Key points emerging from the Informal Interactive Dialogue between the PBC Chairs’ Group, Countries on the Agenda and the members of the Security Council

26 April 2013

1. The scope of the PBC’s advisory role to the Council (What can the Council expect from the PBC?)

- Post-conflict settings (UN mission settings):
  - Advice on and monitor progress in priority areas (e.g. state-building, institution-building, economic opportunities, women’s and youth empowerment…etc.) and emerging needs/priorities;
  - Identify potential risks to and gaps in the peacebuilding process and help manage crises in agenda countries;
  - Serve as a bridging link to the Government of the country concerned;
  - Support senior UN leadership in the implementation of mandated peacebuilding-related tasks and activities;
  - Monitor the level of attention/commitment from national, regional and international actors;
  - Promote coherence among and alignment of UN and non-UN policies, activities and objectives.

- Transition of UN missions in countries on the agenda:
  - Focus national and international attention on key priority areas (political, socio-economic) which would help facilitate transition and draw-down of UN missions;
  - Offer a platform for the country concerned, the Council, SRSRG and Lead departments to reach out to broader segment of actors (bilateral, multilateral, regional…etc) to address potential funding and serious capacity gaps (UNCT, national) resulting from the UN mission draw-down an transition.
    - **Ongoing transition of UNIPSIL:** How should the Council and PBC work together to set a good precedent/success story?

- Long-term attention/focus on residual political and peacebuilding issues beyond the transition of the UN mission (the post and non-mission settings):
  - Sustain attention and commitment of the international community to situations with which the Council is no longer actively seized; i.e. following the drawdown of the mission.
    - **Form:** What are the possible (light) options?
    - **Substance:** Advocacy (highlighting progress/achievements), monitoring risks, pointing to opportunities.
2. Engagement from the Security Council (What can the PBC expect from the Security Council?)

- Clear and explicit reflection of the role of and expectations from the PBC in resolutions, PRSTs or written correspondence (e.g. letters of invitation for formal briefings);
- Secretary-General’s reports on agenda countries to reflect progress in the areas of PBC engagement;

3. Modality of interaction (How can it become most efficient?)

- Informal conversations between members of both bodies should culminate in some form of interaction;
- Flexibility, pragmatism and country-specific needs should guide the modality of interaction. Options for such modality include:
  - Formal briefings (useful but need more focus – How?).
  - Informal consultations (????);
  - Informal interactive dialogues (could provide more accurate guidance/focus):
    - Types? (country-specific, broad policy-making/lessons learned)
    - Timing?
  - Alignment of country-related activities (on a case-by-case):
    - PBC/CSC Chairs’ visits ahead of mandate renewals;
    - Contribution of the PBC to TAMs’ recommendations (?)

  - Interaction with the Council’s country lead members/penholders through:
    - PBC informal steering groups;
    - Active role in CSCs;
    - Participation in PBC visits ahead of mandate renewals.

4. Role of the joint membership

- Identify the relevant linkages, opportunities and needs of the Council from the PBC (through more active participation in the CSCs);
- Invoke/propose appropriate modalities of interaction;
- Ensure that the role of and expectations from the PBC is reflected in Council’s deliberations and decisions on agenda countries.

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