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PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

BACKGROUND GUIDE 2018

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2018 National Model United Nations New York Conference (NMUN•NY)! We are pleased to welcome you to the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). This year's staff are: Nadine Moussa (Conference A) and Claire Molk (Conference B). Nadine completed her BSocSc in Political Science in 2015 and her MA in Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa in 2017. She is currently working with the Privy Council Office as a communications analyst. This will be her fourth year on staff. Claire Molk majored in International Relations and Political Philosophy and currently teaches in Istanbul, Turkey. This is her third year on staff.

The topics under discussion for the Peacebuilding Commission are:

1. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding
2. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
3. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

Acting as an advisory body for the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission plays a unique role in supporting peace efforts in conflict-impact countries around the world. As such, the Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for bringing together relevant actors and proposing strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery efforts. The Peacebuilding Commission fills a significant break in the UN system in the relief-to-development continuum, bringing together the government of a particular country with all appropriate international and national actors to establish long-term peacebuilding strategies.

This Background Guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. However, it is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to explore your Member State's policies in depth and use the Annotated Bibliography and Bibliography to further your knowledge on these topics. In preparation for the Conference, each delegation will submit a Position Paper by 11:59 p.m. (Eastern) on 1 March 2018 in accordance with the guidelines in the *NMUN Position Paper Guide*.

Two resources, to download from the NMUN website, that serve as essential instruments in preparing for the Conference and as a reference during committee sessions are the:

1. *NMUN Delegate Preparation Guide* - explains each step in the delegate process, from pre-Conference research to the committee debate and resolution drafting processes. Please take note of the information on plagiarism, and the prohibition on pre-written working papers and resolutions. Delegates should not start discussion on the topics with other members of their committee until the first committee session.
2. *NMUN Rules of Procedure* - include the long and short form of the rules, as well as an explanatory narrative and example script of the flow of procedure.

In addition, please review the mandatory NMUN Conduct Expectations on the NMUN website. They include the Conference dress code and other expectations of all attendees. We want to emphasize that any instances of sexual harassment or discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or disability will not be tolerated.

If you have any questions concerning your preparation for the committee or the Conference itself, please contact the Under-Secretaries-General for the Peace & Security Department, Tsesa Monaghan (Conference A) and Jess Mace (Conference B), at usg.ps@nmun.org.

We wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Conference A
Nadine Moussa, Director

Conference B
Claire Molk, Director

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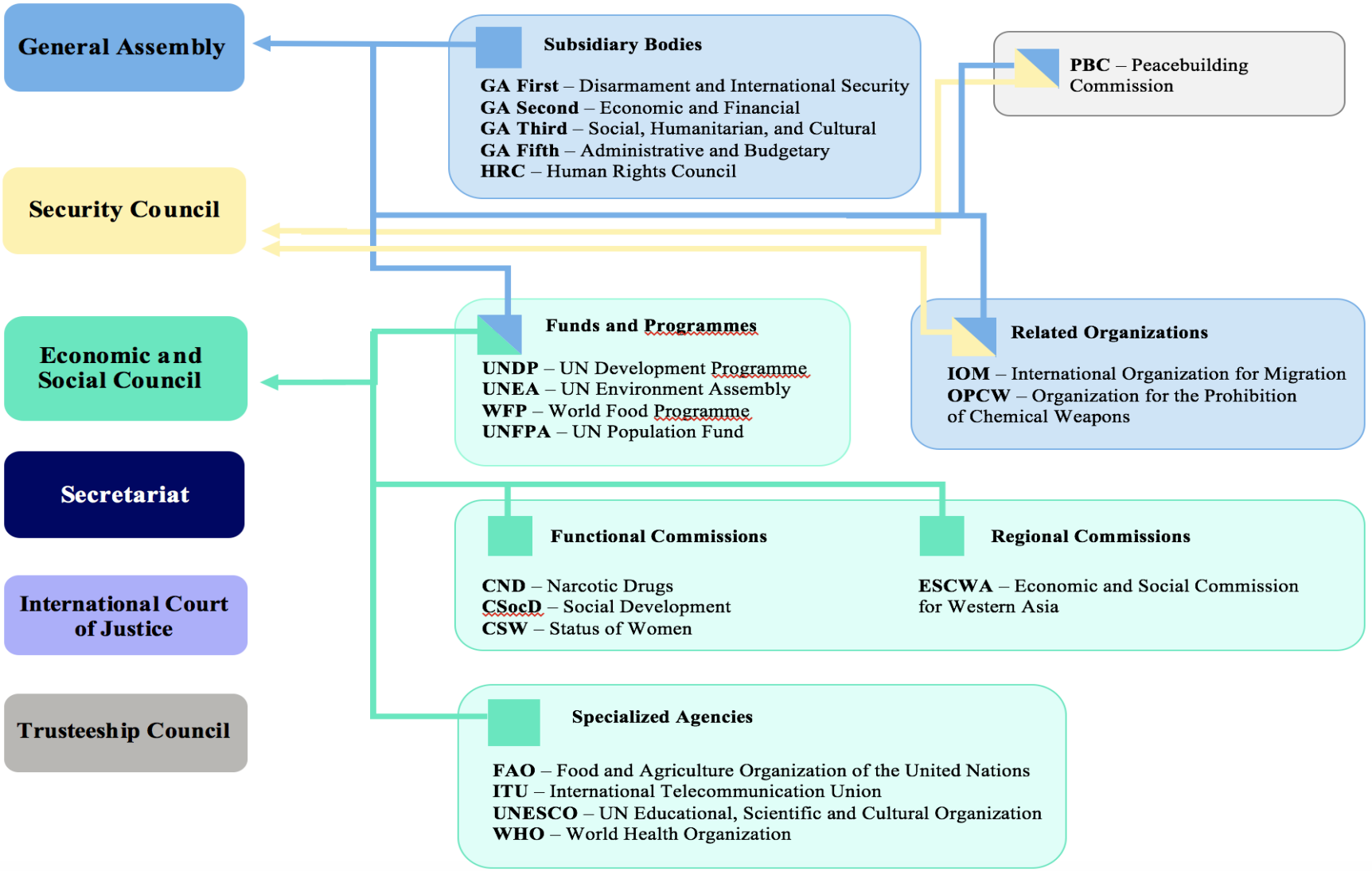
United Nations System at NMUN•NY

This diagram illustrates the UN system simulated at NMUN•NY and demonstrates the reportage and relationships between entities. Examine the diagram alongside the Committee Overview to gain a clear picture of the committee's position, purpose, and powers within the UN system.



Abbreviations

AGE	Advisory Group of Experts
AU	African Union
CAFOB	Collective of Associations and Women's NGOs of Burundi
CCA	Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement
CNDD-FDD	National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy
CSC	Country-Specific Configuration
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSPPS	Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
CYP	Child and Youth Peacebuilding
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union (EU)
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FRODEBU	Front pour la démocracie au Burundi
g7+	Group of Seven Plus
HRC	Human rights Council
IANYD	Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
JOPPAZ	Youth Provoking Peace
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PSC	Peace and Security Council
PVE	Prevent Violent Extremism
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UN	United Nations
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIPOSL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNOWA	United Nations Office for West Africa
UNOY	United Network of Young Peacebuilders

WFFC	*A World Fit for Children*
WPAY	*World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond*
Youth-SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth
YPI	Youth Promotion Initiative
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security
YWPG	Solomon Islands' Young Women's Parliamentary Group

Committee Overview

Introduction

Post-conflict peacebuilding is a crucial and multi-faceted task involving a wide range of stakeholders.[1] Peacebuilding as a concept first emerged in the 1970s by Norwegian sociologist Johan Galtung, who urged for the creation of peacebuilding structures for the purpose of promoting sustainable peace.[2] Since its creation, the concept of peacebuilding has covered various facets, stretching from disarming warring factions to rebuilding political, economic, judicial, and civil society institutions.[3] In former United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's 1992 report, *An Agenda for Peace*, peacebuilding is defined as the "action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict."[4] Boutros-Ghali emphasized that in cases where preventive diplomacy fails and conflict erupts, the UN must respond through the combined mechanisms of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding.[5]

The definition of these concepts was further detailed in the 2000 *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations*, referred to as the Brahimi Report, a report outlining the findings of a high-level panel chaired by former Algerian foreign minister Lakhdar Brahimi to review UN peacekeeping and security activities.[6] According to the report, peacemaking focuses on attempting to end conflicts through diplomacy and mediation, while peacekeeping refers to a "primarily military model" of ceasefires as well as military and civilian cooperation to build sustain peace in the aftermath of conflict.[7] Peacebuilding, meanwhile, denotes rebuilding the foundations of peace and providing the tools to do so in post-war environments.[8] The report notes that the scope of peacebuilding activities should be: holding "free and fair elections" to ensure the legitimacy of a post-conflict government, building governmental institutions, "upholding the rule of law and respect for human rights," and the promotion of national reconciliation.[9]

In response to calls from both the Brahimi Report and the 2004 *Report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change* to develop a body to facilitate and streamline peacebuilding activities, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established in 2005 through General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council Resolution 1645 (2005).[10] Created during the General Assembly's reform process initiated in its 60th session as part of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, PBC acts as an intergovernmental advisory body for the promotion and support of peacebuilding efforts and the broader international peace agenda.[11]

Governance, Structure, and Membership

The work of PBC is carried out by the PBC Organizational Committee, which includes 31 Member States.[12] Seven Member States are elected by the UN General Assembly, seven are selected by the Security Council, and seven are elected by the Economic and Social Council.[13] The remaining 10 Member States are comprised of five of the top providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions, as well as the five top providers of assessed

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[1] UN PBSO, *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation*, 2010, p. 1.
[2] UN PBSO, *Peacebuilding & the United Nations*, 2017.
[3] Ibid.
[4] UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-keeping (A/47/277)*, 1992, p. 6.
[5] Ibid.
[6] UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809)*, 2000.
[7] Ibid., p. 2.
[8] Ibid., p. 3.
[9] Ibid., pp. 6-7.
[10] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/80)*, 2005; UN Security Council, *Post-Conflict Peacebuilding (S/RES/1645(2005))*, 2005; UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809)*, 2000; UN High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, *A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility: Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change*, 2004, pp. 83-85.
[11] UN PBC, *The Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.
[12] UN PBC, *Organizational Committee Members*, 2017.
[13] Ibid.

contributions to UN budgets and of voluntary contributions to UN funds, programs, and agencies, including the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).[14] Members of the Organizational Committee serve for renewable terms of two years in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council Resolution 1645 (2005).[15] At the same time, the General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council Resolution 1645 (2005) outlines that the European Union (EU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the World Bank can participate in all PBC meetings in a "manner suitable to their governing arrangements."[16]

Currently, the chair of the PBC is held by the Republic of Korea, while the vice-chair positions are held by Kenya and Mexico.[17] The Organizational Committee, which adopts all decisions by consensus, is in charge of establishing the agenda. If the Committee deems that a country is on the verge of conflict, it may establish a Country-Specific Configuration (CSC) to carry out peacebuilding efforts in that specific country.[18] Membership in the CSCs is made up of the members of the Organizational Committee as well as: the country under consideration; countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process; the major financial, troop, and civilian police contributors involved; relevant UN representatives; and regional and international financial institutions as deemed relevant.[19]

PBC works alongside several entities to ensure the promotion of peace efforts around the world. The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) assists and supports PBC through administering PBF and supporting the Secretary-General's efforts to coordinate UN peacekeeping efforts.[20] Funding for peacebuilding efforts, like country-specific missions, comes chiefly from PBF, the UN's global multi-donor trust fund that provides "a critical bridge" between conflict and recovery in countries for which no funding mechanism is available yet.[21] Thus far, PBF has supported countries on the PBC agenda with $217.8 million for peacebuilding priorities, or about 62% of its allocations.[22] PBC and PBF act in close coordination with each other, with PBC receiving briefings from the Chair of the PBF's Advisory Group on PBC-specific country priorities and missions.[23] PBSO, meanwhile, was established with the purpose of supporting and assisting PBC with strategic advice, administering PBF, and coordinating with UN agencies in peacebuilding efforts.[24]

Additionally, PBC collaborates with external stakeholders such as the International Peace Institute, a not-for-profit think tank dedicated to conflict resolution both between and within states through strengthening international peace and security institutions.[25] PBC also works with various UN missions in countries where it plays a role in peacebuilding efforts, such as the UN Mission in Liberia, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPOSL), and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).[26]

Mandate, Functions, and Powers

As an intergovernmental advisory body, PBC is mainly responsible for providing support to peace efforts in conflict-ridden countries.[27] Through General Assembly resolution 60/80 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), PBC is mandated with coordinating between all relevant actors to organize resources; providing advice on and proposing integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; focusing on reconstruction and institution-building efforts for post-conflict recovery while laying the groundwork for sustainable development; and, offering recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors both within and outside

[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.
[16] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/80)*, 2005; UN Security Council, *Post-Conflict Peacebuilding (S/RES/1645(2005))*, 2005.
[17] UN PBC, *Leadership*, 2017.
[18] UN PBC, *Country-Specific Configurations*, 2017.
[19] UN PBSO, *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation*, 2010, p. 37.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.
[22] UN PBSO, *Peacebuilding FAQ*, 2017.
[23] Ibid.
[24] UN PBSO, *Peacebuilding Support Office*, 2012.
[25] International Peace Institute, *Mission & History*, 2017.
[26] UN PBC, *UN Mission in PBC Countries*, 2017.
[27] UN PBC, *Mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.

the UN.[28] PBC also monitors progress, gathers financial support for peacebuilding, and works with partners in the UN system.[29]

Functions and Powers
General Assembly resolution 70/262 and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) emphasize the significance of PBC to fulfill several functions with regards to its mandate:

- To bring long-term international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political support and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent;
- To promote an integrated, strategic, and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development, and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing;
- To serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the UN by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities, in line with the respective competencies and responsibilities of these bodies;
- To serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the UN in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding.[30]

Further, PBC's Organizational Committee can establish CSCs to look at peacebuilding issues in particular countries.[31] CSCs look at issues in individual countries and link participants in New York with partners in the field.[32] Bringing together both local and regional representatives as well as a representative of the Secretary-General, the CSC drafts a Strategic Framework for the focus country, establishing peacebuilding priorities, objectives, and risks.[33] Based on the principles of national ownership, coordination, and commitment among all partners, the Strategic Framework serves as an action plan for UN bodies to carry out PBC recommendations.[34]

The resolutions establishing PBC dictate that a country can be included in PBC's agenda via requests for advice from the Security Council or the Secretary-General, and via requests for advice from ECOSOC, the General Assembly, or, in exceptional circumstances, Member States that are on the verge of conflict and not on the agenda of the Security Council.[35] Currently, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are on PBC's agenda.[36] In February 2017, the PBC Guinea-Bissau Configuration met to discuss the situation in the country, voicing concern about impacts of political instability from a lack of available basic public services.[37] The meeting also stressed positive developments, such as the Six Point Agreement and the Conakry Agreement that were adopted with the help of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).[38]

Recent Sessions and Current Priorities

In 2015, PBC undertook a comprehensive review of the UN peacebuilding architecture, a two-part process intended to review the roles of PBC, PBF, and PBSO.[39] A report released in 2015 by a seven-member Advisory Group of Experts draws attention to the accomplishments thus far as well as the challenges of the UN peacebuilding architecture, providing concrete proposals to deliver sustainable peace.[40] According to the report, one of the biggest challenges facing the UN peacebuilding architecture is the existence of deep fragmentation within the UN system,

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[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid.
[30] UN General Assembly, *Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture (A/RES/70/262)*, 2016; UN Security Council, *Post-Conflict Peacebuilding (S/RES/2282(2016))*, 2016.
[31] UN PBC, *Country-Specific Configurations*, 2017.
[32] Ibid.
[33] UN PBSO, *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation*, 2010, p. 37.
[34] Ibid.
[35] UN PBC, *Country-Specific Configurations*, 2017.
[36] UN PBC, *The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)*, 2017.
[37] UN PBC, *PBC Statement on Guinea-Bisseau*, 2017.
[38] Ibid.
[39] UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968-S/2015/490)*, 2015.
[40] Ibid.

which can be seen, for example, in the differing mandates between relevant UN peacebuilding entities, delivery on the peacebuilding front, and gender inclusion.[41] In its recommendations, the report emphasizes the importance of coherence at the intergovernmental level to eliminate fragmentation, the significance of partnerships in peacebuilding, more predictable peacebuilding funding, and broadening inclusion in peacebuilding efforts.

In light of the review, PBC has made strides to address existing challenges and priorities. For instance, in September 2016, PBC became the first UN intergovernmental body to adopt a Gender Strategy.[42] Taking into account the call for gender inclusion in the review of the UN peacebuilding architecture, the Gender Strategy highlights priority areas of strategic action for PBC's gender-responsive engagement at the country, regional, and global levels.[43] The Gender Strategy consists of a two-part process: acquiring information and best practices as well as successful experiences in countries PBC has worked with, and then developing a full-fledged Gender Strategy shaped by the information and knowledge acquired in the first phase.[44] Gender-responsive peacebuilding, according to the Strategy, ought to be guided by the principles of diversity, coherence, and national ownership.[45]

Moreover, in its 2016 annual session, which focused on "transitions as a challenge to consolidating peace and security: the role of PBC in diplomacy and political accompaniment," PBC addressed key challenges of countries undergoing post-conflict transitions and the role of PBC in efficiently accompanying such processes.[46] Key policy recommendations that emerged from the 2016 session include timely, coherent, and coordinated engagement while addressing root causes of conflict throughout the transition process; recognizing the importance of national ownership, inclusive processes, sustainable and predictable financing, capacity building, and strengthened partnerships; advocating for sustained political, technical, and financial support; and, strengthening partnerships with regional and sub-regional actors.[47]

PBC's 2017 annual session, which took place 30 June 2017 with the theme of "Partnerships for Financing for Peace," provided PBC with an opportunity to convene all relevant actors to discuss coordination for sustaining peace.[48] The sub-themes for the 2017 session are focused on collaboration between the UN and key stakeholders to provide sustainable, high quality, and long-term financing, as well as redefining partnerships for effective resource mobilization between the UN and stakeholders.[49] Due to the importance of partnerships as a broader goal of PBC, it also adopted a joint statement with the World Bank reaffirming the importance of a strong relationship between the two bodies.[50] The joint statement highlights the prominence of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding while emphasizing the role of the PBC as an advisory body to support and promote peacebuilding efforts.[51] On the matter, PBC also held an interactive working session focused on partnerships between the UN and key stakeholders for sustained peace.[52]

Conclusion

PBC is a key player in post-conflict reconstruction and development as well as peace and security, both in terms of the UN's peacebuilding architecture and the countries on its agenda. As an intergovernmental advisory body, the PBC, working alongside other relevant entities such as PBF and PBSO, is crucial in providing advice and support for peacebuilding activities.[53] PBC has been a crucial player in the post-conflict transitions of various countries, as

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[41] Ibid.
[42] Lebada, *PBC Adopts First Gender Strategy for Intergovernmental Body*, 2016.
[43] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy*, 2016.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Ibid.
[46] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission, Annual Session 2016: "Transitions as a Challenge to Consolidating Peace and Security: The Role of the PBC in Diplomacy and Political Accompaniment," Chair's Summary*, 2016.
[47] Ibid.
[48] UN PBC, *Partnerships for Financing for Peace Concept Paper and Programme*, 2017.
[49] Ibid.
[50] UN DPI, *Peacebuilding Commission Reaffirms Strong Commitment to United Nations-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations (PBC/124)*, 2017.
[51] Ibid.
[52] Ibid.
[53] UN PBC, *The Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.

has been seen in its work with its CSCs.[54] It has also made strides forward in gender inclusion and equality in the context of peacebuilding efforts.[55] PBC, however, is not without its challenges. Its review of the UN peacebuilding architecture has shown the need to address deep fragmentation within the UN system as well as promote more partnerships and inclusion in peacebuilding efforts.[56] Looking to the future, peacebuilding will continue to be a global priority that requires clear and sustained support from Member States, particularly for short- and long-term strategies for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.[57]

Annotated Bibliography

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This report, prepared by a seven-member Advisory Group of Experts, represents the first part of a two-stage review of the role and positioning of PBC, PBF, and PBSO. The report, part of the UN's "Peacebuilding Architecture" review, presents an overview of peacebuilding in the global context, offers an assessment of UN peacebuilding activities, and outlines proposals for coherence in sustainable peacebuilding. Delegates should turn to this resource for a look at what the UN has done so far to achieve sustainable peacebuilding.

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. (2016). *Peacebuilding Commission, Annual Session 2016: "Transitions as a Challenge to Consolidating Peace and Security: The Role of the PBC in Diplomacy and Political Accompaniment," Chair's Summary* [Report]. Retrieved 23 August 2017 from: https://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/PBC%20Annual%20Session%20-%20Chair's%20Summary_Final.pdf

This report provides a summary of PBC's Annual Session in June 2016 by the Chair of PBC. This resource highlights the challenges posed during transitions in consolidating peace and security and the role of PBC in diplomacy. Delegates will find this resource helpful in general research, as these two aspects are key elements of a country's post-conflict recovery and the role of PBC in such processes. This report provides delegates with key priorities that could also be useful in shaping their countries' recommendations for the PBC and the way forward.

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. (2017). *Mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission* [Website]. Retrieved 20 July 2017 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/mandate.shtml

This webpage outlines both the mandate of PBC along with the functions the Commission carries out to fulfill its mandate. PBC's mandate is critical to the work done by the committee, especially given its advisory role. Delegates will find this resource valuable for becoming familiar with PBC's mandate, which in turn will be helpful as delegates research their country and make recommendations for the Commission.

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. (2017). *PBC Annual Session 2017: Partnerships for Financing for Peace, Concept Paper and Programme* [Report]. Retrieved 23 August 2017 from: https://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/PBC%20Annual%20Session%202017%20-%20Concept%20note%20-%20FINAL(1).pdf

The concept paper of PBC's 2017 annual session highlights on a key theme: Partnerships for Financing for Peace. Both partnerships and financing are key tenets of sustainable peacebuilding, and in this capacity, PBC acts in coordination with PBF for peacebuilding efforts. Existing challenges in peacebuilding and sustaining peace can be addressed through strategic partnerships. This resource is valuable for delegates to familiarize themselves with the potential opportunities that emerge in promoting partnerships for financing in peacebuilding efforts.

[54] UN PBC, *Country-Specific Configurations*, 2017.
[55] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy*, 2016.
[56] UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968-S/2015/490)*, 2015.
[57] UN General Assembly & UN Security Council, *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809)*, 2000, pp. viii-ix.

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office. (2010). *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation* [Report]. Retrieved 23 August 2017 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf

This report, based on the Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict of June 2009, outlines the multi-faceted characteristics of peacebuilding and the relevant UN and external entities that play a key role in global peacebuilding efforts. Recognizing that peacebuilding is a long-term process, this paper draws attention to the scope, resources and evolution of peacebuilding. Delegates will find this paper useful for gaining an overview of peacebuilding around the world as well as the role of the UN in peacebuilding efforts.

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I. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding

Introduction

Currently 1.3 billion people are between 15 and 24 years old, meeting the United Nations (UN) definition of "youth" according to former Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's 1981 report *International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace*.[58] The current world population holds the largest generation of young people in history.[59] Regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) retain larger portions of the world's youth populations.[60] These regions are comprised of less-developed Member States and are often the location of reported conflict.[61] Consequently, some scholars argued that there is a direct correlation between large youth populations and political violence.[62] While some discussions continue to characterize youth as a risk to security and stability, others "infantilize" youth, depicting them as powerless victims in need of protection.[63] Dialogues related to peacebuilding often exclude youth from discussions on affecting matters them, and subsequently fail to realize their diversity of needs.[64] Recently, the perception of youth's contribution to peace and security has begun to shift.[65] Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), on the topic of "Maintenance of international peace and security," recognized youth's positive role in peacebuilding and called for their increased participation, including with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).[66]

Sustainable peace requires inclusive development, which takes into consideration the perspective of youth, women, and other vulnerable groups.[67] Despite their overall positive political engagement, limited economic, social, and political opportunities can push youth to participate in conflict, ultimately hindering the peacebuilding process.[68] Youth are particularly susceptible to livelihood shortfalls, with youth unemployment rates reaching over 50% in some Member States.[69] Therefore, youth-inclusive peacebuilding must address the root causes of violence by improving areas such as education and employment, and integrating youth into formal power structures such as municipal councils.[70] While civic engagement can aid young people's personal development, youth-inclusive peacebuilding processes contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[71] John Mosoti, Chief of the Multilateral Affairs Branch of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), identified the peace and development overlap within the SDGs as an opportunity to empower youth by "building a new international agenda for peace and security that reframes, refocuses and prioritizes the rights, interests, and contributions of young people."[72]

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[58] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UN General Assembly, *International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: Report of the Secretary-General (A/36/215)*, 1981, p. 15.
[59] UN DESA, *Definition of Youth*, 2013, p. 2.
[60] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 129.
[61] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 1.
[62] Urdal, *A Clash of Generations? Youth Bulges and Political Violence*, 2011, p. 2.
[63] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 8.
[64] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 66.
[65] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016.
[66] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 8; UN Security Council, *Maintenance of international peace and security (S/RES/2250 (2015))*, 2015, p. 4.
[67] UN Security Council, *Maintenance of international peace and security (S/RES/2250 (2015))*, 2015, p. 2; Oxfam, *Inclusive Development: Ensuring Benefits for All*, 2014, p. 1.
[68] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 1.
[69] OECD, *OECD Data: Youth unemployment rate*, 2017.
[70] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (A/71/768)*, 2017, p. 2; UN DPI/Non-Governmental Conference, *Gyeongju Youth Declaration*, 2016, p. 1; The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs, *Fokus10 – on youth influence*, 2011, p. 38.
[71] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 12.
[72] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission Informal meeting of the Organizational Committee "The Role of Young People in Sustaining Peace"*, 2015, p. 2.

International and Regional Framework

The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) upholds youth's basic rights to peaceful association and assembly, as well as civic education for responsible living.[73] While echoing these fundamentals, the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) also explicates the need to socially reintegrate them into post-conflict society.[74] The 1996 *World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond* (WPAY) specified that youth's right to participation included decision-making on all levels, with the 2008 supplement highlighting involvement in peacebuilding.[75] Through the *Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes* (1998), participants committed to implementing WPAY through national youth policies that include peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution.[76] In 2002, the General Assembly's special session produced the declaration *A World Fit for Children* (WFFC), which reaffirmed the inclusion of and partnership with children (youth under the age of 18) on matters relating to them.[77] Likewise, the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP) offers a comprehensive UN approach on youth programming as part of the Secretary-General's Five-year Action Agenda on youth.[78] The UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD), alongside the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth organizations, and other UN entities, produced the *Guiding Principles for Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding* in 2014.[79] The Guiding Principles provided Member States, NGOs, and other relevant actors with intergenerational peacebuilding guidance and mechanisms for promoting youth participation and inclusivity.[80]

The 2015 Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security adopted the *Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security* to address youth-inclusive peacebuilding through specified goals.[81] Themes included in the Amman Declaration were incorporating youth in decision-making bodies, changing the dialogue on youth's role in violence, improving gender considerations of new policies, and empowering youth socio-economically.[82] It also requested the Security Council to officially recognize and institutionalize youth participation in peace and security issues.[83] Subsequently, the Security Council fortified youth as stakeholders in peace and security matters through resolution 2250 (2015) on "Maintenance of international peace and security," and called for initiatives to work with youth organizations when appropriate.[84] It further stipulated that youth be included in the repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration processes of post-conflict recovery.[85] Furthermore, the resolution requested a Progress Study regarding Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) to assess youth's positive role in peacebuilding, and to provide recommendations to further their participation at local, national, regional, and international levels.[86] The same year, the Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism produced the *Youth Action Agenda To Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) and Promote Peace*.[87] This document reinforced the concept of youth as vital contributors to the preparation and implementation of PVE programs, and outlined partnership opportunities for governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), businesses, media, and international and regional organizations.[88] Additionally, the General Assembly's resolution, "Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture" (2016) and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on "Post-conflict peacebuilding," both stress the importance of capacity-building for

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[73] UN General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/RES/217 A (III))*, 1948, art. 20.
[74] UN General Assembly, *Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/RES/44/25)*, 1989, art. 15, 28, 29, 39.
[75] UN General Assembly, *World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/RES/50/8)*, 1996, pp. 6, 22, 25; UN General Assembly, *Policies and programmes involving youth: youth in the global economy – promoting youth participation in social and economic development*, 2008, p. 14.
[76] UNESCO, *Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes*, 1998, p. 5.
[77] UN General Assembly, *A world fit for children (A/RES/S-27/2)*, 2002, pp. 1, 3.
[78] United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, *United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth*, 2013, p. 4; Youth Policy Press & Youth Policy Labs, *United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP)*, 2013.
[79] UN IANYD, *Guiding Principles on Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding*, 2014, p. 1.
[80] Ibid.
[81] Ibid.
[82] Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security, *Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security*, 2015, pp. 1-4.
[83] Ibid., p. 2.
[84] UN Security Council, *Maintenance of international peace and security (S/RES/2250 (2015))*, 2015, pp. 3-4.
[85] Ibid.
[86] Ibid., p. 5.
[87] Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism, *Youth Action Agenda to Prevent Violent Extremism and Promote Peace*, 2015, pp. 3-5.
[88] Ibid.

youth and youth organizations for sustainable peace.[89] They further call on PBC to provide recommendations for youth-inclusive peacebuilding.[90] The United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY) in their report on *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO Input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review* (2015), more explicitly outlined ways for PBC, PBSO, and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to improve their work on youth participation in peacebuilding.[91]

The establishing documents of PBC, General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), stress the interconnectedness of development, peace and security, and human rights.[92] The 2016 *World Youth Report on Youth Civic Engagement* attributes youth peacebuilding programs with the ability to address a myriad of socio-economic issues, including underlying sources of violence, societal inequalities, and grievances fueling conflict.[93] In 2016, the president of the Security Council acknowledged that specified policies to aid youth education, political participation, and employment opportunities ultimately promoted social inclusivity and resistance to violent radicalization.[94] As such, youth participation in peacebuilding intersects with SDG 16 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which explicitly underscores inclusive institutions for both development and lasting peace.[95] Further, the *Gyeongju Youth Declaration* (2016) suggests that Member States engage youth in the 2030 Development Agenda by including them in decision-making practices, for example through youth delegates at the UN, and in collaboration with CSOs.[96] It also calls attention to the need for providing young people with standard levels of education and capacity building-opportunities to enable peacebuilding participation.[97]

Role of the International System

PBC, as a subsidiary body to the Security Council, is central to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2282, which calls for the development of partnerships between the UN and appropriate stakeholders, including youth, to improve the cooperation and coordination of peacebuilding efforts.[98] The Security Council further emphasizes the importance of regional collaboration for sustainable peace, as with the African Union (AU), which is relevant to many PBC Country-Specific Configurations (CSCs).[99] At the 2016 meeting on peacebuilding between PBC and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), the two entities acknowledged a need for increased youth participation, including within conflict prevention and resolution processes.[100] On a national level, the CSC Chairs of Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea requested PBC to assist in addressing youth unemployment.[101] Similarly, PBF launched its Youth Promotion Initiative (YPI) aiming to strengthen youth's role in existing activities, support new programs for youth participation, and aid youth-led CSOs and their prospective partnerships with international organizations, governments, and relevant UN entities.[102] PBF further supports CSOs, such as the Solomon Islands' Young Women's Parliamentary Group (YWPG), which facilitates dialogue between NGOs and the parliament, to enhance young women's participating in local peacebuilding.[103]

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[89] UN General Assembly, *Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262)*, 2016, p. 7; UN Security Council, *Post-conflict peacebuilding (S/RES/2282 (2016))*, 2016, p. 7.
[90] Ibid.
[91] UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, pp. 3-4.
[92] UN Security Council, *Special Research Report: The Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission*, 2013, p. 3.
[93] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 116.
[94] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council on Peacebuilding and sustaining peace at the 7750th meeting of the Security Council on 28 July 2016, in New York*, 2016, p. 3.
[95] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 38.
[96] UN DPI/Non-Governmental Conference, *Gyeongju Youth Declaration*, 2016, pp. 1-2.
[97] Ibid.
[98] UN General Assembly, *Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262)*, 2016, p. 5; UN Security Council, *Post-conflict peacebuilding (S/RES/2282 (2016))*, 2016, pp. 3-4.
[99] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission Informal meeting of the Organizational Committee*, 2016, p. 1.
[100] Ibid.
[101] UN Security Council, *Special Research Report: The Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission*, 2013, pp. 9, 10-15, 21, 31.
[102] UN PBF, *About GPYI*, 2017; Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, *First Youth Promotion Initiative of the UN Peacebuilding Fund*, 2016.
[103] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission Informal Meeting on the Solomon Islands*, 2017, p. 2.

Given the interdependence of inclusive peacebuilding and sustainable development, PBC's work is closely related to that of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), demonstrated by ECOSOC's annual World Youth Forum.[104] At the 2016 Youth Forum entitled "Youth Taking Action to Implement the 2030 Agenda," former Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson underscored the importance of resolution 2250, and of youth participation in peacebuilding, for the achievement of the SDGs.[105] As an example, PBC's *Gender Strategy* connects youth to SDG 5's overarching focus on gender equality.[106] Many of ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies and agencies, including the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), are members of IANYD and carry out work related to youth participation in peacebuilding.[107] UNESCO's 8th Youth Forum aimed to reinforce youth as actors in peacebuilding, and the organization later carried this focus into the third axis of its *2014-2021 Operational Strategy on Youth* (2014).[108] UNICEF implements many of the programs highlighted by IANYD's Practice Note on *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding* (2016) and its program, Voices of Youth Connect, seeks to develop youth's global citizenship, including a peacebuilding-focused program in Liberia.[109] UNDP also emphasizes peacebuilding in their 2014-2017 youth strategy, focusing on capacity development and youth reintegration into post-conflict societies.[110]

Concerning civil society, UNOY has stressed the importance of viewing youth organizations as peacebuilding stakeholders in their *NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*.[111] UNOY, a network of youth peace organizations from around the world, considers youth participation necessary to build inclusive and peaceful societies, contributing to the achievement of SDG 16.[112] It further aims to empower youth by developing their peacebuilding capacities, advocating for their concerns and needs, and providing logistical assistance to programs supporting young peacebuilders.[113] PBSO and UNFPA spearhead measures to involve youth and youth-led organizations in humanitarian and peacebuilding initiatives, as outlined by Youth-SWAPS's goal of political inclusion.[114] PBSO and UNOY additionally co-chair IANYD's working group on youth and peacebuilding with Search for Common Ground.[115] Search for Common Ground is an NGO seeking to transform conflict into cooperation for community improvement through dialogue, community events, and engagement through media.[116]

Barriers to Youth Participation in Peacebuilding

Factors of Youth Radicalization

While youth generally engage in politics constructively, sustainable peace nevertheless requires addressing the combination of political, economic, and social drivers of youth radicalization and violent extremism.[117] Economically, youth suffer higher rates of under- and unemployment, with the ensuing poverty hindering their ability to pay for education, augmenting teenage pregnancies, and enhancing their receptivity to violence.[118] Economic necessity can force youth to seek non-traditional income-earning methods, including by joining violent groups that promise wealth and security.[119] Governments seeking to improve weak economies may compound this reality with social service cuts, fostering youth distrust of those in power.[120] Socially, there exists a polarized

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[104] UN Security Council, *Post-conflict Peacebuilding (S/RES/1645 (2005))*, 2005, p. 4; ECOSOC, *ECOSOC Youth Forum*, 2017.
[105] ECOSOC, *Informal Summary Youth Forum 2016: Youth Taking Action to Implement the 2030 Agenda*, 2016, p. 2.
[106] UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy*, 2016, p. 5.
[107] UN DESA, *United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development members*, 2017.
[108] UN Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, *UNESCO and Youth*, 2013.
[109] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, pp. 26, 34, 37, 40, 46; Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, *UNICEF and Youth*, 2013.
[110] UNDP, *Empowered Youth, Sustainable Future: UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-2017*, 2014, pp. 8, 35-40.
[111] UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 3.
[112] UNOY, *Strategic plan 2016-2020*, 2015, pp. 2, 6.
[113] Ibid.
[114] UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, *United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth*, 2013, p. 4.
[115] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 8.
[116] Search for Common Ground, *Our Mission*, 2017.
[117] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, pp. 66, 91-92; World Bank, *Understanding Youth Violence: Cases from Liberia and Sierra Leone*, 2013, p. 7.
[118] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 28; Restless Development, *Young People in Sierra Leone Today*, 2012, pp. 8, 20.
[119] Urdal, *A Clash of Generations? Youth Bulges and Political Violence*, 2011, p. 2.
[120] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, pp. 12-13.

misperception of youth as either victims or as sources of violence, but not as resources for peace.[121] While the 2016 *World Youth Report* noted improved perceptions of young people, decision-makers still tend to exclude youth from political processes due to their age and their assumed lack of experience.[122] For example, according to a World Bank 2013 report, intergenerational tensions arose in Sierra Leon and Liberia due to biased distribution of jobs and skill development opportunities by decision-making elders.[123] When young people feel "othered," they may not only be discouraged from engaging in peace processes, but they may seek other outlets of expression.[124] Armed group recruitment capitalizes on this social isolation by glamorizing participation in violence through social media and by providing a sense of belonging.[125] Furthermore, the inability to fulfill gendered expectations of marriage, property ownership, or employment may also push youth towards violent groups that challenge societal norms, improve their status and access to resources, or provide protection from other forms of violence.[126]

Barriers to Ongoing Efforts

Post-conflict efforts, such as those of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), often fail to recognize the unique needs of youth.[127] Both combatants and non-combatants, especially young women and girls, experience limited access to education and employable skill development during conflict.[128] Insufficient humanitarian funding for education during emergencies exacerbates youth's failure to reintegrate into post-conflict society.[129] Furthermore, national youth policies and services also require significant funding, and whether Member States promote youth participation in peacebuilding often depends on their financial capacities.[130] Logistically speaking, civil society efforts for youth participation in peacebuilding require assistance to overcome hurdles in management, scale, and sustainability.[131] Finally, gender challenges persist as youth-targeted peacebuilding efforts often prioritize young men and are devoid of ways to involve young women.[132] For instance, Saba Ismail co-founded Aware Girls, an organization managed by young women in Pakistan, in response to lacking platforms for young women to express ideas and help other girls.[133] As a result, its project, Seeds of Peace, contributes to peacebuilding by annually selecting 25 young individuals for peace and non-violence leadership training, and more broadly aiming to promote tolerance, non-violence, humanism and equity to prevent youth participation in violence.[134]

Empowering Youth as Peacebuilders

IANYD notes that lasting peace and security require youth that are connected with and active in their communities.[135] Fundamental to this is youth education and capacity-building, as undertaken by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force through regional programs on youth engagement and skills development.[136] Likewise, the annual Global Peace Workshop held in Turkey also supports youth knowledge and skill development internationally by providing a platform for practitioners, academics, and students to exchange insights and attend trainings.[137] UNICEF's Youth Centers in Kyrgyzstan educate youth locally on peacebuilding topics such as inter-

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[121] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UNOY, *Strategic plan 2016-2020*, 2015, p. 5.
[122] UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 2; iKNOW Politics, *Youth Political Participation*, 2015.
[123] World Bank, *Understanding Youth Violence: Cases from Liberia and Sierra Leone*, 2013, pp. 7, 19.
[124] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016; UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 21.
[125] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 66; Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism, *Youth Action Agenda to Prevent Violent Extremism and Promote Peace*, 2015, p. 1.
[126] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 12.
[127] Ibid., pp. 12-13.
[128] Ibid., p. 13.
[129] Ibid., pp. 13, 36.
[130] Ibid., pp. 13, 25.
[131] Ibid., p. 30.
[132] Ibid., p. 17.
[133] Williams, "Young Women are Peacebuilding's Most Excluded": Q&A with Saba Ismail, *International Peace Institute*, 2016.
[134] Aware Girls, *Seeds of Peace*, 2017.
[135] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 13.
[136] UN General Assembly, *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism: Report of the Secretary-General (A/70/674)*, 2015, p. 14.
[137] Coventry University, Center for Peace, Trust, and Social Relations, *About the Global Peace Workshops*, 2015.

ethnic tolerance, reconciliation, and conflict transformation.[138] Youth can also provide civic education for their peers, as seen in Golden Kids News in Sierra Leone, a youth-run news station focusing on current events and utilizing information and communication technologies (ICTs), social media, and mobile technology to reach more young individuals.[139] Economically, many CSC Chairs have requested PBC assistance in addressing youth unemployment.[140] However, national policymakers can overcome youth's economic isolation by encouraging youth to create their own income opportunities.[141] Youth-generated income mechanisms not only addresses unemployment, but also counter radicalization and build community resistance to violent extremism.[142] For example, the World Bank's Kosovo Youth Development Grant utilizes business development trainings for young entrepreneurs to generate social cohesion and inter-ethnic tolerance among Kosovo's youth.[143]

Concerning decision-making opportunities, UNOY has suggested a PBC youth strategy that includes youth positions on its National Steering Committees (representative bodies that review and approve local projects) or a Youth Advisory Council for direct engagement with the PBSO.[144] Youth organizations can also provide young people with civic engagement experience.[145] While PBC considers youth groups essential to rebuilding political institutions, Gwendolyn S. Myers, founder of Messengers of Peace Liberia, encourages their ownership, leadership, and accountability in peace processes.[146] Local communities seeking inclusivity must also encourage young people's input on non-youth-focused efforts such as national development plans.[147] Similarly, regarding the successful reintegration of former combatants, the peace and security community must remain conscious of fighters' pre-conflict activities, how they were recruited, their roles in battle, and the subsequent physical, socio-economic, and psychological effects.[148] Intergenerational dialogue is also necessary to overcome the lack of trust between generations following conflict.[149] Finally, all mechanisms must address gender-specific hardships, including utilizing temporary measures such as minimum quotas to ensure young women's participation in peacebuilding.[150]

Case Study: Child and Youth Peacebuilders in Colombia

Colombia has faced over 50 years of internal conflict between guerilla groups, paramilitary groups, organized crime groups, and governmental armed forces.[151] As a result, this Member State has collected years of experience in youth peacebuilding, including efforts supported by UNDP's Local Partnerships for Peace and Development.[152] However, 2016 marked a turning point as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian government signed a peace agreement.[153] Currently, the state seeks to empower youth as agents of peace, exemplified by its 2015 law on peaceful education that mandates that all levels of schools include peacebuilding

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[138] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, pp. 33-34.
[139] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 110; UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 51.
[140] Security Council Report, *Special Research Report: The Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission*, 2013, pp. 9-12, 15, 21, 31.
[141] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 13.
[142] UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 1; UN General Assembly, *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism: Report of the Secretary-General (A/70/674)*, 2015, p. 18.
[143] World Bank, *State- and Peace-Building Grant Database: Kosovo Youth Development Grant*, 2006.
[144] UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 3; UN General Assembly, *Arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund: Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/818)*, 2009, pp. 7-8.
[145] UN DESA, *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement*, 2016, p. 110.
[146] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its ninth session (A/70/714)*, 2016, p. 16; UN PBC, *Peacebuilding Commission Informal meeting of the Organizational Committee "The Role of Young People in Sustaining Peace"*, 2015, p. 2.
[147] UNOY, *Strategic plan 2016-2020*, 2015, p. 5; UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 17.
[148] Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016.
[149] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 14.
[150] Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security, *Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security*, 2015, p. 3.
[151] Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding, *Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation in Peacebuilding: Colombia*, 2015, p. 10.
[152] Ibid.; Andersson, Young people are building peace in Colombia, *UNDP: Our Perspectives*, 2016.
[153] Andersson, Young people are building peace in Colombia, *UNDP: Our Perspectives*, 2016.

topics into their curricula.[154] Conducive to this goal, the Global Partnership for Child and Youth Peacebuilders conducted a youth-inclusive evaluation of Colombia's Child and Youth Peacebuilding (CYP) initiatives, which included child and youth peacebuilders as evaluators.[155] The initiative outlined existing programs, assessed the contributing variables and impact of CYP, and presented key findings to stakeholders.[156] It also sought to support partnerships for enhanced CYP effectiveness, as well as increase the evaluation capacity of the participating young individuals.[157] Personally, the child and youth evaluators reported improvements in their own "communication, facilitation, documentation and analytical skills," all of which they carried back to their own peacebuilding projects post-evaluation.[158] Institutionally, eight of the ten CYP programs, such as the Youth Provoking Peace (JOPPAZ) initiative focusing on awareness raising, capacity-building, reconciliation and mentoring for the Alta Montaña region, reported a reduction in violence at the family, school, and community levels, as well as an improved level of coexistence within society.[159] In summary, the report reiterated that peacebuilding goes beyond the context of armed conflict.[160] Personal development improves youth as peacebuilders, and while financing is important, the support of stakeholders in youth's personal development can expand the impact of peacebuilding.[161] Finally, there remains a need to build confidence between youth and adults, including parents, community leaders, and policy makers, to overcome the distrust produced from years of internal conflict.[162]

Conclusion

Youth are entitled to the rights outlined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, including their right to participate in decision-making processes so as to become agents of peacebuilding.[163] To further youth participation in peacebuilding processes, PBC must identify and support policies and program strategies that provide avenues for young populations to shape the future of their societies.[164] This includes skill-building regarding youth's ability to respond to and manage conflict, as well as programs to address intergenerational conflict.[165] Providing young populations with better opportunities in education, employment and community engagement will ultimately help prevent further violence and will create more stable and resilient societies.[166]

Further Research

Delegates should remain aware of the ongoing efforts to enhance youth participation in peacebuilding, and youth's role in the greater UN post-2015 development agenda. When conducting further research, delegates should consider the following: In what aspects are youth still excluded in UN peacebuilding? More specifically, how can PBC overcome barriers to youth-inclusive peacebuilding? What do youth and their organizations need to become active partners for peacebuilding? How can PBC support program follow-up and result maintenance? How can youth be incorporated in developing better strategies for their own involvement in peace processes and peacebuilding?

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[154] Andersson, Young people are building peace in Colombia, *UNDP: Our Perspectives*, 2016.
[155] Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding, *Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation in Peacebuilding: Colombia*, 2015, p. 10.
[156] Ibid.
[157] Ibid.
[158] Ibid., p. 37.
[159] Ibid., pp. 53, 92-93.
[160] Ibid., pp. 76-78.
[161] Ibid.
[162] Ibid., p. 79.
[163] UN General Assembly, *World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/RES/50/8)*, 1996, p. 5; Ozerdem, The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities, *Sustainable Security*, 2016.
[164] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 16.
[165] Ibid., p. 14; UN IANYD, *Guiding Principles on Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding*, 2014, p. 1.
[166] UN IANYD, *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note*, 2016, p. 14; UNOY, *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review*, 2015, p. 2.

The Amman Declaration is the outcome document of the 2015 Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security. It was drafted by over 10,000 youth who attended the forum, and outlines the requests of young peacebuilders. It calls for a policy framework that recognizes the work of young peacebuilders, increased funding for youth initiatives, and greater international support for youth participation in peacebuilding processes. As the document was written by participants between the ages 10-24, it provides delegates with the perspective of young people when approaching peacebuilding, and is itself a strong example of youth engagement.

Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding. (2015). *Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation in Peacebuilding: Colombia*. Retrieved 17 July 2017 from: https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/2015July_Eval-of-ChildYouth-Peacebuilding-Colombia.pdf

The Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding produced this outcome document, which focuses on Colombia after an extensive multi-agency, multi-country, and multi-donor evaluation of child and youth participation in peacebuilding. The evaluation had five goals: 1) identify who is doing what and where for CYP; 2) increase CYP quantity, quality and impact through partnership support; 3) assess the quality and impact of CYP as well as influencing factors; 4) build youth capacity to participate in CYP evaluations; 5) present the key findings and recommendations. The document not only presents delegates with a comprehensive review of the topic, but also provides examples of both initiatives and evaluation processes for a concrete understanding of how to enhance youth participation.

Ozerdem, A. (2016, October 26). The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities. *Sustainable Security*. Retrieved 9 August 2017 from: https://sustainablesecurity.org/2016/10/26/the-role-of-youth-in-peacebuilding-challenges-and-opportunities/

This article was written as part of the Oxford Research Group's project on Sustainable Security. It discusses the challenges and opportunities of youth involved in peacebuilding initiatives and highlights their significant role for post-conflict recovery. It addresses the negative outlook on youth in conflict and discusses the dangers of these misconceptions to the peacebuilding process. The article also discusses important factors to consider when engaging youth as peacebuilders, including education and training. Delegates can use this resource as a starting point for understanding the subtle considerations of peacebuilding, such as the effects of former combatants' experiences and political contexts.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2016). *United Nations World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement.* Retrieved 9 August 2017 from: http://www.unworldyouthreport.org/images/docs/un_world_youth_report_youth_civic_engagement.pdf

The UN produces a biannual World Youth Report; the latest focused on Youth Civic Engagement. The fourth chapter on community engagement includes a section dedicated to youth engagement in peacebuilding. It highlights peacebuilding's positive effects on young individuals, features promising practices for their inclusion in the peace and security field, and provides recommendations for both policymakers and practitioners. In the same chapter, delegates can also find a discussion on theoretical approaches to peacebuilding and youth's role within these methods. There are other sections of the report, such as youth volunteerism, that are relevant to the topic and are useful references for delegates.

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventieth session. (2016). *Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262)* [Resolution]. Adopted without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.43). Retrieved 9 August 2017 from: http://undocs.org/A/RES/70/262

This resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly provides a review of the peacebuilding architecture, which includes the PBC, the Peacebuilding Support Office, and the Peacebuilding Fund. Youth's significance in peacebuilding is present throughout the document as youth are underscored as essential to peacebuilding inclusivity. Delegates should reference this when addressing how the PBC and other relevant UN actors can improve youth participation in peacebuilding. Furthermore, as the PBC addresses the non-youth related concerns of the report, delegates should consider how young people can contribute to overcoming challenges to increase flexibility, coherence, and national ownership of peacebuilding processes.

United Nations, Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. (2014). *Guiding Principles on Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding* [Background Note]. Retrieved 15 July 2017 from: http://unoy.org/wp-content/uploads/Guiding-Principles.pdf

This is a guiding document for UN entities and other key actors in the effort to engage youth in the peacebuilding process. The Guiding Principles were produced by the Subgroup on Youth Participation in Peacebuilding of the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. The document provides over-arching goals regarding the effort to empower youth in peacebuilding, and also provides specific points of focus to foster participative, inclusive, and intergenerational programs. These include the recognition of youth's role, but also address important considerations such as gender dynamics. The Guiding Principles also include goals on capacity-building of youth, and policies that generate an enabling environment for their participation in peacebuilding. Delegates should reference the nine principles outlined in this document when considering innovative approaches to youth participation in peacebuilding.

United Nations, Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. (2016). *Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding: A Practice Note* [Background Note]. Retrieved 15 July 2017 from: http://unoy.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note-Youth-Peacebuilding-January-2016.pdf

This resource is a background document produced by one of the leading UN entities concerning youth participation in peacebuilding, the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. The first two sections provide background and context information, while the third highlights promising practices in youth-focused policy and programs. Policies included are National Development and Peacebuilding Plans, as well as national youth policies and services. The third section mentions programs covering a wide range of topics, including youth organizations, education, and media. Starting on page 27, it provides concrete examples of initiatives to involve youth in peacebuilding processes, and serves as a significant resource for delegates concerning the current logistical aspects of young people's participation in peacebuilding.

United Nations, Security Council, 7573rd meeting. (2015). *Maintenance of international peace and security (S/RES/2250 (2015))* [Resolution]. Retrieved 16 July 2017 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2250(2015)

A vital document for the topic, this resolution was adopted by the Security Council in 2015. It outlines the Security Council's approach to engaging youth in peacebuilding through five pillars: prevention, partnership, participation, protection, disengagement and reintegration. It emphasizes the PBC's role in countering youth's radicalization through meaningful engagement. The resolution fortifies the importance of the topic for the Security Council in addressing peace and security issues, and provides a baseline for delegates' understanding of how the topic is integrated in the bigger peace and security efforts of the UN as they shift from solely post-conflict recovery programs to include preventive peacebuilding efforts.

United Network of Young Peacebuilders. (2015). *Youth and Peacebuilding: NGO input for the Peacebuilding Architecture Review* [Report]. Retrieved 9 August 2017 form: http://unoy.org/wp-content/uploads/Peacebuilding-Architecture-Review-Youth-and-Peacebuilding.pdf

Authored by the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, this input document for the peacebuilding architecture review outlines the requests of NGOs. It specifically discusses eight ways in which the architecture can better address youth participation in peacebuilding, such as youth representatives to help guide UN peacebuilding. Delegates should use this document as a reference when evaluating the progress of the PBC in increasing youth participation in peacebuilding efforts, and to identify where there is still work to be done concerning its relationship with NGOs. As the PBC is a body mandated to involve any relevant actors, the NGO perspective is essential in effectively incorporating youth in peacebuilding.

United Network of Young Peacebuilders. (2016). *Strategic plan 2016-2020*. Retrieved 15 July 2017 from: http://unoy.org/wp-content/uploads/Strategic-plan-2016-2020.pdf

This document details the strategy of UNOY activities for the period 2016-2020. These activities revolve around two goals: advocacy for youth participation in peacebuilding, and development of youth and youth organizations' capacities. The document outlines the objectives, activities, indicators and parties responsible of the action areas developed to achieve these goals. The

document is useful for delegates, as it exemplifies the step-by-step plan of a key actor involved in peacebuilding.

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II. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

Introduction

Sustainable peace is defined by the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as the process of constructing a better society by utilizing efforts directed at preventing the continuation and resurgence of conflict by addressing its fundamental causes.[167] PBC is mandated to bring together all relevant actors to contribute to assisting a Member State's transition from conflict to post-conflict recovery.[168] Within this role, PBC coordinates efforts and establishes partnerships between all levels of government, bodies of the United Nations (UN), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).[169] These partnerships are designed to recommend courses of action and implement initiatives to promote and achieve sustainable peace.[170] Furthermore, they develop good practices as well as assist in implementing and financing peacebuilding efforts in Member States.[171] According to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), a main priority of the UN is to promote peaceful societies in order to foster sustainable development and build accountable and effective institutions.[172] This goal is directly in line with PBC's responsibility to assist in institution-building during post-conflict recovery.[173]

One of the challenges in achieving sustainable peace is the complex and fragmented nature of today's conflicts.[174] Modern conflicts contain a multitude of different actors with differing priorities.[175] Transgressions have expanded beyond national borders and have also involved a rise in nationalistic values and tribalism, causing some intra-state issues to expand beyond their borders.[176] It is crucial that financial and operational partnerships between governments, UN bodies, and civil society are developed and deepened in order to address the causes of conflict and ensure sustainable peace.[177]

International and Regional Framework

The *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) mandates the UN to prevent violence and promote a peaceful world.[178] The modern perspective behind the UN's peacebuilding framework and the emphasis on partnerships was first developed in 2000 through the *United Nations Millennium Declaration*.[179] Goal 8 of the declaration sought to create partnerships with the private sector and civil society in order to increase development opportunities by 2015.[180] This idea of enhanced partnerships permeated the UN agenda, expanding beyond the goals of development into the field of peace and security, evidenced by the adoption of General Assembly resolution 55/215, "Towards Global Partnerships," the following year on 6 March 2001.[181] This resolution called for all Member States and the Secretary-General to consider partnerships beyond the UN in order to enhance all UN activities.[182] This resolution provides a basis for modern partnership initiatives, recognizing their value and importance for UN operations.[183]

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[167] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (A/71/768)*, 2017, p. 2.
[168] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*, 2005, p. 2.
[169] Ibid.
[170] UN General Assembly, *Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262)*, 2016, p. 4.
[171] Ibid.
[172] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, pp. 25-26.
[173] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015; UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*, 2005, p. 2.
[174] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 10.
[175] Ibid.
[176] Ibid., pp. 11-12.
[177] Ibid., pp. 32-33.
[178] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.
[179] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*, p. 5.
[180] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)*, 2000, p. 5.
[181] UN General Assembly, *Towards Global Partnerships (A/RES/55/215)*, 2001, pp. 1-2.
[182] Ibid., p. 1.
[183] Ibid.

At the 2005 World Summit, participants emphasized the need for a body to promote cross-sectoral peacebuilding initiatives.[184] The outcome document of the summit noted that, due to the nature of modern conflict, Member States will likely not find success in post-conflict recovery without support from the UN system due to the global and interdependent nature of today's societies.[185] It further acknowledges that peace and security, development, and human rights are "interlinked and mutually reinforcing," thus calling for multilateral approaches in order to accomplish success in these areas.[186] Based on the request by the participants of the World Summit, PBC was established under General Assembly resolution 60/180 on 30 December 2005 to provide a multi-faceted and integrated approach to peacebuilding.[187]

In 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[188] SDG 16 calls for peace and for national institutions to be strengthened through international cooperation.[189] Likewise, SDG 17 highlights the need to leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships to effectively allocate knowledge, finances, and resources to achieve the SDGs.[190] Both goals focus on the necessity of cooperation and the creation of partnerships, highlighting the importance of this topic for the UN.[191] Furthermore, this commonality speaks to the interconnectivity of development and peace, as key institutions are necessary for development to take place, while development can enhance the peacebuilding process.[192]

Furthermore, the General Assembly and Security Council sent a letter dated 15 December 2014 to the Secretary-General requesting a 2015 review of the UN peacebuilding architecture, which resulted in the creation of the Advisory Group of Experts (AGE) by the Secretary-General.[193] This group of experts developed the report entitled *The Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture*.[194] This report is divided into an introduction and three primary sections, the first of which highlights challenges to sustainable peace, emphasizing the impact that modern conflict has had on sustained peacebuilding efforts.[195] The next section provides an assessment of UN efforts in peacebuilding, analyzing the effective strategies and what flaws still remain in the system.[196] This section contains a sub-section dedicated to analyzing peacebuilding partnerships, discussing challenges including the disconnection between discussion held at the UN and its translation to stakeholders on the ground.[197] The final section presents conclusions of the AGE Report and delivers recommendations to move forward, such as how to effectively finance peacebuilding operations and how to overcome challenges in developing partnerships.[198]

One of the major initiatives on this topic has been the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States* (2011), a document by the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, comprised of Member States and civil society actors.[199] The New Deal introduces a series of peacebuilding goals, such as boosting security and providing justice for citizens.[200] Additionally, the New Deal promotes initiatives that support state-led initiatives and commit to realizing sustainable results.[201] This document calls for the assistance of international actors to accomplish these

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[184] UN General Assembly, *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*, 2005, p. 24.
[185] Ibid., p. 2.
[186] Ibid., pp. 2-3.
[187] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*, 2005, pp. 1-2.
[188] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, p. 1.
[189] Ibid. pp. 25-26.
[190] Ibid., p. 27.
[191] Ibid.
[192] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 4.
[193] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 1.
[194] Ibid.
[195] Ibid., p. 10.
[196] Ibid., p. 21.
[197] Ibid., pp. 32-33.
[198] Ibid., pp. 43-54.
[199] International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, *A New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*, 2011, p. 1.
[200] Ibid.
[201] Ibid.

goals and initiatives, recognizing the importance of collaboration in ensuring their success.[202] Most recently, the International Dialogue reinforced its efforts on the New Deal through the *Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility and Building Peace in a Changing World* (2016) where it aligned its goals with the principles and objectives of the SDGs.[203] This declaration calls for the International Dialogue and all international actors to find new ways to implement and initiate new partnerships, so as to create sustainable long-term approaches in this field.[204]

Role of the International System

Achieving sustainable peace requires collaboration across the international system, including between the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).[205] Due to its mandated role to bring together relevant actors and report to both the Security Council and General Assembly, PBC is a pivotal entity in facilitating this collaboration.[206] As such, the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) was established alongside PBC to assist peacebuilding from within the Secretariat by coordinating peacebuilding efforts across UN bodies and to administrate the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).[207] PBSO takes an active role in developing partnerships within and outside the UN system in order to improve peacebuilding efforts through assistance with financing and oversight.[208] More recently, PBC has held thematic annual meetings to further facilitate the interactions between UN bodies and other relevant stakeholders.[209] The 2016 Annual Session entitled, "Transitions as a Challenge to Consolidating Peace and Security: The Role of The PBC in Diplomacy and Political Accompaniment," produced policy recommendations such as ensuring that the peacebuilding process involves inclusivity, national ownership, and predictable financing; utilizing PBC's interconnectivity within the UN system to advise relevant UN organs on peacebuilding efforts; and encouraging work focused on strengthening partnerships at the regional and sub-regional level.[210] Moreover, the PBC Annual Session for 2017, titled "Partnerships for Financing for Peace," brought together Member States with other international actors to discuss the importance of partnerships in peacebuilding.[211] It underlined the peacebuilding process as a long-term investment, requiring flexibility and continuous international financial support.[212]

In 2016, ECOSOC held a Partnership Forum with the goal of facilitating discussions on the necessities and challenges of effective partnerships.[213] This forum highlighted the importance of taking into consideration the local context in peacebuilding operations, as sustainable peace and development initiatives have to address the specific needs of each region.[214] The lack of local context in the past has led to ineffective peacebuilding efforts and relapses into conflict, due to a failure to take into account the specific regional needs and drivers of conflict.[215] Therefore, efforts need to be made to partner with local communities and actors, so as to better understand what will prevent relapses.[216] The forum emphasized the UN's primary role as a facilitator for necessary partnerships, and as an overseer to ensure that sustainable peace is accomplished and emphasized through new and existing partnerships.[217] The participants provided several recommendations to strengthen and help establish partnerships; for example, partnerships should be cross-sectoral in order to address multi-faceted problems, as is common in modern

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[202] Ibid., pp. 1-2.
[203] International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, *Stockholm Declaration: Addressing Fragility and Building Peace in a Changing World*, 2016, p. 1.
[204] Ibid., pp. 3-4.
[205] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 8-9.
[206] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*, 2005, pp. 2-4.
[207] Ibid., p. 5.
[208] Ibid.
[209] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session (A/68/729)*, 2014, p. 10.
[210] UN PBC, *PBC Annual Session 2016: Chair's Summary*, 2016, pp. 4-5.
[211] UN PBC, *PBC Annual Session 2017: Concept paper and programme*, 2017, pp. 1-2.
[212] Ibid.
[213] UN ECOSOC, *Informal Summary: 2016 ECOSOC Partnership Forum*, 2016, p. 1.
[214] Ibid., p. 4.
[215] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 15.
[216] Ibid.
[217] UN ECOSOC, *Informal Summary: 2016 ECOSOC Partnership Forum*, 2016, pp. 8-9.

conflicts.[218] They also determined that partnerships should be transparent, and emphasized that civil society and the private sector should be encouraged to take a more active and effective role in partnerships, as they can assist in monitoring and maintaining integrity in operations.[219]

The General Assembly noted on 24 January 2017 the importance of the intersection between sustainable peace and the 2030 Agenda through the "2017 High-Level Dialogue on Building Sustainable Peace For All: Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace," which acknowledged that neither sustainable development nor sustainable peace can be accomplished without the other.[220] While national ownership of the reconstruction process remains important, participants agreed that post-conflict societies require significant political and technical assistance from the international community.[221] Attendees emphasized partnerships as vital to strategic coordination between the UN system, civil society, international financial institutions (IFIs), and all other relevant actors in peacebuilding.[222] Partnerships among these actors allow for high levels of coordination, which in turn results in mutually beneficial work.[223] Additionally, one of the lessons learned from the event was the necessity for partnerships to maintain a local context for their initiatives.[224] This is critical for establishing effective and transparent post-conflict institutions.[225]

Beyond the UN system, the International Dialogue acts as a forum to facilitate interaction and initiatives between conflict-affected Member States and the private sector, along with civil society.[226] The forum is comprised of the Member States that belong to the group of seven plus (g7+), the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS), and the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF).[227] The g7+ is a collective of Member States who are considered conflict-affected, and includes all Member States on PBC's agenda.[228] As conflict-affected Member States, they support a strong emphasis on the local context, as they have seen the lack of consideration of the local context in prior efforts resulting in ineffective policies.[229] They propose that conflict-affected states can better develop policies by partnering with one another, learning best practices from each other, and providing experience only conflict-affected countries are able to provide due to their first-hand experience.[230]

The Challenges to Partnerships and Sustaining Peace

As discussed above, the AGE Report concludes that there are several obstacles to successful, sustained peace in the current global climate.[231] Modern conflict has evolved since the inception of the UN, and understanding this new type of conflict has proven a challenge to sustainable peace.[232] For example, conflicts between terrorist organizations and local governments and communities can cause strain to nations and partners, since these conflicts can easily spill over borders, making it difficult for aid to be supplied to these areas.[233] The AGE Report specifically introduces the challenges faced by partnerships, first by addressing the potential for disconnect between decisions made at UN headquarters and the situation within conflict-affected regions.[234] This disconnect can create friction between the UN and organizations such as the g7+, due to differing and uncommunicated opinions on the most effective

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[218] UN ECOSOC, *Informal Summary: 2016 ECOSOC Partnership Forum*, 2016, pp. 3-12.
[219] Ibid.
[220] UN General Assembly, *High-Level Dialogue on 'Building Sustainable Peace for All: Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace' Summary of Key Messages and Observations*, 2017, p. 1.
[221] Ibid. p. 2.
[222] Ibid.
[223] Ibid., pp. 2, 7.
[224] Ibid., p. 7.
[225] Ibid.
[226] International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, *About the International Dialogue*.
[227] Ibid.
[228] g7+, *Member Countries: Guinea*, 2017.
[229] g7+, *Our Journey*, 2017.
[230] g7+, *Current Priorities*, 2017.
[231] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 8-10.
[232] Ibid., p. 10.
[233] Ibid., p. 12.
[234] Ibid., p. 33.

methodologies to address a situation.[235] Moreover, the AGE Report also specifies that, although regional and sub-regional actors can be vital in understanding the local context of conflict, these potential partners may be indirectly involved in the conflict itself, hindering the effectiveness of both partnerships and peacebuilding efforts overall.[236]

The 2011 *World Development Report* found that the rate of Member States entering into new violent conflicts increased from 43% to 90% between the 1960s and 2000s, when the Member State had a history of previous conflict.[237] It was also found that while in many cases peace agreements halted political conflicts; remaining tensions, such as unmet expectations of political, social, or economic progress, often evolved into violent crime that hindered overall national development and challenged sustained peace.[238] This continuation of violence destabilizes key institutions involved in the peacebuilding and reconstruction process, revives conflicts within a Member State, and creates a violent cycle that becomes more difficult to break over time.[239] Member States without strong, foundational institutions are especially susceptible to increased or repeated conflict due to both internal and external influences, such as gang violence, organized crime, or trafficking.[240]

Another challenge for organizations collaborating in sustaining peace is a lack of predictable financing and fund distribution for peacebuilding operations.[241] Between 2000 and 2015, official development assistance (ODA) funds doubled, however, nearly a quarter of these funds were solely focused on efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq.[242] In 2012, only nine percent of ODA funds went towards efforts addressing what are considered key sectors for peacebuilding.[243] Half of all ODA funds spent on security sector projects, one of these key sectors, went exclusively to Afghanistan and Iraq.[244] Part of the issue with this funding comes from the lack of donors willing to fund potentially "risky" investments; that is, conflict-affected Member States in their early recovery stages that may relapse into violence.[245] While partnerships can assist in addressing these issues, there are factors hindering their full utilization.[246] For example, in October 2008, the UN and the World Bank Group formed a partnership specifically to address crisis and post-crisis funding, however, it has been noted that the partnership's success is impeded by varying bureaucratic issues that often make the two organizations incompatible.[247] Overcoming these differences will be crucial not only for effective financing, but in overall development and leveraging of partnerships.[248]

Leveraging Partnerships

In addressing the transnational nature of many conflicts, partnerships can prove beneficial.[249] Recent partnership efforts have seen improvements in collaboration between regional and sub-regional organizations.[250] Member States and local actors more familiar with a conflict can provide invaluable insight that may not be as obvious to foreign partners.[251] For example, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) exemplifies the advantages of

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[235] Ibid.
[236] Ibid.
[237] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 3.
[238] Ibid., pp. 3-5.
[239] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 31.
[240] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 181.
[241] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 39.
[242] Ibid.
[243] Ibid., p. 40.
[244] Ibid.
[245] Ibid.
[246] Ibid., pp. 42-43.
[247] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 42-43; UNDG, *United Nations – World Bank Fragility & Conflict Partnership Trust Fund 2015 Annual Report*, 2015.
[248] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 32-43.
[249] Ibid., 2015, pp. 32-34.
[250] Ibid.
[251] g7+, *Our Journey*, 2017; UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 35.

partnering with regional actors in post-conflict situations.[252] IGAD is a Regional Economic Community (REC) in East Africa that coordinates policy efforts in the region on issues of economic development and peace and security.[253] They understand the advantage they have as being comprised of members of the region, and thus are better able to effectively address issues and promote peacebuilding efforts in conflict-afflicted countries like South Sudan, and other Member States in the region.[254] When local partnerships such as IGAD become involved in the peacebuilding process, it helps ensure that the initiatives and steps taken are relevant to the local context.[255]

Partnerships play an important role in ending cycles of violence present in many conflict-afflicted areas.[256] From an economic perspective, partnerships have the ability to revitalize crucial economic activity through ensuring sustainable investments and reducing risk.[257] In 2012, ECOSOC held a Partnership Forum discussing the need to employ youth in post-conflict situations, since youth are vulnerable to recruitment into militia forces when economic opportunity is low, resulting in the resurgence of violence.[258] Then-Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro noted at the forum this potential risk of violence relapse and encouraged the private sector to hire members of the conflict-affected communities and provide proper training in order to revitalize the economy, as they were the primary forces with the resources to accomplish this task.[259]

As addressed above, donors are wary of investing in recovery situations due to the uncertainty surrounding them.[260] Partnerships can play a crucial role in building confidence among actors seeking to invest in peacebuilding endeavors.[261] For example, pooled funds such as the Multi-Partner Trust Fund in Somalia, allow for investors to share their risk with others and can bring together resources from all areas of the peacebuilding process.[262] The Multi-Partner Trust Fund brought together the Somalian government, the UN, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank to create an effective and streamlined method for ensuring peacebuilding funds were used appropriately in the country.[263] This provided donors with confidence in their investments regarding recovery efforts, as the risk was spread among all participants equally.[264] Partnerships with major IFIs, such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, can ensure credibility for governments in post-conflict situations, and encourage involvement from stakeholders in the peacebuilding process.[265]

Conclusion

Achieving sustainable peace is central to the efforts of PBC, and fundamental to the success of post-conflict recovery and overall sustainable development.[266] Due to the changing nature of conflicts, partnerships across multiple sectors will prove invaluable to the success of peacebuilding operations.[267] A core issue within modern peacebuilding is the tendency of conflict-affected states to relapse into violence, hindering the progress of post-conflict recovery.[268] Partnerships remain an effective solution to many of the challenges faced by sustainable peace

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[252] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 35.
[253] Intergovernmental Authority on Development, *IGAD Regional Strategy*, 2017.
[254] Ibid.
[255] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 15.
[256] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 181.
[257] Ibid.
[258] UN ECOSOC, *Breaking new ground: Partnerships for more and better jobs for young people*, 2012.
[259] UN DPI, *Partnerships key in creating jobs for youth in post-conflict nations, say UN officials*, 2012.
[260] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 40.
[261] Ibid.
[262] Ibid.
[263] Ibid.
[264] Ibid.
[265] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 188.
[266] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (A/71/768)*, 2017; Greenberg, Peace Makes the Cut. *Alliance for Peacebuilding*, 2015.
[267] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, p. 33.
[268] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011, p. 181.

efforts, and should be further encouraged.[269] Partnerships provide critical assistance to the process through ensuring funding, providing recommendations, and ensuring the local context is taken into account throughout the peacebuilding process.[270]

Further Research

When conducting future research, delegates should attempt to answer the following questions: How can PBC increase partnerships for sustainable peace? Which existing partnerships could be further developed? What other aspects of peacebuilding could benefit from partnerships? How can PBC improve coordination among UN organizations and other actors to effectively implement peacebuilding activities? How could the UN-World Bank partnership be further leveraged? How can the New Deal be implemented to greater effect, and what influence does it have on the peacebuilding process?

Annotated Bibliography

g7+. (2017). *Our Journey* [Website]. Retrieved 28 October 2017 from: http://www.g7plus.org/en/our-journey

The g7+ group is one of the primary resources available for delegates to gain an understanding of the importance of the local context. This website discusses how outside involvement was continuously ineffective, and thus the g7+ group collaborated to develop a set of priorities and methodologies for successful peacebuilding efforts learned through the first-hand experiences of its members. Delegates should use this resource to understand the necessity of considering the local context in peacebuilding efforts, to incorporate this perspective into proposed solutions.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development. (2017). *IGAD Regional Strategy* [Website]. Retrieved 1 September 2017 from: https://igad.int/about-us/strategy

This website outlines the development process of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Strategic Plan. IGAD is a REC consisting of several East African Member States. The REC allows for local context considerations to be implemented in both development and peacebuilding efforts, such as early warning and response mechanisms for conflict as well as post-conflict reconstruction and society development. The strategy exemplifies the incorporation of the local context in the peacebuilding initiatives of Member States on the PBC's agenda, and the collaboration between development and peacebuilding initiatives.

International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. (2011). *A New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*. Retrieved 1 September 2017 from: https://www.pbsbdialogue.org/media/filer_public/07/69/07692de0-3557-494e-918e-18df00e9ef73/the_new_deal.pdf

The New Deal is an important document drafted by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding to highlight key ideas and initiatives designed for post-conflict states. The members of the International Dialogue are also members of the g7+, who are also states affected by conflict and thus have a local perspective. Delegates reading this document will therefore learn what conflict-affected Member States believe to be important in peacebuilding and can contrast this with the goals outlined in current peacebuilding efforts.

United Nations Development Group. (2015). *United Nations – World Bank Fragility & Conflict Partnership Trust Fund 2015 Annual Report*. Retrieved 31 August 2017 from: https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UN-WB-Partnership-Trust-Fund-2015-Annual-Report.pdf

This report details the UN-World Bank partnership's development and its peacebuilding efforts in fragile states, laying out progress reports on past initiatives and discussing next steps. This report is the culmination of five years of work, and is important for sustainable peace efforts as it provides key analysis regarding peacebuilding activities and effective partnerships. The report

[269] UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 32-34.

[270] World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011; UN General Assembly, *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968)*, 2015, pp. 32-34.

provides delegates with a detailed understanding of one of the major partnerships influencing modern peacebuilding, and allows them to see what it views as successes and what it considers to need improvement.

United Nations, Economic and Social Council. (2016). *Informal Summary: 2016 ECOSOC Partnership Forum* [Report]. Retrieved 1 September 2017 from: https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/node/355639

While ECOSOC Partnership forums can be useful in discussing the benefits of partnerships, this particular session holds some key insights relevant to the ideas introduced in this topic. It discusses a variety of initiatives and policy suggestions, such as improving the role of the UN in supporting partnerships and emphasizing transparency. Delegates should use this as a source of ideas to further improve partnerships and to understand the crucial intersection of development and peacebuilding.

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixtieth session. (2005). *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1).* Retrieved 31 August 2017 from: http://undocs.org/A/RES/60/1

The 2005 World Summit represented a critical juncture for peacebuilding, as it was where the international community agreed upon the creation of the PBC. Furthermore, the document highlights the importance of partnerships, especially in areas of finance and development. The World Summit Outcome also outlines some of the key priorities underpinning peacebuilding. Delegates should use this document in reference to the origins of the PBC, in order to understand how peacebuilding has evolved in the UN's history.

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session. (2015). *Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968).* Retrieved 1 September 2017 from: http://undocs.org/a/69/968

This report provides an analysis of the issues facing modern peacebuilding and highlights suggestions for successful efforts. It outlines, for example, how local context is often ignored in designing peacebuilding initiatives. It also provides recommendations to assist in addressing the various challenges of peacebuilding, such as the implementation of financial partnerships to reduce risk and encourage donors to support peacebuilding activities. Delegates should use this document as an in-depth analysis of the topic and use the recommendations as a starting point for their own efforts in strengthening partnerships and improving peacebuilding.

United Nations, General Assembly. (2017). *High-Level Dialogue on 'Building Sustainable Peace for All: Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace' Summary of Key Messages and Observations* [Report]. Retrieved 1 September 2017 from: http://www.un.org/pga/71/wp-content/uploads/sites/40/2015/08/Summary-of-the-High-level-Dialogue-on-Building-Sustainable-Peace-for-All.pdf

This source provides a summary of the High-Level Dialogue. This event is important for understanding where peacebuilding efforts are currently focused, as it was determined here that development and peace are linked and must be discussed and achieved together. The dialogue concluded that one of the most effective ways to achieve this was to reinforce partnerships and dismantle the "silos" hindering development and peacebuilding initiatives, and encouraging partnerships across and outside the UN system. Delegates should use this resource to begin drawing the connections between peace, development, and human rights, and how the interconnectivity of these elements lends itself to establishing partnerships.

United Nations, Peacebuilding Commission. (2017). *PBC Annual Session 2017: Concept paper and programme* [Report]. Retrieved 31 August 2017 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/PBC%20Annual%20Session%202017%20-%20Concept%20note%20-%20FINAL(1).pdf

The 2017Annual Session of the PBC is particularly relevant to the topic, as it discusses effective ways to utilize partnerships to fund peacebuilding operations. This document communicates that current efforts could be supported by increased partnerships and improved joint efforts. Delegates should also look for the outcome document of this session, as the ideas that were discussed at this event can provide insight into how to best improve partnerships and gain insight as to the direction of the PBC moving forward.

World Bank. (2011). *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*. Retrieved 31 August 2017 from: https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf

The World Bank developed this comprehensive report in order to outline some of the main issues facing peacebuilding and development efforts in fragile states. The report analyzes what causes resurgences of violence, and provides policy solutions to address these issues. Delegates should use this source to understand the issues and draw inspiration from the proposed solutions. This will be done either by examining the general policy suggestions or analyzing the specific case study on Mozambique provided in the "Overcoming Challenges through Leveraging Partnerships" section of this guide.

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III. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

Introduction

Burundi is a landlocked country located in Eastern Africa within the Great Lakes region that is currently facing political unrest and a resurgence in conflict, which erupted in 2015 after a controversial presidential election.[271] Since gaining independence from Belgian colonial rule in 1962, Burundi has had an unstable government and has faced periodic large-scale violence, notably in 1972, 1988, and in the early 1990s, which prompted a civil war that lasted from 1993-2005.[272] Some of the major factors contributing to the conflicts have been unresolved "divisions between social groups, primarily along ethnic lines between Hutus and Tutsis, but intertwined with social and institutional control, economic opportunity, and a history of discriminatory policies."[273] Although the majority of the Burundian population belongs to the Hutu ethnic group, power and control of the government has mostly been held by Tutsis since independence.[274] In 1972, tensions escalated after 120,000 Hutus were massacred by a government-led effort in the wake of a civilian uprising led by Hutus, which also involved violence against Tutsis.[275] In 1988, after several hundred Tutsis were killed by Hutus, the Burundian army responded by killing thousands of Hutus, which led to tens of thousands Hutus fleeing to Rwanda.[276] After this violence, Tutsi President Pierre Buyoya sought to create a more inclusive government, allowing for the participation of Hutus, and in 1992, a new constitution was adopted to allow for a multiparty system.[277] The first elections were held in 1993 and were won by a Hutu candidate from the party "Front pour la démocracie au Burundi" (FRODEBU), Melchior Ndadye.[278] Although the system was meant to alleviate tensions between ethnic groups and rivaling parties, Ndadye was assassinated in 1993 in a failed military coup, led by the Tutsi-dominated army.[279] These events sparked a 12-year civil war that led to the deaths of approximately 300,000 people.[280]

The war was formally ended by the *Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi*, which was signed in 2000 and implemented in 2005.[281] The peace agreement was a milestone for the country and addressed issues pertaining to democracy and good governance, peace and security, reconstruction, and development.[282] After the formal end of the conflict, Burundi was added to the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) of the United Nations (UN) in 2006 in response to requests from the Security Council and the Government of Burundi.[283] PBC identified the core priority areas of "promoting good governance; strengthening the rule of law; and ensuring community recovery," and has conducted various peacebuilding activities over the following decade.[284]

Although Burundi was making progress in building sustainable peace, a political crisis and conflict erupted in 2015 when the ruling party, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), decided to support President Pierre Nkurunziza's decision to run for a third term of office.[285] Many

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[271] *Burundi profile - Timeline*, BBC, 2017.
[272] Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[273] Ibid.
[274] Ibid.
[275] *Burundi profile - Timeline*, BBC, 2017; UN Security Council, *International Commission of Inquiry for Burundi: Final Report (S/1996/682)*, 1996.
[276] Ibid.
[277] Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[278] UN Security Council, *International Commission of Inquiry for Burundi: Final Report (S/1996/682)*, 1996.
[279] *Leader of Burundi Reportedly Killed in Coup by an Ethnic Rival*, New York Times, 1993; Meixler, *Burundi Military Behind 1993 Assassination of President*, 1996; Nantulya, *Burundi: Why the Arusha Accords are Central*, 2015.
[280] *Leader of Burundi Reportedly Killed in Coup by an Ethnic Rival*, New York Times, 1993; Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[281] *Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi*, 2000; Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[282] *Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi*, 2000.
[283] UN PBC, *Letter dated 21 June 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (PBC/1/OC/2)*, 2006.
[284] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 7.
[285] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017.

viewed this as unconstitutional, and it sparked protests and a failed coup in response.[286] In turn, the police responded with violent crackdowns against the demonstrators and opponents of the ruling party, leading to a resurgence in conflict and unrest, as well as 400,000 individuals fleeing Burundi.[287] This has halted and reversed much of the progress made so far, and many of the efforts made by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), women's groups, UN agencies, and governmental organizations.[288] International experts fear a worsening of the conflict, and even have concerns that the "ethnically divisive language" that has been used by the government has the potential to reignite ethnic conflicts both in and beyond Burundi, in stark contrast to the achievement of the Arusha Agreement to integrate ethnic groups.[289] Although the initial outburst in wide-scale violence in 2015 has since been reduced, there is still a strong need for action by the Burundian government and the international community, which need to make use of opportunities and overcome challenges to sustainable peace in Burundi, including in areas of strengthening governance, increasing women's empowerment and participation, and improving the socio-economic situation.[290]

International and Regional Framework

Numerous international and regional documents underpin the work of PBC in Burundi; in general, international law explains the role of PBC in peacebuilding processes.[291] The foundational documents of PBC, General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), lay out its main functions such as improving communication among peacebuilding entities and actors, making resources available, and recommending ways to sustain peace.[292] An important resolution that pertains to this is General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016), on the "Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture," which evaluates the key elements that support PBC's strategies for peacebuilding.[293] At the country level, the foundation for all discussions of peacebuilding in Burundi is the Arusha Agreement, which set the basis for peacebuilding in the country after the civil war.[294] It established a political system with more balanced representation, and called for the integration of various rebel groups into the Burundian army.[295]

Also serving as a foundation for PBC's work in Burundi is the *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi* (2007), which outlines major points and issues Burundi must address to move towards sustainable peace, such as good governance, justice, peace and security, the role of women's organizations, and the role of UN system.[296] The framework, which is periodically reviewed, also highlights the challenges Burundi faces in sustainable peace, including institutional instability, gender inclusion, and socio-economic crisis, to name a few.[297] The most recent review of the framework was in 2012, when PBC released the *Conclusions and Recommendation of Annual Review of PBC Engagement with Burundi*.[298] The report's main focus is Burundi's strides in adopting policies to promote good governance practices, including placing women in leadership positions, and establishing a Truth and

[286] *Burundi profile - Timeline*, BBC, 2017; Cumming-Bruce, U.N. Group Accuses Burundi Leaders of Crimes Against Humanity, *The New York Times*, 2017.
[287] Cumming-Bruce, U.N. Group Accuses Burundi Leaders of Crimes Against Humanity, *The New York Times*, 2017; UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016; Human Rights Watch, *Burundi: Deadly Police Response to Protests*, 2015.
[288] Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker*, 2017.
[289] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 13.
[290] Ibid., p. 20; UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, p. 2.
[291] UN PBC, *Mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.
[292] UN General Assembly, *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*, 2005; UN Security Council, *Resolution 1625 (2005) (S/RES/1645(2005))*, 2005.
[293] UN General Assembly, *Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262)*, 2016, pp. 1-8.
[294] *Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi*, 2000; Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[295] Ibid.
[296] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007.
[297] Ibid.
[298] UN PBC, *Conclusions and Recommendations of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Annual Review of its engagement with Burundi (PBC/6/BDI/2)*, 2012, pp. 1-3.

Reconciliation Commission.[299] The review also draws attention to Burundi's decisions to address corruption, human rights violations, and peacebuilding partnerships with the African Development Bank.[300]

Since the upsurge in conflict in 2015, numerous documents have also been produced on the situation in Burundi, with the most recent being the 2017 *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi*.[301] The report is an outcome of Security Council resolution 2303 (2016) on "The Situation in Burundi," which requested a report every three months in order to better assess the situation and its progress.[302] The recent report shows the mainly negative outcomes of the recent elections, including Burundi's withdrawal from the International Criminal Court (ICC) and its refusal to allow the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) to investigate the situation in Burundi.[303] These findings show a lack of cooperation between Burundi's government and UN actors in promoting peace.[304]

Role of the International System

PBC works alongside multiple international actors to bring about more opportunities for sustainable peace in Burundi.[305] As the UN's main advisory body for peacebuilding, PBC works to promote and sustain peace in Burundi through various channels, and aims to build trust between the government and international partners.[306] With the inclusion of Burundi on its agenda in 2006, PBC created a Country-Specific Configuration (CSC) on the country.[307] The CSC is a peacebuilding coalition established to address outstanding issues and create dialogue among different international actors focusing on Burundi.[308] The Burundi Configuration includes the government of Burundi, Member States engaged in or contributing to peacebuilding in Burundi, and other relevant international and regional entities, such as the African Development Bank; it is led by a Chair, Ambassador Jürg Lauber.[309] The Chair visits the country multiple times a year to engage in dialogue, gain an understanding of the issues on the ground, and review the progress made.[310] Members of the CSC are briefed on these visits and engage in dialogue to express concerns and discuss solutions.[311]

A close partner of PBC, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), is also actively engaged in building sustainable peace in Burundi.[312] PBF provides funding for different actors and projects pertaining to peacebuilding within Burundi, focusing on human rights and promoting the work of CSOs.[313] The *Peacebuilding Priority Plan* (2014) is a strategy that PBF has drafted for Burundi, aimed at promoting peace and stability in the country.[314] The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has also created programs for sustainable peace, such as the Youth Network in Action for Peace, Reconciliation, and Development.[315] The program incorporates Burundian youth into the peacebuilding process by using local CSOs and a steering committee to help provide a platform for youth, who have lived in civil unrest, to voice their opinions and have an open dialogue with the government.[316]

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[299] Ibid.
[300] Ibid.
[301] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, p. 1.
[302] Ibid.
[303] Ibid., pp. 1-2.
[304] Ibid.
[305] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 4.
[306] International Crisis Group, *The African Union and the Burundi Crisis: Ambition versus Reality*, 2016; UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, p. 10.
[307] UN PBC, *Burundi*, 2017.
[308] UN PBC, *Mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017; UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, p. 10.
[309] UN PBC, *PBC Membership*; UN PBC, *Country-Specific Configurations*, 2017.
[310] UN PBC, *Burundi*, 2017.
[311] UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.
[312] UN PBF, *Burundi Overview*, 2016.
[313] Ibid.
[314] Ibid.
[315] UNESCO, *Youth Mobilization Campaign for a Culture of Peace in Burundi*, 2017.
[316] Ibid.

Many UN organizations have also expressed concerns over the renewed violence in Burundi and have sought solutions to the conflict.[317] HRC set up a panel of experts to investigate violence and crimes since the 2015 election, and has identified that many of the human rights violations have been perpetrated "by State agents and those linked to them."[318] The Security Council has also taken an active role with Burundi and is actively following the situation.[319] In 2016, in response to the ongoing stability, the Security Council approved the deployment of a UN police contingent to help stabilize the situation and help promote rule of law.[320] Further, the ICC began a preliminary examination of Burundi, but may no longer be able to investigate the situation since Burundi left the ICC in October 2017, being the first country to do so.[321]

On a regional level, meanwhile, the African Union (AU) plays a critical role in creating sustainable peace within African States.[322] During the civil war, the AU set up the African Mission in Burundi in 2003 for peacekeeping purposes, and to monitor and aid with the implementation of ceasefire agreements.[323] The mission helped create disarmament centers, provide security to CSOs and UN entities working in the area, helped in the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, and assisted with the reintegration of ex-combatants.[324] However, in the past two years, the AU's relationship with Burundi has worsened.[325] The AU believed the process in 2015 did not meet the standards of free and fair elections.[326] Further, after the initial 2015 outbreak of violence, the AU's Peace and Security Council sough to deploy 5,000 peacekeepers, but they did not follow through due to President Nkurunziza's resistance.[327]

Good Governance Practices

Good governance can be understood as governmental institutions and processes that are responsive, transparent, and able to meet and evolve with the needs of society.[328] The UN considers good governance a pillar of sustainable peace around the world, because conflicts can erupt or intensify when tensions in society are not managed due to weak leadership, unaccountable regulatory and legal systems, or corruption.[329] Good governance has long been significant for sustainable peacebuilding in Burundi and has also been identified by PBC as a priority area since the country was first placed on PBC's agenda, as it can re-establish faith among the public. [330]

The elections and the subsequent violence have been a challenge to Burundi's peacebuilding process, causing a weakening of governance and democracy, and increasing the potential for further violence and conflict.[331] Many deemed the decision of President Nkurunziza to run for a third term in 2015 as unconstitutional, and the opposition decried the election as a "joke."[332] Since then, democratic institutions have eroded and the opposition in Burundi has seen great backlash from the government, especially during a protest where police forces arrested hundreds of

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[317] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017.
[318] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 1; Cumming-Bruce, U.N. Group Accuses Burundi Leaders of Crimes Against Humanity, *The New York Times*, 2017.
[319] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017.
[320] UN Security Council, *The Situation in Burundi (S/RES/2303(2016))*, 2016; UN DPI, *Adopting Resolution 2303 (2016), Security Council Requests Secretary-General Establish Police Component in Burundi to Monitor Security Situation (SC/12469)*, 2016.
[321] Cumming-Bruce, U.N. Group Accuses Burundi Leaders of Crimes Against Humanity, *The New York Times*, 2017; Moore, Burundi Quits International Criminal Court, *The New York Times*, 2017.
[322] International Crisis Group, *The African Union and the Burundi Crisis: Ambition versus Reality*, 2016.
[323] Agoagye, *The African Mission in Burundi: Lessons Learned from the First African Union Peacekeeping Operation*, 2004, p. 9.
[324] Agoagye, *The African Mission in Burundi: Lessons Learned from the First African Union Peacekeeping Operation*, 2004.
[325] International Crisis Group, *The African Union and the Burundi Crisis: Ambition versus Reality*, 2016.
[326] *African Union will not Observe elections in Burundi*, Al Jazeera, 2015.
[327] Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[328] UN ESCAP, *What is Good Governance?*, 2009; UN OHCHR, *Good Governance and Human Rights*, 2017.
[329] UNDP, *Governance for Sustainable Development: Integrating Governance in the Post-2015 Development Framework*, 2014; Haider & Rohwerder, *Conflict: Topic Guide*, 2014.
[330] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007.
[331] Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[332] *Burundi profile - Timeline*, BBC, 2017.

citizens who voiced opposition against the administration.[333] Public demonstrations against the government, an important element of free, democratic societies, seldom take place anymore due to Burundians' "fear of the consequences."[334] At the same time, the judiciary is now dominated by the executive branch and can no longer be considered independent.[335]

Experts from various UN entities and civil society have expressed deep concerns over extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrest and detention, forced disappearances, torture, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and human rights violations, often by groups affiliated with the government.[336] Further, there have also been concerns since the election that the youth group of the ruling party, Imbonerakure, have contributed to the "breakdown of law and order" in Burundi.[337] While official governmental representatives have denied their wrongdoing or blamed actors outside of the party, the international CSO Human Rights Watch has accused the group of violence, rape, and sexual assault, mostly against "women and girls whose male relatives are suspected to be opposition activists."[338] At a rally in April 2017, over a hundred members of the group chanted threats to rape and kill opponents.[339]

Participation of Civil Society

Both a consequence and a symptom of the lack of democratic governance in Burundi is the exclusion of CSOs in governance processes and in society, as well as their repression by the government.[340] Throughout Burundi's history, CSOs have been a voice for the citizens in the democratic process, but after the 2015 elections, CSOs have been negatively affected.[341] PBC has also discussed concerns about general pressure placed on CSOs and human rights actors, and the shrinking democratic space.[342] This is in contrast to the situation in 2005, when CSOs helped monitor the elections and contributed to the peace process.[343]

CSOs in Burundi have undertaken the duty of promoting human rights for all and helping to include women and youth within the democratic process through the years.[344] These include the Ligue Iteka, which works with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to promote and monitor human rights, as well as the Collective of Associations and Women's NGOs of Burundi (CAFOB).[345] CAFOB's goal during the development of the Arusha Agreement was to be included in the talks and, recently, they have used their influence to promote women in leadership roles and to push for inclusion of women in the political and economic spheres.[346] After the recent elections, Ligue Iteka was banned from operating in Burundi, along with nine other CSOs, resulting in social tension and distrust from the public.[347] The suspension has sparked international criticism, with Freedom House calling the move "ludicrous" and urging the government to reverse their decision.[348] Given that civil society is important for

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[333] Human Rights Watch, *Burundi: Events of 2015*, 2015; Human Rights Watch, *Burundi: Deadly Police Response to Protests*, 2015.
[334] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 11.
[335] Ibid., p. 17.
[336] UN OHCHR, *Statement by Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on the situation in Burundi*, 2016; Cumming-Bruce, U.N. Group Accuses Burundi Leaders of Crimes Against Humanity, *The New York Times*, 2017; UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016; UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017.
[337] East African Community, *EALA concerned about Republic of Burundi*, 2016.
[338] *Burundi's Imbonerakure youth wing accused of gang rape*, BBC, 2016; Human Rights Watch, *Burundi: Gang Rapes by Ruling Party Youth*, 2016.
[339] Summers, UN condemns 'grotesque rape chants' of Burundi youth militia, *The Guardian*, 2017.
[340] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, pp. 7-8; Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[341] UN OHCHR, *Burundi: UN Experts Raise Alarm at Growing Repression of NGOs and Human Right Defenders*, 2017.
[342] UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017; Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Political Crisis in Burundi*, 2017.
[343] *Burundi Suspends 10 Civil Society Groups as Crisis Deepens*, Reuters, 2015.
[344] Omara & Ackson, *Civil Society and Good Governance in Burundi*, 2010, pp. 45-46.
[345] Ibid., pp. 26, 67.
[346] Ibid., pp. 26-27.
[347] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, p. 7; *Burundi Suspends 10 Civil Society Groups as Crisis Deepens*, Reuters, 2015.
[348] Freedom House, *Burundi Shuts Down Civil Society*, 2015.

promoting transparency and accountability, and thus good governance, inclusion of CSOs in governance processes is vital for Burundi's peacebuilding efforts.[349]

Inclusion of Women in Peacebuilding

Understanding and enhancing the role of women in post-conflict societies is critical to peacebuilding, as they are one of the populations most affected by conflict.[350] In Burundi, women make up 52% of the population, and are thus critical to peacebuilding initiatives.[351] The UN Security Council highlights the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding in its landmark resolution 1325 on "Women and Peace and Security" (2000), which stressed the need to include women equally in peacebuilding, while acknowledging that they are disproportionately and adversely impacted by conflict.[352] PBC, similarly, has taken strides to emphasize the role of women in post-conflict societies and their importance to peacebuilding.[353] PBC considers gender inclusion a priority, and has thus encouraged governments and international organizations to improve female participation in the peacebuilding process, from conflict resolution to post-conflict planning.[354]

Much progress has been made in Burundi, especially since the initial end of the conflict in 2005, although the resurgence in conflict presents a further challenge for the role of women.[355] PBC follows the 7 Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding, created in the 2010 Secretary-General's report entitled "Women's participation in Peacebuilding."[356] The report highlights the importance of ensuring that women are involved in post-conflict peacebuilding efforts, such as in economic recovery, post-conflict governance, and post-conflict planning.[357] In Burundi, before the renewed political crisis in 2015, PBC set goals of women's participation in politics and public services, and committed itself to supporting dialogue between political and women's organizations.[358] One organization, the Women Network for Peace and Dialogue, has shown the potential of involving women in peacebuilding; it has trained over 500 women mediators across its network, who have reportedly mediated over 5,000 local-level conflicts and encouraged peaceful solutions to conflict.[359]

At the same time, challenges ranging from the inclusion of local women within the peacebuilding process, to women's participation in leadership positions are still present throughout Burundi.[360] CSOs in Burundi have criticized the lack of inclusion of women in peacebuilding; in February 2017, for example, 31 men were invited to a peace dialogue concerning Burundi, while only two women were.[361] One group, Women and Girls Movement for Peace and Security in Burundi, has provided training for Burundian women in conflict resolution and gender perspectives, allowing them to become campaigners on these issues, but they are not welcomed by the government.[362] Further, Burundi has seen high levels of violence against women in the past decades of armed conflict, particularly SGBV.[363] The current crisis has increasing the occurrence of SGBV in the country, including violence towards women who had fled or attempted to flee Burundi, as well as towards women whose male relatives oppose the ruling party.[364] Despite the PBC's efforts in Burundi, the lack of women's empowerment and security in

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[349] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 15.
[350] UN General Assembly, *Women's Participation in Peacebuilding: Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/354-S/2010/466)*, 2010.
[351] Guerra, *Anaylsing the Role of Women in Burundian Society Through the Social Norms perspective*, 2013, p. 2.
[352] UN Security Council, *Women and Peace and Security (S/RES/1325 (2000))*, 2000.
[353] UN DPI, *Peacebuilding Commission Adopts Declaration Urging Greater Role for Women in All Stages of Conflict-resolution, Related Processes (PBC/95)*, 2013.
[354] Ibid.
[355] UN General Assembly, *Women's Participation in Peacebuilding: Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/354-S/2010/466)*, 2010.
[356] Ibid.
[357] Ibid.
[358] UN PBC, *Roll out and implementation of the PBC Gender Strategy*.
[359] UN-Women, *Women mediators promote peace in Burundi*, 2016.
[360] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 12.
[361] Warren, 'You Cannot Have Peace if You Don't Listen to Women', *The New York Times*, 2017.
[362] Ibid.
[363] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 12.
[364] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 10.

Burundian society can limit their participation in peacebuilding and impact Burundi's post-conflict reconstruction efforts, while the prevalence of SGBV remains detrimental to peace.[365]

Socio-economic Challenges

Burundi is currently experiencing strong socio-economic challenges, which show indications of deteriorating further, including increasing food insecurity and macroeconomic difficulties.[366] While the civil war had devastated the economy, the country experienced economic growth during the period of peace and stability after the end of the war in 2005.[367] During this time, the country also made strides in health and educational outcomes.[368] However, since the resurgence in conflict, Burundi has seen reduced revenue from the public and private sector, suspensions of foreign aid, a decrease in its Gross Domestic Product, a lack of food and noticeable agricultural insecurity, which are all reversing much of the progress made.[369] The 2015 elections have also worsened economic opportunities, as trade was heavily disrupted, and with the government estimating that the violence cost at least $32.7 million in material damage.[370] Today, the country is ranked 180 out of 186 on the Human Development Index, making it one of the poorest countries in the world.[371] Almost 50% of the households in Burundi are food insecure, while 65% of the population lives under the poverty line. [372] The lack of economic opportunities in Burundi contributes to violence and instability.[373] The high levels of youth unemployment, estimated at 50%, may also constitute "a large source of recruitment for nascent rebel movements and the Imbonerakure."[374] The Chair of the Burundi Configuration expressed the view that "the continuation of the socio-economic dialogue not only [presents] an opportunity to address the socio-economic challenges, but also [is] a means to increase the confidence between the Government and its international partners."[375]

Conclusion

Burundi has both opportunities and challenges for peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery that need to be addressed.[376] Although the country made great strides in building peace after the end of its civil war in 2005, the deteriorating security situation since the 2015 elections have reversed much of the progress made, such as including women and CSOs in peacebuilding and creating peace through democratic governance, which have led to concerns that the country might relapse into conflict.[377] PBC's role in Burundi is to create strategies and facilitate the peacebuilding process.[378] The many challenges to peace and the potential of conflict escalating in Burundi show the need for sustained international collaboration to build sustainable peace in the country.[379]

Further Research

In order for delegates to understand and be able to provide recommendations on opportunities and challenges for sustainable peace in Burundi, issues and questions to consider include: How might PBC, in accordance with other international agencies, promote good governance practices in Burundi? What are effective measures that can be

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[365] UN PBC, *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/1/BDI/4)*, 2007, p. 12.
[366] UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.
[367] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 15.
[368] Ibid.
[369] Ibid.; UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi*, 2017, pp. 2-3; UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.
[370] Falisse, Burundi's Political Crisis is Making one of the Poorest Countries on Earth even Worse off, *Quartz Africa*, 2015.
[371] World Bank, *The World Bank in Burundi*, 2016.
[372] Ibid.
[373] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017, pp. 2-3.
[374] UN HRC, *Report on the independent investigation on Burundi carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1 (A/HRC/33/37)*, 2016, p. 15.
[375] UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017, p. 4.
[376] UN Security Council, *Letter dated 20 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Peacebuilding Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/1050)*, 2016.
[377] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017.
[378] *Burundi profile - Timeline*, BBC, 2017.
[379] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165)*, 2017; UN PBC, *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*, 2017.

taken to increase the participation of women in the post-conflict peacebuilding process? What are some poverty reduction strategies PBC can support in Burundi to alleviate socio-economic challenges and promote peace? How can PBC support Burundi to re-establish better relations with other international organizations, such as the AU? In what ways can Burundi better incorporate the Strategic Framework created by PBC?

Annotated Bibliography

Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi. (2000). Retrieved 4 October 2017 from: https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/BI_000828_Arusha%20Peace%20and%20Reconciliation%20Agreement%20for%20Burundi.pdf

This document is the peace agreement that was signed in 2000 and implemented in 2005, putting a formal end to the country's civil war. It includes five protocols highlighting the nature of conflict, good governance, peace and security, and development. The peace accord proposes different solutions to be applied in Chapter II. Many of the solutions have been implemented and some are yet to be addressed. Areas to focus on within Chapter II are Article 7 and 8, which specifically discuss unrepresented groups, transparency, and the creation of a national reconciliation group. Delegates should utilize this resource to increase their knowledge about a crucial milestone in Burundi's peacebuilding history.

Human Rights Watch. (2016). *Burundi: Events of 2016* [Website]. Retrieved 20 September 2017 from: https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/burundi

This article by Human Rights Watch presents a chronology of recent events in Burundi as well as their effect on the people and government, mainly focusing on the aftermath of the recent elections. Burundi's 2015 elections have proved to be a challenge to the peacebuilding process. The article discusses the widespread violence seen after the elections and the fallout in foreign relations with organizations such as the AU and the ICC. Delegates should refer to this source for an overview of events after the elections, the conflict afterwards, and the overall effects of both.

Human Rights Watch. (2016). *Burundi: Gang Rapes by Ruling Party Youth*. Retrieved 6 November 2017 from: https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/07/27/burundi-gang-rapes-ruling-party-youth

This report by Human Rights Watch summarizes the investigation of human rights violations in Burundi since the 2015 elections. The report is organized by category and discusses many different issues, including refugees, SGBV, and state-sanctioned violence. It will be critical for delegates to understand the current human rights situation in Burundi, as human rights violations are incompatible with sustainable peace.

International Crisis Group. (2016). *The African Union and the Burundi Crisis: Ambition versus Reality*. Retrieved 24 August 2017 from: https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/burundi/african-union-and-burundi-crisis-ambition-versus-reality

This report addresses the relationship between the AU and Burundi after the election. The election has negatively impacted Burundi's relationship with the AU. The biggest challenge highlighted in the report is Burundi's refusal to accept the AU's African Prevention and Protection Mission, as well as the decline of Burundi and the AU's relationship after the UN police deployment. Given that the PBC considers regional cooperation as a central aspect of sustainable peace, delegates should look to this report to understand the difficulties facing Burundi's regional engagement.

Omara, A., & T. Ackson. (2010). *Civil Society and Good Governance in Burundi*. Kituo cha Katiba: Eastern Africa Centre for Constitutional Development. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: http://www.kituochakatiba.org/sites/default/files/publications/Civil%20Society%20and%20Good%20Governance%20in%20Burundi_English.pdf

This is a report outlining the results of a fact-finding mission by Kituo cha Katiba, an independent think tank in Burundi. The report provides an in-depth look at the work of civil society within Burundi, and its relationship to good governance practices. An important section for delegates to look at is Chapter 4, as it discusses specific CSOs and their role in Burundi, as well as their history. The report is pivotal for delegates because it addresses good practices and remaining challenges for Burundi, and highlights the vital role of CSOs.

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-fifth session. (2010) *Women's Participation in Peacebuilding: Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/354-S/2010/466).* Retrieved 7 November 2017 from: http://undocs.org/A/65/354

This report presents a 7-point action plan outlining women's participation in governance, including the rule of law, conflict resolution, and post-conflict financing. This report by the Secretary-General finds that focusing on gender inclusion in the peacebuilding process is a critical step towards sustainable peace, as women are one of the groups most impacted by violence. Key priorities in the action plan include: gender expertise and the inclusion of women in debates, addressing gender discrimination at all levels, and promoting women as "frontline" service-delivery agents. The document is important for delegates, as it allows them to gain an understanding of the UN's focus on women in peacebuilding.

United Nations, Peacebuilding Commission. (2007). *Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi*. Retrieved 17 July 2017 from: www.undocs.org/PBC/1/BDI/4

The PBC's Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi *is a country-specific framework laid out after Burundi's introduction into the PBC, and which is continuously updated. The document highlights the PBC's objectives in the country, including promoting good governance, addressing the issue of land, and improving the security sector. The Strategic Framework has helped create democratic elections in 2010, established a National Human Rights committee, included women in the peacebuilding process, and utilized the PBF. Although the situation has greatly changed since the PBC's initial involvement in Burundi, this source can be helpful to delegates as it lays out the PBC's recommendations and plans towards peace.*

United Nations, Peacebuilding Commission. (2017). *The Situation in Burundi: Report by the Peacebuilding Commission*. Retrieved 30 October 2017 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/cscs/bur/statements/170308%20UNSC%20briefing.pdf

This document is a report by the Chair of the Burundi Configuration based on his latest visit to Burundi. It outlines the activities of the Configuration since their last briefing to the Security Council, and provides an assessment of the current situation. The Chair expressed concerns about the deteriorating human rights and security situation in Burundi, as well as the political and socio-economic challenges the country is facing. This resource is critical for delegates to understand some of the most pressing current challenges in Burundi from the perspective of the PBC. It is also helpful for delegates to learn how the CSC in Burundi works.

United Nations, Security Council, 7664th meeting. (2016). *The Situation in Burundi (S/RES/2279 (2016))* [Resolution]. Retrieved 5 October 2017 from: https://undocs.org/S/RES/2279(2016)

https://undocs.org/S/RES/2279(2016)

This resolution adopted by the Security Council is pivotal for further talks concerning peacebuilding in Burundi, as it addresses the election and current violence incited by different parties. The resolution itself is a step the UN has taken to address the unrest caused by the elections. It calls on all parties to cease the violence in the country, and encourages the government of Burundi to respect human rights. Moreover, this resolution discusses avenues for further UN support in Burundi, including the deployment of police units and the use of the Secretary-General's good offices to encourage dialogue. This source will help delegates understand the priorities of the Security Council in Burundi, as well as the current scope of international action in the country.

United Nations, Security Council. (2017). *Report of the Secretary-General on Burundi (S/2017/165).* Retrieved 27 September 2017 from: https://undocs.org/S/2017/165

This is the most recent report from the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi. It presents recent important developments in the spheres of politics, security, human rights, and the socio-economic and humanitarian situation. It provides delegates with an in-depth look at the current opportunities and challenges for sustainable peace, and provides a wide overview of many of the most pressing issues that must be addressed in Burundi.

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