Documentation of the Simulation of the

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)*

Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States
2. Integrating Refugees in Peacebuilding Frameworks

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
PBC/1/1	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	24 in favor, 2 against, 5 abstentions
PBC/1/2	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	24 in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions
PBC/1/3	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	26 in favor, 2 against, 3 abstentions
PBC/1/4	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	23 in favor, 2 against, 6 abstentions
PBC/1/5	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	21 in favor, 4 against, 6 abstentions

Summary Report

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

1. Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States
2. Integrating Refugees in Peacebuilding Frameworks

The session was attended by representatives of 31 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of "Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics which included fragility and the root causes of conflict, structured training for reforms, and inclusivity in peacebuilding. Delegates respected one another during speeches, and worked very hard in collaboration and coming to consensus these days.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted 5 draft resolutions, all by majority vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues including, empowering fragile and post-conflict states through local economic development, encouraging community-based gender violence reporting systems, and recommending ECOSOC to establish an independent anti-corruption taskforce. Respect, transparency, and collaboration were the 3 tenets held by delegates, leading to a smooth voting process showcasing their compromise.

The *Peacebuilding Commission,*

Recalling the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), as both form the basis of the international community's commitment to peacebuilding,

Keeping in mind the commitments made under Action 44 of the *Pact for the Future* (2024), specifically emphasizing a more strategic and coherent approach for building a sustainable platform with the focus of sharing best practices among Member States, engaging their private sectors in peacebuilding activities, in line with the mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and through that enhancing systematic and strategic partnerships between the PBC and regional organizations,

Saluting the United Nations General Assembly resolution 78/275 on *Financing for Peacebuilding* (2022) and believing that allocations of Member States and other partners' contributions should continue to be assessed by the Secretary-General to ensure sufficient, reliable, and long-term funding for United Nations peacebuilding efforts,

Continuing to support the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly bearing in mind that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in conjunction with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) are essential for strengthening peacebuilding efforts and ensuring political and socio-economic stability and sustainability for communities,

Highlighting the key role of mobilizing private sector investment and information exchange in fragile states to advance transparency, such as the $166 million USD provided by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) since 2006 and building partnerships with the private-sector through the PBC's yearly meeting together with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

Emphasizing the work done by UN Women and the *Global Accountability Framework on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*, in line with SDG 5 (gender equality) that focuses on equally distributed economic resources and vocational training opportunities for women,

Expressing concern over the fact that people living in fragile states represent 73% of the global community's extreme poor, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Alarmed by the fact that 23% of the world's population is affected by extreme poverty and is living in a fragile state, according to the OECD report on the State of Fragility in 2022, underscoring the pressing need for eliminating poverty and improving economic stability as outlined in SDG 1 (no poverty),

Recognizing SDG 9.1 (develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures), as well as the existing frameworks such as the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons and Disabilities* (CRPD),

Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* (1973) and the World Economic Forum, which emphasize the importance of accessibility in workplace opportunities,

1. *Suggests* that a capacity-building program for small and medium-sized local enterprises (SMEs) is established by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the Local Enterprises for Peace (LEP), through:

    a. Being carried out via a forum that SMEs in fragile and post-conflict states can become part of;

    b. Constituting a network where companies can connect with other enterprises in other post-conflict regions, share best practices, coordinate, and jointly voice their concerns and proposals towards the emerging institutions;

    c. Coordinating the provision of training programs;

    d. Being evaluated by the PBC every five years based on progress reports from the PBSO to encourage transparency and accountability;

2. *Proposes* a LEP communication network, the Private-Sector Peacebuilding Partnership (PSPP), which will include relevant local regulations and aid in the creation of state-specific solutions by:

    a. Coordinating the provision of training programs, potentially financed by the PBF, by allowing requests for specialized training and connecting parties willing to participate in the form of online or offline training as needed;

    b. Housing a database of openly shared best practices, advice, and existing United Nations opportunities;

    c. Holding an online bi-annual networking meeting;

3. *Requests* UN agencies such as UN Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create educational materials for elected officials and government leaders that work in post-conflict zones, as defined by ECOSOC for the promotion of good governance by:

    a. Creating training seminars that happen once every three months in a different Member State who is willing to host in collaboration with United Nations agencies for the training of local government officials and law enforcement with an emphasis on striving to achieve SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);

    b. Further creating community-based discussion panels to raise awareness, for topics such as gender-sensitivity in employment and business;

4. *Encourages* fragile states as defined by the OECD States of Fragility Report to voluntarily create special economic zones (SEZs) by designating specific areas where certain trade and business regulations are altered for a period of time depending on the fragility leading up to and after in order to attract Foreign Direct Investment for fragile states that are post-conflict by:

    a. Encouraging willing companies, to collaborate with businesses in fragile states in order to create employment opportunities for citizens, thereby fostering steady incomes and

boosting local economies in collaboration with the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture (UNPA);

    b. Promoting local entrepreneurs and small businesses in this SEZ to further expand their markets;

    c. Welcoming fragile states to utilize current frameworks to promote accessibility and equality in career advancement for post-conflict zones, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO);

5. *Further recommends* an evidence based approach to the development of infrastructure in post-conflict states as defined by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the *Evidence Based Infrastructure* (EBI) Framework to provide the proper knowledge to aid in implementation through:

    a. Rebuilding communities in post-conflict zones to foster success in long-term stability by encouraging cooperation with non-governmental organizations, such as the International Crisis Group, to obtain resources and aid for those affected by the conflict, in order to achieve SDG 16 (peace, justice & strong institutions);

    b. Promoting sustainable growth of infrastructure investments, which will support long-term stability for communities recovering from conflict, in order to achieve SDG 9.1 (develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures).

Code: PBC/1/2
Committee: Peacebuilding Commission
Topic: Prevention of Conflict and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Reiterating the common understanding of fragility as elaborated on in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's States of Fragility Report 2025, which found that over 25% of the global population, or nearly 2.1 billion people, live in fragile conditions, through harmful security, humanitarian, and economic conditions,

Acknowledges with deep gratitude the Peacebuilding Committee's mandate conferred by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, respectively through resolutions General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645, stressing the importance of fulfilling functions of funding advising, sustaining peace, and diplomatically approaching post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery,

Recognizing the 2020 Report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace by the Secretary-General (A/74/976–S/2020/773) which highlights a substantial lack of adequate funding and resources for peacebuilding, while noting further that the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) has contributed over $1.9 billion USD since 2006, and that the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peacebuilding in fragile states are essential components in maintaining global stability while noting the private sector is heavily affected by conflict and peacebuilding measures,

Affirming the importance of understanding the root causes of conflict to implement effective and context-sensitive peacebuilding strategies and to listen to the experiences of Member States classified as fragile states that are being affected by various challenges, as emphasized in General Assembly resolution 75/201,

Recalling existing frameworks, including the System of National Accounts in the utilization of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) allocation towards fragile states, the Fragile States Index (FSI), while emphasizing the overall need for the importance of inclusive communication channels in preventing conflict,

Guided by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly resolution 70/1 while understanding the complexities and the fast-paced nature of global crises, with only 15% of the unifying tools of SDGs being currently on track,

Reminds of the importance of strengthening actions by Member States and United Nations bodies to achieve all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 to significantly improve Fragile States indicators, including support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for SDG 4 (quality education), UN Women for SDG 5 (gender equality), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) for SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) for SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Aware of the need to advance ideas of reintegration and programs in a way that accommodates the needs, consent, and sovereignty of these fragile states to promote peacebuilding and prevention and safe

conditions, this principle was endorsed in General Assembly resolution 75/201, adopted by consensus while noting the need for a United Nations system that accommodates the diverse needs of the bodies included,

Appreciating the innovative contributions of regional organizations, including but not limited to the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union (EU), the Pacific Islands Forum, BRICS+, and the Organization of American States (OAS), in addressing global challenges through multi-scalar approaches, and in emphasizing "glocalized" cohesion that strengthens connectivity and coordination at all levels,

1. *Suggests* the dialogue of the creation via Security Council resolution in the General Assembly a preventative Three Pillar Initiative focused on funding, information gathering, and implementation, which:

    a. Encourages the enlarging of the structure and system of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture to incorporate Member States, regional organizations, and private sector contributions to use a broader range of available channels to allocate resources towards:

        i. Creating an international forum to facilitate public-private dialogue to encourage discussion between affected communities and private investors to maximize their contribution;

        ii. Supporting local initiatives by aligning private investments with each community's needs;

    b. Suggests that the Security Council and the General Assembly recommend the implementation of a voluntary payment from Member States to contribute toward:

        i. Partnering with key regional Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs), which connect Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) directly to people, to ensure proper third-party handling and distribution of donations, thus increasing the likelihood of long-term success;

        ii. Optimizing for those nations scoring an FSI score of 90 and above;

        iii. Better directing aid targeted toward allowing the self-reliance of local communities;

    c. Promotes coordination between international donors, national governance, and civil society actors, to maximize the impact and sustainability of ongoing funds dedicated toward peacebuilding;

    d. Encourages Member States to contribute to the PBF according to their respective economic capacity to:

        i. Invest in financial aid to support local bodies so Member States can begin thriving within their communities;

        ii. Allocate resources to local, disadvantaged communities through transparent mechanisms such as community-led planning, independent audits, public

progress reports, and participatory monitoring to ensure accountability and equitable impact;

2. *Recommends* that the Security Council implement a knowledge-sharing platform for Member States, which includes:

   a. Knowledge-sharing initiatives among all UN Peacebuilding agencies, such as Member States, including affected fragile Member States and NGOs that can aid in sharing best practices, risk assessment, and expert contributions, which would involve:

      i. Suggesting the incorporation of the invitation of experts on relevant and existing topics such as post-conflict rebuilding, conflict mitigation strategies, and conflict prevention, while also inviting affected Member States that are classified as fragile states to share their experiences and perspectives;

      ii. Encouraging a detailed risk assessment of the various situations and challenges in Member States that are classified as fragile states as a first step to a regional and issue-specific approach;

   b. Advocating for the development of a risk assessment and regional profile plan based on the knowledge-sharing platform as a first step for the implementation of regional-specific and targeted peacebuilding and development plans;

   c. Urging the identification of distinct areas, according to a collectively determined threshold of emergency following the indicators of the FSI, powered by The Fund For Peace, while:

      i. Differentiating areas of necessity from areas of urgency to delineate the population's needs, adapting the global thinking theories to the ground's empiricism;

      ii. Providing the gathering of people from similar regions to work with each other and encourage the most active participation of every individual, independently of marginalized status;

   d. Encouraging the Peacebuilding Commission to organize the High-Level Meeting to promote locally led peacebuilding activities by inviting the Member States representatives, the private sector, and the Sixth Advisory Group of PBF;

   e. Recommending that all Member States consider co-financing in peacebuilding to integrate the private sector, International Financial Institutions, and civil societies into existing frameworks and expand said frameworks to accommodate all relevant parties;

3. *Invites* greater dialogue surrounding locally embedded transnational values, defined as global action informed by local experiences and values, to increase international unity and craft more culturally aware solutions;

4. *Recommends* that Member States increase financial cross-sectorial development assistance through all relevant executive and implementing agencies, including, but not limited to, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) to:

a. Strengthen governance functions in fragile and conflict-affected states, including through support for anti-corruption frameworks, the rule of law, transparent and accountable public institutions, and inclusive political processes conducted based on the respect of the national sovereignty of Member States;

b. Reinforce education systems and essential social institutions, to foster inclusive and fair access to quality education, enhance institutional capacity for service delivery, and promote reconciliation through education and community-based initiatives;

5. *Supports* a comprehensive approach to the reintegration of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, national minorities, and disabled peoples, while prioritizing national sovereignty and realistic solutions for each Member State in need, while:

   a. Promoting the development of educational institutions contributes to the growth of future generations and economic development according to the States of Fragility (2025) report, and by providing them an opportunity to pursue their education and contributes to the attainment of SDG 4 (quality education);

   b. Suggesting to the Security Council the creation of reconciliation committees and locally based dialog efforts between different social groups in Member States previously affected by armed conflict;

6. *Encouraging* alignment with the ongoing funding platforms focus on initiatives such as gender equality and youth development to:

   a. Realize core components of lasting and long-term peacebuilding efforts inter alia, reduce inequalities and foster equal opportunities within Member States;

   b. Foster youth leadership through civic engagement and policy advocacy programs by:

      i. Launching regional youth empowerment hubs that serve youth annually;

   c. Expand access to quality education and vocational training for young people, established by UNICEF and UN Women;

   d. Increase the participation of young women in leadership and decision-making roles by:

      i. Developing partnerships with local organizations focused on gender equality and youth development;

      ii. Implementing mentorship programs that empower young women in underserved communities

Code: PBC/1/3
Committee: Peacebuilding Commission
Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in the Fragile States

The *Peacebuilding Commission,*

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) and the measures to uphold human rights within the Peacebuilding Commission,

Strengthening the enhancement of Peacebuilding and Sustainable Peace with General Assembly resolution 72/276 (2018), Security Council resolution 2413 (2018), which establishes detailed reporting in connection with the comprehensive review of the peacebuilding architecture in preventing conflicts and ensuring sustainable peace,

Deeply concerned by the escalating nexus between urban fragility and organized crime, particularly in marginalized neighborhoods, where over 60% of global homicides occur outside war zones according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report (2023),

Expressing appreciation for the impact that the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) has had on focusing security training to Caribbean island communities specifically, which has reduced risk levels for youth by 75%, allowing for positive child development and increased stability within these developing communities,

Noting the importance of inter-committee collaboration on peacebuilding, such as coordination between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council, which proved vital in preventing violence in the Central African Republic, according to the 2020 Political Agreement United Nations report,

Stressing that individuals in fragile states defined as "countries or situations with unique development challenges that have resulted from fragility and conflict" per the African Development Bank (ADB), are often excluded from frameworks like the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), weakening peace efforts as seen in the Sahel, where their exclusion worsened conflict, according to a 2022 African Development Dynamics Report,

Reaffirming the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus approach, which aims to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), to effectively address issues of conflict vulnerability, limited access to basic services, and underdevelopment in fragile states,

Acknowledging that the youth and the police have had a historically harsh relationship, due to past cases of law enforcement and misuse of power perpetuated by the police to the youth population, the Youth Engage (YE) Project (2017) as well as SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), promote peaceful and inclusive societies by fostering trust, accountability and youth involvement in justice reforms,

Bearing in mind the non-governmental organizations initiatives for women in peace operations like The Elsie Initiative Fund, which is an initiative to overcome the barriers to women's meaningful participation in peace operations to increase the engagement of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations and recognizing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which aims to increase participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all of the UN peace and security efforts,

Emphasizing the United Nations Development Programme's Risk-Anticipation Hub in reinforcing the UNDP's Crisis Risk Dashboards (CRDs) through the active identification of high-risk conflict areas directed by data collection and analysis on political unrest and instability, and its pivotal role in preventing further conflict in achieving SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Guided by the importance of confidence building, fostering mutual understanding following conflict specifically within fragile states, and the need for programs that offer engagement platforms for the continuation of dialogue and cultural exchange, alongside the help of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to promote lasting peace in accordance with the United Nations Sustaining Peace Agenda,

1. *Suggests* Member States partner with regional community organizations to develop state-to-state frameworks for women and children that uphold the rights of displaced peoples as installed by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), that include further suggestions such as:

   a. Encouraging the use of international norms like the *Convention on the Elimination of Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) to implement frameworks like the Common Assessment Framework while implementing suggestions;

   b. Facilitating cooperation between the Peacebuilding Support Office, regionally integrated organizations such as the African Union, and situationally relevant Member States to establish specified peacebuilding monitoring zones within fragile areas, within regions like Northern Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia;

2. *Encourages* for establishing detailed reporting systems in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and a comprehensive review of existing peacebuilding frameworks to strengthen efforts to prevent conflicts and ensure sustainable peace by:

   a. Engaging Member States with the multilateral reporting framework as outlined within General Assembly resolution 72/276 (2018) and Security Council resolution 2413 (2018);

   b. Ensuring state-to-state cooperation between developing and developed countries on supporting fragile states through the use of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to develop cooperation based on aid donors and coordinate aid policy;

3. *Expands upon* the work of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) to increase security in additional regional blocs to combat internal conflicts within fragile states by:

   a. Establishing community-based policing initiatives to build trust between security forces and local populations to reduce youth-based crime, and overall regional crime prevention;

   b. Suggesting that Member States create regional-specific applications of this initiative, such as the Security Sector Reform (SSR) being implemented in West Africa, and focusing efforts in Southeast Asia and Africa;

   c. Working to reduce illicit trafficking and promote crime prevention for countries to ensure domestic safety and security for their citizens, that would allow for interagency training of law enforcement;

4. *Suggests* a regional security committee to oversee the creation and implementation of the training programs for community security and social public policy that will meet biannually for a period of 5 years which can be renewed depending on the success of the committee by:

    a. Establishing a professional council of supporting Member States, region-specific issues can be implemented into training frameworks to ensure all regionally needs are met and satisfied;

    b. Ensuring that the regional security committee's goals adapt training programs to each regional block and to collaborate with other regional actors to compare different security styles and overall develop the strongest international program possible;

    c. Tasking each council member with ensuring that their regional security risks are addressed and act as a delegate for their regional block, as well as providing reports quarterly so the success of this committee can be assessed during the biannual meetings;

5. *Recommends* that Member States create a joint committee between the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the Human Rights Council (HRC) who will meet on a biennial basis to facilitate the development of this program, and act as an oversight committee to ensure proper regulation of individual regional initiatives in which:

    a. The PBC and HRC's combined forces will expand on a structured discussion for a comprehensive, human rights–centered approach to peacebuilding that integrates post-conflict recovery efforts with long-term institutional reform and regional capacity-building initiatives;

6. *Asks* for directs attention at the development of social safety nets to strengthen multilateral agreements to promote regional stability in the most affected positions to facilitate fundraising through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to prioritize food; assistance and basic needs support for vulnerable populations by;

    a. Egypt's Takaful and Karama program is exemplary for its successful implementation of cash transfers, skill development, and food assistance whilst being scalable;

7. *Proposes* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) establishes committees to facilitate discussion between local communities, regional governments, and NGOs to facilitate constructive dialogue in collaboration towards peacebuilding efforts and prevention measures through:

    a. The organization of committees on a monthly basis with NGOs like OXFAM which collaborate to organize the committees being intermediaries for discussion;

    b. Increased coordinated collaborative efforts between regional actors to address destabilizing issues affecting the local communities with a focus on implementation of programs;

    c. Increased transparency to hold regional governments accountable to local communities and NGOs to ensure stability, audits on internal processes;

8. *Endorses* the Security Council to take proactive measures in fostering and promoting Peacebuilding efforts through:

    a. The suggested creation of reporting systems for individuals who suffer from police-based injustices and provide psychological help to those individuals;

    b. Fostering open communication between police and youth through mentorship, joint initiatives workshops like the Nepal Peacebuilding Initiative (NPI);

    c. Promoting initiatives such as The All People Development Centre (APEC) in public policy to further foster and develop youth involvement by;

        i. Providing mentorship programs to enhance access to support services;

        ii. Including counseling to reduce stigma and ensure social acceptance;

9. *Further recommends* Member States with a high risk of security issues to appoint a regional training program to achieve substantial efforts of safety throughout all regions, follow the steps of the United Nations Security Risk Management System to:

    a. Report on the thematic or country-specific perspectives on regional security quarterly;

    b. Investigate mandates initiated by security risk populations are centered around promoting new laws and government programs that create constructive agreements between risks and Member States;

10. *Advocates* for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) to leverage the UNDP's Risk Anticipation Hub to:

    a. Comprise relevant and impartial information, such as knowledge of root cause of conflict, information on disproportionately affected groups like women and children, and existing power structures and dynamics within communities, provided by United Nations Officials to be able to synthesize feedback from involved parties to inform the creation of solutions;

    b. Facilitate discussions on the proposed solutions agreed upon by both parties and ensure that they encompass diverse community experiences;

11. *Further invites* the collaboration between ECOSOC in conjunction with local communities and NGOs, such as the Danish Centre for Conflict Resolution (DCCR), to continue to promote long-term mutual understanding and confidence-building through workshops, forums, and cultural exchange events after the resolution of the conflict by:

    a. Emphasizing the role that local communities play in shaping and implementing reconciliation efforts directed by assessments in order to address community needs;

    b. Prioritizing the proactive participation of NGOs, such as the International Crisis Group and the Alliance for Peacebuilding in providing expertise and knowledge sharing of conflict resolution strategies to guide and facilitate structured dialogue.

Code: PBC/1/4
Committee: Peacebuilding Commission
Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The *Peacebuilding Commission,*

Alarmed and concerned about persisting institutional weaknesses and governance challenges in fragile Member States, as mentioned in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) *Report of 2025*, which finds that metrics such as the tax-to-GDP ratio, continue to fall short of the 15% threshold, a level generally regarded as necessary for sustainable development,

Stressing the need for addressing root causes of fragility; extreme poverty, poor governance, low-capacity institutions, and weak economic performance, as defined by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) strategy for Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCS),

Emphasizing the necessity to take actions to strengthen government institutions, support transparency in governance, and legitimate institutions, working towards achieving SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 58/4 (2003) recognizing the need to address the criminalization of bribery involving officials of public international organizations, while taking into account the principles governing privileges and immunities under international law,

Welcoming willingness to engage in multilateral institution-building in fragile states,

Stressing the need of reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict to achieve Sustainable Development Goals as mentioned by the 2030 Agenda,

Understanding the potential of corruption to lead to the misuse of already limited Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) funding,

Recognizing that access to gender-inclusive education is essential for long-term peacebuilding and sustainable development and acknowledging the need for cooperation between governments and United Nations bodies to support teacher training and providing mobile education, the international community should inforce commitments under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education) to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education in fragile regions,

Recalling the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture resolution 65/7 (2010) with its three main principles: mobilizing resources, political support and advocacy, and fostering coordinated action, which based on extensive consultations with Member States and other stakeholders, creates universal foundations for global peacebuilding,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 58/4 (2003) as the foundational framework for international cooperation on anti-corruption efforts, and recognizing its role in reinforcing legislative integrity and institutional resilience,

Acknowledging that the meeting of basic necessities is a crucial step of peacebuilding, serving as a base for stability, in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Results Framework,

1. *Recommends* to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to establish an independent, multilateral Anti-Corruption Taskforce (ACT) mandated to support fragile states in identifying, investigating, and addressing systematic corruption by:

    a. Strengthening existing frameworks such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by further expanding competencies in mediating in cases of suspected corruption in private and public sector;

    b. Encouraging the expansion of international cooperation frameworks, such as the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies, inter alia the Financial Action Task Force of the South (GAFISUD) to an international level, incorporating best practices and extending to government cronyism;

2. *Calls* all Member States for the adoption and implementation of existing transparency mechanisms to the specific context of fragile states by:

    a. Leveraging established platforms such as chambers of commerce, compliance associations and anti-corruption networks to promote institutional transparency and accountability;

    b. Advocating for the inclusion of *Transparency International* in fragile states as an international action group, with the mandate and competencies to address the impact of corruption on legislative processes;

    c. Developing a comprehensive integrity strategy for fragile states lacking sufficient institutional capacity, aimed at embedding a culture of transparency and ethical governance across all sectors;

3. *Recommends* to ECOSOC and all Member States in the General Assembly to adopt anti-corruption regulatory frameworks aimed at reinforcing legislative integrity and institutional resilience in fragile states by:

    a. Including businesses, government entities, civil society, enhancing existing policies as the United Nations guide for anti-corruption policies and embedding them in the private sector;

    b. Recognizing and supporting women actively in the decision-making process and in leadership roles based on the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), post-conflict rebuilding through resolution 1889 (2009), conflict prevention as of resolution 2122 (2013), and anti-terror strategies by resolution 2242 (2015) within anti-corruption institutionalization, as it has helped to progress SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 5 (gender equality);

4. *Strongly affirms* the need for implementing or fortifying stabilizing political infrastructure in fragile states, in accordance with local organizations and population and in conjunction with the United Nations Programmed on the Youth of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as well as

non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as ActionAid International and Plan International, to determine individual regional requirements including:

    a. Increased access to welfare programs in fragile states for minority groups, including but not limited to women, children, and racial minority groups;

    b. Financial and non-financial incentives, such as: intelligence or human resources, for building specific points of political infrastructure as determined in cooperation with NGOs, indigenous populations and other politically relevant, local organizations;

    c. Enabling support towards establishing both physical and systematic political infrastructure, adapted to individual country needs, by financial benefits and expert consult as part of international intelligence sharing;

    d. Fostering political youth involvement through the UN Programme on Youth of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA);

5. *Further suggests* the expansion of Strategic Shaping Reconnaissance (SSR) operatives which encourage intelligence sharing between Member States in conjunction with the Future of Peacekeeping Operations (FOPO) project, General Assembly, and Security Council by:

    a. Inviting Member States to share further intelligence and technology in regards to military and police procedures, specifically their ways of evaluating individual understanding of human rights on a domestic and international level;

    b. Recommending that Member States mandate this evaluation directly following frequently occurring international and interstate conflict;

    c. Asking for shared procedure intellect from other international bodies, such as the Future of Peacekeeping Operations (FOPO) project in order to enhance peaceful domestic and international operations when preventing and managing conflict;

6. *Encourages* the international partnerships between governments and United Nations bodies such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop and implement resilient and functioning education systems in fragile states by:

    a. Reconstructing all level academic institutions with stable infrastructure and adequate learning material;

    b. Providing adequate and sufficient training programs for staff of academic institutions by:

        i. Including gender equality implementation and training programs with organizations such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI);

        ii. Integrating mobile education and learning opportunities for all levels of education, with a prospect to digital learning in already developed and stable countries;

    c. Targeting initiatives for increasing attendance in schools, for all genders and ages in cooperation with Save the Children and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

d. Sending trained professionals to fragile states to help implement education systems and directly support the people affected;

7. *Provides* the necessary material in order to meet basic necessities, as defined by the UNHCR Results Framework, in conflict-affected states in the frame of peacebuilding, reconstruction and consolidation by:

    a. Ensuring access to clean and drinkable water and provide at need the appropriate tools for well digging or other means of water supplying, in accordance to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation);

    b. Providing enough food supplies, in accordance to the needs of both communities and individuals in conflict-affected states, emphasizing long-lasting food and basic items, aiming at the eradication of hunger and famine in conflict-affected zones;

    c. Supplying appropriate medical furnitures, necessary medicines in sufficient quantity to cover basic, emergencies and larger needs as well as conveying vaccines in the optic of preventing outbreaks susceptible to cause further instability;

8. *Suggests* to General Assembly Third Committee the introduction of a multi-focus conference, building off of the work at the CSO Dialogue on Peacebuilding, PBC's Pact for Peace, and PBC's Annual Meeting on Women, Peace, and Security, who meets on a yearly basis that discusses and encourages:

    a. Partnerships through all sectors including local, regional, national, and international governmental agencies and NGOs;

    b. Professionals who are working on the educational aspect to meet certain standards in line with the already established education systems within the fragile states they are aiding;

    c. Promoting established frameworks regarding the inclusion of women in prevention and peacebuilding frameworks;

9. *Calls* upon Member States, international partners, and local enterprises to focus on helping fragile states rebuild their lost infrastructures due to conflicts and war, and also build new ones by:

    a. Encouraging the development of the needed infrastructures for the economic growth and development of the countries such as schools, housing, hospitals, public infrastructures, roads;

    b. Building modular, earthquake-resistant classrooms and including solar power electricity and rainwater collection;

    c. Increasing financial, technological, and technical support to affected communities through Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and additional voluntary contributions from Member States and NGOs

Code: PBC/1/5
Committee: Peacebuilding Commission
Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The *Peacebuilding Commission,*

Acknowledging that nearly 24% of the global population lives in fragile contexts, facing economic, environmental, human, political, security, and societal challenges, as outlined in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) 2022 States of Fragility report,

Recognizing the work of the International Telecommunications Union and their role in supporting the development of digital technologies in underrepresented communities through their 2022 Kigali Declaration and Kigali Action Plan, as well as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU's) "Boosting digital skills through Digital Transformation Centres (DTCs)" project,

Stressing the Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace report (2022), which highlights the importance of adequate Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) financing mechanisms that are guided by clear evidence on the effectiveness of peacebuilding responses,

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/257 (2023), which determined the assignment of assessed contributions of the United Nations to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which institutionalized a predictable and sustainable fund that all Member States now share collective responsibility in financing peacebuilding efforts globally,

Noting the disconnection between local communities and institutions in many fragile and conflict-affected states, and the critical role that community-based structures, such as women's protection committees and youth peace clubs, can play in bridging this divide by providing trusted, grassroots-level support and information-sharing channels,

Supporting the expansion of existing community-based mechanisms to address gender-based violence (GBV), in particular the UNHCR-led (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) initiatives and Community-based Protection Committees (CBPCs), which play a critical role in empowering local communities to monitor, report and respond to GBV in fragile and conflict-affected settings,

Stressing the incomplete status of the PBF's current Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) data capturing system, as noted in the PBF Final Evaluation Report (2020), which continues to hinder the transparency and confidence needed to secure broader participation,

Recognizing the joint efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to promote social cohesion and inclusive governance through the Inclusive Governance and Shared Identity for Sustainable Peace and Development project in Kyrgyzstan,

Emphasizing the vital role of private-sector engagement in fostering sustainable development and long-term peace in fragile states through targeted training, strategic use of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and data-informed collaboration between local and international actors,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) with emphasis on the need for education and training for women and girls in post-conflict situations to strengthen their participation in peace processes,

Affirming the principles outlined in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*, which stresses the protection of minority identities and their full and effective participation in public life, as essential components of inclusive peacebuilding and sustainable recovery,

Acknowledging the World Bank Group 2024 report entitled Increasing Gender Equality In Fragile, Conflict, and Violence Settings, which acknowledges that women and girls in fragile and conflict-affected states face unique structural barriers to political participation, economic opportunity, and access to leadership roles, which needs to be addressed through increased collaboration and appropriate investments to lead to long term strengthening of the system,

Committing to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasized the specific impact that armed conflict and instability has on women and girls and the need to enhance their participation in peacebuilding processes,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), which underscores the importance of national ownership, inclusive governance, and long-term prevention in peacebuilding processes,

1. *Advises* Member States to work with the PBF and International Telecommunications Union to improve data collection infrastructure and technological access for community organizations, regional and government actors to support domestic and transnational information communications by:

    a. Providing technical expertise in the reconstruction of existing and development of new technological infrastructure necessary for the collection and maintenance of data and the implementation of digitally-based solutions in fragile areas;

    b. Encouraging the private sector to partner with the International Telecommunications Union and Member States to implement educational mentorship programs that develop the digital infrastructure industry in fragile countries;

2. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Support Office to organize Annual Thematic Discussion improving monitoring frameworks for peacebuilding and to ensure efficient use of funds in fragile states by:

    a. Inviting Member States to share their best practices on the development of M&E frameworks for peacebuilding especially in fragile states;

    b. Inviting non-governmental community organizations, UN agencies, stakeholders and private sector actors to conduct interim evaluations midway through their projects to revise their plans as necessary to promote best practice, including evidence-based decision-making;

    c. Utilizing data gathered from these evaluations to:

        i. Identify recurring challenges and opportunities for adaptive programming in fragile and conflict-affected contexts;

<ol start="2" type="i">
Strengthen capacity-building programs by tailoring training and resource allocation based on identified gaps;

<ol start="3">
Recommends Member States to collaborate with UNHCR to support and expand already existing community-based gender violence reporting systems to address gaps in data and information collection that works with local women to ensure protection and assistance by:

<ol type="a">
Training local leaders, women's groups, and youth representatives to identify and report GBV, recruitment, and use of children by armed actors or other abuses by:

<ol type="i">
Developing context-specific training curricula in collaboration with organizations such as UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and local governments, covering topics such as identification of GBV, early signs of child recruitment, local and international laws relevant to protection, and human rights;
Training individuals within communities to ensure local ownership and sustainability in order to allow them to continue the education, as well as, organizing regular community-based workshops using methods that are culturally appropriate and considerate of varying literacy levels;
Providing participants with basic reporting tools like mobile device applications, toll-free Short Message Service (SMS) services, safe reporting apps appropriate for low-literacy environments to enable anonymous reporting of incidents, which may include solutions like the Safecity app by the Red.Dot Foundation, which allows individuals to map and report incidents of sexual harassment anonymously, or other similar projects and platforms;

Establishing and strengthening safe spaces for women and girls in refugee camps and urban settings to provide GBV victims with medical, psychological and legal assistance, wherein local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) must reinforce GBV prevention and response by funding and supporting existing initiatives and community-based health programs that address these essential needs;

<ol start="4">
Suggests the PBF to organize high-level meetings to enhance transparency and to assess the effectiveness of PBF-funded initiatives by developing clear evaluation metrics based on OECD evaluation standards by:

<ol type="a">
Discussing the planning, implementation, and results of ongoing and completed PBF-funded initiatives involving UN agencies civil society organizations and local beneficiaries;
Sharing evaluation findings and lessons learned through publicly accessible reports to facilitate accountability and institutional development;
Establishing a periodic review mechanism to update evaluation frameworks and methodologies in line with evolving peacebuilding contexts and best practices;

<ol start="5">
Endorses the establishment of the Private-Sector Investment Development Program (PSIDP), funded by the Peacebuilding Fund as a new PBC initiative aimed at fostering sustainable and inclusive development in fragile states through private-sector engagement by:

a. Facilitating collaboration between companies in Member States and entrepreneurs, engaging businesses, and local authorities in fragile states;

b. Utilizing tools such as the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) and the Fragile States Index (FSI) to identify country-specific training and development needs;

c. Enhancing the strategic use of Official Development Assistance to maximize the peacebuilding impact of economic development initiatives;

d. Supporting both online and on-site training programs delivered by participating companies, with digital materials shared through the Platform for Inclusive Growth and Human Development (PHI);

6. *Proposes* integrating peace education, trauma recovery, and civic engagement into national and local education systems with a focus on displaced children, girls, and former child soldiers in conflict-affected and fragile countries by:

a. Collaborating with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, and local ministries to create curricula that teach conflict resolution, tolerance, civic responsibility and gender equality;

b. Providing vouchers or scholarships, school feeding programs, and psychological support to reduce dropout rates;

c. Supporting all teachers, especially female teachers, by training and recruiting women in post-conflict areas to be peace educators and community facilitators;

d. Encouraging converting existing spaces and buildings into temporary schools by fostering collaboration between NGOs such as Save the Children, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and local governments;

e. Encouraging storytelling and community history to support reconciliation and dialogue between divided groups;

7. *Encourages* the collaboration of the United Nations Development Program and UNICEF to expand the Inclusive Governance and Shared Identity for Sustainable Peace and Development program since it is a dedicated initiative to protect and empower minority groups by:

a. Supporting the design of national plans that prioritize the needs and right of marginalized people in peacebuilding efforts;

b. Establishing inclusive dialogue platforms at the community level to ensure that minority voices are included in governance and recovery processes;

c. Promoting an inclusive, tolerant, and equal civic identity;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, particularly those emerging from or at risk of conflict, to develop and implement National Action Plans (NAPs) under the Women, Peace and Security agenda, in close consultation with women-led civil society organizations and with concrete benchmarks for representation, education, protection, and empowerment by:

     a. Advising the launch of national mentorship programs that pair emerging female leaders with experienced women in politics, diplomacy, and community peacebuilding;

     b. Investing in vocational training and financial literacy programs for women affected by conflict, especially widows, single mothers, and returnees;

     c. Establishing apprenticeship programs within private sector corporations and non-governmental organizations that provide opportunities for women to take active roles in economic institutional development in fragile states;

9. *Suggests* integrating gender and child protection in peace processes to ensure that peace agreements address the specific needs, rights, and vulnerabilities of women, girls, and children in order to guarantee justice, protection and inclusion for the most vulnerable groups by:

     a. Encouraging for the formal inclusion of dedicated clauses within peace agreements;

     b. Advocating for the institutionalisation of women and youth participation through the establishment of more opportunities specifically allocated for women to be included at all levels of the peace process to ensure their representation within the entire peacebuilding system;

     c. Collaborating with organizations such as United Nations Women, UNICEF, and civil society groups to identify, nominate, and support qualified delegates.