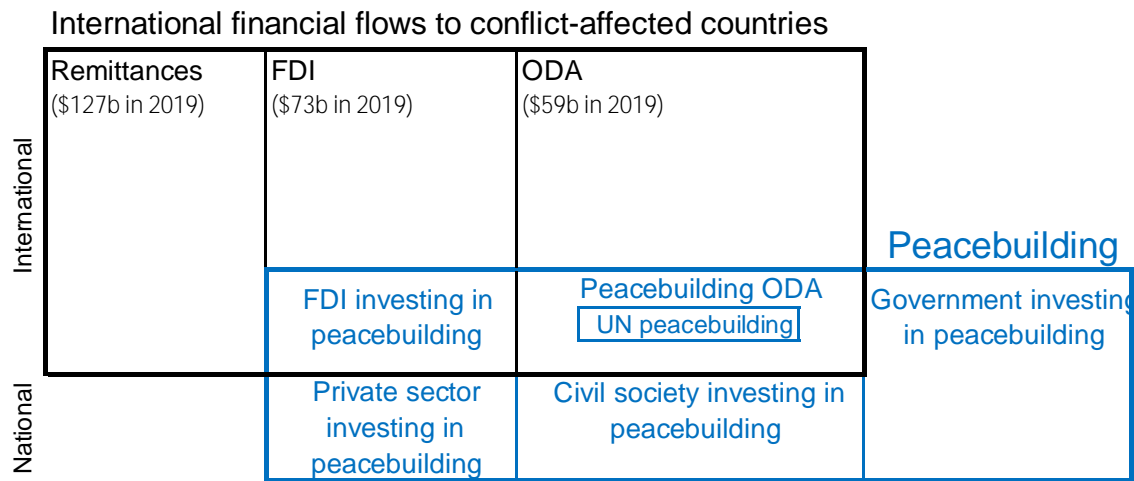


Financing for Peacebuilding: A Primer

1. Financing for peacebuilding is a broad topic and can include: (i) international financing of national peacebuilding efforts through multilateral or bilateral channels; (ii) international financing of peacebuilding activities of various UN entities, including peacekeeping and special political missions and agencies, funds and programmes; and (iii) domestic financing of peacebuilding efforts by national authorities¹ or other national actors, such as civil society or the private sector; see Figure 1.

Figure 1 International financial flows and international and national financing for peacebuilding



2. Although financing for peacebuilding is one among many issues regarding peacebuilding, it has emerged as the area where the least progress has been made and therefore has received significant attention in intergovernmental discussions and is now the focus of a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2022 (see below).

3. This paper intends to provide the basic elements of various aspects of financing for for for Office in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.

1. Financial flows to and peacebuilding investments in conflict-affected countries

International financial flows to conflict-affected countries

4. Financial flows, which include Official Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and remittances, conflict-affected -

2017 for an analysis of national budgets.

² See Annex 3 for the definition of conflict-affected countries.

6. Overall financial flows are very unequally distributed among countries. From 2015 to 2019, overall ODA steadily increased, but only for a small subset of conflict-affected settings. The top six aid recipients (Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Iraq) comprised 52 per cent of the total ODA received for conflict-affected settings in 2019, with Syria being the largest recipient (increasing from US\$4.9 billion in 2015 to US\$10.2 billion in 2019). For several of the 52 conflict-affected settings, ODA declined, with Dominican Republic, Liberia, Colombia and Haiti seeing the sharpest decreases between 2015 and 2019.

7. For low-

Figure 4: ODA for conflict-affected countries, 2010-2019

Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR), community violence reduction, and inclusive dialogues at the national or local level.

20. In Darfur (Sudan), for example, assessed programmatic funding in the UNAMID budget expanded the geographical reach and presence of the UNCT through State Liaison Functions in areas from which UNAMID withdrew. In 2019, US\$ programmatic work, accompanied by US\$20 million for UNCT partners from the PBF, laid the foundations for sustaining peace beyond the lifetime of the peacekeeping mission. The PBF will continue its work in support of the new United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS).

II. Proposals in Financing for Peacebuilding

21. The 2016 twin resolutions on the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture adopted by the General Assembly and Security Council ([A/RES/70/262](#) and [S/RES/2282 \(2016\)](#), respectively), covered a wide set of peacebuilding issues. Importantly, they requested the Secretary-General to provide options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to UN peacebuilding activities of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs), including through assessed and voluntary contributions for the consideration of Member States.

22.

III. Conclusion

30. In resolutions A/RES/75/201 and S/RES/2558 (2020), the General Assembly and the Security Council noted, at the conclusion of the 2020 review of the

peacebuilding financing remains a critical

level meeting of the General Assembly at the seventy-sixth session to advance, explore and consider options for ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for

Nations bodies and organs, including the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with respective mandates, to present inputs in

and discussion at this meeting, and affirms a commitment to pursuing action-oriented

31.

Annex 1: Options on funding UN peacebuilding activities presented by the Secretary General in his reports on peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Financing options	Status
I. Voluntary contributions	
<p>1. <i>í Ecm!ht "c"õ</i> quantum leap <i>áhp"eqpv kdwkpu'vq'ij g']Rgcegdwxf kpi _'Hwpf."</i> which should be unearmarked and provided for a longer term to support both responsive and predictable [US\$ 100 million annually]. (A/72/707-S/2018/43, paragraph 47)</p> <p>I call again for quantum leap in support for the building fund and request that every Member State make a voluntary contribution to the which would reflect universal recognition of the importance of support building and sustaining peace as a core mandate of the Organization (A/74/976-S/2020/773, paragraph 46)</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>
<p>2. I call upon donors to agree to allocate the balance of any Headquarters-level trust fund inactive for two years or more to the [Peacebuilding] Fund. (A/72/707-S/2018/43, paragraph 49)</p>	<p></p>

(A/72/707-S/2018/43, paragraph 49)

I am exploring the possibility of innovative financing solutions for peacebuilding, including contributions by individuals, foundations based organizations, bonds, levy based revenue generation, Member States to explore innovative means of financing peacebuilding activities, including through the issuance of social impact bonds for peacebuilding, the voluntary implementation of a tax on the trade (specific) arms, or the donation of fines imposed on defence industry (A/72/707-S/2018/43, paragraph 52)

Limited

