

The Chef de Cabinet commended the convening, advising and partnership building role of the Peacebuilding Commission and focused her intervention on the importance of the Secretary-

and severity of crises are increasing faster than the capacity of the multilateral crisis response architecture. In 2015 and 2016, the international community spent \$71 billion on UN peacekeeping, humanitarian official development assistance and on assistance to refugees in donor countries. The international community could not afford to continue to spend billions on crisis response and invest so little in efforts aimed at prevention. The Chef de Cabinet highlighted that the report Member States have tasked the Secretary-General to present during the 72nd session of the General Assembly would place sustaining peace at the core of the United Nations. It would address the progress made on operational and policy coherence, leadership and accountability, capacities and partnerships, and would present options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to United Nations peacebuilding activities. The Secretary- could also be a significant

aspects of the ongoing reform processes are brought together to support the priority of an integrated and comprehensive approach. The proposed platform for prevention would be a central element of this report to support coherence, leadership and accountability, capacities, partnerships and financing for sustaining peace. The Chef de Cabinet reemphasized the Secretary-

She also stressed the importance of financing gender-responsive peacebuilding and the target of allocating a minimum of 15 per cent of all peacebuilding funds to gender equality empowerment as a principal objective. The Chef de Cabinet welcomed doubling of resources directed to fragile and conflict-affected situations. She noted the importance of financial flows within and to conflict-affected countries directed towards prevention of violent conflict, and highlighted the upcoming UN-World Bank flagship study, which will present recommendations to Member States and multilateral institutions on how to invest in sustaining peace. Noting the importance of financing the catalysing partnership she emphasized the important results of the UN-World Bank Conflict, Violence and Fragility Partnership Trust Fund, and highlighted the Public Expenditure Reviews of the security and justice sectors, carried out jointly by the World Bank and the UN. She used the case of Yemen as an example in which partnerships with strong financial components contributed to the response to humanitarian needs. She also welcomed the new Memoranda of Understanding between the UN and the African Union. She concluded that effective prevention should build on national capacities and actions and was sovereignty enhancing with a shared responsibility of all actors, and of all sectors, including states, civil society and the private sector.

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The Chief Executive Officer stressed that the \$75 billion in the International Development th replenishment amounted to a 50 per cent increase in resources for the countries, taking effect on 1 July 2017, with increased staff and capacity to work with the United Nations. She used World Bank Group projects in Afghanistan and the Central African Republic as examples and noted that in Syria the Bank would be able to launch investments in peace within 48 hours of a political opening. She underscored the importance of engagement with the entrepreneurial empowerment because enabling women was an investment in peace.

The Chief Executive Officer highlighted the situation in The Gambia as a success story, and noted the joint fundraising efforts on the famine, including South Sudan, Somalia and particularly Yemen where \$1.8 billion of funding was achieved with the UN system as a partner.

III. **Working Session One: *The United Nations partnering with key stakeholders for sustained peace: Good practices and lessons learned to ensure sustainable, high-quality and long-term financing***

The session focused on concrete examples for collaboration between United Nations, IFIs, and other stakeholders in support of Member States' efforts to mobilise funding for peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

Regarding conflict, the possibility of leveraging donor resources to turn one dollar into three dollars was noted. With the enlarged World Bank financial footprint in conflict-affected countries, there was emphasis on ensuring those investments helped foster peace.

Some participants expressed caution about substituting foreign direct investments for Official Development Assistance or relying heavily on remittances. These were not easily directed towards achieving peacebuilding objectives and did not always result in benefits for the wider population. Participants were encouraged to broaden the view of financial flows to also consider non-material flows, such as dispersion of information, technology and expertise, as well as the role of domestic financial institutions and sectors in financing peacebuilding objectives.

The role of the business sector as an actor, and as a mind-set was highlighted by a number of participants. Emphasis was put on private sector as the place where reintegration of ex-combatants happened, as well as integration of displaced victims of violence. Given the roles of the private sector in peacebuilding as well as development, the idea

domestic revenue. The challenge of raising domestic revenues in conflict and post-conflict situations persisted.

The overall empowerment of women and inves

addition, there was concern that the term deterred foreign direct investments. The African Development Bank noted their ongoing work towards a revised concept

south cooperation and learning was also underlined, and the experience of Rwanda as an example was noted.

V. Closing segment

The President of the General Assembly noted that a discussion on financing sustaining peace was timely considering the difficulty with which the international community was able to mobilize resources for prevention. New incentives were needed to shift financing towards peace and to build inclusive partnerships to that end. The President commended the Peacebuilding Commission for recent initiatives to enhance its convening role on regional cooperation, and on countries not officially on the agenda of the Commission, as well as organizing focal points for thematic issues. The President highlighted the fight against illicit financial flows, the role of regional financial institutions and the importance of private partners as key priorities to sustain peace.

The Chair of the PBC closed the session by calling attention to the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations as a heartening achievement. He further noted the importance of financing instruments that moved beyond Official Development Assistance and stressed the need to make development and humanitarian assistance more conflict sensitive, noting that prevention of violent conflict was a shared responsibility of all actors and stakeholders. The Chair also urged the need for coherent financial resources in multilateral response, and noted that peacebuilding is not a piecemeal exercise.

VI. Recommendations and next steps

A. Summary of recommendations:

Follow up to the joint statement issued by PBC and World Bank with a view to further strengthen the collaboration between Commission and Bank.

Strive to achieve synergies between the proposed World Bank Global Crisis Response Platform and the UN Platform for Prevention.

As prevention is a task for all stakeholders, national and international, financial flows to conflict-affected countries should contribute to sustaining peace, and at a minimum programming across development and humanitarian sectors should do no harm and be conflict-sensitive.

Increase funding for the Secretary-
increasing demand for prevention in an environment where the cost of crisis are exceeding the crisis response capacities of the international community.

B. Next steps