

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission



Conference A

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director	Maike Weitzel
Chair/Rapporteur	Vishnu Narayanan

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

Code	Topic	Vote
PBC/1/1	Partnerships for Sustainable Peace	Adopted without a vote

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.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

1 *The Peacebuilding Commission,*
2
3 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and following the
4 mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as contained in General Assembly resolution 60/180 of
5 20 December 2005 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005),
6
7 *Expressing* its commitment to the principles of national ownership and the responsibility of national
8 governments for leading and implementing strategies for sustainable peace, which are of crucial
9 importance for the legitimacy and success of every peacebuilding process,
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11 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 therein focusing on the Sustainable
12 Development Goal (SDG) 16, "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions," and goal 17, "Strengthen the
13 means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development,"
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15 *Acknowledging* the Peacebuilding Commission's role in creating the Gender and Youth Promotion
16 Initiative (GYPI) that finances existing and new innovative projects that aim at including youth in
17 peacebuilding processes,
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19 *Strongly emphasizing* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security" that
20 emphasizes the important role of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding,
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22 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on "Review of United Nations Peacebuilding
23 Architecture" that stressed upon the role of the Peacebuilding Commission to convene discussions to
24 develop and share good practices in peacebuilding,
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26 *Deeply concerned* that civilians, especially women, account for the majority of those affected by conflict
27 and the consequent impact this has on sustainable peace and reconciliation,
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29 *Keeping in mind* that youth are highly vulnerable to recruitment by radical and terror groups when
30 education is inaccessible,
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32 *Acknowledging* the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the peacebuilding process, which
33 promotes local and national ownership of the peacebuilding efforts and integrates civil society
34 organizations in providing education in post conflict areas,
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36 *Recognizing* the peacebuilding initiatives put forward by other multilateral bodies such as the African
37 Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy,
38
39 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/262 of 22 December 2015 on the "Review of the United
40 Nations Peacebuilding Architecture," which recognizing the importance of strategic partnership with the
41 private sector to share risks and maximize the impact of peacebuilding efforts and incorporate national
42 ownership,
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44 *Deeply concerned* by the challenges of field coordination between UN organs and engagement of a broad
45 range of stakeholders,
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47 *Expressing* its appreciation for the General Assembly resolution 70/1 of September 2015 "Transforming
48 our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," particularly SDG 17 implying and
49 strengthening global "Partnerships for the Goals" to bring together the different entities within and outside
50 of the UN,

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52 *Acknowledging* the existence of the SDG partnership platform for the efficient application of the SDGs,
53 the exchange of best practices and the potential it embeds for synergistical collaborations,
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55 *Highlighting* the lack of strong partnerships and official representation of regional intergovernmental
56 organizations such as the African Union (AU), the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) as well as local civil
57 society representation within the PBC,
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59 *Further emphasizes* the importance of investment in post-conflict countries to ensure sustainable
60 development and peace,
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62 *Recognizing* a lack of coordination in the raising of peacebuilding funds and discovering new funding
63 sources as well as securing continuous funding for peacebuilding activities,
64
65 *Realizing* the need to further enhance already existing peacebuilding efforts by Member States such as
66 the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) pledging conferences,
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68 *Further acknowledging* the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations as a
69 possible model for partnerships between the PBC and other international financial institutions,
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71 *Further recalling* the UN Global Compact including the ten-guiding principles as a common ground with
72 private companies and noting the possibility to further cooperate in peacebuilding,
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74 *Noting with interest* in the 2018 “Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding and Sustaining
75 Peace” (A/72/707-S/2018/43), which affirms that partnerships are essential to sustainable peace,
76 particularly when they include all stakeholders and noticing the need of stronger and better work between
77 Member States engaged in partnerships,
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79 *Guided by the Joint African Union-UN Framework for Enhancing Partnerships for Peace and Security*
80 *(2017)*, which highlights the importance of coherent and cooperative approaches to peacebuilding by
81 regional organizations and the UN system,
82
83 *Acknowledges* the annual dialogue between the Peace and Security Council of the AU and the PBC as a
84 possible model for formalized cooperation between the PBC and other regional and sub-regional
85 organizations,
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87 *Emphasizing* on the importance of developing training initiatives for local civilians in post-conflict countries
88 that provide vocational training for regional participants to represent international stakeholders in
89 multilateral partnerships,
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91 1. *Endorses* the General Assembly to register a partnership on the SDG partnership platform called
92 Partnership for Sustainable Peace Programme for the achievement of SDG 17 in order to:
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94 a. Exchange knowledge of peacebuilding techniques and innovations between entities who
95 have relevant expertise and strategies to offer, especially governmental, intergovernmental
96 and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
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98 b. Gather information to enable the PBC outline organizations having common goals that would
99 create a common ground to merge resources which would remove double structures and
100 make peacebuilding more efficient;
101
102 c. Further transparency of the operations of the PBC as the SDG Partnerships Platform is
103 publically accessible;
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- 105 2. *Proposes* to the General Assembly the establishment of the Festivals for the Youth Initiative (FYI) in
106 cooperation with the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) which should aim at strengthening
107 youth participation and integration into society and consist of two dimensions:
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- 109 a. A music-based fundraising initiative organized by youth organizations and the GYPI to
110 raise awareness among the affected group about the SDGs and peacebuilding efforts
111 conducted by the UN and to include youth in peacebuilding;
112
 - 113 b. The formation of youth organizations which will address problems of youth in post-conflict
114 countries through taking up measures to solve problems such as radicalization towards
115 terrorism, unemployment and mental health issues by offering workshops, anti-violence
116 seminars and therapeutic interventions depending on the situation and circumstances in
117 the countries to ensure a case-by-case approach;
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- 119 3. *Expresses the necessity* for closer regional partnerships between educational peacebuilding
120 programs committed to promoting a wider exchange on training the youth in peacebuilding while
121 maintaining a focus on gender-relevant issues;
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- 123 4. *Proposes* the General Assembly to reduce the gender gap in peacebuilding and education by forming
124 regional partnerships by:
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- 126 a. Targeting low income, at-risk, post-conflict countries;
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 - 128 b. Collaborating with nonprofit organizations such as She's the first, Educate Girls that seek
129 to include women and youth in the peacebuilding process, notably by helping with
130 education, women education, especially in developing countries;
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- 132 5. *Suggests* the General Assembly and the Security Council integrate the Country Specific
133 Configuration (CSC) as a multilateral platform in the perspective where the opinion of all actors with
134 concerning Member State permission is of the utmost importance by integrating through:
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- 136 a. Legitimate and legal representatives of concerning national governments as owners and
137 leaders in peacebuilding activities;
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 - 139 b. Revising the Provisional Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society (2007) in order
140 to create observer seats on the Organizational Committee for specific regional delegations
141 concerning peacebuilding in their specific areas in order:
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 - 143 i. To increase participation and representation of CSOs as well as regional
144 intergovernmental actors such as the AU and EAEU into the CSC which will be
145 strengthened by the participation in the PBC;
 - 146 ii. For observers to have the opportunity to share their position accordingly to the
147 revised guideline underlined previously mentioned;
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- 149 6. *Requests* that Member States continue sharing their experiences with countries facing similar
150 challenges to develop and share best practices through reinforcement of dialogues between Member
151 States as well as regional organizations;
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- 153 7. *Suggests* that Member States continue to share in the PBC their experiences about inclusive
154 approaches towards peacebuilding to develop best practices for all countries facing similar
155 challenges;
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- 157 8. *Supports* the inclusion of CSOs in the peacebuilding processes in order to promote local and national
158 ownership of the peacebuilding efforts, include the field expertise of local organizations in
159 understanding peacebuilding theaters, and encourage the Security Council and the General
160 Assembly to consider local cultures and practices in developing peacebuilding strategies;

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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 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 entrepreneurs 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:

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- 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;
- 238 17. *Recommends* the General Assembly collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
239 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the establishment of a grassroots education training system with
240 the idea of training teachers and collaborating with already-existing regional educational institutions to
241 propagate education in both urban zones and pastoral people's areas by:
- 242 a. Utilizing accredited post-secondary institutions as resources to assist in education of the
243 educators;
 - 244 b. Laying the groundwork for a cycle of self-sustaining education, which will allow nations to
245 strengthen national ownership by educating young citizens on the benefits of civic
246 engagement towards sustainable security;
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250 18. *Encourages* inclusivity, especially of women's and marginalized groups involved in conflict, in the
251 implementation of peace agreements within post-conflict nation-building.