

18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission  
(PBC)



Conference A

# Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Nadine Moussa
<b>Chair</b>	Pamela Wedrich

## Agenda

- I. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding
- II. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
- III. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
PBC/1/1	Youth Participation in Peacebuilding	Adopted without a vote
PBC/1/2	Youth Participation in Peacebuilding	Adopted without a vote
PBC/2/1	Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding
- II. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
- III. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Youth Participation in Peacebuilding.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including education initiatives for youth engagement in peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), and guiding principles for youth participation. The atmosphere in the committee was one of consensus and collaboration, and by the end of Tuesday evening’s session, three proposals had merged together and the Dais had accepted its first draft resolution.

By Wednesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, both of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions during voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including capacity building and reintegration of youth in the post-conflict peacebuilding process. The committee also discussed the second topic, “Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace.” The Dais received one proposal addressing local ownership as well as partnerships between the PBC and relevant stakeholders. The Dais accepted the proposal as a draft resolution, and this was adopted with unanimous support on Wednesday afternoon. The passionate attitude and tone displayed by the body and the diligence seen in their hard work highlighted the significance of youth participation in peacebuilding and leveraging partnerships for sustainable peace.



**Code:** PBC/1/1

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Youth Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

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1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*

2  
3 *Understanding* the rich history of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in the United Nations  
4 following the report of the Secretary-General on “the Role of the United Nations Peacekeeping in Disarmament,  
5 Demobilization and Reintegration” (S/2000/101) of 11 February 2000,

6  
7 *Recognizing* the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development’s 2016 Young People’s Participation in  
8 Peacebuilding: A Practice Note, noting a frequent disregard of youth DDR within the Peacebuilding Architecture,

9  
10 *Concerned* by the fact that the Security Council’s DDR efforts are limited to ex-combatants in a peacekeeping  
11 environment as part of its overall and continuing effort to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of UN  
12 peacekeeping and peace-building activities in conflict situations around the world,

13  
14 *Recalling* the 2007 *Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups*  
15 that set the framework for protecting the illicit recruitment of children by armed forces and, more importantly,  
16 facilitates the release and reintegration of these children back into society,

17  
18 *Deeply concerned* by the radicalization of youth in developing countries, in fragile states and in impoverished  
19 neighborhoods mainly caused by the lack of opportunities and education,

20  
21 *Reaffirming* the importance of Article 52 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) regarding the empowerment of  
22 local actors and preserving regional autonomy,

23  
24 *Guided* by the *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism* (2015), which provides recommendations for  
25 strengthening sub-regional and regional organizations in the endeavor to create and maintain contact lists of unsafe  
26 focal points, monitor the trafficking of small arms and heavy weapons, and facilitate intergovernmental  
27 communication and cooperation,

28  
29 *Noting with regret* that youth in conflict-ridden areas seldom benefit from adequate sensitization and rehabilitation  
30 endeavors pertaining to the eradication of ideological radicalization caused by poor governance, violation of human  
31 rights, marginalization and discrimination, as well as lack of socio-economic opportunities,

32  
33 *Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, showing schools represent strong institutions aiming for a  
34 peaceful and equitable world, integrating youth into peacebuilding,

35  
36 *Emphasizing* the lack of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide effective peacebuilding programs  
37 involving youth in rural areas, such as deserts, remote islands and mountainous regions,

38  
39 1. *Draws attention* to the importance of youth’s inclusion in the effective implementation of the DDR program  
40 within the Peacebuilding Architecture, as well as all efforts pertaining to post-conflict capacity-building through  
41 the inclusion of guidelines and recommendations within the pre-existing peace enforcing-related frameworks of:

42  
43 a. The UN Security Council;

44  
45 b. The UN Development Program;

46  
47

- 48 c. Regional Organizations' defense and/or security bodies such as the African Union (AU)-commissioned  
49 Defense and Security Division, through a collaboration with the UN General Assembly First  
50 Committee;  
51
- 52 2. *Calls upon* the Security Council to further and systematically include efforts of DDR specifically pertaining to  
53 young groups in the context of conflict-ridden areas so as to incorporate, as appropriate, within specific peace  
54 agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within UN peacekeeping and  
55 peacebuilding mandates, clear terms for youth DDR;  
56
- 57 3. *Suggests* the further coordination between the Security Council, regional, and sub-regional organizations in the  
58 specific context of the African continent, following its high rate of instability, through the further mobilization  
59 of the AU-commissioned Defense and Security Division within the AU DDR Capacity Program so as to:  
60
- 61 a. Cross-cut security issues in unstable areas prone to youth radicalization and violent mobilization in the  
62 context of conflict, through further coordination with local peace enforcement offices and personnel so  
63 as to provide information on location and dispersion of such radicalized and violent groups;  
64
- 65 b. Conjunctly coordinate plans of action aiming to demilitarize and disarm the aforementioned groups  
66 through dialogue between the AU DDR Capacity Program and governments, so as to include such  
67 plans of action within a DDR framework of the Common African Defense and Security Policy;  
68
- 69 4. *Recommends* all sub-regional and regional organizations to implement such aforementioned collaboration with  
70 the UN Security Council within their counterpart agencies and bodies, such as the Association of Southeast  
71 Asian Nations (ASEAN) Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM), with the adequate adaptations to the realities  
72 and resources of every region;  
73
- 74 5. *Encourages* the collaboration between the General Assembly Third Committee and the Economic and Social  
75 Council (ECOSOC) to support youth programs focused on developing an open-minded outlook, training in the  
76 area of critical thinking, as well as adopting a progressive and global-oriented attitude regarding the diversity of  
77 languages, religions, and the various ethnic groups through:  
78
- 79 a. Implementing courses specifically focused on the issues mentioned before in the education system so  
80 as to provide effective access to such inter-ethnic programs to the majority of children;  
81
- 82 b. Favoring cooperation between local school commissions, municipal governments, non-governmental  
83 and non-political youth organizations such as, but not limited to: the Russian Union for Youth (RUY),  
84 the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), NAYO Africa, the Multicultural Youth  
85 Network (MYN), and the UN Youth Association Germany (UNYA Germany), so as to help organize  
86 and participate in regional and local projects, conferences and panel discussions pertaining to the  
87 elaboration and implementation of such courses;  
88
- 89 6. *Further considers* that such planning for programs within the General Assembly Third Committee in  
90 cooperation with ECOSOC, as well as within the UN Security Council to support the release and reintegration  
91 of children, should be implemented in a preventive manner and commence as soon as it becomes apparent or  
92 possible that there will be children associated with armed forces or armed groups as defined in the 2007 *Paris*  
93 *Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups*;  
94
- 95 7. *Recommends* the collaboration between the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the International Development Fund  
96 and International Development Association so as to implement funding programs which could provide financial  
97 means to NGOs, which are focusing on developing leadership qualities and political engagement within the  
98 youth in developing countries in order to:  
99
- 100 a. Help them expand in remote areas such as islands, mountainous regions, desert and rural areas;  
101

- 102           b. Encourage NGOs such as NAYO Africa and ADB Youth for Asia to implement educational seminars  
103           about governmental institutions in emerging countries, which will sensitize young people to political  
104           engagement in remote territories with the collaboration of the RUY, YSEALI and MYN;  
105
- 106 8. *Further encourages* the mobilization of NGOs such as Young South East Asian Leaders Initiative, the African  
107 Youth Initiative, and the National Youth Corps India to implement rehabilitation programs which are focusing  
108 on creating a mutual trust between the state and the people, based on political and social engagement, in youth  
109 detention centers which are dedicated to:
- 110           a. Youth who were involved in criminal organizations such as, but not limited to, drug cartels;  
111           b. Radicalized youth;  
112           c. Youth involved in terrorist groups;  
113           d. Youth suffering from a lack of access to a fundamental educational system;  
114           e. Women who are linked to any criminal organizations or terrorist groups.  
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**Code:** PBC/1/2

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Youth Participation in Peacebuilding

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1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*

2  
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*

4  
5 *Reaffirming Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that everyone has the*  
6 *right to education,*

7  
8 *Reiterating that youth-inclusive peacebuilding processes contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals*  
9 *(SDGs), such as SDG 16 that focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, SDG 5 that highlights gender*  
10 *equality and empowers women and girls, and SDG 4, which seeks to provide equal access to education,*

11  
12 *Considering Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on “Post-conflict Peacebuilding,” especially paragraph 23,*  
13 *which calls upon Member States and United Nations (UN) organs to consider ways to increase meaningful and*  
14 *inclusive participation of youth in peacebuilding efforts and requests the PBC to include in their recommendations*  
15 *ways to achieve this goal,*

16  
17 *Acknowledging Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and security,”*  
18 *which emphasizes the importance of youth as agents of change in the maintenance and promotion of peace in*  
19 *security and increasing their representation in decision making processes, supported by the Youth Promotion*  
20 *Initiative (YPI) launched by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF),*

21  
22 *Recalling the Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), which asks Member*  
23 *States to take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all*  
24 *policies and programs, as disabled youths are especially vulnerable in a peacebuilding environment,*

25  
26 *Aware that education is arguably the single most transformative national institution that can touch every young*  
27 *person,*

28  
29 *Congratulating all Member States on the progress made towards increasing international cooperation in order to*  
30 *address the concerns about basic educational issues,*

31  
32 *Recognizing the importance of fostering disciplined, respectful, and committed youths through the efforts of both*  
33 *international and national frameworks of education,*

34  
35 *Realizing the hurdles related to capacity building, education, and fostering a safe and development-prone*  
36 *environment that Member States face during post-conflict status,*

37  
38 *Appreciating the fruitful collaboration fostered by the annual World Bank Youth Summit on education,*

39  
40 *Acknowledging the outcomes of the European Union’s Erasmus Program, which offers the opportunity for young*  
41 *people to study abroad for a period of a few months, and the benefits it may provide between developing nations,*

42  
43 *Emphasizing that the inclusion of women and girls into peacebuilding efforts is essential for building and keeping*  
44 *sustainable and durable peace,*

45  
46 *Acknowledging the importance of existing programs that supports youth, such as the Youth Build program, which*  
47 *focuses on empowering native and rural youth, and the need to build upon those foundation to better involve the UN*  
48 *participating programs,*

49

50 *Applauding* the progress and advancement of International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial  
51 Sciences (AIESEC), which has been growing as an organization that has consistently given leadership opportunities  
52 to the youth,  
53

54 *Recognizing* the works of the Federative Republic of Brazil on their 2019 Rio Youth Contest in Rio de Janeiro,  
55 which promotes the engagement of youth in Peacebuilding and connect programs to investors,  
56

57 *Recognizing* the success of the Viver Cidade program, which hosted a youth festival with the support of the Global  
58 Peace Foundation (GPF),  
59

60 *Reaffirming* the Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism, which created the Youth Action Agenda to  
61 Prevent Violent Extremism and promote Peacebuilding,  
62

63 *Recognizing* the potential for success of the 2007 Sicomines deal between China and the Democratic Republic of  
64 Congo (DRC) that developed the infrastructure of the DRC in exchange for resources, and its potential for job  
65 creation among youth and the benefit employment provides,  
66

67 *Recognizing* that the economic needs and necessities of youth vary greatly between different regions, both nationally  
68 and internationally, and that the urgency of those are often underestimated in the long run,  
69

70 *Strongly believing* in the importance of evolving technology on reaching youth in rural areas, with the emphasis on  
71 skill transfer,  
72

73 *Underlining* the potential of young representatives of different ethnic, religious and language groups across the  
74 world, including but not limited to the PBC's target country Guinea-Bissau which is overcoming ethnic prejudice  
75 through national policies,  
76

77 *Noting with approval* the comprehensive solutions offered by the UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Child Protection  
78 Toolkit in post-conflict areas,  
79

80 *Recognizing* the importance of evaluation and reviewing mechanisms within the UN in order to foster efficacy,  
81

82 *Understanding* the reluctance of many donors to invest in peacebuilding due to the threat of misspent or poorly  
83 allocated funding,  
84

85 *Noting with deep concern* the fact that a majority of pledged monetary allocations through the PBF towards Member  
86 States benefiting from peacebuilding efforts are rendered obsolete in attaining their original goal because of  
87 subcontracting chains, inefficiencies and corruption,  
88

89 *Noting* that an annual provision of a symbolic 1% of the total UN budget to the PBF, as suggested by the Advisory  
90 Group of Experts' (AGE) report, *The Challenge of Sustaining Peace*, in 2015, is paramount in providing the  
91 adequate resources to fully implement any youth-related guidelines,  
92

93 *Reiterating* the fact that the PBF functions under the direct responsibility of the Secretary-General, with its own  
94 governing body which is strongly influenced by its donors and an administration under the aegis of the Multi-Partner  
95 Trust Fund of the UN Development Program (UNDP),  
96

97 *Guided by* the importance of raising awareness of the importance of youth through the means of regular and specific  
98 fundraising and micro-credit campaigns,  
99

100 1. *Encourages* the growth of global citizens within developing countries with the use of exchange programs by:  
101

102 a. Putting in application the principles provided by the UNICEF's Child Protection Toolkit in conflict  
103 areas;  
104



- 105 b. Providing practical guidance on how to implement diversion and alternatives using a systemic  
106 approach based on UNICEF's Protective Environment Framework and the UN Common Approach to  
107 Justice for Children;  
108
- 109 c. Working closely with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in  
110 encouraging governments to work with both non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as other  
111 governments to allow for a greater exchange of young people between developing countries to promote  
112 a global identity;  
113
- 114 2. *Further encourages* the international community to establish the Erasmus model in international communities  
115 as well as in least developed countries to have a cultural exchange and partner for sustaining peace by:  
116
- 117 a. Suggesting them to designate the model Pieterse in memory of the students who stood up for the right  
118 of education and lost their life during a protest in South Africa in 1976;  
119
- 120 b. Welcoming a closer collaboration between the Member States of the African Union (AU) and the  
121 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to collaborate closer in terms of cross-sectoral  
122 educational strategies to strengthen sustainable peace;  
123
- 124 c. Proposing that the General Assembly invites universities of all African and Southeast Asian Member  
125 States to support the newly created exchange program to provide free education for students;  
126
- 127 d. Noticing the importance of the concept of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC);  
128
- 129 e. Inviting relevant stakeholders to finance the project through the PBF;  
130
- 131 3. *Proposes* that the General Assembly considers the model of Umuganda, meaning to come together in common  
132 purpose to achieve a desired outcome, that rebuilds a Member State's interior by:  
133
- 134 a. First educating the youth through seminars and as well as implementing civic engagement classes  
135 within their curriculum to teach the values and importance of communities coming together;  
136
- 137 b. Setting up an agenda, next, of projects that must be completed, ranked in order of most demanded and  
138 beneficial to communities, and set a fixed weekly or monthly date for all youths to work alongside all  
139 other age groups in achieving these shared goals;  
140
- 141 c. And lastly continuing this project until all needs and goals are achieved;  
142
- 143 4. *Promotes* further dialogue on the topic of youth in peacebuilding by requesting adding the topic of sustainable  
144 peacebuilding as a subtheme for the 2018 World Bank Youth Summit;  
145
- 146 5. *Acclaims* the evaluation on the impact of the UN Organization of Youth Peacebuilders (UNOY) on a biannual  
147 basis with a comprehensive report including recommendations on future efforts;  
148
- 149 6. *Recommends* the development of a youth decree to reorganize training for community youth leaders and youth  
150 workers, which will allow for evaluation to establish a youth plan, which will include:  
151
- 152 a. Targeting the youth at post conflict states and select youth that shows strong leadership;  
153
- 154 b. Collaboration with UNESCO, which will provide educational expertise;  
155
- 156 c. Teaching youth leaders the UN's mission on peacebuilding and messages to note the importance of  
157 peace;  
158
- 159 d. Strategic goals to enhance education, employment, youth participation and information with a large  
160 focus on youth work;

- 161  
162 7. *Encourages* all stakeholders participating in the peacebuilding process to incorporate and promote the gender  
163 dimension of peacebuilding inter alia by:  
164
- 165 a. Establishing a support mechanism where young women and girls can get training by the office and  
166 financial support by the PBF to improve their situation in the peacebuilding framework and helping  
167 them to be more independent;  
168
  - 169 b. Working with the 7 Women's Empowerment Principles of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and  
170 the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to ensure the representation of young women and the  
171 promotion of gender equality;  
172
  - 173 c. Strengthening their capacities on young women-specific educational and vocational training efforts;  
174
  - 175 d. Lobbying local informal and formal power structures to further include young women's interests such  
176 as equal pay, opportunities, rights, representation etc.;
  - 177 e. Enabling local young women initiatives with logistical and financial support with auxiliary funding by  
178 the UN fund for gender equality;  
179  
180
- 181 8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to conduct regional youth peace forums by:  
182
- 183 a. Integrating modules similar to the youth peace forums of the European Council such as conflict  
184 transformation, mediation, reconciliation, and human rights education;  
185
  - 186 b. Gathering the youth from, specifically but not limited to, post-conflict areas to provide these people the  
187 opportunity to share their experiences, learn from one another, and expand their mindsets;  
188
  - 189 c. Encouraging youth-to-youth conversations regarding peacebuilding to increase the communication  
190 between the state and the youth to move forward towards sustainable development;  
191
  - 192 d. Calling on regional intergovernmental organizations such as the EU, AU, and ASEAN to fund the  
193 youth peace forums in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Fund and assign a host country;  
194
- 195 9. *Recommends* the General Assembly Third Committee to establish a World Youth Forum in cooperation with  
196 the Economic and Social Council, following the example of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in order to support the  
197 discussion on youth issues, sustainable development, technology and entrepreneurship:  
198
- 199 a. Recommends all willing Member States to host such forums in cooperation with volunteers, and  
200 organize an annual convention within the AU states;  
201
  - 202 b. Encourages the intercultural dialogue on the African continent;  
203
  - 204 c. Financed by relevant stakeholders;  
205
  - 206 d. Enhances further partnerships with the private sector to deepen youth capacities and skills;  
207
- 208 10. *Recommends* the UN Youth Organization to establish an annual conference, funded by the PBF, that will invite  
209 NGOs, youth programs and other relevant groups with the intention of promoting the outreach of youth and  
210 their involvement in peace matters, with:  
211
- 212 a. A particular focus on developing states and the importance of South-South partnerships on youth  
213 populations;  
214

- 215 b. The implementation of a contest, based on the Viver Cidade program in Rio, where youth from  
216 participating states can promote local projects and programs that can be implemented in other regions  
217 and sponsored by UN bodies and Member States;  
218
- 219 c. A report that highlights the progress of existing programs and partnerships on the international scene  
220 from past conferences and pilot-projects;  
221
- 222 11. *Further invites* willing Member States and all relevant influence groups in cooperation with relevant donors and  
223 stakeholders to enhance the knowledge, attitudes, skills and competencies of young people for peacebuilding  
224 by:  
225
- 226 a. Promoting communication, life skills and positive social norms by establishing regional workshops,  
227 which would focus on threats and challenges of conflicted states with an emphasis on communication  
228 and the normalization of positive social norms, and would be administered by NGOs and non-political  
229 organizations, such as Youth4Peace;  
230
- 231 b. Identifying young people who are already involved in governmental and non-governmental and non-  
232 political organizations who can serve as positive role models and provide guidance to younger  
233 individuals with the collaboration of NGOs, such as Tostan;  
234
- 235 c. Promoting positive relationships between young people and adult mentors through youth-adult trust-  
236 building activities and training, such as day camps and coaching activities;  
237
- 238 d. Investing, with the help of the PBF, private donors, and potential contributors on specific regions’  
239 projects;  
240
- 241 e. In quality, conflict sensitive education as a strategic contribution to national equity, cohesion, and  
242 peacebuilding through educational organizations in governments and civil societies;  
243
- 244 12. *Emphasizes* the need for participating Member States to reinforce already existing NGO programs and projects,  
245 such as the Youth Build program, that focuses on challenges of youth in rural areas, by:  
246
- 247 a. Giving access to technology, such as wireless internet connection, to interlink youth in rural areas with  
248 project, partnerships and institutions to give them the tools to deal with challenges relevant to their  
249 situation;  
250
- 251 b. Offering the youth a physical forum, taking example of India’s National Youth Corps, that will  
252 organize and support youth projects in rural areas by giving them resources, expertise, funds, a  
253 platform and a voice at the local as well as regional level, to ensure as well the participation of  
254 organizations on a financial level;  
255
- 256 13. *Advises* Member States to cooperate with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in  
257 establishing new partnerships with international organizations, local institutions, NGOs, as well as the private  
258 sector in order to:  
259
- 260 a. Raise awareness of the importance of youth for the future of every Member State through the means of  
261 regular fundraising and context-specific events organized by the aforementioned actors;  
262
- 263 b. Analyze and review the economic conditions specifically of younger people in countries affected by  
264 peacebuilding efforts;  
265
- 266 c. Receive valuable technical assistance and the cooperation with the International Labour Organization,  
267 in detecting potential and actual perils that often remain unrecognized;  
268
- 269 d. Create custom-built national action plans for youth employment, following the example of great  
270 success i.e. in Tanzania, thus fulfilling the needs of every society and Member State specifically;

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14. *Recommends* the General Assembly support the establishment of a Conference on Youth Pluralistic Diversity starting in Guinea Bissau with participation of young leaders of all ethnic, religious, and language groups of Guinea-Bissau in April 2019 in cooperation with UNESCO;
  15. *Further recommends* the improvement of existing programs that are dedicated to providing training for young people undertake further steps towards equal representation, on technical and professional assistance for the integration of youth and local communities, by:
    - a. Focusing on local communities with fragile and conflicted situations and flexible to the need of each specific country situation, under the coordination of the PBC and UN-Women for a period of one year;
    - b. Asking the aforementioned programs to provide a report to the PBC to evaluate their impact;
    - c. Focusing on community-based projects;
  16. *Expresses* its support for job availability through the exchange program “resources-for-infrastructure” stimulated both by foreign and local governments by consolidating growth and stability within developing nations as well as preventing the youth from falling victim to radicalization and poverty accompanied by unemployment by:
    - a. Encouraging the adoption of the 2007 Sicomines model across the world to employ youths in developing nations through infrastructural investment and job creation;
    - b. Working with non-governmental actors such as independent non-profits, private corporations, and NGOs to expand infrastructure projects;
  17. *Encourages* the participating Member States to include the recommendations of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* in existing youth outreach programs to address the needs of marginalized groups such as disabled youth, so that existing peacebuilding policies can promote non-discrimination, support youth, women, men and families through:
    - a. Physical infrastructures supports in organization that works and focuses in peacebuilding matters in post-conflicts areas to give better access to youth with physical disabilities;
    - b. Education and counselling programs that promote physical activities, good nutrition for youth;
    - c. Companionship programs for youth with mental disabilities to better their inclusion in the peacebuilding process;
    - d. The inclusion of family support clauses in existing outreach programs;
  18. *Requests* the implementation by the PBC of a permanent sub-committee of the PBC funded by the PBF, under the name of Youth Advisory Council, which would have the mandate to engage with the PBC, Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and other relevant peacebuilding UN bodies at the policy level, and composed of 20 members of UNOY periodically rotating in order to:
    - a. Establish mandatory feedback mechanisms, such as local offices and hotlines accessible especially to youth, as to promote accountability and measures that support local youth initiatives for inter-cultural and inter-communal understanding aiming to prevent misunderstandings leading to conflicts;
    - b. Institutionalize youth as a multilateral theme to promote adequate representation of youth;
    - c. Represent a point of contact for international youth organizations and summits, like the Amman youth summit, in order to improve the international coordination and cooperation of relevant actors;

- 327 19. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen partnerships with the private sector to support Member States affected  
328 by conflict and in peacebuilding by:  
329
- 330 a. Focusing on infrastructure and trade areas in the long term by suggesting Member States to conduct  
331 free trade, unfettered investments, keep a balance budget, maintain low inflation, deregulate markets,  
332 as well as privatize industries;
  - 333
  - 334 b. Inviting skilled workers from private companies to give short vocational training;  
335
- 336 20. *Requests* that the Secretary-General reconsider the current budget allocation towards the PBF by providing a  
337 detailed report that:  
338
- 339 a. Analyzes the use of the UN budget within several UN bodies pertaining to peacebuilding efforts;
  - 340
  - 341 b. Looks into which efforts would more broadly benefit from the management of the PBF and PBC;
  - 342
  - 343 c. Submits the consideration to the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allocate a total annual 1% of  
344 said budget to the PBF;  
345
- 346 21. *Recommends* the further collaboration between the PBF and the World Bank Group's State and Peacebuilding  
347 Fund through the:  
348
- 349 a. Creation of an enlarged funding platform in which the World Bank Group, bilateral donors, regional  
350 and sub-regional actors can join their donations and allocations into a combined pool;
  - 351
  - 352 b. Sharing and mitigating of risks with an effect to incite a larger number of allocations and donations,  
353 thus maximizing the efforts for civic engagement and youth-inclusive peacebuilding processes;  
354
- 355 22. *Calls upon* a cooperation between the PBF, the Secretary-General, and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) in which  
356 the two latter would coordinate the investigation on relevant governmental contracts with private corporations  
357 pertaining to capacity-building and the implementation of peacebuilding efforts following an allocation from  
358 the PBF with aim to:  
359
- 360 a. Collect and analyze the suspected or occurred cases of corruption and collusion in order to gain further  
361 knowledge of infractions associated with corruption, collusion and fraud, including but not limited to  
362 the use of subcontracting methods and inefficient subdivisions or double structures;
  - 363
  - 364 b. Communicate their findings to the PBF in order to further increase its knowledge on allocations  
365 towards Member States and possible areas and use of corruption;  
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- 367 23. *Suggests* to the General Assembly to encourage the use of funds from the PBF for the purpose of Micro Credit  
368 Program in order to help local youth strengthen their own unique business model, by:  
369
- 370 a. Encouraging the participation of young entrepreneurs with innovative business ideas to use these funds  
371 properly to perpetuate their businesses;
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  - 373 b. Recommending the PBF include transparent reporting mechanisms in order to evaluate the efficacy  
374 and impact of respective microcredits.



**Code:** PBC/2/1

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

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1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*

2  
3 *Guided* by the purposes of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16 and 17 regarding peace, justice and strong  
4 institutions as well as partnerships to achieve the pledge of said 17 goals,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the work done by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and their role to promote the  
7 SDGs,

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9 *Recognizing* the importance of further collaborating efforts between the peacebuilding and development bodies such  
10 as the UNDP, architectures and efforts within the United Nations (UN) system, to as to maximize the impact of  
11 future endeavors with the adequate resources,

12  
13 *Noting with satisfaction* the 2014 Independent Review of Peace and Development Advisors and the Joint  
14 UNDP/Department of Political Affairs (DPA) Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention  
15 and recommendations it provides regarding the support and implementation of a joint development programme,

16  
17 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2320 (2016) on “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and  
18 sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,” which highlights cost-sharing proposal  
19 and stronger cooperation between the UN and developing countries,

20  
21 *Noting* the report by the Advisory Group of Experts, *The Challenge of Sustaining Peace*, which underlines the  
22 guideline for better South-South cooperation,

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24 *Emphasizing* the fact that an enhanced South-South cooperation could serve to promote an adaptable and  
25 complementary framework of international development cooperation that can be strengthened to support context-  
26 sensitive, socially inclusive, and ideologically state-building efforts,

27  
28 *Reiterating* the report *The Challenge of Sustaining Peace*, which outlines that the disconnect between UN  
29 peacebuilding efforts and their respective local contexts hinders tangible progress,

30  
31 *Reaffirming* the importance of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (2011) and the *Declaration of the UN*  
32 *Conference on the Human Environment* (1972), which stress the importance of local ownership within  
33 peacebuilding efforts,

34  
35 *Cognizant of* the importance of improving delivery of existing partnership tools, such as the UN-World Bank  
36 partnership, and harmonizing decision-making and monitoring structures of the partnerships in fragility, conflict,  
37 and violence (FCV),

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39 1. *Encourages* cooperation between the UNDP and Peace and Development Advisors (PDA) working under the  
40 UN Development Group created in 1997 so as to:

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42 a. Expand and strengthen functional cooperation at the UN Headquarters;
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44 b. Maintain greater cooperation between the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) through the increase  
45 of communication about the works of the PDA;
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47 c. Avoid over-bureaucratization through the flexible and speedy nature of such joint programme;

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49 2. *Encourages* fair partnership focusing on peacebuilding between developing states by:

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- a. Increasing communication between UN bodies and relevant stakeholders pertaining to South-South partnerships to achieve better coordination between actors;
  - b. Creating an annual forum, with a moving host, starting in China, in partnership with the Peacebuilding Fund, to share experiences and link actors to increase partnerships;
  - c. Implementing the guidelines provided by the Report of the Advisory Group of Experts, which states that strengthening cooperation from stakeholders will only secure the peace;
3. *Encourages* the General Assembly to address the importance of local ownership within peacebuilding and development programs by:
- a. Requesting relevant programs to develop comprehensive handing-over strategies in close coordination with local stakeholders;
  - b. Recommending that relevant programs provide legal counseling and vocational trainings on a community level in order to incentivize local entrepreneurship and capacity-building endeavors;
  - c. Consolidating system-wide policy coherence on conflict prevention and peacebuilding agenda in order to improve cooperation with the PBSO as well as the Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO);
4. *Recommends* the establishment of the World Bank-Peacebuilding Commission (WB-PBC) Partnership Panel, which reviews the partnerships' effectiveness and reinforcement possibilities by:
- a. Uniting relevant stakeholders of the World Bank, PBC, and peacebuilding experts of the UN with the goal of prioritizing the financial necessities of targeted countries;
  - b. Meeting twice a year from 2019 onwards at the UN headquarters in New York City;
  - c. Encouraging independent PBC observers to regularly assess the situation and write a report about the financial necessities of targeted countries for the panel;
  - d. Calling on relevant international organizations to fund the WB-PBC Partnership Panel in collaboration with the PBF;
  - e. Submitting a report including recommendations pertaining to the improvement of bureaucratic homogeneity between the WB and UN entities.