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Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [78/257](#), in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund in accordance with the provisions of that resolution, including financial, management and oversight arrangements, for the use of assessed funding. The Assembly specified that the review should have the overall objective of maintaining the flexibility and agility of the Fund and be conducted in close consultation with Member States, through a structured process, in coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission and open to the participation of all Member States.

II. Context and consultation

2. In resolutions [60/180](#) and [1645 \(2005\)](#), respectively, the General Assembly and the Security Council tasked the Secretary-General with establishing a standing peacebuilding fund with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities critical to the peacebuilding process. The Fund's original terms of reference were set out in the Secretary-General's report on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund ([A/60/984](#), annex). As foreseen in that report, the terms of reference were then reviewed two years later and presented to the Assembly ([A/63/818](#), annex), which subsequently took note of the revision in its resolution [63/282](#).

3. The Peacebuilding Fund, managed under the authority of the Secretary-General by the Peacebuilding Support Office in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, has proved to be an important tool, putting flexible, responsive and focused resources at the disposal of the United Nations system. It has seen growing demand from a wide range of Member States since its inception. It has responded to requests to support national peacebuilding priorities from 73 countries and territories and has



allocated over \$2 billion to date. The Fund has benefited from voluntary contributions from 68 donor partners since its inception, which have contributed more than \$1.8 billion to date. At present, 24 countries are eligible for support under the Fund's Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility, while 35 countries currently have active projects under the Immediate Response Facility. The Secretary-General reports every year to the General Assembly on the activities and results of the Fund. In addition, the Partners Gateway web pages of the Fund's administrative agent, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provide real-time information about all contributions to the Fund, all projects and implementing partners supported by the Fund, including project documents and progress and financial reports, and independent evaluations.

4. Since its inception, the Peacekeeping Fund has supported peacebuilding activities that directly contribute to the stabilization of countries emerging from conflict and has helped to generate early peace dividends, as well as strengthen a country's capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts and respond to threats that may lead to the recurrence of conflict. By their resolutions [70/262](#) and [2282 \(2016\)](#) on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, the General Assembly and the Security Council provided further guidance for United Nations peacebuilding support. They recognized that sustaining peace encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, reaffirmed the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, while emphasizing that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives, and welcomed the valuable work undertaken by the Peacebuilding Fund as a catalytic, rapid-response and flexible pre-positioned pooled fund.

5. In the twin resolutions, the General Assembly and the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to provide options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through assessed and voluntary contributions, for the consideration of Member States. In a report to the Assembly and the Council ([A/72/707-S/2018/43](#)), the Secretary-General first set forth assessed contributions for the Peacebuilding Fund as one among other options that would provide higher predictability and sustainability, while sending a powerful signal regarding the commitment of all Member States to peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

6. Voluntary contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund have remained unpredictable, despite some donor partners having increased multi-year contributions. Overall contribution levels have not been sufficient to meet demand. Despite a comparatively broad donor base, most voluntary contributions continue to be provided by a small number of donor partners, resulting in an unequal sharing of the burden. In a subsequent report to the General Assembly and the Security Council ([A/76/668-S/2022/66](#) and [A/76/668/Corr.1-S/2022/66/Corr.1](#)), the Secretary-General elaborated on the critical peacebuilding financing gaps faced by both the Peacebuilding Fund and the wider peacebuilding sector.

7. In its resolution [76/305](#), the General Assembly recognized the need for peacebuilding efforts to have adequate, predictable and sustained financing in order to effectively assist countries to build and sustain peace. The Assembly made a number of recommendations and requests affecting a range of actors and dimensions of peacebuilding financing. Importantly, this included the affirmation of the need to consider other sources of funding for the Peacebuilding Fund in addition to voluntary contributions, including assessed contributions.

8. In view of the peacebuilding financing gap and recognizing that activities in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace can help to save lives and reduce the unsustainable financial burden required to respond to crises, the Secretary-General in his report on investing in prevention and peacebuilding (A/76/732) requested the General Assembly to approve the establishment of a funding mechanism through which assessed contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund of \$100 million could be appropriated on an annual basis through a dedicated special account.

9. The General Assembly, in its resolution 78/257, reaffirmed the importance of ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding, noted that the amount of voluntary contributions had not been sufficient to meet increasing demands for the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, and affirmed that other sources of funding, including assessed contributions, could be used to finance the Fund. The Assembly decided to establish a dedicated, multi-year special account, called the Peacebuilding Account, as a modality of financing the Fund, and approved \$50 million of assessed contributions per annum, under grants and contributions, to fund the account, starting on 1 January 2025, subject to the revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund. The assessment rates applicable to the regular budget would be applied to half of the grant to the Peacebuilding Account, while the assessment rates applicable to the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations would be applied to the other half of the grant. The Assembly also decided that the annual grant of \$50 million would be earmarked to fund the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund and would be administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office as an earmarked pool of resources separate from any voluntary funding.

10. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs initiated a process to review the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund, which included discussions with the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group, stakeholders in the United Nations Secretariat and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, as well as with Member States providing voluntary contributions, and through a structured consultation process with Member States in coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission. General Assembly resolution 78/257 is binding in its entirety, including with respect to the roles and authorities of the intergovernmental and oversight bodies with respect to the Peacebuilding Account. The revised terms of reference incorporate the assessed contributions from the Peacebuilding Account into the overall operations of the Fund to allow application of the robust operational processes and procedures utilized for the management of voluntary funding also to the assessed contributions with additional oversight and segregation from the voluntary funding as required in the resolution.

11. The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission convened two expert-level meetings and one ambassadorial-level meeting between August and September 2024 that were open to all Member States. Over 70 Member States participated in these consultations, expressing their support through their engagement in this process.

12. In response to the consultations and in full accordance with General Assembly resolution 78/257, the Secretary-General proposes several updates in the revised terms of reference (see annex) in response to the Assembly's call in the resolution for increased oversight and transparency, balanced with the adjoining call for enhancing flexibility and agility. The terms of reference reiterate the necessity to implement the resolution, including that the funds will be implemented in accordance with relevant United Nations rules and regulations and administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. The terms of reference also specify how assessed resources will be programmed, as called for by the resolution, utilizing the core mechanisms of the proven Peacebuilding Fund instrument, with the additional oversight over the management and utilization of the assessed contributions as required by the

resolution. The Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission both have oversight roles specifically with regard to assessed contributions, especially over decisions concerning the selection of target countries, the amounts allocated per country and priority areas of work.

13. The Secretary-General has decided to increase the membership of the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group from 10 to 12 members to allow for greater geographic representation. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will increase its briefings on the performance of the Peacebuilding Fund for the Peacebuilding Commission and Member States. Such meetings, including with the Advisory Group, will provide for greater transparency and oversight by Member States. An annual interactive strategic dialogue is proposed, to enable the provision of forward-looking advice on priorities and the use of assessed contributions. In addition, in 2024 the Department began to encourage representatives of the Peacebuilding Commission to accompany partner visits to countries benefiting from assistance, thus increasing transparency and information flow. As required under resolution 78/257, dedicated annual reporting on the implementation, performance, progress and expenditure in relation to assessed contributions will be provided. The revised terms of reference include an acknowledgement of the importance of regional peacebuilding action and set forth a mechanism for any future revisions.

14. National ownership remains the core principle for the Peacebuilding Fund. Operationally, as specified in the terms of reference from the beginning, this includes the requirement for a national joint steering committee at the country level, co-chaired by the United Nations resident coordinator (or deputy special representative of the Secretary-General, where applicable) and the government authority concerned. This approach helps to ensure positive synergies across peacebuilding actors and avoids any duplication. The Secretary-General encourages the inclusion of representatives from key peacebuilding stakeholders, including development partners and civil society, to participate in these committees.

15. In accordance with the requests of the General Assembly in resolution 78/257, the Secretary-General will entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting an evaluation of the Peacebuilding Account and report thereon to the Assembly at its eighty-third session; conduct a comprehensive study of innovative and other means of resource mobilization and options for attaining more non-monetary contributions and their further use in activities carried out by the Peacebuilding Fund and report on the conclusions and results of that study to the Assembly at its eighty-third session; and review the implementation of resolution 78/257 and report to the Assembly, including on projected needs of the Peacebuilding Fund, at its eighty-fourth session.

16. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will continue to serve as the Peacebuilding Fund's administrative agent, with primary responsibility for maintaining the Fund's accounts.

III. Conclusion and actions to be taken by the General Assembly

17. The revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund enables the introduction of assessed contributions to the Fund. This historic decision will provides more sustainable and predictable resources through the Fund for countries that are seeking assistance to build and sustain peace, with the financial support of the entire membership of the United Nations.

18. The Secretary-General recalls paragraph 4 of resolution 78/257, in which the General Assembly underscores that voluntary contributions should remain the

primary source of funding for the Peacebuilding Fund. The Secretary-General expresses appreciation for the Fund's donor partners which have contributed generously, and reiterates his appeal to all Member States, as stated in his letter of April 2024, to make more voluntary resources available and to provide more predictable, multi-year contributions. The Pact for the Future, agreed by Member States in September 2024, also underscores that adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding is essential and welcomes the recent decision by the Assembly to increase the resources available to the Fund.

19. The Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to take note of the information provided in the present report.

Annex

Terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund

1. General considerations and principles

1.1. The General Assembly and the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Peacebuilding Fund or the Fund) for post-conflict peacebuilding.¹ The Peacebuilding Fund, together with the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, is part of a broader United Nations peacebuilding architecture which works with international- and country-level partners in support of post-conflict peacebuilding. The Fund provides for a more sustained engagement in support of countries emerging from conflict and will support peacebuilding activities that directly contribute to post-conflict stabilization and strengthen the capacity of Governments, national/local institutions and transitional or other relevant authorities. The Peacebuilding Fund will follow the guidance concerning sustaining peace provided by the twin resolutions of 2016 of the General Assembly (resolution [70/262](#)) and the Security Council (resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#)).

1.2. The Peacebuilding Fund is a global fund designed to support several country situations simultaneously and therefore combines the scope of a global fund with the country-specific focus of a multi-donor trust fund. The Fund's basic architecture encompasses a two-tier decision-making process, involving a central allocation of funding to countries eligible for Fund support and, at the country level, a joint review by the Government and the senior United Nations representative of the Secretary-General in the country (hereinafter referred to as the senior United Nations representative) concerning the disbursement of funds against agreed-upon programme and project activities.

1.3. In fulfilling its mandate to provide immediate and direct support to post conflict countries, the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund will be guided by the following principles:

- National ownership
- Transparency
- Flexibility
- Operational speed
- Accountability
- Catalytic effect
- Effectiveness
- Needs-based allocations

1.4. Assessed contributions to the dedicated multi-year special account, referred to as the Peacebuilding Account, will be earmarked to fund the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund and will be managed in accordance with these terms of reference and in line with General Assembly resolution [78/257](#).

1.5. The Secretary-General has entrusted the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office with responsibility for managing the Peacebuilding Fund and coordinating all

¹ See General Assembly resolution [60/180](#) and Security Council resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#).

aspects of the work and programmes to be financed from the Fund, while recognizing the specific roles, responsibilities and accountability of other stakeholders.

2. Scope of the Peacebuilding Fund

2.1. The Peacebuilding Fund will support interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process and contribute towards addressing critical gaps in that process, in particular in areas for which no other funding mechanism is available. Use of Fund resources is intended to have a catalytic effect in helping to create other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer-term engagements by development organizations and bilateral donors, and the mobilization of national stakeholders in support of peacebuilding. Support extended through the Peacebuilding Fund must have a direct and positive impact on the sustainability of the peacebuilding process. The Fund supports countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, as well as countries or regions recovering from conflict or considered to be at risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict that are not included in the agenda of the Commission.

The activities with a specific scope to be funded by the Peacebuilding Fund will include:

(a) Responses designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process; and support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements;

(b) Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities;

(c) Activities undertaken in support of efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population at large;

(d) Establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities which may include, in exceptional circumstances and over a limited period of time, the payment of civil service salaries and other recurrent costs.

2.2. Consultative processes with key stakeholders at both the country level and at United Nations Headquarters will be required to ensure that there is no duplication or overlap between the Peacebuilding Fund and other funding mechanisms. This ongoing coordination effort will also need to be extended to include the transition from peacebuilding support to sustainable development.

2.3. The Peacebuilding Fund will support efforts to address immediate needs in countries emerging from conflict at a time when sufficient resources are not available from other funding mechanisms that could extend support to peacebuilding activities. The Peacebuilding Fund would thus focus on delivering the greatest value added during the very early and critical stages of a peacebuilding process, before donor conferences are organized and before such funding mechanisms as country-specific multi-donor trust funds have been set up.

2.4. There may, however, be specific instances in which the Peacebuilding Fund could meaningfully extend support to countries at a more advanced stage of their peacebuilding process, in particular:

(a) Countries for which no multi-donor trust fund has been established;

(b) Countries with an operational multi-donor trust fund but in which critical peacebuilding interventions remain underfunded or in which the need for such interventions arises unexpectedly.

3. Allocation and disbursement process

3.1. In principle, any country before the Peacebuilding Commission should be considered a possible recipient of Peacebuilding Fund support. The Commission would advise the Secretary-General that the country under consideration should be considered eligible for funding, which will then formally trigger the allocation and disbursement process. The Commission is expected to make this determination early on in its deliberations to ensure that support through the Fund can be provided in a timely manner. The Commission will be provided with regular updates and have the opportunity to provide, at the initial stage of priority plan formulation, strategic advice on overall funding priorities on the basis of the Commission's strategic engagement in the country concerned.

3.2. The Secretary-General may determine that a particular country in exceptional circumstances and on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict may be considered eligible for Peacebuilding Fund support, even if the country is not yet under consideration by the Peacebuilding Commission. The Secretary-General will inform the Commission of such a decision.

3.3. The Peacebuilding Fund will provide immediate response, recovery needs and peacebuilding assistance to countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission and those not included in the agenda of the Commission. In all cases, the Secretary-General will inform the Commission regarding the activation of funding facilities and will provide justification for the selection of countries and/or the allocations made.

(a) *Immediate Response Facility*: Taking maximum advantage of the ability of the Peacebuilding Fund to act rapidly and flexibly, this Facility will provide emergency funding for immediate peacebuilding and recovery needs. Countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission as well as those not included in the agenda of the Commission are eligible. A request should be made by the national authorities and the senior United Nations representative in the country. The Secretary-General can immediately decide to allocate funds based on a case by case assessment. Where emergency and/or recovery requests exceed amounts identified in the operational policies and guidelines of the Fund, the Secretary-General will subsequently initiate further detailed assessment of such requests.

(i) For countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission that are applying for support from the Immediate Response Facility, the Commission may offer strategic guidance on immediate and/or critical peacebuilding and recovery needs in the country concerned.

(ii) For countries not included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, once a request has been submitted, the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will undertake a rapid and thorough review of the funding request with an accompanying risk assessment.

(b) *Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility*: In all cases, allocations and disbursements will be made based on a priority plan jointly developed by national authorities and the United Nations presence in the country concerned. For countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the priority plan will be informed by the priority-setting exercise and/or the integrated peacebuilding strategy agreed between the Commission and the national authorities of the country concerned.

3.4. The priority plan is developed by national authorities and the United Nations in a country based on a joint analysis of critical gaps and peacebuilding needs. It contains an indicative number of critical interventions required to strengthen and sustain the peacebuilding process. In countries where a post-conflict needs assessment is ongoing or has been completed and/or a national peace consolidation or recovery framework is in place, attention will be focused on ensuring that these elements inform the development of the priority plan, or feed into the priority-setting exercise in countries included in the agenda of the Commission. The priority plan will propose interventions and provide corresponding indicative budget estimates. It may also indicate, where available, tentative funding requirements beyond the immediate scope of the Peacebuilding Fund. For countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office will present such requirements to the Commission with a view to securing early consideration for additional financial support from non-Fund funding sources. The priority plan is submitted to the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office for approval.

3.5. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will conduct an expeditious review of the priority plan through a consultative process involving senior officials from the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Coordination Office,² and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in an effort to avoid any duplication with respect to ongoing or planned interventions. Other departments, funds, agencies and programmes, as well as international financial institutions, can also be consulted when appropriate.

(a) For priority plan-based programme applications, the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will determine the overall country funding envelope based on a review of the priorities set, with due regard for funding needs, the available balance in the Peacebuilding Fund and projected requirements for new countries likely to be considered by the Fund.

(b) For emergency peacebuilding and recovery funding requests submitted by a country through the ranking senior United Nations representative, the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will ensure that consideration includes appropriate review procedures and risk assessments, which will be conducted in a manner that does not compromise speed or efficacy of response.

3.6. The review and approval of project activities will be conducted at the country level utilizing existing coordination and consultation mechanisms where feasible, and co-managed by the respective senior United Nations representative and the concerned Government authorities, and with representatives of other key stakeholders (hereinafter referred to as the National Joint Steering Committee). In formally approving project submissions, the ranking senior United Nations representative and the Government will be required to ensure that any activities to be funded under the Peacebuilding Fund country allocation will:

(a) Support the priorities and needs reflected in the priority plan eligibility request and, for countries included in the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the priorities established by the Commission;

(b) Adhere to the established principles of the Fund referred to in paragraph 1.3 above;

² Supporting the chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.

- (c) Address any gap that cannot be, or has not been, funded through any other mechanism;
- (d) Not duplicate other ongoing interventions;
- (e) Be undertaken by competent recipient organizations with the requisite expertise and capacity.

3.7. In addition to central Government authorities, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (all of which will be hereinafter referred to as recipient organizations), can receive Peacebuilding Fund support through project agreements as implementing partners.

3.8. Assessed contributions that are provided to the Peacebuilding Fund through the multi-year special account will be earmarked to the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund and will be managed in accordance with General Assembly resolution [78/257](#). In particular, the Secretary-General will report to the Assembly, on an annual basis, on the proposed programme budget for the Peacebuilding Account with an annex listing the proposed projects, beneficiary countries, budget per country and objectives. The Secretary-General will provide additional supplementary information, as appropriate, in the course of the meetings of the Fifth Committee. In addition, the Peacebuilding Support Office will provide the Advisory Group with a list of proposed projects, beneficiary countries, budget per country and objectives for its review, and will seek strategic and practical guidance and actionable recommendations on these projects and report thereon to the Peacebuilding Commission.

4. Management of the Peacebuilding Fund

4.1. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will provide overall direction and guidance on programme management of the Peacebuilding Fund and monitor its operations. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will serve as the administrative agent responsible for the administration of the Peacebuilding Fund, the receipt of donor contributions, the disbursement of funds and the compilation of consolidated financial and narrative reports in accordance with the terms of reference, under the overall authority of the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will administer the Peacebuilding Fund in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, directives and procedures. A formal agreement to determine fiduciary responsibility, programming modalities at the country level and related reporting requirements will be negotiated directly between the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office.

4.2. The Peacebuilding Support Office, in consultation with the administrative agent and recipient agencies, has established operating policies, guidelines and procedures for use in the Peacebuilding Fund process. These procedures address the requirements outlined by the General Assembly in resolution [78/257](#) with respect to the assessed contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund through the Peacebuilding Account.

4.3. The Peacebuilding Fund will be utilized for the purpose of meeting the direct and indirect costs of projects managed and/or implemented by the recipient organizations. In addition, the Fund resources may be used by the Peacebuilding Support Office to support Fund operations at global and country levels. The overall management fees for both programme implementation and Fund management will not exceed 11 per cent of funds received.

4.4. Recipients will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the administrative agent. For United Nations recipients,

such funds will be administered in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. All other recipients will follow the reporting and audit principles prescribed by the United Nations in respect of financial resources obtained from the Peacebuilding Fund.

5. Governance arrangements

5.1. The General Assembly will guide the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund. On the basis of an annual analytical report submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to the provisions of section 6 below and reflecting the lessons learned, the Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission may offer overall policy guidance on the use of the Fund.

5.2. The Peacebuilding Commission will support the development of integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery and provide strategic advice related to countries under its review.

5.3. In addition, the Peacebuilding Commission will host an annual informative and interactive strategic dialogue (the annual Peacebuilding Fund meeting) during which the Peacebuilding Support Office will seek the advice of the Commission on priorities, especially for the assessed contributions, in line with the Commission's functions as an advisory body.³

5.4. The Secretary-General will appoint an independent Advisory Group to provide advice and oversight on the speed and appropriateness of Peacebuilding Fund allocations and to examine performance and financial reports. On the basis of nominations from Member States, the Secretary-General will appoint to the Advisory Group up to 12 eminent personalities, selected on the basis of their peacebuilding experience, taking note of the importance of regional representation and gender equity, including countries contributing to the Fund, and taking into account regions with significant investment in the Peacebuilding Fund. Members will be appointed for a two-year period and the Advisory Group will meet at least twice a year, receiving support from the Peacebuilding Support Office.

5.5. Concerning assessed contributions, the General Assembly will provide guidance through its review and approval of the programme budget, as noted under section 3 above.

6. Reporting, accountability, transparency and audit

6.1. The administrative agent will submit to the Secretary-General, through the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, consolidated financial and narrative progress reports, based on reports submitted by recipient United Nations organizations which will include a reflection on lessons learned. These consolidated reports, which will include country-specific sections, will be submitted by the administrative agent to the Peacebuilding Support Office at regular intervals, as specified in the formal agreement referred to in paragraph 4.1 above.

6.2. The Secretary-General will submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the basis of the consolidated reports compiled by the administrative agent, which will be complemented by information on performance updates and evaluation submitted by respective joint steering committees. The annual report will detail all disbursements made by the Peacebuilding Fund and examine in detail the outcomes achieved, including gender analysis, applying a results-based approach. Regular

³ Responds also to paragraph 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#) encouraging increased synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund.

updates on the use of Fund resources and general Fund information will be published on a dedicated website.

6.3. The Secretary-General will also report annually on the implementation, performance, progress and expenditure of projects funded by assessed contributions, and on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

6.4. The Peacebuilding Fund will be independently evaluated every three years to assess effectiveness in fulfilling its objectives and overall impact in support of peacebuilding. The Peacebuilding Support Office will make active use of evaluations, impact assessments and lessons-learned exercises, including through the Peacebuilding Impact Hub, so as to rapidly build up a body of knowledge and best practices relating to the utilization of the Fund.

6.5. The Peacebuilding Support Office will also provide regular briefings to Member States and donors on the performance of the Peacebuilding Fund based on its reports and evaluations, to provide all stakeholders with the opportunity to review Fund progress and emerging lessons.

6.6. The Peacebuilding Fund will be subject solely to the external and internal audit procedures of the United Nations.

7. Contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund

7.1. The current funding target of the Peacebuilding Fund, in accordance with the Secretary-General's ambition of a "quantum leap" and as included in the funding compact of 2024, is \$500 million per year.

Voluntary contributions

7.2. Voluntary contributions to the Fund, to be received at the global level, will be accepted from States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations and other sources, including the private sector. Voluntary contributions are expected to remain the primary source of financing for the Fund.

7.3. The Peacebuilding Fund is a multi-year standing fund and requires a continuous income to maintain its operability. The annual meeting to review progress referred to in paragraph 5.3 above can provide an occasion for replenishment of the Fund. The Peacebuilding Support Office and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will provide donors with detailed reports on the use of the Fund, in terms of performance progress and expenditure, so as to provide thereby substantive support to any replenishment request.

Assessed contributions

7.4. In 2023, the General Assembly in its resolution [78/257](#) decided to create a dedicated multi-year special account, called the Peacebuilding Account, as a modality of financing the Peacebuilding Fund. In line with Assembly resolution [78/257](#), the Peacebuilding Account will be managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office in accordance with the relevant Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. Assessed contributions to the Fund will be administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office as an earmarked pool of resources separate from any voluntary funding.⁴

⁴ General Assembly resolution [78/257](#), paragraphs 7 and 11.

8. Review and amendment

8.1. The Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, in consultation with the Advisory Group, may initiate a formal process to amend the terms of reference. Any amendment to these terms of reference will involve consultations in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission and open to all Member States and will be subsequently presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.
