Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Conference A
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. The UN Security Council;

   b. The UN Development Program;
c. Regional Organizations’ defense and/or security bodies such as the African Union (AU)-commissioned Defense and Security Division, through a collaboration with the UN General Assembly First Committee;

2. **Calls upon** the Security Council to further and systematically include efforts of DDR specifically pertaining to young groups in the context of conflict-ridden areas so as to incorporate, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates, clear terms for youth DDR;

3. **Suggests** the further coordination between the Security Council, regional, and sub-regional organizations in the specific context of the African continent, following its high rate of instability, through the further mobilization of the AU-commissioned Defense and Security Division within the AU DDR Capacity Program so as to:

   a. Cross-cut security issues in unstable areas prone to youth radicalization and violent mobilization in the context of conflict, through further coordination with local peace enforcement offices and personnel so as to provide information on location and dispersion of such radicalized and violent groups;

   b. Conjunctly coordinate plans of action aiming to demilitarize and disarm the aforementioned groups through dialogue between the AU DDR Capacity Program and governments, so as to include such plans of action within a DDR framework of the Common African Defense and Security Policy;

4. **Recommends** all sub-regional and regional organizations to implement such aforementioned collaboration with the UN Security Council within their counterpart agencies and bodies, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM), with the adequate adaptations to the realities and resources of every region;

5. **Encourages** the collaboration between the General Assembly Third Committee and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to support youth programs focused on developing an open-minded outlook, training in the area of critical thinking, as well as adopting a progressive and global-oriented attitude regarding the diversity of languages, religions, and the various ethnic groups through:

   a. Implementing courses specifically focused on the issues mentioned before in the education system so as to provide effective access to such inter-ethnic programs to the majority of children;

   b. Favoring cooperation between local school commissions, municipal governments, non-governmental and non-political youth organizations such as, but not limited to: the Russian Union for Youth (RUY), the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), NAYO Africa, the Multicultural Youth Network (MYN), and the UN Youth Association Germany (UNYA Germany), so as to help organize and participate in regional and local projects, conferences and panel discussions pertaining to the elaboration and implementation of such courses;

6. **Further considers** that such planning for programs within the General Assembly Third Committee in cooperation with ECOSOC, as well as within the UN Security Council to support the release and reintegration of children, should be implemented in a preventive manner and commence as soon as it becomes apparent or possible that there will be children associated with armed forces or armed groups as defined in the 2007 Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups;

7. **Recommends** the collaboration between the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the International Development Fund and International Development Association so as to implement funding programs which could provide financial means to NGOs, which are focusing on developing leadership qualities and political engagement within the youth in developing countries in order to:

   a. Help them expand in remote areas such as islands, mountainous regions, desert and rural areas;
Encourage NGOs such as NAYO Africa and ADB Youth for Asia to implement educational seminars about governmental institutions in emerging countries, which will sensitize young people to political engagement in remote territories with the collaboration of the RUY, YSEALI and MYN;

Further encourages the mobilization of NGOs such as Young South East Asian Leaders Initiative, the African Youth Initiative, and the National Youth Corps India to implement rehabilitation programs which are focusing on creating a mutual trust between the state and the people, based on political and social engagement, in youth detention centers which are dedicated to:

a. Youth who were involved in criminal organizations such as, but not limited to, drug cartels;

b. Radicalized youth;

c. Youth involved in terrorist groups;

d. Youth suffering from a lack of access to a fundamental educational system;

e. Women who are linked to any criminal organizations or terrorist groups.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging the importance of existing programs that supports youth, such as the Youth Build program, which focuses on empowering native and rural youth, and the need to build upon those foundation to better involve the UN participating programs,
Applauding the progress and advancement of International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC), which has been growing as an organization that has consistently given leadership opportunities to the youth,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Putting in application the principles provided by the UNICEF’s Child Protection Toolkit in conflict areas;
b. Providing practical guidance on how to implement diversion and alternatives using a systemic approach based on UNICEF’s Protective Environment Framework and the UN Common Approach to Justice for Children;

c. Working closely with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in encouraging governments to work with both non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as other governments to allow for a greater exchange of young people between developing countries to promote a global identity;

2. **Further encourages** the international community to establish the Erasmus model in international communities as well as in least developed countries to have a cultural exchange and partner for sustaining peace by:

   a. Suggesting them to designate the model Pieterson in memory of the students who stood up for the right of education and lost their life during a protest in South Africa in 1976;

   b. Welcoming a closer collaboration between the Member States of the African Union (AU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to collaborate closer in terms of cross-sectoral educational strategies to strengthen sustainable peace;

   c. Proposing that the General Assembly invites universities of all African and Southeast Asian Member States to support the newly created exchange program to provide free education for students;

   d. Noticing the importance of the concept of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC);

   e. Inviting relevant stakeholders to finance the project through the PBF;

3. **Proposes** that the General Assembly considers the model of Umuganda, meaning to come together in common purpose to achieve a desired outcome, that rebuilds a Member State’s interior by:

   a. First educating the youth through seminars and as well as implementing civic engagement classes within their curriculum to teach the values and importance of communities coming together;

   b. Setting up an agenda, next, of projects that must be completed, ranked in order of most demanded and beneficial to communities, and set a fixed weekly or monthly date for all youths to work alongside all other age groups in achieving these shared goals;

   c. And lastly continuing this project until all needs and goals are achieved;

4. **Promotes** further dialogue on the topic of youth in peacebuilding by requesting adding the topic of sustainable peacebuilding as a subtheme for the 2018 World Bank Youth Summit;

5. **Acclaims** the evaluation on the impact of the UN Organization of Youth Peacebuilders (UNOY) on a biannual basis with a comprehensive report including recommendations on future efforts;

6. **Recommends** the development of a youth decree to reorganize training for community youth leaders and youth workers, which will allow for evaluation to establish a youth plan, which will include:

   a. Targeting the youth at post conflict states and select youth that shows strong leadership;

   b. Collaboration with UNESCO, which will provide educational expertise;

   c. Teaching youth leaders the UN’s mission on peacebuilding and messages to note the importance of peace;

   d. Strategic goals to enhance education, employment, youth participation and information with a large focus on youth work;
7. **Encourages** all stakeholders participating in the peacebuilding process to incorporate and promote the gender dimension of peacebuilding inter alia by:

a. Establishing a support mechanism where young women and girls can get training by the office and financial support by the PBF to improve their situation in the peacebuilding framework and helping them to be more independent;

b. Working with the 7 Women's Empowerment Principles of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to ensure the representation of young women and the promotion of gender equality;

c. Strengthening their capacities on young women-specific educational and vocational training efforts;

d. Lobbying local informal and formal power structures to further include young women’s interests such as equal pay, opportunities, rights, representation etc.;

e. Enabling local young women initiatives with logistical and financial support with auxiliary funding by the UN fund for gender equality;

8. **Strongly encourages** Member States to conduct regional youth peace forums by:

a. Integrating modules similar to the youth peace forums of the European Council such as conflict transformation, mediation, reconciliation, and human rights education;

b. Gathering the youth from, specifically but not limited to, post-conflict areas to provide these people the opportunity to share their experiences, learn from one another, and expand their mindsets;

c. Encouraging youth-to-youth conversations regarding peacebuilding to increase the communication between the state and the youth to move forward towards sustainable development;

d. Calling on regional intergovernmental organizations such as the EU, AU, and ASEAN to fund the youth peace forums in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Fund and assign a host country;

9. **Recommends** the General Assembly Third Committee to establish a World Youth Forum in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, following the example of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in order to support the discussion on youth issues, sustainable development, technology and entrepreneurship:

a. Recommends all willing Member States to host such forums in cooperation with volunteers, and organize an annual convention within the AU states;

b. Encourages the intercultural dialogue on the African continent;

c. Financed by relevant stakeholders;

d. Enhances further partnerships with the private sector to deepen youth capacities and skills;

10. **Recommends** the UN Youth Organization to establish an annual conference, funded by the PBF, that will invite NGOs, youth programs and other relevant groups with the intention of promoting the outreach of youth and their involvement in peace matters, with:

a. A particular focus on developing states and the importance of South-South partnerships on youth populations;
b. The implementation of a contest, based on the Viver Cidade program in Rio, where youth from participating states can promote local projects and programs that can be implemented in other regions and sponsored by UN bodies and Member States;

c. A report that highlights the progress of existing programs and partnerships on the international scene from past conferences and pilot-projects;

11. **Further invites** willing Member States and all relevant influence groups in cooperation with relevant donors and stakeholders to enhance the knowledge, attitudes, skills and competencies of young people for peacebuilding by:

   a. Promoting communication, life skills and positive social norms by establishing regional workshops, which would focus on threats and challenges of conflicted states with an emphasis on communication and the normalization of positive social norms, and would be administered by NGOs and non-political organizations, such as Youth4Peace;

   b. Identifying young people who are already involved in governmental and non-governmental and non-political organizations who can serve as positive role models and provide guidance to younger individuals with the collaboration of NGOs, such as Tostan;

   c. Promoting positive relationships between young people and adult mentors through youth-adult trust-building activities and training, such as day camps and coaching activities;

   d. Investing, with the help of the PBF, private donors, and potential contributors on specific regions’ projects;

   e. In quality, conflict sensitive education as a strategic contribution to national equity, cohesion, and peacebuilding through educational organizations in governments and civil societies;

12. **Emphasizes** the need for participating Member States to reinforce already existing NGO programs and projects, such as the Youth Build program, that focuses on challenges of youth in rural areas, by:

   a. Giving access to technology, such as wireless internet connection, to interlink youth in rural areas with project, partnerships and institutions to give them the tools to deal with challenges relevant to their situation;

   b. Offering the youth a physical forum, taking example of India’s National Youth Corps, that will organize and support youth projects in rural areas by giving them resources, expertise, funds, a platform and a voice at the local as well as regional level, to ensure as well the participation of organizations on a financial level;

13. **Advises** Member States to cooperate with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in establishing new partnerships with international organizations, local institutions, NGOs, as well as the private sector in order to:

   a. Raise awareness of the importance of youth for the future of every Member State through the means of regular fundraising and context-specific events organized by the aforementioned actors;

   b. Analyze and review the economic conditions specifically of younger people in countries affected by peacebuilding efforts;

   c. Receive valuable technical assistance and the cooperation with the International Labour Organization, in detecting potential and actual perils that often remain unrecognized;

   d. Create custom-built national action plans for youth employment, following the example of great success i.e. in Tanzania, thus fulfilling the needs of every society and Member State specifically;
14. **Recommends** the General Assembly support the establishment of a Conference on Youth Pluralistic Diversity starting in Guinea-Bissau with participation of young leaders of all ethnic, religious, and language groups of Guinea-Bissau in April 2019 in cooperation with UNESCO;

15. **Further recommends** the improvement of existing programs that are dedicated to providing training for young people undertake further steps towards equal representation, on technical and professional assistance for the integration of youth and local communities, by:

   a. Focusing on local communities with fragile and conflicted situations and flexible to the need of each specific country situation, under the coordination of the PBC and UN-Women for a period of one year;

   b. Asking the aforementioned programs to provide a report to the PBC to evaluate their impact;

   c. Focusing on community-based projects;

16. **Expresses** its support for job availability through the exchange program “resources-for-infrastructure” stimulated both by foreign and local governments by consolidating growth and stability within developing nations as well as preventing the youth from falling victim to radicalization and poverty accompanied by unemployment by:

   a. Encouraging the adoption of the 2007 Sicomines model across the world to employ youths in developing nations through infrastructural investment and job creation;

   b. Working with non-governmental actors such as independent non-profits, private corporations, and NGOs to expand infrastructure projects;

17. **Encourages** the participating Member States to include the recommendations of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* in existing youth outreach programs to address the needs of marginalized groups such as disabled youth, so that existing peacebuilding policies can promote non-discrimination, support youth, women, men and families through:

   a. Physical infrastructures supports in organization that works and focuses in peacebuilding matters in post-conflicts areas to give better access to youth with physical disabilities;

   b. Education and counselling programs that promote physical activities, good nutrition for youth;

   c. Companionship programs for youth with mental disabilities to better their inclusion in the peacebuilding process;

   d. The inclusion of family support clauses in existing outreach programs;

18. **Requests** the implementation by the PBC of a permanent sub-committee of the PBC funded by the PBF, under the name of Youth Advisory Council, which would have the mandate to engage with the PBC, Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and other relevant peacebuilding UN bodies at the policy level, and composed of 20 members of UNOY periodically rotating in order to:

   a. Establish mandatory feedback mechanisms, such as local offices and hotlines accessible especially to youth, as to promote accountability and measures that support local youth initiatives for inter-cultural and inter-communal understanding aiming to prevent misunderstandings leading to conflicts;

   b. Institutionalize youth as a multilateral theme to promote adequate representation of youth;

   c. Represent a point of contact for international youth organizations and summits, like the Amman youth summit, in order to improve the international coordination and cooperation of relevant actors;
19. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen partnerships with the private sector to support Member States affected by conflict and in peacebuilding by:

   a. Focusing on infrastructure and trade areas in the long term by suggesting Member States to conduct free trade, unfettered investments, keep a balance budget, maintain low inflation, deregulate markets, as well as privatize industries;

   b. Inviting skilled workers from private companies to give short vocational training;

20. **Requests** that the Secretary-General reconsider the current budget allocation towards the PBF by providing a detailed report that:

   a. Analyzes the use of the UN budget within several UN bodies pertaining to peacebuilding efforts;

   b. Looks into which efforts would more broadly benefit from the management of the PBF and PBC;

   c. Submits the consideration to the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allocate a total annual 1% of said budget to the PBF;

21. **Recommends** the further collaboration between the PBF and the World Bank Group’s State and Peacebuilding Fund through the:

   a. Creation of an enlarged funding platform in which the World Bank Group, bilateral donors, regional and sub-regional actors can join their donations and allocations into a combined pool;

   b. Sharing and mitigating of risks with an effect to incite a larger number of allocations and donations, thus maximizing the efforts for civic engagement and youth-inclusive peacebuilding processes;

22. **Calls upon** a cooperation between the PBF, the Secretary-General, and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) in which the two latter would coordinate the investigation on relevant governmental contracts with private corporations pertaining to capacity-building and the implementation of peacebuilding efforts following an allocation from the PBF with aim to:

   a. Collect and analyze the suspected or occurred cases of corruption and collusion in order to gain further knowledge of infractions associated with corruption, collusion and fraud, including but not limited to the use of subcontracting methods and inefficient subdivisions or double structures;

   b. Communicate their findings to the PBF in order to further increase its knowledge on allocations towards Member States and possible areas and use of corruption;

23. **Suggests** to the General Assembly to encourage the use of funds from the PBF for the purpose of Micro Credit Program in order to help local youth strengthen their own unique business model, by:

   a. Encouraging the participation of young entrepreneurs with innovative business ideas to use these funds properly to perpetuate their businesses;

   b. Recommending the PBF include transparent reporting mechanisms in order to evaluate the efficacy and impact of respective microcredits.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Expand and strengthen functional cooperation at the UN Headquarters;

   b. Maintain greater cooperation between the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) through the increase of communication about the works of the PDA;

   c. Avoid over-bureaucratization through the flexible and speedy nature of such joint programme;

2. Encourages fair partnership focusing on peacebuilding between developing states by:
a. Increasing communication between UN bodies and relevant stakeholders pertaining to South-South partnerships to achieve better coordination between actors;

b. Creating an annual forum, with a moving host, starting in China, in partnership with the Peacebuilding Fund, to share experiences and link actors to increase partnerships;

c. Implementing the guidelines provided by the Report of the Advisory Group of Experts, which states that strengthening cooperation from stakeholders will only secure the peace;

3. Encourages the General Assembly to address the importance of local ownership within peacebuilding and development programs by:

   a. Requesting relevant programs to develop comprehensive handing-over strategies in close coordination with local stakeholders;
   
   b. Recommending that relevant programs provide legal counseling and vocational trainings on a community level in order to incentivize local entrepreneurship and capacity-building endeavors;
   
   c. Consolidating system-wide policy coherence on conflict prevention and peacebuilding agenda in order to improve cooperation with the PBSO as well as the Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO);

4. Recommends the establishment of the World Bank-Peacebuilding Commission (WB-PBC) Partnership Panel, which reviews the partnerships’ effectiveness and reinforcement possibilities by:

   a. Uniting relevant stakeholders of the World Bank, PBC, and peacebuilding experts of the UN with the goal of prioritizing the financial necessities of targeted countries;
   
   b. Meeting twice a year from 2019 onwards at the UN headquarters in New York City;
   
   c. Encouraging independent PBC observers to regularly assess the situation and write a report about the financial necessities of targeted countries for the panel;
   
   d. Calling on relevant international organizations to fund the WB-PBC Partnership Panel in collaboration with the PBF;
   
   e. Submitting a report including recommendations pertaining to the improvement of bureaucratic homogeneity between the WB and UN entities.