
CONCLUSIONS

THREE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS stand out from the 2011 Survey:

1. **Development partners need to make more effort to “walk the talk”, ensuring that the adoption of policies at headquarters translates into behavioural change on the ground.** This requires greater efforts to adapt and reform their field policies and practices, reinforced with incentives for change, to ensure they can respond faster and with greater flexibility. Development partners need to improve their capacity to work in fragile states. To date, the Fragile States Principles have not sufficiently influenced changes in development partners’ practices or helped improve results on the ground.
2. **Traditional development frameworks**, such as the Millennium Development Goals or poverty reduction strategies, **fall short of providing an adequate basis for effective action to address the challenges of conflict-affected and fragile states.** There is a need for a major shift in the way development outcomes, priorities and results are defined, both globally and at the country level. The political realities and political economies of fragile states need to be much better taken into account.
3. The Fragile State Principles primarily address development partner practices. Nonetheless, the survey findings suggest that they can also provide a powerful tool to improve country-level dialogue and engagement. Partner countries and development partners could use the FSPs as basis for agreeing **joint accountability frameworks prioritising peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts, ensuring that these are financed, and monitoring progress to deliver better results.** ■



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