





knowledge that lends credibility to their advisory role. (Examples of effective engagement include Sweden-Liberia and Switzerland-Burundi match-ups.) Many of the operational-level recommendations below are contingent upon this depth of knowledge to be put into practice successfully.

In terms of the PBA's partnerships and strategic engagement, the fact that discussions with international financial institutions (IFIs) have become more systematic is a welcome development to promote coherence and continuity. It may be possible to make greater use of Advisory Group of the PBF and consider extending it to include partner institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks.

At the regional level, engagement with UN regional offices and/or regional economic communities (RECs) can be formalised to better address cross-border issues and align peacebuilding efforts with regional frameworks and peace initiatives. Progress towards institutionalising the exchange between the UNSC, the AU Peace & Security Council and the PBC can serve as a foundation on which to build.

Another option is to link mission activities with other regional initiatives, such as the Middle East Green Initiative and the COP16 on De-desertification by, for example, funding regional dialogue among gulf countries and Iran on knowledge and capacity exchange on Sand-and Dust Storms, as well as water management and cover-crop plantation. This would contribute to stability and position Iraq as regional convener (if hosted in Baghdad).

Partnerships can also be expanded in thematic areas to foster political continuity on specific issues, such as through exchanges with relevant groups of friends or subject matter experts.

The ability of the PBC to expand its political advocacy role vis-à-vis the UNSC and member states more generally will be bolstered if it can demonstrate impact, showcase its achievements and learn more systematically from past experiences. The Peacebuilding Impact Hub, which was launched in December 2023, to *inter alia*, generate and communicate empirical evidence on the impact of peacebuilding, should be used and supported to fulfil this role.

Strategic communication on the role and impact of peacebuilding tools in the context of transitions needs to clarify the exact scope and nature of peacebuilding in each case. As peacebuilding strategies must be tailored to the specific needs of the country, communication around transitions should focus on specific activities and priorities aimed at achieving sustainable peace and development, including the role of the UN family after the transition.

At the operational level, recommendations explore the supportive role of peacebuilding tools in building the capacity of national authorities and strengthening governance at all levels, and in mitigating the security gap through earlier and longer-term support.



