





The 2018 Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707 S/2018/43) updates on progress made in the implementation of the resolutions on the review of the peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)) and proposes recommendations to address existing gaps.

First, the 2030 Agenda recognized that the interlinkages and integrated nature of the SDGs are critical in ensuring that the purpose of the Agenda is realized. This vision is based on an acknowledgement of the complexity, multi-faceted nature and interlinkages of our world. The resolutions on the review of the peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)), also emphasize the bridging and advisory role of the PBC among the principal organs and relevant entities of the UN. The PBC convenes a broad range of actors outside of the UN, including regional organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society to promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding. The 2018 Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707 S/2018/43) further recognized the unique role the PBC can play in advancing intergovernmental coherence. The report welcomed that the PBC had diversified its working methods to enhance flexibility and noted that coherence and complementarity between the principal organs of the UN and its governing bodies with full respect to their respective mandates is critical to support the advancement of peacebuilding and sustaining peace. The Secretary-General also welcomed the cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations: information-sharing, coordination and joint approaches. The report also noted that an ecosystem of partners working in support of governments is critical for sustaining peace. In that regard, a number of Member States reflected on the Secretary-General's recommendations on strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders and they highlighted the key role the PBC could play in taking forward several areas for joint collaboration between the UN and the AU in the field of peacebuilding, as identified by the Joint United Nations-African Union High Level Panel of Experts Report on the Rule of Law, Justice and Reconciliation signed in 2017. This was highlighted in July 2018, when the PBC convened an



Second, the aforementioned resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through increased contributions, and st challenge, the Secretary-General has presented options for adequate resourcing of peacebuilding activities, through voluntary and assessed contributions, in his report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707 S/2018/43), including more active engagement with the private sector, where relevant, as well as innovative financing. These options are currently being considered by Member States.

Third, providing assistance to conflict-affected countries is risky, and results might be elusive for some time. It may take a decade or longer to be able to report tangible results on the



(b) valuable successful experiences and lessons learned on promoting inclusiveness and equality;

To achieve the SDGs by 2030, the international community needs to support promoting inclusiveness and equality. Addressing the root causes of conflict through an inclusive approach to build and sustain peace at all stages of conflict, with the aim to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. The resolutions on the review of the peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)), among others, emphasize the importance of inclusivity, focusing especially women and youth, to ensure that the needs of all segments of the population are addressed.

The PBC provides a platform for Member States and relevant partners, including civil society, to discuss ways to address the rising inequalities in fragile political contexts and related peacebuilding challenges. Such meetings could include civil society organizations and local peacebuilding actors in relevant discussions. In 2016, the PBC adopted a Gender Strategy which seeks to strengthen its engagement on gender-related aspects of peacebuilding by ensuring an inclusive perspectives and specific needs, and promotes gender equality in order to make peacebuilding more effective.

Also, in 2018 the Security Council hosted an open debate informed by the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security. At that meeting, the Chair, on behalf of the PBC, recognized the indispensable role young people could play in any effort to build and sustain peace and noted thW*n9 669.669.653on14.330000912 0 612 792 reW@ g0 G05500.





options for peacebuilding and sustaining peace activities; (d) emphasis should be placed on longer-term development of institutions and capacities even if they are harder to quantify; and (e) a focus on inclusivity is required for sustainable development and peace. To this end, the PBC can play a role in close collaboration with other relevant stakeholders.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Guillermo Fernández de Soto
Chairperson
Peacebuilding Commission