

**Fifth informal interactive dialogue - 22 June 2016**  
**Members of the Security Council, the PBC Chairs, and countries on the agenda**  
**Joint summary of key outcomes by the President of the Security Council and**  
**the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission**

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The fourth annual informal interactive dialogue (IID) between the members of the Security Council and members of the PBC chairs' group and the countries on the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) agenda was held on 22 June 2016. In preparation for the IID, the Presidency circulated an invitation letter noting that the dialogue offered an opportunity to follow-up on Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and discuss practical ways to strengthen coordination, coherence and cooperation between the Security Council and PBC. The letter highlighted three areas of focus of the IID, namely: i) Transitions; ii) Link between PBC work in New York and in the field; iii) Articulation between the PBC and the Security Council.

**1) Transitions:**

- The concept of “sustaining peace”, as defined in resolution 2282 (2016), underscores the importance for the international community to support conflict-affected countries throughout all stages of conflict, from prevention to reconstruction and development.
- Successful transitions require integrated planning and coherent implementation with peacebuilding integrated in all stages of UN engagement in a country.
- Transitions, in particular the drawdown of a peacekeeping mission, represent critical moments in a country's path to sustainable peace and development.
- Security Council to regularly seek and draw upon the PBC to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace throughout transition from UN Peacekeeping Operations and/or Special Political Missions to UNCT.
- PBC can help sustaining international attention and providing political accompaniment by bringing various actors together, including national government, neighbouring countries, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, international financial institutions and UN system.
- PBC engagement needs to be timely, coherent and coordinated, while root causes and drivers of conflicts are being addressed throughout the transition process.
- PBC has an important role in transition within the UN system in ensuring continuum between UN Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UNCT.
- During transition phases, whose timing should be kept to a minimum, it is important to ensure continued engagement on the peacebuilding priorities, including through support of national ownership with government and other stakeholders such as civil society, women and youth organizations playing a key role. In this connection, it is crucial to support national authorities strengthen their capacity.
- Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is crucial in enhancing coherence within the UN system and the support it provides to alleviate the “financial cliff” that often emerges after the UN peacekeeping missions' drawdown.

## **2) Linkages between PBC activities work in New York and in the field**

- PBC's convening platform provide an opportunity to bring together all UN and other key actors, including regional and sub-regional organizations, and international financial institutions at strategic and operational levels.
- PBC flexible and context-specific working methods, including the need to go beyond the structure of country-configurations, that help respond to specific needs of the countries concerned. This flexibility will also allow the PBC to continue focusing on the regional dimension of peacebuilding, building on the successful work conducted in West Africa in early 2016.
- PBF is a good example of quick and catalytic funding that fosters UN system-wide coherence in support of long-term sustaining peace priorities. More predictable and sustaining funding is required to better respond to challenges related to the whole cycle of conflict, from prevention to development.
- The complementarity and synergy between the PBC and the PBF are also crucial in ensuring coherence of UN sustaining peace efforts.

## **3) Articulation between the PBC and the Security Council**

- The PBC's advisory role to the Security is centred on enhancing efforts aimed at preventing lapse and relapse into violent conflict. To this end, the PBC can bring the various concerns of the countries in question and ensure that national priorities are factored in the Council's mandate design and implementation. It is imperative that the PBC's advice is context-specific and tailored to be relevant at different stages of the Council's consideration of/engagement with conflict or post-conflict situations. Furthermore, by improving its working methods, the PBC can strengthen its advisory role to the SC and help further improve the relationship between Council and Commission.
- Through its convening role of a wide array of critical regional and international actors, the PBC can help bring a peacebuilding perspective to the Council's decision-making, with a view to ensuring early and sustained attention on/investment in: i) inclusive political dialogue; ii) national capacity and institution-building, and iii) the socioeconomic dimension of peace. By bringing together security and development actors, the PBC can furthermore help bridge the divide and break the silos between UN principal organs and actors in order to address fragmentation and duplication of efforts.
- In support of the draw-down phase of peace operations, PBC's partnerships with regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions will help sustain attention and commitment from the international community to national peacebuilding priorities focusing on addressing drivers of conflict and building resilient institutions.
- The PBC can also support ongoing operations tasked with specific peacebuilding related mandates by performing time-limited tasks in support of specific milestones, e.g. elections, donor roundtables...etc.
- Efforts aimed at building peace do not have to follow armed conflict. The PBC can and should become engaged wherever national actors believe they could benefit from international accompaniment during difficult periods of political transitions.