

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission
(PBC) NMUN Simulation*



Conference A

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Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director
Chair

Johanna Günkel
Youssef Nassef

Agenda

- I. The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace
- II. Financing for Peacebuilding: Strengthening the Synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
1/1	I	Adopted without a recorded vote
1/2	I	Yes: 21 - No: 2 - Abstain: 2
1/3	I	Yes: 22 - No: 3 - Abstain: 0
2/1	II	Yes: 21 - No: 2 - Abstain: 2
2/2	II	Yes: 19 - No: 3 - Abstain: 3

Summary Report

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

- I. The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace
- II. Financing for Peacebuilding: Strengthening the Synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund

The session was attended by representatives of 25 Member States.

On Sunday the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, choosing to discuss the topic of “The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace.” By Monday, the Dais received four working papers discussing various aspects such as the role of women and civil society, regional conflict peacebuilding groups, education, funding, and economic and trade zones. On Tuesday, delegations received two rounds of feedback on their working papers.

On Wednesday, two working papers merged, and delegates moved some clauses into other working papers to cluster themes. The Dais accepted three draft resolutions, the first one was adopted without a recorded vote while the others were adopted following recorded votes. In the final session, the committee discussed the second topic of “Financing for Peacebuilding: Strengthening the Synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund.” The Dais received two working papers and accepted both as draft resolutions after one round of feedback. Both draft resolutions were adopted following recorded votes. Throughout the conference, delegates worked under a shared goal of consensus and were committed to achieving regional integration in establishing peace and finding solutions to strengthen the synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund.



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Code: 1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Desiring that Member States expand their activities promoting a culture of peace at the national, regional, and international levels,

Reaffirming the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as an important stakeholder of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) since its establishment in 2006, as highlighted in General Assembly resolution 60/705 (2006),

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016) and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), which stress the importance of joint analysis and strategic planning by the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations together,

Reiterating the *Sirte Declaration* (1999) that acknowledges a need for a comprehensive, transparent, and general organization to guide nations towards combating problems such as lack of peace,

Emphasizing the shared interests and backgrounds between underdeveloped regions of the world and the need to learn from existing successful regional cooperation groups,

Strongly emphasizing that the nature of armed conflict has become more complex and fluid over the last decade, with regional and international repercussions that transcend national borders as mentioned in the study *The Evolving Nature of DDR* (2021) reported by United Nations DDR Resource Centre and United Nations Peacekeeping,

Noting with approval that a comprehensive study on Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) including regional activities issued in 2019 by the UNDDR Resource Centre in response to increasingly complex armed conflicts, and that various actors, notably the Integrated DDR Training Group (IDDRTG), have been deeply engaged in efforts to put IDDRS policy into practice,

Fully aware of the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) function of post-war recovery assistance that can alleviate financial hardships for Member States undergoing post-war recovery as well as regional integration, particularly regarding the financial costs involved in developing infrastructural ties between Member States in regional blocs,

Being conscious of General Assembly resolution 73/126 (2018) that focuses on the implementation of the *Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace*,

Referring to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 and General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) since accessible education and language learning are the building blocks for the creation of lasting peaceful partnerships between Member States by increasing regional cooperation through mutual understanding, in order to meet the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing the importance of well-maintained roads and itineraries between countries to deliver goods within the region,

Acknowledging the regional integration goals and targets set by the World Bank Regional Integration and the World Bank State and PBF,

Acknowledging the success and continued development of regional economic groups, such as the Pacific Alliance, in fostering collaboration between neighboring Member States,

Keeping in mind the previous agreements established between Member States and regional blocs such as the *Joint UN-AU Framework on Peace and Security*,

Considers the African Union (AU) African Solidarity Initiative that promotes intra-African South-South collaboration and cooperation to mobilize resources for Member States emerging from conflict,

Drawing attention to the regional approach of the Pacific Alliance's Common Embassy and how it has allowed Member States to voice their concern at a central meeting location,

Cognizant of Security Council statement 14677 (2021) that highlights the importance of strong UN-AU regional partnerships in promoting inclusive peace in Africa as well as the 2018 report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (S/2018/43) that focuses on the importance of partnerships for sustainable peace,

Fully supporting Security Council resolution 2457 (2019) concerning cooperation between the UN and Regional and Subregional Organizations in Maintaining International Peace and Security that highlights the importance of enhanced regional integration and partnerships in Africa,

Recalling the work done by the African Standby Force Training Policy (2006) and the Constitutive Act and its multidisciplinary peacekeeping and peacebuilding force known as the African Standby Force (ASF) which is responsible for monitoring peaceful-driven missions and preventing military escalation in the African continent,

Commending the Coalition for Peace in Africa (COPA), an African network of peacebuilders seeking to promote peace, justice, and development through capacity building, research, and advocacy,

1. *Recommends* the expansion of the joint United Nations Development Program-Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs' (UNDP-DPPA) program, Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention 2018-2023, which has assisted 60 Member States in strengthening conflict prevention capabilities since 2004 through enhanced partnerships and regional cooperation through deployment of their Peace and Development Advisors (PDA) to provide short-term expertise to respond and engage in crisis settings, provide coordinated and complementary UNDP and DPPA support, analysis, and engagement in Member States where the program is not established;
2. *Addresses* the need for the successful enactment of the IDDRTG practices through the IDDRTG by:
 - a. Encouraging all regional and sub-regional organizations to join or cooperate with IDDRTG and increase their knowledge and ability to engage in successful peacebuilding by utilizing training provided by IDDRTG;
 - b. Recommending Member States to voluntarily support IDDRTG by sharing their good practices;
3. *Expresses its support* to hold regional meetings in the response to the request from the given governments to facilitate inclusive and effective DDR at a regional level with:
 - a. The promotion of meaningful political process upon the DDR program among relevant governments for implementing solid peace agreement;
 - b. The conduction of training in accordance with the IDDRTG for implementing IDDRS policies into practice;

- c. The invitation of relevant UN organs, regional organizations, neighboring governments, civil societies including women organizations, and relevant stakeholders;
 - d. The suggestion of the implementation of IDDRS 5.10 to ensure women's equal participation in DDR;
- 4. *Endorses* the World Trade Organization's Trade for Peace as a model for cross-border mobilization of post-conflict financial resources that has strengthened peacebuilding and social cohesion through promoting cross-border trade among Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger;
- 5. *Supports* the establishment of joint embassies for other regional blocs in order to facilitate peacebuilding actions and encourage economic exchange, following the model of the Pacific Alliance's Common Embassies for Regional Blocs;
- 6. *Encourages* an increased cooperation between global institutions and Member States within the financial sector to support local peacebuilding missions by focusing on:
 - a. The establishment of peacebuilding mission-specific long term development banks as sub-divisions of the World Bank in cooperation with the UNDP for areas with peacebuilding missions in order to support the development by:
 - i. Encouraging development banks to be funded for the purpose of peacebuilding missions by organizations such as but not limited to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the PBF, and contributions by other Member States;
 - ii. Including but not limited to the following objectives in the mandate of a mission-specific Development Bank:
 - 1. Supporting local banks to increase stability in the financial sectors of Member States with a peacebuilding mission;
 - 2. Financing development projects as a part of peacebuilding missions;
 - 3. Specific projects to be determined in the strategy of the peacebuilding mission in cooperation with the UNDP;
 - b. Local transnational banking cooperation in terms of a shared stability funds for banks in those regions;
- 7. *Further recommends* the extension and modernization of transborder infrastructure shared by Member States in peacebuilding missions by:
 - a. Including, depending on the circumstances of the conflicted area, bilateral and multilateral Transnational Infrastructure Boards (TIBs) as a part of peacebuilding missions to assess the implementation options regarding shared transborder infrastructure both interstate and intrastate in order to develop and maintain strong ties with neighboring Member States;
 - b. Suggesting areas of cooperation that may include fields such as but not limited to:
 - i. The supply and trade with resources like water, hydrogen, gas, and oil;
 - ii. Transport infrastructure including but not limited to railroads, roadways, waterway networks, among others;
 - c. Mandating as part of the peacebuilding mission a mission-specific Development Bank to establish funding programs in cooperation with TIBs and thereby the Member States to conduct projects of shared transborder infrastructure;

8. *Requests* the PBC to integrate the World Bank Regional Integration and World Bank State and PBF cooperation criteria, including:
 - a. For the purpose of monitoring, an inclusive framework set forth in the World Bank Integration regarding:
 - i. Trade, investment, and domestic regulation;
 - ii. Transport, information and communications technology, and energy infrastructure;
 - iii. Macroeconomic and financial policy;
 - iv. The provisioning of other common public goods such as shared natural resources, security, and education;
 - b. By allowing regional integration to support Member States through:
 - i. Improved market efficiency;
 - ii. Sharing the cost of public goods or large infrastructure projects;
 - iii. Policy cooperation and reform stability;
 - iv. The establishment of building blocks for global integration;
 - v. Reaping non-economic benefits such as peace and security;
 - c. By additionally utilizing a cost-benefit analysis between the World Bank, relevant Member States, and necessary financial institutions, to avoid risks with the understanding of differences that need to be managed such as:
 - i. Differences in needs and priorities for Member States;
 - ii. Regional integration's impact on domestic and foreign direct investment, allocation of economic activity growth, and income distribution;
 - iii. Disparities in quality of life in regards to regional integration progress and success;
9. *Strongly endorses* the integration of Transnational Economic Zones (TEZ), such as Latin American Integration Association, Central African Economic and Monetary Community, Greater Arab Free Trade Area, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, among others, in border regions of two and more Member States in Peacebuilding Strategies by:
 - a. Encouraging pre-existing TEZs between bordering Member States among which trade and joint businesses exist to enact facilitations such as but not limited to reduced taxes, reduced or no customs, and free movement of people across borders;
 - b. Inviting the ECOSOC, the World Bank as well as the WTO for this purpose to support the establishment of TEZs;
10. *Draws attention* to the previously established trade blocs such as the Andean Community, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Pacific Islands Forum, and the Pacific Alliance, among others, as vital models of regional integration for the purpose of acting as a guide for further integration schemes set forth by the committee by:
 - a. Advising existing organizations to work alongside experts in identifying the effective mechanisms and the cultural specificities of each region to improve the effectiveness of the peacebuilding process;
 - b. Encouraging MERCOSUR and the Pacific Alliance to embrace a path towards a common effort to support the economies endangered by tensions and conflicts through the liberalization of trade within South American Member States;

11. *Acknowledges* the efforts to establish and support economic zones such as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement, Caribbean Forum, Eastern and Southern African Trade Bloc, and the Southern Africa Customs Union and Mozambique trade bloc, among others:
 - a. To support the creation of Free Trade Agreements in order to:
 - i. Support framework protocols on trade in goods, trade in services, and appropriate rules and procedures on settlements of disputes;
 - ii. Ensure safe and equitable strategies and programs regarding investment, competition policy, intellectual property, digital trade, and ecommerce;
 - b. Through furthering talks between Member States outside trade blocs, use them as mediators to ensure safe and collaborative efforts;
12. *Encourages* peacebuilding missions to include strategies to increase the exchange of technology and knowledge as well as of people between Member States in previously conflicted areas by establishing transnational universities, educational and research institutions as well as student exchange programs by:
 - a. Boosting the efforts on cultural exchange intrastate as well as interstate similar to the Transcultural Programme between different regional organizations of the Caribbean and the European Union seeking to deepen integration between Cuba, the Caribbean and the EU and trying to increase cohesion and exchange between cultures from different linguistic areas;
 - b. Additionally, establishing research institutions for shared cultural heritage shall be established in cooperation with UNESCO;
 - c. Inviting Regional Organizations such as but not limited to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to establish pupil and student exchange programs and suggests to establish programs in Regional Organizations similar to ERASMUS by the European Union (EU) as a program allowing young students to study at partner universities in the EU and thereby increasing the exchange of young people in order to gain a better cultural understanding and provide education;
 - d. Providing appropriate funding for the establishment of such institutions as a part of peacebuilding missions by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UNESCO, the PBF and the relevant stakeholders of such projects;
13. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joint Committee on Education to investigate the creation of a UN Educational and Cultural Exchange Bank that:
 - a. Realizes the contribution the United Nations Technology Bank and the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices on promoting cultural awareness and knowledge fostering new and lasting connections between Member States;
 - b. Centralizes UNESCO and UNICEF materials, which facilitates access to knowledge, through resources, including but not limited to:
 - i. Lessons plans based on cultural exchanges granted by the Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices;
 - ii. Language study materials;

14. *Repeats* the pursuance of educational programs through the implementation of the 18 Joint Programmes on Culture and Development, whose purpose is to increase socio-economic opportunities and improve cross-cultural understanding by approving the funding of periodical conventions and meetings whose objective will be to discuss urgent matters;
15. *Invites* Member States to partner with the African Capacity Building Foundation that aims to build strategic partnerships between African Member States and regional organizations through information sharing in the form of networks and forums, their library and information resource center and offers technical support and advisory services on capacity development through its monitoring and evaluation system with specific indicators to measure success in capacity building;
16. *Promotes* the collaboration of the African Standby Force with other peacekeeping forces in the region, such as the G5 Sahel Joint Force and ECOWAS Standby Force, through:
 - a. Increased information sharing to promote synergy;
 - b. Implementation of joint operations in the Africa Region.



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Code: 1/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which lays the foundation to take every action with peace and calls for cooperation between international, national, regional and sub-regional organizations,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016) and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) regarding the mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which is to prioritize the efficiency of regional integration processes in a sustainable way, by partnerships through collaboration, coordination and transparency between the UN and Member States affected by conflicts, regional organizations, sub-regional organizations and other actors,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) regarding the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which is a plan of action that seeks to strengthen universal peace and freedom, especially underlining the Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17,

Recalling that parties to any dispute should first of all seek peaceful solutions by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice stated Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Noting with importance General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) on the dissemination of information from UN bodies to regional integration organizations,

Emphasizing the importance of regional organizations in supporting peacekeeping missions, as they can supplement the United Nations peacebuilding efforts due to their leading role and better knowledge of the situation on the ground, as stated in General Assembly resolution 65/283 (2011),

Taking into consideration the role of the PBC in responding to global issues unaffected by borders such as climate change, pandemic disease, and human security,

Taking note that conflicts tend to be complex with increasing number and involvement of non-state groups since 2010 as reported in the 2018 joint study of the United Nations and the World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*,

Accepting common strategies by which communication between Member States is conducted to ensure peaceful and diplomatic discussion in the further development of regional integration in establishing peace,

Acknowledging work done by regional and sub-regional sector-specific organizations on establishing and supporting communication between relevant actors within Member States towards diplomacy and peace,

Recalling the crucial role of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) within the United Nations and its active role as a facilitator,

Considering the importance of creating an impartial and efficient environment where, when a conflict occurs, regional stakeholders could speak about their point of view, interests and be accompanied by mediator countries,

Recalling the need for coordination between peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding activities in creating sustainable peace during conflicts and the post-mandate periods,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda for 2022-23 and the importance of strengthening the role of women in peacebuilding missions,

Reiterating the efforts made with Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and support the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund,

Recognizing the role of women and youth in advancing the culture of peace and the protection of the most vulnerable parties, in particular the importance of gender equality in preventing conflicts and post-conflict missions, acknowledging the Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy adopted in 2016,

Observing the need for consultations of civil experts in different domains such as public safety, public administration, border control and electoral systems,

Affirming the input legitimacy of all Member States and groups working with the PBC in regard to decision-making in the sense that ensures all Member States and groups have equal say and equal opportunity to convey their preferences,

Taking note of the potential of Regional Political Offices, which have been established in West Africa, Central Africa, and Central Asia and as a platform for preventive diplomacy and mediation as mentioned in the 2015 Independent High-level Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO),

Regretting the lack of substantial financial investment as reported by University Center for Policy Research,

Applauding the efforts of regional actors and humanitarian coordinators briefing the Peacebuilding Commission, which has increased significantly, as indicated in the High-Level Partner Event on the Joint United Nations Development Programme-United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDP-DPPA) Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention,

1. *Recommends* that Member States, peacekeeping forces, and regional organizations increase communication and cooperation in peacebuilding operations;
2. *Encourages* the United Nations, Member States, and regional and sub-regional organizations to take humanitarian actions on the basis of consensus decisions in order to facilitate successful peacekeeping operations;
3. *Recalls* the utmost importance of enhancing the communication between the PBSO, PBC, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and regional and sub-regional organizations by:
 - a. Holding regular briefings with Member States and regional organization regarding regional integration;
 - b. Increasing transparency in regular reports such as the Voluntary National Reviews through encouraging more Member States to utilize the Voluntary National Review process because of its ability to ensure a greater initiative within Member States;
4. *Recommends* regional organizations build mutual accountability and transparency by:
 - a. Increasing dialogue among the regional organizations by:
 - i. Facilitating reaching of peace accords;
 - ii. Focusing on preventive and long-term peace measures to prevent conflict within and among the regional organizations;
 - iii. Holding regular meetings between organizations;
 - iv. Acting upon a joint annual work plan drawn up by the bigger regional organizations for the smaller regional organizations;

- b. Encouraging regional organizations to communicate through the use of voluntary reports by:
 - i. Keeping track of economic and social resources;
 - ii. Reviewing semestral reports by the micro organizations to the macro organizations;
 - iii. Including the safety and guaranteeing the sovereignty of intellectual property/reports;
5. *Further proclaims* the need for sustained coordination and cohesion between peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding activities in creating sustainable peace during conflicts and the post-mandate periods by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to promote humanitarian assistance to other Member States in need, while respecting the principle of sovereignty and integrity;
 - b. Coordinating with the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the ECOSOC to implement further strategies regarding this matter;
 - c. Incentivizing Member States to opt-in to the agreements made during all parts of the peace process to ensure the stability of peacekeeping during post-mandate periods;
6. *Highlights* the urgency of establishing further Regional Political Offices managed by DPPA in other vulnerable areas such as South Asia and Southern Africa to serve as platform of regional preventive diplomacy and mediation;
7. *Invites* the bodies of the UN, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations to increase participation of women in peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions and the youth in educational programs to ensure and promote women and children's rights at all times by:
 - a. Increasing the access to information and providing necessary expertise through workshops and educational programs dedicated by each Member State:
 - i. Using the key aspect of education throughout Member States to promote gender equality within peacekeeping and peacebuilding;
 - ii. Implementing the 18 Joint Programmes on Culture and Development;
 - iii. Working upon the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5 of the 2030 Agenda on Quality Education and Gender Equality;
 - iv. Dedicating experts in this field selected impartially;
 - b. Presenting the better access women peacekeepers would allow to populations, specifically women and children, thus inspiring and creating role models for future generations and women peacekeepers in post-conflict areas;
 - c. Reflecting communities presented throughout Member States of both women and men, thus approves of the global outreach campaign of "The Global Call" created by Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, which was aimed at improving women's representation and geographical balance at the UN top civilian senior leadership level;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to set a quota as advised by PBC, UN-Women and other relevant UN bodies;
8. *Suggests* that all regional organizations collaborate with local actors to carry out more relevant systematic policy research and analysis, including on issues related to local dispute-resolution, local access to justice and local economic empowerment, to ensure peacebuilding can happen in a more inclusive way of women and incorporates their interests;

9. *Recommends* the establishment of a supranational designated meeting conducted by the PBC for the purpose of closing the information asymmetry gap between various groups in relation to regional integration investment schemes and general multilateral cooperation, which will:
 - a. Include individual Member States, international organizations, regional organizations, economic unions, private and public sector, and other groups as needed that:
 - i. In the spirit of the United Nations and by emphasizing collaboration and ensuring input, affirm the legitimacy of all groups involved regarding decision-making;
 - ii. Operate without the exclusion of any particular Member State, international organizations, regional organizations, private and public sector, or any other group involved;
 - b. Occur annually with rotation of the Member States in the PBC who are willing to host, with an emphasis on the supranational forum participants coming together under one area to collaborate and establish some element of cohesion internationally in order to establish a regular mode of international communication;
 - c. Include a designated section within the meeting for reports by the various groups to:
 - i. Facilitate stronger regional integration in the form of information sharing;
 - ii. Establish a record of information in order to draw from in the future as a resource;
 - d. Encourage the review of and providing input through political guidance on the pre-established PBF reinvigorated by the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund Strategy 2020-2024 in order to fund the annual meeting with:
 - i. Supplementary funding from Member States willing to contribute;
 - ii. Supplementary funding from international organizations and regional and sub-regional organizations willing to contribute;
 - e. Ask that all Member States get together and cooperate for a period of two weeks in annual meetings, to be welcomed and hosted by rotating Member States, the first three of which will be in the Republic of Rwanda in Kigali, so that the Member States can discuss and compare with the regional organizations that are located within their respective region, the challenges and successes that women face in both political and peacebuilding participation efforts since there is no time nor aim within the meetings of the PBC to have meetings focused on specific geographical areas;
10. *Encourages* the use of an efficient and impartial panel by which the Member States of the PBC act as mediators for discussions between regional stakeholders of a conflict which will:
 - a. Follow the efforts of the Country Specific Configuration (CSC) as implemented when the conflict was on the verge to occur further inviting regional stakeholders;
 - b. Consist of an opt-in system wherein the PBC recommends Member States that have been randomly chosen to serve as a third party to mediate conflicting parties, wherein a Member State is free to decline its responsibility to serve as a mediator provided that it will be unable to serve as an impartial mediator, in which case the mediator position will be assumed by a randomly chosen Member State;
 - c. Encompass the matters of armed conflict resolution and mediation and containing social issues that could have led to the ongoing conflict;

- d. Build trust between all involved actors and mediating parties and lessens the risks of abdicating from commitments and agreements established through this system;
11. Asks for collaboration with regional organizations and civil societies on the creation of sector specific workshops for the express purpose of sharing opportunities and strategies beneficial to other leaders in similar sectors to:
- a. Praise summits already held by regional organizations and civil societies and thus:
 - i. Seek to support already established summits through advertising on the PBC's website, under modules such as News and Twitter;
 - ii. Recognize the participation rate of civil societies as well as their work directly with national governments;
 - a. Encourage the creation of further workshops within sector specific organizations which:
 - i. Should be held on an annual basis at the least and attended by the leaders and innovators in each sector;
 - ii. Will allow relevant actors in said sectors to discuss impactful initiatives within their specific nations, thereby hopefully increasing efficiency and results;
12. *Recommends* the maintenance of existing online networks for virtual collaboration within and between regional integration groups and the United Nations in response to emergency situations that will:
- a. Allow for urgent updates in accordance with ongoing humanitarian catastrophes:
 - i. Such as climate change, pandemic disease, humanitarian crises, and terrorist attacks;
 - ii. By permitting the prompt discussion of immediate and pressing issues and queries amongst Member States and various UN bodies such as the PBC, the General Assembly, and the Security Council;
 - b. Encourage the voluntary contributions of Member States in times of immediate and time-sensitive crises to support these networks;
 - c. Be utilized at the request of the PBC;
13. *Draws the attention* of Members States to the potential of the Group of Friends of Mediation including 52 Member States and 9 international and regional organizations as a global platform for mediation capacity building and coordination in mediation through:
- a. Sharing a common strategy by utilizing the Guidance for Effective Mediation published by the Group of Friends of Mediation;
 - b. Enhancing Member States and regional and subregional organizations to avoid redundancy in mediation process and responsibilities;
14. *Presents* the need for civil experts in peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions and:
- a. Stresses the need of civil experts to have a comprehensive and authoritative knowledge or skill in a particular area especially within public safety, public administration, border control and electoral systems with being built its capacity by Peace and Development Advisors under the Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention, defining civil experts as an impartial person, chosen by consensus of each Member States;

- b. Endorses education programs to teach civil experts successful ways of conflict prevention, management, resolution and ultimately, peacebuilding, including individuals selected through an examination put in place by current experts to confirm their suitability for working with the peacebuilding and peacekeeping commissions;
 - c. Emphasizes the need for civil experts to remain completely impartial and transparent within peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions;
15. *Further emphasizing* the inclusion of individual experts on peace policy in the chain of communication between the United Nations and regional integration groups such as the African Union, European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and others, by:
- a. Asking for the expansion of current initiatives such as the Joint UN-AU Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, UN-EU Strategic Partnership on Peace Operations and Crisis Management, and ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management;
 - b. Including heads of government, foreign policy officials, legal experts, and civil experts allowing for input from these individuals in order to understand issues fully and completely from all perspectives;
 - c. Respecting proper disclosure protocols of sensitive security information ensuring that the information passed down to this level does not threaten the national security or sovereignty of any Member State by:
 - i. Requesting all Member States implicated in the information to agree to disclose the information to specific expert individuals;
 - ii. Ensuring that expert individuals are appointed and agreed upon by all present Member States;
16. *Encourages* Member States to increase their financial support for peacekeeping operations.



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Code: 1/3

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: The Role of Regional Integration in Establishing Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the success of the Norwegian Model, a term conceived by former United Nations Office on the Commission of Humanitarian Affairs Undersecretary-General Jan Egeland in 1988, in providing a foundation to promote peace in more than 20 countries worldwide,

Alarmed that post-conflict societies face a 40 percent chance of reversion to conflict within the first decade of established peace leading to half of all civil wars as stated in the 2021 United Nations Development Plan report titled Development and Conflict,

Noting with concern that the sheer number of regional and subregional organizations that Member States are a part of creates an overlap of responsibilities and a lack of cohesion as demonstrated by the two different Special Force systems, namely the Economic Community of West African States Special Force and the African Standby Force, that are used in Africa,

Recognizing that building institutions capable of providing sustainable, accountable, and effective security for peace, stability, and development among Member States within the United Nations' Security Sector Reform Integrated Technical Guided Notes,

Emphasizing the ideal that State sovereignty is a fundamental pillar of the United Nations since respecting Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, is key to building trust for regional cooperation and that the violation of sovereignty in situations of conflict only increase tensions between actors,

Referring to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 and General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) since accessible education and language learning are the building blocks for the creation of lasting peaceful partnerships between Member States by increasing regional cooperation through mutual understanding, in order to meet the 2030 Agenda,

Expressing its appreciation for the Youth Peacebuilding Initiative with the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 in highlighting the contribution towards peacebuilding through youth as they are often the majority of the population in countries with ongoing peace processes, yet lack the leadership roles to take action in transforming and preventing local and regional conflicts,

Noting with approval the funding by the World Bank provided on April 13th, 2021, in assisting small island nations rebuilding critical infrastructure,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) of 9 December 2015 and 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 in promoting youth and women development as a push factor against insecurity and destabilization,

Acknowledging that misinformation, especially in situations of conflict, can greatly reduce the efficiency of peacebuilding missions, accelerate the spread of violence, and can impede the work done by regional actors,

Acknowledging that no single Member State can be made responsible for eliminating nuclear threats and that widespread regional cooperation is necessary to move to a nuclear weapon free world,

Emphasizing the importance of cultural exchange as one of the most crucial components toward establishing lasting peace,

Emphasizing the importance of mediation in conflict prevention and resolution as a perfect tool for ensuring lasting peace,

Noting with regret the tremendous impact that international conflicts pose to millions of people worldwide and understanding the need for peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions organized by the United Nations,

Seeking the peace and prosperity that cooperation may bring in a region of former conflict with the goal of fulfilling the promise of the *Charter of the United Nations* to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Emphasizing that lasting peace may only be established through economic and cultural exchange leading to dependency, trust and cooperation,

Keeping in mind the ability of cooperation to stabilize a region and encourage development to achieve the sustainable development goals of decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, peace, justice and strong institutions as well as partnerships for the goals,

Fully aware of the difficulty that the overcoming of distrust and animosity entails, especially in religious or ideological conflict,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring fast and impactful support for the local population with unbureaucratic, quick funding and independent use, clear goals, plans and high quality of regional groups which prevent misuse of budgets,

Recognizing the success of cross-boundary initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire/Liberia, Somalia/Kenya, and Mali/Niger/Burkina Faso Cross-Boundary Commissions in increasing regional cooperation through mutual stakeholderhip,

Taking into account that many Member States cannot afford peacebuilding operations due to internal and external instability, as stated in the General Assembly resolution 75/1 (2020),

Deeply conscious of the Peacebuilding Commission's duty to uplift fragile and conflict-affected regions as they transition to self-sufficient methods of establishing peace,

1. *Suggests* the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) consider a new Adopt, Cultivate, Encourage (ACE) guideline in its assistance to the PBC and PBF in its efforts toward three primary areas by:
 - a. Adopting the peacebuilding methods for states to engage in cultural dialogue, preventing any potential for conflict rooted in misunderstanding;
 - b. Cultivating new peacebuilding mechanisms tailored to specific regional needs involving cultural, economic, and educational dimensions;

- c. Encouraging Member States to foster long-term cooperation with their respective regional partners in building a more sustainable and integrated region;
2. *Recommends* Country Specific Configurations collaborate with the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, which is a global network that brings together local voices at a regional level to create locally led peacebuilding action, so as to create a collaborative peacebuilding force deeply aware of local realities;
3. *Calls upon* the Joint UN-AU Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security to involve in its meetings representatives from the ECOWAS Special Forces to produce one pan-Africa method of operating peacekeeping forces so as to reduce duplication of responsibilities and increase trust and cohesion among regional organizations;
4. *Encourages* regional governments and its leaders to strengthen the communication and cooperation among their security sectors, including the police, armed forces, border control authorities, penitentiaries, community security groups, and militias, to ensure human security and resolution of insecurity and conflict as a priority;
5. *Strongly calls for* the reestablishment and the integration into the framework of the PBC of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty who would have the renewed mandate of providing council on matters of State sovereignty to key regional actors, peacebuilders, and/or individual Member States by:
 - a. Relying on expertise provided by a pool of 50 relevant academic, sovereignty & border law experts, local community leaders, NGOs, and Member State representatives who will be nominated by Member States for periods of 3 years at a time, with the possibility of being nominated again immediately after, and who will sit on this commission after being approved via unanimous vote by the members of the PBC;
 - b. Studying instances brought to the attention of the PBC by Member States in which a country's borders or sovereignty are at risk of or have already been compromised in any shape or form by examining in great detail how a potential crisis can erupt into a region-wide conflict that violates State sovereignty;
 - c. Hosting roundtables when called upon by Member States to discuss impending matters of State sovereignty that have the potential to negatively affect peacebuilding missions;
 - d. Examining the links that exist between local communities, conflicts, border disputes, and the ideal of sovereignty and how regional actors can be leveraged in ways that do not tread upon any Member's sovereignty;
 - e. Offering any relevant actor information supplemented by a series of viable recommendations that can be referred to in order to mitigate the evolution of a conflict into one that traverses borders, resolve sovereignty disputes between Member States, and repair damaged relations between regional actors, all within the spirit of rebuilding peace and promoting the rule of law across borders;

- f. Acting as a mediator between Member States and regional entities in situations where the sovereignty of one or all implicated actors is at risk or as has already been violated in the hopes of avoiding any further escalations;
 - g. Providing guidance on how relevant Member States can respect State sovereignty with regards to the maritime borders which exist across the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea involving the East-Asian regional nations;
 - h. Drawing its funding from a newly earmarked subsection of the PBF that aims to distribute funding to cross-border and regional approaches;
6. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Committee on Education to investigate the creation of a UN Educational and Cultural Exchange Bank that:
- a. Realizes the contribution the UN Technology Bank and the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices on promoting cultural awareness and knowledge fostering new and lasting connections between Member States;
 - b. Centralizes UNESCO and UNICEF materials, which facilitates access to knowledge, through resources, including but not limited to:
 - i. Lessons plans based on cultural exchanges granted by the Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices;
 - ii. Language study materials;
7. *Notes* the factors towards private sector international financial investors in contributing increasing donations to humanitarian projects in preserving the delicate balance of peace;
8. *Reminds* the Peacebuilding Commission that through global cooperation and with the contribution of Member States to:
- a. Understand that although financial contributions may be temporary, Member States remain committed to the overall goal of lasting peace;
 - b. Commend the United Nations work in setting a special world agenda for peace, with clear points through all the bodies appointed for each Member State;
9. *Calls* for the Implementation of the 2030 and 2063 Agenda, which are key to making financing objectives prevail for the construction of peace and is also closely related to the theme of sustainability by all Member States by:
- a. Promoting the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental;
 - b. Achieving these goals and targets, which will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet;

10. *Strongly recommends* that UNDP collaborate with the Office of Information and Communications Technology to improve existing information platforms, which would prevent the spread of false information and provide regional actors, peacekeepers, humanitarian organizations, and all other relevant stakeholders with timely information supplied by verified and trusted sources that have been fact-checked by international neutral media sources such as Reuters and the Associated Press;
11. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to collaborate and encourage the implementation of a nuclear security regime consistent with the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;
12. *Recommends* Member States to model efforts made by the Nansen Dialogue, the Erasmus Program, and the Friends from Thailand Program in encouraging cultural and language education study as well as development cooperation, and welcomes initiatives that consider these areas in peacebuilding within regions;
13. *Suggests* that each country-specific configuration (CSC) that is created within the PBC in response to a conflict to invite regionally relevant Member States to form an additional Regional Conflict Peacebuilding Group, independent of the UN and aiming for stronger regional integration which will lead to a better understanding of the conflict and what is needed as higher regionally accepted solutions, by:
 - a. Holding a UN-hosted conference, overseen by the CSC, with local actors including the country or countries affected by the conflict, whether aggressor, defender or affected by civil war, countries neighboring any conflict party as well as any country holding land within 1500 kilometers or being present in a geopolitically or geographically recognized subregion of the border of any conflict party, any other country may attend as observer if approved by any one of the conflict parties;
 - b. Considering already existing RCPGs if two CSCs arise in the same area to see if by integration of more involved parties into the existing RCPGs can task a single RCPG with the overseeing of two conflict areas to avoid unnecessary spending on regional integration and promote bigger unity;
 - c. Appointing the RCPG established during a given conflict as a coordinator for the beginning of peacebuilding efforts following active conflict response by the UN to bridge the period in which the CSC develops a long-term peacebuilding framework;
 - d. Tasking the RCPG with the integration into existing regional groups once the bridging period is over, where possible, to build upon integration where it is present but not fully developed, or to support the development of permanent regional integration measures including but not limited to economic cooperation, cultural exchange and facilitation of trade where such regional integration is not yet present in order to build trust and dependencies between nations to work towards a permanent and stable peace;
 - e. Utilization of additional programs providing expertise and funding to incentivize nations to participate in newly established cooperation agreements;

- f. Aiming for the development of the RCPG into a UN-independent regional integration organization supported by the UN in the first steps of independence by:
 - i. Setting the mandate of phase 1, connected closely to the UN and to the PBC as outlined in the following two clauses, as the duration of the development of the long-term peacebuilding plan by the associated CSCs;
 - ii. Using funds from the RPPF fund later introduced as a second phase to support the process of independence from the UN after phase 1, including but not limited to the encouragement of further regional integration by the funding of meetings, providing expertise for UN-independent funding and legal advice;
 - iii. Introducing phase 3 as the movement to independence after the termination of phase 2 if regional integration has proven successful after a maximum period of three years, or the dissolution of the RCPG if after three years no movement towards sustainable independence of a new regional group is visible;
 - g. Aiming for immediate humanitarian aid, helping to bridge the gap between the end of the conflict and the arrival of aid in the context of a long-term peacebuilding framework, that is facilitated by the PBC as a platform through the above mentioned RCPGs by:
 - h. Requesting detailed humanitarian aid resource estimation plans from the RCPG established for a given conflict, as the regionally involved entities have a better understanding of the consequences of the present conflict and the needs that affected Member States face;
 - i. Making these plans available to the PBC, where they will be discussed to mediate the contribution of humanitarian aid by relevant actors, such as international donors, international financial institutions, national governments and NGOs, to assure quick and appropriate deployment of aid and, if necessary, opening communication between the PBC and the RCPG to adapt the plans according to the PBC's understanding of the conflict and its observance of independent resource availability;
 - j. Putting the RCPG in charge of facilitating the aid graciously contributed by above mentioned actors within the conflict area, in accordance with the plan previously supported by the PBC;
 - k. Integrating updates given by the RCPG to the PBC on the effect of the deployed humanitarian aid into mediation between the two entities;
 - l. Urging the frequent revision and adaptation of the humanitarian aid resource plan according to recent developments and insights presented by the RCPG to include relevant actors through the platform offered by the PBC;
14. *Considers* the creation of a financial plan by the RCPG to be presented to the PBC for funding allocation, to immediately start the peacebuilding actions as soon as possible after an active conflict, as this will increase the population's trust and faith into the peacebuilding process and bridge the period until the arrival of long-term peacebuilding means by:

- a. Bridging the gap between the resolvance of the conflict and the actions of the post-conflict measures through swift implementation of clear and transparent financial support, which is detailed and approved in the above mentioned fundraising plan;
 - b. Appointing the RCPG to use the appointed budget in accordance with the financial plan previously presented to the PBC for a period of 2 months post conflict, where during this period, a preliminary review by the CSC will be made to extend funding until the establishment of a long-term framework;
 - c. Suggesting the utilization of UN funds, approved by the General Assembly for the creation of RCPGs;
15. *Encourages* the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review by the PBSO to consider the creation of the Regional Peace Partnership Fund (RPPF), a mechanism of the Peacebuilding Fund where Member States may contribute funding to a particular region for peacebuilding operations and:
- a. Further invites the Secretary General to consider how Member States may opt-in to the RPPF and delegate up to 20% of Member States individual donations from the PBF to a region of their choice;
 - b. Examines how Member States donations could be discussed in a twice-yearly meeting to ensure Member States are aware of regional areas perhaps lacking contributions and encourage collaboration;
 - c. Takes into account how cross-boundary mechanisms recommended in the 2020 Peacebuilding Architecture Review may be best accomplished by at least two Member States carrying out projects through funds from the RPPF within the region stipulated contributing to the project;
 - d. Further examining specific pillars of regional integration during cross-boundary mechanisms which may be best suited for funding by the RPPF such as:
 - i. Customs unions;
 - ii. University and high school student exchange programs;
 - iii. Diplomatic cooperation projects;
 - iv. Joint legislative bodies;
 - v. Joint development programs;
 - vi. Joint judiciary institutions;
 - vii. Currency unions;
 - viii. Open border agreements;
 - e. Utilizing global investment firms such as Dubai Port (DP) World, the Transaction Advisory Fund, Prosper Africa, among others, to serve as financial vectors for post-war recovery:
 - i. With the premise and understanding Member States undergoing post-war recovery efforts will be prioritized in the recovery process;
 - ii. Emphasizing economic and logistical coordination of all necessary parties involved with the aid of the PBC;

- iii. Prioritizing collaborative efforts between all parties involved in order to ensure the post-war recovery process will proceed unencumbered;
 - f. Identifying experts in regard to the pillars of integration from existing regional integration projects in order to leverage their expertise to advise new regional integration projects;
 - g. Investigating how the PBC may provide funding of a project through the RPPF conforming to one of the specific pillars of integration begun by a regional integration organization to ensure its success as long as the regional organization operates within the bounds of the provisions of Article 1 Section 3 of the UN Charter;
 - h. Requesting this investigation to examine how existing resources of the PBF could best oversee this the RPPF;
 - i. Exploring how Member States could implement and train a Prevention Body (Emergency response Kit) with the given function to constantly monitor and analyze potential military, civil and humanitarian threats;
 - j. Considering funding avenues for The Prevention Body (Emergency response Kit) through the scope of allowing and facilitating an immediate first response;
16. *Recommends* that the PBC, in collaboration with the Five Independent Eminent Persons offer voluntary mediation services to Member States involved in a conflict or the potential of conflict by:
- a. Recruiting a team of local and regional experts versed in international law from the pool of representatives from the Group of Eminent Persons for the period needed and on a voluntary basis from all parties involved and according to their knowledge and ground-field experience regarding intercultural mediation;
 - b. Promoting healthy communication and transparency between Member States in having constant access to a reliable and fact-checked stream of information, therefore mitigating misinformation.



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Code: 2/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Financing for Peacebuilding: Strengthening the Synergies between The Peacebuilding Commission and The Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Alarmed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development report that progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions has stagnated or declined in 41 of 54 fragile contexts, including 12 of 13 extremely fragile contexts,

Bearing in mind that the Institute for Economics and Peace notes that each dollar invested in peacebuilding will lead to a \$16 decline in the cost of conflict,

Taking note 51 out of 72 conflict affected countries are in Africa, Middle East, South Asia suffered from conflict and identified as debt vulnerable countries by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its *Development Futures Series Working Papers, Sovereign Debt Vulnerabilities in Developing Economies* (2021),

Recognizing that the full implementation of peacebuilding and sustaining peace is not possible without sustainable and adequate financing,

Encouraging the Peacebuilding fund to contribute in creating an inclusive society where peace dividends are enjoyed equally by all segments of the society, irrespective of their race, religion, ethnicity and gender,

Expressing its appreciation to Member States who have supported peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions through resources and personnel, especially those who have made the ultimate sacrifice,

Concerned by the impact of COVID-19 on the shift in funding for the Peacebuilding Fund,

Noting the Chairman's summary of the discussion of the informal meeting of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission on 27 April 2012,

Strengthening corporations between private and institutional realities, for an ever-greater increase in funds destined for peace,

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda by all Member States, a turning point but also and above all the key to making those financing objectives prevail for the construction of peace, which are closely related to the theme of sustainability,

Cognizant of the important role that trade plays in growing self-sustainable economies that will allow countries to grow their capacities,

Drawing attention to the importance of free trade agreements in stimulating troubled Member States' economies and allowing them to maintain a more stability,

Aware of the meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission on Good Practices in Financing for Peacebuilding and Partnerships in Cartagena in 2020,

Cognizant of the Sustaining Peace Agenda that underlines the need for a holistic approach that covers the pillars of security, human rights, and development,

Being aware of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) 2020–2024 Strategy, which approved \$173,728,998 towards investment to solve challenges regarding the COVID-19 pandemic,

Noting the establishment of the Joint UNDP-Department of Political & Peacebuilding Affairs Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention,

Recognizing that the PBF now focuses deeply on long term funding, thereby creating a void in times of immediate crisis, as stated in the *Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2020-2024 Strategy*,

Conscious that once a peacebuilding mission's mandate is on the verge of its end, funding also reaches a stop and is diverted to other conflicts across the world, thereby creating a sudden chasm of finances in the post-mandate period,

Cognizant of the SDGs, especially SDG 16 and 17, specifically SDG 17.3, which calls for the mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources,

Approving of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), which was created to advise the PBC and the PBF and help with raising funds,

Affirming by the Secretary-General Peacebuilding Fund Strategic Plan 2017-2019 that funding through the private sector has major advantages in supporting stability and addressing grievances, since small and medium enterprises can collectively have a big impact while large domestic and multinational firms can do this at once,

Emphasizing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which calls to curb corruption globally,

Inviting financially strong Member States to increase their contributions to the PBF in order to support the highly relevant issue of Peacekeeping,

Reminding the Member States of resolutions 1/1, 1/2, and 1/3 as these resolutions passed by the Peacebuilding Commission need increased funding of the PBF as well as other funding programs to be put into action,

Desiring Member States to address the issue of corruption in societies,

Praising the work done by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) in both the prevention of military escalation and,

Aware of the PBF investments in Central African Republic with the help of World Bank, European Union (EU) and United Nations,

Recognizing the importance of conflict-prevention mechanisms as policy infrastructure for maintaining peace, views with appreciation the sub-regional *ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework 2008*, which focuses on strengthening the human security architecture in West Africa through comprehensive operational conflict prevention and peace-building strategies,

Recalls Security Council resolution 2594 (2021), which highlights the importance of peace operations in establishing sustainable political situations and engaging in integrated planning and coordination on post-mandate transitions between host states and stakeholders,

Views with appreciation the sub-regional *ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework 2008*, which focuses on strengthening the human security architecture in West Africa through comprehensive operational conflict prevention and peace-building strategies,

Applauds the work of the 76th session of the General Assembly during which the General Assembly and Security Council agreed to hold a high-level conference on ensuring sufficient funding for peacebuilding through enhanced communication between the PBC and the PBF, resulting in General Assembly resolution 75/201 (2020),

1. *Draws the attention* of PBSO for the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review to the Sufficient Economy Philosophy (SEP) which promotes self-reliance and participatory sustainable development to strengthen local communities against the negative impacts of external threats within peacebuilding missions through:
 - a. Encouraging collective management and cooperation by all stakeholders;
 - b. Endorsing moderation and careful cost-benefit analysis to create a built-in immunity against volatile external shocks to peacebuilding missions;
 - c. Supporting existing SEP learning centers and model communities which have reached over 600 participants in over 98 countries centered on:
 - i. Applying the SEP to peacebuilding missions on a local, community, national, and regional level;
 - ii. Applicability of the SEP Model to all 17 SDGs;
2. *Highlights* the potential of Debt Management Conference held by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development planned at the end of 2022 by discussion debt management capacity building of conflict affected countries as the focal entity in the United Nations on debt and related systemic issues;
3. *Encourages* Member States to develop Free Trade Agreements with each other in a similar vein to the China–Pakistan Free Trade Agreement and the Pacific Alliance Free Trade Agreement, which has helped grow many less stable and underdeveloped nations' economy;
4. *Strongly endorses* the strengthening of the links between the Peacebuilding Commission and the PBF, particularly given the current COVID-19 crisis that has worsened the social economical situation everywhere;
5. *Encourages* the increasing of the contribution to the Fund to reach as soon as possible the proposed target of an annual PBF budget of \$500 million;
6. *Expresses its hope* that more Member States will participate in voluntary High-level replenishment conferences for the PBF;
7. *Emphasizes* the need to apply the *2018-2028 Gender Parity Strategy* in advancing the status of women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;
8. *Reminds* Member States that they can contribute to the peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions outside of financial donations through contributing:
 - a. Experts on Missions;
 - b. Police Personnel;
 - c. Staff Officer Personnel;
 - d. Troop Personnel;
 - e. Civilian Personnel;
 - f. United Nation Volunteers;
 - g. Information sharing;

9. *Encourages* the strengthening of cooperation between private and institutional realities, for an ever-greater increase in funds destined for peace and urging donor countries and international partners to provide greater financial support for peacekeeping activities, through a collective effort:
 - a. Through the uniform implementation of the 2030 Agenda by all UN members;
 - b. By winning these battles of civilization which inevitably allow stability and continuity in the actions of maintaining and developing peace;
10. *Maintaining* the peace, preserving it from any attack through concrete decisions and actions to achieve these objectives necessary to affect and make the UN vision prevail, through:
 - a. Long-term significant funding through the World Bank, and agencies such as the United Nations;
 - b. The establishment of a special world agenda for peace, with clear points for each nation;
11. *Confirms* adequate and predictable funding is required to mitigate rises in hate speech, stigmatization, racism and xenophobia, deepened gender inequality, and new challenges to health care services, vaccines, health coverage and social protection reported among international Member States;
12. *Encourages* strengthening of the capacity of stakeholders including local peacebuilding organizations to secure adequate funding for regional conflict prevention;
13. *Recommends* that the PBF partner with the ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network to designate a separate fund for forecasted conflict needs by replicating the World Food Program's Working Capital financing model which advances funds to operations on the basis of forecasted needs thereby reducing time taken to receive aid;
14. *Encourages* the PBSO to help the Country Specific Configurations and UN Country Teams of states about to move into a post-mandate period partner with the UN Transitions Project which is a joint initiative among UNDP, DPO, and DPPA, which provides guidelines and support to assist Member States transitioning to post mandate stages;
15. *Advocates* for a better communication between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding fund, by:
 - a. The publishing of a weekly report by the Peacebuilding Fund to the Peacebuilding Commission;
 - b. The establishment of a special section within the Peacebuilding website where every action is written clearly and visible by all;
16. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding fund to extend its contributors by:
 - a. Allowing the private sectors to help the funding of peacebuilding missions;
 - b. Allowing the specificities of each country to train troops for Peacebuilding missions;
17. *Invites* the Peacebuilding Commission to give more influence to the PBSO so that the PBSO can better supervise the Peacebuilding process in troubled nations through offering more economic incentives to the Peacebuilding through the Peacebuilding Fund;

18. *Recommends* the PBF to explore innovative ways of allocating funds and allow for individual private donations to the Fund, corporate partnerships, bonds, taxes and voluntary levies;
19. *Encourages* the UNDP to establish mandatory continuing funding programs after the end of a peacebuilding mission in the post-mandate transitional period to avoid a relapse into conflict by:
 - a. Referring particularly to the program UN Transitions project by the UNDP and suggesting to use these programs as role models for future UNDP post-peacebuilding-mandate programs including an extended development funding;
 - b. Suggesting the UNDP establish a mechanism aiming to take over funding after a peacebuilding program ends in order to ensure a swift transition between sources of funding, avoiding the risk of relapse into conflict the absence of support during the interim period may ensue;
 - c. Establishing a cooperation between the UNDP, the PBC, and relevant stakeholders to work together in order to develop a cohesive Development Strategy for Member States transitioning from a peacebuilding program in the post-conflict phase to an indefinite development program in order to preserve the structures developed during the Peacebuilding Mission and ensure the creation of the conditions required for lasting peace and prosperity within the concerned nation or nations;
20. *Recommends* the creation of the Procure Additional Resources Through New External Relations (PARTNER) initiative, which would ease the financial burden on and speed up cooperation in the PBF by:
 - a. Exploring innovative ways of mobilizing resources and engaging the private sector and foundations using:
 - i. Directed advertising to potential high-profile donors;
 - ii. Directed communication with potential high-profile donors;
 - b. Improving the flow of information and finances between relevant actors by:
 - i. Designating an official liaison between the PBC and the Security Council;
 - ii. Scheduling more frequent meetings to improve communication and the relationship between the PBC and PBF;
 - iii. Reducing bureaucracy between the PBC and PBF;
21. *Encourages* the UNODC to probe further into corruption within developing Member States, which is beneficial for enforcing a rule of law, that favors economic prosperity by:
 - a. Reinforcing the strength of the rule of law;
 - b. Improving the financial crime laws by:
 - i. Reviewing the punishments for financial crimes;
 - ii. Reviewing the extent to which current financial crimes laws apply;
22. *Suggests* more cohesiveness between the PBF and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) by:
 - a. Having the PBC collect periodic reports from the GPPAC;
 - b. Financing the establishment of annual conventions held by the GPPAC on peacebuilding and the role of women and youth in entertaining peaceful interactions;

23. *Advises* Member States to strengthen partnerships to align with the PBC's new working methods such as engaging with the World Bank's scale-up in fragile and conflict affected countries through IDA 18, collaborate with the AU, ECOWAS and other regional organizations and form new partnerships with civil society networks and the private sector;
24. *Recommends* Member States to partner with the *National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan* (NRPP) and initiated by the World Bank in collaboration with the European Union that has successfully been implemented by the governments of Niger and the Central African Republic in their post mandate period, and part of the plan includes a core team made up of representatives of the African Development Bank and the French Development Agency that created a 3 pronged approach to establishing post-mandate security involving:
 - a. Support for peace, security and reconciliation;
 - b. Renewal of the social contract between the state and the population;
 - c. The promotion of economic recovery and boost productive sectors through an aid architecture based around mechanisms for coordination and dialogue, financing instruments, and monitoring and reporting systems.



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Code: 2/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Financing for Peacebuilding: Strengthening the Synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the current financial efforts of many member states and their contribution to the honorable mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),

Understanding the concerns of loss of state sovereignty in matters of financials and aid giving,

Acknowledging the example of the *Istanbul Programme of Action* (2011), which urged developed states to contribute 0.15-0.2% of their respective gross national income to be given as official development assistance (ODA) toward LDCs,

Noting with concern that the Women, Peace and Security Agenda remains severely underfunded by the PBC and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF),

Acknowledging the communication gap that exists between the PBC and its subsidiaries and the Security Council,

Acknowledging that a better coordination and cohesion between organizations of the PBC and the PBF would improve their operations' efficiency,

Recognizing that creating an environment for economic growth would allow fragile countries to develop themselves their own economic resources and national priorities, which would create more effective investments and imply less funding for post-conflict recovery,

Recognizing the importance of the Impact Evaluation Partnership seeking to test impact evaluation approaches within a number of PBF funded initiatives to complement the PBF's ability to show results at portfolio levels,

Considering the relevant number of funds donated by the primary sponsor Member States, suggest to place attention on how the funds are distributed by the Economic and Social Council's regional commissions,

Regrets the share of ODA related to peacebuilding among ODA to conflict affected countries has been decreasing since 2008 according to PBF 2020-2024 Strategy (2020),

Underlines that high transaction costs are one of the remaining challenges of blended finance mechanism driven by PBF mention in the Background note on Financial Flows for Peacebuilding (2021),

Guided by the Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states that the purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention of threats to the peace,

Acknowledges General Assembly resolution 75/201 (2020) and Security Council resolution 2558 (2020) on practical ways to strengthen the synergies between the Commission and the Fund, and the engagement to work with the PBF Advisory Groups to ensure that the Commission is informed of the activities of the Fund,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2015) about the Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) further actions, such as ensuring predictable funding for peacebuilding by forming partnerships with relevant actors,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) regarding the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, mainly the Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17,

Affirming efficient investment in peacebuilding in the form diplomatic action targeted at preventing a relapse of conflict in conflict-affected states,

Acknowledging the Peacebuilding Support Office's (PBSO) renewed role as the manager of the PBF and its place within the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA),

Considering how the Multi-Year Appeal supports an ever-growing number of the DPPAs initiatives,

Highlighting methods used by the European Parliament and the European Union Council to come to agreement over matters of the European Union's (EU) budget,

Recalling the importance of good communication, collaboration, and synergy between the PBC and the PBF to allow proper funding during the peacebuilding process and to avoid any relapse into conflict during the post-mandate period,

Emphasizing the importance of partnerships of UN entities to properly coordinate funding efforts for peacebuilding missions, as developed by the UN Secretary-General in the Peacebuilding Fund 2020-2024 Strategy,

Highlighting the importance of realistic mandates within the PBC,

Emphasizing the role of communication of the peacebuilding architecture through a deepened commitment from the Security Council, the General Assembly and the PBF,

1. *Encourages* the inclusion of civil and regional financial actors to provide more detailed perspectives for the proper allocation of funds during and after conflicts;
2. *Suggests* an increase in regular reporting within the PBC to the PBF:
 - a. In an effort to undermine the Principle-Agent Problem inherent in the gap of information sharing;
 - b. Through the Member States in the PBC voluntarily submitting cost-benefit analysis' of peacebuilding initiatives;
3. *Recommends* communication methods between the PBF and civil and regional financial institutions by suggesting the establishment of regular meetings between the PBF and related financial institutions for the proper allocation of funds;
4. *Suggests* the establishment of a conciliation committee to bridge gaps between the PBC and PBF's communication by using the European Unions's conciliation committee as an example;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the principle of leaving no one behind, as dictated in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, by:
 - a. Increasing their financial support in peacekeeping operations;
 - b. Offering the necessary equipment;
 - c. Seeking funding from economic partners;

6. *Proposes* the new Promote, Build, Justify (PBJ) guideline for the PBC and PBF to converge priorities and efforts into three primary areas, which includes:
 - a. Promoting the increased inclusion of civil and regional institutions to act as additional predictable sources of financing for the PBF;
 - b. Building a new relationship between the PBC and PBF that ensures the PBC mandate can be more effectively used;
 - c. Justifying developed Member States participation in the Peacebuilding Architecture by encouraging such states to donate more to the PBF;
7. *Suggests* the implementation of a self-reporting scheme for states hesitant to give money to a third party, namely the PBF, through detailed reports to the PBF regarding the value and implementation of the aid given in order to further accountability for expected aid, while not infringing on the Member States' right to control their financial resources;
8. *Suggests* that the PBC models a unit like the Gender, Peace, and Security Unit (GPS) to oversee the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda within peacebuilding funding;
9. *Calls* for improved communication between all decision-making bodies within the funding process:
 - a. Establishing an official liaison between the PBF and the Security Council;
 - b. Holding monthly meetings between all offices to coordinate priorities;
10. *Calls* for improving the strategic management for the PBF through:
 - a. Facilitating a more proactive process of learning;
 - b. Formalizing the new five-year eligibility process and strategic framework processes, while allowing necessary flexibility based on specific country conditions;
 - c. Conducting additional Thematic Reviews;
 - d. Leveraging the Impact Project (2021);
11. *Calls for* the use of grants in place of loans to lend to developing countries to reduce instances of illegitimate usage and corruption, by:
 - a. Implementing conditions on grants that deny further use in the event money use agreements are broken;
 - b. Ensuring that funds donated to any government, are being handled by the Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in order to monitor the secure and legitimate transfer and handling of funds;
12. *Reaffirms* that blended finance is defined as a financing system which combines concessional public finance with non-concessional private finance and expertise from the public and private sector, special-purpose vehicles, non-recourse project financing, risk mitigation instruments and pooled funding structures at the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development conference in 2015;

13. *Encourages* the PBF to undertake joint assessment of impact on peacebuilding between concerned countries and relevant actors including PBC for involved peacebuilding activities, that can not only reduce transaction costs but can contribute to capacity building of concerned government.