



THE BHAWANIPUR
EDUCATION SOCIETY COLLEGE



ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS '25



UNPBC

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

It is our pleasure to welcome you all as the Executive Board to the **United Nations PeaceBuilding Commissions** at **BESC AON 2025**. Model UN is all about leadership, communicating with simplicity, clarity, purpose and impact. In order for the committee session to be a fruitful experience, we request the delegates to be participative and active during the committee. Please note that this background guide is to be used as a direction for your research. You are expected to do your own research as well. Your real research lies beyond this guide and we are eager to see all of you discussing possible solutions together, applying all of your extensive research and great knowledge of the topics discussed in this committee. Understanding both the importance and complexity of this agenda, we strongly recommend you to be prepared and well researched in committee, and at the same time request you to participate at all times, making it a learning experience for all of us. We strongly hope that you all will come prepared and motivated to discuss the situation at hand, brainstorm together to find solutions of the same, applying legal frameworks and in the process, take back a lot from the committee. Our goal for you in this committee is to have an enriching experience by learning the art of diplomacy and at the same time see you solve real-life problems happening in this world. We look forward to seeing you all in action. All the best for the conference. Happy Researching, Executive Board.

Introduction to the Committee

In 2005, in resolutions A/RES/60/180 and S/RES/1645 (2005) the General Assembly and Security Council established the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), mandating it to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to conflict-affected countries, with their consent. In resolutions A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282(2016), the Commission was mandated to advise the General Assembly and the Security Council on peacebuilding and sustaining peace; to promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding; to act as a bridge among the principal organs and relevant United Nations entities by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities; and to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. In resolutions A/RES/75/201 and S/RES/2558 (2020), the Commission was called to continue strengthening its advisory, bridging, and convening roles in support of nationally-owned priorities and efforts in the countries and regions under its consideration.

Advancing Inclusivity

The Commission's Gender Strategy and its Action Plan has resulted in women peacebuilders participating in meetings of the Commission at a growing rate since 2016, from 22 percent in 2019 to nearly 88 percent in 2022. The Commission's country, regional and thematic activities, including country visits, integrate gender dimensions of peacebuilding and reflect the perspectives and priorities of women peacebuilders. The Commission regularly reflects gender issues in its outcome documents and advice to the Security Council. In accordance with its Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding, the Commission is committed to mainstreaming youth considerations in its work and to advocating for the critical role played by young people and youth organizations in peacebuilding. The participation rate of representatives of youth organizations and initiatives in the Commission's meetings was 37.5 percent in 2022.

Advisory Role

The Commission has a unique advisory role to the General Assembly and the Security Council and a bridging role between the Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. In 2022, there was a sharp increase in the number of times the Commission submitted its advice to the Security Council, which testifies to a growing recognition of the relevance of peacebuilding for the work of the Council. The Commission's advice to the Council in 2022 addressed situations in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Central Africa, the Great Lakes region, the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa and the Sahel, and also focused on cooperation with the African Union, Women, Peace and Security and resilience-building in peace operations. In 2022, the Commission continued to provide advice to the General Assembly and inputs to the Economic and Social Council, covering topics including the COVID-19 pandemic, natural resources, food insecurity, and financing for peacebuilding.

Convening Role

The Commission provides a platform for a wide range of peacebuilding actors at the global, regional, national and local levels to come together to discuss peacebuilding opportunities and challenges. In 2022, non-United Nations partners that provided briefings at Commission meetings included national and local government officials; regional and subregional organizations (including the African Union, East African Community, ECOWAS, European Union, Group of Five for the Sahel, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Pacific Community, Pacific Islands Forum); other intergovernmental organizations (including the Group of Seven Plus (g7+)), civil society organizations; international financial institutions (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank); and private sector actors.



Paragraph 12 of the founding resolutions A/RES/60/180 and S/RES/1645(2005) describes the channels through which a country is referred to the PBC for advice. However and in accordance with the principle of national ownership, as enshrined in the founding resolutions, the referral process must be triggered by a formal request from the national government of the country

seeking advice. As an intergovernmental, political and non-operational body, the PBC supports peace consolidation efforts in countries emerging from conflict or are at risk of lapsing into conflict which seeks its advice. It does so by sustaining international attention and calling for increased international engagement and coordination to address outstanding threats to peace in the countries seeking PBC support.

Generally, the PBC's engagement could be best considered when:

- a. The situation on the ground presents high risk of lapsing or relapsing into violence.
- b. A country has entered a crucial phase in its post-conflict peace or transition process, requiring coordinated attention to critical risk factors.
- c. A multidimensional peacekeeping mission is anticipated or about to withdraw but the host country still lacks sufficient national capacity to take up the mission's functions.

Guiding Principles

On the basis of the experience accumulated in the countries presently on the agenda of the PBC, some principles can be developed to guide the future work of the Commission as follows:

- 1. National ownership:** Countries on the PBC agenda are expected to articulate national peacebuilding priorities and, subsequently, demonstrate readiness to own and use the instruments of engagement around these priorities to advance national peacebuilding objectives.
- 2. Reduce the 'transaction cost':** Modalities of engagement should strive to remain as light as possible and rely as much as possible on existing national tools and mechanisms. Modalities of engagement could be adjusted throughout the course of the PBC engagement to reflect progress in the peacebuilding process.
- 3. Form to follow substance:** PBC's modalities of engagement should be determined by the type of assistance and advice a country is seeking from the PBC.
- 4. PBC to embody the international community:** The PBC can be effective only if its members engage and contribute to its work, especially at the country-level.
- 5. Coordination with field presence is essential:** The PBC is expected to complement efforts of and ensure coherence among the UN and other international actors in the field. In this regard, the PBC should maintain dynamic links with field-based actors.
- 6. Periodic assessment:** The PBC should ensure success of its efforts through assessment of:
 - a. the overall progress or lack thereof against the mutual commitments made to address agreed peacebuilding priorities;
 - b. the contribution provided by the PBC and its members to meet its share of these commitments; and
 - c. the impact of PBC engagement through use of periodic reviews as a feed-back mechanism.

Types of UNPBC's Commitments

- 1. Statement of Mutual Commitment (earlier known as Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding):** These are agreements/contracts negotiated between the PBC and the authorities of the country under consideration. They place in writing the mutual commitment between the PBC and the country. They are aligned with national strategies whenever they exist. They are negotiated and formally adopted by the PBC. These instruments have become

simpler and leaner over time. This has been made possible by the better quality, coverage and degree of buy-in of national planning documents, notably the second generation PRSPs, which bring together in one document peace consolidation and development objectives of the country.

2. A Note on Peacebuilding Priorities: For countries which may decide to seek the PBC's advice in the future and depending on country-specific circumstances, the contract could take the form of a "Note on Peacebuilding Priorities" drawn up and agreed jointly by the Government and the PBC. The Note could be considered when the Government is seeking the PBC's support in a very limited number of areas that could include also improving processes (such as donor/partner coordination). The Note could also represent the evolution in the PBC's instrument of engagement with a country which has been on the agenda for an extended period of time and its needs have evolved to allow increased focus on limited number of priorities ahead of transition off the PBC agenda.

3. Compilation of best practices for a specific priority: There could also be no formal contract, for example, in cases in which a country seeks the PBC's support to compile best practices and lessons learned. Instead, the PBC could render its advice through the submission of a compilation of best practices.

Exit of UNBPC

A determination by the PBC to disengage would be based on several considerations that are primarily political in nature but also reflective of the assessed progress. The periodic reviews would guide the assessment of progress towards peacebuilding or continuing challenges/gaps.⁹ The most recent reviews will inform a final assessment report to be developed by the PBC in consultation with the Government and the referring organ, as applicable. The final assessment report will be submitted to the Government and the referring organ, as applicable. The decision to transition out of the PBC agenda would ultimately depend on the will of the country under consideration, and on the outcome of the consultations referred to above.