Conference B
Peacebuilding Commission

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Saeko Yoshimatsu</th>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Emil Meintjes</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/1</td>
<td>Partnerships for Sustainable Peace</td>
<td>23 votes in favor, 3 against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBC/1/2</td>
<td>Partnerships for Sustainable Peace</td>
<td>26 votes in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBC/1/3</td>
<td>Partnerships for Sustainable Peace</td>
<td>22 votes in favor, 2 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBC/1/3</td>
<td>Implementing the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)</td>
<td>22 votes in favor, 2 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report for the Peacebuilding Commission

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 26 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Partnerships for Sustainable Peace.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics. Proposals included promoting equal representation in peacebuilding initiatives and fostering relationships between Member States and the private sectors in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, while others focused on creating effective funding for peacebuilding. Throughout Monday and Tuesday, the committee atmosphere remained positive, cooperative and inclusive as delegates worked to create working papers and later merge their ideas for a total of 3 proposals.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which received amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including gender and youth inclusivity in every process of peacebuilding, proposing the Secretary-General to hold discussions regarding PBC’s position under the General Assembly and the Security Council, and strengthening partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Civil-Society Organizations (CSOs) to establish civilian engagement. Throughout the committee sessions, delegates were eager to collaborate with others and approached the topic from various perspectives in order to solve the issues.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the lack of cooperation between the various sectors of the world economy,

Recalling the primary responsibility of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) for the construction and maintenance of international peace,

Keeping in mind the status of the PBC as an advisory body for the promotion of the peacebuilding agenda to the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly,

Alarmed by the lack of attention by Member States towards increasing inclusivity and representation within the civil societies,

Strongly affirms the crucial role played by women, young people and marginalized groups and considering the inclusiveness as a strategic key to building a sustainable peace;

Recalling the outcomes of the 67th United Nations Civil Society Conference,

Fully aware of the civil society’s role in participating in public policy and decisions,

Recognizing the need to enrich the Security Council resolution 2250 on “Youth, Peace and Security” in order to improve the involvement of youth in peacebuilding processes,

Believing in technology sharing and the impact it has on the development of the economies of developing regions of the world,


Reminding to the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and security,” which focused on increasing representation of youth in decision-making at all levels,

Having examined the report of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) entitled “Security Sector Reform: Narrowing the Gap between Theory and Practice”,

Having in mind the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding as the first forum for political dialogue between the members of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility, the G7+ a group of fragile and conflict affected states and member organizations of the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS),

Inspired by the Civil Society Assembly (ASC) which was established in Guatemala following the 1994 Framework Accord for the resumption of negotiations that revived the stalled Guatemalan peace process,

Highlighting the importance of the 1325 Network Statement 2014, which promotes, as a key tool, women’s equal participation in conflict and peacebuilding,
Viewing with appreciation the partnerships between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and (DCAF) as set out in the 2008 Public Oversight of Security Council,

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 promoting international cooperation on technological and scientific advancement allowing for faster transition periods from undeveloped to developed economies,

Reaffirming the role of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on “Post-conflict peacebuilding,” which support the idea that sustaining peace required coherence, engagement and coordination, since present international efforts are dominated by inconsistency, competitiveness and fragmentation,

Draws attention to the recommendations for increased financing partnerships with the private sector from the report of the PBC in its eleventh session,

Encouraged by the 2018 UN Private Sector Forum setting a strong precedent of collaboration between governments, the private sector and the United Nations,

Keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, which contains the commons vision of society towards which the world is trying to move,

Inspired by the Tokyo International conference for African Development where Japanese private and public sector contributed for 30 billion dollars of investment in Africa,

Recognizing the need to enhance the UN peacebuilding structure to avoid the waste of resources, which was highlighted by Advisory Group of Experts’ report on Peacebuilding in 2015,

1. **Recommends** the Security Council and General Assembly to consider the possibility of expanding the Peacebuilding Support Office’s (PBSO) mandate and structure, where:
   a. PBSO would invite representatives of different regions’ regional, sub-regional, non-governmental, and civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure all security and peacebuilding related concerns are received;
   b. Such representatives would deliver all concerns expressed during the offices’ meetings to the PBC to analyze regional and global trends, prioritize topics according to urgency, and have a wide view of the status of all stakeholders in relation to such topics;

2. **Encourages** the collaboration between the United Nations Development Program, the PBC and international private organizations to foster relationships between the private sector and States in accordance to objective of the Sustainable Development Goals 17.17 by:
   a. Allowing stronger capital deepening in low-capital countries around the world;
   b. Promoting employment and the growth of world economies;
   c. Using the position and knowledge of the PBC to develop partnerships revolving around security issues;
   d. Further reducing the attraction towards illicit activities and possibility of corruption and allowing for a more peaceful economic activity;
   e. Holding regional conferences that are:
      i. Hosted by the UNDP;
103 ii. Using the UN’s legitimacy and visibility to promote the conferences;

104 iii. Allowing private-public partnerships developing the respective region’s economy;

108 3. Proposes the annual repetition of the 2018 Private Sector Forum aiming to foster high-level discussion on peace between private sector organizations, Government, civil society and the United Nations’ bodies by:

111 a. Exploring how the private sector and investors can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and sustaining peace;

114 b. Strengthening the public-private dialogue by showcasing currently successful business initiatives with a specific Government, UN or civil society partnership component;

117 c. Promoting yet unsuccessful but possible initiatives lacking funds and/or manpower to allow their further development;

120 d. Showcasing strong examples of public-private partnership that build more peaceful and stable societies;

123 e. Supporting companies in making new commitments towards sustainable development and peace in their area of operation;

126 f. Using the PBC’s expertise:

129 i. To direct these partnerships towards peacebuilding initiatives;

132 ii. As an advisory strength available to all attendees;

135 iii. To ensure the well-execution and respect of international agreements for proposed ideas during the Forum;

135 4. Proposes the creation of the Certificate of Inclusive Contribution for Peace which will promote a label delivered by the PBC to private companies operating in peacebuilding processes with the aim of encouraging and rewarding their contribution for inclusion of women and youth according to the criteria that requires:

140 a. The company to dedicate a minimal share of 25% of its Human Resources budget targeting or integrating gender equality and the empowerment of women and youth;

143 b. The company to include a minimal share of 50% of women among its executive board;

146 5. Encourages Member States to adopt sustainable, self-sustained methods of financing peacebuilding efforts to avoid instable, unpredictable funding and donor-oriented efforts, through attracting foreign and local investment through:

150 a. Avoiding taxation that is viewed as unnecessary by Member States;

154 b. Ensuring markets are not dominated by a limited number of producers;

158 c. Encouraging producers to recruit local labor;
d. Initiating microfinance projects for enterprises with a high potential for growth;

6. **Encourages** Member States to create a partnership with the Geneva Centre for the DCAF to promote good governance and inclusion of women in the armed private security sector with the aim of:

   a. Supporting the implementation of international instruments, standards and technical assistance frameworks;

   b. Providing awareness campaigns and advisory support to national stakeholders to ensure compliance of the DCAF with international standards;

7. **Recommends** the increased inclusion of local civilian groups of interests through a partnership with the PBC and regional institutions with the aim of enhancing civilian leadership and ownership in the peacebuilding process to:

   a. Build up civilian participation through a cohesive structure between local and international institutions;

   b. Try to achieve the challenging issues of the country;

   c. Further develop:

      i. Sectorial groupings where each sector develops its own proposals and chooses delegates from the civilian groups of interests;

      ii. Topical commissions where delegates per sector are formed to work on topics in order to produce a pre synthesis paper on it;

   d. Organize sessions where all delegates could debate synthesis papers in order to find a final characterized by topics previously approved by all members;

   e. Establish official agreements using documents based on consensus, which could be negotiated afterwards with international, national and regional institutions;

8. **Encourages** the collaboration between the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the civil society to establish a Gap Analysis Program and thus foster an institutional capability assessment providing an evaluation of the current role and efficiency of the political and security institutions with the aim of:

   a. Providing contextual analysis to help identify institutional dysfunctions and redundancy;

   b. Designing an analysis of the capacity and governance of the security and political system as well as the needs of the civil society with a particular attention towards the poor and marginalized;

   c. Providing assessments to support the design of programs promoting police training involving dialogue with civil society actors;

9. **Proposes** the creation by the PBC of a bi-annual Grand International National Dialogue through a partnership between the political institutions and the civilian actors with the aim of achieving
constructive and inclusive consultations on peacebuilding processes which will be implemented through:

a. A preparation phase in cooperation between the UN agents and local actors in order to:
   i. Decide upon the agenda;
   ii. Set objectives;
   iii. Decide upon the process architecture and the funding;

b. A process phase in order to create a consensus committee where controversial issues will be discussed;

c. An implementation phase with the aim of developing:
   i. Infrastructure to implement the strategy;
   ii. An oversight decision-making body, managing and coordinating the process;
   iii. A forum for central discussion;
   iv. Working groups on specific thematic issues;

d. Follow-up dialogue forums with reports;

10. Encourages collaboration between the PBC and the World Bank to increase predictable funding, believing that a variety of funding methods offers the best solution to increase reliability and diversification of funding that:

   a. Assists countries in creating an enabling environment for a sustainable economic growth over the long-term;
   b. Enables and encourages regular exchanges on prioritizing peacebuilding development;
   c. Supports the creation of new funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group, multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors for a more effective pooling of resources, and maximize the possibility of sustainable peace;
   d. Promotes a continuous dialogue between the PBC and the World Bank to achieve common action;

11. Reaffirms Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 promoting international cooperation on technological and scientific advancement allowing for faster transition periods from undeveloped to developed economies;

12. Recommends the establishment of a series of World Youth Forums for Peace in cooperation with the United Networks of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY) to support the involvement of youth in sustainable peace projects with the aim of:

   a. Holding annually forums in different host countries previously affected by civilian conflicts with the aim of determining strategies and common actions to support the inclusiveness of youth;
b. Gathering the youth from specifically but not limited to post-conflict areas to foster the sharing of experiences and ideas for peacebuilding projects;

c. Integrating educational modules concerning reconciliation, mediation and human rights;

13. **Incites** the initiation of the Civil and Social Activism Integrated Workshop, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization, where civilians would be offered an online educational workshop about how to engage in public policies and decisions making;

14. **Urges** Member States to refrain from adopting policies that diminish the existence and role of CSOs.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States,

Further Recalling that strong institutions create self-sufficient governments that can maintain, support, and institute laws to combat regional instability, gender inequality, and underdeveloped governance that has been identified,

Taking into consideration the self-sufficiency within the governance to help mitigate terrorist actions, while respecting the legitimacy and sovereignty of all Member States,

Underscoring the importance of strengthening peacebuilding institutions through increased funding, organizational action, and reform measures to under-resourced governments to encourage peace and stability within the state; in accordance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 16 and 17 on gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies and strengthening partnerships, respectively,

Affirming the importance of promoting peacebuilding forums and inclusive channels of dialogue to represent the voices of vulnerable populations, such as women and children, in conflict-affected areas,

Emphasizing the need to cooperate in multilateral organizations with the private and public sector to focus on state-specific plans in post-conflict societies,

Highlighting the collaboration with Member States to help ease political tensions within identified gaps in the peacebuilding process by strengthening the institutions to encourage maintaining peace,

Emphasizing the importance of fostering collaborative resource and information sharing platforms which focus on mitigating corruption, strengthening transnational security, and promoting the equality of women,

Recognizing the need to approach situations of inequality and corruption in the security sector to avoid contradictory approaches to peacekeeping operations while maintaining the sovereignty of a Member State,

Reiterating the sentiment of the Africa Youth Conference Call to Action and emphasizing that inclusivity of women and youth within political and socioeconomic decision-making and civil society leadership roles ensures strong and effective governance and peacebuilding,

Acknowledging the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission’s Gender Strategy for assess gender mainstreaming in political, economic, and societal spheres via assessing existing language on women within UN documents,

Reiterating the importance of working multilaterally with countries to implement support programs for reform with an action plan for bolstering the legitimacy of judicial and security institutions,
Calling attention to the high rate of unemployment, inadequate access to credit, and lack of opportunities for women to develop work skills in conflict-affected areas, which inhibits their economic involvement and negatively impacts the livelihoods of women and their families,

Noting with satisfaction the Member States of the United Nations who work multilaterally with similar frameworks to the Bandung Conference which united 24 countries to reduce conflict by protecting the sovereignty of developing countries,

Highlighting the work of the UNDP Strategic Plan (2017) which emphasizes the importance of collaboration between UN entities to help support those in conflict or in post-conflict recovery,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on "Maintenance of international peace and security," which urges Member States to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels,

Recalling the Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) on “Women and peace and security” and the importance of supporting Member States in strengthening national systems against corruption,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) on “Women and peace and security,” which addresses the need for greater institutional reform to address sexual violence at all levels of the peacebuilding process,

Having considered the UN Secretary General’s Seven Point Action Plan (2010), which aims to institutionalize women’s participation in all post-conflict peacebuilding efforts as an implementation tool of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and peace and security”, as well as Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) “Women and peace and security”, which aims to double women’s participation in peacekeeping missions by 2020,

Observing the efforts made by intergovernmental organizations such as the Brazilian Peace Operations Joint Training Center and the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations which train and employ the knowledge necessary to carry out effective peacekeeping operations,

1. Reiterates the importance of equal representation within peacebuilding initiatives in local and regional sectors through partnerships with various peacebuilding organizations through:
   a. The showcase of successful case studies regarding the importance of inclusivity in peacebuilding initiatives and government institutions to increase the likelihood of effective peacebuilding operations, and promote peace within civil society;
   b. The support for initiatives similar to the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations regarding the training of women and youth peacebuilders through seminars and workshops within environments such as the community, school, and work to promote further awareness on gender inclusivity and empowerment;

2. Encourages the creation of the Watch Over the Marginalized Index (WOMINDEX), an ambitious funding target for the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) with the aim of setting a standardized financial threshold dedicated to the integration of women and the youth in peace processes which:
   a. Focuses the allocation of funds targeting;
      i. Programs facilitating the participation of women and youth in the peacebuilding process;
      ii. Women-led and gender-focused civil society organizations;
      iii. Youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations;
b. Requires the submission of a constructive plan of action from external aid applicants, examined and accredited by the PBF;

c. Involves a monitoring mechanism to hold the aid recipients accountable for the proper implementation of their plan of action;

3. Further encourages the PBF in accordance with the Peacebuilding Support Office to develop partnerships with additional international organizations to promote the implementation of WOMINDEX as a universal financial standard for all peacebuilding-related projects through:

a. Joint talks within the United Nations security sector reform (SSR) Inter-Agency Task Force (IASSRTF) to promote the inclusion of the WOMINDEX to all existing UN-managed funds for missions involving peacebuilding;

b. Setting up an inter-agency group of experts between the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the World Bank to discuss the prospects and feasibility of implementing the WOMINDEX for all peacebuilding-related projects in the World Bank;

4. Endorses the promotion of microfinancing through the development of partnerships with inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which oversees efforts to build a transparent microfinance sector to increase the financial accessibility for women, inspired from the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Rwanda (AMIR);

5. Acknowledges the efforts of peacebuilding organizations such as the Deutsch Center of Peace Operations through encouraging Member States to mirror similar initiatives by:

a. Training community leaders within civil society organizations to allow equal representation within peacebuilding operations and positions of power within the community;

b. Including women and youth leaders alongside various representatives from civil society groups within peacebuilding decisions and government institutions in order to utilize their input within institutional policies;

c. Allowing women and youth peacebuilders to take the initiative in peacebuilding operations themselves, monitored by peacebuilding experts within organizations similar but not limited to the Deutsch Center for Peace Operations in order to utilize their peacebuilding capabilities and further improve upon their peacebuilding abilities through independence;

d. Establishing regional partnerships with civil society organizations for the formation of a regional support group that allows for in-depth communication and information sharing of various best practices within each region;

6. Proposes the creation of an inter-agency working group specifically focusing on supervising and facilitating the implementation of the commitments of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women, Peace and Security” to provide a unified, coherent, and effective response, which:

a. Includes experts from the different UN agencies involved in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 comprised of the PBC, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the Commission on the Status of Women, the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and UNDP’s BCPR;

b. Initiates reviews and benchmarks from different national action plans (NAPs) to propose best practices policies;
7. **Intends** for the creation of a working group of experts between the PBC, the PBF, UN-Women, the DPKO, and contributing Member States to extend the permanent Elsie Initiative to peacebuilding activities, with the aim to provide a continuous program tying peacekeeping with peacebuilding involving:

   a. Identification of goals for the future of the fund and reflecting upon the continuity between peacekeeping and peacebuilding;

   b. An extension of the missions to additionally support the increased training and participation of women for peace mediation and negotiation processes;

   c. An increase of the global fund jointly designed with Member States and the above UN agencies;

8. **Further proposes** the increase of partnerships with local civilian society organizations advocating for women through the creation of the Consultative Organs for Furthering the Empowerment of the Marginalized attached to the Peacebuilding Commission and used as for future United Nations-led peace negotiations which:

   a. Inspires from the Canadian Women’s Advisory Boards in Afghanistan and Syria;

   b. Ensures local women spokespersons a third-party role in peace negotiations;

9. **Upholds** the UN peacekeeping benchmark by promoting seminars to collaborate on increasing female peacekeepers by 15% with specific attention to promoting gender mainstreaming in achieving the 2020 agenda for peacekeeping;

10. **Calls upon** Member States to strengthen public participation in the decision-making process within peacekeeping operations and the monitoring of public policy by:

    a. Providing anonymous ways for the public to propose suggestions on relevant issues occurring in the community and reports of inconsistencies in peacekeeping operations dependent on the technology available within the region;

    b. Following the lead of Voice Africa’s Future Youth Campaign which enables youth involvement in the implementation of SDGs and monitoring the implementation of development;

11. **Advises** the Inspection and Evaluation division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to perform audits locally every month and regionally every six months within post-conflict states on behalf of the PBC to ensure that authorities are conducting proper training for policing at the local and regional level respectively;

12. **Calls for** partnerships with the UNDP and the World Health Organization with a regional-based approach to support post-conflict recovery resources such as post trauma care, evaluations and other societal integration tactics for women and children affected by conflict;

13. **Encourages** the PBC to work multilaterally with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to facilitate innovative policy solutions for emerging economies through international forums by:

    a. Establishing an educational scale in order to make sure that the youth are being properly prepared to enter the workforce while protecting the sovereignty of the State and respecting
that each State will have different and diverse guidelines respective of the population implemented by the Peacebuilding Commission;

b. Establishing programs that allow the youth to enter the formal sector with ease;

c. Utilizing programs such as Indonesia’s Compact’s Green Prosperity Project as a basis for creating new programs in states of aid to foster and support eco-friendly innovation that reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions by improving land use practices and management of economic resources to stimulate growth of the economy;

14. Recommends Member States to mirror organizations such as the Geneva Center of Democratic Control of Armed Forces on political reconciliation and improve security sector operations by:

a. Forming independent organizations that promote knowledge development and information sharing in police and law reform, border management, justice sector reform and other areas of SSR that emphasize the protection of human rights;

b. Lending their expertise in the implementation of SSR programs to conflict-prone areas and states that request assistance;

c. Further invites Every Woman every Child to contribute their efforts within the PBC organization to reconstruct unstable laws and programs by incorporating their funding from private, public, and NGO cooperation;

15. Encourages the PBC to develop partnerships with Member States promoting international conferences that push for legal, political, and managerial reforms to institute a legally just and self-sustaining government, that can eradicate corruption while maintaining sustainable peace within the State by:

a. Holding educational conferences pertaining to training personnel in the military and law enforcement with the goal of reducing corruption in these sectors;

b. Introducing volunteers in developed countries with expertise in legal, political, and managerial areas to Member States in areas that request their assistance;

16. Encourages bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Member States through:

a. Triangular cooperation in collaboration with traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations to facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, management and technological systems as well as other forms of support;

b. South-south cooperation to pursue solidarity among developing countries in order to address common development challenges;

c. The overcoming of cultural obstacles and other specificities that may hinder peacebuilding and the sustainment of peace;

17. Recommends the PBC to tackle the threat of radicalization by collaborating with regional organizations, including but not limited to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), civil-society organizations (CSOs) as well as NGOs that empower communities through:

a. Cultivating social cohesion in different minority groups through regional dialogue like the ASEAN People’s Forum (APF) that strengthens the voices of disadvantaged and marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas by providing CSOs an opportunity to gather and discuss key issues confronting their specific region through public submissions forums;
b. Community resilience in conflict-affected societies through organizations such as the Wahid Foundation’s Peace Village and Prevention of Violent Extremism that host summits with State and non-State actors on socioeconomic inclusion of women;

c. The promotion of societal equality in public and private institutions similarly to Indonesia’s National Action Plan under the ASEAN’s Women Peace for Registry to outline comprehensive standards for women empowerment programs including access to quality health services and engagement in community economic expansion;

18. Decides accordingly to expand the PBC’s Gender Strategy to include analysis of culture in regards to the role of women within the post-conflict state, as all aspects of culture influence one another and can not be looked at or changed in isolation, by:

a. Inviting experts specializing in the cultures of the post-conflict States to contribute their expertise to the planning of peacebuilding;

b. Encouraging these experts to embed themselves with peacebuilding operations to help guide efforts in a culturally aware fashion as to promote the efficiency of these operations.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Pursuant of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16 and 17 while recognizing the importance of mutually beneficial partnerships with integration and cooperation at various levels of governance,

Emphasizing States’ right to sovereignty and capacity to sustain governance without coercive intervention,

Recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of Member States and utilizing expertise and advisory to catalyze prosperity,

Highlighting the UN General Assembly resolution 70/262 on “Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture” and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on “Post-conflict peacebuilding” calling for action to strengthen female integration programs and coherence within the UN system to address the mobilization through employment creation, income generation and reintegration in post-conflict settings, especially those directly impacted by socio-economic harm, resources for initiating the advance of gender equality,

Recalling the “Event on the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups and armed forces,” which emphasizes the need to reinsert affected parties into society,

Considering the Secretary-General oversees both the General Assembly Fifth Committee and Peacebuilding Support Office budget,

Emphasizing again the importance of General Assembly Resolution 70/262 on “Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture,” which also emphasizes the necessity to use and incorporate the private sector and establish heavy civilian engagement within post-conflict zones to create wholistic and grass-roots solutions that incorporate as many voices as possible,

Recalling the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Accountability, Transparency and Reform Proposals,

Recognizing the need to increase oversight in Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) activities in order to mitigate redundancy, as well as to ensure accountability of all Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) operations,

Acknowledging the crucial role that reintegration plays in inoculating communities who have experienced conflict against recurrence for the sake of building sustainable peace,

1. Recommends Member States to share peace and prosperity promoting technologies, knowledge and developments in the form of advisors and joint research initiatives;

2. Emphasizing the integral role that reintegration and empowerment of women and youth plays in fostering partnership, trust, and the promotion of prosperity:
a. Suggests expanding the infrastructure of stakeholders to include women in management positions;

b. Encourages the PBC to reallocate in accordance with the PBF its budget to further support development by means of investment in education, microloans, and other areas targeted at women and youth;

3. Reiterates the importance of accurately publishing the ways in which the PBC funds are allocated by:

a. Detailing more clearly budgetary constraints for corresponding actions within the PBC resolutions and documentation;

b. Increasing transparency to the public via placing each proposal and resolution on the front of the official PBC website in all necessary languages;

4. Recommends that Member States implement a monitoring apparatus to ensure that the activities of third parties such as the Peace Nexus Foundation, tasked with the oversight of regional actors charged with the operationalization of the PBF initiatives in order to identify and address bureaucratic redundancy, are subject to increased transparency and therefore accountability in line with the objectives outlined in Strategic Plan 2017-2019 by:

a. Requiring that third party partners to whom the responsibilities of monitoring regional actors are delegated submit on a biannual basis a report of its activities, findings, and progress regarding the regional actors funded to carry out the initiatives of the PBC to be assessed by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO);

b. Requiring as well that the regional actors that the monitoring third parties oversee increase frequency of their reporting to that of a yearly basis;

c. Requiring also that the results of reports compiled by both the regional actors and the third parties to whom monitoring of the regional actors are delegated making such outcomes available to the Member States and international public by means of an online database;

5. Urges governments to integrate Security Council report 900 (2018) findings, which demand the inclusion of women into peacemaking roles in manners of:

a. Inclusion of SDG 16 to encourage inclusivity of societies for sustainable development, by establishing the Paris Principles’ responsibilities, we encourage the development of working groups between Member States as necessary and set up local or regional sections as assistance;

b. Utilizing the spirit of SDG 16 by encouraging Member States to provide experts and advisors for post-conflict countries to assist in matters concerning the security sector, governance and technology;

c. Recommends that the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) reallocate Peacebuilding Funds toward bringing diverse ideas and opportunities to better involve women in peacebuilding processes and negotiations to promote the empowerment and equality of women, to be determined in accordance with the reports outlined in the aforementioned monitoring process;

d. Using the idea of SDG 17 to strengthen global partnerships by fostering relations in the form of collaborations and agreements between Member States that promote prosperity, opportunities for later term trade and regional stability;
6. *Suggests* the reallocation of 1/20th of the Peacebuilding Fund toward Security Sector Reform (SSR) to:
   a. Engage with Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
   b. Consolidate PBC funding due to a thin spreading of contributions;
   c. Aid with the integration women and youth into key SSR partnerships;
   d. Foster stronger relations amongst Member States within the PBC;

7. *Urges* clear standards and milestones set by States struggling with independence to achieve sustainable governance by:
   a. Setting Key Performance Indicators for boosting transparency when achieving sovereignty and making decisions;
   b. Encouraging States to seek aid from UN approved third parties in the event of uncontrollable conflict;

8. *Seeks* individual Member States to expand upon rehabilitation support programs that let armed forces rejoin the collective as members of society by:
   a. Referring to the West African buy-back program which creates a safe zone for former combatants to turn in weapons and receive employment opportunities instead of financial incentives;
   b. Forming partnership with the Center for Justice and Reconciliation to implement restorative justice reforms to further the process of reintegration;
   c. Using restorative justice reforms to create pathways for offenders to perform community service such as restoring damaged infrastructure that occurred during conflict;

9. *Proposes* the UN Secretary-General hold discussions at the Peacebuilding Architecture Summit while including the PBC, the PBSO, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Security Council, General Assembly Fifth Committee, United Nations Economic and Social Council, as well as all relevant Partner States to discuss and explore prospects of streamlining funding apparatuses that would ensure faster and more cost-efficient initiatives of all varieties, involving:
   a. Financial integration with the DPKO;
   b. Ensuring that long-standing investments be mediated by the Office of Internal Oversight Services with diligence;
   c. Mandatory PBC consultations after each peacekeeping operation to ensure that long-term peace is achievable in a more concise fashion particularly referring to stabilization of governments and economies;
   d. That liquid assets be distributed by the DPKO toward short-term initiatives;
   e. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) be bypassed with direct budget allocation from the administrative and budgetary committee to the PBF.