

➤ A New Agenda for Peace represents the UN Secretary-General's Vision on how to strengthen multilateral action for peace in a world in transition. It is framed around the core principles of trust, solidarity, and universality that are the foundations of the charter and of a stable world.

There are several elements that member states can find a common agenda, some of them are:

- i. Conflict Prevention: Member states can work together to identify potential sources of conflict and take proactive measures to prevent them from escalating. This may involve diplomatic efforts, mediation, and addressing root causes such as poverty, inequality, and political instability.
- ii. Human Rights and Rule of Law: Promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law can be a common ground for member states. Ensuring that justice is accessible to all and that human rights are respected by all.
- iii. Gender Equality: The inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes and addressing gender-based violence and discrimination can be mainstreamed in the UN agenda for all nations.
- iv. Development and Economic Stability: Addressing economic disparities and promoting sustainable development can help prevent conflicts. Therefore, poverty reduction in regions prone to instability will enhance peace.
- v. Promotion of Consensus Democracy: The UN Agenda for Peace in developing nations should target the promotion of consensus-based democracy as practiced in Switzerland because it will encourage cooperation in plural societies especially in the new states.

➤ A multilateral system refers to a framework involving multiple parties in international organizations, that collaborate, negotiate, and make decisions on various issues of mutual interest.

Member states can address shared challenges to peacebuilding through:

- i. Promoting Dialogue and Diplomacy: Encourage member states to engage in peaceful dialogue to resolve conflicts.
- ii. Conflict Prevention and Early Warning: Invest in early warning systems to identify potential conflicts to prevent them from escalating into violence. Member states can support and strengthen existing early warning mechanisms especially traditional institutions in developing nations that are the first to notice early conflicts.
- iii. Support Mediation and Conflict Resolution: Advocate for the use of mediation and conflict resolution processes to address ongoing conflicts. Member states can provide financial and political support to mediators and peace envoys.

➤ The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) is a key component of the United Nations' effort to promote peace and stability in post-conflict countries. To help generate a renewed commitment to multilateralism and elevate its work for greater impact, the PBC can take several steps:

- i. Advocate for Multilateralism
- ii. Strengthen partnerships
- iii. Promote Inclusivity
- iv. Communication and Outreach
- v. Address root causes of conflicts.

➤ The priorities to be addressed through the Summit of the Future in 2024 and the 2025 review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture should focus on strengthening the UN efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in a rapidly changing global landscape. Here are some key priorities:

- i. Youth Engagement

- ii. Human Rights and rule of law
- iii. Sustainable Development
- iv. Security Sector Reform
- v. Promotion of Consensus-based Democracy

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