



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)*



Conference B

6 April - 10 April 2026

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PBC

Committee Staff

Director	Chris Stansel
Assistant Director	N/A
Chair	Journey Simon-Greenaway

Agenda

1. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace
2. Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
PBC/1/1	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	22 in favor, 2 against, 2 abstentions
PBC/1/2	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	21 in favor, 3 against, 2 abstentions
PBC/1/3	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	20 in favor, 3 against, 3 abstentions
PBC/1/4	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	22 in favor, 3 against, 1 abstentions
PBC/2/1	Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing	15 in favor, 5 against, 6 abstentions
PBC/2/2	Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing	20 in favor, 4 against, 2 abstentions
PBC/2/3	Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing	23 in favor, 1 against, 2 abstentions
PBC/2/4	Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing	19 in favor, 4 against, 3 abstentions
PBC/2/5	Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing	20 in favor, 3 against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report for the PBC

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

1. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace
2. Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The session was attended by representatives of 25 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace.”

By Wednesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including finance, security, educational initiatives, and highlighting youth voices in politics. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration, and by the end of the session on Wednesday evening, a merger had occurred involving the papers with similar themes.

On Thursday morning, 4 draft resolutions were approved by the dais, with 3 having amendments. The committee adopted 4 draft resolutions, all by recorded vote. These draft resolutions represented a wide range of issues, mainly focused on education and financing. The committee proceeded to discuss topic 2, “Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing.” The dais accepted 5 draft resolutions with 1 amendment. The draft resolutions highlighted Member State funding and financial responsibilities. The committee adopted all 5 draft resolutions by recorded vote. The atmosphere in the committee was one of open communication and collaboration.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, the 25th anniversary of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, the ongoing discussions on the implementation of the *Pact for the Future* (2024), including the *Declaration on Future Generations* (2024), and UN Women's initiatives like Arab States Young Women in Peacebuilding Programme (YWPP),

Reaffirming the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the government and all other national stakeholders,

Upholding existing international and national strategies such as the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), national programs such as the Bangladesh Youth, Peace, and Security Organization, and policies including Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) that already empower youth as agents of peace,

Acknowledging that Member States experience varying levels of conflict and that each state requires individual solutions and approaches to including youth in peace processes,

Noting with concern the large discrepancy between the youth population and their representation in global parliaments,

Reiterating the importance of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and continued education and development within conflict-affected regions,

Recognizes the PBC Youth Transformation Foundation, that empowers young people with skills, values, and opportunities to transform their communities,

Applauds the efforts of the UN High Commission for Refugees' (UNHCR's) Education for Peace program, the UN Developmental Program (UNDP's) YouthConnekt Program, UNITAR's Youth and Peacebuilding initiative and EPeace Makers program in developing projects that enhance youth involvement in rebuilding communities in post-conflict zones,

Bearing in mind that 19% of the world's children are living in conflict-affected regions and over 52 million children lack educational facilities leaving them vulnerable to radicalization,

Notes with appreciation the principles of access to quality education as highlighted by UNESCO's *Education 2030 Framework for Action* (2015) and UNICEF's *Every Child Learns Strategy* (2019),

Guided by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequality), and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), the PBC has advanced by promoting peaceful,

inclusive, and just societies as a foundation for sustainable development, focusing on strengthening local institutions and governance,

Considering that capacity building, the ongoing process through which individuals, organizations, and societies obtain, strengthen, and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time, is crucial to developing environments in and out of conflict areas where youth can be safely and sustainably included in peacebuilding processes,

Concerned that more than 450 million children living in or fleeing from conflict zones endured unimaginable suffering with their basic rights violated or denied,

1. *Suggests* that Member States adhere to the foundational framework processes developed by the Peacebuilding Commission to further achieve empowering youths as agents of peace, including national capacity building, services for youth in conflict/post-conflict zones, education, community-led spaces, and inclusion of youth and their active involvement in the peacebuilding, political, and professional fields;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to model initiatives after the UN Women's Arab States Young Women in Peacebuilding Programme (YWPP) which aims to transform young women into peacebuilders and leaders by providing training in gender-sensitive conflict analysis and conflict resolution through online and in-person mediums in accordance with the guidance enshrined in the WPS agenda;
3. *Recommends* PBC processes involving youth be nationally owned and based on Member States' expressed needs through:
 - a. PBC consulting with youth during country-specific, regional, and thematic meetings, and field visits;
 - b. Working with civil society organizations to implement a bottom-up model;
4. *Requests* Member States to support the efforts of other Member States to promote the role of youth in peacebuilding in their respective national strategies through ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Bolstering existing national programs empowering youth;
 - b. Hosting awareness campaigns promoting the inclusion of youth in peacebuilding;
 - c. Integrating civil society into existing programs;
5. *Encourages* Member States to share best practices in capacity-building, creative dialogue platforms, workshops, model events, and youth group activities, and in new technologies as tools that contribute to the meaningful participation of young people in peacebuilding initiatives, including:
 - a. Developing a Youth Representation Index to be published to the United Nations Development Programme to promote data sharing and encourage awareness and accountability for youth representation in global governance;

- b. Continuing the progress made by UNICEF's *Peacebuilding Dialogues Production Guide* in sharing best practices that provide a framework for organizing, facilitating, and broadcasting community-led dialogues, particularly focusing on involving children and youth in peacebuilding and social cohesion;
6. *Strongly recommends* that Member States uphold quality education standards for youth by collaborating with the PBC to determine a common curriculum resembling what is laid out in the UNESCO's *Education 2030 Framework for Action* and UNICEF's *Every Child Learns Strategy*;
7. *Urges* Member States and Regional Organizations to develop projects that enhance youth involvement in rebuilding communities in post-conflict zones and areas that are prone to disputes by:
 - a. Creating safe spaces for the youth to participate in dialogue, reconciliation processes, and skill-building activities like UNHCR's Education for Peace program;
 - b. Implementing initiatives that reintegrate and rebuild educational facilities in post-conflict settings, similar to the YouthConnect Program by UNDP;
 - c. Training youth in conflict mediation and resolution as seen in UNHCR's Peace Makers program;
 - d. Building inter-community activities that involve anti-polarization workshops, dialogue circles and problem-solving exercises adopted from UNITAR's Youth and Peacebuilding initiative;
 - e. Calling for the development of essential services for youth in conflict and post-conflict zones, including but not limited to:
 - i. Provisions of clean water in regions where water supplies are scarce;
 - ii. Accessible food in areas affected by conflict, disaster, and famine;
 - iii. Healthcare for youths in need, identifying mental health disorders in conflict affected youths;
8. *Builds on* the PBC Youth Transformation Foundation by supporting the establishment of local youth-led community hubs run by civil society in partnership with municipalities, providing:
 - a. Safe gathering spaces;
 - b. Cultural and recreational activities;
 - c. Dialogue sessions that include:
 - i. Intergenerational dialogue to facilitate interactions between youth, elders, and community leaders;

- ii. In-person dialogue;
 - iii. Online, especially for displaced populations who may lack access to community centers;
 - d. Accessible child care services that follow the model of the International plan in order to allow young mothers to participate in peace dialogues and offer them a safe space to raise their children;
 - e. Training for women on gender-sensitive conflict analysis and conflict resolutions for young parents by offering digital and in-person parent guidance;
 - f. Therapy services to youth that have undergone PTSD or traumatic incidents post-conflicts;
9. *Further calls upon* Member States to deliberately include youth in political processes, decision-making, and in creating environments that are conducive to youth political engagement through financial assistance of voluntary contributions, which will entail five core guiding principles of:
- a. Implementing safeguarding mechanisms to enable freely expressed political opinions;
 - b. Adopting legal frameworks, policies, and plans at local and national levels such as National Action Plans that emphasize local ownership, multi-stakeholder, and alignment of SDGs 5 and 16;
 - c. Promoting individual capacity building, such as programs focused on Global Citizenship Education, that aims to develop the core competencies that allow the youth to actively engage with the world and encourage active participation in political practices;
 - d. Encouraging young women's participation in political processes and decision-making processes at all levels that align with the PBC's *Gender Strategy* (2016), which acknowledges the intersection of gender and age;
 - e. Intentionally including youth-led organizations to collaborate and contribute to sustainable peacebuilding solutions that align with the PBC's *Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding* (2021), which emphasizes meaningful youth participation with relevant United Nations bodies.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling UN Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015), which establishes the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) Framework, which is the first formal recognition of youth as peacebuilders but lacks binding financial mechanisms,

Emphasizing that sustaining peace requires a comprehensive approach through prevention, inclusion and national ownership, and recognizing the indispensable role of civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in bridging the gap between international policy and local youth action,

Recognizing that peacebuilding is a process in need of sustainable financing to continue to support nations in building lasting peace, ensuring the resilience of grassroots youth initiatives, through predictable, long term financial flows,

Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 60/180 (2005) and 76/305 (2022) and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 2282 (2016) addressing the architecture of the Peacebuilding Committee framework,

Concerned with the funding shortfalls emphasized by the Secretary General's *Peacebuilding Fund Strategy Extension of 2020-2024 to 2026*, which are exacerbated by the annual nature of contributions as currently outlined in Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), in which projected discretionary contributions were unable to meet the unprecedented demand for peacebuilding support,

Emphasizing that infrastructure is foundational to long term stability and peace within individual countries and regions, and recognizing the considerable damage that infrastructure sustains in armed conflict, recognizes the successes of international infrastructure development programs such as China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which has, since 2022, been involved in 30 youth centered projects in 19 countries, affecting 90,000 young people,

Noting with concern that despite existing frameworks, there remains a lack of clear, actionable guidance on how CSOs and NGOs can effectively empower youth to become active agents of peace and leaders in peacebuilding processes,

Acknowledging that the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) are one of the only mechanisms actually funding youth peacebuilding,

Reaffirming the commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly SDG 8 regarding sustainable and inclusive economic growth and SDG 16 regarding peace, justice, and strong institutions,

1. *Requests* the creation of a "Strategic Advisory Platform" under the PBC in collaboration with local governments, civil society and youth-led organizations by:

- a. Fostering direct dialogue between grassroots youth peacebuilders and policy-makers;
 - b. Encouraging youth exchange programs and leadership summits to focus on peacebuilding skills, similar to China's China International Youth Exchange Center (CIYEC);
2. *Encourages* Member States to institutionalize partnerships with civil society through the creation of "National Youth-CSO Hubs", aimed at enhancing capacity-building, providing dedicated discussion platforms, and establishing clear pathways for youth to engage in informal peacebuilding initiatives;
3. *Recommends* Member States form long-term economic partnerships focused on bilateral trade relationships which emphasize infrastructure development and provide positions reserved for local youth internships and employment opportunities by:
 - a. Seeking investment opportunities both within existing UN institutions and funds as well as external sources including NGOs and willing Member States, such as China's Belt and Road Initiative;
 - b. Ensuring youth inclusion in economic progress and endeavors through youth employment opportunities;
4. *Proposes* a revision of recommended voluntary contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund based on a Progressive Equity Model which reflects GDP of Member States for an overall increased operating budget by:
 - a. Encouraging increased transparency in financial mechanisms;
 - b. Urging that a consistent proportion of this new budget be set aside for youth opportunities;
5. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen the accountability and reporting of financial flows towards youth-led peacebuilding initiatives by:
 - a. Adopting a new Agile Monitoring System to track the allocation of funds to Member State recipients under the PBC, ensuring real-time transparency and efficient oversight of monetary allocations, specifically tailored to the rapid-response nature of youth peacebuilding projects in volatile environments by:
 - i. Minimizing the occurrence lag;
 - ii. Reducing the aggregation lag;
 - iii. Optimizing the decision lag;
 - b. Implementing Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation systems to assess the direct impact of interventions on the ground, utilizing youth-friendly indicators to measure social cohesion and conflict prevention success;

- c. Fostering a multi-stakeholder collaboration in the evaluation process, strictly involving:
 - i. Multilateral organizations and international donors specialized in the YPS agenda;
 - ii. National government financial oversight bodies working in synergy with youth ministries;
 - iii. Local civil society and youth representatives to ensure grassroots legitimacy and verify that funds align with the actual security needs of their communities;
6. *Calls for* the expansion and institutionalization of dedicated YPS funding windows within the PBF by:
 - a. Increasing the proportion of PBF allocations specifically for youth-led initiatives under the existing GYPI;
 - b. Establishing multi-year funding cycles of 3-5 years to ensure predictability and sustainability of youth-led programs;
 - c. Prioritizing projects that demonstrate measurable impact in conflict prevention, social cohesion, and community resilience;
7. *Recommends* the formal institutionalization of youth expertise within the existing UN Peacebuilding Architecture by:
 - a. Establishing a permanent Youth Sub-Commission within the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) Strategic Committee, composed of youth representatives with country-specific expertise to provide consistent, localized briefings on national peace strategies;
 - b. Creating a specialized Youth Access Desk within the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Advisory Group that is mandated to:
 - i. Streamline application processes specifically for youth-led organizations;
 - ii. Provide technical assistance to grassroots groups in order to meet international financial reporting standards;
 - iii. Monitor the Direct-Access Financial Window to ensure funds reach the intended beneficiaries without bureaucratic delays;
8. *Requests* the expansion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) by UNESCO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to include mandatory conflict-resolution and civic engagement modules, fulfilling SDG 8 by providing vocational skills while simultaneously strengthening the foundations of peaceful societies under SDG 16;
9. *Proposes* the establishment of a Biennial High-Level Summit on Sustainable Peace Financing, coordinated by the Peacebuilding Support Office in formal partnership with the World Bank and

the International Monetary Fund, to broaden the donor base and incentivize investment in youth-led peacebuilding by:

- a. Utilizing a listening platform for experts to present evidence-based analysis on the economic Return on Investment (ROI) of conflict prevention;
 - b. Formalizing strategic partnerships with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and the private sector to:
 - i. Implement blended finance to de-risk private investments in conflict-affected regions and attract commercial capital;
 - ii. Develop gender and youth-specific bonds to align social impact goals with financial returns;
 - c. Implementing standardized digital transparency protocols to provide real-time tracking of resource allocation and ensuring that financial flows are visible to both donors and local beneficiaries;
10. *Encourages* a holistic resource-mobilization approach, involving the use of the advisory capacity of the PBC to help fill the divide between high-level financial reform and national action by:
- a. Convening multi-stakeholder, including regional actors, meetings under the PBC's platform function to be held semi-annually, ensuring the structured representation of youth representatives alongside Member States, International Financial Institutions, donors, and civil society, with the objective of co-designing inclusive financial strategies by:
 - i. Establishing clear procedural guidelines to guarantee that youth delegates are selected through transparent and merit-based processes, ensuring equitable geographic and gender representation;
 - ii. Mandating preparatory consultations prior to each meeting, conducted nationally and locally through National Youth-CSO Hubs, in order to consolidate youth perspectives during formal discussions that reflect their reality;
 - iii. Structuring each session around specific thematic priorities to enable targeted and actionable financing outcomes;
 - b. Implementing periodic analytical reports and policy briefs to the PBC that assess not only financial gaps, but also the extent to which youth are meaningfully engaged as decision makers in peacebuilding efforts.



Code: PBC/1/3

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, which first formally recognized youth as important actors in the promotion of peace,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2535, which recognizes the need for creating leadership opportunities for youth in peacebuilding and mandated regular reporting, focusing on implementation, and the protection of youth,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/262 and Security Council Resolution 2282, which emphasize nationally and locally owned approaches to sustaining peace,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Recognizing that displaced, refugee, and conflict-affected youth often face exclusion, trauma, and limited access to meaningful opportunities,

Recognizing further that youth are not only populations affected by instability, but can also act as leaders, mediators, and contributors to social cohesion when given safe and meaningful opportunities for engagement,

Taking into account the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in supporting refugee youth peacebuilding initiatives,

Concerned by the fact that thousands of children are used in global armed conflicts, with over 105,000 cases verified between 2005 and 2022, with girls representing between 10 and 30% of these child soldiers, according to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

Having studied the existing program of the 2026 Youth Peace Lab created by The Institute of Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) that teaches South African youth how to promote and engage in youth peacebuilding, leadership collaboration, and policy engagement,

Noting with approval existing safe-space initiatives, including Nepal's Schools as Zones of Peace initiative, as examples of context-specific approaches to youth protection and inclusion,

Recognizing that community-based, trauma-informed, and youth-led initiatives can strengthen dialogue and violence prevention in communities affected by displacement, conflict, and social marginalization,

Aware of UNICEF's Protect the Children initiative that has helped children with gender-based violence (GBV), mental health support, and strengthened children's protection in many countries,

1. *Encourages* Member States to establish Youth Creative Peace Labs (YCPs) as community-based, trauma-informed safe spaces for displaced, refugee, and conflict-affected youth by:
 - a. Recommending that YCP labs promote youth leadership and social cohesion through activities including:
 - i. Creative and cultural expression;
 - ii. Storytelling and dialogue;
 - iii. Recreational, sport, and community-based activities;
 - iv. Youth-led projects that encourage inclusion and violence prevention;
 - v. Digital peacebuilding activities, including workshops that enable youth to develop digital tools, games, media, or other information and communication technology based projects that promote dialogue, inclusion, and social cohesion;
 - b. Further recommending this program be run by local and international actors, with local ownership and, where needed, in cooperation with:
 - i. Local authorities, consisting of Member States governmental staff, volunteers, local councils, schools, public administration offices, and more;
 - ii. Trained support personnel that consists of trained psychologists, social workers, therapists, counselors, and mental health professionals and recommending that other trained professionals may be selected depending on the specific activities of each Member States program;
 - iii. Educators and community leaders;
 - iv. Relevant United Nation entities, which may include UNHCR, UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) where appropriate, to provide technical assistance in community-based peacebuilding, conflict-sensitive program design, and youth dialogue initiatives;
 - c. Encouraging the meaningful input of the youth of each Member State and community, in the design, implementation, and evaluation of YCP labs, to ensure youth remain active contributors to peacebuilding efforts;
 - d. Invites Member States to adapt Youth Creative Peace Labs to their own national and local contexts;
2. *Emphasizes* existing initiatives, including Schools as Zones of Peace and coordinated responses in displacement-affected communities, as examples that may inform context-specific adaptation by interested Member States;

3. *Supports* using the 2026 Youth Peace Labs model created by the IJR to form a solid foundation and structure on how the YCP will form and expand to other Member States;
4. *Encourages* the inclusion of culturally sensitive and trauma-informed support personnel, including social workers, counselors, or other trained staff, to better support participating youth by:
 - a. Being trained in youth protection in areas of heavy conflict by focusing on the effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), to provide group counseling service for youth and create prevention strategies, this can be seen through the GRACE initiative and UNICEF's Protect the Children initiative;
 - b. Being trained on prevention spread of communicable diseases in the YCP using SDG 3 target 3.3 (fight communicable diseases) to safely ensure the protection of the youth's future and the safety of youth at the YCP, such as Nigeria implementing malaria prevention (SDG 3, 3.3) strategies, which prevented millions of deaths despite the spread of COVID-19;
 - c. Being trained on providing nutrition for youth during unstable times, by utilizing UNICEF's Nutrition Strategy 2020-2030, which has shown that 90% more adolescents have benefited from malnutrition services;
5. *Continues* monitoring and evaluation, including the direct evaluation of the YCP program, including assessment of and the creation of a bi-annual report that addresses:
 - a. Youth participation and opportunities for engagement growth;
 - b. Community engagement;
 - c. Contributions to social cohesion;
 - d. Good practices for future adaptation and replication.



Code: PBC/1/4

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Alarmed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report that there are 1.8 billion young people worldwide, yet only 12% are included in peace negotiations,

Underlining the need for collaboration with other United Nations organizations and private sectors to create sustainable educational and media advocacy programs developing peacebuilding in line with General Assembly resolution 78/163 which emphasizes the impact of accelerated development created by private sector, and applauds the efforts of UNICEF-UN's Volunteer on the Move,

Taking into account that the 2024 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data poll that suggests only 30% of youths in crisis-affected areas are literate,

Referring to the 21st-Century Skills published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) highlighting the gap between current learned skills versus the knowledge youth need to thrive in today's society, also acting as a guide of customizable initiatives on the combination of foundational literacies, competencies, and character qualities,

Highlighting the importance of supranational organizations of UNESCO's *Global Citizenship Education* (GCED) (2012) framework which fosters participation in peacebuilding,

Acknowledging the efficacy of cross-institutional partnerships as demonstrated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia program for strengthening Competition Policy and Regulation in the Arab Region,

Reminding the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2250 (2015) that launched the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, which reaffirms the importance of youth in peacebuilding negotiations and preventing conflict,

Concerned that 20% of youth and approximately 267 million youth are currently in a Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) status, a condition that increases the risk of social instability and radicalization, as recognized in Security Council resolution 2250 (2015),

Contemplating that without tangible Member State commitments, including UNHCR's report on the *2024 Flood Crisis in South Sudan*, displacing over 100,000 residents, to increasing sustainable regional infrastructure, instability in post-conflict regions can persist continuously,

Emphasizing a focus on quality of education under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4.3 and 4.4, specifically incentivizing a skilled teaching force within conflict-affected regions, that prioritizes the development of vocational self-dependency within the emerging youth,

Having reviewed that the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Youth LED Integrity Advisory Board works to advance anti-corruption education and youth empowerment,

Conscious that climate-related risks and sustainable change act as a threat multiplier to sustainable peace, exacerbating unemployment and forced displacement, particularly among conflict-affected regions, contributing to a record 45.8 million new internal displacements, with climate change being the main driver according to SDG Indicator 11.5,

Recalling the United Nations Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda including UN Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015), 2282 (2016), 2419 (2018), and 2535 (2020) which strengthens the role of the youth in conflict prevention and recognizing the work that the Global Campaign for Education that works to defend everyone's right to free, quality public education,

Keeping in mind that the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on the Women, Peace, and Security agenda emphasizing the protection and engagement of women and children in conflict and sustaining peace as share of the population disproportionately affected by inequality,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) report *Reimagining our Futures Together: A New Social Contract for Education (2022)* which speaks to the unfortunate reality that many developing nation's education systems are overly influenced by historically dominant cultures, this idea was verified in the *World Educational Crisis Systems Analysis* conducted by UNESCO,

1. *Further encourages* Member States to eliminate exclusion by ensuring all educational institutions are fully accessible to all youth by following the framework included in the UNESCO report *Reimagining our futures together: A New Social Contract for Education* which promotes the following strategies:
 - a. Promoting the empowerment of young women and girls in peacebuilding initiatives by following approaches such as the Young Women Peacebuilding Initiative which gives women the tools and networks they need to lead lasting change such as mentorship from experts that can provide women resolution techniques in conflict affected areas, digital skills for peacebuilding, and financial support for initiatives;
 - b. Training local mediators that their leadership must represent and show how peace is more durable when shaped by the voices and experiences of young women rooted in their communities;
 - c. Leaving out any prejudice including race, gender, and ethnicity, ensuring positive peacemaking decisions by implementing programs that focus on gender-based violence within the international community such as frameworks within the UN Women's *Voices Against Violence (2013)* which focuses on co-educational curriculum designed to educate children and youth on the root causes of violence, empowering them to take action in their communities to prevent GBV;
 - d. Removing any racial biases still taught in education systems that originate from historically dominant cultures and ensuring that indigenous cultures are present in school curriculums;

2. *Calls for* UNESCO, GA1, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and the technological private sector to create youth led initiatives with a focus on media literacy through:
 - a. Calling for collaboration with the Board of Peace and the General Assembly to highlight the need for youth led initiatives on global education of media training and campaigning;
 - b. Recommending collaboration with private sector in line with General Assembly resolution 78/163 to create more opportunities by:
 - i. Working with private sector to create work opportunities for youth in technology where they can learn the practical digital skills needed for peacebuilding;
 - ii. Providing opportunities for youth to gain experience within the technological field to better the media skills of the youth;
 - iii. Providing youth with internships through private sector organisations to develop both practical peacebuilding skills and media peacebuilding;
 - iv. Ensuring progress is tracked through annual reports;
 - c. Strongly endorsing the development of media campaigns and press coverages inviting youth to attend peacebuilding initiatives conferences in collaboration with CSOs and member states' youth ministries while facilitating the creation of regional networks for young peacebuilders to exchange best practices and coordinate in joint advocacy efforts;
3. *Introduces* the expansion of the Green Schools Initiative (GSI) to ensure children know how to survive and respond to increasing climate and disaster risks through:
 - a. Building sustainable and risk-resilient educational facilities in alignment with Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) funding incentives;
 - b. Strengthening school safety and protecting educational continuity working alongside UNEP's commitment to increasing awareness and preparedness in local emergencies;
 - c. Promoting disaster risk reduction and climate education in collaboration with Information and Communication Technology (ICT);
 - d. Improving public infrastructure an extension of the UNDP's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) program to rebuild and reduce conflict-driven damage;
 - e. Empowering youth as agents of sustainable change in extension with the YPS initiative;
4. *Suggests* emphasizing the importance of establishing and enforcing systems that ensure inclusive access to basic, higher and vocational education, further enabling inclusive education for every person within its own national framework by:
 - a. Recommending leveraging already existing administrative bodies, like departments and ministries of education by:

- i. Implementing the fundamental 21st-century skills multilaterally in collaboration with PBC;
 - ii. Focusing on the adoption of civics classes;
 - b. Providing an accessible educational material and resources showcasing the national procedure the State follows;
 - c. Monitoring progress of the new curriculum implemented and the ratio of execution by alluding to the data provided by the *Programme for International Student Assessment* (PISA) study published by the OECD;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen youth participation in peacebuilding by expanding capacity building and training programs that equip youth with skills in mediation and leadership by:
 - a. Cooperating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), like Global Campaign for Education, to bring and provide the training programs to countries that are in conflict zones and rural areas;
 - b. Incorporating various NGOs into a common fund to increase financing, ensuring sustainability in the funding process for educational programs;
 - c. Recommending the creation of an annual report using the Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Time-bound (SMART) indicators to gather national data with the help of the UN Statistics Division, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program;
- 6. *Recommends* the implementation of international Youth Hubs, a three-year Youth Impact Hubs Pilot Plan in conflict-affected regions, to be coordinated by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), aimed at fostering economic stability and national ownership by:
 - a. Institutionalizing the Youth-Led Rule of Law Advisory Mechanism (Y-ROLAM) within these hubs to translate generational perspectives on justice into formal policy briefs for the Commission;
 - b. Integrating the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) initiative as a structural deployment program with an emphasis on long-term regional implementation of youth support;
 - c. Using the PBF Fund to develop the needed infrastructure and provide necessary funding to successfully implement the international Youth Hubs;
 - d. Integrating vocational training and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) modules designed to bridge the gap between education and local labor market demands;
- 7. *Further recommends* regional organisations, United Nations bodies, and Member States to assist in the establishment of peacebuilding initiatives that focus on providing vocational and professional training as well as financial support based on local needs and adaptation, both to the

native and refugee youth, similar to:

- a. UNICEF's Volunteer on the Move programs that aim to provide youth with employment opportunities by employing youth for 12-month paid internship at UN offices;
 - b. United Nation's Youth Life Change for Peace and Development which aims to empower youth as agents of peace by training youth in mediation and conflict resolution to establish Youth Peace Ambassadors;
 - c. Egypt's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) Microfinance program to reduce poverty and unemployment and expands access to finance for young micro-entrepreneurs by training them in entrepreneurship skills and providing them with micro-loans seed funding from Civil Society Organisations to start their own small businesses along with mentorship;
8. *Proposes* the creation of the "Education4Peace" program such as the UNESCO recommendation on education for peace focusing on providing peacebuilding skills through:
- a. The inclusion of conflict resolution skills such as peace mediation, dialogue skills and critical thinking in Basic Education;
 - b. Focusing on capacity-building initiatives that equip youth with practical peacebuilding knowledge and skills, including but not limited to:
 - i. Implementing advanced training in conflict mapping and multi-track diplomacy to identify root causes of violence;
 - ii. Establishing trauma-informed leadership modules to foster emotional intelligence and healing;
 - c. Enabling the access for the youth to participate in peace programs as agents of peace after the completion of the program providing them with the opportunity of actively participating in peacebuilding;
9. *Advises* Member States to strengthen youth participation in peacebuilding by expanding capacity building and training programs that equip youth with skills in mediation and leadership and providing them access to educational institutions by:
- a. Cooperating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), like Global Campaign for Education, to bring and provide the training programs to countries that are in conflict zones and rural areas;
 - b. Incorporating various NGOs into a common fund to increase financing, ensuring sustainability in the funding process for educational programs;
 - c. Recommending the creation of a yearly report using the Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Time-bound (SMART) indicators to gather national data with the help of the UN Statistics Division, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program;

- d. Leaving out any prejudice including race, gender, and ethnicity, ensuring positive peacemaking decisions by implementing programs that focus on gender-based violence within the international community such as frameworks within the UN Women's *Voices Against Violence* which focuses on co-educational curriculum designed to educate children and youth on the root causes of violence, empowering them to take action in their communities to prevent GBV achieved through:
 - i. Promoting the empowerment of young women and girls in peacebuilding initiatives by following approaches such as the Young Women Peacebuilding Initiative which gives women the tools and networks they need to lead lasting change such as mentorship from experts that can provide women resolution techniques in conflict affected areas, digital skills for peacebuilding, and financial support for initiatives;
 - ii. Training local mediators that their leadership must represent and show how peace is more durable when shaped by the voices and experiences of youth rooted in their gender-specific communities.



Code: PBC/2/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Aware of General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) which established the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), emphasizing the recognition of the need for an integrated approach to post-conflict reconstruction and the "gap" in international financing,

Alarmed by the immense shortfall of \$500 million dollars from the 1.5 billion target for the period of 2020-2026 for the PBF,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), in particular Sustainable Development Goal 1 (no poverty), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Taking note of the UN Public Service Awards that recognizes innovation public service for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with concern that the PBF currently receives no voluntary contributions from the private sector or non-governmental donors,

Takes further note of the Champions of the Earth honor which is the UN's highest environmental honor, recognizing leaders from government, civil society, and the private sector for transformative impact on the environment,

Believing that the implementation of a recognition framework would incentivize private donations and encourage voluntary contributions to the PBF,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), a voluntary peacebuilding partner recognition framework, for eligible contributors to approved peacebuilding priorities;
2. *Designates* eligible contributors to the PBF as those that are:
 - a. Non-governmental for-profit businesses, or individuals that invest capital, who donate at minimum 0.5% of their yearly revenue in the PBF;
 - b. Not-for-profit philanthropic organizations who donate at minimum \$5 million in the PBF;
 - c. Academic institutions that donate a minimum of \$500 thousand in the PBF;
 - d. Other voluntary non-state contributors who donate a minimum of \$500 thousand to the PBF;

3. *Authorizes* the creation of a voluntary “Peacebuilding Partner” recognition logo that eligible contributors to the PBF can use in external communications, subject to UN guidelines, and further suggests the created logo include:
 - a. An olive branch border, communicating peace;
 - b. A globe in the center, indicating global cooperation;
 - c. Text reading: UN Peacebuilding Partner;
4. *Endorses* the creation of a registry of eligible contributors to the PBF, and the general peacebuilding priorities their funds supported, which will be released annually by the PBSO;
5. *Recommends* the creation of an annual voluntary pledging session to the PBF, to be hosted by the PBSO in rotating Member States that contribute to the PBF, beginning with Germany, as the largest contributor to the PBF, where recognized and prospective contributors can announce support and pledge money for peacebuilding priorities;
6. *Supports* an annual report published by the PBSO that highlights contributions created through and because of the framework, sectors represented, peacebuilding priorities supported, lessons learned on incentivizing voluntary financing.



Code: PBC/2/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Alarmed that, according to the Global Public Policy Institute, the funding for peacebuilding initiatives might go down by 34% in 2026,

Concerned that, according to the World Bank Group, about 5% of the global GDP, around \$2.6 trillion, is lost in corruption annually,

Highlighting that in 2025, only 65% of people targeted by Civil Society Organization (CSO) led country plans received the help they needed due to funding shortages, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

Recalling the Financing for Sustainable Development Report (2024), which highlights the 4.5 Trillion Dollar funding gap that the United Nations must overcome to meet the global demand for aid,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016) and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), which link the sustainability of peace to predictability and accountability in the use of funds by emphasizing that sustainable peace requires integrated financing structures capable of addressing the multiple causes of conflict throughout the peacebuilding process,

Recognizing the Peacebuilding Support Office Peacebuilding Funding Dashboard as a foundational tool for transparency, and *emphasizing* that evolving current frameworks into standardized digital protocols is essential to align international support with national priorities,

Expressing concern that existing review mechanisms, which deliberate what assistance was provided and what outcomes were achieved, often overlook transparency and may diminish the incentives for Member States and private partners to provide predictable and sustainable financial contributions,

1. *Encourages* a holistic resource-mobilization, involving the use of the advisory capacity of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), to help fill the divide between high-level financial reform and national action to reinforce transparent relationship building through:
 - a. Ensuring that peacebuilding investments directly target the root causes of conflict;
 - b. Aligning peacebuilding financing with existing humanitarian response plans and national development frameworks;

- c. Establishing an independent advisory body with a clear anti-corruption mandate to provide oversight of the allocation and direction of Peacebuilding Fund resources, with annual reporting to the General Assembly beginning no later than 2026;
- 2. *Proposes* the establishment of a Peacebuilding monitoring and transparency framework under the advisory oversight of the PBC to improve accountability, effectiveness, transparency, and human security in PBC and funding through ways such as:
 - a. Developing standardized reporting requirements for member states, UN agencies, and implementing partners receiving peacebuilding support, including periodic progress reports outlining objectives, expenditures, and measurable outcomes with indicators that measure:
 - i. Security, like the Global Peace Index;
 - ii. Governance;
 - iii. Economic development;
 - iv. Poverty;
 - v. Health;
 - vi. Social stability;
 - b. Encouraging the creation of a digital transparency platform that tracks peacebuilding projects and funding allocations, allowing Member States, donors, and civil society organizations to monitor progress and financial distribution;
 - c. Recommending the publication of annual peacebuilding progress reports to be shared with the Peacebuilding Commission and relevant UN bodies to improve coordination, strengthen accountability, and facilitate the exchange of best practices among Member States;
 - d. Collecting data by cooperating with national institutions and local institutions to ensure accuracy and context-specific analysis;
- 3. *Recommends* following the guidelines given in the Financing for Sustainable Development Report (2024), which stresses the importance of implementing blended state and private sector finance programs in developing Member States by:
 - a. Encouraging all Member States to be transparent and up front about precisely how all provided aid will be used;
 - b. Increase transparent funding from the private sector in the UNDP accelerator labs, which are funded by the public sector but actively pursue private sector investment;

- c. Recommending Member States be transparent about how and where they spend their aid allowances on local infrastructure in developing areas, focused on infrastructure improvement, aligning with private funding programs present in many developing areas, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI);
 - d. Expanding the Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution framework to guide other countries when it comes to designing and funding peacebuilding initiatives;
4. *Calls for* the integration of the PBC's allocation process and strategic prioritization into the existing review system, thereby providing donors with a clearer understanding of how the PBC identifies critical gaps, sets priorities, and ensures that funds are directed toward the most impactful and underfunded areas.



Code: PBC/2/3

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Concerned that the Peace Building Fund (PBF) received slightly over \$1 billion, falling \$500 million short of its target for the 2020-2026 period, and that the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has had a 47% funding gap, missing its \$170 million quota by \$79.9 million, and ultimately threatening the implementation of regional peace funding initiatives,

Recognizing that only 0.5% of total military spending was dedicated to global expenditure on peacebuilding and peacekeeping according to the UN,

Recalling that the Youth Security Peace (YPS) and Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agendas have initiated strong post-conflict spending recommendations while emphasizing the need for transparency and specialized tracking mechanisms to ensure such investments reach marginalized stakeholders,

Addressing projects and local initiatives to be inclusive of national programs that incentivize community organization and implement peacebuilding funding, such as the Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) from groups like BRAC, UNDP, Nijera Kori, Grupo Semillas, and Proshika,

Emphasizing the General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2006) and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) to marshal resources and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict prevention,

Reaffirming the commitments made in Action 18 of *The Pact of the Future* (2024), which underscores the necessity of predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding through strengthened multilateral cooperation,

Highlighting the role of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), which act as pillars to support developing states in addressing barriers to collaboration for peacebuilding financing,

Guided by the idea of recent peacebuilding efforts of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), which was created to mimic the UN Peace Fund (UNPF) to fund fast-track, politically sensitive, and specialized projects for stabilization, with more than \$26 million given by 2025,

Acknowledging the structural obstacles that developing Member States face in governance, resource mobilization, and financial capacity,

Taking into consideration the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governance and Peacebuilding work in strengthening democratic governance, supporting conflict prevention, promoting access to justice, and fostering sustainable peace,

Taking into account the importance of local actors such as community leaders, youth organizations, women's groups, and civil society in financing and sustaining peacebuilding initiatives,

Recognizing United Nations Security Council Resolution 2805 (2025) and the support of PBSO, which aligns funding strategies across governments and international financing institutions to strengthen PBC's role in peacebuilding efforts,

Observing the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the growing use of green bonds as innovative financial instruments to support sustainable development and climate resilience, while *noting with concern* that existing green bonds frameworks insufficiently allocate funding towards peacebuilding initiatives and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),

1. *Emphasizes* that peacebuilding cannot be reduced to mere monetary contributions, and requires sustained technical expertise, institutional capacity-building, and long-term political commitment by implementing suggestions from UNDP's Governance and Peacebuilding Programme, which includes:
 - a. Utilizing experts in governance, education, and digital infrastructure to support post-conflict recovery;
 - b. Introducing supports to the provision of physical resources, including educational materials, digital infrastructure, and logistical equipment, to strengthen local capacities and service delivery;
 - c. Suggesting the implementation of knowledge-sharing platforms to facilitate the exchange of practices regarding increasing digital expertise by promoting the International Telecommunication Union's AI for Good Global Summits, which enhances AI in peacebuilding financing;
 - d. Underlining the importance of vocational training and sustainable job creation as essential components in institutional capacity building to prevent the recurrence of conflict;
2. *Endorses* the establishment of an annual Multilateral Transparency Summit on Sustainable Peace financing in accordance with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which will be managed by the PBSO that:
 - a. Serves as a transparency platform for a multi-stakeholder group of experts to present the data analysis based on the long term economic and social benefits of investing in conflict prevention by:
 - i. Encouraging the collaboration of developing Member States;
 - ii. Mobilizing local stakeholders in developing communities to address challenges that affect youths;
 - iii. Formalizing strategic partnerships to broaden the donor base beyond traditional voluntary contributions, specifically engaging the private sector and civil society organizations;

- b. Recommends including a Peace-Fund Financing Summit, referencing the “From Colombia to the World” cooperation program on a multilateral level, designed to provide Member States with technical expertise on innovative financing, including the financial frameworks utilized in the "Total Peace" initiative;
 - c. Suggests the New Development Bank (NDB) to aid emerging markets in developing countries in the mobilization of resources and constructing sustainable development projects;
 3. *Calls upon* the expansion of the Sustainable Inclusive Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) program, in coordination with organizations such as BRAC, UNDP, Nijera Kori, Grupo Semillas, and Proshika, to further strengthen community-led peacebuilding and inclusive development initiatives by:
 - a. Urging Member States to support the sustained efforts of preexisting locally run peacebuilding initiatives to ensure their further development and success;
 - b. Advocating for local partnerships and annual meetings of these initiatives, advocates ensure that the proper funding will be mandated and verified;
 4. *Recommends* Member States to utilize the existing PBF more efficiently and transparently, so the aid reaches the places that are most needed by:
 - a. Advising the implementation of a financial tracker mechanism, in alignment with the *2025 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture* (PBAR) interests, to monitor and ensure that allocated funds reach marginalized populations at the local level;
 - b. Utilizing initiatives that help prioritize high-risk countries for humanitarian funding, similar to *INFORM Risk Index*, which is an open-source, science-based assessment that ranks countries’ risk of humanitarian crises and disasters using three core dimensions of:
 - i. Hazards & Exposure, which includes natural and human-made hazards;
 - ii. Vulnerability that discusses socioeconomic and demographic fragility;
 - iii. Lack of Coping Capacity in terms of institutional and infrastructural weakness;
 5. *Urges* that Member States aim to prioritize local-first financing to promote community-based, local interventions that support local mediation to manage conflict at grassroots levels, where:
 - a. Funds first go to local communities, priority is based on conflict levels from the United Nations Security Council;
 - b. Local mediation is prioritized and has at least 20 citizens connected to the community;
 - c. Goals manage at least 1 conflict impacting the community a year;

6. *Further encourages* the development of an innovative financing approach by strengthening cooperation with the private sector, by:
 - a. Facilitating accessible frameworks that lower barriers to entry for non-state actors seeking to participate in peacebuilding financing;
 - b. Supporting the development of clear regulatory and accountability mechanisms, including collaboration updates and sustainable partnerships, to ensure that private sector engagement remains transparent and complementary to public and multilateral financing;
 - c. Strengthening coordination between regional organizations and the UN system, in particular the Peacebuilding Commission, to enhance coherence, accessibility, and effectiveness of peacebuilding financing mechanisms;
7. *Suggests* PBSO to support developing states to enhance their financial literacy, project management, and evidence-based advocacy, enabling further participation in peacebuilding financing processes;
8. *Advises* referencing the *ICMA* and the growing use of green bonds as innovative financial instruments to support sustainable development and risk-resilience, while *noting with concern* that existing green bonds frameworks insufficiently allocate funding towards peacebuilding initiatives and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and:
 - a. Recommends Member States, non-government organizations (NGOs), and financial institutions to maximize the inclusion of risk-resilient infrastructure and green bonds funding to support the initiative of climate resilience under the criteria of the Paris Agreement;
 - b. Suggests the development of pre-existing green bond frameworks to align with the ICMA's Green Bond Principles (GBP), to ensure more equitable and transparent allocation of funding across sectors, particularly concentrating in conflict-affected regions.



Code: PBC/2/4

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/305 (2016) on financing for peacebuilding, emphasizing the importance of predictable, accountable, and transparent financing to achieve sustainable peace processes and infrastructures,

Deeply concerned that existing funds have not been used to their optimal efficiency, and that many of the social programs funded thereby have not been as effective as hoped,

Believing that long-term peace and stability are best achieved through concrete development programs emphasizing economic growth and infrastructure development,

Alarmed by the severe lack of funds found in the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) due to continually diminishing rates of voluntary contributions,

Desiring that transparency and accountability in financial management be strengthened, viewing with appreciation initiatives like the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiatives (UNTAI),

Aware that the UN Peace Fund (UNPF) funds fast-track and specialized projects for stabilization, with more than over \$1.9 billion in funding since its inception in 2006 to support projects in more than 60 countries,

Acknowledging findings from the World Bank 2011 study that weak monitoring and accountability significantly undermine the effectiveness and sustainability of peacebuilding efforts,

1. *Advises* that the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and PBF guidelines shift emphasis away from supporting social programs and toward encouraging long-term infrastructure development, urging Member States to transition from reactive, short-term social interventions, towards the financing of maintainable and resilient Infrastructure for Peace (I4P) by:
 - a. Recommending focus on the development of economic assets such as power plants, highways, and port facilities;
 - b. Prioritizing the construction of critical civic facilities, including technical-vocational architecture, as well as sustainable schools;
 - c. Utilizing system-based approaches that ensure progress reviews to integrate the maintenance of physical assets with the strengthening of local governance to prevent obsolescence;
 - d. Suggesting that all new facilities be equipped with a digital tracking system in real time to:

- i. Enforce transparency;
 - ii. Ensure intended use and deployment of resources;
 - iii. Reporting systems;
 - iv. Independent auditing;
 - v. Outcome-based evaluation;
2. *Emphasizing* the importance of Member States seeking out partnerships and outside investments found in private sector financing and foreign development programs such as China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the work of the United Nations Global Network USA;
3. *Recognizing* that shifting the PBF focus toward infrastructure and economic development will catalyze outside financing from the private sector and national investment funds such as Belt and Road Initiative by:
 - a. Encouraging private-sector partnerships to provide the technical expertise and sustainable funding for large-scale, long-term infrastructure projects;
 - b. Allocating resources towards Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to boost economic development and foster reconciliation in post-conflict zones;
4. *Advising* semiannual national reporting on financial flows for peacebuilding missions to encourage strategic financing, clear goals, and outcomes by:
 - a. Utilizing the PBC and PBF to receive reports from countries of their planned and current contributions to peacebuilding, specifying where these funds will be allocated nationally and within the UN bodies;
 - b. Desiring more collaboration with the PBC, General Assembly First Committee, and United Nations Economic and Social Council to ensure financial flows are tracked and accounted for, hoping that financial contributors are motivated by the UN bodies to contribute;
 - c. Drawing attention to the lack of strict mechanisms for financial contributions for peacebuilding;
 - d. Highlighting the crucial work of Mission budgeting in focusing on financing, aligning budgets with clear goals;
 - e. Requesting more focus on national strategic financing initiatives collaboration with current United Nations peacebuilding initiatives;
 - f. Calling for the creation of a framework that ensures financial contributions align with countries GDP.



Code: PBC/2/5

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the shared responsibility of the international community to support equitable and accessible financing for conflict prevention and resolution efforts through the framework of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)* (2015),

Affirming the need for early adequate funding to conflict affected countries to install a more cost-effective method for Member States,

Deeply concerned with the economic and social cost of conflict, particularly in low economic prosperity states,

Acknowledging that according to ungeneva.org the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), global demand for peacebuilding assistance continues to exceed available resources with the fund seeking \$1.5 billion for its 2020-2026 strategy to support conflict-affected Member States,

Emphasizing the support needed for areas with conflict and for reconstruction of heavily affected Member States,

1. *Encourages* Member States, in coordination with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, to establish an equitable financing framework for conflict prevention and resolution by:
 - a. Encouraging voluntary contributions for member states in line with national priorities, in line with AAAA;
 - b. Supporting the development of accessible, state-led financing for specific needs in conflict-affected areas;
 - c. Promoting nationally determined frameworks and mutually agreed international standards like the National Peace Policy supported by UNDP and the United Nations Development Advisory;
 - d. Promoting capacity-building workshops for civil society including youth organizations to strengthen their ability to advocate for peace building financing in conflict-affected regions;
2. *Calls for* the reconstruction, put forth by the Peacebuilding Committee (PBC) and Peacebuilding Funding (PBF), to fight the root of violence rather than to allow the cycle to continue by:

- a. Focusing on the transitioning of countries from the post-conflicts back to stability by rebuilding institutions, providing guidance in restoring governance, and supporting economic recovery;
 - b. Knowing this is a long-term plan and budgeting properly for these affected areas;
 - c. Emphasizing the importance of the youth in these areas, as they will be important for continuing the peace of the future;
3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of mitigating the economic and social consequences of conflict, in developing and conflict-affected states, through targeted and sustainable financial assistance by:
 - a. Promoting investments in post-conflict reconstruction efforts and economic recovery, such as the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF);
 - b. Supporting access to services including education, healthcare, and employment in alignment with SDG 8,3, and 4, while sustaining diverse national development;
 - c. Encourage long-term strategies aimed to address the issues of conflict, including poverty and inequality, using the World Bank Group Strategy for fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) by implementing the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP), which provides small grants and support, while ensuring efforts remain free from politicization;
4. *Calls upon* the General Assembly, in coordination with the Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office, to strengthen sustainable and predictable financing for peacebuilding by increasing the use of assessed contributions as a solid starting point for the peacebuilding fund through:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide longer-term funding pledges that allow for better planning and sustained support in conflict-affected regions;
 - b. Strengthening reporting practices to clearly demonstrate the impact of peacebuilding efforts and build greater trust among donors;
 - c. Expanding collaboration with international financial institutions and private sector partners to broaden and stabilize funding sources.