

PBC ANNUAL SESSION - 2015

23 June 2015

- What would be the implications of the development of a new paradigm for South-South/emerging economies engagement on the international aid architecture?
- How can the international community ensure sustained funding and political commitment to critical peacebuilding-related objectives, processes and institutions throughout the continuum of conflict response? (i.e. spanning political, security, early recovery and development engagement)
- What would be the scope and nature of an effective funding mechanism working under a common strategic vision for a country's peaceful transition from conflict, and driving greater and system-wide coherence? Which existing funding mechanisms can be leveraged to this effect?
- How can some of the weaknesses of pooled funding mechanisms be addressed? What is the right mix of actors and what roles should they play to ensure that the governance of pooled funding mechanisms is efficient, inclusive and focused on peacebuilding results?
- How should the overhead cost of UN programmes be reduced? How can the impact of these programmes on peacebuilding-related objectives be maximized in support of national priorities and needs?
- How can external aid be more effectively routed through national authorities and institutions in order to enhance a sense of national ownership and responsibility? Would it be possible to establish a national authority/mechanism which could plan, prioritize, regulate and monitor the efficient utilization of consolidated external aid?
- Is it possible to generate political impetus and support within the Security Council and the General Assembly to help unlock and redirect part of existing United Nations resources towards peacebuilding-related mandates and objectives?
- What measures would be required to curb the emergence of "peace industries" and peacebuilding actors which are mainly present in the country for-profit motives?

Working session 2: Domestic sources of financing for peacebuilding

Effective domestic revenue generation is needed to limit dependency on and the volatility of international aid. Domestic sources of financing are essential to fund critical peace dividends, basic services, access to justice, as well as political institutions and processes. Therefore, a sustainable base for resource mobilization and expenditures is central to establishing the very legitimacy of the state. At the same time, generating a sustainable stream of resources is a long term process that requires sustained political commitment. In states with weak tax

