



THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

23 May 2018

Excellency,

I am pleased to enclose herewith the summary of the High-level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace, held from 24 to 26 April 2018.

The meeting had the highest level of attendance in the General Assembly this year and was fundamental in placing peacebuilding and sustaining peace firmly on the United Nations' agenda.

The summary aims to synthesize the key recurring messages that stood out during the plenary and the four interactive dialogues and to capture the experience with peacebuilding and sustaining peace shared by Member States and the relevant stakeholders at the meeting.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest considerations.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. Lajčák', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Miroslav Lajčák

All Permanent Representatives and
Permanent Observers to the United Nations
New York

High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace

Chair's Summary

on 24-26 April 2018

Introduction

1. The President of the 72nd session of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák, convened a High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace from 24 to 26 April 2018 to assess efforts undertaken and opportunities to strengthen the United Nations' work on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance to General Assembly Resolution 70/262 and Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) on the Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture. The report of the Secretary General on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (A/72/707-S/2018/43), issued on 18 January 2018, informed the meeting.
2. The President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the UNDP Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Michelle Yeoh, the UNICEF Advocate for Children Affected by War, Mr. Ishmael Beah, the President of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Nigeria, Ms. Joy Onyesoh, and the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ms. Jayathma Wickramanayake, opened the High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace.
3. The opening segment highlighted that conflict prevention and sustaining peace must be at the heart of the UN work. Speakers stressed that more countries are experiencing violent conflict and an unprecedented number of civilians, in particular women and children, are directly affected by them. In view of the current challenges, calls were made for enhanced leadership from the United Nations. In this regard, the need for coherence within the UN system in support of Governments and their people's peacebuilding priorities was also underscored, as well as the urgent need for mobilization of resources for peace. Speakers also highlighted the links between sustainable development, peacebuilding and sustaining peace and human rights and called for active engagement of women and the youth in peacebuilding efforts as agents for peace.
4. 125 Member States and 5 Observers to the General Assembly took the floor in the plenary debate of the High-Level Meeting, including 5 Heads of State, 1 Head of Government, 2 Deputy Prime-Ministers, 21 Ministers and 16 Vice-Ministers, in a **resounding manifestation of political support for peacebuilding and sustaining peace, including for mediation and conflict prevention**. On the occasion, Member States also voiced their support for the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and its central theme: the importance of United Nations system-wide coherence in support of nationally-led efforts to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, and an increased focus on prevention, guided by national ownership and people-centered approaches.

5. A total number of 150 civil society representatives participated in the activities related to the High-Level Meeting, including the 4 interactive dialogues that were held in parallel to the plenary debate.
6. The topics covered in the **interactive dialogues** were:
 - (i) Sustainable Financing for Peace;
 - (ii) Strengthening the UN Work on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in the Field;
 - (iii) Strategic Partnerships with the United Nations in the Field for Peace; and
 - (iv) UN Comprehensive and Integrated Approach to Peace.
7. The High-Level Meeting reached **gender parity** among the speakers in the opening, the high-level lunch and interactive dialogues, with a total of 19 male and 19 female panelists.
8. As an **outcome** of the High-Level Meeting, the General Assembly adopted by consensus the **procedural resolution 72/276** on the “Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace”. In parallel, the Security Council unanimously adopted the **identical resolution 2413 (2018)** after holding a briefing session on peacebuilding and sustaining peace on 25 April 2018. Two years after the adoption of the identical resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, **both organs of the United Nations came together once again with one voice in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace.**
9. In this regard, the resolution adopted as an outcome of the High-Level Meeting decide to further discuss the recommendations and options contained the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and to further advance, explore and consider their implementation. They also request that the Secretary-General further reports on his recommendations and options, including those on financing for UN peacebuilding activities, during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly. For the following session, the Secretary-General is requested to submit a detailed report in connection with the next comprehensive review of the UN peacebuilding architecture.
10. As anticipated by the President of the General Assembly, this summary is another outcome of the High-Level Meeting, the aim of which is to synthesize the key recurring messages that stood out in the High-Level Meeting. This summary therefore aims at capturing the experiences shared by Member States and the relevant stakeholders that attended the High-Level Meeting.

Plenary

11. While emphasizing that lasting peace is an on-going process, Member States stressed that **Government authorities have to be fully committed to sustaining peace and own their peacebuilding efforts in conjunction with all sectors of their society.** Delegations also acknowledged the usefulness of the United Nations’ work on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, expressed support for the continuation of the UN’s efforts and underscored the particular needs of countries transitioning to a post-conflict stage. In this regard, they reaffirmed their commitment to

the 2016 resolutions on the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture and the notion of sustaining peace as defined therein.

12. Heads of State and Government, Ministers, Vice-Ministers and Senior Officials expressed concern with the surge of violent conflicts in many parts of the world and highlighted their own experiences with making and sustaining peace. Several Member States also expressed their concern at what they described as the Security Council's selective intervention in situations of risk and crisis. The UN's response to the crisis in Syria and other protracted conflicts was criticized as it undermined the credibility of the United Nations in face of global threats to international peace and security. In this regard, a few participants also called for the Security Council to effectively fulfil its mandate. Delegations also warned of the threats to international peace and security posed by the spread of radicalization, terrorism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, weapons of mass destruction, violent extremism, marginalization, exclusion and unaddressed grievances.
13. In light of the above, participants called for addressing the root causes of conflict, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, institution building, deradicalization, education, respect for and protection and promotion of human rights, rule of law, access to justice, security sector reform, respect for international law, the use of preventive diplomacy, mediation, early warning mechanisms and strengthening multilateralism.
14. They also emphasized the importance of enhanced coherence and the pursuit of integrated and strategic approaches across the entire UN system in support of Member State-led peacebuilding efforts. Many delegations cautioned that this approach must be based on sound political and conflict analysis that recognizes the uniqueness and fluidity of each national and regional context rather than a one-size-fits-all approach.
15. In this regard, **the Secretary-General's peace and security, development and management reforms were welcomed as timely and appropriate**, in the hope of tearing down "silos" and strengthening accountability to deliver results and increase coordination and coherence and in line with the international community's refocused attention on prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. Numerous Member States recognized the **unique and important role of the Peacebuilding Commission** in enhancing coherence among Member States and various partners, and called for a further strengthened Peacebuilding Support Office.
16. Member States also noted that the United Nations alone cannot achieve peacebuilding and sustaining peace and called for **enhanced strategic partnerships** that bring together key actors from across governments, the UN system, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, including women's groups and youth organizations, international financial institutions, academia and the private sector. Emphasis particularly was placed on the need for improving cooperation on peacebuilding and sustaining peace with the African Union.
17. Inclusivity and a people-centred approach in the implementation of peacebuilding and sustaining peace was a central part of the discussions. Many stressed the call in the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and affirmed that peace is more sustainable when all parts of the society are involved, including **women and youth**. It was underlined that women should no longer be perceived as merely victims of conflict and rather as key players in peacebuilding. Citing from the **progress**

report on Youth, Peace and Security, Member States highlighted the importance of ensuring youth meaningful participation in peacebuilding activities and providing them with equitable access to basic services (education, employment and other opportunities) to foster resilient societies and strengthen social cohesion.

18. Member States also broadly recognized the importance of prevention, citing from the UN-World Bank study, *Pathways for Peace*, that conflict prevention was “cost-effective, saves lives, and safeguards development gains.” It was also highlighted that a scaled-up system for prevention action could save, in accordance with the UN-World Bank study, **between US \$5billion and US \$70billion per year**, which could be invested in development to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reach the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
19. The need to provide the Secretary-General and the UN system with the required tools, particularly for **adequate, predictable and sustained financing of peacebuilding** initiatives was also acknowledged. The chronic under-resourcing of the Peacebuilding Fund, as well as overall shortage of funds for peacebuilding, were pointed as major challenges moving forward. The Secretary-General’s appeal for a “quantum leap” in funding to the Peacebuilding Fund was recalled in this regard. References were also made to the proposals made by Secretary-General to mobilize resources to peacebuilding from assessed and voluntary contributions, as well as from other innovative financing solutions.
20. Many delegations affirmed the **strong interlinkages between peace and development** and, sharing their own country examples and citing from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, underscored that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Member States built on the thesis of the World Bank study that both peace and violence are path-dependent and that a considerable proportion of contemporary conflicts are rooted in group-based grievances, which usually evolve from feelings of exclusion injustice and unfairness. In this regard, they reaffirmed that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an important blueprint for building more peaceful societies and called on the UN development system to enhance its capacity in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace.
21. Member States also asserted that the UN should make use of the **interlinkages and mutually reinforcing nature among the three pillars — peace and security, development and human rights** to enhance effectiveness and timeliness of the UN conflict prevention and human rights-based sustaining peace activities. It was stressed that while human rights violations and abuses are consequences of violent conflict they are also indicators of potential instability or escalation of conflict. In this regard, many Member States underlined the potential role of the Human Rights Council in sustaining peace and suggested utilizing human rights treaties and international norms as a prevention tool and its monitoring mechanisms as an integral part of early warning.
22. The plenary session concluded with the understanding that constructive discussion on sustaining peace should continue actively among Member States, the UN system and all other stakeholders beyond the High-level Meeting, and that now is the time to **focus on implementation**. Similarly, it was noted that continued momentum and consistent support from Member States are critical in ensuring successful implementation of the twin resolutions and continuing to build a stronger and

more effective peacebuilding architecture with greater emphasis on conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

Interactive Dialogue I: Sustainable Financing for Peace

23. The first interactive dialogue brought together Member States, international and regional financial institutions, development banks, private sector, civil society and the United Nations system to reflect on the specific proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report for sustained financing for peacebuilding and on ways to further mobilize resources.
24. The speakers were invited to reflect on
 - (i) how to ensure adequate, predictable and sustained financing for nationally led United Nations peacebuilding efforts;
 - (ii) how financing for sustaining peace and financing for the Sustainable Development Goals can be complementary;
 - (iii) how to address the continuing under-resourcing of the Peacebuilding Fund and to achieve the quantum leap that the Secretary-General called for; and
 - (iv) how to build partnerships that reinforce traditional financing mechanisms and lead to innovative financing for sustaining peace.
25. Central to the discussion was a recognition by the panel that the surge of violent conflict is one of the greatest impediments to sustainable and inclusive growth. This **interlinkage between sustaining peace and sustainable development was strongly emphasized**, including through the example of the Colombian peace agreement. The cost of responding to successive, intractable crises has become unsustainably high as the United Nations is spending \$7 billion on addressing the consequences of conflict and less than \$1 billion on preventing them from flaring up.
26. The UN-World Bank study, *Pathways for Peace*, originated from the conviction that the international community's attention must be refocused on **prevention**. This analysis demonstrates average **net savings of close to a total of \$5 billion per year** in even the most pessimistic prevention scenario, including a saving of \$698 million to the international community on humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations. Optimistic scenarios project net savings of \$70 billion per year in total and \$1.5 billion savings on humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations. **There is ample evidence that prevention works, saves lives, and is cost-effective.**
27. Speakers also reflected that given the increasingly diverse nature of development finance, an integrated response to peacebuilding requires **strategic and effective partnerships with international financial institutions**. The United Nations and the World Bank are governed by different yet complementary mandates, but share a commitment to prevention, including preventing violent conflict. In this regard, the World Bank shareholders recently endorsed a package of measures that will greatly strengthen the institution's financial ability to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and allow for greater responsiveness to risks to stability in fragile countries.

28. The representatives from the **private sector** noted that more can be done to utilize its transformative power, expertise, ability to unlock capital and access resources in the interest of peace. This can include galvanizing stakeholders from the public, private and philanthropic sectors to jointly create **innovative financial products for peace**. Speakers also highlighted the necessity of exploring innovative financing methods to build and sustain peace. Innovative finance can harness the power of finance to benefit society and the environment, and help build inclusion and reduce inequalities. Innovative solutions, such as investments aimed at the economic empowerment of women and at boosting the economy of countries with high-risk of conflict, were given as a way of illustration of recent involvement of the private sector with sustaining peace and sustainable development.
29. **The role of regional and sub-regional organizations** in the peaceful settlement of disputes was also stressed. Regional organizations have hands-on knowledge and expertise, strong local networks, and analytical capacity. The panel also reflected on the specific challenges that the **African Union** also faces with sustainable financing in the regionally led peace operations. The catalytic role of the Peacebuilding Fund was recognized and calls were made for a “quantum leap” in support for the Fund.
30. Participants stressed the need for paying due consideration to the recommendations and options provided by the Secretary-General on assessed, voluntary and innovative financing to peacebuilding. They also looked forward to further elaboration of the financing options in the requested report of the Secretary-General in the seventy-third session.

Interactive Dialogue II: Strengthening the UN’s Work on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in the Field

31. The second interactive dialogue brought together speakers from the UN headquarters and the field, a regional organization as well as a representative of Secretary-General’s high-level advisory board on mediation and academia. Speakers were invited to reflect on
- (i) how the United Nations can better support Member States in the field comprehensively and strategically;
 - (ii) how the advisory and convening roles of the Peacebuilding Commission can be further enhanced and results-driven;
 - (iii) how to further enhance the role of the Peacebuilding Commission; and
 - (iv) how the revitalization of the Peacebuilding Support Office can contribute to enhanced coherence in support of the UN work in the field; what is needed to further revitalize the Peacebuilding Support Office.
32. As **fragmentation remains a challenge** for the effectiveness of the UN’s work, speakers stressed the need for more integration, coordination and coherence of the UN’s activities in the field. Emphasis was placed on the need to bring together work in peace and security, development, human rights and humanitarian action in support of nationally-owned initiatives that seek to meet identified needs and challenges across the peace and conflict continuum. There were calls for joint analysis, the identification of joint goals and a “whole-of-system” approach.

33. Panelists also remarked that international activities to sustain peace cannot substitute nationally owned efforts but rather must reflect an effort to listen to the needs of Member States and their people and accompany governments and societies to realize their priorities. The UN has the ability to connect the dots and the convening power to gather all relevant actors around the table.
34. There was a mutual understanding that **peacebuilding plans should be drawn based upon existing policies** to avoid duplication and should be developed at the country level. In the same vein, consultation processes to develop such plans should be given the time needed and be led in an inclusive manner. For example, in the case of the Central African Republic, the UN's support included a joint peacebuilding and recovery needs assessment by the United Nations, World Bank and EU, to assist the government to identify its priorities and define a way forward, supplemented by the necessary resources. These efforts were translated into a comprehensive national plan for recovery and peacebuilding. In Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations supported national efforts in building stability and peace and the government had taken the ownership over the key pillars defined in the relevant Security Council resolutions. In Liberia, a national peacebuilding plan was developed and coordinated by the national government with support from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). The case of Liberia in the Peacebuilding Commission provided lessons learned on promoting local and national ownership, and providing time for inclusive consultation, including with women.
35. The responsibility of UN intergovernmental bodies that guide the UN's work in the field in prioritizing addressing root causes of conflict was emphasized. In that regard, the Peacebuilding Commission was mentioned as serving as unique platform to enhance coherence between the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. It was noted that the PBC plays an important role as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body that can facilitate coherence in international peacebuilding efforts, connecting the pillars of the UN system, and serving as a platform to bring together a diverse and broad-ranging sets of actors on country-specific, regional, and thematic issues.
36. The interactive dialogue outlined the new Action for Peacekeeping initiative and its aim to enable the integration of the sustaining peace framework in the engagement of peacekeeping operations, including through enhanced performance and accountability, more rigorous and independent strategic reviews of peacekeeping operations, examination of political objectives, enhanced coherence across the system and improved cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund in peacekeeping mission settings.
37. Regional and sub-regional organizations also outlined their toolbox for prevention, conflict settlement, building and sustaining peace in the field, structural prevention and partnerships.

Interactive Dialogue III: Strategic Partnerships with the United Nations for Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace

38. The third interactive dialogue brought together speakers from the United Nations in the field, civil society, private sector and academia to reflect on
- (i) how to effectively build an ecosystem of partners for sustaining peace;

- (ii) how to ensure that partnerships build on the comparative advantages of different actors;
- (iii) how to effectively engage women and young people in peacebuilding efforts;
- (iv) how to enhance partnerships between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations; and
- (v) how to effectively develop community-engagement strategies in cooperation with national authorities.

39. The importance of partnerships was underscored strongly, mostly with the understanding that sustaining peace requires collective responsibility. As such, the United Nations was encouraged to **foster relationships widely**, with various stakeholders such as multilateral organizations, sub regional and regional groups, private sector, International Financial Institutions and civil society. It was acknowledged that the success of partnerships is also rooted at the national level, with the inclusion of women and youth.
40. Speakers noted that sub-regional and regional groups have their fingers on the pulse and proximity to the conflicts. They also have the expertise, strong local networks and analytical capacity and, therefore, can play a pivotal role in mediation and settlement of disputes. Thus, it is important to identify ways of enhancing partnerships and financing regional and sub-regional organizations. There have been useful examples of joint mediation support from various multilateral organizations and conflict analysis to understand drivers of conflict.
41. Another key important partner is the private sector. There was agreement that this avenue is underutilized. The private sector is an important partner in the sustainability of peace and in the creation of an enabling environment. **The private sector controls 90% of the global job market and 60% of global GDP.** Consequently, its key for them to be engaged in discussions on sustaining peace as they have transformative potential, competency to harness resources. Speakers called on the United Nations to understand the nuances of the private sector with a view to engaging them in a constructive manner, and forging partnerships with comparative advantage.
42. Given that most of today's conflicts are not between countries, rather within countries, with multiple actors, as the Secretary-General report mentions, it is a must to effectively build an ecosystem of partners. Therefore, utilizing partnerships with civil society and academia, women's groups and especially youth groups plays a vital role to this ecosystem.
43. There was recognition that in a world where development finance is increasingly diverse, an integrated response to peacebuilding requires strategic and effective partnerships with international financial institutions that act as primary financial partners of many governments.
44. In this regard, **developing partnerships with the World Bank**, has already made great strides for the United Nations particularly by harnessing the UN's implementation capacity, security operations, deep-field presence and normative frameworks to the World Bank's significant financial resources and technical expertise in specific peacebuilding contexts. The recent UN-World Bank study, *Pathways for Peace*, has been another positive contribution to the discourse on sustaining peace.

Interactive Dialogue IV: UN Comprehensive and Integrated Approach to Peace

45. The fourth interactive dialogue brought together representatives from the UN, international organizations and civil society. Speakers were invited to reflect on
- (i) how the UN system can ensure policy and operational coherence, accountable leadership and enhanced capacities for peacebuilding and sustaining peace across its pillars;
 - (ii) how to better integrate a youth and a gender perspective with a cross-pillar approach to sustaining peace; and
 - (iii) how sustainable development and the promotion of human rights can be part of conflict prevention efforts.
46. It was widely acknowledged that a cross-pillar approach to sustaining peace and peacebuilding requires coherence and coordination at the country level. In this regard, **UN Resident Coordinators are key in facilitating dialogue between the national government and the UN country team when negotiating the UN Development Assistance Frameworks**. It was particularly noted that progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals goes hand in hand with sustaining peace, as unaddressed grievances due to marginalization and exclusion have the potential to breed violence.
47. The UN deploys over 40 peace and development advisors to every region to work with national partners on addressing potential drivers of conflict and with UN Country Teams to ensure that the UN's development engagement is **sensitive to the country context**. They are a model for systematic and system-wide integrated analysis and programming, which is increasingly becoming the norm, used to inform decision making at the highest levels.
48. Sustaining peace also calls for **greater emphasis on regional strategies**, approaches and engagement. The UN's regional political offices were mentioned as to be particularly effective platforms for preventive diplomacy and mediation. UN Regional Commissions can serve as think tanks to identify challenges, opportunities and threats.
49. It was noted that there was growing recognition that **human rights are a necessary foundation for peace** and their violations an early warning sign of potential conflict. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and treaties that derive from it can be used as prevention tools. It was noted that the Human Rights Council and the treaty bodies do important monitoring work. Citing increasing threats to the universality of human rights and shrinking space for civil society, one speaker argued that the UN system and Member States need to reaffirm their commitment to human rights. It was emphasized that sustaining peace cannot be achieved without ending impunity and ensuring reconciliation and justice.
50. Humanitarian action and the promotion of international humanitarian law are vital stabilizing factors and humanitarian assistance can pave the way for peace. In this context, it is important that the UN approach to peacebuilding also allows space for principled humanitarian action.

51. **Inclusion** must be the basis for everything the United Nations does. That is particularly true for women and youth. The recently published progress report on Youth, Peace and Security was mentioned in this context. Women must be promoted as equal and strategic leaders. Women need to have more active political roles, including as parliamentarians. The panel called to invest in better data and more gender analysis to inform decision making on gender and peacebuilding. The Peacebuilding Fund was commended for allocating 36% of its resources for projects supporting women's peacebuilding work in 2017.
52. Finally, the panel noted the need for better understanding and investing in long term and structural prevention. Climate change, land disputes and increasing water insecurity in many countries were identified as threats to peace. The panel also outlined the risks of illegal arms transfers and trade, the use of which results in serious violations of international law, and the threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity.

Summary of key messages:

- (i) Conflict prevention and sustaining peace should be at the heart of the UN work;
- (ii) Government authorities have to be fully committed to sustaining peace and must own their peacebuilding efforts in conjunction with all sectors of their society;
- (iii) There is a need for greater coherence within the UN system in support of Governments and their people's peacebuilding priorities;
- (iv) There is an urgent need for mobilization of resources for peacebuilding and sustaining peace;
- (v) Women and the youth are active and indispensable agents for peace and they should be included in all stages of sustaining peace efforts and activities;
- (vi) The United Nations alone cannot achieve sustaining peace and, therefore, enhanced strategic partnerships are needed, most notably with international, regional and sub-regional organizations, private sector, international financial institutions and the civil society;
- (vii) The Secretary-General's peace and security, development and management reforms and their implementation shall assist in improving role of the UN in sustaining peace and preventing conflict;
- (viii) The Peacebuilding Commission is a unique platform for the promotion of peacebuilding and sustaining peace and its advisory role and convening power potential should be maximally utilized moving forward;
- (ix) The three pillars of the UN – peace and security, development and human rights – are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. A coherent and integrated approach across the three pillars can contribute to the implementation of sustaining peace.
- (x) Discussion on sustaining peace should continue actively among Member States, the UN system and all other stakeholders beyond the High-level Meeting and it is important to keep momentum for the **implementation of the 2016 resolutions** on the Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture.

HIGH LEVEL MEETING
Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace
24-26 April 2018
UN General Assembly, UN Headquarters

Final Programme

<p>04/24/2018</p> <p>09:00 - 10:00am</p> <p>GA Hall</p>	<p>OPENING SEGMENT</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák <i>President of the 72nd session of the General Assembly</i></p> <p>H.E. Mr. António Guterres <i>Secretary-General of the United Nations</i></p> <p>Ms. Michelle Yeoh <i>Actress, Producer and UNDP Goodwill Ambassador</i></p> <p>Mr. Ishmael Beah <i>UNICEF Advocate for Children Affected by War</i></p> <p>Ms. Joy Onyesoh <i>President of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in Nigeria</i></p> <p>Ms. Jayathma Wickramanayake <i>Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth</i></p>
<p>04/24/2018</p> <p>10:00am- 1:00pm</p> <p>GA Hall</p>	<p>HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT</p>
<p>04/24/2018</p> <p>1:15- 2:45pm</p> <p>Delegates Dining Room</p>	<p>HIGH-LEVEL LUNCH (upon invitation only)</p> <p><u>Keynote speakers</u></p> <p>H.E. Ms. Mary Robinson <i>Member of the Elders, President, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice and former President of Ireland</i></p> <p>H.E. Mr. Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão <i>Eminent Person of the g7+ and Former President and Former Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste</i></p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p> <p>Ms. Femi Oke <i>Journalist and Television Presenter</i></p>
<p>04/24/2018</p>	<p>PLENARY DEBATE</p>

<p>3:00-6:00pm</p> <p>GA Hall</p>	
<p>04/24/2018</p> <p>3:00-4:25pm</p> <p>CR4</p>	<p>INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE I: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR PEACE</p> <p><u>Video Message</u> Mr. Richard Branson <i>Founder of Virgin Group</i></p> <p><u>Speakers</u> Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin <i>Senior Vice President, World Bank Group</i> Ms. Durreen Shahnaz <i>Founder and CEO of Impact Investment Exchange (IIX)</i> Ms. María Victoria Llorente <i>Executive Director of Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i> Dr. Donald Kaberuka <i>High representative for the African Union Peace Fund, and Chairman and Managing Partner at SouthBridge</i> Ms. Kate Thompson <i>Principal, Federal Strategy and Operations, Deloitte Consulting LLP</i></p> <p><u>Moderator</u> Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco <i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i></p> <p><u>Invited as respondent from the floor</u> H.E. Ms. Ine Eriksen Søreide <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway</i></p> <p><u>Stakeholders from civil society</u></p>
<p>04/24/2018</p> <p>4:35-6:00pm</p> <p>CR4</p>	<p>INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE II: STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS WORK ON PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINING PEACE IN THE FIELD</p> <p><u>Speakers</u> Ms. Najat Rochdi <i>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, UN Resident Coordinator, and Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme</i> Mr. Thomas Greminger</p>

	<p><i>Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe</i> H.E. Ms. Roza Otunbayeva <i>Former President of Kyrgystan and Member of Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Board on Mediation</i> Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix <i>Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations</i> Ms. Saraswathi Menon <i>Member of the AGE report on the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture</i></p> <p><u>Moderator</u> Ms. Ameerah Haq <i>Former Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Field Support and Vice Chair of the Independent Panel on Peace Operations, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor Leste</i></p> <p><u>Invited as respondent from the floor</u> H.E. Mr. Marcel Amon-Tanoh <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Cote d'Ivoire</i> H.E. Mr. Dănuț Sebastian Neculăescu <i>State Secretary for Regional Affairs and Multilateral Global Affairs in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission</i></p> <p><u>Stakeholders from civil society</u></p>
<p>04/25/2018</p> <p>10:00am-1:00pm</p> <p>GA Hall</p>	<p>PLENARY DEBATE</p>
<p>04/25/2018</p> <p>10:00-11:25am</p> <p>CR4</p>	<p>INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE III: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINING PEACE</p> <p><u>Speakers</u> Mr. Yacoub El Hillo <i>UN Resident Coordinator for Liberia, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Humanitarian Coordinator</i> Ms. Visaka Dharmadasa <i>Chair of the Association of War Affected Women</i> Ms. Ilwad Elman <i>Director of Programs and Development Elman Peace and Human Rights Center</i> Dr. Jeffrey Sachs</p>

	<p><i>President of General Assembly's External Advisor, University Professor at Columbia University and Director of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network</i></p> <p><u>Moderator</u> Mr. Nik Gowing <i>President of General Assembly's External Advisor, International Broadcaster; Founder 'Thinking the Unthinkable' project</i></p> <p><u>Invited as respondent from the floor</u> H.E. Mr. Salahuddin Rabbani <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i></p> <p><u>Stakeholders from civil society</u></p>
<p>04/25/2018</p> <p>11:35am-1:00pm</p> <p>CR4</p>	<p>INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE IV: UN COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PEACE</p> <p><u>Video Message</u> Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka <i>Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women</i></p> <p><u>Speakers</u> Mr. Peter Maurer <i>President of the International Committee of the Red Cross</i> Ms. Susan McDade <i>Assistant Administrator, Director, Bureau of Management, UN Development Programme</i> Mr. Miroslav Jenča <i>Officer in Charge, Department of Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General</i> Mr. Andrew Gilmour <i>Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights</i> Ms. Purna Sen <i>Director of Policy, Executive Coordinator and Spokesperson on Sexual Harassment and Discrimination, UN Women</i></p> <p><u>Moderator</u> Ms. Adriana Abdenur <i>Director of Peace and Security of Igarapé Institute</i></p> <p><u>Invited as respondent from the floor</u> H.E. Mr. Nestor Popolizio <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru</i></p> <p><u>Stakeholders from civil society</u></p>

04/25/2018 3:00- 6:00pm GA Hall	PLENARY DEBATE
04/26/2018 10:00- 12:00am GA Hall	PLENARY DEBATE
04/26/2018 12:00- 1:00pm GA Hall	CLOSING SESSION H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák <i>President of the General Assembly</i>