

Report of the Peace and Security consultations

for the Global Futures Forum and UN Summit of the Future

March 17, 2023

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Webpages:

- [Peace and Security consultations](#);
- [Peace and Security proposals](#);
- [UNFOLD ZERO](#), host of the Peace and Security consultations;
- [Global Futures Forum](#)

1. UN Summit of the Future and the Global Futures Forum

In follow-up to the [Declaration adopted on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations](#), the United Nations General Assembly has [decided](#) to hold a *Summit of the Future: multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow* in September 2024, preceded by a preparatory ministerial meeting at the United Nations in New York in September 2023.

The Summit is tasked to adopt an action-orientated Outcome Document, a *Pact for the Future*. It is also likely to establish a *UN Special Envoy for Future Generations*, and it could address other institutional reforms/initiatives such as the proposal by the UN Secretary-General to re-purpose the Trusteeship Council to enhance governance of the global commons (the oceans, atmosphere, outer space, Antarctica and the Seabed).

In addition, the UN Secretary-General is preparing a [New Agenda for Peace](#) which will be released prior to the UN Summit of the Future. It will have relevance for the Summit and more broadly for the UN as a whole.

The [Coalition for the UN We Need](#) (C4UN) is facilitating civil society input into the UN Summit, its preparatory process, and various parallel processes including the New Agenda for Peace. This facilitation includes:

- Holding a [Global Futures Forum](#) on March 20-21 (in New York and online);
- Preparing a *People's Pact for the Future* to be released in April 2023;
- Organising a number of dialogues with the UN and government representatives facilitating the UN Summit and the Pact for the Future;
- Organising a number of thematic and regional consultations to ensure maximum possible input and engagement by civil society in the UN processes.

The seven topics of the thematic consultations are Global Economic & Financial Architecture, Human Rights & Participation, Development (HLPF, SDGs), Global Digital Compact, Environmental Governance, Peace and Security, and UN & Global Governance Innovation. UNFOLD ZERO is hosting the [webpage for the Peace and Security consultations](#).

2. The importance of Peace and Security to humanity, the UN and the Summit of the Future

A primary purpose of the United Nations is to 'save succeeding generations from the scourge of war' (opening paragraph of the UN Charter). War not only causes immense human suffering including widespread death and injury, but also causes catastrophic impact on civil infrastructure, the environment, food supply, the climate, sustainable development, human rights and democratic systems.

The UN and its agencies have played vital roles in war prevention and conflict resolution, but this has not been sufficient to prevent all war, including devastating conflicts like the current Russia/Ukraine war. In addition, UN member states collectively allocate over \$2 trillion annually to militaries, while financing for peace, the UN, climate protection and sustainable development is severely lacking.

Peace and security is therefore a key area which needs to be improved, and which must be a key focus of the UN Summit of the Future.

3. Approaches to Peace and Security

Peace and Security can be very broad concepts. Peace relates to the non-violent resolution of conflicts and the maintenance of harmonious relationships at inter-personal, community, national and international levels. Security relates to a confidence that peace, well-being, human rights and social order will be maintained and not threatened by violence or injustice.

In this broadest sense, the Peace and Security theme could encompass all of the other 6 themes being covered in the Global Futures Forum and People's Pact for the Future. In order to be manageable, and so as not to duplicate what was being considered in other thematic strands, the Peace and Security consultations focused mostly on International Peace and Security, while still noting connections with peace and security at other levels, including through the Human Security framework.

Peace and security are perceived, developed and implemented through a range of security frameworks (see below). The consultations were inclusive of these different security frameworks. Participants were encouraged to offer information and analysis from the perspectives of any of the security frameworks, and to make proposals that could fulfil the general objectives of most, if not all, of them. The frameworks include;

- **National security**, which focuses primarily on protecting the state, particularly from aggression/attack from another state or from non-state actors;
- **International security/global governance**, which focuses primarily on maintaining global order, preventing war and ensuring maintenance of international commerce, international law and regional/global eco-systems;
- **Military security**, which provides protection through military force and the threat of military force;
- **Common security**, which focuses on war prevention and maintenance of peaceful relations between countries through the use of conflict resolution mechanisms and international law. Common Security is based on the notion that one's national security cannot be sustainably maintained by undermining the security of other nations (including ones adversaries) but only by ensuring that all nations are secure;
- **Human security**, which is based on the notion that national and international security cannot be maintained if human needs/rights are not adequately met. Focuses on full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as the best way to ensure security;

- **Environmental security**, which aims to protect the environment – in particular the security of eco-systems to ensure that they are sustainable for current and future generations;
- **Feminist Foreign Policy**, which advances national policies which encompass gender representation, perspectives and rights;
- **Trans-generational security**, which focuses on peace and security issues that impact on future generations and on the obligations to protect the rights of future generations.

For further discussion see [Introduction to the Peace and Security theme](#);

4. Outline and objectives of the Peace and Security Consultations

The objectives of the Peace and Security consultations were to:

- Facilitate a broad discussion of issues and initiatives relating to international peace and security, leading to five-six concrete proposals for advancing in the *People's Pact* and general advocacy for the [SDG Summit 2023](#), [New Agenda for Peace](#) and Summit of the Future.
- Ensure that the mix of proposals discussed included some which could be picked up by governments in the near future and adopted at the UN Summits, as well as some more innovative proposals which might find traction amongst civil society organizations in the short-term and could lead to government/UN action in the medium to long-term.

The consultations took place from February 15-28, 2023, through e-mail list-serve discussions and online meetings. 300 people participated in the email list-serve discussions. 40 proposals were submitted by participants through the email list-serve for consideration and discussion.

The online meetings took place on February 16 and February 23. Each session was held in two meetings, one timed for participants in the Asia/Pacific region and the other timed for participants in the Americas/Europe/Africa/Middle East Region.

The first consultation meeting on February 16 included an overview of the Summit of the Future process, discussion on the different frameworks on peace and security, and introduction of the proposals submitted by participants.

The second consultation meeting on February 23, included introduction of additional proposals (those submitted since February 16), updates on existing proposals and discussion on any of the proposals. Approximately 40 people participated in the Asia/Pacific region meetings and approximately 80 people participated in the meetings for the Americas/Europe/Africa/Middle East region.

Following the consultations, all participants were invited to participate in an online poll to select the six proposals they wanted to see highlighted in the report to the Global Futures Forum. 103 people participated in the poll. See Appendix A for the results of the poll.

5. Summary of the 40 proposals and discussions about them

40 proposals were received by participants for discussion and consideration to be highlighted in this Report and for feeding into the *Peoples' Pact for the Future*.

The proposals were organised into seven categories:

- A. War prevention and International Law;
- B. Disarmament for peace and sustainable development;
- C. Peace building/conflict resolution and human security;
- D. Human Rights, Peace and National Rule of Law;
- E. Environmental security and governance;
- F. Youth, Education, Building a Culture of Peace, Cooperation, Trust Building and Positive Peace;
- G. Financing for peace.

Discussions on the proposals took place on the email list-serve and in the consultation meetings. The discussions were very helpful in clarifying proposals, exploring how they might work, examining the contribution they could make to peace and security, and evaluating feasibility for their adoption and implementation.

All of the proposals had some merit. Proposals that did not make it into the six selected to be highlighted in this report can still be taken up in other forums.

In addition, the sharing of the proposals provided an opportunity for participants to learn about a variety of campaigns and initiatives relating to peace and security, helping to build collaboration and cooperation.

6. The importance and nature of youth engagement

The importance and nature of youth engagement in the peace and security field was emphasised in the consultations. Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security at all levels (international, regional, national and local) was supported. This includes:

- a) ensuring participation of youth in peace and disarmament forums, processes and events;
- b) providing peace education and training for youth;
- c) supporting youth-led initiatives for peace, mediation, conflict resolution and disarmament;
- d) encouraging partnerships between youth organizations and other peace and disarmament organizations,

- e) ensuring that youth participation is undertaken in equitable ways of engagement rather than as mere tokenism. The inter-generational approach was highlighted as one appropriate model.

For further details see proposals F4: Empowering youths as agents of peacebuilders and peacemakers global, [F2: Establishing an education program for young parliamentarians focusing on the UN and peaceful resolution of conflict](#) and [F3: Young Patriot as Peacekeepers: Digital Literacy and Cultural Diplomacy](#).

7. UN principal organs/bodies

A number of the proposals focused on enhancing the roles of the principal organs/bodies of the United Nations to better protect peace and international security. These included options to expand and/or reform the UN Security Council and to strengthen and/or better utilise, the UN General Assembly, International Court of Justice, UN Human Rights Council and other UN bodies to address and resolve international conflicts, facilitate disarmament for sustainable development, protect the environment (including the climate) and address other peace and security issues, Four of these proposals are included in the six proposals highlighted below. In taking forward these proposals, due consideration should be given to the other related proposals on enhancing the roles of the principal UN bodies.

8. The six highlighted proposals

Guided by the discussions and the poll, the facilitators have selected the following six proposals to highlight for the Global Futures Forum, People's Pact for the Future and UN Summit of the Future:

- ***Preventing war including nuclear war. Strengthening international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts***

(Proposal A1)

The proposal calls on:

- The UN Summit of the Future to affirm the inadmissibility of the threat or use of nuclear weapons:
- All nuclear armed states to operationalize this by adopting no-first-use policies, taking all nuclear forces off alert and ending the stationing or deployment of nuclear forces in foreign territories;
- The UN Summit of the Future to highlight the obligations under the UN Charter to refrain from the threat or use of force in international relations and to resolve international disputes through peaceful means including by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
- All UN member states to accede to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for disputes which are unable to be resolved

through other peaceful means, and setting a goal of 2035 to achieve universal acceptance of such compulsory jurisdiction.

- The UN Summit of the Future to reaffirm the mandate of the UN General Assembly to act in order to prevent or respond to acts of aggression when the Security Council fails to do so.

See Proposal [Proposal A1: Preventing war including nuclear war. Strengthening international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts](#)

- ***Implementing Article 26 of the UN Charter through plans and action for disarmament to release resources for economic and social development***

(Proposal B1)

This proposal:

- Calls on the UN Summit of the Future to reaffirm the obligation under Article 26 of the UN Charter to establish a plan for arms control and disarmament with the least diversion of resources for economic and social development;
- Calls on the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly and other relevant UN bodies to take action with respect to Article 26;
- Calls on all States to implement this obligation through ratification of bilateral and multilateral arms control agreements, coupled with progressive and systematic reductions of military budgets and commensurate increases in financing for the sustainable development goals, climate protection and other national contributions to the UN and its specialized agencies.

See [Proposal B1: Implementing Article 26 of the UN Charter through plans and action for disarmament to release resources for economic and social development](#)

- ***United Nations Emergency Peace Service***

(Proposal C1)

This proposal calls for the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) to ensure rapid and reliable UN responses to prevent armed conflict, protect people, provide prompt care and help and, encourage military-builddown and wider disarmament. This would be a standing (permanent) UN 'first-responder' available for immediate deployment to crises as authorized by the UN Security Council. A UNEPS is to complement existing arrangements with a multifunctional capacity (for security, humanitarian, health and environmental crises), in a multidimensional composition, (civilian, police and military elements) that is gender-equitable and draws on dedicated individuals recruited world-wide. A UNEPS is recognized as a viable, cost-effective policy option; as 'an ounce of prevention worth more than a ton of cure', and; as a crucial step toward 'freedom from war'.

See [Proposal C1: United Nations Emergency Peace Service](#)

- ***Including nuclear abolition in the post-2030 SDGs, with the goal of complete elimination by 2045*** (Proposal B2)

The proposal calls for the UN Summit of the Future support inclusion, in the post-2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals, of the goal of nuclear abolition and the objective to achieve the global abolition of nuclear weapons no later than 2045. The proposal argues that the elimination of nuclear weapons is a political imperative to protect current and future generations from the possibility of a catastrophic nuclear war. The proposal suggests that the abolition of nuclear weapons needs to be discussed from the sustainability perspectives, as there is no truly sustainable world without the realization of a 'world without nuclear weapons. In addition, nuclear abolition is also a universally binding legal obligation, as affirmed unanimously by the International Court of Justice in 1996 and again by the UN Human Rights Committee in 2018.

See [B2: Including nuclear abolition in the post-2030 SDGs, with the goal of complete elimination by 2045](#) and [Facilitating the global abolition of nuclear weapons no later than 2045](#).

- ***Advancing the human rights to peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection (in the ICJ and Human Rights Council)***. (Proposal D2).

The proposal calls on the UN Summit of the Future to re-affirm the Human Rights to Peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection, and calls for full implementation of these rights in UN Human Rights bodies, including by:

- The Human Rights Council taking action whenever a UN member causes serious violations of the human right to peace through illegal military operations, especially acts of aggression;
- UN Member States, in the Universal Periodic Review of their obligations under human rights law, being required to report on their implementation of the obligation to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons, and to refrain from any threat or use of nuclear weapons pending global abolition;
- UN Member states and UN Human Rights bodies engaging in the case being initiated in the International Court of Justice on climate change and human rights, and preparing to implement the decision once it is rendered.

See [D2: Advancing the human rights to peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection in the International Court of Justice and the UN Human Rights Council](#)

- ***Eliminating Security Council veto and establishing three additional 'security' councils: Peacebuilding, Climate Security and Health Security***

Proposal E2

This detailed proposal calls for the establishment of a UN Peacebuilding Council, Climate Security Council and Health Security Council and explores the objectives, mandate and governance for these councils that could find acceptance by a majority of UN Members.

See: [E2: Eliminating Security Council veto and establishing three additional 'security' councils: Peacebuilding, Climate Security and Health Security](#)

Appendix A: Poll results for selection of the six (6) highlighted proposals

103 people participated in the poll. The results from most selections to fewest are:

1. A1: Preventing war including nuclear war. Strengthening international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts: **41**
2. B1: Implementing Article 26 of the UN Charter through plans and action for disarmament to release resources for economic and social development: **41**
3. C1: United Nations Emergency Peace Service: **36**
4. B2: Including nuclear abolition in the post-2030 SDGs, with the goal of complete elimination by 2045: **25**
5. D2: Advancing the human rights to peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection (in the ICJ and Human Rights Council): **23**
6. E2: Eliminating Security Council veto and establishing three additional 'security' councils: Peacebuilding, Climate Security and Health Security: **23**
7. F4: Empowering youths as agents of peacebuilders and peacemakers global: **23**
8. C6: Establishing an online portal for early warnings, risk analyses and policy recommendations of key NGOs for prevention of mass atrocities: **21**
9. A3: Transferring veto-blocked Security Council items to UNGA and use of UN Charter Article 99: **20**
10. E1: Repurposing the Trusteeship Council to provide governance for the global commons: **20**
11. A8: UN Security Council reform and Strengthening UNGA authority: **19**
12. A2: Peace Constitutions and ICJ jurisdiction to implement the UN Charter prohibition on war: **18**
13. B4: "No Killer Robots!" Negotiation and adoption of a Treaty on Autonomous Weapons Systems: **15**
14. A5: Elect the (Security) Council initiative: **14**
15. A4: Establishing a procedure for making UNGA resolutions binding: **13**
16. C8: Enhancing use of 'conflict transformation', sustained dialogue' and 'deep listening' tools for decision-making within UN Security and Peace fora (e.g. the UNSC): **13**
17. C10: Upgrading the Peacebuilding Commission into an empowered Peacebuilding Council: **13**
18. D3: Supporting regional human rights mechanisms: **13**
19. C4: Non-violent Civilian Defence: **12**
20. C9: Inclusion of feminism in military operations: **12**
21. E4: Ministries and Departments of Peace: **12**
22. C3: Unarmed Civilian Protection. Enhance Truth and Reconciliation Efforts: **11**
23. A9: Renewing the International Trusteeship System to help resolve certain territorial disputes: **10**
24. C2: Global Resilience Council and Unarmed Observer Corps: **9**
25. C7: Reporting mechanisms for local changemakers, auditing common and human security objectives in UN security fora: **9**
26. D1: Ensuring human rights observed in processes addressing conflicts and conflict resolution: **9**
27. A6: Open State System for the UN: **8**
28. B3: Supporting the Political Declaration on Protection of Civilians from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas: **8**
29. E3: Employ Environmental Peace-building practices: **8**
30. C11: Elevating the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus in the New Agenda for Peace: **7**
31. D5: Assistance to UN member states to improve their legal systems under the UN principles of the Rule of Law: **7**
32. F1: Promoting peace through International Relations: **7**
33. A7: Mandatory peace settlement plan/meetings hosted by the UN in response to war: **6**
34. A10: United Nations to Apply the Rule of Law to Ukraine: **6**
35. C12: UN Security Council oversight to improve implementation of UNSC 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security) in conflict regions: **6**
36. F3: Young Patriot as Peacekeepers: Digital Literacy and Cultural Diplomacy: **6**
37. G1: Commit to providing the necessary resources to apply the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and fund the Special Advisor on Genocide and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: **6**
38. F2: Establishing an education program for young parliamentarians focusing on the UN and peaceful resolution of conflict: **5**
39. D4: Recognising the Right to Dream as a Human Right: **4**
40. C5: National Unarmed Defence Forces: **3**

Note: The proposal *New Agenda for Peace Based on Nonviolence* was submitted after the deadline and so is not included in the poll above, but is included in the annotated list below.

Appendix B: Annotated list of the proposals

(A) War Prevention and International Law

- **A1: Preventing war including nuclear war. Strengthening international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.**

Submission by Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace Office, UNFOLD ZERO and World Future Council

- We propose that priorities for the Global Futures Forum, Peoples Pact for the Future and the UN Summit of the Future include Preventing war, especially nuclear war (through no first-use policies) and strengthening international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, such as better use of the UN General Assembly and International Court of Justice. These priorities should be advanced by the Peoples Pact for the Future and the UN Summit of the Future.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A2: Peace Constitutions and ICJ jurisdiction to implement the UN Charter prohibition on war.**

Abolish War 2045 campaign

- The Abolish War 2045 Campaign aims to fulfill the vision of the UN Charter to end the scourge of war by encouraging as many member states as possible to adopt provisions in their constitutions by 2045 to renounce war, resolve international disputes by peaceful means only, including acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and abolish their national standing armed forces.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A3: Transferring veto-blocked Security Council items to UNGA and use of UN Charter Article 99.**

FOGGS (Georgios Kostakos)

- Article 99 of the UN Charter authorizes the UNSG to bring an issue that in his/her opinion threatens international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council and ask for action to be taken. Article 99 should be used more frequently and assertively by the UNSG, possibly through a monthly or quarterly review of the state of world peace, which the Secretary-General would present to joint sessions of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, indicating the situations where Article 99 might apply, also as an early warning / preventive measure. Transferring veto-blocked Security Council agenda items to the UN General Assembly for debate and action should become a routine under the New Agenda for Peace, as outlined under UNGA resolution A/RES/76/262.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A4: Establishing a procedure for making UNGA resolutions binding.**

Kerstin Leitner

- It is proposed that a resolution of the GA which obtains at least ¾ of affirmative votes is considered as binding by all member states, and has to be followed by commensurate follow up action by the UN secretary-general and UN staff.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A5: Elect the (Security) Council initiative.**

Jakkie Cilliers, African Futures & Innovation

- Elect the Council takes the view that the top tier of global powers must be included in a reformed UNSC. A council without them could be ignored or bypassed. The proposal therefore provides for a category of states that each have 3% of global population and 5% of global gross domestic product (at MER) and which contribute 5% of the UN budget, to automatically qualify to serve on the council while meeting all three criteria.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A6: Open State System for the UN.**

Savannah Center

- Proposal to implement the proposed Open State System for replacing the Westphalian State System that allows for States to either exit, or join any preferred identity-based Regional Organizations (such as EU, AU amongst others are to be created) for Economic Union, Social Union or Political Union irrespective of their geographical locations toward a Borderless and Democratic World.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A7: Mandatory peace settlement plan/meetings hosted by the UN in response to war.**

Colin Mitchell

- After a specified time since the beginning of a war (eg 1 month) a mandatory meeting/s would be held at the UN (perhaps of the General Assembly) at which the terms of a peace settlement or several alternative peace settlements would be mapped out, preferably in consultation with the warring parties but if necessary without them. The peace settlement plans would then be presented to a mandatory meeting at the UN of the warring parties and the General Assembly, discussed and voted on.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A9: Renewing the International Trusteeship System to help resolve certain territorial disputes.**

Aaron Tovish

- The United Nations General Assembly (and Security Council) renew the International Trusteeship Systems by establishing a Territorial Disputes and Trusteeship Body, to be hosted by the Trusteeship Council. The Body would be available to exercise trusteeship authority over disputed territories by mutual agreement of the parties in dispute, until a final outcome on the status of the territories is reached. The Territorial Disputes and Trusteeship Body would facilitate the process for a final settlement of the status of the disputed territories, consistent with international law and United Nations principles including respect for sovereignty and self-determination.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **A10: United Nations to Apply the Rule of Law to Ukraine.**

David Swanson, World Beyond War

- We need an honest investigation in Ukraine of the likely violation of dozens of laws by multiple parties, including in the areas of: Facilitation of the 2014 coup, the war in the Donbas from 2014-2022, the invasion of 2022, threats of nuclear war, and the keeping of nuclear weapons in other nations in possible violation of the Nonproliferation Treaty, the use of cluster bombs and of depleted uranium munitions, the sabotage of Nord Stream 2, the targeting of civilians, mistreatment of prisoners, forced conscription of protected persons and conscientious objectors to military service.
- [Link to proposal](#)

(B) Disarmament for peace and sustainable development

- **B1: Implementing Article 26 of the UN Charter through plans and action for disarmament to release resources for economic and social development.**

Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace Office, Move the Nuclear Weapons Money campaign, UNFOLD ZERO, Western States Legal Foundation and World Future Council

- This proposal seeks to reaffirm the obligation under Article 26 of the UN Charter to establish a plan for arms control and disarmament with the least diversion of resources for economic and social development; Calls on the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly and other relevant UN bodies to take action with respect to Article 26; and Calls on all States to implement this obligation through ratification of bilateral and multilateral arms control agreements, coupled with progressive and systematic reductions of military budgets and commensurate increases in financing for the sustainable development goals, climate protection and other national contributions to the UN and its specialized agencies.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **B2: Including nuclear abolition in the post-2030 SDGs, with the goal of complete elimination by 2045**

Hiroshima Organisation for Global Peace (HOPe).

- The Pact for the Future, to be adopted at the UN Summit of the Future, calls for the goal of nuclear abolition to be included in the post-2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals in order to achieve the global abolition of nuclear weapons no later than 2045.
- [Link to proposal](#)
 - Also proposed by Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace Office, UNFOLD ZERO and World Future Council

- **B3: Supporting the Political Declaration on Protection of Civilians from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas**

Michael Beer, Nonviolence International

- As armed conflicts become more protracted, complex, and urbanised, the risks to civilians have increased. These risks are a source of major concern and they must be addressed. The causes of these risks involve a range of factors, including the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, and pose complex challenges for the protection of civilians.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **B4: “No Killer Robots!” Negotiation and adoption of a Treaty on Autonomous Weapons Systems.**

Michael Beer, Nonviolence International

- The UN Summit of the Future supports negotiations and adoption of a Treaty on Autonomous Weapons Systems.
- [Link to proposal](#)

(C) Peace building/conflict resolution and human security

- **C1: United Nations Emergency Peace Service.**

Dr. H. Peter Langille, Sustainable Common Security

- With one development—a standing United Nations Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) – effectively a ‘UN 911 first responder’ – the Organization would finally have a rapid, reliable capacity to help fulfill four of its tougher assigned tasks. The proposed UNEPS

was specifically designed to help prevent armed conflict and mass atrocity crimes, to protect civilians at extreme risk, to ensure prompt start-up of demanding peace operations, and to address human needs in complex emergencies where other actors either cannot or will not.

- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C2: Global Resilience Council and Unarmed Observer Corps.**

Peacemaking Reflection Group, submitted by Georgios Kostakos

- A new body should be established to deal with threats to human security. This body could be called “Global Resilience Council”. A standing unit of qualified and well-trained individuals, an Unarmed Observer Corps, could be established under the auspices of the UN for quick deployment where necessary to protect not only civilian nuclear installations, as in the case of Zaporizhzhia, but also civilian settlements, world heritage sites, etc.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C3: Unarmed Civilian Protection. Enhance Truth and Reconciliation Efforts.**

Jacopo DeMarinis, Citizens for Global Solutions

- Reform UN peacebuilding/conflict resolution and prevention practices to focus more on bottom-up (in addition to top-down) initiatives including all civil society organizations/actors (especially those representing minority groups) and using locally rooted ideas of peace to measure success (rather than imposing a peace framework). This includes women, who must play a key role in local (and international) peacebuilding and conflict resolution/prevention initiatives.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C4: Non-violent Civilian Defence.**

Michel Monod

- Is there not another way to defend a country? It is possible for civilians to resist the occupying forces through acts of resistance, disobedience and non-collaboration in order to dissuade the enemy to stay longer in the country.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C5: National Unarmed Defence Forces.**

David Swanson, World Beyond War.

- A properly prepared unarmed defense department (something that might require a major investment of 2 or 3 percent of a military budget) could make a nation ungovernable if attacked by another country or a coup d'état and therefore immune from conquest.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C6: Establishing an online portal for early warnings, risk analyses and policy recommendations of key NGOs for prevention of mass atrocities.**

Dr Eyal Mayroz, Genocide Prevention Advisory Network

- The idea is to create a single point of entry to data – a dedicated website (online portal) – where media outlets, decision-makers, politicians, and concerned citizens could access high level summaries of relevant information from leading NGOs, concerning looming or ongoing crises. The portal will not replace the websites of individual NGOs, but will automatically ‘shadow’ (reproduce) relevant information, while providing links to more detailed information on these sites.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C7: Reporting mechanisms for local changemakers, auditing common and human security objectives in UN security fora**

TEAR Fund

- Proposal to create : Enhancement of (a) transparent mechanism(s) through which local peace changemakers actively involved in conflict transformation are able to directly report non-violent community-centred and local-driven conflict solutions for insecure contexts within UN security forums (including the UNSC). A regular audit on the 'state of trust' for advancing meeting security objectives through 'common' and 'human' security frameworks through the core UN Security fora (e.g. UNSC) - b) Specific financial resources and expertise provided to utilise 'conflict transformation', 'sustained dialogue' and 'deep listening' tools to support State and UN personnel within UN security fora to build trust and increase precedence for common security action so that security actions are sustainable and impactful.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C8: Enhancing use of 'conflict transformation', sustained dialogue' and 'deep listening' tools for decision-making within UN Security and Peace fora (e.g. the UNSC)**

TEAR Fund

- Enhancement of (a) transparent mechanism(s) through which local peace changemakers actively involved in conflict transformation are able to directly report non-violent community-centred and local-driven conflict solutions for insecure contexts within UN security forums (including the UNSC).
-) a) A regular audit on the 'state of trust' for advancing meeting security objectives through 'common' and 'human' security frameworks through the core UN Security fora (e.g. UNSC) - b) Specific financial resources and expertise provided to utilise 'conflict transformation', 'sustained dialogue' and 'deep listening' tools to support State and UN personnel within UN security fora to build trust and increase precedence for common security action so that security actions are sustainable and impactful.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C9: Inclusion of feminism in military operations.**

Shweta Bhatnagar

- It is proposed to include feminism in military operations through three modes:
- 1. Feminist approach to collaboration between countries through foreign policy.
- 2. Feminist approach to military action by including an equal number of on ground women officers in the military.
- 3. Feminist approach to education on disarmament with focus on positive peace aspects and underlying values.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C10: Upgrading the Peacebuilding Commission into an empowered Peacebuilding Council.**

Richard Ponzio

- Upgrading the Peacebuilding Commission into an empowered Peacebuilding Council will allow the United Nations to address second- and third order conflicts, freeing up the Security Council to focus on first-order threats. This new

body would lead on conflict prevention (through a new Peacebuilding Audit tool) and peacebuilding policy development, coordination, and resource mobilization.

- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C11: Elevating the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus in the New Agenda for Peace.**

Georgios Kostakos, Peace-making Reflection Group, FOGGS

- The New Agenda for Peace should pay more attention to the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus (HDPN); should bring women to the table across the entire spectrum of issues and all stages of a conflict/peace process (before-during-after); ensure youth participation and that the voice of young people is heard.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **C12: UN Security Council oversight to improve implementation of UNSC 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security) in conflict regions.**

Jospin Amani, Solisarite pour l'Encadrement et Lutte Contre la Pauvreté

- Effective conflict transformation requires that people directly affected by the conflict be given the opportunity, capacity, and support to actively participate in finding solutions. Based on this principle, this project applies a participatory approach to conflict transformation that focuses on participatory action research, dialogue, communication and social mobilization, advocacy and networking among key actors.
- [Link to proposal](#)

(D) Human Rights, Peace and National Rule of Law

- **D1: Ensuring human rights observed in processes addressing conflicts and conflict resolution.**

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

- The People's Pact for the Future should call on States to reaffirm their intention to ensure that the United Nations consistently identifies and responds to threats to international peace and security in ways that are fully consistent with human rights, recognizing that only rights respecting solutions are truly sustainable.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **D2: Advancing the human rights to peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection (in the ICJ and Human Rights Council).**

Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace office, Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights and World Future Council

- That the UN Summit of the Future, through the PACT for the Future re-affirms the Human Rights to Peace, nuclear abolition and climate protection, and calls for full implementation of these rights in UN Human Rights bodies.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **D3: Supporting regional human rights mechanisms.**

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

- Support regional human rights mechanisms to promote and protect human rights in existing regional commissions and courts to create a culture of human rights and prevent conflict and violence by ensuring situations don't rise to end peace.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **D4: Recognising the Right to Dream as a Human Right.**

Myrian Castello

- We believe that it should be everyone's right but it is not when we face inequalities. When we don't have the same opportunities or basic needs fulfilled our ability to dream is not guaranteed.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **D5: Assistance to UN member states to improve their legal systems under the UN principles of the Rule of Law.**

Göran Lambertz

- The UN establishes an advisory service available to member states that are low on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index to assist them to enhance their legal systems in line with the UN principles of the Rule of Law.
- [Link to proposal](#)

(E) Environmental and Security Governance

- **E1: Repurposing the Trusteeship Council to provide governance for the global commons.**

David Hales, Chair of the Climate Action Task Force at the Parliament of the World's Religions

- The Trusteeship Council will act as trustee for and in the best interests of future generations, especially with regard to the management of the global commons and such public goods and public risks as are associated with the management of the commons. The purpose of this management guidance and advice shall be to preserve the right of self-determination for future generations and to prevent actions which would foreclose the exercise of that right.
- [Link to proposal](#)
 - Also supported in *The Road to 2023: Our Common Agenda and the Pact for the Future*, by The Stimson Center.
 - Also supported by Nonviolence International but with addition of Trusteeship Council mandate to include Artificial Intelligence and Genetic Engineering.

- **E2: Eliminating Security Council veto and establishing three additional 'security' councils: Peacebuilding, Climate Security and Health Security.**

Prof. Dr. Vesselin Popovski, Centre of the Study of the UN

- The Security Council's lack of reform can be combated with the creation of additional councils. These new councils will represent more states, amplify more voices, bring more expertise as well as funds and commitments to strengthen international peace and security. I proposed three such new councils: Peacebuilding Council, Climate Security Council, and Health Security Council and argued that these would not undermine the powers of the current permanent members of the Security Council.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **E3: Employ Environmental Peace-building practices.**

Jacopo DeMarinis, Citizens for Global Solutions

- Environmental Peace-building practices can help to support economic recovery, promote sustainable livelihoods, and contribute to dialogue, cooperation and confidence building. Environmental peacebuilding could also prove to be an invaluable way to de-escalate great power tensions (for example, between the US

and China), since the climate crisis and environmental conservation are shared global challenges.

- [Link to proposal](#)

- **E4: Ministries and Departments of Peace.**

Gray Southon and the Global Alliance for Ministries and Infrastructures for Peace (GAMIP)

- The Global Futures Forum and the UN Summit of the Future encourage national and local governments to establish Ministries or Departments of Peace in order to support, develop and implement policies, programs and practices for a peaceful society.
- [Link to proposal](#)

(F) Youth, Education, Building a Culture of Peace, Cooperation, Trust Building and Positive Peace

- **F1: Promoting peace through International Relations.**

Gray Southon

- Global governments promote a better understanding of the importance of international relationships, their current status, where there are major concerns. We also promote techniques of enhancing relationships by promoting trust, understanding and diversity of relationships. Effective relationships need to be considered as the basis of common security and multilateralism. Principles of enhancing international relations should be incorporated into all Common Security and national foreign affairs programs.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **F2: Establishing an education program for young parliamentarians focusing on the UN and peaceful resolution of conflict.**

Kerstin Leitner

- In order to better link national politics with international and multilateral action, it is proposed that the UN through its network of Resident Coordinators and/or resident offices launches a familiarisation programme for young national politicians around the world on current issues of multilateralism and the obligation of all member states of the UN to resolve conflicts by peaceful means as foreseen in the UN Charter.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- **F3: Young Patriot as Peacekeepers: Digital Literacy and Cultural Diplomacy**

Diana Nur Izati

- In today's digital age, young people have access to a broad range of platforms through social media. To empower their curiosity and excellence in self-expression, it is crucial to develop digital literacy skills, learn about online safety, and practice mindfulness in order to maintain a peaceful online environment. By familiarizing themselves with the peaceful nature of their cultural heritage, including their oral traditions and social practices that serve as a national philosophy, young people can

better understand how to behave like responsible citizens, leveraging the use of soft power and cultural diplomacy.

- [Link to proposal](#)

- **F4: Empowering youths as agents of peacebuilders and peacemakers globally.**

- ***Malaysian Youth Diplomacy***

- Malaysian Youth Diplomacy proposes the following solutions to be reviewed and adopted in the Peace and Security thematic track of consultation:
- Expand youth representation in international and regional forums- The UN and other international organizations can provide more opportunities for young people to participate in decision-making processes, by including youth representatives in key meetings and negotiations, even at the informal rounds of consultations. The creation of dedicated youth councils or advisory boards within the UN system could also help to ensure that the perspectives and ideas of young people are taken into account.
- Provide training and mentorship opportunities- UN and other organizations can provide more training and mentorship opportunities for young people, to develop their skills in diplomacy, conflict resolution, and other areas relevant to peacebuilding. This could include internships, fellowships, and other educational programs designed specifically for youth.
- Invest in youth-led initiatives- UN can assist in providing funding, technical assistance, and other forms of support.
- Encourage partnerships with youth-led organizations- This could involve collaboration on joint initiatives, such as peacebuilding projects, advocacy campaigns, and other activities
- [Link to proposal](#)

(G) Financing for peace

- **G1: Commit to providing the necessary resources to apply the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and fund the Special Advisor on Genocide and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.**

- ***Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights***

- The UN states should:
- Ensure that all actions undertaken by and outcomes of collaborative arrangements between the United Nations and regional organizations reflect respect for human rights.
- Commit to providing the necessary resources to apply the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to all areas of the organization's work with non-UN security forces and external partners.
- Strengthen the UN's capacity to recognize and address warning signs of insecurity and conflict using a rights-based approach.
- Ensure regular human rights risk assessments to facilitate early warning and conflict prevention.
- Encourage UN actors to respond to conflicts and humanitarian crises in ways that ensure that aid reaches the most vulnerable, without discrimination, and do no harm.
- [Link to proposal](#)

- Supported in the proposal by Suen Elere, with addition of commitment to financially support the recommendations of the UNSGs report Peacebuilding and sustaining peace.
- ***G2: Shifting budgets and investments from militarism to instead support climate protection, peace, public health and sustainable development (Same as Proposal B1 above).***
Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace Office, Move the Nuclear Weapons Money, UNFOLD ZERO and World Future Council
 - The Declaration/Pact for the Future, to be adopted at the UN Summit of the Future:
 - Reaffirms the obligation under Article 26 of the UN Charter to establish a plan for arms control and disarmament with the least diversion of resources for economic and social development.
 - Calls on the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly and other relevant UN bodies to take action with respect to Article 26.
 - Calls on all States to implement this obligation through ratification of bilateral and multilateral arms control agreements, coupled with progressive and systematic reductions of military budgets and commensurate increases in financing for the sustainable development goals, climate protection and other national contributions to the UN and its specialized agencies.
 - [Link to proposal](#)

Late proposal:

- ***New Agenda for Peace Based on Nonviolence***

This proposal calls for governance institutions at all levels of society to incorporate principles of non-violence, and for the establishment of additional institutions to advance a society based on nonviolence. The proposal outlines principles of non-violence to be integrated into governance institutions, including to support the application of lessons learned about what makes for enduring peace, implementing preventative measures that address the root causes of conflict, providing support for those who challenge injustices nonviolently and facilitating active approaches for de-escalating destructive conflict, cultivating reconciliation, transforming patterns of perception and behavior and cultivating conversion.

[Link to the proposal](#)