiatives are practical examples of how fragile states can work together to overcome shared challenges. These initiatives demonstrate that fragile states do not need to rely solely on external actors but can leverage their own expertise, networks, and experiences to drive progress.

By embedding F2F mechanisms into national governance structures, institutionalising peer-learning networks, and expanding the g7+ Foundation Fund, conflict affected states are moving towards greater self-reliance, regional coordination, and long-term sustainability. The establishment of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms further ensures that reforms and initiatives are tracked, assessed, and adapted in real-time, leading to more accountable and effective implementation.

The g7+ Core Group Meeting has reinforced the need for policy-driven engagement with international donors and multilateral organisations. By documenting best practices, successful policy interventions, and lessons learned, the g7+ is strengthening its position as a credible voice in global development discussions. The findings from this meeting will be used to engage with donor agencies, advocate for better-aligned international support, and ensure that external financing complements country-led efforts rather than dictates them.

Most importantly, this meeting has reaffirmed that South-South cooperation remains one of the most effective pathways for fragile states to achieve stability, foster economic prosperity, and reduce dependency on traditional aid structures. The success of this cooperation model demonstrates that fragile states are not merely recipients of development assistance but active agents in shaping their own futures. By continuing to strengthen partnerships, invest in institutional capacity, and build resilience, the g7+ is paving the way for a more sustainable and self-reliant future for its member states.

Moving forward, the g7+ and its partners must ensure that the momentum generated by this meeting translates into sustained action, increased investments in local capacity, and strengthened regional cooperation. The roadmap outlined through the g7+ initiatives provide a clear path toward long-term development, emphasising that progress in fragile states is not only possible but inevitable when built on collaboration, shared knowledge, and mutual support.

GOODBYE CONFLICT, WELCOME DEVELOPMENT



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