

As we deliberate on the future of peacebuilding and peacekeeping, let us remember that our recommendations are deeply rooted in the wisdom of past UN resolutions and frameworks.

1. Early Warning Systems (EWS): We must strengthen early warning systems to swiftly detect and respond to emerging conflicts. UN Security Council Resolution 2151 (2014) reminds us of the critical role EWS plays in conflict prevention.

2. Conflict Mediation and Reconciliation: The promotion of conflict mediation and reconciliation within peace operations is paramount. Our guide in this endeavor is the UN's comprehensive Guidance for Effective Mediation.

3. Transparency and Accountability: Transparency and accountability must be at the forefront of our efforts. UN Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015) underscores the importance of accountability, especially concerning conflict-related sexual violence.

4. Conflict Analysis: Comprehensive conflict analysis, employing the Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF) developed by UNDP, enables us to understand the nuanced dynamics of conflicts.

5. Community Engagement: Empowering local communities and ensuring their ownership of peacebuilding efforts is fundamental. The UN Peacebuilding Fund's guidance on community-based peacebuilding lights our path.

6. Protection of Civilians: We are duty-bound to safeguard civilian lives in conflict zones, adhering to the principles enshrined in UN Security Council Resolution 1674 (2006).

7. Crisis Response and Preparedness: Effective crisis response and preparedness plans, aligned with the UN's integrated mission planning (IMP) guidelines, are imperative.

8. Conflict-Sensitive Development: Conflict-sensitive development should be integral to our initiatives, following the UNDP's Framework for Conflict-Sensitive Programming.

9. Natural Resource Management: Sustainable natural resource management is vital, drawing insights from UN Security Council Resolution 1952 (2010) on the nexus between resources and conflict.

10. Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR): DDR programs must be prioritized to prevent rearmament, in line with UN Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS).

11. Psychosocial Support: We must address the mental health and trauma among conflict-affected populations, guided by the WHO's recommendations.

12. Highlighted by UN guidelines on using technology for peace and conflict resolution.

13. Climate Change Adaptation: We must address climate change's impact on conflicts, aligning our efforts with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

14. Accountability for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Accountability for sexual and gender-based violence, as underscored by UN Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008), is an absolute necessity.

15. Infrastructure Resilience: Promoting infrastructure resilience in conflict zones is a testament to our commitment to sustainable peace, guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

16. Resource Mobilization: Mobilizing resources for peacebuilding, citing the UN Peacebuilding Fund's Resource Mobilization Strategy, is crucial.

In these recommendations, we find a shared commitment—an unwavering resolve to create a world where conflict is supplanted by enduring peace. These guidelines, deeply rooted in the wisdom of the United Nations, illuminate our path forward. Let us embark on this journey together, knowing that it is through collective action that we can truly shape a more peaceful and resilient world.