


THE SECOND CSO-UN DIALOGUE ON PEACEBUILDING

OUTCOME REPORT

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The Second CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding – Outcome Report

Recommendations for the 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review

Introduction

The second iteration of the Civil Society (CSO)-United Nations (UN) Dialogue on Peacebuilding took place at UN Headquarters in New York on 12-13 December 2024. The annual Dialogue gathered over 125 civil society participants, as well as representatives of 15 Member States and 10 UN entities to provide civil society with a platform to contribute to the 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) and engage with UN actors on global policymaking on peacebuilding. Conflict prevention was the overarching theme, with sessions focused on Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS), financing peacebuilding, and meaningful civil society inclusion in UN processes, all viewed through a conflict prevention lens. **The discussions highlighted specific contributions to the PBAR, and reflections on broader systemic reforms needed to make peacebuilding efforts more inclusive, locally driven, and sustainable.** Recognising the urgency of current global peace and security challenges, the Dialogue sought **to bridge the gap between policy commitments and on-the-ground realities**, ensuring that local expertise and lived experiences inform the implementation of multilateral peacebuilding strategies and engagements.

At a time when civic space is shrinking across the globe, participants emphasised **the need for institutionalised and regular engagement between civil society and the UN**. Additionally, this Dialogue took place at a pivotal time, leading up to the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, the 25th anniversary of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, and ongoing discussions on the implementation of the Pact for the Future, including the Declaration on Future Generations.

The 2025 PBAR represents a critical opportunity to reshape global peacebuilding efforts, by strengthening local ownership and leadership, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of financing for peacebuilding, and ensuring more inclusive and institutionalised civil society participation. This document outlines actionable recommendations derived from the discussions held at the Dialogue that serve as guiding principles for:

- **Member States**, as they negotiate the 2025 twin resolutions on the review of the UN peacebuilding architecture.
- **The UN system**, to enhance the effectiveness and timely implementation of institutional frameworks and processes on peacebuilding.
- **Civil society**, to strengthen advocacy efforts and foster meaningful engagement with the UN peacebuilding architecture and broader peacebuilding initiatives at global, regional, and national levels.

The 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) is a comprehensive review of the set of institutions, frameworks, and mechanisms established by the United Nations to support and promote peacebuilding efforts around the world. This review is part of a series of periodic reviews designed to take stock of the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, including evaluating the work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in advancing these efforts. The review ensures that these mechanisms remain relevant, inclusive, and capable of addressing current peace and security challenges, strengthening the overall management of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture.

Following the 2023 annual dialogue, and as part of the 2024 Civil Society Conference in Support of the Summit of the Future, the CSO-UN Dialogue Initiative convened an ImpACT Coalition session on peacebuilding. This session brought together over 500 participants to discuss how best to operationalise the aspirations of the Pact for the Future through engagement in the 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review process. Around 500 participants contributed to identifying key priorities for the 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review: 1) substantial, predictable, and long-term/sustained financing for peacebuilding, 2) gender and the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda, 3) local ownership of policy processes, 4) youth and the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) Agenda, 5) prioritising and operationalizing prevention efforts, 6) institutionalising the role of civil society in the multilateral system, and 7) institutionalising peace education in school curriculums.

1. Prevention and Conflict Resolution

Participants emphasised that prevention is critical to sustaining peace and averting the outbreak, escalation, continuation, and recurrence of violent conflicts. However, many noted that it remains severely underfunded and often overshadowed by crisis response and post-conflict reconstruction. Despite policy commitments, investment in prevention remains disproportionately low compared to global military and security spending. Some participants argued that an overreliance on deterrence mechanisms has hindered meaningful investment in long-term prevention strategies. Others underscored the need to reframe prevention as a long-term investment that requires addressing the root causes of conflict, strengthening resilience, and ensuring early intervention before violence erupts.

Discussions highlighted the importance of strengthening early warning systems that are locally driven and context-specific. Several participants highlighted successful community-based early warning networks in West Africa, where local actors played a central role in identifying risks and facilitating rapid responses. It was also highlighted that early warning approaches will only be effective if followed by rapid response locally, nationally, and internationally. However, while early warning systems were identified as important, many participants also emphasised that prevention must extend beyond early detection of conflicts to address structural and systemic drivers of violence. These include political exclusion, economic marginalisation, weak governance, and societal inequalities, all of which contribute to conflict escalation and recurrence. Discussions highlighted the importance of long-term investments in governance reforms, inclusive development, and community resilience as fundamental components of sustainable prevention strategies. Additionally, participants underscored the role of education and economic inclusion in prevention, citing initiatives that integrate peace education into national curricula and programmes that provide livelihood opportunities for at-risk communities as key preventive measures.

Participants advocated for the localisation of prevention strategies, emphasising that local civil society access, assessment, and insights are indispensable in comprehensive analyses of both structural and proximate causes of conflict. It was asserted that national prevention strategies and approaches need to be advocated for, designed, developed, and evaluated locally and that this will help to distil and normalise prevention. Some participants stressed that prevention efforts relying on community knowledge should receive more policy attention and investment. The need for a whole-of-society approach when approaching prevention was also emphasized, with discussions highlighting the critical roles of women and youth, as well as the importance of justice, social cohesion, and traditional knowledge. Concerns were raised about the co-optation of grassroots voices in civil society and social movements, as well as the exclusion of “informal civil society” actors that are critical in many country contexts.

Participants explored the role of technological innovation, including the use of AI and open-source investigation techniques, in prevention, recognising its potential while cautioning that such tools must be combined with local knowledge and developed or co-created with communities rather than imposed on them. Additionally, discussions pointed to the necessity of sustained political engagement, mediation efforts and sustainable investment to prevent conflicts from escalating or recurring, as well as the importance of strengthening national and regional infrastructures for peace.

Key Recommendations

Member States should:

- Establish and, where relevant integrate prevention strategies into national peacebuilding efforts and ensure that peacebuilding and prevention funding is not withdrawn prematurely in times of instability.
- Support locally led prevention efforts by ensuring that national prevention policies and strategies are informed by and build on community needs and experiences.

- Strengthen national infrastructures for peace, including national peace councils and mediation frameworks, to institutionalise prevention as a core component of governance.
- Increase diplomatic engagement and mediation efforts to address conflict triggers before they escalate.

The UN System should:

- Strengthen early warning and early response mechanisms, including those of regional multilateral organisations, with CSO-led risk and resilience assessments. Learn from models such as the locally-led early warning systems in Ukraine and other countries, which have integrated community-driven conflict resolution.
- Improve coordination between UN agencies working on prevention and between HQ and Country Offices, ensuring alignment between peacebuilding, development, human rights, and humanitarian programming.
- Develop best-practice guidelines on prevention, highlighting successful examples of locally driven, sustainable violence prevention initiatives.
- Integrate lessons learned from South-South cooperation models to promote knowledge-sharing and collaboration between countries facing similar peace and security challenges.
- Create dedicated funding streams and technical support mechanisms that enhance the capacity of local peacebuilders to engage with the UN system and contribute to global peacebuilding and prevention initiatives.

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) should:

- Advocate for more systematic integration of prevention in UN peacebuilding programming and peace operations.
- Support South-South cooperation in prevention by facilitating cross-regional learning exchanges on early warning, mediation, and resilience-building strategies, etc. at the PBC.

Donors should:

- Ensure that peacebuilding and prevention funding is not withdrawn prematurely in times of instability.
- Ensure flexible funding to allow peacebuilding actors to respond to emerging crises before they escalate into full-blown conflicts.
- Shift funding priorities from crisis response and remedial measures to early prevention, by investing in long-term infrastructures for peace, community resilience programmes, and conflict-sensitive development.
- Develop financing models that enable local actors to lead prevention efforts, and that promote accessible funding through equitable partnerships rather than reliance on large international intermediaries. Provide sustained financial support for addressing root causes of conflict, including governance reforms, justice initiatives, and inclusive economic policies.

Civil society organisations emphasised the importance of expanding advocacy for and ensuring meaningful participation in national prevention strategies, grounding them in local knowledge and experiences. They should leverage digital tools and open-source data to enhance monitoring and response capabilities, enabling timely action on early warning signals. Civil society should also work to address the digital divide and mitigate risks such as misinformation, hate speech, and algorithm-driven polarisation. It should ensure that digital engagement strategies amplify diverse local voices in global policy discussions without reinforcing exclusion or harm. CSOs should promote inclusive

prevention approaches that integrate women, youth, and marginalised communities as key stakeholders in early warning and response efforts. Additionally, they should utilise the role of storytelling and media in shifting narratives around prevention, demonstrating prevention's cost-effectiveness and long-term benefits compared to crisis response. Lastly, civil society should promote localised knowledge-sharing platforms that elevate local expertise and best practices in peacebuilding and prevention, fostering horizontal learning across country contexts and reducing reliance on external or top-down policy solutions.

2. Financing for Peacebuilding

Participants agreed that sustainable and flexible funding is crucial for effective peacebuilding. In addition to the general trend of shrinking peacebuilding funding, they noted that current financing mechanisms are often short-term, donor-driven, and nearly inaccessible to local actors – especially youth and women-led organisations. Both quality and quantity of financing for peacebuilding significantly limit the opportunities for sustaining peace at the local level. It was pointed out that many peacebuilding funding mechanisms, including the Peacebuilding Fund, require extensive bureaucratic project proposal and reporting processes that can often lead to the exclusion of small community-based organisations, despite the latter's deep contextual knowledge and ability to implement locally rooted solutions. Moreover, the reliance on short-term, project-based funding fails to sustain the long-term efforts necessary to build durable peace. Participants concluded that there is an urgent need for multi-year core funding that prioritises local ownership and allows for building trust between donors and grassroots organisations.

The participants also highlighted the difference in expectations of peacebuilding and prevention impact and what success looks like in the specific context, as peacebuilding is a process and less of a tangible outcome and/or product. The pressure experienced by peacebuilding actors to show results minimises opportunities for learning and developing strategies based not only on successes but also on failures in peacebuilding programming. The conversations with donors are encouraged not only on what leads to success but also on what factors contribute to the failure of peacebuilding efforts.

Examples raised during the Dialogue also highlighted good practices, such as the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, which allows local actors to address their on-the-ground needs while building institutional capacity. Funding mechanisms that have civil society advisory boards were highlighted as good practice examples that allow the mechanisms to be more responsive to the needs of local organisations. Participants stressed the importance of ensuring that funding is not frozen during conflict relapses but is rather redirected toward sustaining peace across the peace and conflict continuum.

Key Recommendations:

Member States should:

- Allocate at least 30% of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to peacebuilding, ensuring direct access for local peacebuilders and grassroots organisations.
- Encourage donor coordination by leveraging pooled funds.
- Develop national policies that prioritise multi-year, flexible, and sustained peacebuilding funding.
- Encourage bilateral donors to develop institutionalised consultations with local CSOs when deciding funding priorities in specific contexts.

- Reduce bureaucratic barriers for grassroots and local CSOs accessing international peacebuilding funds through for example flexible grant-matching initiatives (e.g., 1:8 ratio programmes where for each unit of funding local CSOs raises, the donor will match with eight additional units).
- Allow for learning and exchange that is based not only on successes, but also on the constructive analysis of what projects have not been able to achieve intended results.
- Ensure that peacebuilding funding is not withdrawn prematurely after a violent conflict stabilises, as continued investment is inevitably necessary to prevent relapse or new emerging causes of violence.
- Encourage the PBC to bring together the diverse donor community through regular convenings.

Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs) and the Private Sector should:

- Shift the way in which they allocate private and public capital, through new approaches that promote economic investment and social development that positively impacts peace. This involves integrating peacebuilding into long-term development projects and working closely with humanitarian and peacebuilding actors for better coordination between development finance, peacebuilding, and conflict prevention efforts.
- Strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as a strategic partner to IFIs can foster coherence in national prevention plans and financing strategies.
- Establishing structured dialogue and engagement mechanisms between IFIs and the PBC could improve coordination on National Action Plans, IFI fragility strategies, and PBC thematic priorities.
- Mobilise new partnerships with humanitarian and peacebuilding actors that increase the scale and quality of peacebuilding financing and mobilise resources at scale in riskier environments through the design of integrated solutions that de-risk investments for investors and communities.

The Peacebuilding Fund can:

- Establish country-based pooled peacebuilding mechanisms with dedicated funding streams for local actors, youth, and women-led initiatives.
- Promote funding mechanisms where local organisations are the primary implementing partners and direct receivers of funds, with international NGOs and intermediaries undertaking a supporting and administrative role to minimise overhead costs.
- Strengthen regional and cross-border financing initiatives, recognising that many peace and security challenges extend beyond national borders.

The UN system should:

- Promote innovative financing mechanisms, such as grant-matching programmes and blended finance models, to diversify peacebuilding resources.
- Address the challenge of measuring peacebuilding impact and develop better indicators and methods to capture and demonstrate results.
- Incentivise, track, and monitor donor commitments to localisation and direct funding for local peacebuilders.
- Facilitate the establishment of accountability frameworks to ensure that funding reaches the intended beneficiaries and does not remain concentrated within large international organisations or subcontractors.

Civil society organisations emphasised the need for coordinated and collective action among CSOs to advocate for increased quantity and improved quality of financing for peacebuilding. They encouraged peer organisations worldwide to push for greater transparency in donor commitments, leverage digital tools to enhance the visibility of local peacebuilding efforts, increase accountability in funding allocations, and strengthen partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to promote peace-positive investment strategies and ensure that peacebuilding considerations are integrated into broader development financing.

3. Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS)

Despite the commitments outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 2250, youth remain highly underrepresented in peacebuilding and are only selectively included in the multilateral Peacebuilding Architecture. While young people in conflict-affected communities play a crucial role in peacebuilding, they continue to face structural barriers that exclude them from decision-making and meaningful participation in peace processes. This exclusion is further exacerbated by a lack of sustainable funding for youth-led peace initiatives, tokenistic engagement in policy discussions, and the absence of institutional mechanisms to ensure their meaningful participation. The Dialogue underscored the need for intergenerational partnerships and co-creation, direct financial support for youth-led organisations, and policy reforms that elevate the inclusion of youth voices – beyond tokenism – in peacebuilding efforts, and in all the full range of policy spheres that affect their lives.

The Dialogue highlighted successful youth-led peace initiatives that have prevented violence and fostered community resilience. In particular, the involvement of youth (insider) mediators in local conflict resolution, as well as the use of digital platforms designed by young peacebuilders to counter misinformation, were highlighted as exemplary practices that should be scaled up and supported through funding of youth-led and youth-based institutions. Participants also highlighted the success achieved by Member States' Group of Champions on YPS and reiterated the importance of this development to deepen further.

Key Recommendations:

Member States should:

- Ensure the active engagement and meaningful participation of youth and youth-led organisations in the design, implementation, and evaluation of peacebuilding and YPS initiatives, including National Action Plans (NAPs), youth policies, and YPS coalitions. Adequate resources must be allocated to support these efforts.
- Embed meaningful youth participation in local and national peace structures, ensuring that young people are fully rather than symbolically represented at policy tables where the full diversity of peace and security issues are negotiated.
- Support youth-led conflict prevention programmes, particularly in regions with a history of intergenerational violence, and fully include young women and men in the design, implementation and evaluation of national violence prevention strategies.
- Recognise informal youth networks and social movements as legitimate actors in peacebuilding, and where possible integrate them into formal national decision-making processes.

The UN System should:

- Institutionalise meaningful youth participation in all UN peacebuilding processes and deliberations, and particularly in the funding by the PBF and deliberations of the PBC.
- Create dedicated youth advisory groups to inform and support the integration of the YPS agenda within and beyond the various arms of the UN peacebuilding architecture. Youth advisers on development, climate, peace finance, DDR & SSR, on the WPS/YPS intersection, etc., can help to ensure that diverse UN entities and agencies can build their niche engagements on YPS, contributing to the system-wide approach to peacebuilding promoted by UNSCR 2535.
- Ensure that all peacebuilding frameworks incorporate measurable targets for youth participation and establish mechanisms to monitor progress toward their implementation.

- Expand technical support for youth-led peace initiatives, including capacity-building programmes to enhance their ability to engage in both formal and non-formal peace processes.
- Establish institutionalised youth peacebuilding dialogues within UN country teams to ensure continuous engagement rather than sporadic consultations.

Donors should:

- Ensure youth are involved in designing calls for proposals and tenders to guarantee co-ownership of these initiatives.
- Ensure at least 20% of peacebuilding funds are directly allocated to youth-led or youth-centred initiatives. Reduce barriers for first-time applicants and provide mentorship programmes to navigate the funding environment.
- Reduce legal and administrative barriers that prevent youth-led organisations from accessing peacebuilding funding, or that either prescribe or prevent the registration of youth organisations.
- Move away from short-term, project-based funding toward longer-term institutional support for youth-led organisations. Longer-term funding should also support intergenerational and transgenerational approaches to sustaining peace.
- Establish dedicated funding streams for youth peacebuilders who operate in fragile and conflict-affected areas, ensuring that resources are allocated to grassroots level efforts.

Civil society underscored the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships by facilitating mentorship programs between established peacebuilders and emerging youth leaders. They highlighted the need to hold governments accountable for implementing YPS commitments by tracking progress on national action plans, roadmaps, and YPS coalitions while advocating for youth-inclusive policies. CSOs also emphasised the value of youth-led knowledge-sharing platforms to ensure that best practices in peacebuilding are widely disseminated. In addition, they stressed the role of youth-led media and digital advocacy campaigns in fostering peace, social cohesion, and positive narratives while countering hate speech and misinformation. Finally, they called for increased community awareness of both the WPS and YPS agendas and the need to build synergies between them, ensuring their integration into broader peacebuilding efforts rather than treating them as separate initiatives.

4. Strengthening Civil Society Engagement

The dialogue was premised on recognition of the fact that civil society organisations play a critical role in peacebuilding by acting as bridges between communities, governments, and international institutions. However, it was noted that CSOs continue to face systemic barriers, including limited access to decision-making spaces and increasing restrictions on civic space. Many local-level civil society organisations struggle to access sustainable funding and meaningful engagement opportunities, often being relegated to advisory or tokenistic roles, without real influence over policy outcomes.

The Dialogue highlighted concerns over the shrinking civic space, where peacebuilders increasingly face legal and political obstacles that hinder their ability to operate effectively. Participants also emphasised the need to institutionalise civil society engagement in UN peacebuilding mechanisms, ensuring that local actors—especially women, youth, and marginalised groups—are systematically included in both policy processes and decision-making. Examples from the discussion pointed to successful models, such as the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) regional dialogues with civil society in Africa and the CSO-UN Dialogue, as frameworks that should be expanded to other regions. Furthermore, participations emphasised the important role of civil society networks and coalitions as platforms representative of broader constituencies. Their diversity of expertise, both thematically and regionally, should be leveraged in a representative and inclusive manner.

The Dialogue also emphasised the importance of decentralising civil society-UN peacebuilding partnerships, with the imperative of giving particular attention to how these relationships are forged at the national level, and how the UN Peacebuilding Architecture is operationalised at the national level as well. To this end, the RC System, country offices, and Peace and Development Advisers (PDAs) were seen as critical instruments in meaningfully linking CSOs on the ground with the New York-centred UN peacebuilding architecture. CSO participants in the dialogue noted that UN engagement with civil society in many country contexts is at best fragmented and lacking consistency. Partnerships are also seen as oftentimes being bound by project cycles and therefore lacking institutional continuity. Participants critiqued the barriers to establishing new CSO-UN partnerships due to the prevailing “work with who I know” modality on the ground. They also identified the need for a more multisectoral understanding of civil society and more investment in long-term partnerships and trust building.

Beyond practical and tactical efforts to improve CSO-UN engagements, it was recognised by participants in the Dialogue that effective peacebuilding also requires addressing the structural barriers that limit participation, access to resources, and decision-making power, particularly for actors in the Global South. It was argued that the current peacebuilding architecture remains highly centralised, favouring large international institutions over local organisations. Participants stressed the need to decolonise peacebuilding approaches, ensuring that local perspectives are prioritised and that global peacebuilding frameworks are more responsive to the needs of those most affected by conflict.

Key Recommendations:

Member States should:

- Institutionalise regular dialogues between CSOs and national governments to enhance collaboration and trust in peacebuilding processes.
- Ensure that CSOs, including grassroots organisations, are included in the formulation and implementation of national peacebuilding strategies and consulted in policy developments.
- Implement legal frameworks that protect civil society actors from repression, ensuring they can operate freely and without fear of reprisal.
- Encourage CSO participation in Common Country Analysis (CCA) processes – the UN System’s periodic collective assessment of a country’s political and socio-economic situation -- to ensure civil society perspectives inform the development of national strategies, the UN’s Cooperation Framework with the country, and UN programming in the country.

The UN System should:

- Establish formal mechanisms to facilitate CSOs’ regular and frequent input in the Peacebuilding Commission’s deliberations and decision-making, ensuring that civil society perspectives inform UN peacebuilding strategies.
- Strengthen the role of local CSOs in designing and implementing UN-funded peacebuilding projects, shifting from tokenistic engagement to true partnership models.
- Expand regional consultations between the New York centred peacebuilding architecture and civil society actors, creating a more structured and consistent feedback loop between local peacebuilders and UN bodies.
- Expand existing guidelines such as the UN system-wide Community Engagement Guidelines on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace to become a tool not only for the UN system but also for Member States.

- Ensure that CSOs, particularly women and youth-led organisations, are systematically included in UN country team peacebuilding consultations and strategic planning.
- Strengthen CSO representation within UN-led peacebuilding dialogues, including through the creation of a dedicated civil society liaison officer within every UN entity, including the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO).
- Develop digital engagement platforms that allow CSOs from conflict-affected areas to participate remotely in UN peacebuilding discussions, increasing accessibility for underrepresented voices.
- Incentivise and create mechanisms to enable systematic and inclusive engagement with civil society at the national level, using the Common Country Analysis as a critical entry point.
- Systematically monitor the implementation of community engagement guidelines at the national and local levels, with particular reference to the involvement and inclusion of CSOs.
- Play a more significant facilitating, convening, and coalition-building role to support active civil society involvement in the sustaining peace agenda at the national level.
- Institutionalise the CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding, including the decentralisation of the dialogue to regional levels.
- Transform the CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding into an accountability mechanism and utilise the annual Dialogue to review and evaluate the implementation of stakeholder commitments made in various agendas and processes.

Donors should:

- Increase direct funding to grassroots civil society organisations, ensuring that at least 25% of peacebuilding funds are allocated to locally led initiatives.
- Support emergency response funds that allow CSOs to quickly access resources when responding to urgent peace and security needs, particularly in conflict-prone regions and country contexts.
- Develop long-term, capacity-building programmes for CSOs to strengthen institutional resilience and their ability to engage effectively in international peacebuilding platforms.

Civil society organisations should expand advocacy for and meaningful participation in national prevention strategies, ensuring they are rooted in local knowledge and experiences. CSOs should leverage digital tools and open-source data to enhance monitoring and response capabilities, ensuring that early warning signals are acted upon in a timely and effective manner. Additionally, they should promote inclusive prevention approaches that integrate women, youth, and marginalised communities as key stakeholders in early warning and response efforts. Civil society must use storytelling and media to shift narratives around prevention, highlighting its cost-effectiveness and long-term benefits compared to crisis response.

Conclusion

The 2025 UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review represents a pivotal opportunity to address systemic and structural barriers, strengthen localised approaches, and ensure that peacebuilding efforts are sustainable, inclusive, and effective. Discussions throughout the 2024 CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding underscored the need to shift from top-down, externally driven interventions to approaches that empower local actors, particularly youth, women, and marginalised communities. Addressing financing challenges, enhancing civil society engagement, prioritising prevention, building on-the-ground partnerships at the national, regional and international levels, and dismantling structural barriers will be critical to making peacebuilding efforts more responsive to the realities on the ground.

The recommendations outlined in this document provide concrete steps for UN agencies, entities and organisations, Member States, donors, and civil society to advance in shaping the 2025 PBAR process and in the lead-up to the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, the 25th anniversary of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, and ongoing discussions on the implementation of the Pact for the Future, including the Declaration on Future Generations. Ensuring their implementation will require sustained political will, long-term investment, and a commitment to meaningful collaboration across sectors.