

Natural Disasters Research Institute (NDRI)
Especial Consultative Status with ECOSOC since 2023

Member States can find common cause in several elements of the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace. These include promoting conflict prevention and sustainable development, enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding, ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law, addressing the root causes of conflict, strengthening international cooperation, and fostering inclusive and participatory decision-making processes. By focusing on these elements, Member States can work together to create a more peaceful and stable world. Moreover, it is crucial to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

Member States can take several steps through the multilateral system to address shared challenges to peacebuilding and sustaining peace. They can strengthen international cooperation by supporting peacebuilding initiatives, sharing best practices, and exchanging knowledge and resources. Member States can also increase funding for peacebuilding efforts, enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions, and promote inclusive and participatory approaches to peacebuilding.

To elevate its work for greater impact, the Commission needs to have a stronger mandate, adequate resources, and enhanced coordination with other UN bodies. It should also prioritize the inclusion of local actors, such as civil society organizations and community leaders, in its decision-making processes.

In the Summit of the Future in 2024 and the 2025 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, several priorities should be addressed to further strengthen the work of the United Nations on peacebuilding and sustaining peace. These include:

- Addressing the impact of climate change and natural hazards on peace and security by integrating climate resilience and risk reduction measures into peacebuilding efforts.
- Enhancing conflict prevention efforts by addressing the root causes of conflict, promoting inclusive governance, and investing in sustainable development.
- Establish effective early warning systems for both natural hazards and conflict. These systems should be accessible, reliable, and responsive, providing timely information to communities and enabling them to take appropriate actions to mitigate risks and prevent conflicts.
- Strengthening the role of women in peacebuilding by ensuring their meaningful participation and leadership in decision-making processes.

- Improving the effectiveness and coherence of peacebuilding initiatives by enhancing coordination among UN agencies, regional organizations, and Member States.
- Increasing funding for peacebuilding activities to support long-term sustainable peace.
- Investing in capacity-building and local ownership to empower communities in conflict-affected areas to withstand and recover from natural hazards and conflict.

By addressing these priorities, the United Nations can enhance its effectiveness and contribute to building and sustaining peace in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner.