

- **On what elements of the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace can Member States begin to find common cause?**

Our Common Agenda is the Secretary-General's vision for the future of global cooperation. It calls for inclusive, net worked, and effective multilateralism to better respond and deliver for the people and planet and to get the world back on track by turbo charging action on the Sustainable Development Goals. A functioning justice system that upholds the rule of law is considered a critical feature of peace building, state-building and post-conflict recovery efforts.

Ensuring resilience in areas experiencing complex emergencies is vital for continuity of routine and essential health services while responding to changes in supply and demand of health services during emergencies.

A New Agenda for Peace is framed around the core principles of trust, Solidarity and universality that are foundations of the Charter and of a stable world. It presents twelve concrete sets of proposals for action, in five priority areas.

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- **What steps can Member States take through the multilateral system to address shared challenges to peace building and sustaining peace as we approach the Summit of the Future and the 2025 Peace building Architecture Review?**

Peace building becomes strategic when it works over the long run and at all levels of society to establish and sustain relationships among people locally and globally. Peace building can include conflict prevention; conflict management; conflict resolution and transformation, and post-conflict reconciliation. This event fulfills the decision of the Member States of having a greater coordination between the three main bodies of the United Nations. It also fulfills the objective of strengthening our multilateral commitment. This is also a very special occasion due to the fact that it gathers all the presidencies -from Latin America and the Caribbean- of these three bodies for a fundamental objective: renewing our commitment with multilateralism.

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- **How can the Peace building Commission help generate renewed commitment to multilateralism, and what changes are needed to elevate its work for greater impact?**

Its aim is to propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peace building and recovery, bring together all of the relevant actors and marshal resources. Our commitment with multilateralism was shared with the rest of the Peoples of the world when we resolved, in the United Nations Charter, to protect future generations from the scourge of war and when we reasserted our faith in fundamental rights, the dignity of people and the equality between men and women, between peoples and between nations. We must continue to foster aligned and synergistic work amongst the main bodies and the subsidiaries of this Organization to boost and preserve multilateralism.

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- **What priorities should be addressed through the Summit of the Future in 2024 and in the 2025 review of the United Nations peace building architecture to further strengthen the work of the United Nations on peace building and sustaining peace?**

Our planet are at a highly complex global intersection, with very serious problems such as a very slow, uneven and uncertain economic recovery; inequity and inequality; climate change; geopolitical tensions and humanitarian and migratory crises. In order to strengthen the United Nations, we must move forward quickly to revitalize the General Assembly. We have achieved so much in the last few years, but we are still far from the advancement of future years like 2024, 2025 and onwards where we really need to review our basic structure or framework to establish peace and peace sustainability. We must equally acknowledge our own shortcomings and address them earnestly. To do so, we need global leadership and shared responsibilities.

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