



Documentation of the Simulation of the

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)*



Conference B

13 - 17 April 2025

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Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director	Nadine Al Ali
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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	18 in favor, 5 against, 7 abstentions
PBC/1/2	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	23 in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions
PBC/1/3	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	21 in favor, 2 against, 7 abstentions
PBC/1/4	Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States	23 in favor, 2 against, 5 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 its initial agenda, beginning discussion on “Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States.” Delegates formed into multiple work groups on Monday, and by Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, which addressed the root causes of fragility, such as corruption, climate change, and youth accessibility to job opportunities and education. The delegates worked collaboratively to facilitate consensus-building and promote inclusive dialogue, ensuring that all perspectives were represented in the policymaking process.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, none of which contained amendments. The committee adopted resolutions all by recorded vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the importance of building economic reliance and supporting post-conflict states through reallocation of financial resources from the Peacebuilding Fund and improved access to essential services. Delegates emphasized the importance of inclusive dialogue with women and youth, civil servant training, healthcare and substance use awareness, and infrastructure development to promote self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on international aid. Collaboration and open dialogue guided delegates throughout the week, resulting in productive negotiations that reflected collective reports and meaningful compromise.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Aware of the significance of fragility among the Global South,

Respecting the national sovereignty and self-determination of Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of the implementation of peacebuilding development in fragile states to maintain international peace and security,

Outlining the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in addressing the issue of poverty,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (decent work and economic growth) and its emphasis on promoting training, education, and employment opportunities to youth and women to instill economic growth,

Understanding the importance of infrastructure development to economic and political stability,

Convinced by recent studies that the development of the private sector would directly contribute to peacebuilding,

Recognizing that maintaining the economic stability within nations is integral to the sustainable practice of distributing aid to fragile states,

Reiterating the success of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), which recommended public-private partnerships,

Reaffirming the efforts made by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to lay a foundation for economic resilience through the private sector and self-sufficiency,

Noting that fragile states have the highest rate of unemployment,

Valuing the importance of education and supportive dialogue of the youth in fragile regions,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to adopt a resolution based on the *2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development* (2015), focusing on strengthening peacebuilding through further expansion of economies to highlight that more monetary injection in the economies of Member States creates more sustainable public expenditure that aims to support international needs, particularly:
 - a. Of market-driven economics within Member States to encourage others to consider reforms of an economic upswing and illustrate that adaptation is feasible;
 - b. To attract investment and employment that would directly increase tax revenues for individual Member States' peacebuilding efforts and lower the rate of unemployment in fragile states;
2. *Praises* developing public-private partnerships, as in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which allows fragile states to develop their economy without a debt burden by:
 - a. Collaborating with communities and local authorities in the economic development partnership to improve job accessibility;

- b. Building on locally adapted solutions and respond to the needs of local populations;
- 3. *Recommends* the enhancement of long-term cooperation in the African Union according to the goals of the *African Agenda 2063* to create a community of governments and foster diplomacy in conflict-related areas;
- 4. *Recommends* that ECOSOC advise existing regional commissions, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to further emphasize economic resources to be allocated to designated regional sectors, allowing for fragile states that are identified as priorities to receive aid directly, avoiding lost funds by:
 - a. Suggesting data be collected to determine what regions are most qualified to receive economic aid, and further dialogue is had to establish further plans;
 - b. Recommending further inspection into the struggle with corruption interrupts the direct transfer of resources;
- 5. *Advises* the General Assembly to collaborate with willing Member States to further focus on supporting the development of infrastructure in fragile states by:
 - a. Supporting economic opportunities through employment in the construction of infrastructure and related industries such as natural resource extraction and refinement;
 - b. Increasing globalization through the development of ports, airports, and railroads that link fragile states to the global economy through exports, imports, and sources of employment in infrastructure development;
- 6. *Underlines* the need for the General Assembly to emphasize awareness on the importance of job accessibility to those who are most affected in fragile states, by expanding accessibility to the 2031 ILO program to:
 - a. Expand the integration of vocational skills from primary skills to specialized skills;
 - b. Educate more girls, and regulate business activities;
 - c. Create an ICT-connected generation which inspires and influences world technology in order to increase the possibility of finding a job and improving curriculum;
- 7. *Recommends* expanding the Education in Emergencies program, which ensures access to quality education for children in fragile and conflict-affected states by:
 - a. Expanding the opening of schools beyond countries in East and Pacific Asia to the whole Global South;
 - b. Expanding cash transfer initiatives to countries beyond the current scale, onto every fragile state;
- 8. *Suggests* that the ECOSOC considers, based on the Toolkit: Civic Education for Youth from the South African UNDP, an education program at a global level, building upon the Toolkit to create a safe space for future generations to discuss grievances and create communities in conflict-sensitive areas with the promotion of sustainable peace;
- 9. *Encourages*, if possible, to deploy aid workers coming from the same country, as the children in fragile states to initially provide education with psychological support, in order to foster a sense of familiarity, and insuring a minimized trauma buildup related to instability in their social and political environments, by creating a safe space;

10. *Advising* the Security Council to consider UN Safe Areas in fragile states that have fallen into conflict to ensure the safety of civilians and humanitarian assistance personnel, especially:
 - a. With United Nations Safe Areas being equipped with a clear mandate to protect the designated area and human lives, if necessary, with armed force;
 - b. With United Nations Safe Areas having the necessary United Nations-Peacekeeping-Troops based on the size of the area and the amount of humans, to support their mandate, with the troops being provided by:
 - i. The People's Republic of Bangladesh;
 - ii. People's Republic of China;
 - iii. The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal;
 - iv. The Republic of Rwanda;
 - v. Arab Republic of Egypt;
 - vi. The Republic of India;
 - c. While giving the stationed troops the needed resources, equipment, and support, like reinforcements, access to intelligence, preplanned logistics, air support, and mobility assets to carry out their mandate;
11. *Recommends* that the Security Council and the Integrated Training Services work and provide an in-depth informational mission briefing to peacekeeping troops, to ensure a more targeted approach and stable interaction with the nation's population by educating them on:
 - a. Informing Troops on the structure, degree, and severity of the political and conflict situation in the fragile state;
 - b. Highlighting the Fragile Nation's regional ties and how that influenced conflict;
 - c. Population's culture, religion, and way of life.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Deeply conscious that fragility fundamentally hinders peace and represents an escalating global crises,

Alarmed and concerned that fragility emerges when states, systems, or communities are exposed to risks and lack the capacity to effectively manage, absorb, or reduce those risks,

Recognizing that strong institutions, transparent governance, and the rule of law are fundamental to sustainable peace,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Confident that more than 65,000 people were trained through the Peacebuilding Fund in conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and governance,

Recognizing that climate change presents a multifaceted crisis, affecting global economies and exacerbating existing fragility within states,

1. *Encourages* the General Assembly and the Security Council to allocate funds from the Peacebuilding Fund to address and prevent the root causes of fragility, including but not limited to economic, educational, and governmental stabilisation and climate change, as to:
 - a. Initiate targeted support for countries that experience economic disruption as a result of sanctions imposed on other states, in order to maintain regional trade balance and economic stability;
 - b. Support the underlying importance of assessing and mitigating indirect economic impacts of sanctions on neighbouring or trend-dependent states;
 - c. Emphasize the importance of equal access to education, as empowering the younger generation with knowledge fosters great civic engagement, which in turn contributes to reducing corruption and strengthening governance;
 - d. Aim towards the goal of promoting good governance and supporting the development of a secure environment for political processes that prioritise the needs and interests of the population;
 - e. Encourages the General Assembly to allocate funds to Non-Governmental Organizations to be used for adaptation and future strategies implementing wide-scale use of climate-focused policies that are concentrating on minimizing the economic impact of climate change;
2. *Further encourages* the Security Council on the allotment of peacebuilding funds to countries transitioning into fragility and economic instability, as to:
 - a. Stimulate trade and restore regional supply chains through the investment in cross-border trade agreements;

- b. Seek partnerships with local Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) such as SPARK with funding to provide job training for locals in fragile states, decreasing unemployment rates, and contributing to economic output;
 - c. Recommend that early warning economic and governance indicators such as the Productive Capacity Index (PCI) and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) be used to identify countries at risk of fragility, particularly where instability may disrupt regional trade and economic growth:
 - i. Used to monitor economic signals, such as inflation, currency volatility, and trade deficits that could indicate potential fragility;
 - ii. Prioritize funding to regions where economic instability is directly linked to weakened governance;
- 3. *Recommends that* the Security Council factor in pre-existing United Nations indices to increase aid for countries demonstrating needed improvements for long-term economic growth and development, such as:
 - a. The Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI), which provides scores incorporating climate change as a component to reflect the vulnerability of states;
 - b. The Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries based on various factors, including the average years of education attained by a country's youth, provides insight into which countries' educational efforts require additional support;
 - c. The Productive Capacity Index (PCI) indicates weaknesses in economies by highlighting the lack or decline of tradable resources within developing countries;
- 4. *Encourages* currently abstaining nations to sign on to the 2016 *Paris Agreement*, as current signatories of the agreement should continue to abide by and exceed the emissions targets to ensure international climate security to prevent increasing global fragility caused by the destabilisation of natural resources;
- 5. *Encourages* the General Assembly to promote the use of clean energy sectors through appropriate policies, offering developing nations the ability to create new industries and occupations, and ensuring universal access to sustainable livelihoods and economies;
- 6. *Proposes* to the General Assembly improve access to essential services such as education to strengthen economic growth in the fragile states, aiming to support women and youth, specifically to:
 - a. Identify the affected states with the inclusion of local communities, especially women and youth, in the planning and oversight, through cooperation with the UN Women and the World Bank;
 - b. Recommend the usage of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, supplemented by targeted grants from development partners like the World Bank and the European Union, and the implementation of funding transparency to ensure effective allocation.



Code: PBC/1/3

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the necessity of financial funding for fragile and conflict-affected states, suffering from the lack of basic human rights due to perpetuating cycles of political violence, thereby undermining equality as enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 66/282 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,” which highlights the links between corruption, political violence, and state fragility,

Taking into consideration Security Council resolution 2292 for the establishment of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture for the arms embargo in Libya as an example of a model for reviewing on regular exchange of views,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in advancing the goals of the Peacebuilding Architecture,

Bearing in mind the necessity for publicly accessible reporting mechanisms that detail the correct allocation and expenditure of funds,

Considering the implementation of International Work Centers that equip local communities with the skills needed to become self-reliant, following the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10 (reduced inequality) and 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Contemplating the importance of financing businesses in developing and fostering economic resilience and long-term peacebuilding efforts, preventing fragile states from falling back into instability or conflict,

Realizing the rising incidents of political violence and corruption, which pose challenges and undermine peacebuilding efforts by weakening institutions, consequently impacting global trading partners,

1. *Advises* all Member States to coordinate with the General Assembly to recognize and collaborate closely to allocate financial funding to help Member States in instances of fragility occurrence;
2. *Recommends* the creation of a dedicated subsection within the Peacebuilding Fund, specifically the International Peacebuilding Compensation Fund, to allocate monetary funding for assessing and enhancing the effectiveness of sanctions;
3. *Underscores* the importance of international law, through advising the Security Council and General Assembly on the impacts of sanctions, by:
 - a. Highlighting that sanctions can impact international commerce by limiting the export and import functions, consequently affecting the global supply chain;
 - b. Mitigating economic losses through effective and applicable results, consequently reducing a nation’s ability to impose political violence and its disruption on international commerce;

4. *Suggests* the Security Council to consider the adoption of an Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture for Fragile States, composed of the willing Member States' proposed agents, ensuring global representation with incidents of corruption and political violence, which would focus on the:
 - a. Analysis of the challenges and limitations of fragile states, to provide tailored and effective reviews;
 - b. Periodic reviews tailored to each fragile state's needs for both the General Assembly and the Security Council;
 - c. Correct allocation of financial resources within intergovernmental organizations overseeing Peacebuilding Architecture initiatives, by:
 - i. An integrated intergovernmental advisory group in peace efforts for both the Security Council and the General Assembly;
 - ii. A team of experts in foreign policies from willing Member States, dedicated to strengthening peacebuilding efforts in fragile states;
5. *Recommends* the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office to provide administrative support and serve as Secretariat for the Group, to ensure the transparency and accountability of the Advisory Group reports, and to publish the Group's findings on their website;
6. *Suggests* the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to also re-allocate funding to African countries in development, as these countries often face weak governance, internal conflicts, political violence, and even human rights violations, by:
 - a. Establishing a particular focus on those affected by conflict and political violence. As part of a long-term strategy for sustainable development;
 - b. Reallocating a percentage between 5% to 10% of the current balance towards infrastructure projects in African conflict-affected states would amount to approximately \$90 million to \$180 million, according to the Consolidated Annual Financial Report from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund;
 - c. Addressing the specific necessities of civilians in African countries in development through new infrastructure, for:
 - i. Community transport networks: bus services and small transport hubs connecting rural and urban areas;
 - ii. Water purification and distribution systems, recycling plants, and sanitation facilities;
 - iii. Community safety zones, police stations, and patrol outposts;
7. *Further invites* the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to advise the General Assembly and Security Council on the allocation of funds for the creation of International Works Centers (IWC), aimed at equipping individuals in fragile states with skills that enhance self-reliance and contribute to long-term stability, by:
 - a. Ensuring the development of the country and social equality for displaced individuals following SDGs 10 and 8 with support from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and under the guidance of PBC;

- b. Strengthening labor rights and workplace protection to promote fair wages and safe working conditions, including unscheduled labor inspections;
 - c. Developing policies to prevent exploitative labor practices in fragile economies through third-party evaluations, including an International Labour Organization (ILO)-managed online data platform;
- 8. *Suggests* the Peacebuilding Fund seek the financial support of small businesses, which are a key driver of economic resilience, enabling individuals to develop foundational business skills, stimulate the local market, and prevent fragile states from falling back into instability or conflict, by:
 - a. Encouraging the creation of jobs tailored to national development;
 - b. Simplifying business registration and reducing bureaucratic obstacles for small enterprises;
 - c. Providing accessible legal and business advisory services to help small entrepreneurs formalise and keep growing their operations;
 - d. Stimulating training centers to assess labor market entry.



Code: PBC/1/4

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Prevention and Peacebuilding in Fragile States

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Affirming the achievements of the Security Council in cooperation with the African Union (AU) through the United Nations (UN)-AU Partnership on Peace and Security, including the technical support provided by the United Nations to the African Standby Force and an integrated approach to conflict prevention enabled by the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security,

Concerned by the radicalization of youth in regions of tension, and the perpetuation of violence that radicalization entails, given that between 2005 and 2022, well over 105,000 children were recruited as child soldiers in armed conflicts,

Contemplating that providing comprehensive education for children is essential to combating youth radicalization in fragile states,

Expressing appreciation for Security Council resolution 2535 (2020), which emphasizes the importance of education and vocational training for youth in fragile states as a means of promoting their role as agents of peace, and Security Council resolution 2688 (2023), which promotes interreligious and intercultural dialogue as tools for peacebuilding and development,

Highlighting the importance of conducting comprehensive assessments of national economic capacities, including the labor market and vocational training institutions, as a tool to inform sustainable peacebuilding policies,

Emphasizing the findings of the Security Council's report on Women, Peace, and Security, which recognizes the connection between low scores in gender equality and fragility and the importance of improving the economic security of women to reduce fragility,

Encouraging the sharing of information related to the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, with specific attention to the example set by the Nordic Council regarding the humane and productive treatment of incarcerated individuals,

Acknowledging the work already done by the General Assembly and the Security Council in pursuit of targets 16.6 and 16.7 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), aimed at promoting inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance in all fragile states,

Noting the contributions of non-governmental and regional organizations in developing integrated regional peacebuilding frameworks, including the Joint UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security,

1. *Considers* expanding the application of existing frameworks for dialogue between the Security Council and regional organizations, such as the UN-AU Partnership on Peace and Security and related joint initiatives, to new regions and organizations that will provide comprehensive, multilateral, and region-relevant peacebuilding and conflict prevention actions by:
 - a. Establishing new Joint Task Forces on Peace and Security between the Security Council and regional organizations concerned with interstate peace, stability, and development;

- b. Offering technical support to peacekeeping operations mobilized by those regional organizations;
 - c. Refining forms of discussion, such as government and community-based dialogues for the sake of productively voicing concerns related to conflict, whilst also ensuring inclusivity, trust, and cooperation are built between individuals;
- 2. *Encourages* Member States, through the General Assembly, to introduce the development of inclusive education programs in fragile states to bolster generational stability, national identity, and global exposure by:
 - a. Prioritizing curriculum focused on history, cultural inclusivity, civic engagement, political awareness, and collective action, which empower marginalized communities and voices, and enable a nation's youth to be active members of civil society;
 - b. Implementing Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS) programs, in order to treat incidents of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among children in fragile states and areas of conflict;
 - c. Suggesting the introduction of national programs that operate through national institutions for conditional income transfer programs, inspired by Brazil's Bolsa Família, to support vulnerable families while encouraging school attendance;
 - d. Promoting intercultural understanding through foreign language courses and emphasizing the importance of diversity in the classroom in order to train students to be active and engaged global citizens;
- 3. *Invites* Member States to form and solidify national career readiness programs that prepare students for a smooth entrance into the workforce as a means of discouraging youth radicalization and contributing to society without engaging in crime and with a commitment to the sanctity of human life, including:
 - a. Organizing of job fairs attended by experts from different professional fields to educate students on potential career paths and provide career opportunities in the future in fields that they are interested in;
 - b. Encouraging young citizens to volunteer and engage in local projects such as environmental protection and climate justice;
- 4. *Further recommends* Member States foster collaboration between educational institutions, small businesses, and international organizations, including the African Union, the European Union, and the International Labor Organization (ILO), to provide job opportunities for adults over the age of 18 in fragile contexts with:
 - a. Entrepreneurial and employment-focused programs in conflict-affected areas to address unemployment;
 - b. Seasonal internship programs to help volunteers with small businesses modelled after the European Solidarity Corps;
- 5. *Further invites* the Member States to collaborate with the ILO's ILOSTAT, which works with statistics focusing on skill matching individual skills with employment opportunities by working closely with local community centers and public information resources (universities, local schools, libraries, etc.) that:
 - a. Provide assistance with curriculum vitae and interview preparation by teaching technical terminology;

- b. Offer free internet access to facilitate finding internships in businesses through online platforms;
 - c. Is based on workshops, opportunities, resources, and careers to advise Member States;
- 6. *Advises* Member States to strengthen initiatives that actively engage women and youth at all stages, empowering them to directly address fragility by tackling its root causes through:
 - a. Organizing awareness campaigns led by non-governmental organizations, hosting healthcare, law enforcement, psychology, and legal experts to raise awareness on dangers of sexual assault, violence, exploitation, human trafficking, and other crimes, while providing preventative measures such as access to contraception and victim support hotlines;
 - b. Holding peace dialogues to mitigate violence and instability, such as the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, an organization that directly addresses fragility through inclusive dialogue, mediation processes, and reconciliation efforts;
 - c. Supporting women's immersion into the workforce, allowing them the opportunity to participate fully in the larger community outside of domestic labor, which disproportionately influences their likelihood of engagement by:
 - i. Implementing community-based childcare to relieve the burden of working mothers while promoting long-term adolescent stability and reducing the likelihood of adverse effects during times of fragility, such as youth radicalization, adverse health effects, and overall developmental delays;
 - ii. Advocating for paid maternal leave and non-discrimination policies against women seeking higher positions in the workplace;
 - iii. Allowing women pioneers in different fields to guide other women in rural areas to gain skills and knowledge to learn and contribute, such as women in business leading start-up women-owned small businesses;
- 7. *Endorses* that Member States, through the General Assembly, consider the creation of community-based rehabilitation and reintegration programs for formerly incarcerated individuals, in order to promote reintegration and reduce crime in fragile states, which will be:
 - a. Encouraging incarcerated people to volunteer locally and reintegrate occupationally during and after crises to ensure a smooth transition into the workforce, which allows for societal harmony;
 - b. Engaging in skill-exchange workshops to ensure productivity and contribution of formerly incarcerated individuals (e.g. teaching, wood-working, accounting, etc.), which would create job opportunities and boost the national economy;
 - c. Arranging monthly events in prisons and rehabilitation centers, to gather criminals and recovering addicts to share their experiences with members of the community in order to raise awareness on the dangers of engaging in criminal activity;
- 8. *Recommends* that Member States, through the General Assembly to consider developing emergency-based community policing programs in fragile states, grounded in trust-building between local residents and law enforcement;
- 9. *Suggests* that the Security Council work in collaboration with local and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, to promote short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans to reduce instability by prioritizing education, empowering women and youth, increasing employment opportunities, and crime mitigation, as well as prevention.