

Forum:	Special Political & Decolonization Committee (GA4)
Issue:	Reviewing the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture
Student Officer:	Areti Moustaki
Position:	Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Areti Moustaki, I am 16 years old and an IB1 student at Costeas-Geitonas School (CGS). In this year's session of PSMUN I will have the utmost honor of serving as the Main Chair of the Special Political & Decolonization Committee (GA4), making it my 24th conference and my 9th time chairing.

The GA4, as the GA's primary committee, has a distinct mandate that addresses particular topics such as decolonization, peacekeeping, outer space, territorial disputes, and colony - mother country clashes, among others. With its specialized purpose, the Fourth Committee frequently devotes the most time to each issue, passing a limited number of draft resolutions during each General Assembly session.

All 3 topics of the GA4 committee, and especially the issue of reviewing the United Nations Peacekeeping Architecture, are of utmost importance in today's world, as the constant competition among states causes the occurrence of widespread conflicts that deem UN intervention through a stable Peacebuilding Architecture.

Although the study guides' objective is to help you better grasp the issues and be prepared to discuss and debate them in the committee, they should not be your only source of information. Thus, I strongly advise you to conduct further additional research. However, it is reasonable that you may encounter difficulties while researching the topic or reading the study guide so if you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me at aretimost@gmail.com.

I am really looking forward to meeting you all!

Best regards,

Areti Moustaki

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Proactive conflict prevention (actions performed before a conflict has progressed) has proven to be more economically efficient than reactive conflict prevention, that is, after-conflict measures to restrict and minimize the severity, length, and potential of geographic spillover. There is an increasing notion that the world's tolerance for violence has limitations. It has become evident that long-term growth is unattainable without long-term peacebuilding. One of the international community's concerns in the coming decade is making the globe conflict-free or developing a more effective mechanism to avoid violence.

When the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture (UN PBA) was founded fifteen years ago, it had two primary objectives: addressing the origins of conflict and building national capability and competence for long-term peace and development. There was widespread consensus that it was vital to go further than peacekeeping, that peacebuilding plans and objectives must incorporate assessment and analysis from local stakeholders, and that coordination and cooperation between the various UN Agencies and Departments was essential.

When discussing peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding as a way of achieving the UN Charter's purpose of "saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war," we must differentiate between the three of them. As numerous misconceptions may exist, it is important to emphasize that there is a key distinction between peacebuilding and peacekeeping, being that the latter occurs before peace enforcement and the penalties system, as stated in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Peacebuilding, on the other hand, is more than a process with a wide post-conflict objective and more than an instrumentalist way of securing peace. Consolidating internal and external security, reinforcing political structures via increased effectiveness and engagement, and encouraging economic and social reconstruction are the three strategies that can lead to reconstructive peacebuilding.

The theme of this year's conference is "Redefining Modern Solidarity". The concept of solidarity is connected to the issue at hand because, as Antonio Guterres –the current Secretary General of the United Nations– has said, "UN peacekeeping is a remarkable enterprise of multilateralism and international solidarity"¹.

¹ "Secretary-General's Initiative on Action for Peacekeeping." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/en/A4P/.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Peacebuilding

The cultivation and development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, socioeconomic, national, and racial boundaries is referred to as Peacebuilding. It seeks to address injustice through peaceful means and to change the structural conditions that breed catastrophic and deadly conflict. Early warning and response initiatives, violence prevention, community mobilization, civilian and military peacekeeping, military intervention, humanitarian aid, ceasefire agreements, and the construction of peace zones are all part of peacebuilding. Continuous efforts and advances in multiple fields at the same time characterize successful peacebuilding. A comprehensive commitment to numerous distinct aspects of society is required for successful peace building. It is very important to note that peacebuilding includes “early warning and response efforts, violence prevention, advocacy work, civilian and military peacekeeping, military intervention, humanitarian assistance, ceasefire agreements, and the establishment of peace zones.”²

Peacebuilding becomes strategic when it operates on the long-run and includes all levels of society to form and maintain affiliations between people on a local and global scale. Strategic peacebuilding brings together individuals and groups "on the ground" (community and religious groups, grassroots organizations, and so on) with policymakers and political elites (governments, the United Nations, corporations, banks, etc.) It seeks to construct societies, institutions, policies, and relationships that are effectively equipped to maintain peace and justice.

Peacekeeping

The active preservation of a ceasefire between nations or communities, typically by an international military force, is known as peacekeeping. It has proven to be one of the most successful tools at the UN's disposal for assisting host nations in navigating the arduous transition from conflict to peace. Peacekeeping offers distinct advantages, such as legitimacy, burden sharing, and the capacity to deploy and maintain soldiers and police from all over the world, combining them with civilian peacekeepers to accomplish multifaceted agendas. UN troops offer security as well as political and peacebuilding assistance to countries during the critical and challenging early stages of transitioning from conflict to peace.

Peacebuilding Architecture (PBA)

The United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture (PBA) was established in 2005 to encourage international actors to work together to develop more coherent and well-funded responses to countries emerging from violent conflict (which may include

² Corissajoy. “Peacebuilding.” *Beyond Intractability*, 12 July 2016, www.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacebuilding.

peacekeeping, advancement, humanitarian, and human rights aspects), aiming to prevent a recurrence of conflict. It is made up of three parts: the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). EU Member States have taken up leadership responsibilities in the UN PBA, with Sweden now serving as chair of the PBC.

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established to detect countries being under pressure and on the verge of state collapse; to orchestrate proactive help and support in preventing that process from progressing further; to facilitate the preparation for shifts between conflict and post-conflict peacebuilding; and to coordinate the international community's attempts towards post-conflict peacebuilding over whatever period may be considered necessary.

Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

A multi-donor Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) was established alongside the PBC to bridge gaps and accelerate longer-term investment, and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) was tasked with managing the PBF, advising the PBC, and coordinating peacebuilding strategy and policy development across the UN.

Official development assistance (ODA)

Official development assistance is government support aimed at promoting the economic growth and well-being of underdeveloped countries. Aid can be provided directly, from donor to recipient, or via a multilateral development organization like the United Nations or the World Bank.

Civil society

A civil society is made up of groups or organizations that operate in the interests of citizens but are not part of the governmental or for-profit sectors. Civil society organizations and institutions encompass non-profit organizations, churches, labor unions, as well as other service agencies that offer valuable services to society while asking for relatively little in return.

Rule of Law

The system, procedure, structure, practice, or standard that promotes the equality of all people before the law, provides a non-arbitrary form of government, and, more broadly, prohibits the arbitrary exercise of power is known as the rule of law.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The initial logic and aspirations of the Peacebuilding Architecture

During the 1990s, a surge in intra-state disputes prompted the international community to place a greater emphasis on peacebuilding. The progressive approach to the transition from war to peace that had defined inter-state disputes did not apply to the multifaceted civil conflicts that emerged following the Cold War. Such conflicts did not typically end with a definitive military triumph and a period of post-conflict reconstruction; instead, governments were unstable, bound to repetitive cycles of conflict, with complicated reasons that constantly risked violence erupting as states emerged. As worldwide awareness of the interconnections between the political, security, and development processes that support state formation and conflict increased, the UN and other actors began to develop peacebuilding as a distinct, separate field.

The first time peacebuilding as a concept, was introduced at the United Nations by the Boutros Boutros-Ghali's Agenda for Peace³ in 1992. Peacebuilding in the document is defined as "action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict". Originally envisioned as part of a conflict series ranging from preventive diplomacy to peacemaking and peacekeeping to post-conflict peacebuilding, the United Nations expanded on the concept in the 2000 "Brahimi Report"⁴ and the 2004 report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change⁵ to encompass a recurring perspective of the causes of conflict and relapse, as well as responses to tackling them.

These analytical reports highlighted a number of significant obstacles within the UN system, in carrying out peacebuilding initiatives successfully. In many cases, the capability and attention of the UN and member states had been dispersed, resulting in gaps, redundancy of efforts, and missed chances to assist national peacebuilding processes.

In 2005, the World Summit –where leaders from around the globe agreed to get involved in a wide array of topics to address important global concerns– took place. By the time this happened, there was broad recognition of new institutions that were created in order to enhance strategic cohesion in attempting to address the requirements of a variety of countries severely impacted by violent conflict, as well as

³ "An Agenda for Peace :." *United Nations*, United Nations, digitallibrary.un.org/record/145749?ln=en.

⁴ "United Nations Official Document." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2F55%2F305.

⁵ "United Nations Official Document." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2F59%2F565.

to help bridge the gap between international political, security, and development efforts. This consensus resulted in the adoption of the Peacebuilding Architecture (PBA) in the 2005 World Summit.

The PBA's initial purpose was to increase the interconnections and cohesion of the UN's (institutional and member-state) peacebuilding initiatives; it was not meant to be a new operational body or group of self-standing institutions. Many claimed then and still, that the PBA encompasses not just the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), but the entire range of UN institutions, instruments, and member states to which the PBC, PBSO, and PBF could offer better coherence.

[Requirements for an effective peacebuilding architecture](#)

The actions involved in peacebuilding differ based on the context and the peacebuilding agent. Successful peacebuilding initiatives foster an environment conducive to self-sustaining, long-term peace; reconciling opponents; preventing conflict from resuming; integrating civil society; implementing rule-of-law processes; and confronting underlying structural and social challenges. Peacebuilding must target functional structures, emotional circumstances and social stability, rule of law and ethics, and cultural susceptibility in order to achieve these aims.

Pre-conflict peacebuilding programs seek to avert the outbreak of violent conflict. In order to transform the conflict, these tactics entail a wide range of people and sectors. Despite the fact that the notion of peacebuilding encompasses pre-conflict actions, most peacebuilding efforts are post-conflict. Nevertheless, several peacebuilding researchers advocate for a greater emphasis on pre-conflict peacebuilding in the future.

[Gaps in the effective carrying out of peacebuilding initiatives](#)

Primarily, the UN was challenged with recruiting and deploying experts in a timely manner. Peacebuilding efforts were compartmentalized, fragmented, and poorly coordinated across UN peacekeeping operations, political missions, and the UN development system. Moreover, the UN system as a whole required a collection of optimal practices and policy on peacebuilding. Additionally, the UN lacked sufficient financing to respond to developing peacebuilding crises, opportunities, and gaps; and the international system as a whole – institutions, existing donors, and rising powers – lacked coherence on the ground.

Capacity gaps relating to organizational integrity are of utmost importance when it comes to the gaps in the effective carrying out of peacebuilding initiatives. They are frequently linked to a lack of social cohesiveness, in this context as a consequence of violent social conflict, resentment and marginalization, and a destructive political economy. As a result, post-conflict countries and their leaders endure diminished social capital and a fragmented vision for the country's future. Rivalry among various

development stakeholders to influence and execute the development agenda exacerbates these conditions. These implications make it difficult to change from short-term to long-term planning, both logistically and morally. Creating cross-organizational and time frame links during the planning process institutionalizes conflict-sensitive development techniques.

Enhanced administrative and communication systems offer the logistical framework required for this sort of approach, along with institutional memory and continuity, considering that governments in many post-conflict nations shift more frequently than those in stable countries. The rate at which employees leave a workforce and are replaced in public administration is also on the rise, and is expected to continue as the private sector grows stronger. As a result, it would be preferable to form an inclusive and representative body to serve as the custodian of a long-term vision, coordinating humanitarian and development activities, and forging connections to enhance regional and global integration. As a result, it would be optimal to create an inclusive and representative body to serve as the manager of a long-term vision, coordinating humanitarian and development initiatives, and establishing connections to enhance regional and global cooperation.

Working groups in the Palestinian Territories, for instance, have been organized to combine donor/implementing agency personnel with Palestinian representation as conveners. These groups are structured into technical clusters (for example, infrastructure, healthcare, and social services), which are further subdivided into social and economic sub-sectors. Working groups meet several times annually to exchange knowledge on projects, strategies, and resources, as well as to review sub-sector goals. These sessions enable the Palestinian Authority to monitor and influence the international community's actions more effectively. Additionally, such cooperation keeps all parties in the crowded Palestinian setting accountable for their plans and decisions. Coordination techniques similar to this one has been employed in Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Timor-Leste, and Nepal. Even though these efforts constitute good practice on paper, involvement is generally optional. Hence, the efficacy is determined by the amount of coordination effort put in by local parties and international organizations. Notwithstanding these obstacles, organized cooperation is unquestionably beneficial to the creation and execution of national sustainable development programs.

PBC's major challenges

Overloaded expectations

There is a widespread perception that complaints and criticism over the function of the PBC were caused in part by unrealistic and unreasonable expectations. The PBC lacks a field presence, allocated resources from its capitals, and technical competence to assist strategic planning, offer technical

guidance, distribute large amounts of additional ODA, or organize donors on the ground. In the absence of a strategic mandate for the PBA in its founding resolutions, there is a prevalent assumption that the institutions, even if adequately resourced to do so, were unlikely to be able to create this space. There is also an increasing belief that state and non-state actors in the field executed these country-level strategic planning and technical tasks more successfully.

Not effectively communicated and managed expectations

The PBC had not successfully communicated or moderated expectations about what it could and could not achieve, as well as its effects. This was due to a lack of consensus within the PBC on what its tactics/ tools should be, as well as a lack of coordinated activity and vision among the PBC's Organizational Committee. Consequently, peacebuilding stakeholders in capitals throughout the world remained uncertain about the PBC's aims and effects, which continued to undermine the PBC's diplomatic influence and credibility.

Insufficient connection to the UN system's lead departments; relations between the PBC and the UNSC

Actors in the PBC and the UN agreed that the PBC's influence was further limited by its lack of connection to the UN system's primary departments. Since 2010, trust and close working ties among the PBC and the Security Council have not developed substantially. Notwithstanding the continued attempts to improve ties, the dynamics did not seem to have changed noticeably: although the Council was originally meant to have a proactive regulatory and supervisory responsibility over the PBC, interest had started to wane and the PBC had felt excessively marginalized from the Council's deliberations (given its mandate to consult the Council on progress in peacebuilding); and some Council members remained skeptical of the "value-added" and effect of the advice and suggestions that the PBC provided.

Obstacles to Reform

Skepticism about the PBC's commitment

Regardless of the innovative ideas on the table, the PBC will be faced with three key foreseeable obstacles, the first one being skepticism. There are still significant questions about what the PBC can provide, as well as uncertainties about whether the PBC is actually devoted to reforming the PBA or to serving as a counterweight to the Council that was developed in the aftermath of 2005. While not attributable to the PBC, the relapses in Guinea-Bissau and CAR have raised additional issues about the PBC's efficiency in promoting global coherence in high-profile cases, and should pause for consideration about whether the PBC should venture into conflict prevention. This persistent

skepticism demonstrates the necessity for an open and broad-based reform strategy.

Strategic and analytical capacity

The second impediment is the lack of strategic and analytical competence. A small group of PBC members are working on innovative ways to increase the PBC's relevance and influence. The present barriers to the PBA's influence – active engagement of members besides the chairs, a strategic PBSO, and a PBC linked to the larger UN system – have not been addressed.

Lack of clarity on what authorities, tools and resources the PBC is able to put on the table

The third obstacle is the vagueness and uncertainty on what authority, instruments, and resources the PBC is able to put on the table for nations, within the PBC membership, and among the PBC's stakeholders. Besides additional ODA (which the PBC has failed to mobilize), authority, tools, and resources could include resolutions, negotiation and settlement, convening contact groups, empowering and assisting a variety of international organizations, strategic communications, and investments. The lack of a clear formula allows the PBC to be open and innovative, but the lack of shared awareness and consensus on the range of tools, authorities, and resources promotes uncertainty and apathy to engaging in reform. It has been observed and emphasized that African nations and other “middle and emerging powers” may hold the key to harnessing the PBC's potential.

Peacebuilding by the Rule of Law

The rule of law is critical for organizing peace operations, particularly peace-building initiatives, in post-conflict areas. Its application defines a condition in which individuals respect the basic rights of others, resulting in better social stability. The rule of law is commonly seen as an ideal that ensures both justice and order, along with individual liberty and societal stability. Essential norms and institutions of the rule of law are often specified in constitutional law, or are authoritatively interpreted in accordance with constitutional procedures. The rule of law requires that all individuals follow constitutional processes and address disputes in compliance with the law.

Given the purpose of what we consider the rule of law, it is quite reasonable and even necessary to regard it as a guiding principle of peace-building efforts. Nevertheless, while doing so, we discover that there is a fundamental problem with its implementation in a war-torn society. It is unusual and unrealistic to establish a constitutional framework that functions authoritatively as a guiding principle in a disordered society. The absence of constitutional rules and institutions does not necessarily imply that constitutional law should be reinstated. Peace operations

happen in almost every constitutional setting when authority is weak, failing to serve as the cornerstone of the “culture of the rule of law”.

With democracy becoming the standard of political governance (and the growth of human rights movements), the construction of democratic, inclusive, and legal ways of governance are starting to be considered as a solution to violent internal disputes. Therefore, rule of law initiatives have become utterly connected to the broader peacebuilding goal. However, post-conflict societies are frequently characterized by the lack of the rule of law, at least as it is usually interpreted in a democratic society. Institutions related with the rule of law, including the judiciary and the police, may be damaged, ineffective, or illegitimate.

Case studies

Mali: 7 peacekeepers killed

Seven United Nations peacekeepers were killed and three badly injured when their vehicle was hit by an unexpected explosive device in central Mali during December 2021, increasing the total number of U.N. troops killed in the unstable west African country this year to 19. Since 2012, Mali has been trying to control an Islamic extremist insurgency. With the assistance of a French-led military operation, extremist rebels were driven from power in Mali's northern towns, but they regrouped in the desert and started attacking the Malian army and its allies. Attacks on civilians and United Nations forces have exacerbated the situation.

The 19 troops killed in Mali last year include eight from Togo, three from Egypt, one of whom died from injuries sustained in an ambush in northern Mali last November, four from Ivory Coast, and four from Chad, according to the United Nations. Over 87,000 peacekeepers from more than 120 nations are presently serving in 12 missions throughout the world, including over 16,600 in Mali.

Nepal: coordinated UN support to peacebuilding

The PBF has funded \$10 million in activities, rapidly filling a financing gap and sparking donations from additional donors to the UN Peace Fund for Nepal. PBF funding has allowed UN assistance to expand towards new sectors such as youth employment, transitional justice, women's rights advocacy, and gender equality. This is a concerted UN effort to assist agreed-upon peacebuilding initiatives, including a UNICEF programme that has reintegrated 4,000 combat-related minors into their communities and provided them with education and training. With assistance from the Peacebuilding Support Office, the UN country team and local donors developed the "Peace through Development" approach — a unified platform for the UN and the international community's assistance for peacebuilding in Nepal.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Burundi

The PBC has helped improve the situation in Burundi significantly. It has (i) optimized communication between political parties and civil society concerning the country's peace priorities; (ii) mobilized financing for peacebuilding, primarily via the 2007 Donor Conference – which produced \$570 million in pledges – and the Commission's role in breaking the stalemate over the IMF's sixth replenishment evaluation; and (iii) helped facilitate a dialogue to guarantee unrestricted, just, and peaceful elections in 2010.

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau has been plagued by insecurity, with frequent political crises and conflicts between civilian and military officials. Guinea-Bissau has been in the grip of yet another cycle of institutional crises and political insecurity since August 2015. Following a brief period of national peacebuilding initiatives under the Government's Terra Ranka program in 2014, conflicts among major political actors hindered the execution of critical reforms. The PBC had repeatedly encouraged national dialogue among stakeholders in the past.

Sierra Leone

The Peacebuilding Commission's mission in Sierra Leone was very successful. It has (i) assisted in the coordination of international assistance and the endorsement of a single, nationally operated peacebuilding strategy, the Agenda for Change; (ii) facilitated UN integration behind a single Joint Vision for Sierra Leone; (iii) facilitated the coordination of youth employment programs aimed at creating thousands of jobs.

European Union (EU)

Since 2011, the EU has performed admirably and strengthened its methods of delivering conflict prevention and peacebuilding (CPPB) support. The EU enhanced its policy frameworks, streamlined parts of its institutional structures, attempted to enhance human resources, and fostered inter-institutional collaboration and coordination. As a result, the EU's coherence in supporting the CPPB improved.

African Union (AU)

The African Union's approach to peacebuilding is broad and encompassing, based on Africa's historical background and acquired knowledge from the United Nations, but it depends on the presence of a legitimate government, a functional society, and domestic parties for discourse to commence. Without these requirements, the strategy results in long-term peace enforcement rather than long-term peacebuilding.

Regardless of the circumstances, peacebuilding in Africa has had minimal success owing to a failure to substantially reform the inherited post-colonial state, culture, and politics. The neocolonial conditions aided in delaying the development of long-

term peace. The African experience with peacebuilding reveals the demand for a more substantial peace than is presently the international norm – a peace model that is predicated on the continuous decolonization of the African state and society in hopes of giving rise to what may be termed a decolonial peace.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE advocates for more than a billion people's stability, peace, and democracy by political dialogue about shared principles and practical activity that leads to long-term development. Decision No. 3/11 of the OSCE Ministerial Council on 'Elements of the Conflict Cycle', which has been crucial in enhancing the Organization's capacity for early detection and warning, preventive diplomacy and resolution, crisis response, and post-conflict rehabilitation and peacebuilding.

European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)

The European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO) is an autonomous civil society platform comprising European NGOs, NGO networks, and research institutes dedicated to peacebuilding and the avoidance of disputes and conflicts. EPLO was established in 2001 by 16 organizations.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
January 31 st , 1992	The Boutros Boutros-Ghali Agenda for Peace was introduced to the United Nations
January 25 th , 1995	The Supplement to an Agenda for Peace –where the need for peace to be institutionalized was emphasized– was published by the Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali
August 17 th , 2000	The Brahimi Report was published
2001	The European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO) was founded
September 19 th , 2003	The Review of Technical Cooperation in the United Nations was published, which aimed for improved coordination in peacebuilding throughout the UN system
2005	Establishment of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture (PBA)
September 14-16 th , 2005	More than 170 leaders of state and government attended the 2005 World Summit at the UN Headquarters in New York. Global leaders decided during the Summit to act on a wide array of topics to solve

	important global concerns
2006	The UN Peacebuilding Capacity Inventory was made public, which provided a summary of the numerous peacebuilding initiatives carried out by 31 UN entities
2011	The EU started becoming involved with enhancing methods of delivering conflict prevention and peacebuilding (CPPB) support
2020	Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

[Boutros Boutros-Ghali Agenda for Peace 1992](#)

An agenda for peace: proactive diplomacy, peacemaking, and peacekeeping: report of the Secretary-General in response to the statement issued by the Security Council Summit Meeting on 31 January 1992 / Boutros Boutros-Ghali

The document describes Boutros-Ghali's thoughts on how the UN should respond to conflict in the post-Cold War world. Acknowledging the limits of peacekeeping, especially as such operations became more widespread in the early 1990s, the United Nations Security Council convened in 1992 for the first time as a meeting of heads of state.

[Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations \(Brahimi Report\) \(A/55/305\)](#)

The Brahimi report was published in 2000 by a panel of 10 experts in response to the severe failures of UN peacekeeping in the 1990s, particularly in Rwanda and Srebrenica. The subsequent Brahimi Report (formally the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations), published in 2000, emphasized the need to expand the UN's capabilities to carry out a wide range of operations.

[Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture \(A/RES/70/262\)⁶](#)

The significance of a detailed and holistic strategy to sustaining peace is emphasized, especially through conflict preventive measures, reinforcing the rule of law at the international and domestic levels, and promoting prolonged and sustainable economic growth, alleviation of poverty, social progress, sustainable development, national rapprochement and unification, via encompassing dialogue and negotiations, access to justice, and transitional justice.

⁶ *A/RES/70/262: Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding*
www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_262.pdf.

[Resolution 2282 \(2016\) \(S/RES/2282\)](#)⁷

This resolution solidifies national governments' and authorities' principal obligation for recognizing, driving, and directing priorities, schemes, and actions for achieving sustainable peace, and emphasizes that inclusivity is essential for developing national peacebuilding processes and goals in needed to guarantee that the necessities of all parts of society are acknowledged properly considered.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

[Comparative Analysis and Evaluation of Peace Architectures](#)

A challenge of great significance for architectural research is the creation of methods and means to enhance long-term peace processes. A comparative examination and evaluation of successful and unsuccessful peacebuilding attempts might greatly reduce the learning curve. Three distinct phases might be identified in such a comparison analysis. In the first step, the conflict to be transformed is analyzed and evaluated. This indicates the challenges to be tackled as well as the level of complexity to be anticipated. The second step entails evaluating the outcomes or output of peacebuilding activities, while the third part focuses on the process.

[Development of a new PBC policy](#)

Working to develop a PBC policy function that concentrates on a broader set of global and regional obstacles to peace and security, particularly where international responses are segmented or are inadequate and unsatisfactory, like management of natural resources, transnational threats (organized crime, illicit financial flows), regional peacebuilding strategies, sub-national conflicts, and potentially having a significant role to play in more efficient horizon scanning, is an indispensable measure that must be taken.

[Consideration of gender roles](#)

Gender roles must be inspected in order to truly comprehend society as a whole, the root causes of the conflict, and to help determine which measures should be implemented during the peace-building process addressing specific gender categories while keeping in mind that each of them is affected by the conflict in a different manner. In other words, gender perspectives should be included into all policies, operations, and tasks in order to successfully carry out missions.

[Improving peacebuilding through better planning and inclusiveness](#)

Countries may build longer-term solutions that are specifically customized to their requirements via improved planning and the ability to evaluate progress and results. This increases peace-building initiatives' planning and ability to deal with unforeseen impediments. Improved capability and coherence in the creation of various strategies

⁷ *ODS Home Page - Documents-DDS-Ny.un.org. documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/118/51/PDF/N1611851.pdf?OpenElement.*

is crucial for the process' success. Collaboration with governments and the strengthening of civil society are essential for ensuring that those directly impacted by conflicts are acknowledged. By concentrating on people's voices, peacebuilding should guarantee that their priorities are incorporated in the context of a country's broader ambitions. The best method to establish a future for people dwelling in conflict zones is to maintain external support for peacebuilding with appropriate resources and political will, as well as to ensure that the support does not fade too soon.

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