

14 -18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission



Conference B

Peacebuilding Commission

Committee Staff

Director	Saeko Yoshimatsu
Chair	Emil Meintjes

Agenda

- I. Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
- II. Peacebuilding and Security Sector Reform
- III. Implementing the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PBC/1/1	Partnerships for Sustainable Peace	23 votes in favor, 3 against, 0 abstentions
PBC/1/2	Partnerships for Sustainable Peace	26 votes in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions
PBC/1/3	Partnerships for Sustainable Peace	22 votes in favor, 2 against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report for the Peacebuilding Commission

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

- I. Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
- II. Peacebuilding and Security Sector Reform
- III. Implementing the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)

The session was attended by representatives of 26 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Partnerships for Sustainable Peace.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics. Proposals included promoting equal representation in peacebuilding initiatives and fostering relationships between Member States and the private sectors in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, while others focused on creating effective funding for peacebuilding. Throughout Monday and Tuesday, the committee atmosphere remained positive, cooperative and inclusive as delegates worked to create working papers and later merge their ideas for a total of 3 proposals.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which received amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including gender and youth inclusivity in every process of peacebuilding, proposing the Secretary-General to hold discussions regarding PBC’s position under the General Assembly and the Security Council, and strengthening partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Civil-Society Organizations (CSOs) to establish civilian engagement. Throughout the committee sessions, delegates were eager to collaborate with others and approached the topic from various perspectives in order to solve the issues.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Partnerships for sustainable peace

1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*
2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Alarmed by the lack of cooperation between the various sectors of the world economy,*
6
7 *Recalling the primary responsibility of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) for the construction and*
8 *maintenance of international peace,*
9
10 *Keeping in mind the status of the PBC as an advisory body for the promotion of the peacebuilding agenda*
11 *to the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly,*
12
13 *Alarmed by the lack of attention by Member States towards increasing inclusivity and representation*
14 *within the civil societies,*
15
16 *Strongly affirms the crucial role played by women, young people and marginalized groups and*
17 *considering the inclusiveness as a strategic key to building a sustainable peace;*
18
19 *Recalling the outcomes of the 67th United Nations Civil Society Conference,*
20
21 *Fully aware of the civil society's role in participating in public policy and decisions,*
22
23 *Recognizing the need to enrich the Security Council resolution 2250 on "Youth, Peace and Security" in*
24 *order to improve the involvement of youth in peacebuilding processes,*
25
26 *Believing in technology sharing and the impact it has on the development of the economies of developing*
27 *regions of the world,*
28
29 *Keeping in mind the General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) on "The Peacebuilding Commission" and*
30 *Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) on "Post-conflict peacebuilding,"*
31
32 *Reminding to the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on "Maintenance of international peace and*
33 *security," which focused on increasing representation of youth in decision-making at all levels,*
34
35 *Having examined the report of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)*
36 *entitled "Security Sector Reform: Narrowing the Gap between Theory and Practice",*
37
38 *Having in mind the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding as the first forum for*
39 *political dialogue between the members of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility, the G7+ a*
40 *group of fragile and conflict affected states and member organizations of the Civil Society Platform for*
41 *Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS),*
42
43 *Inspired by the Civil Society Assembly (ASC) which was established in Guatemala following the 1994*
44 *Framework Accord for the resumption of negotiations that revived the stalled Guatemalan peace process,*
45
46 *Highlighting the importance of the 1325 Network Statement 2014, which promotes, as a key tool,*
47 *women's equal participation in conflict and peacebuilding,*
48

49 *Viewing* with appreciation the partnerships between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
50 and (DCAF) as set out in the 2008 Public Oversight of Security Council,
51

52 *Reaffirming* the Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 promoting international cooperation on technological
53 and scientific advancement allowing for faster transition periods from undeveloped to developed
54 economies,
55

56 *Reaffirming* the role of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on “Post-conflict peacebuilding,” which
57 support the idea that sustaining peace required coherence, engagement and coordination, since present
58 international efforts are dominated by inconsistency, competitiveness and fragmentation,
59

60 *Draws attention to* the recommendations for increased financing partnerships with the private sector from
61 the report of the PBC in its eleventh session,
62

63 *Encouraged* by the 2018 UN Private Sector Forum setting a strong precedent of collaboration between
64 governments, the private sector and the United Nations,
65

66 *Keeping* in mind the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, which contains the commons vision of
67 society towards which the world is trying to move,
68

69 *Inspired by* the Tokyo International conference for African Development where Japanese private and
70 public sector contributed for 30 billion dollars of investment in Africa,
71

72 *Recognizing* the need to enhance the UN peacebuilding structure to avoid the waste of resources, which
73 was highlighted by Advisory Group of Experts’ report on Peacebuilding in 2015,
74

75 1. *Recommends* the Security Council and General Assembly to consider the possibility of expanding the
76 Peacebuilding Support Office’s (PBSO) mandate and structure, where:
77

78 a. PBSO would invite representatives of different regions’ regional, sub-regional, non-
79 governmental, and civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure all security and peacebuilding
80 related concerns are received;
81

82 b. Such representatives would deliver all concerns expressed during the offices’ meetings to the
83 PBC to analyze regional and global trends, prioritize topics according to urgency, and have a
84 wide view of the status of all stakeholders in relation to such topics;
85

86 2. *Encourages* the collaboration between the United Nations Development Program, the PBC and
87 international private organizations to foster relationships between the private sector and States in
88 accordance to objective of the Sustainable Development Goals 17.17 by:
89

90 a. Allowing stronger capital deepening in low-capital countries around the world;
91

92 b. Promoting employment and the growth of world economies;
93

94 c. Using the position and knowledge of the PBC to develop partnerships revolving around
95 security issues;
96

97 d. Further reducing the attraction towards illicit activities and possibility of corruption and
98 allowing for a more peaceful economic activity;
99

100 e. Holding regional conferences that are:
101

102 i. Hosted by the UNDP;

- 103
104 ii. Using the UN's legitimacy and visibility to promote the conferences;
105
106 iii. Allowing private-public partnerships developing the respective region's economy;
107
108 3. *Proposes* the annual repetition of the 2018 Private Sector Forum aiming to foster high-level
109 discussion on peace between private sector organizations, Government, civil society and the United
110 Nations' bodies by:
111
112 a. Exploring how the private sector and investors can contribute to achieving the Sustainable
113 Development Goals and sustaining peace;
114
115 b. Strengthening the public-private dialogue by showcasing currently successful business
116 initiatives with a specific Government, UN or civil society partnership component;
117
118 c. Promoting yet unsuccessful but possible initiatives lacking funds and/or manpower to allow
119 their further development;
120
121 d. Showcasing strong examples of public-private partnership that build more peaceful and
122 stable societies;
123
124 e. Supporting companies in making new commitments towards sustainable development and
125 peace in their area of operation;
126
127 f. Using the PBC's expertise:
128
129 i. To direct these partnerships towards peacebuilding initiatives;
130
131 ii. As an advisory strength available to all attendees;
132
133 iii. To ensure the well-execution and respect of international agreements for proposed
134 ideas during the Forum;
135
136 4. *Proposes* the creation of the Certificate of Inclusive Contribution for Peace which will promote a label
137 delivered by the PBC to private companies operating in peacebuilding processes with the aim of
138 encouraging and rewarding their contribution for inclusion of women and youth according to the
139 criteria that requires:
140
141 a. The company to dedicate a minimal share of 25% of its Human Resources budget targeting
142 or integrating gender equality and the empowerment of women and youth;
143
144 b. The company to include a minimal share of 50% of women among its executive board;
145
146 5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt sustainable, self-sustained methods of financing peacebuilding
147 efforts to avoid instable, unpredictable funding and donor-oriented efforts, through attracting foreign
148 and local investment through:
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150 a. Avoiding taxation that is viewed as unnecessary by Member States;
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152 b. Ensuring markets are not dominated by a limited number of producers;
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154 c. Encouraging producers to recruit local labor;

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- d. Initiating microfinance projects for enterprises with a high potential for growth;
 - 6. *Encourages* Member States to create a partnership with the Geneva Centre for the DCAF to promote good governance and inclusion of women in the armed private security sector with the aim of:
 - a. Supporting the implementation of international instruments, standards and technical assistance frameworks;
 - b. Providing awareness campaigns and advisory support to national stakeholders to ensure compliance of the DCAF with international standards;
 - 7. *Recommends* the increased inclusion of local civilian groups of interests through a partnership with the PBC and regional institutions with the aim of enhancing civilian leadership and ownership in the peacebuilding process to:
 - a. Build up civilian participation through a cohesive structure between local and international institutions;
 - b. Try to achieve the challenging issues of the country;
 - c. Further develop:
 - i. Sectorial groupings where each sector develops its own proposals and chooses delegates from the civilian groups of interests;
 - ii. Topical commissions where delegates per sector are formed to work on topics in order to produce a pre synthesis paper on it;
 - d. Organize sessions where all delegates could debate synthesis papers in order to find a final characterized by topics previously approved by all members;
 - e. Establish official agreements using documents based on consensus, which could be negotiated afterwards with international, national and regional institutions;
 - 8. *Encourages* the collaboration between the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the civil society to establish a Gap Analysis Program and thus foster an institutional capability assessment providing an evaluation of the current role and efficiency of the political and security institutions with the aim of:
 - a. Providing contextual analysis to help identify institutional dysfunctions and redundancy;
 - b. Designing an analysis of the capacity and governance of the security and political system as well as the needs of the civil society with a particular attention towards the poor and marginalized;
 - c. Providing assessments to support the design of programs promoting police training involving dialogue with civil society actors;
 - 9. *Proposes* the creation by the PBC of a bi-annual Grand International National Dialogue through a partnership between the political institutions and the civilian actors with the aim of achieving

207 constructive and inclusive consultations on peacebuilding processes which will be implemented
208 through:

- 209
- 210 a. A preparation phase in cooperation between the UN agents and local actors in order to:
 - 211 i. Decide upon the agenda;
 - 212 ii. Set objectives;
 - 213 iii. Decide upon the process architecture and the funding;
 - 214 b. A process phase in order to create a consensus committee where controversial issues will be
215 discussed;
 - 216 c. An implementation phase with the aim of developing:
 - 217 i. Infrastructure to implement the strategy;
 - 218 ii. An oversight decision-making body, managing and coordinating the process;
 - 219 iii. A forum for central discussion;
 - 220 iv. Working groups on specific thematic issues;
 - 221 d. Follow-up dialogue forums with reports;
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234 10. *Encourages* collaboration between the PBC and the World Bank to increase predictable funding,
235 believing that a variety of funding methods offers the best solution to increase reliability and
236 diversification of funding that:

- 237 a. Assists countries in creating an enabling environment for a sustainable economic growth over
238 the long-term;
 - 239 b. Enables and encourages regular exchanges on prioritizing peacebuilding development;
 - 240 c. Supports the creation of new funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group,
241 multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors for a more effective pooling of resources,
242 and maximize the possibility of sustainable peace;
 - 243 d. Promotes a continuous dialogue between the PBC and the World Bank to achieve common
244 action;
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250 11. *Reaffirms* Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 promoting international cooperation on technological
251 and scientific advancement allowing for faster transition periods from undeveloped to developed
252 economies;

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254 12. *Recommends* the establishment of a series of World Youth Forums for Peace in cooperation with the
255 United Networks of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY) to support the involvement of youth in sustainable
256 peace projects with the aim of:

- 257 a. Holding annually forums in different host countries previously affected by civilian conflicts with
258 the aim of determining strategies and common actions to support the inclusiveness of youth;
- 259
260

- 261 b. Gathering the youth from specifically but not limited to post-conflict areas to foster the sharing
262 of experiences and ideas for peacebuilding projects;
263
- 264 c. Integrating educational modules concerning reconciliation, mediation and human rights;
265
- 266 13. *Incites* the initiation of the Civil and Social Activism Integrated Workshop, in cooperation with the
267 United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization, where civilians would be offered an
268 online educational workshop about how to engage in public policies and decisions making;
269
- 270 14. *Urges* Member States to refrain from adopting policies that diminish the existence and role of CSOs.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*
2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States,*
6
7 *Further Recalling that strong institutions create self-sufficient governments that can maintain, support,*
8 *and institute laws to combat regional instability, gender inequality, and underdeveloped governance that*
9 *has been identified,*
10
11 *Taking into consideration the self-sufficiency within the governance to help mitigate terrorist actions, while*
12 *respecting the legitimacy and sovereignty of all Member States,*
13
14 *Underscoring the importance of strengthening peacebuilding institutions through increased funding,*
15 *organizational action, and reform measures to under-resourced governments to encourage peace and*
16 *stability within the state; in accordance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*
17
18 *Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 16 and 17 on gender equality, peaceful and*
19 *inclusive societies and strengthening partnerships, respectively,*
20
21 *Affirming the importance of promoting peacebuilding forums and inclusive channels of dialogue to*
22 *represent the voices of vulnerable populations, such as women and children, in conflict-affected areas,*
23
24 *Emphasizing the need to cooperate in multilateral organizations with the private and public sector to focus*
25 *on state-specific plans in post-conflict societies,*
26
27 *Highlighting the collaboration with Member States to help ease political tensions within identified gaps in*
28 *the peacebuilding process by strengthening the institutions to encourage maintaining peace,*
29
30 *Emphasizing the importance of fostering collaborative resource and information sharing platforms which*
31 *focus on mitigating corruption, strengthening transnational security, and promoting the equality of women,*
32
33 *Recognizing the need to approach situations of inequality and corruption in the security sector to avoid*
34 *contradictory approaches to peacekeeping operations while maintaining the sovereignty of a Member*
35 *State,*
36
37 *Reiterating the sentiment of the Africa Youth Conference Call to Action and emphasizing that inclusivity of*
38 *women and youth within political and socioeconomic decision-making and civil society leadership roles*
39 *ensures strong and effective governance and peacebuilding,*
40
41 *Acknowledging the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy for assess gender*
42 *mainstreaming in political, economic, and societal spheres via assessing existing language on women*
43 *within UN documents,*
44
45 *Reiterating the importance of working multilaterally with countries to implement support programs for*
46 *reform with an action plan for bolstering the legitimacy of judicial and security institutions,*
47

48 *Calling attention* to the high rate of unemployment, inadequate access to credit, and lack of opportunities
49 for women to develop work skills in conflict-affected areas, which inhibits their economic involvement and
50 negatively impacts the livelihoods of women and their families,
51

52 *Noting with satisfaction* the Member States of the United Nations who work multilaterally with similar
53 frameworks to the Bandung Conference which united 24 countries to reduce conflict by protecting the
54 sovereignty of developing countries,
55

56 *Highlighting* the work of the UNDP Strategic Plan (2017) which emphasizes the importance of
57 collaboration between UN entities to help support those in conflict or in post-conflict recovery,
58

59 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and
60 security,” which urges Member States to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels,
61

62 *Recalling* the Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) on “Women and peace and security” and the
63 importance of supporting Member States in strengthening national systems against corruption,
64

65 *Recalling further* Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) on “Women and peace and security,” which
66 addresses the need for greater institutional reform to address sexual violence at all levels of the
67 peacebuilding process,
68

69 *Having considered* the UN Secretary General’s Seven Point Action Plan (2010), which aims to
70 institutionalize women’s participation in all post-conflict peacebuilding efforts as an implementation tool of
71 Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and peace and security”, as well as Security Council
72 resolution 2242 (2015) “Women and peace and security”, which aims to double women’s participation in
73 peacekeeping missions by 2020,
74

75 *Observing* the efforts made by intergovernmental organizations such as the Brazilian Peace Operations
76 Joint Training Center and the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations which train and employ the
77 knowledge necessary to carry out effective peacekeeping operations,
78

79 1. *Reiterates* the importance of equal representation within peacebuilding initiatives in local and regional
80 sectors through partnerships with various peacebuilding organizations through:
81

82 a. The showcase of successful case studies regarding the importance of inclusivity in
83 peacebuilding initiatives and government institutions to increase the likelihood of effective
84 peacebuilding operations, and promote peace within civil society;
85

86 b. The support for initiatives similar to the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations regarding the
87 training of women and youth peacebuilders through seminars and workshops within
88 environments such as the community, school, and work to promote further awareness on
89 gender inclusivity and empowerment;
90

91 2. *Encourages* the creation of the Watch Over the Marginalized Index (WOMINDEX), an ambitious
92 funding target for the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) with the aim of setting a standardized financial
93 threshold dedicated to the integration of women and the youth in peace processes which:
94

95 a. Focuses the allocation of funds targeting;
96

97 i. Programs facilitating the participation of women and youth in the peacebuilding
98 process;
99

100 ii. Women-led and gender-focused civil society organizations;
101

102 iii. Youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations;
103

- 104 b. Requires the submission of a constructive plan of action from external aid applicants,
105 examined and accredited by the PBF;
106
- 107 c. Involves a monitoring mechanism to hold the aid recipients accountable for the proper
108 implementation of their plan of action;
109
- 110 3. *Further encourages* the PBF in accordance with the Peacebuilding Support Office to develop
111 partnerships with additional international organizations to promote the implementation of WOMINDEX
112 as a universal financial standard for all peacebuilding-related projects through:
113
- 114 a. Joint talks within the United Nations security sector reform (SSR) Inter-Agency Task Force
115 (IASSRTF) to promote the inclusion of the WOMINDEX to all existing UN-managed funds for
116 missions involving peacebuilding;
117
- 118 b. Setting up an inter-agency group of experts between the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
119 and the World Bank to discuss the prospects and feasibility of implementing the WOMINDEX
120 for all peacebuilding-related projects in the World Bank;
121
- 122 4. *Endorses* the promotion of microfinancing through the development of partnerships with inter-
123 governmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which oversees
124 efforts to build a transparent microfinance sector to increase the financial accessibility for women,
125 inspired from the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Rwanda (AMIR);
126
- 127 5. *Acknowledges* the efforts of peacebuilding organizations such as the Deutsch Center of Peace
128 Operations through encouraging Member States to mirror similar initiatives by:
129
- 130 a. Training community leaders within civil society organizations to allow equal representation
131 within peacebuilding operations and positions of power within the community;
132
- 133 b. Including women and youth leaders alongside various representatives from civil society
134 groups within peacebuilding decisions and government institutions in order to utilize their
135 input within institutional policies;
136
- 137 c. Allowing women and youth peacebuilders to take the initiative in peacebuilding operations
138 themselves, monitored by peacebuilding experts within organizations similar but not limited to
139 the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations in order to utilize their peacebuilding capabilities
140 and further improve upon their peacebuilding abilities through independence;
141
- 142 d. Establishing regional partnerships with civil society organizations for the formation of a
143 regional support group that allows for in-depth communication and information sharing of
144 various best practices within each region;
145
- 146 6. *Proposes* the creation of an inter-agency working group specifically focusing on supervising and
147 facilitating the implementation of the commitments of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on
148 “Women, Peace and Security” to provide a unified, coherent, and effective response, which:
149
- 150 a. Includes experts from the different UN agencies involved in the implementation of Security
151 Council resolution 1325 comprised of the PBC, the United Nations Development Fund for
152 Women (UNIFEM), the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the Commission on
153 the Status of Women, the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, the Department
154 of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and UNDP’s BCPR;
155
- 156 b. Initiates reviews and benchmarks from different national action plans (NAPs) to propose best
157 practices policies;
158

- 159 c. Provides country specific assessments to better adapt the enforcement of National Action
160 Plans to local contexts;
161
- 162 7. *Intends* for the creation of a working group of experts between the PBC, the PBF, UN-Women, the
163 DPKO, and contributing Member States to extend the permanent Elsie Initiative to peacebuilding
164 activities, with the aim to provide a continuous program tying peacekeeping with peacebuilding
165 involving:
166
- 167 a. Identification of goals for the future of the fund and reflecting upon the continuity between
168 peacekeeping and peacebuilding;
169
- 170 b. An extension of the missions to additionally support the increased training and participation of
171 women for peace mediation and negotiation processes;
172
- 173 c. An increase of the global fund jointly designed with Member States and the above UN
174 agencies;
175
- 176 8. *Further proposes* the increase of partnerships with local civilian society organizations advocating for
177 women through the creation of the Consultative Organs for Furthering the Empowerment of the
178 Marginalized attached to the Peacebuilding Commission and used as for future United Nations-led
179 peace negotiations which:
180
- 181 a. Inspires from the Canadian Women’s Advisory Boards in Afghanistan and Syria;
182
- 183 b. Ensures local women spokespersons a third-party role in peace negotiations;
184
- 185 9. *Upholds* the UN peacekeeping benchmark by promoting seminars to collaborate on increasing female
186 peacekeepers by 15% with specific attention to promoting gender mainstreaming in achieving the
187 2020 agenda for peacekeeping;
188
- 189 10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen public participation in the decision-making process within
190 peacekeeping operations and the monitoring of public policy by:
191
- 192 a. Providing anonymous ways for the public to propose suggestions on relevant issues
193 occurring in the community and reports of inconsistencies in peacekeeping operations
194 dependent on the technology available within the region;
195
- 196 b. Following the lead of Voice Africa’s Future Youth Campaign which enables youth involvement
197 in the implementation of SDGs and monitoring the implementation of development;
198
- 199 11. *Advises* the Inspection and Evaluation division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to perform
200 audits locally every month and regionally every six months within post-conflict states on behalf of the
201 PBC to ensure that authorities are conducting proper training for policing at the local and regional
202 level respectively;
203
- 204 12. *Calls* for partnerships with the UNDP and the World Health Organization with a regional-based
205 approach to support post-conflict recovery resources such as post trauma care, evaluations and other
206 societal integration tactics for women and children affected by conflict;
207
- 208 13. *Encourages* the PBC to work multilaterally with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and
209 Development to facilitate innovative policy solutions for emerging economies through international
210 forums by:
211
- 212 a. Establishing an educational scale in order to make sure that the youth are being properly
213 prepared to enter the workforce while protecting the sovereignty of the State and respecting

- 214 that each State will have different and diverse guidelines respective of the population
215 implemented by the Peacebuilding Commission;
216
- 217 b. Establishing programs that allow the youth to enter the formal sector with ease;
218
- 219 c. Utilizing programs such as Indonesia's Compact's Green Prosperity Project as a basis for
220 creating new programs in states of aid to foster and support eco-friendly innovation that
221 reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions by improving land use practices and
222 management of economic resources to stimulate growth of the economy;
223
- 224 14. *Recommends* Member States to mirror organizations such as the Geneva Center of Democratic
225 Control of Armed Forces on political reconciliation and improve security sector operations by:
226
- 227 a. Forming independent organizations that promote knowledge development and information
228 sharing in police and law reform, border management, justice sector reform and other areas
229 of SSR that emphasize the protection of human rights;
230
- 231 b. Lending their expertise in the implementation of SSR programs to conflict-prone areas and
232 states that request assistance;
233
- 234 c. Further invites Every Woman every Child to contribute their efforts within the PBC
235 organization to reconstruct unstable laws and programs by incorporating their funding from
236 private, public, and NGO cooperation;
237
- 238 15. *Encourages* the PBC to develop partnerships with Member States promoting international
239 conferences that push for legal, political, and managerial reforms to institute a legally just and self-
240 sustaining government, that can eradicate corruption while maintaining sustainable peace within the
241 State by:
242
- 243 a. Holding educational conferences pertaining to training personnel in the military and law
244 enforcement with the goal of reducing corruption in these sectors;
245
- 246 b. Introducing volunteers in developed countries with expertise in legal, political, and managerial
247 areas to Member States in areas that request their assistance;
248
- 249 16. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Member States through:
250
- 251 a. Triangular cooperation in collaboration with traditional donor countries and multilateral
252 organizations to facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training,
253 management and technological systems as well as other forms of support;
254
- 255 b. South-south cooperation to pursue solidarity among developing countries in order to address
256 common development challenges;
257
- 258 c. The overcoming of cultural obstacles and other specificities that may hinder peacebuilding
259 and the sustainment of peace;
260
- 261 17. *Recommends* the PBC to tackle the threat of radicalization by collaborating with regional
262 organizations, including but not limited to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), civil-
263 society organizations (CSOs) as well as NGOs that empower communities through:
264
- 265 a. Cultivating social cohesion in different minority groups through regional dialogue like the
266 ASEAN People's Forum (APF) that strengthens the voices of disadvantaged and
267 marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas by providing CSOs an opportunity to gather
268 and discuss key issues confronting their specific region through public submissions forums;
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- b. Community resilience in conflict-affected societies through organizations such as the Wahid Foundation's Peace Village and Prevention of Violent Extremism that host summits with State and non-State actors on socioeconomic inclusion of women;
 - c. The promotion of societal equality in public and private institutions similarly to Indonesia's National Action Plan under the ASEAN's Women Peace for Registry to outline comprehensive standards for women empowerment programs including access to quality health services and engagement in community economic expansion;
- 279 18. *Decides* accordingly to expand the PBC's Gender Strategy to include analysis of culture in regards to
280 the role of women within the post-conflict state, as all aspects of culture influence one another and
281 can not be looked at or changed in isolation, by:
- 282
- a. Inviting experts specializing in the cultures of the post-conflict States to contribute their expertise to the planning of peacebuilding;
 - b. Encouraging these experts to embed themselves with peacebuilding operations to help guide efforts in a culturally aware fashion as to promote the efficiency of these operations.
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Code: PBC/1/3

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*

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3 *Pursuant of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16 and 17 while recognizing the importance of*
4 *mutually beneficial partnerships with integration and cooperation at various levels of governance,*

5

6 *Emphasizing States' right to sovereignty and capacity to sustain governance without coercive*
7 *intervention,*

8

9 *Recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of Member States and utilizing expertise and advisory to*
10 *catalyze prosperity,*

11

12 *Highlighting the UN General Assembly resolution 70/262 on "Review of the United Nations peacebuilding*
13 *architecture" and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on "Post-conflict peacebuilding" calling for*
14 *action to strengthen female integration programs and coherence within the UN system to address the*
15 *mobilization through employment creation, income generation and reintegration in post-conflict settings,*
16 *especially those directly impacted by socio-economic harm, resources for initiating the advance of gender*
17 *equality,*

18

19 *Recalling the "Event on the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups and armed*
20 *forces," which emphasizes the need to reinsert affected parties into society,*

21

22 *Considering the Secretary-General oversees both the General Assembly Fifth Committee and*
23 *Peacebuilding Support Office budget,*

24

25 *Emphasizing again the importance of General Assembly Resolution 70/262 on "Review of the United*
26 *Nations peacebuilding architecture," which also emphasizes the necessity to use and incorporate the*
27 *private sector and establish heavy civilian engagement within post-conflict zones to create wholistic and*
28 *grass-roots solutions that incorporate as many voices as possible,*

29

30 *Recalling the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Accountability, Transparency and Reform*
31 *Proposals,*

32

33 *Recognizing the need to increase oversight in Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) activities in order to mitigate*
34 *redundancy, as well as to ensure accountability of all Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) operations,*

35

36 *Acknowledging the crucial role that reintegration plays in inoculating communities who have experienced*
37 *conflict against recurrence for the sake of building sustainable peace,*

38

39 1. *Recommends Member States to share peace and prosperity promoting technologies, knowledge and*
40 *developments in the form of advisors and joint research initiatives;*

41

42 2. *Emphasizing the integral role that reintegration and empowerment of women and youth plays in*
43 *fostering partnership, trust, and the promotion of prosperity:*

44

- 45 a. Suggests expanding the infrastructure of stakeholders to include women in management
46 positions;
- 47
- 48 b. Encourages the PBC to reallocate in accordance with the PBF its budget to further support
49 development by means of investment in education, microloans, and other areas targeted at
50 women and youth;
- 51
- 52 3. *Reiterates* the importance of accurately publishing the ways in which the PBC funds are allocated by:
53
- 54 a. Detailing more clearly budgetary constraints for corresponding actions within the PBC
55 resolutions and documentation;
- 56
- 57 b. Increasing transparency to the public via placing each proposal and resolution on the front of
58 the official PBC website in all necessary languages;
- 59
- 60 4. *Recommends* that Member States implement a monitoring apparatus to ensure that the activities of
61 third parties such as the Peace Nexus Foundation, tasked with the oversight of regional actors
62 charged with the operationalization of the PBF initiatives in order to identify and address bureaucratic
63 redundancy, are subject to increased transparency and therefore accountability in line with the
64 objectives outlined in Strategic Plan 2017-2019 by:
- 65
- 66 a. Requiring that third party partners to whom the responsibilities of monitoring regional actors
67 are delegated submit on a biannual basis a report of its activities, findings, and progress
68 regarding the regional actors funded to carry out the initiatives of the PBC to be assessed by
69 the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO);
- 70
- 71 b. Requiring as well that the regional actors that the monitoring third parties oversee increase
72 frequency of their reporting to that of a yearly basis;
- 73
- 74 c. Requiring also that the results of reports compiled by both the regional actors and the third
75 parties to whom monitoring of the regional actors are delegated making such outcomes
76 available to the Member States and international public by means of an online database;
- 77
- 78 5. *Urges* governments to integrate Security Council report 900 (2018) findings, which demand the
79 inclusion of women into peacemaking roles in manners of:
- 80
- 81 a. Inclusion of SDG 16 to encourage inclusivity of societies for sustainable development, by
82 establishing the Paris Principles' responsibilities, we encourage the development of working
83 groups between Member States as necessary and set up local or regional sections as
84 assistance;
- 85
- 86 b. Utilizing the spirit of SDG 16 by encouraging Member States to provide experts and advisors
87 for post-conflict countries to assist in matters concerning the security sector, governance and
88 technology;
- 89
- 90 c. Recommends that the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) reallocate Peacebuilding Funds
91 toward bringing diverse ideas and opportunities to better involve women in peacebuilding
92 processes and negotiations to promote the empowerment and equality of women, to be
93 determined in accordance with the reports outlined in the aforementioned monitoring process;
- 94
- 95 d. Using the idea of SDG 17 to strengthen global partnerships by fostering relations in the form
96 of collaborations and agreements between Member States that promote prosperity,
97 opportunities for later term trade and regional stability;
- 98

- 99 6. *Suggests* the reallocation of 1/20th of the Peacebuilding Fund toward Security Sector Reform (SSR)
100 to:
101
102 a. Engage with Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
103
104 b. Consolidate PBC funding due to a thin spreading of contributions;
105
106 c. Aid with the integration women and youth into key SSR partnerships;
107
108 d. Foster stronger relations amongst Member States within the PBC;
109
- 110 7. *Urges* clear standards and milestones set by States struggling with independence to achieve
111 sustainable governance by:
112
113 a. Setting Key Performance Indicators for boosting transparency when achieving sovereignty
114 and making decisions;
115
116 b. Encouraging States to seek aid from UN approved third parties in the event of uncontrollable
117 conflict;
118
- 119 8. *Seeks* individual Member States to expand upon rehabilitation support programs that let armed forces
120 rejoin the collective as members of society by:
121
122 a. Referring to the West African buy-back program which creates a safe zone for former
123 combatants to turn in weapons and receive employment opportunities instead of financial
124 incentives;
125
126 b. Forming partnership with the Center for Justice and Reconciliation to implement restorative
127 justice reforms to further the process of reintegration;
128
129 c. Using restorative justice reforms to create pathways for offenders to perform community
130 service such as restoring damaged infrastructure that occurred during conflict;
131
- 132 9. *Proposes* the UN Secretary-General hold discussions at the Peacebuilding Architecture Summit while
133 including the PBC, the PBSO, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations
134 Security Council, General Assembly Fifth Committee, United Nations Economic and Social Council,
135 as well as all relevant Partner States to discuss and explore prospects of streamlining funding
136 apparatuses that would ensure faster and more cost-efficient initiatives of all varieties, involving:
137
138 a. Financial integration with the DPKO;
139
140 b. Ensuring that long-standing investments be mediated by the Office of Internal Oversight
141 Services with diligence;
142
143 c. Mandatory PBC consultations after each peacekeeping operation to ensure that long-term
144 peace is achievable in a more concise fashion particularly referring to stabilization of
145 governments and economies;
146
147 d. That liquid assets be distributed by the DPKO toward short-term initiatives;
148
149 e. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) be bypassed with direct budget
allocation from the administrative and budgetary committee to the PBF.