



**Peacebuilding Commission**  
**2020 Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture**  
**Financing and Partnerships for Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace**  
**8 - 15 June 2020**  
**Brazil's written statement**

Brazil thanks the Canadian chairmanship for organizing these consultations on Financing and Partnerships for Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in the context of the review of the Peacebuilding Architecture. We also thank all the briefers for their insightful considerations.

Brazil attaches a great importance to the effectiveness of United Nations efforts to build and sustain peace, for which financing and partnerships are key essential elements.

Within our collective peace and security paradigm, investments in sustaining peace may also prove to be the most cost-effective. Particularly when considered in comparison with crisis-oriented approaches to maintain peace and security, the long-term engagement provided under the peacebuilding framework tends to be better suited to address underlying causes of conflict and strengthen national capacities to sustain peace. As it has been noted by the Secretary-General, "it costs far more to pick up the pieces after crises than it does to prevent them".

With a view to continue strengthening the financing and partnership elements of peacebuilding, Brazil would like to make five recommendations.

- First, Member states must remain committed to achieving a quantum leap in the Peacebuilding Fund. The PBF has proven to be an indispensable tool providing for timely and catalytical support for nationally-led efforts to build and sustain peace. The options formulated by the Secretary-General that would entail the use of new or unspent assessed contributions for an adequate, predictable and sustained financing of peacebuilding must continue to be properly considered under the purview of the General Assembly, especially its administrative and

budgetary committee. We may also examine additional cost-neutral options aimed at reducing duplication of efforts.

- Second, the indispensable role of South-South and Trilateral Cooperation to the realization of development and peacebuilding goals must be properly acknowledged. The provision of technical and expert cooperation on a demand-driven and horizontal basis and free from conditionalities has proved instrumental in addressing the root causes of conflict and paving the way for post-conflict recovery and development. The Peacebuilding Architecture should further consider developing countries' perspectives in its decisions related to financing and implementation of cooperation initiatives, particularly their added value in sharing best practices and lessons learned.

- Third, Member states must remain fully committed to providing the necessary resources so that peacekeeping missions can continue to carry on their programmatic activities and quick-impact projects associated with peacebuilding and sustaining peace. In numerous circumstances, UN peacekeepers play themselves the role of early peacebuilders. The synergies between peacekeeping and peacebuilding have become all the more critical specially in the wake of the current pandemic since peacekeeping mission are confronted with growing social and economic challenges. Resulting from COVID-19. The Peacebuilding Commission is uniquely positioned to advise the Security Council on the indispensable peacebuilding tasks that only peacekeeping missions are able to effectively perform. The Security Council must actively request the advice of the PBC during the elaboration and renewal of mandates of all peacekeeping missions and special political missions.

- Fourth, assessing the impact of financing and the performance of technical cooperation projects over time is equally important. By bridging data gaps and increasing information coverage and accuracy, cooperation projects can be more appropriately designed and implemented, while more reliable assessments can also be drawn for their performance. The specific needs of women and girls, as well as those of the youth should be taken into account in the monitoring and evaluation of technical cooperation projects. The more responsive cooperation projects are to

the particular demands of these demographic groups, the more effective they can be in attaining inclusive development and lasting peace.

- Finally, the mobilization of partnership networks for peacebuilding and development must be further explored. The PBC must continue to offer its platform to mobilize international support for nationally-led peacebuilding efforts. To this end, the strategic and operational partnership between the PBC and key stakeholders must be carried out within appropriate frameworks and in accordance with the interest of the wider membership. We must avoid practices and concepts (such as “fragile contexts/countries”) that are not representative of multilateral consensus. Furthermore, Peacebuilding actors in the field can further enhance their collaboration with national governments, cooperation partners, development agencies, international financial institutions and the private sector with a view to implement nationally-driven peacebuilding and development priorities.

Brazil once again expresses its gratitude for the opportunity to engage in this exchange and reaffirms its commitment to an efficient and effective UN Peacebuilding Architecture.