NMUN•NY 2019

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission

Conference A
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
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<td>Chair/Rapporteur</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
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<td>PBC/1/1</td>
<td>Partnerships for Sustainable Peace</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 24 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Partnerships for Sustainable Peace.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including the role of women and youth for peacebuilding, enhancing sustainable financing, and reshaping the peacebuilding architecture. All delegates engaged in thorough debates and worked diligently on their proposals. The atmosphere in the committee was collaborative and diplomatic.

On Wednesday morning, the committee began merging all of its three proposals into one. In the afternoon, the Dais approved the merged working paper as a draft resolution. The committee adopted the draft resolution with unanimous support of the body and without amendments. The resolution included multifaceted approaches for increasing partnerships for sustainable peace, including finding innovative sources of financing for peacebuilding; increasing the sharing of best practices; fostering cooperation with regional organizations; and strengthening the role of civil society and multilateral partnerships for the implementation of SDG 17 with respect to peacebuilding. The resolution reflects the cooperative and diplomatic spirit of the committee’s work throughout the week.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and following the mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as contained in General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005),

Expressing its commitment to the principles of national ownership and the responsibility of national governments for leading and implementing strategies for sustainable peace, which are of crucial importance for the legitimacy and success of every peacebuilding process,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 therein focusing on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,” and goal 17, “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development,”

Acknowledging the Peacebuilding Commission’s role in creating the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) that finances existing and new innovative projects that aim at including youth in peacebuilding processes,

Strongly emphasizing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security” that emphasizes the important role of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding,

Recognizing Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on “Review of United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture” that stressed upon the role of the Peacebuilding Commission to convene discussions to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding,

Deeply concerned that civilians, especially women, account for the majority of those affected by conflict and the consequent impact this has on sustainable peace and reconciliation,

Keeping in mind that youth are highly vulnerable to recruitment by radical and terror groups when education is inaccessible,

Acknowledging the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the peacebuilding process, which promotes local and national ownership of the peacebuilding efforts and integrates civil society organizations in providing education in post conflict areas,

Recognizing the peacebuilding initiatives put forward by other multilateral bodies such as the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/262 of 22 December 2015 on the “Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture,” which recognizing the importance of strategic partnership with the private sector to share risks and maximize the impact of peacebuilding efforts and incorporate national ownership,

Deeply concerned by the challenges of field coordination between UN organs and engagement of a broad range of stakeholders,

Expressing its appreciation for the General Assembly resolution 70/1 of September 2015 “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” particularly SDG 17 implying and strengthening global “Partnerships for the Goals” to bring together the different entities within and outside of the UN,
Acknowledging the existence of the SDG partnership platform for the efficient application of the SDGs, the exchange of best practices and the potential it embeds for synergistical collaborations,

Highlighting the lack of strong partnerships and official representation of regional intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union (AU), the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) as well as local civil society representation within the PBC,

Further emphasizes the importance of investment in post-conflict countries to ensure sustainable development and peace,

Recognizing a lack of coordination in the raising of peacebuilding funds and discovering new funding sources as well as securing continuous funding for peacebuilding activities,

Realizing the need to further enhance already existing peacebuilding efforts by Member States such as the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) pledging conferences,

Further acknowledging the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations as a possible model for partnerships between the PBC and other international financial institutions,

Further recalling the UN Global Compact including the ten-guiding principles as a common ground with private companies and noting the possibility to further cooperate in peacebuilding,

Noting with interest in the 2018 “Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace” (A/72/707-S/2018/43), which affirms that partnerships are essential to sustainable peace, particularly when they include all stakeholders and noticing the need of stronger and better work between Member States engaged in partnerships,

Guided by the Joint African Union-UN Framework for Enhancing Partnerships for Peace and Security (2017), which highlights the importance of coherent and cooperative approaches to peacebuilding by regional organizations and the UN system,

Acknowledges the annual dialogue between the Peace and Security Council of the AU and the PBC as a possible model for formalized cooperation between the PBC and other regional and sub-regional organizations,

Emphasizing on the importance of developing training initiatives for local civilians in post-conflict countries that provide vocational training for regional participants to represent international stakeholders in multilateral partnerships,

1. **Endorses** the General Assembly to register a partnership on the SDG partnership platform called Partnership for Sustainable Peace Programme for the achievement of SDG 17 in order to:

   a. Exchange knowledge of peacebuilding techniques and innovations between entities who have relevant expertise and strategies to offer, especially governmental, intergovernmental and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

   b. Gather information to enable the PBC outline organizations having common goals that would create a common ground to merge resources which would remove double structures and make peacebuilding more efficient;

   c. Further transparency of the operations of the PBC as the SDG Partnerships Platform is publically accessible;
2. **Proposes** to the General Assembly the establishment of the Festivals for the Youth Initiative (FYI) in cooperation with the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) which should aim at strengthening youth participation and integration into society and consist of two dimensions:

   a. A music-based fundraising initiative organized by youth organizations and the GYPI to raise awareness among the affected group about the SDGs and peacebuilding efforts conducted by the UN and to include youth in peacebuilding;

   b. The formation of youth organizations which will address problems of youth in post-conflict countries through taking up measures to solve problems such as radicalization towards terrorism, unemployment and mental health issues by offering workshops, anti-violence seminars and therapeutic interventions depending on the situation and circumstances in the countries to ensure a case-by-case approach;

3. **Expresses the necessity** for closer regional partnerships between educational peacebuilding programs committed to promoting a wider exchange on training the youth in peacebuilding while maintaining a focus on gender-relevant issues;

4. **Proposes** the General Assembly to reduce the gender gap in peacebuilding and education by forming regional partnerships by:

   a. Targeting low income, at-risk, post-conflict countries;

   b. Collaborating with nonprofit organizations such as She’s the first, Educate Girls that seek to include women and youth in the peacebuilding process, notably by helping with education, women education, especially in developing countries;

5. **Suggests** the General Assembly and the Security Council integrate the Country Specific Configuration (CSC) as a multilateral platform in the perspective where the opinion of all actors concerning Member State permission is of the utmost importance by integrating through:

   a. Legitimate and legal representatives of concerning national governments as owners and leaders in peacebuilding activities;

   b. Revising the Provisional Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society (2007) in order to create observer seats on the Organizational Committee for specific regional delegations concerning peacebuilding in their specific areas in order:

      i. To increase participation and representation of CSOs as well as regional intergovernmental actors such as the AU and EAEU into the CSC which will be strengthened by the participation in the PBC;

      ii. For observers to have the opportunity to share their position accordingly to the revised guideline underlined previously mentioned;

6. **Requests** that Member States continue sharing their experiences with countries facing similar challenges to develop and share best practices through reinforcement of dialogues between Member States as well as regional organizations;

7. **Suggests** that Member States continue to share in the PBC their experiences about inclusive approaches towards peacebuilding to develop best practices for all countries facing similar challenges;

8. **Supports** the inclusion of CSOs in the peacebuilding processes in order to promote local and national ownership of the peacebuilding efforts, include the field expertise of local organizations in understanding peacebuilding theaters, and encourage the Security Council and the General Assembly to consider local cultures and practices in developing peacebuilding strategies;
9. **Further invite** the UN Secretary-General to reform the PBSO by suggesting the UN Executive Office of the Secretary-General to attribute more resources and expand the staff substantively with experienced members from relevant departments and agencies;

10. **Calls for** the exploration of possibilities of cooperation between the PBC and the Organization of American States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Association of East Asian Nations, the EAEU, the EU, the AU and further regional organizations interested in formalizing partnerships with the PBC to focus on conflict prevention and conflict resolution, promote good governance, strengthen human rights and support national reconciliation, prevent unilateral interference in local inclusive peacebuilding initiatives, coordinate and communicate spending decisions and resource allocation by inviting them as observers to PBC meetings;

11. **Further calls for** the exploration of possibilities of cooperation and stronger coordination regarding the funding of peacebuilding activities between the PBC and the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank and any further international financial institutions;

12. **Welcomes** the recent trend of greater discussion on the activities of the PBF in the PBC and while fully respecting the independence of the decision-making of the fund recommends making the activities of the PBF a recurring topic on the agenda of the PBC to allow for greater coordination;

13. **Recommends** the establishment of an international action plan implemented by the General Assembly and the Security Council to increase the investments in the PBF of all actors involved into reimplementing peace in Member States, such as governments, civil society, academia, private sector and NGOs in order to increase the available funds up to four percent per year to reach both SDG 16 “Peace, Justice, and strong institutions” and SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals” by making national promotion on how investing in peacebuilding operations can give opportunities and be advantageous to donors either in short-term or long-term programs;

14. **Encourages** stakeholders to partner with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), which provides frameworks to enhance transparency of aid by tracking resource flows and connecting states with appropriate stakeholders;

15. **Recommends** the Security Council establish the annual Funding for Peace Summit (FPS), in order to improve the financing of peacebuilding efforts and create more continuity in funding the Peacebuilding Fund by:

   a. Providing a platform for exchange of innovative ideas on peacebuilding efforts, the presentation of recent projects funded by the PBF and to create proximity between financial support and regional outcome;

   b. Inviting relevant stakeholders such as, officials of international financial institutions, regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, UN entities related to peacebuilding, representatives of the PBC, Member States and entrepreneurship participating in the Global Compact;

   c. Further recommending to hold the FPS annually on the International World Day of Peace, the 21 of September;

   d. Further recommending the FPS to be organized by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and to be financed by the PBF;

16. **Recommends** to the Security Council the procurement of resources from the PBF for a Peacebuilding Microcredit Project (PMP), which shall serve for the local population in post-conflict countries wanting to start small business projects to rebuild the Member States’ economy and secure their existence, to:
a. Generate employment opportunities based on the demand for regional representatives of international investors and stakeholders;

b. Train regional professionals on contemporary global business and financial dynamics to promote effective partnerships and sustainable businesses;

c. Establish a platform for professional training to ameliorate sustainable cooperation and communication between partners;

d. Close examination of local demands/strengths and weaknesses in order to develop regionally integrated agenda for successful micro-management;

e. Enhance the efficiency of local governing institutions through the exchange of business protocols used in operational infrastructure mandates for international collaboration;

f. Further enhance partnership and cooperation between the government, the private sector and NGO;

g. Establish proper network to allocate financial support from Member States for the PMP;

17. Recommends the General Assembly collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the establishment of a grassroots education training system with the idea of training teachers and collaborating with already-existing regional educational institutions to propagate education in both urban zones and pastoral people’s areas by:

a. Utilizing accredited post-secondary institutions as resources to assist in education of the educators;

b. Laying the groundwork for a cycle of self-sustaining education, which will allow nations to strengthen national ownership by educating young citizens on the benefits of civic engagement towards sustainable security;

18. Encourages inclusivity, especially of women’s and marginalized groups involved in conflict, in the implementation of peace agreements within post-conflict nation-building.