

predictable and sustainable financing, as well as partnerships. Participants highlighted in this regard the importance of partnerships with regional, sub-regional and neighboring countries and the need for increased engagement with civil society and parliamentarians.

On the engagement by the PBC, participants emphasized that it should be long-term and based on the two resolutions adopted in April 2016 on the peacebuilding architecture review and said that the 2030 Agenda could be used as entry points. Participants also pointed to the important role played by the PBC in bridging various actors, in sustaining international attention, providing political accompaniment and its advisory role to the Security Council.

The discussion concluded that while transitions present risks and trade-offs, they also provide opportunities. The United Nations and the international community should provide long-term support to national authorities to help them seize these opportunities. A new architecture for sustaining peace based on up-to-date assessments and analyses on the drivers of conflict and on measures to avoid recurrence of conflicts should be developed. The United Nations and partners of the international community should engage in transitions in a timely, coherent and coordinate manner, building on what has been learned from lessons of previous transitions and from the three UN reviews in 2015.

IV. Working Session Two:

The second working session addressed the role for the PBC in accompanying countries undergoing different types of transitions. It drew attention to the expectations of host countries undergoing transitions to make political processes become more transformative and catalysing agent of social progress, as well as the role of international and national stakeholders to consolidate peace dividends resulting from years of investment, politically as well as financially. Participants discussed the responsibility of the PBC, guided by the momentum created by the revamped peacebuilding architecture, in securing political consensus and fostering effective leadership with inclusion, national ownership of processes and capacity building.

In this context, participants elaborated on issues such as the importance of customized and timely interventions to address a country specific context, meaningful inclusiveness, in particular through the participation of women as agents of peace and transformation, as well as the creation of complementarity and coherence across the UN system and

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forward and capitalize on the opportunities brought by this consensus, an increasingly flexible PBC approach is required, whereby it can solidify its role as convener, coordinator and partner. Equally important was the recognition of the need for a more robust PBF for which member States were urged to provide increasing support. A new roadmap to expand and adapt to these roles will enable the entities of the peacebuilding architecture to become increasingly relevant actors in bridging a better understanding of how to make investments in peace more durable and legitimate in the eyes of all stakeholders, starting with host countries undergoing transitions.

V. Closing segment

The Vice President of the General Assembly, H.E. Ms. Moses the President of the Security Council, H.E. Mr. Lamék, and the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, H.E. Mr. Kamau, addressed the closing session. The need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach of the UN system, as well as with other actors was particularly stressed. In this regard closer cooperation between the PBC and the principle organs was stressed as the way forward. As an inclusive advisory body, the PBC needs to play an ever more active role in providing guidance and support to the General Assembly and the Security Council. Furthermore, the change of working methods of the PBC was welcomed and the added value of the PBC, especially in regard to transition processes, acknowledged.

At the conclusion of this segment it was noted that a common emphasis should be put on serving the people affected and that principles of national ownership, inclusivity, the primacy of political solutions and strong partnerships should be key to engagement. In this regard, the importance of the need to sustain the momentum of the implementation of the resolutions on sustaining peace was stressed. It was highlighted that tools for the effective systematic change needed to be developed.

VI. Policy recommendations and next steps

A. Summary of identified policy recommendations

The Successful country and UN transitions require context specific assessment, joint planning and coherent implementation, with peacebuilding being a process which needs

timely, coherent and coordinated, while root causes and drivers of conflicts being addressed throughout the transition process.

National ownership, inclusive processes, sustainable and predictable financing, capacity building, as well as strengthened partnerships are key issues for successful transition processes.

The PBC should advocate for sustained political, technical and financial support to countries undergoing transitions. It should use its unique role in order to provide targeted and strategic advice to the other principle organs of the UN.

Partnerships are key. The PBC should work towards the strengthening of its partnerships with regional and subregional actors, as well as other relevant stakeholders in order to promote coherent and systematic approach to supporting country and UN transitions.

B. Next steps

The Organizational Committee will discuss the emerging policy recommendations generated through the working sessions, with a view towards formulating advice to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as appropriate. These recommendations would be ref Report, together with key policy conclusions from the liberations on the subject. The Peacebuilding Support Office was requested to provide the necessary policy and secretariat support to this exercise.
