



THE CASE FOR _____

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT



United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation



BRICS Policy Center Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas - BRICS

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UN Photo: Secretary-General Visits Peruvian Andes, UN Climate Conference (COP20).



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

- APRM** – African Peer Review Mechanism
- ASEAN** – Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- AU** – African Union
- DRC** – Democratic Republic of Congo
- ECOSOC** – United Nations Economic and Social Council
- ECOWAS** – Economic Community of West African States
- F2F** – Fragile to Fragile
- IGAD** – Intergovernmental Authority on Development
- P&D** – Peace and Development
- REC** – Regional Economic Community
- SAIIA** – South African Institute of International Affairs
- SDG** – Sustainable Development Goal
- SSC** – South-South Cooperation
- UNDP** – United Nations Development Programme

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UN Photo by Staton Winter. Family in Clay Ashland, Liberia.

Executive Summary

As we approach the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), South-South Cooperation (SSC) faces a much different political world than that of its first meeting in 1978. While there was no mention of peace in that first plan of action, the United Nations 2030 Agenda, approved in 2015, makes peace and development intrinsically connected. Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place a premium in a global partnership for development and reinforces the role of SSC in that partnership. With estimates that by 2030—the same deadline set to achieve the SDGs—over half of the world’s population will be living in countries affected by high levels of violence, with the majority in the Global South, there is a window of opportunity for Southern countries to advance an agenda for peace and development (P&D). Most importantly, as we take note of the positive contributions of SSC in past decades, this document shows that SSC on P&D is already taking place and that there is much to be known about these initiatives, especially if Southern countries are to make use of this political momentum.

This document takes two steps and makes two general, related arguments: we mobilize existing cases of SSC on P&D and suggest this valuable knowledge needs to be systematized and made accessible, so that SSC can be better equipped to address the P&D challenges that are now at the center of the international political agenda. In addition, this document scrutinizes the notions of peace, sustaining peace, P&D and the positions of some Southern countries and organizations relative to these notions and SDG16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies. With that, we generally identify an opportunity and a risk: the document suggests not only SSC can contribute to P&D but, more importantly, that SSC may do so in its own way. SSC on P&D has been influenced by SSC principles and values, which are importantly connected to more holistic approaches to P&D. Therefore, not addressing the role of SSC on P&D risks that not only

might SSC fail to occupy the important role it can occupy in the global partnership for the SDGs and, consequently, for P&D, but it might also lose momentum by not facing the challenge that is becoming central to the current international agenda.

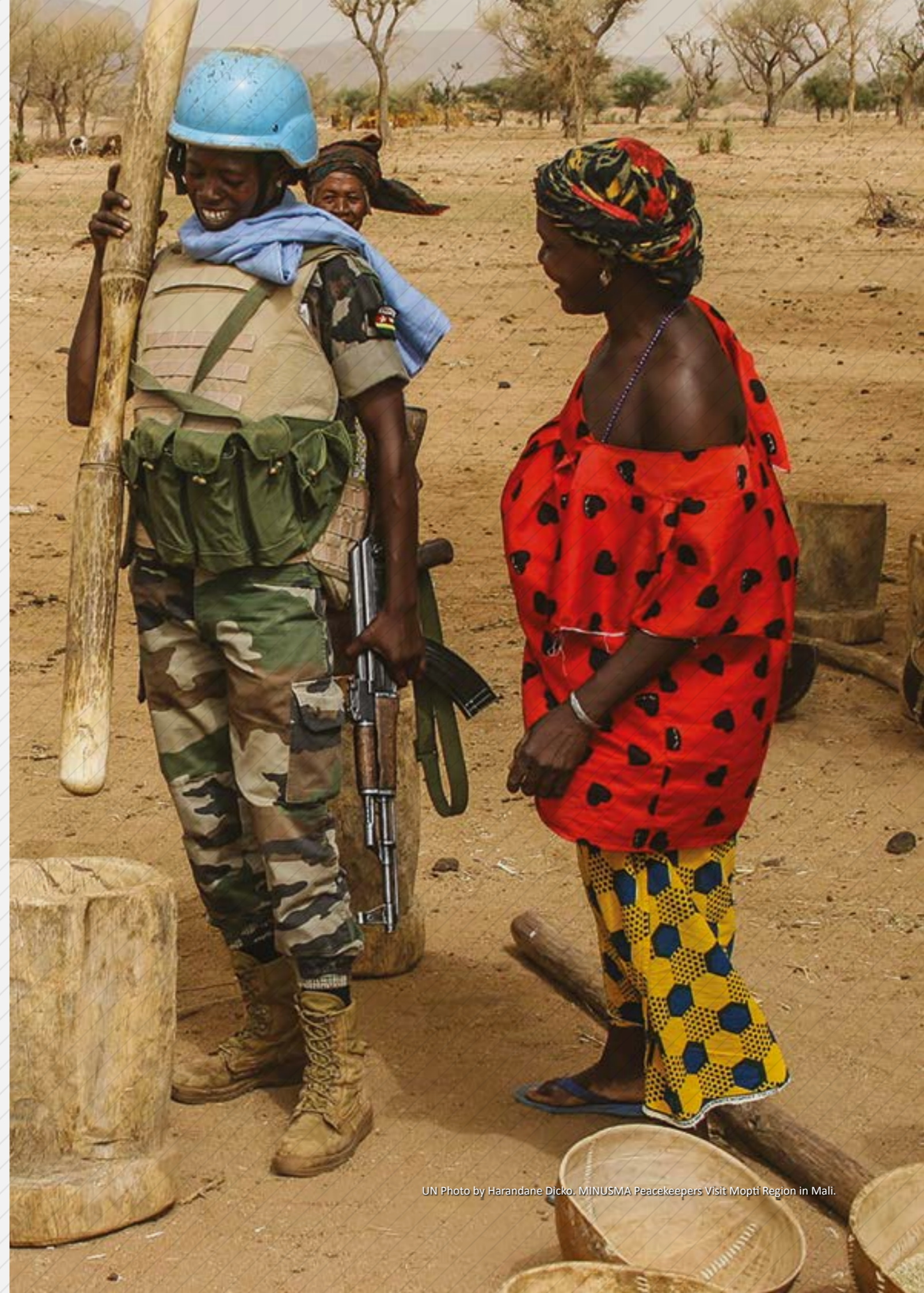
We consider SSC initiatives on P&D and SSC values and principles and how they connect to specific views on peace, P&D and SDG16 to make specific recommendations for BAPA+40. We recommend first and foremost that SSC actors turn their attention in decisive ways to P&D – because this is already being done to some extent with considerable positive results; most Southern actors have stated their desire to take part in engaging with P&D initiatives; and there is a window of opportunity for doing it and doing it well. We also specifically recommend that the understanding of results not be restricted to traditional views on effectiveness but be open to coherence, which invokes principles, values and commitments already present in the field. In addition, we recommend that SSC M&E systems rely equally on qualitative and quantitative analysis, and that SSC bodies study the potential for further cross-regional cooperation. Finally, the document recommends Southern countries clearly express their commitment to sustaining peace and SDG16, even if that means offering caveats, because a cohesive discourse can lead to more coherent cooperation and strengthen SSC as a block in terms of cooperation modalities. This means that Southern countries should leverage this momentum to discuss international responsibilities over P&D, that is, the responsibilities of actors beyond national borders, which means social justice on a global scale. It also means Southern countries in SSC should not shy away from discussing politics and geopolitics, as history has shown that an apparent avoidance in the recent past has cost important opportunities to further Southern countries’ interests. More importantly, because P&D is highly political, reducing it to technical issues would mean replicating business-as-usual.

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I especially want to thank my colleagues in the Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development and thank UNOSSC for their support in bringing that community into existence and setting up our first meeting in Antigua, Guatemala, in October 2018. That was an incredible opportunity for inclusive dialogue. Our group is diverse and yet, as with SSC, shares the experience of dealing with some key challenges to peace and development in our countries. In our Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development group, I thank Amanda Lucey, Oxfam and Network of Southern Think Tanks, South Africa; Alejandro Galarza, ILLAIP, Ecuador; Javier Brolo, Pablo Hurtado, Jorge Sanabria, Ana Lucía Blas, ASIES, Guatemala; Petra Albutz, Espacio Público, Chile; Shagufta Ahmad, MENAPAR, Bahrain; and Cecilia Milesi, UNOSSC; who all provided great inspiration in Guatemala when we first discussed several of the ideas in this document. We all learned much in that encounter; I thank you all for sharing, talking and actively listening. Without your insights these ideas could not have taken form. I again thank Amanda Lucey, Shagufta Ahmad, Javier Brolo, Cecilia Milesi, in addition to Lucía Dammert from Espacio Público, for valuable comments

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UN Photo by Harandane Dicko. MINUSMA Peacekeepers Visit Mopti Region in Mali.

OVERVIEW

As we approach the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), a conference marking the 40th anniversary of the 1978 adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (BAPA),¹ we must take stock of the past and potential contributions of South-South Cooperation (SSC) if we are to leverage its achievements and momentum.

The intersection between peace and development presents a key gap in terms of both knowledge production and the kind of political incentive that comes with evidence. There is no systematized reporting in this area, and even though SSC on peace and development (P&D) is taking place, there has not been a major Southern push to organize knowledge and political engagement around the theme. Countries like Colombia, Brazil, Turkey, Timor-Leste and South Africa have been knowingly cooperating with other countries in the South on several issues. These include: transitional justice, the procedures of truth commissions, peace mediation, peacekeeping and elections support, while also addressing the root causes of conflict and mobilizing capacity in key areas, such as the training of judges, educating youth for peace, strengthening local leadership, establishing communitarian land initiatives, fostering transparent knowledge exchange on extractive industries, building capacity and raising human rights awareness among security forces.² Based on existing SSC initiatives to promote P&D, SSC successes in other areas, and the changing context of a field that is leaning towards a more holistic view of peace,³ SSC offers important contributions for P&D. And with BAPA+40 approaching, there is now a window of opportunity to promote it. This is a step towards providing evidence and support for this promotion.

In this context, the paper seeks to map out conceptual challenges related to SSC on P&D, help compose a Southern narrative for this engagement, explore the connections between SSC principles and current discussions on peace using a theoretical approach and raise awareness through regional and cross-regional analyses.

It is expected this Southern narrative and conceptual framework for SSC on P&D shall benefit member states' actions in that area, as well as knowledge production, practices and general engagement from

¹ See <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/bapa40/>.

² Varied examples can be found at the UNOSSC's South-South in Action, available at <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/library/publications/south-south-in-action-series/>; at SEGIB's website, <https://www.segib.org/cooperacion-iberoamericana/cooperacion-sur-sur/>; at the Mesoamerica Project's website, <http://www.proyectomesoamerica.org/index.php>; at the Turkey-Africa relations to increase dialogue, understanding and peace in the region, available at <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey-africa-relations.en.mfa>; at Kenya's SDG Forum, <http://sdgkenyaforum.org/>; at the Brazilian Cooperation Agency website, <http://www.abc.gov.br/>; and others.

³ See, for instance, UNDP (2017). South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Strategies for UNDP Engagement.; UNGA (2018). Peacebuilding and sustaining peace. Report of the Secretary-General, A /72/707– S /2018/43.

non-state actors both in the South and in the North. The analysis based on examples of SSC on P&D will hopefully further the knowledge-sharing purpose of SSC by offering accessible demonstrations of these practices. It has the potential to benefit policy decision making and the structuring of M&E systems, in addition to offering insights to academics, civil society, the private sector and other non-state actors. Moreover, these contributions aim to feed into the knowledge-sharing initiatives in preparation for BAPA+40.

This effort is the result of the work initiated by the recently established Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development community of practice (or group) with the support of UNOSSC. The group composition is diverse in terms of nationality and expertise. A recent meeting in Guatemala provided much of the conceptual groundwork and common objectives advanced in this paper. The “we” used throughout the document aims to reflect the fact that this document is not the product of one mind but based on the collective engagement set forth with the group, as independent thinkers.

In the following pages, we first offer a brief contextualization of the state of affairs in the development policy world, going through BAPA and the 2030 Agenda, and highlighting key turning points in SSC. Second, we explore Southern views on SSC on P&D, looking at how peace and P&D have figured in Southern narratives of cooperation. Based on UNOSSC terminology, “South-South cooperation is a broad framework of collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains, involving two or more developing countries.” Third, the paper moves on to a conceptual discussion

that encompasses the notions of sustaining peace—peace as a goal and a process (more below)—and SDG 16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies. This is central to an analysis of the different positions regarding these themes in the South.

We base our analysis mostly on Southern documents and authors to establish our understanding of peace and P&D. In addition to exploring the notions of peace as expressed in SDG16 and in sustaining peace, we share a common background and inspiration in the way peace and P&D are defined by the Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development group:

If peace is the acceptance of a shared future, then development is the path one takes to achieve that shared future. And if peace is premised on the fulfilment of needs, then development is demonstrated in how well those needs are met.

Part of our purpose here is to explore conceptually and concretely the many paths taken in the South to get to some common and distinct understandings of peace and P&D.

Therefore, lastly, we relate the elements of P&D to the principles expressed in SSC. The final parts of the paper mobilize cases of SSC on P&D to understand successes and failures, deriving lessons from regional and cross-regional analyses, highlighting opportunities and risks, and concluding with recommendations for SSC on P&D to potentially contribute to debates in the context of BAPA+40.

⁴ See more at <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/our-work/knowledge-and-advisory-services/south-south-cooperation-on-peace-and-development/>.

⁵ See <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/about/about-sstc/>.

⁶ Peace and Development Global South Thinkers. First Join Analysis Workshop Report, based on the First Community of Practice Face-to-Face Collaborative Meeting, held in Antigua, Guatemala, on 5–6 October 2018.



UN Photo by Martine Perret. Coffee Pickers in Timor-Leste.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AND BAPA+40

The road to Peace and Development

The world of 1978, when the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was established, has greatly changed.⁷ Today, the 2030 Agenda reflects these changes: the challenges posed to development, from poverty and climate change to conflict and crime, are **multidimensional and interconnected, requiring multi-stakeholder approaches** that are also capable of relating the diverse global goals in more holistic ways. The interconnectedness of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be observed both in the transversal character of certain themes and the inclusion of new, overarching ones. We can say peace, for instance, is not only transversally addressed in the agenda by being touched upon in terms of social vulnerability and social protection systems (SDG1), inclusion and non-discrimination (SDG10), gender equality (SDG5) and other themes, but it is also a goal itself with SDG16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. This is the first time peace is formally included in the United Nations development agenda.⁸ Equally relevant, the 2030 Agenda invokes a “revitalized Global Partnership” that requires cooperation among state and non-state actors, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors.⁹ The issue of partnership(s) crosses all goals and is also represented by SDG17, which outlines the agenda’s implementation and acknowledges SSC as a key modality. A recent document on the SDGs states that “South-South cooperation is poised to play an ever-increasing role in sustainable development”.¹⁰ Yet, by 2030, the same deadline set to achieve the SDGs, it is expected over half of the world’s population will be living in countries affected by high levels of violence, with the majority in the Global South.¹¹

With the SDGs motto to “leave no one behind”, the realities of the intersection between peace and development, therefore, become a priority in that Global Partnership and SSC on P&D take central stage.

⁷ United Nations. “The Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC)”, 1978.

⁸ Okumu, P. “A changing World or Just an ego trip by the UN?”, at <<http://www.actionsupportcentre.co.za/drums-of-change/the-transformative-potential-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda/how-the-post-2015-agenda-has-changed-the-world-forever/>>; Whaites, A. “Achieving the Impossible: Can We Be SDG 16 Believers?”, OECD, at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/accountable-effective-institutions/Achieving%20the%20Impossible%20can%20we%20be%20SDG16%20believers.pdf>.

⁹ See United Nations. Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1.

¹⁰ See United Nations General Assembly (17 Sep 2018). “Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Challenges and opportunities.” A/73/383, para. 128.

¹¹ United Nations and World Bank. 2018. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank, p. xi.

¹² UNDP (2017). South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Strategies for UNDP Engagement.

In the past four decades, SSC has grown in scale and volume, becoming an important force in global development. From 2006 to 2013, it is estimated that SSC flows grew from \$8.6 billion to \$19 billion.¹² And from 2015 to 2017 alone, the proportion of developing countries providing development cooperation increased from 63 to 74 per cent. Just to name a few varied examples, in the past decade the countries of Latin America have participated in the implementation of 1,475 South-South and 159 triangular cooperation initiatives, with 101 regional SSC initiatives in 2015 and the engagement of Latin American countries in at least 378 SSC initiatives with other regions of the world. Similarly, nearly all Arab States have engaged in SSC, benefiting from over 110 bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives since 2005.¹³ In Africa, “nearly all sub-Saharan African countries have experience in SSC/TrC”, benefitting from more than 780 projects between 2005 and 2015.¹⁴ In Asia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), through its Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) work plans, has involved countries in Southeast Asia in more than 500 projects since 2000; several of these are examples of SSC in areas such as health and training programs, especially targeting Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.¹⁵ In this global context, SSC has documented successes in technical capacity-building in areas ranging from

nutrition and hunger to agriculture, health, education and culture initiatives.¹⁶ These projects are regional and cross-regional, and benefit from the commonality of certain experiences in the South. Based on principles like non-intervention, demand-driven action, horizontality and solidarity,¹⁷ the volume of finance is less significant than the actual sharing of certain core values and the exchange of experiences and knowledge.

There are key challenges, however: there is still no consensual definition of SSC, an important challenge for BAPA+40; there are also controversies in both political and operational terms as to how SSC principles can be assessed, whether results should be monetized, and in terms of what kind and what level of institutionalization are desired for SSC. Underlying all this is the well-known issue with monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Since no central institution has the authority to coordinate and homogenize processes for reporting SSC flows (like the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), for traditional cooperation), there is a general lack of systematized reporting on results,¹⁸ especially, on P&D. For our purposes here, it is, thus, important to analyze first how SSC has historically engaged with the theme of peace and how, in the context of SSC, the relationship between peace and development has been understood.

¹³ United Nations General Assembly (17 Sep 2018), para. 91; <http://www.arab-ecis.unsouthsouth.org/2017/11/27/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-towards-sustainable-human-development-in-the-arab-states/>, p. 37. In addition, Africa is now writing its first ever SSC report ahead of BAPA+40 to scale up SSC and many countries are in the process of developing SSC strategies; see <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/11/07/first-african-south-south-cooperation-report/>.

¹⁴ UNDP 2017, p. 11.

¹⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, the ASEAN Secretariat and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) (2018). Mapping South-South Cooperation in ASEAN, pp. 17–19.

¹⁶ See SEGIB 2017. “Informe de la Cooperación Sur-Sur en Iberoamérica 2017”; WFP, Articulação Sul, Move Social 2017. Centre of Excellence Against Hunger: impact evaluation report (2011–2016); UNDP (RIO+ Centre), 2016. “Social Protection for Sustainable Development: Dialogues between Africa and Brazil”. Plan Políticas Públicas, Articulação Sul, 2015. “Project Evaluation ‘Supporting the Development of the Cotton Sector in the C4 Countries’ (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali)”.

¹⁷ United Nations. “Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation”, 2009.

¹⁸ On the difficulties for M&E, see, for instance, BRICS Policy Center, Centro de estudos e articulação da Cooperação Sul-Sul, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação. Caminhos para a construção de sistemas e processos de monitoramento e avaliação da cooperação sul-sul. Brasília, Ministério das Relações exteriores, 1ª edição, Brasília, 2017 (Port/Eng).

Peace and Development in the Global South

The BAPA document produced 40 years ago does not mention peace even once.¹⁹ Yet, the history of SSC is characterized by a concern for peace. It could not have been different, seeing that SSC was born amid the tensions of the Cold War with the Southern attempt to gain peace through cooperation, peaceful resolution of conflicts and non-alignment.²⁰ With the launch of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the establishment of the G77 in 1964, however, a major premium was also placed on economic inequality and the rules of international trade. SSC, as proposed in the 1978 BAPA document, was centered around economic and technical cooperation, and it has so far apparently kept its rather technical and economic character—at least in the formality of common documents—while addressing security issues more indirectly. The Nairobi Outcome Document, adopted at the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in 2009, for instance, does not mention “peace”; its focus is on “sustained economic growth and sustainable development” (although it mentions “collective self-reliance” and “ownership”, which will later be central to discussions on P&D).²¹ Meanwhile, regional economic communities (RECs) and other regional organizations have been somewhat more explicit about the need to engage with security issues and to address the intersection between P&D; in fact, in many cases, these organizations have given teeth and claws to what has often only been expressed indirectly in SSC documents so far.

RECs and other regional organizations often have a P&D architecture, that is, organs and mechanisms that together target development and security issues. The African

Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) is a key example; its activities range from early warning to so-called post-conflict reconstruction.²² ASEAN’s Vision 2020, in turn, advances an agenda for “peace, progress and prosperity”, and the organization has recently established its Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (IPR).²³ As will be shown, several of these activities take place among Southern countries and advance SSC principles.

The reality is that SSC engagement with P&D has been taking place for a long time, but this type of cooperation is seldom documented or reporting is divided into silos, done separately by security and development

actors.²⁴ Meanwhile, practitioners on the ground have several examples of SSC on P&D in hand. Dispersed research shows that SSC has been central in key moments of tension in the South, and an increasing mobilization towards more contextual and nuanced understandings of peace,²⁵ as with the concept of sustaining peace (more on this ahead), has meant that several projects for which implementation through SSC is already complete or underway in areas that are key to promoting social cohesion are acknowledged as vital contributions for peace. ***It is crucial that knowledge production in the areas of SSC on P&D follows progress that is taking place in practice, and that this knowledge be systematized and disseminated.***



UN Photo by Albert Gonzalez Farran. Displaced Darfuris Farm in Rainy Season.

¹⁹ United Nations, 1978.

²⁰ The principles of South-South Cooperation were first expressed in the 1955 Bandung Conference and took political form with the Non-Aligned Movement, created in 1961. The 1955 Final Communiqué of the Asian-African conference of Bandung expressed Southern commitments to economic and cultural cooperation, but also human rights and self-determination, key aspects of world where colonization was still practiced. Moreover, the group called for world peace and cooperation, based on principles such as “1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations...3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small; 4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country...8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties’ own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. 9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation. 10. Respect for justice and international obligations.” See Final Communiqué of the Asian-African conference of Bandung (24 April 1955) at http://franke.uchicago.edu/Final_Communique_Bandung_1955.pdf.

²¹ See <http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>.

²² See <https://au.int/en/organs/psc>.

²³ See https://asean.org/?static_post=asean-vision-2020 and <https://asean-aipr.org/>.

²⁴ See, for instance, Igarapé & CCOPAB (2017), “Brazil’s Participation in MINUSTAH (2004-2017)”; SAIIA Research Report 24 (2016), “Turkey in Somalia: shifting paradigms of Aid” and Occasional Paper 235 “South Africa and the DRC: Evaluating a South-South Partnership for Peace, Governance and Development”; IDB & UNOSSC (2017), “Mapping South-South Cooperation Solutions in the Arab States”.

²⁵ See, therefore, SAIIA’s Research Reports on P&D (ibid); Ahmed Z.; Bhatnagar, S. (2010) “Gulf States and the Conflict between India and Pakistan”, *Journal of Asia Pacific Studies*, Vol1, No 2, 259–291; GSUM Teaching Packages (2016) “Mediation and the Global South” and “Elements and Reflections on Success, Failures, and Lessons Learned in International Mediation”; Abdenur, A.E. (2017) “What Can South-South Development Cooperation Do for International Peace? Brazil’s Role in Haiti and Guinea-Bissau” in: *International Negotiation* 22, 451–472; and Jaain, P.; Marconde, D. “Malleable Identities and Blurring Frontiers of Cooperation: Reflections from India’s ‘Distinct’ Engagement with Senegal and Mozambique” in Bergamaschi, I.; Moore, P.; Tickner, A.B. (eds) *South-South Cooperation Beyond the Myths: Rising Donors, New Aid Practices?* (2017), London: Palgrave Macmillan.

PEACE & DEVELOPMENT AND THE 2030 AGENDA

The Role of *SDG16*

In 2016, the United Nations Sustaining Peace twin resolutions (General Assembly Resolution 70/262 and Security Council Resolution 2282) suggested that “sustaining peace should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account.”²⁶ This thinking mirrors the increasing consensus that “the end of violence should be both an objective and an enabler of development.”²⁷ The 2018 G77+China Ministerial Declaration also stated “that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.”²⁸ The difficulty in conciliating these twin roles of objective and enabler—to use simple terms for now—is reflected in the silences, divergences and otherwise uncomfortable fit between the notion of sustaining peace and SDG16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies, in global terms but especially in the South.

Both the understandings of peace and development have been greatly complexified in recent decades.²⁹ After the explosion of themes and actors in the 1990s in the development field, following the humanitarian crises in the same decade, and after the 9/11 attacks and the statements regarding the correlation between security and development, development architecture and engineering have greatly changed. Similarly, as it became clear that peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts were not delivering the promised results in many countries, and that many instances of conflict and violence had strong international connections that went beyond the scope of any singular United Nations mission and government initiative, the understanding of peace as linear and sequential became increasingly disputed. ***There is no post-conflict, but rather peace is constantly constructed and is essentially connected to development issues:***

²⁶ General Assembly Resolution 70/262, p.2.

²⁷ United Nations and World Bank. 2018, p. 1.

²⁸ See <http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2018.htm>.

²⁹ See Siqueira, I.R. de; (2017) “Managing State Fragility: Conflict, Quantification and Power”. Routledge Studies in Liberty and Security, 1st Edition. Introduction, chapters 2 and 3; GSUM Policy Briefs (2015): Milesi, C. “Innovation and citizens participation in peacebuilding processes: necessary reconfigurations for conflict resolution” and (2015) Santos, C. “UNASUR’s Role as a Mediator: the Venezuelan case”.

*“...it is increasingly recognised that peacebuilding and peacekeeping are interrelated and peacekeeping mandates now often incorporate aspects of peacebuilding. In other words, the activities of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding are no longer seen in a linear manner ...Thus, peacebuilding does not necessarily only occur in “post-conflict” situations but also during and even before a situation breaks out into violence. It has been argued that implementing post-conflict reconstruction efforts only when minimum security conditions are met ignores the inherent connections between different phases of creating peace”.*³⁰

Peacekeeping missions often include development aspects, and for a long while now development organizations have created new departments or areas and changed operational policies to be able to act in conflict-affected situations.³¹ The United Nations Peacebuilding architecture itself has been undergoing considerable reform: the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) will

join together now under a Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), while the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) will merge.³² The idea, based on a review by experts, is that “peacebuilding actually can and should occur during all phases of the cycle of armed conflict—before, during, and after—and that peacebuilding should be framed as part of the toolbox of preventive measures at the UN’s disposal”.³³ Also telling, in 2018, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been invited to take part in opening the Annual Meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission together with the PBSO.

The complexification of peace and development has been primarily due to the active engagement of the South. Southern initiatives, like the strong lobbying by the g7+ for the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States,³⁴ the creation and strengthening of regional organizations and mechanisms, like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Peer Review Mechanism, and, therefore, the increasing role played by SSC in general, have been central to the changes in P&D. In the recent move towards complexifying P&D, there have been at least two main fronts in the South, around SDG16 and the notion of “sustaining peace”.

³⁰ Lucey, A. (2015) “Implementing the Peace, Security and Development Nexus in Africa”. Strategic Analysis, 39:5, p. 502.

³¹ The World Bank, for instance, created the Fragility, Conflict and Violence area widely based on its well-known 2011 World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development. For over 10 years now, it has also counted on OP 8.00 and OP 2.30 to act on crises and emergencies. See OP 2.30 and OP 8.00; Lucey, A. (2015); Siqueira, I.R. de; (2017).

³² See <https://dpa-ps.atavist.com/change-and-continuity-in-the-reform-of-the-uns-peace-and-security-work>.

³³ See Rosenthal, G. (2017). “Assessing the Reform of the UN’s Peacebuilding Architecture: Progress and Problems, Two Years On”. Briefing 47, Future United Nations Development System, Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, CUNY Graduate Center.

³⁴ The g7+ is a voluntary association of countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development, composed of Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Yemen. The g7+ was founded in 2010. See <http://g7plus.org/who-we-are/>. The New Deal is an agreement between fragile and conflict-affected states, development partners and civil society to improve the current development policy and practice in fragile and conflict-affected states.



UN Photo by JC McIlwaine. Child Protection Personnel of UNMISS Police Visit School at POC Site.

Dynamics around SDG16

In preparation for the final 2030 Agenda, a High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons was established in 2013 to decide on the SDGs. From the start, the group wanted to include governance and security in the agenda. The 2013 report set the following priority: to “build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all”, under which heading the text continued with

“[f]reedom from fear, conflict and violence is the most fundamental human right, and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. At the same time, people in the world over expect their governments to be honest, accountable, and responsive to their needs. We are calling for a fundamental shift—to recognise peace and good governance as core elements of wellbeing, not optional extras”.³⁵

Supported by Northern countries, this perspective was, however, challenged by some countries in the South.³⁶ These positions have subtly changed throughout negotiations for the SDGs, in part and arguably because of the influence exercised by think tanks and non-governmental organizations).³⁷ The African countries initially followed that line but eventually decided, through the Common African Position (CAP), to support the creation of a goal on peace and security.³⁸ For some in the G77, a goal on peace and security would be an intrusion in the development agenda for many important reasons: Brazil, at first, for instance, expressed its discomfort with the fact that development issues are usually discussed among all countries in fora like ECOSOC or the General Assembly itself, while security concerns are the private matter of the five major powers in the Security Council. Furthermore, there was also concern that poverty would be somewhat criminalized.³⁹ Most importantly—

³⁵ A new global partnership: eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. New York: 2013, United Nations.

³⁶ See, for instance, Ribeiro Pereira 2014; Rosenthal 2017; United National General Assembly. A/71/PV.77. Official records of Seventy-first session, 77th plenary meeting. Thursday, 20 April 2017, 10 a.m.

³⁷ See Rosenthal 2017; Ribeiro Pereira, L. (2014) “What’s Peace Got To Do With It? Advocating Peace in the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda”. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Perspective - FES New York.

³⁸ See Common Africa Position (CAP) on the Post 2015 Development Agenda. African Union, March 2014.

³⁹ Muggah, R. et al (2013): “A promoção da paz no contexto pós-2015: o papel das potências emergentes”, Nota Estratégica 7. Igarapé and Safeworld; Mr. Giacomelli da Silva (Brazil) (20 April 2017). Statement at the General Assembly - Seventy-first session, A/71/PV.77; Interview with Brazilian diplomat, anonymous, conducted by colleagues at BPC; Brazil’s internal diplomatic mail, confidential. Orientations for World Humanitarian Summit, in Istanbul, 2016.

because it seemed a common position—the G77 in general argued peace was both highly contextual and profoundly linked with international responsibilities, which, in turn, are not usually duly taken into account; instead, responsibility for conflict is too often assigned to solely one country.⁴⁰ Contextuality points to internal affairs and, thus, to the sensitive nature of certain issues: rule of law, inclusive decision making and public access to information are matters that countries are not often willing to open up to outsiders' scrutiny (see SDG16 indicators in Annex I).

In general, it is important to say there are concerns over the “securitization” of development and the prioritization of more traditional security activities, such as countering and preventing violent extremism over crucial preventative ones.⁴¹

“Global SDG16 and its indicators put human security at the centre by focusing on issues such as whether people feel safe walking home at night, or whether they think decision-making in their countries is inclusive. It represents a rare recognition that the most strategic tools available for addressing conflict and promoting long-term peaceful political transition are in fact peacebuilding, governance and development efforts. This vital agenda is put at risk if governments use it to pursue national and international security agendas.”

Global action for conflict prevention, peace and development—as set out in the 2030 Agenda and the Sustaining Peace UN resolutions—is urgently needed but requires an international community that is serious about peacebuilding, ready to safeguard a coherent, peace-oriented approach to development and prepared to reject reactive, securitised and poorly thought-through responses to security threats.”⁴²

Despite opposition and caveats, nevertheless, SDG16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies was included in the 2030 Agenda. Yet all these calls for awareness are very much alive, in the way, for instance, SSC advances its principles of non-interference and respect for national sovereignty.

In addition to the political debates around P&D in the context of the SDGs, there is also the issue of SDG16 offering a proper set of “solutions” in terms of evidence-based research. Bolaji-Adio has mapped out some studies in which authors argue that the role of political participation in peace, for example, is not based in evidence; that the latter seems more connected with access to certain public goods. Apparently, non-participatory governments, the arguments go, can promote peaceful and prosperous societies, and fully-formed democracies can be strongly divisive in social terms. The key for Bolaji-Adio is to understand *what is effective in practice*.⁴³

“Goal 16 offers a universal agenda insofar as all states agree that effective governance and peace and security are important for development. Indeed, there is much evidence...that governance and peace and security do matter for development. Less clear, and not adequately specified by the SDGs, are what aspects of governance and what approaches to peace and security matter most and are effective for development.”⁴⁴

Ironically, considering the heated political debates that preceded the approval of SDG16, for some there is a risk that SDG16 might end up offering more of a stylized governance,⁴⁵

the kind of technocratic solution that has been long criticized for reflecting the content of a “techno-liberal peace”, which does not necessarily cater to the needs and goals of the South (we will come back to this point below when we discuss methodological difficulties in SSC on P&D, as many of these “technical” issues are complex and highly political).⁴⁶ Hence, the need for peace is consensual but the question is: what approach to peace? In that sense, *peace as expressed in SDG16 is as good as it is contextualized, complemented by other SDGs, and supported not only by an inclusive understanding of rights but also by a fair understanding of responsibilities*. It is interesting to explore how this notion compares to the concept of sustaining peace, how the latter has been mobilized in official documents and speeches in the South, and what that all represents in terms of the potential role for SSC on P&D.

⁴⁴ Bolaji-Adio 2015, p. 3.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ See GSUM Policy Brief. Milesi, C. (2015) and also, Fernández Moreno, M.; Braga, C. C. V.; Gomes, M. S. (2012) “Trapped Between Many Worlds: A Post-colonial Perspective on the UN Mission in Haiti (Minustah)”. *International Peacekeeping*, v. 19, P. 377–392.



UN Photo by Mark Garten. Internally Displaced Indigenous Children in Colombia.

⁴⁰ GSUM Policy Brief. Milesi, C. (2015).

⁴¹ See Saferworld (2017). “Goal 16 is about peace, not hard security”, at <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/740-goal-16-is-about-peaceful-change-not-hard-security>; Ribeiro Pereira 2014.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Bolaji-Adio, A (2017). “The Challenge of Measuring SDG 16: What Role for African Regional Frameworks?”. Discussion Paper no. 175, European Center for Development Policy Management (ecdpm), p. vi.



Figure 1: SDG16 and specific targets of SDGs 10, 11, 15 and 17.



UN Photo by Marco Dormino. Scenes from Life in Gao, Mali.

Southern Positions on Peace, Sustaining Peace and P&D

What the United Nations Sustaining Peace twin resolutions achieved was in part the formalization of a series of long-held arguments by academics and practitioners, such as “the recognition that efforts to sustain peace [are] necessary not only once conflict [has] broken out but also long beforehand, through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes”. Moreover, in the same vein, the best remedy and much desired results of such a peace is precisely development: “Inclusive and sustainable development not only is an end in itself but also happens to be the best defense against the risks of violent conflict.”⁴⁷ This all means, as with SDG16, that politics is on the table. Peace is political. Development has also always been political, of course, but in the past few years it has become increasingly more technical, populated by M&E systems that are often focused more on making data available than on incentivizing real learning from them.⁴⁸ Development has even once been famously called “the anti-politics machine”.⁴⁹ The political content of both peace and development is perhaps intensified as they are made not simply complementary, but circularly related—**there is no end and no beginning to P&D, just constant mutual feeding between peace and development.** This complexity⁵⁰ is hard to manage, both in political and operational terms but needs to be recognized and embraced if we are to promote stronger partnerships to achieve durable peace and inclusive development.

Let us say that “sustaining peace begins with identifying those attributes and assets that have sustained social cohesion, inclusive development, the rule of law, and human

⁴⁷ UNGA (18 Jan 2018). “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace. Report of the Secretary-General”, A /72/707– S /2018/43.

⁴⁸ R Siqueira, I. R. de; (2017) “Development by Trial and Error: The Authority of Good Enough Numbers”, *International Political Sociology*, Volume 11, Issue 2, 1 June 2017, Pages 166–184; Ramalingam, B. *Aid on the Edge of Chaos. Rethinking International Cooperation in a Complex World.* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).

⁴⁹ Ferguson, James. “The Anti-Politics Machine. ‘Development’, Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho” (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994).

⁵⁰ It is beyond the scope of this work to address the definitional issues in the term “complexity”. Here, we can say we use it in its loose version. We are, however, inspired by discussions raised by Ben Ramalingam, who says development has been populated by problems of “organized complexity”: a “sizable number of factors which are interrelated into an organic whole. They are all... problems of organized complexity [that] involve analyzing systems...with their parts in close interrelation”. Weaver, W. (1948), “Science and Complexity”. *Scientific American* 36: 536 – 44, p. 537 apud Ramalingam 2013, p. 134. See also de Coning, C. (2018). “Adaptive peacebuilding”, *International Affairs* 94: 2 (2018) 301–317.

security—the factors that together contribute to a peaceful society”.⁵¹ One can immediately see the circularity in that reasoning. This is good, in theory, as it complexifies what is indeed complex. However, it brings obvious challenges to the way government, regional and international bodies along with other actors establish priorities, attribute results and implement projects. Perhaps for that reason, the concept of sustaining peace has not yet become widely used; its mobilization varies, and it is still too soon to map out in conclusive ways what this variety entails. Nevertheless, we made a first attempt at listing

a number of **positions regarding the concepts of peace and sustaining peace in the South** (see list in Annex II⁵²). These examples can provide useful insights regarding the peace and development agenda. The points made below are based on the table in Annex II (non-exhaustive) and are indications of important paths for further research rather than final positions. We understand these perspectives change all the time in international politics, so that the points highlighted below are intended as indications of current affairs; in addition, countries were randomly selected to offer some diversity.

Africa

- The **African Union** has been particularly eloquent on this matter: “The very idea of peacebuilding and sustaining peace is strongly grounded in the long-enshrined principle that peace cannot be achieved without development or vice-versa and that both peace and development cannot thrive without human rights and good governance.” (See Annex II) Perhaps not surprisingly, considering the role of **African countries** in approving SDG16 and also perhaps indicative of the potential relation between a broadly understood SDG16 and the concept of sustaining peace, **African countries and regional organizations seem more active in advancing the P&D agenda in those terms.** Moreover, as we will see below, there are also important lessons learned from operationalizing these views on the continent.
- **Ethiopia** emphasizes national ownerships and local capacities: “Ultimately, sustaining peace is of course a national endeavor, and national ownership and inclusivity of all stakeholders, including the government, the private sector and civil society is key to achieving the objective of sustaining peace. What is really required of the UN and international partners is to help build national and local capacities for sustaining peace.” (See Annex II)
- **South Africa** clearly views peace and development as interconnected: “The idea of peacebuilding is based strongly on the understanding that peace cannot exist without development and development cannot thrive without peace and stability. This should underpin the UN’s approach to fulfilling its central mandate of the maintenance of international peace and security, which is strongly dependent on a prosperous and peaceful Africa.” (See Annex II)

⁵¹ International Peace Institute (IPI) (2017), “Sustaining Peace: what does it mean in practice?”, p. 2.

⁵² It is important to highlight that only one or a few documents have been selected for each actor, therefore, the table is in no way conclusive, but we did strive to take into account documents that seemed in line with other official sources for the same actor.

- **Angola** also stated that “implementing the sustaining peace agenda means putting Member States and their populations in the lead, prioritizing political solutions and prevention, and leveraging in the UN’s three pillars—peace and security, human rights and development—in a mutually reinforcing way.” (See Annex II)

Asia

- **China** goes along similar lines, making references to the United Nations system and the values it represents: “China’s foreign policy of peace proposes and have taken the lead in practicing a new Asian approach of common, comprehensive, cooperative and *sustainable security*, and have worked all along to uphold, promote and contribute to international and regional security. China is firmly committed to pursuing the *peaceful development path*, maintaining the *international order* with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter at its core, fostering a new type of international relations of win-win cooperation, and building a community of shared future for all mankind.” Although the concept of sustaining peace itself is not mentioned, the rhetoric is similar (other official documents and speeches include sustaining peace in the title, but again do not develop this concept⁵³). Key words seem to be “order” and “security”. (See Annex II)
- **Indonesia** is a strong voice in favor of the agenda, even though the concept of sustaining peace is not present in the referred document: “*Peace is not merely an absence of war. Peace is underpinned by activities that ensure long-term avenues* by which common people, including women and youth, can sustain their lives in a decent way. Ensure sustainable development to prevent relapse into conflict. For our part, Indonesia will continue its peacebuilding efforts, through the *South-South and Triangular Cooperation* to complement the ongoing international peacebuilding efforts. This includes our efforts with our brothers and sisters in Africa.” (See Annex II)
- The **Republic of Korea** has also been a strong voice in the agenda (leading an important session on sustaining peace at the 2018 High-level Political Forum), which seems based on its past and current tense relationship with North Korea. “The sustaining peace concept encompasses the entire life-cycle of conflict—before, during, and after—while placing prevention in the forefront and through all three pillars of UN’s engagement—peace and security, development and human rights. In essence, sustaining peace is the latest in the evolution of our understanding of peace and the ways to achieve it.” (See Annex II)

⁵³ See, for instance, Statement by Ambassador LIU Jieyi at the Security Council Open Debate on UN Peacekeeping Operations and Their Potential Contribution to the Overarching Goal of Sustaining Peace <http://www.china-un.org/eng/chinaandun/securitycouncil/thematicissues/peacekeeping/t1491522.htm>

- **Russia** offers a very strong message; it supports the agenda but warns against international assistance that does not take into account country-specific contexts: “*The sustaining peace* term is inextricably linked to the goals and objectives of peacebuilding. It refers to the need to achieve lasting peace by eradicating the root causes of conflict through *national reconciliation* and, ultimately, through recovery, reconstruction and development. In working towards implementing these objectives, it is important to be fully aware that *the responsibility for peace lies with all national stakeholders*, the Government, society and the private sector. *Only a comprehensive, unbiased approach to providing international assistance that takes into account country-specific contexts will contribute effectively in that area.*” (See Annex II)

Middle East

- Islamic countries seem to emphasize the role of regional cooperation on P&D: “[T]he **Islamabad Declaration** recognizes peace as a prerequisite for achieving development and promoting connectivity between the countries and its respective regions”; and “[t]he countries stressed that cooperation between them contributes to the strengthening of peace, prosperity and stability for their people and the region.” (See Annex II)
- The **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** also stresses the role of prevention, which, as seen, is key to the notion of sustaining peace as an objective, which involves “[e]nhanc[ing] the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation”. (See Annex II)

Latin America

For Latin Americans, the concept has not appeared to have taken much of a hold, although apparently no country necessarily opposes the agenda.⁵⁴ Mercosur/Mercosul, a regional organization, for instance, has not been vocal in terms of sustaining peace, even though it routinely objects to the use of force in the region (see below). There seems to be an issue on how several countries define violence and how peace is placed in that context when dialoguing with international institutions.

⁵⁴ Venezuela is not taken into account due to its current situation. This is not linked to ideological reasons. Cuba has recently stated, for instance: “Sustaining peace would also require ending the causes of conflict. Priority must be given to the 2030 Agenda, including building the capacities of developing countries through, among other things, development assistance and technological transfers with no strings attached.” See <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12013.doc.htm>. In any case, the table represents what is still initial research and does not cover all countries and regional actors.

- **Mercosur/Mercosul** defends the importance of elements such as rule of law and human rights, although these are seldom referred to in terms of building peace or similar terms: “The bloc reaffirms the commitment of Latin America and the Caribbean as a zone of peace, based on respect for international law and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.” (See Annex II)
- **El Salvador** focuses on the role of national dialogue and the need for a just economic order: “El Salvador... recognizes the importance of multilateralism to address global challenges such as peace, a more just economic order, climate change, migration and sustainable development. In this context, the country insists on the need for constructive dialogue, concertation and cooperation, and the strengthening of integration mechanisms and regional alliances. In the face of crises and conflicts that affect the world, it is important to privilege dialogue and political solutions.” (See Annex II)
- **Colombia** focuses on reconciliation and justice: “Peace needs to be built with a rule of law that combines the public goods of security and justice. The Colombian government will work to ensure that the process of demobilization, disarmament and reinsertion advanced in the last few years is successfully carried forward. They will provide those who have been committed to a genuine reincorporation to the law, subject to the principles of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, the proper opportunities for progress and protection.” (See Annex II)
- **Brazil** has discussed the need to overcome the “illusion of sequencing” in peace: “Subscribing to the concept of sustaining peace in order to overcome the ‘illusion of sequencing’ between peacekeeping and peacebuilding, [Brazil] urged the Security Council to examine the root causes of conflicts, including economic and social dimensions, and incorporate key peacebuilding objectives into mission mandates from the outset.” It has also recently stated: “We should be all committed to demonstrate our resolve to focus on political dialogue and preventive actions”; “[t]he use of sanctions and military force should always be the last resort and, when it so happens, it must be in line with the provisions of the UN Charter”; and “[w]hat we really need is better diplomacy to face the numerous challenges that still lie ahead”.⁵⁵ (See Annex II)
- **Guatemala** also supports the link between peace, prosperity and development, and warns against intrusions on sovereignty: “The search for development in the region also leads to peace and prosperity. The government of Guatemala believes that respect for the sovereignty of each country is necessary; full freedom is guaranteed; and recognize the beliefs, values and principles of each state; and not the imposition of a bureaucratic global agenda that dictates what they create, must be.” (See Annex II)

⁵⁵ Brazil’s new elected president, however, has made speeches in favor of more military interventions. See The New York Times, “Brazil Election: Jair Bolsonaro Heads to Runoff After Missing Outright Win”. Available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/07/world/americas/jair-bolsonaro-brazil-election.html>. Accessed at 11 November 2018.



UN Photo by John Isaac. International Year of the World’s Indigenous People, 1993.

At this stage, these are important indications that P&D has gained momentum, and it will be important to observe how sustaining peace takes shape. **While sustaining peace is not expressly part of the 2030 Agenda, SDG16 is; and its progress review in 2019 at the High-level Political Forum might provide important insights into where the discussion on peace is going in the development agenda.** We would point at two possible conceptual alignments in the future: it seems the old concept of positive peace is an important building block of both sustaining peace and SDG16.⁵⁶ In Galtung’s 2011 article derived from his seminal work, three types of positive peace are named in terms of cooperation, equality and a culture of peace.⁵⁷ By uniting cooperation and equality, and giving culture a central role, positive peace feeds into sustaining peace with what in fact is the understanding that has been historically manifested in the principles of SSC, at least in theory (more on this ahead). Moreover, sustaining peace implies deliberate policy

objectives to achieve “everyday peace”, which not only means that demand is driven by real local conditions, including political will, but that true peace is neither accidental, nor can it be externally imposed.⁵⁸ Regarding the second possible future conceptual convergence, it seems that instead of a linear conception of peace, we are moving towards circular understandings of P&D. Southern narratives could be especially positioned to contribute here, with their historical critiques of Northern forms of knowledge and their defense of indigenous cosmologies that favor relationality over binaries, and solidarity over individuality.⁵⁹

Another important and related point to be made in regard to the indications above is then precisely that a good many of the documents in the table in Annex II reinforce the role of cooperation in achieving P&D, especially SSC, as already seen in the few highlighted above. Combined with the conceptual insights just discussed, we can argue there is a case to be made for SSC on P&D.

⁵⁶ Galtung, Johan. “Peace, Positive and Negative”. The Encyclopedia of Peace Psychology, First Edition. Edited by Daniel J. Christie

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ IPI 2017.

⁵⁹ Escobar, A. (2016) “Thinking-feeling with the Earth: Territorial Struggles and the Ontological Dimension of the Epistemologies of the South”. Revista de Antropología Iberoamericana, V11, Issue 1, January - April 2016.

REGIONAL AND CROSS-REGIONAL COOPERATION AS SSC CONTRIBUTIONS TO P&D

Solidarity and Proximity Set the Scene

As the conceptual issues around P&D take shape, SSC seems well suited to contribute to several important areas. We want to explore these in the next few pages in terms of regional and cross-regional initiatives.

Two aspects of SSC are apparently crucial to the kind of action needed in the context of P&D: **solidarity, as a value, and proximity (of all kinds), as a reality, both of which seem to be facilitated by regional approaches, although not exclusively so.** As mentioned, regional organizations have been at the forefront of key projects and mechanisms in all continents. They have also perhaps been swifter in embracing P&D, even if operational challenges and political obstacles abound. Indeed, we have recently observed the increasing role played by regions in development cooperation, especially in the South, where financial resources are fewer and huge development and security challenges persist.



UN Photo by Harandane Dicko, UN Police Patrol in Timbuktu.

African regional organizations, as seen above, have offered one of the strongest cases of alignment, both with sustaining peace and SDG16. The African Union's Agenda 2063, for instance, articulated SDG16 in three of its major goals, related to the preservation of democratic values, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law; the establishment of capable institutions and transformative leadership; and the preservation of peace, security and stability.⁶⁰

Some Asian discourses go along the same lines. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s view on peace also seems to reflect the understanding of peace as goal and process; it is as concerned with form as content: "In its approach to common goals and to issues that could lead to conflict, ASEAN places a premium on dialogue and consultation in place of posturing and confrontation...It considers mutual respect and understanding...as vital to the peace and stability of the region and to the future of the association itself".⁶¹

In South America, the Union of South American Nations' 2011 Constitutive Treaty, recognized regional cooperation as a way to advance sustainable development in support of strengthening citizen security, as well as a mechanism of deepening South American integration through the exchange of information, experiences and training.

Yassine-Hamdan and Pearson, in turn, highlight the role of the **Arab League in mediation**: "when the Arab League was a mediator, a larger percentage of the reasons for conflict (79.2% vs. 61.8% for a non-Arab League mediator) involved ideology, security,

independence, and ethnicity."⁶² The Arab League is an interesting case for a discussion on the role of SSC on P&D. Data presented by Yassine-Hamdan and Pearson⁶³ show that, on the one hand, there is a tendency for the League to offer or be called upon for mediation in conflicts that are more difficult to resolve; that the League was a mediator commonly when disputes involved more difficult issues of ideology, security, independence and ethnicity; that the effort was likely to occur on one of the party's territories; and that League mediators most often used a directive strategy.⁶⁴

On the other hand, the authors point out that the "Arab League mediation on the whole appears no more likely to result in a partial (23.8% vs. 26.0%) or a full settlement (0.0% vs. 2.6%) than other forms of mediation. Nevertheless, League mediation was more likely to result in a ceasefire (28.6% vs. 10.8%), and less likely to be unsuccessful (47.6% vs. 60.6%)."⁶⁵

This might suggest that SSC on P&D is more about process than what is usually understood in the field as "results", which means that both our notion of results needs to adapt to that field and that we need a conceptual and operational framework that values processes as much as "results".

Countries in the South seem to lean towards other Southern countries for cooperation in sensitive issues, such as those that compose P&D. This confirms and reinforces that the key SSC value of solidarity and its reality of proximity—geographical, cultural and other aspects—are strong components of any contribution to P&D.

The Role of Culture for Solidarity and Proximity

In regional SSC on P&D, one practical factor seems to be key: geographic proximity. Countries facing security or development problems are not isolated; crises cross borders in many shapes and forms. Today, migration, for instance, is as much a concern in the 2030 Agenda as any other; the United Nations document prescribes "orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well managed migration policies."⁶⁶ Considering 85 per cent of the world's displaced people are living in developing countries,⁶⁷ this is an example of a P&D concern that is always in proximity.

Thus, when solidarity is combined with pragmatism, perhaps, regional powers are usually the first on the ground in one way or another.⁶⁸ Most importantly, cultural

proximity counts significantly in demand-driven cooperation, as in SSC. Speaking the same language, sharing religious beliefs, remembering the same historical events, having gone through similar problems—these are all types of proximity. Opposed to this sense of commonality, Besharati and Rawhani speak, for instance, of the somewhat anthropological difficulty some actors in the South experience when operating in "DAC-like" coordination fora and systems, because of political orientations as well as different social codes.⁶⁹ The considerably long history of cooperation between South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) provides a case in point both for solidarity and proximity. Not only are the numbers surprising, but qualitative assessments show South African cultural proximity to be a crucial factor for SSC.

Box 1: South Africa and Democratic Republic of Congo: proximity

South Africa was one of the first countries to deploy peacekeeping forces to DRC in 1999, 2001 and 2003. "Under the old ODA definition some of South Africa's defence and security expenditures in the DRC might have been excluded from the accounting of its developmental co-operation. However, from an African point of view a peaceful DRC is an essential precondition for a stable and prosperous Great Lakes region."⁷⁰ South Africa took command of the troops in 2016 from the Brazilians. Before that, it cooperated in providing security for the 2006 elections, in addition to offering material support and training, including to police forces. Throughout the years, many South African departments took action in DRC in several areas, from technical assistance to anti-corruption legislation to training civil servants. "In the accounting exercise undertaken by the SAIIA [(South African Institute of International Affairs)] research team, the case study revealed that between 2001 and 2015 South Africa spent at least ZAR8.5 billion (over \$1 billion) on DRC-related SSC...It surpassed the DRC's former colonial master, Belgium, and almost equalled DFID's development assistance to the DRC in that same year."⁷¹ Through the implementation of its own quality-quantity process- and relationship-oriented methodology, SAIIA concludes, however, that "the degree to which South Africa benefits from the co-operation is questionable". Surprisingly, perhaps—and to be further analyzed—they add: "South Africa's motivations remain lofty and idealistic, such as the promotion of a peaceful, stable and prosperous DRC for a better-integrated region."⁷²

⁶⁰ African Union's Agenda 2063: Linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals, 2014.

⁶¹ "ASEAN: Building the Peace in Southeast Asia". Paper presented by H. E. Mr. Rodolfo C. Severino, Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, at the Fourth High-Level Meeting Between the United Nations and Regional Organizations on Cooperation for Peace-Building United Nations, New York, 6–7 February 2001.

⁶² Yassine-Hamdan, N. and Pearson, F. S. (2014) Arab Approaches to Conflict Resolution Mediation, Negotiation and Settlement of Political Disputes. New York, Routledge, p. 208.

⁶³ The authors highlight that the sample was small but results were suggestive.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Target 10.7 of the SDGs. See also International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2017). "Migration in the 2030 Agenda".

⁶⁷ See <http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>.

⁶⁸ Lucey, A. and Mesfin, B. (2016) "More than a chip off the block: Strengthening IGAD-AU peacebuilding linkages", ISS POLICY BRIEF 91, September 2016, p. 2.

⁶⁹ DAC stands for Development Assistance Committee, of the OECD.

⁷⁰ Besharati, N. and Rawhani, C. in: SAIIA Occasional Paper 235 "South Africa and the DRC: Evaluating a South-South Partnership for Peace, Governance and Development", July 2016, p. 10.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.



UN Photo by Kibae Park. Food and Agriculture Viet Nam.

Proximity, nevertheless, also occurs, if there is political will and the proper support. A characteristic of SSC is precisely **peer-learning**, a focus on exchange, being together and dialoguing, which does not require much financial support but does require political will. Indeed, “[p]articularly at a time of global austerity, SSC shows mutual complementarities

to peacebuilding, by redefining peacebuilding as ‘an expression of solidarity and shared experiences’.”⁷³ In the “global partnership” promoted by the 2030 Agenda, “[s]uch peer learning as well as knowledge, experience and technology sharing have proved vital to developing innovative forms of partnerships.”⁷⁴

Box 2: African Peer Review Mechanism: peer-learning

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) offers voluntary, qualitative in-depth assessment of the political situation in African countries, in line with the New Partnership for African’s Development (NEPAD). Launched in 2003, its goal is to improve governance in Africa through peer-learning. There are five stages in conducting an APRM review, including a participatory national self-assessment, a peer review conducted by heads of state and preparation of a national plan of action.⁷⁵ “Although APRM assessments might not allow easy comparisons between countries...they provide a rich source of information on what particular aspects of governance and approaches to peace and security are effective for development across a diverse set of countries. Having this information is important for the success of Goal 16. The international community cannot marshal convincing arguments about governance and peace and security if they rely primarily on statistical indicators.”⁷⁶ Bolaji-Adio compares SDG16 indicators with the APRM qualitative assessment, an example of which is below. She does warn against APRM also working with a stylized notion of governance and suggests it be made complementary to other approaches to P&D (more ahead).

16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

- What measures have been put in place to promote and enforce civil rights?
- What steps have been taken to facilitate due process and equal access to justice for all?
- What weight do provisions establishing the rule of law and the supremacy of the constitution carry in practice?
- To what extent is the judiciary independent?
- What measures have been taken to promote and protect the rights of women in the country?

Being together, in and of itself, is a valuable experience. As a Palestinian activist put it, if you live in a conflict situation, “you don’t travel much and you don’t get many tourists; you have

a lot of work to show and a lot to learn, but how will you do it? Learning exchange is crucial.”⁷⁷ Of course, there is always a risk of romanticizing “culture” and “the local” and expecting more

⁷³ Lucey, “Implementing”, p. 501. She is also citing A. Mathur, “South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Peace and Development. Bridging the Policy Gap”, NUPI Policy Brief, March 2014.

⁷⁴ Mathur, A. (2014) “Role of South–South Cooperation and Emerging Powers in Peacemaking and Peacebuilding”, NUPI Report no. 4, p. 13. Moreover, we can say “technology” here can even include, in the context of SSC, “social technology”: “The concept of tecnologia social points towards political processes that create places and opportunities to redefine the arrangements and rules among social groups, artefacts and methods used in everyday life, particularly for production and consumption. They are built to address a demand or redefine a problem, thereby triggering social transformation”. Marlei Pozzebon & Isleide Arruda Fontenelle (2018): “Fostering the post-development debate: the Latin American concept of tecnologia social”, Third World Quarterly, p. 2.

⁷⁵ Bolaji-Adio 2015, p. 11.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. vi.

⁷⁷ Chat with Ibitsam Husary, MIFTAH, Palestine.

learning than what actually takes place—“not all traditions are empowering.”⁷⁸ However, **SSC boasts a widely acknowledged potential for solidarity.** This is how Helder da Costa, Secretary General of the g7+, describes that coming together in the case of conflict-affected states in the South:

“At the heart of all our efforts and at the front of my memory are the people I have encountered—our “focal points” across the 17 countries [now 20], the civil society representatives, the ministers and the support structure in the secretariat. The reality of our existence as conflict-affected states often comes into play whenever we try to meet. In a euphoric party after the g7+ Busan meeting, Guinea Bissau’s Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration, Helena Nosoline Embalo’, graciously offered on behalf of her country to host the g7+ ministerial meeting in 2012. In New York earlier in the year, we became concerned for her safety during unrest in her

country, but were relieved to find that she was well, but had been detained and was unable to leave her country. One of our “focal points” from Somalia recently avoided a suicide bombing that injured others who were with him. At each event our Afghani friends overcome many challenges to be with us. And yet each time they turn up with determination, enthusiasm and a smile.”⁷⁹ At the end of the article, he adds: “Ours is a bond of solidarity”. Solidarity has marked SSC since Bandung. The solidarity born out of that pact was one that simultaneously made Southern countries close and prescribed against any interference in sovereign affairs.⁸⁰ Later, the 2009 Nairobi document would reinforce this view: “We recognize the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation, and we reaffirm our view of South-South cooperation as a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South.” It continues, reaffirming the now well-known principles of SSC:

“South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.”⁸¹

There are important cultural traces in that solidarity. Many countries in the South share similar indigenous views on a state of well-being achieved through peace and solidarity, expressed in different words with similar meanings.

⁷⁸ Murithi, T. (2006) “African approaches to building peace and social solidarity”. African Journal on Conflict Resolution Vol. 6 (2) 2006: pp. 9–34, p. 10.

⁷⁹ Helder Da Costa (2012): “g7+ and the New Deal: Country-Led and Country-Owned Initiatives: a Perspective from Timor-Leste”, Journal of Peacebuilding & Development, 7:2, 96–102, p. 102.

⁸⁰ Bruno Ayllón Pino (2004). “Evolução Histórica Da Cooperação Sul-Sul (CSS)”. In André de Mello e Souza (org). Repensando a cooperação internacional para o desenvolvimento. Ipea.

⁸¹ See <https://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>

Table 1: The state of well-being in different words with similar meanings.

Buen vivir (Spanish):

o sumak kawsay (Kichwa, Ecuador),

suma qamaña (Aymara, Bolivia)⁸²

ubuntu (East, Central and Southern Africa)⁸³

yntymak (Tajikistan)⁸⁴

tanmiyah (Arabic)⁸⁵

These words share a sense of unity among a people and of community as well as bonds of solidarity. They are not, however, easily translated, nor do they mean the same thing across languages, since their meanings are intrinsically connected to cultural contexts. Ubuntu, for instance, is a characteristic seen in someone who is “generous, hospitable, friendly, caring and compassionate” and also describes a world-view, namely that “a person is a person through other people”. Murithi explains: “We are human because we live through others, we belong, we participate and we share”.⁸⁶ Again, we have to be very careful, however, not to romanticize these world-views. Lewis suggests, for example, that in practice, yntymak can lead to ethnic oppression of a minority; it also refers to a system of mutual financial obligations that can potentially be oppressive to the poor; and it relates to a notion of social order that might favor elders’ conservative views.⁸⁷

A key message when we take these notions to think through the role of SSC is, therefore, in the potential for solidarity, one which should not be taken for granted. Common historical and cultural traits are intrinsically related to a broader understanding of peace and well-being. They help bring people closer, **but solidarity (similar to sustaining peace) also needs to be constantly and deliberately constructed.** “An integral part of the process of achieving positive peace is the need to promote social solidarity. In an important sense, peace is not just the absence of violence, but the presence of social solidarity”.⁸⁸ If solidarity in SSC on P&D needs to be promoted, a good test for this practice is to go beyond continents. Cross-regional SSC challenges the easy bond of geographic proximity and could thus be a good example of the potential positive role of SSC on P&D.

⁸² Gudynas, E. (2011) “Buen vivir. Germinando alternativas al desarrollo”. América Latina en Movimiento No 462.

⁸³ Murithi 2006.

⁸⁴ “Among Kyrgyz-speakers in eastern Tajikistan, Mostowlansky also suggests that the idea of peace (tyntchtyk in Kyrgyz) is intimately related to ideas of yntymak” See David Lewis, “Central Asia: Contested Peace”. In Oliver P. Richmond, Sandra Pogodda and Jasmin Ramovic (eds.) (2016): The Palgrave Handbook of Disciplinary and Regional Approaches to Peace, ch. 29, p. 389.

⁸⁵ Shagufta Ahmad, from our Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development, explains this means “development” but in a holistic sense: “we are social creatures in that the happiness of each one of us is dependent on the happiness of others. We are part of one body; if one limb hurts, the entire body feels it. This is ummah.”

⁸⁶ Murithi 2006, p. 17.

⁸⁷ Lewis, D (2016) “Central Asia: Contested Peace”. In Richmond, O. P., Pogodda, S. and Ramovic, J. (eds) (2016) The Palgrave Handbook of Disciplinary and Regional Approaches to Peace, London: Palgrave MacMillan, ch. 29, p. 390.

⁸⁸ Murithi 2006, p. 13.

Cross-Regional South-South Cooperation on P&D

As mentioned in the beginning, there is little systematized knowledge about SSC on P&D and that is especially the case in terms of cross-regional analyses. Nevertheless, **some examples of cross-regional cooperation can give us clues as to the potential for constructed solidarity and proximity across continents.** There are important instances of peer-learning derived from similar experiences with peace and development issues in the Global South that go beyond continental exchanges. As far as the current corpus of knowledge allows, we can generally make two rather humble points: *cross-regional SSC denotes an important willingness to deal with the complex issues present in a broader understanding of peace as sustaining peace—or as we have been exploring here in terms of P&D; it also indicates preparedness to “go in” first, as with regional SSC,* at least in terms of long-term technical cooperation in P&D (and not in financial terms). These two factors seem to point at both a certain positive level of constructed proximity and a certain hospitality on the part of the partner country that seems more likely to exist when exchanges take place in the context of SSC. Nevertheless, only continued investment in knowledge-sharing in this area will offer more conclusive insights about results and best practices.

Almost all emergent countries in the South have cooperation ties with African countries. Among them, **Brazil** has a history of engagement in the continent and elsewhere in the South in terms of P&D. Since 1989, Brazil has participated

in 28 United Nations peacekeeping missions; it lobbied for the creation of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and for it to be “a bridge between [the United Nations Security Council] and ECOSOC”,⁸⁹ and in 2014 Brazil occupied the PBC presidency, defending a broader understanding of peace as encompassing development concerns.⁹⁰ The country has also engaged in several cases of mediation in the South (in that case, with mixed results⁹¹). A key SSC cross-regional example was Brazil’s coordinating PBC country-specific configuration for Guinea-Bissau.⁹² In the case of Guinea-Bissau, Abdenur suggests that Brazilian diplomats “have repeatedly argued for the need to balance security-focused measures with efforts to foment socioeconomic development.” Although Guinea-Bissau entered the international concern list in 2006 as a hub for drug trade, Brazil argued other concerns also needed to be prioritized, like jobs and “chronic underdevelopment”, which facilitated instability. Brazil also invested in technical cooperation: Abdenur states, “ironically”, the biggest investment was in police and military training, but there were also initiatives in agriculture, health, education and culture. In addition, Guinea-Bissau is one of the greatest beneficiaries of Brazil’s undergraduate and graduate exchange programs: 1,336 students from Guinea-Bissau received scholarships to study in Brazilian universities from 2000 to 2013.⁹³ In 2011, Brazil was also a key partner in supporting Guinea-Bissau towards achieving universal civil registration (an SDG16 target) through harmonization of public services and processes, development of awareness campaigns, and strengthening of civil servants’ capacities.⁹⁴ Brazilian cooperation was, however, interrupted for a period, after the assassination

of President Nino Vieira in 2009, and activities were only resumed in 2014, following elections. This interruption exemplifies the difficulties faced by Southern countries especially in cross-regional cooperation, separated by distances, in overcoming periods. In this case, there was also the fact that Brazil was going through an economic crisis, and in Abdenur’s view, there was also a lack of integration with United Nations efforts in peace operations.⁹⁵ One can sum, often present in SSC. Nonetheless, Brazil was in Guinea-Bissau, and it was advancing a broader take on peace that seemed important for the country, with some positive results.

Another relevant case of cross-regional SSC on P&D is the general engagement of **g7+**

countries in what they have been calling **Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation**, or F2F.

“The key driving principles of F2F cooperation are voluntarism, cooperation and solidarity. It is unconditional and free from vested interests, whether political or economic. It also refrains from advancing or promoting any specific ideology or approach to development, or one-size-fits-all solutions. Rather, it emphasizes context specificity and country ownership, and believes in supporting the organic evolution of local responses in order to meet local challenges”.⁹⁶



UN Photo by Eric Kanalstein. Afghan Woman in Field of Grass.

⁸⁹ Abdenur 2017, pp. 457–58.

⁹⁰ Abdenur 2017.

⁹¹ Ibid; Igarapé 2013, p. 9. Mediation in regional approaches proved more successful than in cross-regional cases.

⁹² Abdenur 2017.

⁹³ See <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-BR/ficha-pais/5215-republica-da-guine-bissau>.

⁹⁴ See Ministério dos Direitos Humanos (2018). “Cooperação Internacional na área de direitos humanos da criança e adolescente”.

⁹⁵ Abdenur 2017.

⁹⁶ UNOSSC (2017). Fragile-to-fragile Cooperation. Voluntarism, Cooperation and Solidarity. South-South in Action, Executive Summary.

The g7+ group of self-labelled fragile states was founded in 2010 and is composed of 20 countries in different (sub-)continents—Asia, Africa, Oceania, Middle East and Central America. As g7+ countries generally have a past and/or present context of conflict and violence, F2F countries tend to have perhaps higher tolerance to risk and a stronger connection through that experience of deeply-rooted security and development problems.⁹⁷ Interestingly in the context of this article, one recent example of cross-regional F2F took place precisely in Guinea-Bissau. After a coup d'état in 2012, when all traditional donors left (among them some Southern partners, including Brazil, were not very active in this period for many reasons), “financial and technical assistance was provided to enable elections to go ahead in 2014”.⁹⁸ Helder da Costa reiterated that “[c]ountries affected by conflict and fragility are lagging behind, therefore we need to be able to empower ourselves, to promote exchange of information and peer learning amongst ourselves.”⁹⁹ It is said traditional donors insisted elections be held the end of 2013 but would not provide funding. Representatives from Guinea-Bissau requested support from Timor-Leste, in the context of work done by the g7+. A Timor-Leste mission visited the country, diagnosed the need to update electoral systems and provided an estimated sum almost seven times less than that provided by traditional donors. Another mission soon arrived and prepared the stage for the elections; a second instance of cooperation involved civil education campaigns, continuing IT and logistical support, organizing public debates, financial assistance and donations of material.¹⁰⁰ The elections took place without incidents, and authorities praised the F2F as a success: “The support provided by our brothers, the people of Timor-Leste, was truly decisive...The Government and the people of Guinea-Bissau are grateful to the Timorese people and Government for their solidarity and assistance to the electoral process.”¹⁰¹

We cannot derive major generalizations from these examples, nor should we, at least at this stage. It is, however, interesting to notice that the above cases of SSC can be seen as somewhat complementary. SSC worked with different Southern partners investing in diverse areas where geographical and other kinds of proximity (in addition to feasibility) led them. Like UNOSSC recently suggested, we see significant opportunities in these complementarities.¹⁰² An important question is: When facing the diverse range of possibilities in SSC, **what makes SSC differentially important for P&D and what can be done to further its contributions?**

⁹⁷ Rocha de Siqueira, I. (2017) “Symbolic Power in Development Politics: Can “Fragile States” Fight with Numbers?”. *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*: January–March 2017, Vol. 23, No. 1.

⁹⁸ UNOSSC (2017). *Fragile-to-fragile Cooperation. Voluntarism, Cooperation and Solidarity. South-South in Action*, p. 16.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 22–25.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*



UN Photo by Tobin Jones. Somalia.

Mobilizing South-South Cooperation principles for expanding and strengthening its positive contributions to P&D

The previous sections sought to show that SSC on P&D is, in fact, taking place. Moreover, we analyzed the ideas about peace and development brought to the table by Southern actors and how SSC core values are incentivizing regional and cross-regional cooperation in this area. With all this in mind, it is important now to move on to exploring evidence of how best practices of SSC on P&D can be furthered and strengthened. The SSC taking place in the context of P&D issues seems to point at specific SSC principles as crucial guidelines, so we will carefully examine how they are put into practice in these cases.

Let us go back to how the Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development defined peace: If peace is the acceptance of a shared future, then development is the path one takes to achieve that shared future. **We believe this notion expresses support for the concept of sustaining peace as it extends beyond the 2030 Agenda, but also the conditions for a holistic take on SDG16 that would truly include positive peace, bringing it closer to sustaining peace by promoting a fair understanding of the responsibilities at stake for P&D in the South. We also believe SSC principles are a key gateway to these responsibilities.** We begin by detailing our case for SSC on P&D through these principles.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Most, including us, consider the principles and elements in Figure 2 to be equally important, thus we have referred to all of them as “principles” here.

The Nairobi outcome document adopted by the UN General Assembly established six principles of SSC...

- Respect for national sovereignty;
- National ownership and independence;
- Equality (horizontality);
- Non-conditionality;
- Non-interference in domestic affairs;
- Mutual benefits.

... and eight elements that should inform SSC practices:

- Common objectives and solidarity;
- Multi-stakeholder approach;
- National well-being;
- Promotion of National and collective self-reliance.
- Internationally agreed development goals;
- Alignment to National development priorities at the request of developing countries;
- Capacity development.

Figure 2: Nairobi principles of SSC. Source: BRICS Policy Center, South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre, Brazilian Agency of Cooperation (2017). *Paths for Developing South-South Cooperation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems*. Brasília, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Peer-learning and ownership:

Peace and Development need to come from local capacities to be sustainable

There are powerful critiques of business-as-usual both in peace and development. In terms of P&D, these have culminated in skepticism about traditional agendas that focus on Western jargon, like rule of law. Instead, it is argued that P&D issues are complex and profoundly contextual.

“Governance and peace and security are inherently political, historical and country-specific. Goal 16’s present orientation fails to acknowledge the range of regimes and institutions that have been effective in development, and how the distribution of power evolves over time in countries. Furthermore, there is a tendency with the good governance framework that underlies Goal 16 to project what it is that people need for development, though this may not correspond with what they want or what works best in practice”.¹⁰⁴

As seen, one of SSC’s key principles has historically been ownership—country-led solutions for country-specific problems. It is beyond the scope of this paper to offer a thorough global analysis about whether that principle has been respected, but we can discuss how, in the instances when it apparently was, this led to more contextual approaches to P&D, which would be in line with the present holistic proposals regarding peace and development.

A few important elements in some SSC cases can shed light on how these contextual approaches might work to promote ownership. One element, and also an SSC principle, is in the very notion of peer-learning: education is a key factor for any discussion on P&D, but there are many ways to learn.

Peer-learning, with more horizontal exchanges and its unique format, is distinctly relevant. Moreover, contextuality implies flexibility: thus, peer-learning also plays a key role in adapting expectations.

Our initial examples revolve around “education for peace” or “culture of peace”, whereby SDGs 4 and 16 combine in important ways (see Figure 1).

United Nations Children’s Fund, Colombia and El Salvador developed cooperation along these lines. The project involved finding a flexible-enough modality to expand access in primary and secondary levels in a country ripe with gang violence. “Fast-Track Education”, a two-year project, sought “to develop and validate strategies for students’ retention and insertion of children who dropped out from school in the 15 more violent schools.”¹⁰⁵ The project reached 7,352 students; 95 at-risk children from the 13 schools received psychosocial support to prevent them from dropping out of school and joining gangs.¹⁰⁶ One key aspect, garnered from existing documents, was the idea that the program itself needed to adapt to the needs, interests and resources of each school, using active methodologies so as to address the demands of “vulnerable” students.¹⁰⁷

In addition, Mexico later also cooperated in the education sector in El Salvador, helping to retain students in school. The country has a drop-out rate of 84,000 students per year. Until 2016, three Mexican missions had visited the country to assess the systems and provide advice.¹⁰⁸ In 2017, El Salvador was replicating the project in other localities. “Successful pilot strategies were replicated to provide opportunities to children affected by migration in Ciudad Delgado and Soyapango (MINED-PLAN), leading to: i) the opening of three Fast-Track Basic Education centres with 77 children

(30 girls); ii) the provision of psychosocial support to 238 children (98 girls); and iii) training of 22 teachers (16 women) in flexible modalities for future accreditation.”¹⁰⁹

Box 3: India and Education in Africa

India has invested massively in education and technical skills in Africa since 1964. “India claims that its cooperation with Africa is based on a partnership of mutual benefit and therefore is closely tied to trade and investments. Partnerships with Indian businesses are central to Indian cooperation in Africa.”¹¹⁰ It is estimated 30 per cent of India’s cooperation is focused on this area. In 2011, as much as 65 per cent of India’s cooperation with Africa was directed at education and skills initiatives.¹¹¹ India’s flagship program, the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), together with its Africa-specific corollary Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Program (SCAAP), offers courses for African civilians and military personnel, reaching 161 countries, and invests in other learning initiatives. One interesting project in Africa involves collaboration with the African Union: “As part of the ITEC initiative there have been ‘Hole-in-the-Wall’ projects, which are aimed at educating children in rural and urban slums in Namibia, Zambia and Uganda. In these projects, ‘the AU will determine the location of the institutes, the host country will provide the land and construct the buildings and India will run the centres for three years, after which they are intended to be self-sustaining.’”¹¹² The “Hole-in-the-Wall” is an Indian methodology and is symbolic in terms of SSC principles: it involves people taking ownership of their learning process, engaging with a certain content by themselves and making use of it according to their own interests.¹¹³ It started, literally with a computer placed in a hole in the wall for free use. It is, in essence, simple and cheap, demand-driven and flexible, since it needs to offer “entertaining content” that is captivating enough to get people interested and started, which involves acknowledging context. What it can achieve generally is, of course, limited, but it is about the processes more than the results. Knowing that it is possible to learn on one’s own can be a powerful force towards achieving one’s potential and building peace and sustainable development.

Approaches that emphasize the role of education, culture and other social factors for P&D tend to contribute in the long-run to strengthening “local capacities for peace”, which are essential for P&D.¹¹⁴ Education is the means of cultural transmission via excellence. A holistic approach to peace certainly entails investments

in education that are capable of nurturing social cohesion, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, an inclusive understanding of community and belonging. SSC in the field of education for peace, therefore, can only work to the extent that these programs are country-led and based on local culture, needs and priorities.

¹⁰⁴ Bolaji-Adio 2015, p. 5.

¹⁰⁵ UNICEF. UNICEF Annual Report 2016. El Salvador, p. 21.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ministerio de Educación, El Salvador (2018). Anexo técnico. “Lineamientos técnicos, administrativos, pedagógicos y operativos del proceso de implementación de la Modalidad Flexible de Educación Acelerada, del Ministerio de Educación para la consultoría: Actualización, rediseño y diseño de los materiales educativos de la modalidad flexible de Educación Acelerada de 2° a 9° de Educación Básica”.

¹⁰⁸ See more on SSC between Mexico and El Salvador in Ríos, Morales and Besharati (2016). “La eficacia de la cooperación México-El Salvador: entre su institucionalidad y sus desafíos operativos.” OXFAM Mexico.

¹⁰⁹ UNICEF. UNICEF Annual Report 2017. El Salvador, p. 23.

¹¹⁰ Presentation by senior official of MEA, Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) meeting, Kolkata, 23 March 2015. As cited in SAIIA, Indian Foreign Policy and India-Africa Relations, 23 October 2015, <http://www.saiia.org.za/news/new-working-paper-indian-foreign-policy-and-india-africa-relations>. Cited in UNDP (2016). Advancing South-South Cooperation in Education and Skills Development: Lessons from the Field. ISS, CEBRI and UNDP, p. 28

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Subhash, A. (2012) “Technical training, curriculum support & education initiatives: an assessment of India’s overseas aid in skills development.” Background paper prepared for the Education for all global monitoring report 2012, Youth and skills: putting education to work. Cited in UNDP 2016, p. 32.

¹¹³ See <http://www.hole-in-the-wall.com/Beginnings.html>.

¹¹⁴ García et al (2006). “Prácticas sensibles a los conflictos y la paz: contribuciones conceptuales y ejemplos de aplicación”. Colección Compás de Convivencia. Sublínea Herramientas, métodos y estrategias, Tomo I. Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ).



Demand-driven Cooperation: Legitimacy and long-term results

If “peacebuilding has become a key forum for emerging powers to challenge the normative content of global governance by established powers”,¹¹⁵ it is because the reconfiguration of peacebuilding along the lines of concepts like sustaining peace and in the context of SSC has provided space for Southern ownership and Southern domestic conceptions of peace. If we ask “what role does the development of a specific approach to peace and peacebuilding play in each country’s drive to challenge the normative dominance of the liberal Western paradigm?”¹¹⁶, at this point, we can answer “an absolutely influencing one”. But perhaps it is more about the processes that surround that contestation than their actual results, that is, about **coherence with a narrative of solidary cooperation**. Being historically principled along the lines of horizontality and solidarity, SSC brings to the fore the view that **how cooperation is practiced is as important as its results, and processes—that is, the “how”—might be the results themselves**. In that sense, instead of traditional effectiveness, we might say SSC emphasizes “coherence” with its principles and values. When asked why they had decided to measure their own so-called fragility since the notion of fragility itself was so contested, g7+ representatives in the group’s early days would offer replies like “because we are doing the measuring”. The groups say that “[t]he fragility spectrum approach to understanding fragility is thus intended as a counterweight to donor- and expert-led efforts to classify and measure fragile states.”¹¹⁷ This view speaks to SSC

concerns about the demand-driven character of cooperation. One interesting example of how this can be put into practice is related to a crucial economic area for many Southern countries—extractive industries.

Many countries in the South are rich in mineral resources but plagued by numerous related problems associated with institutional capabilities and the temptation of corruption. In 2013 and 2014, F2F collaboration took place among several g7+ countries to prepare and publish a booklet compiling lessons learned. “Severing the link between resource extraction and conflict requires better risk identification, improved monitoring and safeguarding measures such as wealth-sharing agreements, sovereign wealth funds and efforts at greater transparency.”¹¹⁸ After this effort and the initial knowledge-sharing, the g7+ was in a position to ask the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to offer a platform for extractive industries, which UNEP is preparing together with the World Bank.¹¹⁹ Knowing the configuration of national mineral resources, mapping out mines, identifying groups that explore each area, visualizing environmental degradation—all this is crucial to national sovereignty, especially in such a strategic field and particularly for Southern countries, which must be equipped to properly explore such riches since they are an essential part of their economic profile. **Moreover, all that knowledge and knowledge-sharing offer leverage and opportunities to demand responsible action on the part of international actors.**

“Peace is multidimensional and multi-sectoral. It cuts across different levels of human organization, from the interpersonal to the societal, rendering sustaining peace a highly collaborative task that requires strong leadership... Inclusivity is key to ensuring that peace is maintained over time.”¹²⁰

There is an important element of legitimacy in discourses such as this, which is crucial to the possibility of achieving long-term development. The legitimacy obtained through a country-led process can open the path to country-led solutions that are better suited to national contexts. The demand-driven character of cooperation can be, therefore, a fundamental contribution to national well-being and peace.

Mutual Benefits and No-interference: Sustaining Peace

A key aspect of sustaining peace, and thus, the concept of peace for our Global South Thinkers on Peace and Development, is that **there can be no peace without a vision of a shared future, and if that vision exists, solidarity is second nature; if solidarity exists, there can be a common future**. In moments of violence or crises, it is common to point at spoilers and “peace blockers”.¹²¹ The Collaborative for Development Action (CDA) calls the latter “connectors” and the former “dividers”, in their “do no harm” approach. A holistic approach to peace, however, would see these all the way, not just after violence erupts, and although, for some, their image might be crystal clear (genocidaires come to mind), others would be blurred. García et al, in an interesting study about conflict-sensitive practices in Colombia, acknowledge the importance of doing no harm as a motto, but invites us to go beyond: the notion of conflict-sensitive practices looks at conflicts of interests and demands pro-activity towards them. García et al understand this to be a Northern approach as well but praise the transversalization of peace that the concept promoted in international cooperation and its awareness of structural root causes. Whatever

insufficiencies it leaves, they attempt to address these via methodological adaptations that stress contextual aspects of P&D, integrate the perspectives of local people and, with that, have potential to constructively transform conflicts. To make that move, they focus on “gaps of attribution” as political issues: how do we know we affected P&D? Certain results are easily attributed; others are contributions. **Solidarity, we can say, would entail accepting risks along with diminished and long-term returns based on a trust in the process, rather than expecting clearly attributable results** (we revisit this point in the next section).

Important examples of SSC on P&D that are strongly based in that principle can be found in the ECOWAS’ and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)’s cooperation efforts on the African continent.¹²² The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention framework works with two notions of prevention: operational prevention and structural prevention, which “focuses on peacebuilding through political and institutional reforms, capacity building, justice and the rule of law, reconciliation and reintegration, and peace education.”¹²³

¹¹⁵ Kai Michael Kenkel (2016). In Richmond, Poggoda and Ramovic (eds) The Palgrave Handbook of Disciplinary and Regional Approaches to Peace, p. 379.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ g7+ (2013) “Note on the Fragility Spectrum”. Kinshasa, p. 3.

¹¹⁸ The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the g7+. (2017) Fragile-to-fragile Cooperation: Voluntarism, Cooperation and Solidarity. South-South in Action, pp. 28–29.

¹¹⁹ See <https://www.mapx.org/>

¹²⁰ IPI 2017, p. 3.

¹²¹ As one member of our group, Shagufta Ahmad (MENAPAR) calls them.

¹²² We follow the usual view that ECOWAS activities in these cases are instances of SSC—see UNDP (2017). South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Strategies for UNDP Engagement.

¹²³ Lucey, A. and Arewa, M. (2016). “Sustainable Peace: Driving the African Peace and Security Architecture through ECOWAS”. ISS Paper 301, Institute for Security Studies, p. 4

“In 1999 the ECOWAS heads of state and government adopted the Mechanism for conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security (the Mechanism), and in 2001 they adopted the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (the Protocol). Together, the 1999 Mechanism and 2001 Protocol serve as the foundation upon which ECOWAS’ peace and security agendas are set.... ECOWAS’ peace and security processes ...are also informed significantly by the ECOWAS vision 2020 and the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF).”¹²⁴

ECOWAS’ prevention begins with the work of field monitors who collect information locally, pass it onto focal points—two national representatives and one civil society representative. Next, the information is passed on to analysts, who add more information from open sources and provide weekly reports.¹²⁵ For actual prevention, its implementing partner is the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), but ECOWAS also has strong connections with civil society organizations. It has responded successfully, according to Lucey and Arewa, to conflicts in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia, but results depend heavily on countries’ cooperation, and there

are financial, logistical and political constraints. Moreover, there are “major elements where ECOWAS does not have a peacebuilding framework on which to draw”, like transitional justice and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).

The difficulties faced by ECOWAS are common to many RECs, which have unclear mandates and unpredictable funding and need to compete with other organizations. Similarly, for instance, IGAD originally addressed environmental issues, but has invested in its peace and security framework for a while now.

“IGAD also adopted its Peace and Security Strategy 2016–2020 in 2014. The strategy builds on its 2010–2014 strategy and enlarges it. One notable addition is a PCRD framework. IGAD’s Peace and Security Division contains a Political Affairs Programme, which primarily deals with peace and security issues. There are also a number of other specialised institutions relating to peace and security, including the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), the IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) and the Office for Special Envoys for South Sudan (OSESS). There is also an Office of the Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation.”¹²⁶

¹²⁴ Ibid., pp. 3–4.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Lucey, A. and Mesfin, B. (2016). “More than a chip off the block Strengthening IGAD-AU peacebuilding linkages”. Policy Brief 91, Institute for Security Studies.



UN Photo by Sebastian Rich. Afghan Women in Literacy Class.

IGAD has a Civilian Capacities Initiative that was set up to enable officials from neighboring countries to work alongside officials from South Sudan. Lucey and Mesfin tell us IGAD oversaw the project’s initiation (with a limited role), and civil service support officers (CSSOS) from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda were seconded on a bilateral basis.¹²⁷ “These countries paid the salaries of the secondees, and Norway contributed to programme management and operational costs. The [United Nations Development Programme] provided technical assistance.”¹²⁸ The project was praised for its innovative solutions and its ownership aspect. Such a contextual approach seems to have been consolidated: in 2014, IGAD adopted a Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development framework based on detailed country analysis. IGAD is said to also encourage engagement with traditional mechanisms to resolve conflicts.

Despite some considerable successes, both ECOWAS and IGAD are said to be better off focusing on their comparative advantages, which include local legitimacy, cultural proximity and knowledge of the contexts, leaving expensive activities like Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) to other bodies, as long as there is communication and integration among all efforts.¹²⁹ That way, **SSC seems to draw considerable strength from solidarity and common objectives, but as much as it can gain from its conflict-sensitive approaches, it seems important to avoid doing harm by raising expectations.** Some argue sustaining peace “must be positioned above all the different sectors, akin to a meta-policy that builds on and accounts for all other policies. All policies must be infused with the intention to sustain peace”.¹³⁰ This seems coherent, but then what about the results?

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Lucey and Arewa 2016; Lucey and Mesfin 2016.

¹³⁰ IPI 2017, p. 3.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

The Technical is Political

Considering the role of SSC on P&D in terms of the principles and values just discussed leads to important methodological challenges. In a sense, the potential, the challenges and the dilemmas described above take shape in methodologies that may or may not incentivize a holistic approach to P&D. Moreover, as the development field seemingly becomes ever more technocratic and there are talks of the “data revolution” defended by the 2030 Agenda possibly costing something between \$60 and \$140 billion,¹³¹ it is crucial we take notice of the dilemmas at stake.

SSC entails at least two major challenges: a focus on processes, which are harder to track, evaluate and attribute impacts to; and the challenge of how to offer enough qualitative analysis without compromising systematization and accessibility.

These are not merely technical issues; they are essentially political. Organizations want attribution for the sake of accountability; and SSC has been said to rely too much on anecdotal evidence and to offer little systematized data, which makes investments in qualitative studies perhaps less intuitive. Yet, all examples of SSC on P&D show how important it is to understand context specificities, including what is understood by peace and development.

The transversalization of the concepts of peace currently debated has brought along, in the words of García et al, “a healthy modesty in relation to impacts”,¹³² driving the authors to develop a complementary methodology focused on contribution, rather than attribution, as seen above. For that, peace is locally defined, and impacts are considered in terms of how actors see the consequences of their own actions relative to that notion of peace, instead of a standardized one. Monitoring a peace process, for instance, is then not about analyzing the conflict itself but rather specific actions by specific actors.¹³³ An important aspect of that methodology is that monitoring itself is done through dialogue, which for the authors, reinforces cooperation.¹³⁴ It also looks at the

¹³¹ Morten Jerven (2017) “How Much Will a Data Revolution in Development Cost?”, Forum for Development Studies, 44:1, p. 16.

¹³² García et al 2006, p. 26.

¹³³ Ibid., p. 37.

¹³⁴ Ibid. p. 44.

processes underpinning practices. For them, this methodology differs from traditional ones precisely for its qualitative character and its focus on processes.

Cling, Razafindrakoto and Roubaut, in turn, look specifically at SDG16 and the dialogue that led to its establishment and the selection of its indicators, contrasting these with other possibilities. For them, it is key to develop indicators and data collection mechanisms that are based both on perception and experience, for instance, mobilizing both administrative and survey data. The latter would be more representative of the voice of the people and their perceptions, which may differ from what administrative data say. Experience is based on victimization, whereas perception amalgamates many important social factors that should be taken into account in a complementary way. Moreover, the authors followed the discussions that led to the selection of indicators for SDG16 and offer a description of how African countries came to the table much more prepared than other countries, which they strongly attribute to African experiences with the issues under the SDG16 umbrella. These experiences had by that time taken shape with the GPS-SHaSA (Governance, Peace and Security-Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa), a survey program launched by the African Union. The program involves 20 countries on the continent conducting household surveys to measure governance, peace and security.

The authors highlight the discrepancies found in that data, which could have been caused by the role of the media, specific histories of violence and other contextual elements, and suggest there was a clearly diagnosed need to combine perception and experience data in order to get a sense of “the specificities in different national contexts.”¹³⁵

Bolaji-Adio also stresses the need to use a combined methodology for issues of P&D. She discusses the two-tiered system developed by the g7+ that offers global comparable indicators and national specific ones. She says, however, that this is not enough for governance and P&D and suggests “(i) [utilizing] indicators that are adaptable and not inclined towards stylized concepts of ‘good’ governance and (ii) [looking] beyond neatly packaged indicators towards more in-depth qualitative assessments, including enhanced regional peer review initiatives.”¹³⁶

These suggestions involve taking processes seriously, doing complementary good qualitative analyses and adapting to national contexts for data collection and analysis. Exploring these issues is extremely important and would require more research. One can see already, however, how these elements are absolutely connected to SSC principles and values: solidarity, ownership solidarity, ownership, demand-drivenness and mutual benefits, for instance, and mutual benefits, for instance, are not only about results but how one gets to them. This is a crucial path for future analysis.

¹³⁵ Cling, J-P, Razafindrakoto, M. and Roubaud, F. (2019). “SDG 16 on Governance and its measurement: Africa in the Lead”, Working Paper UMR DIAL DT/2018-02, p. 14.

¹³⁶ Ibid., p. 2.

SOME CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

We have seen here the great potential that SSC has to make a positive impact on P&D; moreover, we have seen how it offers conceptual possibilities for doing so, in alignment with the current understandings of sustaining peace. Not less important is the fact that SSC actors have shown political willingness to be engaged with P&D issues. There are, therefore, two key aspects that need to be emphasized about the role of SSC on P&D, in terms of a) knowledge production; and b) political momentum.

First, it is crucial that knowledge production in the areas of SSC on P&D follow progress that is actually taking place in practice, and that this knowledge be systematized and disseminated. **Moreover, all that knowledge and knowledge-sharing offer leverage and opportunities to demand responsible action on the part of international actors,** action that can support and appropriately complement SSC on P&D.

Second, we have seen here how **countries in the South seem to lean towards other Southern countries for cooperation in sensitive issues, such as those that compose P&D.** With the power of the 2030 Agenda, the momentum it generates for both SSC and P&D, and most importantly, considering this cooperation is, in fact, taking place and showing great potential, it is time to harness this momentum and lead the way to discuss SSC on P&D at BAPA+40.

If we do not galvanize this willingness to act now, when we have strong cases and favorable inclination of the field, not only might SSC fail to occupy the important role it can occupy in the global partnership for the SDGs and, consequently, for P&D, but it might also lose momentum by side-stepping the challenge that is becoming central to the current agenda.



UN Photo by Fred Noy. Women Rehearse for Peace and Reconciliation Performance in Sudan.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BAPA+40

Based on the examples of SSC on P&D discussed in this paper and taking into account the concept of sustaining peace, the discussions over SDG16, our own contribution to defining P&D in holistic terms, the momentum leveraged by the SDGs' premium on a Global Partnership and the great suffering caused by problems of violence and limited development,

1. We recommend first and foremost that SSC actors turn their attention in decisive ways to P&D – because this is already being done to some extent with considerable positive results; most Southern actors have stated their desire to take part in engaging with P&D initiatives; and there is a window of opportunity for doing it and doing it well.¹³⁷ This comes in two levels, mirroring the conclusions above:

- This decisive turn of attention means continuously producing knowledge that can support this political commitment. We recommend that SSC actors invest in knowledge production regarding their P&D initiatives, considering that current political debates encourage cooperation in this area.
- And importantly, it can be practically and politically done by including thoughts on SSC on P&D in national documents and speeches in preparation for BAPA+40, not only descriptively, but also prescriptively, reinforcing the very principles of SSC.

2. In that sense, we also specifically recommend that the understanding of results not be restricted to traditional views on “effectiveness” but be open to “coherence”, which invokes principles, values and commitments already present in the field;

- This involves moving from effectiveness to coherence when discussing the role of SSC, especially on P&D, but not exclusively.
- It also involves referring to key SSC principles more often, not only in political discourses, but also when debating M&E.

3. We also recommend that M&E systems rely equally on qualitative and quantitative analysis.

- This can be done by creating hubs that can congregate and empower well-established knowledge centers, like RECs and think tanks and to centralize knowledge production based on qualitative and quantitative analyses, following clear methodologies. This involves facilitating flows of information and avoiding fragmentation, but also having analyses that are more systematized and accessible;
- For these M&E systems, process-oriented methodologies being developed in the South should be thoroughly considered, since processes seem to be the underlying means for SSC in practice and are intrinsically related to coherence.

¹³⁷ By “SSC actors” here we mean all actors involved in designing and implementing SSC practices and projects – local governmental offices and agencies, central offices, nongovernmental institutions, think tanks, universities and so forth.

4. In terms of addressing fragmentation at all levels, we recommend **SSC bodies study the potential for further cross-regional cooperation** as a true testament to “constructed solidarity”, that is, as a test to deliberate practices towards sustaining peace.

- UNOSSC and the United Nations in general can be brokers since that dialogue is often made difficult by distance and the comparatively fewer cross-regional fora on SSC.

5. We finally recommend that **Southern countries clearly express their commitment to sustaining peace, SDG16 and all SDGs as a path to achieve durable peace with inclusive development. This means offering a cohesive discourse that can lead to more coherent cooperation and strengthen SSC as a block in terms of cooperation modalities.**

- This means that Southern countries should leverage this momentum to discuss international responsibilities over P&D, that is, the actors’ responsibilities beyond national borders, which means social justice on a global scale;
- It also means Southern countries in SSC should not shy away from discussing politics and geopolitics, as history has shown that an apparent avoidance in the recent past has cost important opportunities to further the interests of Southern countries and, more importantly, because P&D is highly political, reducing it to technical issues would mean replicating business-as-usual.



UN Photo by Albert Gonzalez Farran. Displaced Sudanese Face Harsh Environment.

Risks

- The demand-driven character of SSC offers opportunities for innovation and ownership while also posing potential risks - for example, risks of fragmentation and challenges to long-term strategies. Current efforts for institutionalization might lead to a lack of flexibility. There is a need to balance both by using tailored and adaptable solutions.
- Contextuality does not mean relativism of values and principles. On the contrary, here we have highlighted the principles of SSC as common values. If a principle is poorly applied and ultimately weakens peace and development, there is a risk that context and principles like non-intervention will be used against those very same values. As SSC gets more involved in P&D issues, it might need clearer guidelines as to what constitutes omission and how to deal with such dilemmas.

Questions for the Future

Since sustaining peace and the role of SSC on P&D have made prevention of conflicts a high priority, it might be worth pursuing the question of how to prevent the loss of positive peace? That is, beyond promoting peace, how do we avoid losing social cohesion and everything that keeps a society together?

(That is, if we do not see these as just two ways on the same road.)

ANNEX I

SDG16 and Indicators

INDICATORS

16.1	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	
16.3	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		
16.4	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		

16.5	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	
16.9	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	
16.10	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.A	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	
16.B	16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	

ANNEX II

Table of positions on Peace, Sustaining Peace and P&D in the South¹³⁷



UN Photo by Martine Perret. Children at Play in Timor-Leste.

As explained in the text, this table is here offered as an annex for further consultation and research for those interested. It is not in any way an exhaustive table: it does not include all countries and organizations and documents were randomly chosen by date and subject. We understand these are perspectives, not commitments nor fixed positions, as such policy debates tend to be continuously changing. We have quoted directly from the documents in columns “(Sustaining) Peace Definition” and “Actionable Proposals”, although the titles of these columns are our own. Any text in the last column that were not originally in English were translated by us. The “Key Ideas” are based on our reading of these documents. The “Website” is the source of the public document. All documents are publicly available. We intended with this that one can grasp the definition of peace broadly being mobilized in each specific case and that, with the last column, one can have an idea of how the specific applications of these definitions vary. We hope the table offers a path for further research.

Country, Territory or Organization	Document	Title	City	Date	(Sustaining) Peace Definition	Key Ideas	Website	Actionable Proposals
African Union	Briefing by African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security to the United Nations Security Council	High-Level Open Debate on “Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace”	New York	25 April 2018	“The very idea of peacebuilding and sustaining peace is strongly grounded in the long-enshrined principle that peace cannot be achieved without development or vice-versa, and that both peace and development cannot thrive without human rights and good governance.”	1. Good governance 2. National ownership 3. Multi-stakeholder approach.	www.peaceau.org/en/article/briefing-by-ambassador-smail-cherif-for-peace-and-security-to-the-united-nations-security-council-high-level-open-debate-on-peacebuilding-and-sustaining-peace	1) First, the urgent need to strengthen our cooperation in the prevention area. Conflict prevention remains the most cost-effective tool, but yet the least resourced. The AU has developed a continental structural conflict prevention framework, which allows its Member States to engage in a voluntary process with the Commission to enhance their capacity to identify vulnerabilities to conflict at the very early stage and, on this basis, work out a mitigation strategy. With the support of the AUC, Ghana has just finalised its report, as the first country to volunteer for such exercise. I believe that this mechanism could present an additional opportunity for cooperation between the AU and the UN, in light of the Joint Framework signed last year. 2) Second, there is a need to shift from the current top-down approach to a more people-centered paradigm with a specific focus on peace dividends, especially for women and youth. This entails particularly incorporating local perspectives and empowering the marginalized communities. It also requires taking into consideration the regional dimension and the transnational nature of conflicts in Africa. The AU has already started incorporating this dimension in its joint effort with the different regional mechanisms. 3) Third, the importance of establishing close cooperation and working relationships among national, regional and international actors cannot be overemphasized. In this context, given that Africa remains the major regional focus of the UN Peace-Building Architecture (PBA), the partnership between the AU and the UN is crucial. The AU, through its PCRD, and the UN through its PBA have much to learn from each other’s approaches and experiences, and from seeking greater cooperation and collaboration. The recently signed Joint AU-UN Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security and the subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the AU Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office, provide a solid framework to strengthen cooperation in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts in Africa. We welcome the commitment of the UN Secretary-General to consolidate and further promote our partnership in this area, as outlined in his recent Report on “Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace”. 4) Fourth, throughout the sustaining peace process, our collective endeavors will amount to too little, if there is no corresponding effort to mobilize adequate resources for the implementation of the defined priorities. No significant progress can be made without adequate financial resources and technical assistance to support concerned countries in sustaining peace.
Algeria	Statement by Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations	The High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace	New York	24-25 April 2018	“In addressing the complexity of modern conflicts, we must recognize the importance of conflict prevention , early warning and preventive diplomacy by promoting a paradigm shift towards a holistic approach that gives priority to political solutions, rather than managing conflicts once they outbreak. Therefore, underpinning the concept of sustaining peace , encompassing all cycles of conflict, is key to long-term, stable and durable peace.”	1. National ownership and independence 2. Common objectives and solidarity 3. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 4. Internationally agreed development goals 5. Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries 6. Capacity development.	http://statements.un-meetings.org/meetings/diaz/185559450/alg-ria.pdf	1) To ensure the success of our collective peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts, we believe that the following elements are essential. One: promoting broad and inclusive national ownership and leadership bearing in mind the specificities of each situation and country, beyond “one size fits all” approach; Two: the need to overcome the present fragmentation of the UN activities, by bridging the UN’s work in the main UN three pillars through a more coherent and sustained approach of the main UN inter-governmental or organs each from the vantage point of their UN Charter responsibilities; Three: addressing the nexus between security and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Four: involving more women and youth in conflict prevention initiatives. We welcome, in this regard, the creation of the AU’s Pan-African Network of Women Mediators (FemWise-Africa), which held its first Assembly in Algeria (Constantine) last December. Five: ensuring predictable, sustainable, and better prioritized funding to back up sustaining peace and conflict prevention activities; Six: strengthening UN partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations, especially with the African Union namely through promoting better coordination and interaction between the UN and AU Envoys, focusing on capacity building, and addressing the root causes and socio-economic factors conducive to terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism. 2) Our policy of de-radicalization encompasses political, economic, social, education, religious and cultural aspects. It is mainly focused on addressing all factors of marginalization and exclusion, the promotion of national reconciliation, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and the equality of opportunity, women empowerment, as well as education and job opportunities for youth 3) Finally, Mr. President, it is important to highlight that our deliberations on sustaining peace must be state-driven and conducted in a transparent, inclusive manner, sustaining peace is first and foremost a responsibility of Member States’, as rightly pointed out by the Secretary General in his report.
Andorra	Statement by Deputy Representative of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations	Reunión de Alto Nivel Consolidación de la paz y paz sostenible	New York	24-25 April 2018	“... Compartimos la idea que la paz no sólo significa la ausencia de conflicto sino la presencia de los condicionantes y mecanismos para la resolución pacífica de conflictos, como el desarrollo sostenible, la prevención y el respeto por los derechos humanos. Andorra quiere sumarse a los esfuerzos de la comunidad internacional para promover, crear y mantener las condiciones para que sea posible una paz sostenible.”	1. National ownership and independence 2. Common objectives and solidarity 3. National well-being 4. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 5. Internationally agreed development goals.	http://statements.un-meetings.org/meetings/diaz/185559450/andorra.pdf	1) A pesar de una tradición centenaria, somos conscientes que la paz nunca debe darse por hecha. Tenemos la responsabilidad de apoyar una cultura, que cuente con la paz como fin y como fundamento, un compromiso que debe ser alimentado, preservado y compartido desde una perspectiva poliédrica y holística. 2) La promoción de una cultura democrática, respetuosa con la diversidad, la educación para el desarrollo sostenible, la educación sobre los derechos humanos, la igualdad de género, juegan un papel indispensable en la adopción de actitudes y aptitudes de nuestros jóvenes, que fomentan la resolución pacífica de conflictos y por ende, favorece la cultura de la paz. 3) La promoción de la cultura de la paz también tiene que ir acompañado de la reforma del sistema de desarrollo. Fomentar el desarrollo sostenible significa, en gran medida, actuar sobre las causas profundas de los conflictos.

¹³⁷ Our translation throughout.

Country, Territory or Organization	Document	Title	City	Date	(Sustaining) Peace Definition	Key Ideas	Website	Actionable Proposals
Angola	Statement Delivered By Minister Counsellor and Charge D'affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to United Nations	<i>Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustainable Peace</i>	New York	24-25 April 2018	"I will start by echoing a sentiment expressed in the Security Council by the Deputy Secretary General at the 29 August 2017 debate on Peacekeeping Operations that Agenda means putting Member States and their populations in the lead, prioritizing political solutions and prevention, and leveraging in the UN's three pillars - peace and security, human rights and development - in a mutually reinforcing way."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/media2/18559532/angola.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of today's challenges requires us to connect all our efforts for peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, and in this connection, the fundamental role of women and youths in peacebuilding and sustaining peace is highlighted in two resolutions on the review of the peacebuilding architecture (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)) adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on 27 April 2016. To conclude, let me ask a question: Does it make sense that at the same time we discuss about the construction and preservation of Peace, we also create tensions in other parts of the world?
Asian Innovation Forum	Statement by His Excellency President of the Republic of Angola	<i>73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	16 September 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries Capacity development. 	https://sites/default/files/gsa-statements/73/ao_en.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The UN should give priority to the promotion and safeguard of human needs, and strive to solve Humanity's global problems such as those pertaining to security, the environment, economic inequalities and development in order to ensure that global peace is reserved. Our plea is that we should adopt a decentralized scheme for the global financial system, based both on promotion of trade and regional economic integration systems, and the enhancement of regional financial institutions in such terms that allow for more sustainable economic development.
	Co-organized by Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) and Science & Technology Policy Research and Information Center (STPI)	<i>4th Asian Innovation Forum</i>	Taipei	10 July 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity Multi-stakeholder approach Capacity development. 	www.asianinnovation.org/user/main/main-do	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By providing the communication platform for key actors of Asian innovation, the Asian Innovation Forum (AIF) seeks new possibilities and promotes international collaboration. To seek solutions and better prepare ourselves, the direction of STI policy and national strategies should be shared among key players in innovation. In order to address increasing uncertainty and the collapse of existing systems, more inclusive and collaborative responses are urgently needed. Enhanced international cooperation and multinational dialogue will be critical to advancing innovations for greater societal impact.
Burkina Faso	Speech by the Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations	<i>Réunion de haut niveau sur la consolidation et la pérennisation de la paix</i>	New York	24-25 April 2018	"...En effet, la consolidation et la pérennisation de la paix constituent une responsabilité primordiale des gouvernements nationaux qui doivent déterminer les priorités et les stratégies nécessaires en assoudant toutes les couches de la société. En outre, les initiatives de consolidation et de pérennisation de la paix ne peuvent réussir que si elles bénéficient de financements suffisants, prévisibles, durables, et de manière cohérente en assoudant les partenaires multilatéraux et bilatéraux ainsi que le secteur privé."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity Multi-stakeholder approach National well-being Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/media2/18559463/burkina-faso.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Il est nécessaire d'éviter le repartissement des efforts et la multiplicité des initiatives dans le cadre de la consolidation et de la pérennisation de la paix, en canalisant et en alignant les ressources sur les stratégies nationales et régionales pour une paix durable. Conscient du fait que la consolidation de la paix est l'élément fondamental des critiques de la stabilité mon pays accorde une importance particulière aux débats en cours visant à « repenser » les notions de consolidation et de pérennisation de la paix, qui, si elles correspondaient autrefois à des mesures visant à réduire le risque de retomber dans un conflit, ne peuvent aujourd'hui être seulement évoquées après les conflits, mais également avant et pendant les conflits. Pour terminer, et au regard des nombreux défis qui se posent en matière de consolidation et de pérennisation de la paix, et qui révèlent le lien étroit entre la sécurité le développement et les droits de l'Homme, ma délégation appelle à une mise en œuvre des recommandations du Secrétaire Général et à avoir une approche holistique dans le cadre des réformes en cours et à venir.
Brazil	Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the Open Debate of the Security of the Council	<i>"Maintenance of international peace and security: the interdependence between security and development"</i>	New York	11 February 2011	"...Even though the term "development" was not so much in use then, the Charter of the United Nations already incorporated the idea of interdependence between peace and security and development. Article 55, on "International Economic and Social Cooperation", states that "with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development..."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should also focus on the positive impacts of a well-executed integrated strategy by agencies, funds, programmes and international financial institutions. Internationally agreed development goals. Common objectives and solidarity. 	www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/speeches/articles-and-interviews/minister-of-foreign-affairs-speeches/5872-statement-by-h-e-ambassador-antonio-de-oliveira-patriota-at-the-open-debate-of-the-security-council-on-maintenance-of-international-peace-and-security-in-the-context-of-the-interdependence-between-security-and-development-new-york-unit-ed-states-february-11-2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An important aspect of this approach involved parallel initiatives aimed at creating improved economic and social conditions for recovery of the countries that had suffered most severely the ravages of World War II, whether they had been victors or not. Instrumental for the success of this effort was the Marshall Plan, which embodied the notion that a more stable and peaceful international order required not only a credible system of collective security, but also a "development agenda". Many of the situations we are called upon to deal with in the Security Council – from East Timor to Haiti, from Liberia to the RDC - involve societies that do these in and of themselves, represent a global threat to peace and security. Yet these are countries that have, to varying degrees, suffered conflict and instability in the context of pre-existing situations of poverty, unemployment and fragile institutions, among other conditions. We are convinced that purely military or security strategies will not, by themselves, be able to adequately deal with the overwhelming majority of today's situations of conflict.
	Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the Security Council Open Debate	<i>"Settlement of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, and Security countering the terrorist threat in the region"</i>	New York	30 September 2015	"Diplomacy, cooperation and multilateralism should guide us in the quest for a more stable and peaceful Middle East and North Africa. This Council has the primary responsibility in encouraging political dialogue and in addressing the root causes of conflict. It is our duty to restore the Council's capacity to fulfill its duties in upholding international peace and security."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty Promotion of national and collective self-reliance. 	www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/speeches/articles-and-interviews/speeches/11950-speech-by-minister-mauro-veira-on-the-occasion-of-the-un-security-council-open-debate-on-the-middle-east-and-north-africa-and-countering-the-terrorist-threat-in-the-region-new-york-september-30-2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> We should be all committed to demonstrate our resolve to focus on political dialogue and preventive actions. The use of sanctions and military force should always be the last resort and when it so happens, it must be in line with the provisions of the UN Charter. What we really need is better diplomacy to face the numerous challenges that still lie ahead.
	Foreign Affairs Website's Official Declaration	<i>"Brazil and the consolidation of peace"</i>	New York	26 October 2016	"Promoting development is essential for the effective establishment of security. Therefore, Brazil advocates the adoption of peacebuilding measures in countries emerging from armed conflict."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-stakeholder approach the central role of women in conflict prevention, reconciliation and economic revitalization Demand-driven. 	www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/politica-externa/paz-e-seguranca-internacionais/6285-brazil-and-the-consolidation-of-peace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Focused on strengthening local institutions and restoring the essential functions of the local government, these measures are indispensable to overcome problems that lie at the root of many conflicts – such as poverty, lack of basic services, provision and limited access to justice. These initiatives contribute to avoid the recurrence of sources of instability, creating favorable conditions for the consolidation of sustainable peace. It is crucial that peacebuilding measures are carried out with the consent of the countries to which they are intended.
	Foreign Affairs Website's Official Declaration	<i>"Brazil and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda"</i>	New York	26 October 2016	"Formal consultations between the Secretary-General and peace and police-contributing countries must precede the establishment and renewal of peacekeeping mandates to ensure a better balance between the perspectives of the countries drafting mandates and those implementing them. Subscribing to the concept of sustaining peace in order to overcome the "illusion of sequencing" between peacekeeping and peacebuilding, he urged the Security Council to examine the root causes of conflicts, including economic and social inequalities, and incorporate key peacebuilding mandates from the Security Council resolutions, in that context, the Assembly should discuss the recommendations of the reviews of peacekeeping operations and of the peacebuilding architecture in conjunction and synergy with those of the reviews."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Common objectives and solidarity. 	https://digitalibrary.un.org/record/861730/files/A_C4_71_SR-16-EN.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Working Group (WG) responsible for drafting the Brazilian NAP is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is comprised of members of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship. It also has the support of members of civil society (Igarapé Institute) and the UN Women. <p>As the coordinator of the Working Group, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created this page to make the initiative available to the public, as well as to receive comments and suggestions, with a view to ensure a transparent, inclusive, participatory NAP formulation and implementation process.</p>
	Statement by representative to the United Nations	<i>Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) Summary record of the 16th meeting - A/71/SR.16</i>	New York	26 October 2016		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Common objectives and solidarity. 	https://digitalibrary.un.org/record/861730/files/A_C4_71_SR-16-EN.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Noting that no Brazilian troops had ever been involved in any substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, he said that the General Assembly must continue its lead in the prevention of such abuse. Furthermore, a special account separate from the regular budget should be established for special political missions, in line with the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95-S/2015/446). That would boost efficiency and alleviate budgetary pressures on other crucial activities. Brazil also reaffirmed its willingness to contribute to the excellent work of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership and to the Secretariat's initiative, with the support of Japan and other partners, to implement a capacity-building project for engineering units in Africa. It was expected that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations would ensure United Nations peacekeeping missions remained a cooperative endeavour in the service of peace, political stability and sustainable development, with emphasis on the primacy of politics and on prevention.

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Brazil	Statement by the President of the Republic of Brazil	<i>73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	25 September 2018	"Dialogue and solidarity are the way to overcome intolerance and build peace . Diplomacy and multilateralism provide effective solutions well beyond disarmament , nuclear non-proliferation and international trade. This holds true in many other areas, such as sustainable development, which is crucial for the future of mankind."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity Multi-stakeholder approach National well-being. 	https://gadefebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gas-tatements/73/br_en.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We must remain united for the collective task of building a world where peace, development and human rights prevail. We will achieve nothing alone. We will achieve nothing without diplomacy, without multilateralism.
China	Speech by the President of the Republic of China	<i>"Jointly create a better future of peace and prosperity for Asia through dialogue and consensus"</i>	Beijing	28 April 2016	"Asia holds a uniquely important position in the pursuit of world peace and development. Today in Asia, peace and stability are the defining trend, and development and prosperity represent the common aspirations of the people."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual respect Equality (horizontality) Mutual assistance and solidarity Mutual benefit Respect for national sovereignty. 	www.fmprc.gov.cn/m-fa_eng/wjdt_665385/zjyh_665391/t1359296.shtml	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First, keep to the direction of building an Asian community of common future. Countries in Asia share weal and woe and the future of our nations is closely tied with each other. We need to develop a new type of partnership featuring win-win cooperation and live together in the spirit of mutual respect, equality, mutual assistance and solidarity. We should accommodate reasonable concerns of others while pursuing our own interests, promote common development while seeking our own development, respect security of others while safeguarding our own security, and join hands in advancing peace, stability and prosperity in the region. We need to deepen security cooperation and confidence-building in military, political, economic, people-to-people, cultural, environmental protection and other fields as well as in tackling emerging threats and challenges, so as to open up new prospects for security and development in Asia. Second, cement the foundation for exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations. Asia is home to a diversity of nations, religions and cultures, and countries vary in social system, development path and economic development level. Our perceptions and concerns on relevant security issues may not always be the same. Given such a reality, we need to scale up exchanges and communication, and facilitate inclusiveness, mutual learning and common development, of different cooperation, and make joint contribution to maintaining regional peace and stability. We can together explore channels and patterns, such as an Asia Civilization Dialogue Conference to pool wisdom and strength and solidify the foundation for comprehensive regional security governance. Third, speed up mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue and consultation. As a timeless adage reads, "the wiser the parties, the more peaceful the settlement." On the one hand, we should continue to strengthen dialogue and mutual trust, and avoid unilateral actions that may harm regional security. We need to build peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue and consultation in accordance with international law. We need to enhance trust, resolve disagreements and promote security through dialogue. Faced with complex regional hotspot issues, relevant parties need to stay calm and commit to peace, refrain from taking actions that may escalate the situation, promote crisis management through rules-making, and de-escalate tension by strengthening mutual trust, with a view to defusing crisis through political means and promoting gradual resolution. Fourth, gradually explore the building of a security architecture that fits regional conditions. There exist multiple security cooperation frameworks in Asia, and they all contribute to regional security in their own way. Asian countries have long cherished the Asian way of mutual respect, consensus-building and accommodation of each other's comfort levels. We should uphold and promote this approach, strengthen coordination among regional security frameworks, and gradually channel cooperation toward the same or similar goals to create synergy and work for practical results. On such basis, we may explore the building of a new architecture of regional security cooperation that reflects Asian needs. We can discuss relevant matters at such platforms as the CICA Non-governmental Forum and put forward ideas and suggestions on the principles and priorities of regional security cooperation.
	Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs	<i>"Fulfilling a serious commitment to a future of peace"</i>	New York	20 September 2017		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance political support. Strengthen support for capacity building. Scale up financial support. 	www.fmprc.gov.cn/m-fa_eng/wjdt_665385/zjyh_665391/t1495382.shtml	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic norms governing international relations including sovereign equality, non-intervention in other states' domestic matters and peaceful settlement of disputes, together with the guiding principles for peacekeeping operations arising therefrom, must always be strictly observed. The pursuit of political settlement should remain central to peacekeeping missions. Solving disputes by political and peaceful means is a fundamental tenet of the United Nations Charter. Peacekeeping operations should be blessed with strong support of the United Nations' various partners. It is important to motivate the host countries and the troop and fund contributing countries, fully leverage the role of regional and sub-regional organizations, and forge closer partnerships. Peacekeeping operations should serve sustainable development, which will prove a silver bullet. It is important to foster through reform a safe and stable environment in the host countries and facilitate efforts to achieve sustainable development and eliminate poverty and other root causes of conflict.
	Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs	<i>General Debate of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly: "Toward peace and development for all"</i>	New York	21 September 2017	"To ensure peace , development and dignity for all, the United Nations spirit must be renewed and its work must set out from a new starting point."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Respect for national sovereignty Common objectives and solidarity National ownership and independence Equality (horizontality). 	www.fmprc.gov.cn/m-fa_eng/wjdt_665385/zjyh_665391/t1496244.shtml	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The UN must remain the guardian of world peace. Upholding peace and security is one of the core purposes of the UN Charter and the primary mission of this organization. The UN must encourage all its members to "live together in peace with one another as good neighbors", and achieve common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council must play an exemplary role in upholding no-conflict, no-contingent, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. In fighting terrorism, we need a holistic approach that addresses root, symptoms and root causes, resolves issues by law and avoid applying double standards. While parties to any conflict must stay committed to the fundamental aim of dialogue and negotiation, the international community should set general objectives and implement a more effective dialogue and promote peace rather than stirring up troubles or making things more difficult. The UN should serve as the main channel of conflict prevention, fully leverage Chapter VI of its Charter, and step up political mediation efforts.
	Speech by Chinese diplomat	<i>The Opening Ceremony of the Seventh World Peace Forum: Working together to build a world of lasting peace and universal security and a community with a shared future for mankind</i>	Beijing	14 July 2018	"China believes that countries should dedicate themselves to global peace and common development, realize a world of lasting peace and universal security, and build a community with a shared future for all mankind. To this end, China calls for a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust Mutual benefits and justice. Reform and innovation of security governance system. Sustainable development. 	www.fmprc.gov.cn/m-fa_eng/gzxxx_662805/t1577242.shtml	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ever-changing international environment is reshaping the security landscape in profound ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> First, security issues have become more interconnected. Problems in one field now have repercussions in other areas more quickly. This new dynamic makes them more complicated than what meets the eye. A simplistic, palliative approach may lead to more problems than it attempts to solve. The spread of terrorism, a product of interwoven political, economic, religious and cultural factors, is a case in point, and must be tackled with a multi-pronged approach. Second, security issues have become more contagious. In a world that is rapidly becoming a "global village", security issues respect no national borders. The vulnerability of any one country may build up and spill over to the region and beyond. In this day and age, no one can stay unscathed from external risks or achieve so-called "absolute security" on its own. Third, security issues have become more perilous. With economic globalization and the IT revolution gathering pace, security issues may wreak havoc in unprecedented ways, affecting not only ordinary citizens, but also the elite; not only one, but multiple domains and locations – indeed, the entire world. For example, the seven year-long Syrian conflict has driven millions from their homes and inflicted huge economic losses. The quest for security is also moving into new frontiers such as cyberspace, the deep sea, the polar regions and outer space. Not-t only is the development and prosperity of this generation at stake, but also that of our children and children's children.
Colombia	Statement by the President of Colombia	<i>Statement by President Ivan Duque after his meeting with the Head of the United Nations Mission in Colombia</i>	Bogotá	20 September 2018	"The Colombian Government has a firm desire for a peace that is the product of legality, i.e. a credible peace, a peace that is felt in the territories of the country. It also believes in a peace where the authority of the state prevent illegal economies to persist and cause damage to the Colombia."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National ownership and independence National well-being development. Capacity 	https://id.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/press-sa/2018/180920-Declaracion-del-Presidente-Ivan-Duque-luego-de-su-reunion-con-el-Jefe-de-Mision-de-Naciones-Unidas-en-Colombia.aspx	<p>Y estaremos pronto presentándole al país una agenda integral para enfrentar esos fenómenos preocupantes de expansión de los cultivos ilícitos; que podamos tener sustitución y erradicación exitosa, que podamos tener interdicción exitosa, que tengamos programas de desarrollo alternativo exitosos y que podamos darles a esos territorios la presencia efectiva del Estado, y que pueda surgir una generación de empleo digna y estable, motivante y que genere confianza.</p>
	Statement by the President of Colombia	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	26 September 2018	"Peace needs to be built with a rule of law that combines the public goods of security and justice. The Colombian government will work to ensure that the process of demobilization, disarmament and reinsertion advanced in the last few years is successfully carried forward. They will provide those who have been committed to a genuine reincorporation to the law, subject to the principles of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, the proper opportunities for progress and protection."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries. 	https://gadefebate.un.org/en/73/colombia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stressing that peace requires the rule of law, he said his Government will work towards completing the disarmament and reinsertion process that began some years back. The peace process his Government inherited was fragile due to a lack of funds and the complex and dispersed institutional architecture, but Colombia will fulfill its commitment vis-à-vis those who chose to turn away from violence. Financial support of the international community will ensure that goal. The law will be enforced in an exemplary manner, he stated, adding that those who mock the victims and the generosity of the Colombian people will feel the full weight of justice.
El Salvador	Statement by the President of El Salvador	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	26 September 2018	"El Salvador, as a founding State of the Organization of the United Nations and respectful of international law, recognizes the importance of multilateralism in addressing global challenges such as peace, a more just economic order, climate change, migration and sustainable development. In this context, the country insists on the need for constructive dialogue, concertation and cooperation, and the strengthening of integration mechanisms and regional alliances. In the face of crises and conflicts that affect the world, it is important to privilege dialogue and political solutions."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty National ownership and independence Non-interference in domestic affairs Internationally agreed development goals. 	https://gadefebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gas-tatements/73/sv_es.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> En el caso de los países de renta media como El Salvador la clave reside en apoyar y complementar nuestras capacidades de financiamiento, particularmente de fuentes públicas. Esto nos obliga a invertir recursos adicionales para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de las familias, y mantener la estabilidad de los precios de los alimentos. Para enfrentar esa situación es fundamental que siga funcionando la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático, y se solucione la actual crisis del Fondo Verde para el Clima. El Salvador, como país que casi no contamina a nivel global, pero sufre los efectos del cambio climático generado por otros, necesita urgentemente acceso al financiamiento para acciones de mitigación y adaptación que den seguridad y resiliencia a su población. (...) Mi país da la bienvenida a la pronta adopción del Pacto Global para una migración segura, ordenada y regular, así como del Pacto Global sobre Refugiados, como ejemplos claros del protagonismo de Naciones Unidas en la búsqueda de nuevos consensos a escala mundial.

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Ethiopia	Remarks by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	<i>The High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	24-25 April 2018	“Ultimately, sustaining peace is of course a national endeavor, and national ownership and inclusivity of all stakeholders , such as the government, the private sector and civil society, is key to this end. The United Nations and international partners must help build national and local capacities for sustaining peace. This must be clearly explained and understood by all stakeholders in order to avoid any misunderstandings. Building the necessary confidence among Member States is fundamental to facilitate the implementation and operationalization of this new approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace. ”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for national sovereignty 2. National ownership and independence 3. Common objectives and solidarity 4. A multi-stakeholder approach 5. National well-being 6. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 7. Internationally agreed development goals 8. Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries 9. Capacity development. 	https://statements-un-meetings.org/me-dia/218559536/ethiopia.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It has been emphasized time and again that peace and security, development and human rights are inextricably linked, and thus closer collaboration among various United Nations organs and other stakeholders is required to building peaceful and inclusive societies. 2) As clearly underscored in the latest Report, addressing institutional fragmentation and ensuring policy and operational coherence across the entire United Nations system is also absolutely essential to ensure that conflict prevention and sustaining peace is placed at the heart of the organization’s work and activities. 3) However, we have to realize that we cannot achieve this without fully utilizing the potential role of PBC, particularly its convening, bridging and advisory role with principal and relevant organs of United Nations. We thus need to scale up the PRC’s contribution along this line and a continuous focus and engagement is needed to ensure that the Commission continues to promote integrated, strategic and coherent approach. 4) We believe that the United Nations cannot address the myriad of international security challenges alone. In order to achieve the end goal of sustaining peace, there is a need to enhance partnerships with various stakeholders including with regional and sub-regional organizations; international financial institutions; national government, various civil societies and private organizations across the whole spectrum of conflict cycles, including prevention, peacekeeping and special political missions, conflict resolution and peace-building. 5) For instance, the African Union’s peacebuilding efforts in Africa in line with the implementation of the AU Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy Framework as well as the African Solidarity Initiative certainly complements the work of the PBC.
The Gambia	Statement by the President of the Republic of the Gambia	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	25 September 2018	“As leaders, we have the shared responsibility to promote a world order that prioritizes peace over insecurity; a world order that eliminates the growing inequalities around the world; and a world order that brings sustainable development . The Gambian Government is particularly excited that the new strategy views the Sahel as a land of opportunities , and not one of hopelessness. In this light, we envisage that this strategy will yield important dividends for Africa, especially towards the maintenance of peace and security and the elimination of terrorism in the region.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ownership and independence 2. A multi-stakeholder approach 3. National well-being 4. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 5. Internationally agreed development goals. 	https://gadebate.un.org/en/73/gambia-republic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) President of the Gambia, said no country can thrive in isolation amid complex global multilateral challenges, with our salvation as human beings resting in strengthening multilateral institutions and greater international cooperation. “The UN uniquely provides the opportunity to achieve this goal,” he added. “Noting the irony of underfunding the United Nations in that context, he called upon Member States to step up support. 2) As a member of the Sahel, the Gambia fully supports implementation of the new United Nations Support Plan for the region, anchored in the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. As the new strategy views the Sahel as a land of opportunity, not hopelessness, he sees it yielding important dividends for Africa, especially in peace, security and the elimination of terrorism. 3) Turning to his own country, he noted that after a difficult political impasse in 2016, the Gambia had restored democracy and the rule of law, completing its national electoral process and further pursuing institutional and electoral reforms. 4) “As Africans, we must assume leadership for maintaining peace and security on our continent,” he said, commending Ethiopia and Eritrea for “extraordinary efforts” to bring peace to the Horn of Africa, and South Sudan for agreeing to restore peace and work for development.
Guatemala	Statement by the President of Guatemala	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	25 September 2018	“The search for development in the region also leads to peace and prosperity. The government of Guatemala believes that respect for the sovereignty of each country is necessary; full freedom is guaranteed; and recognize the beliefs, values and principles of each state; and not the imposition of a bureaucratic global agenda that dictates what they create, must be.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for national sovereignty 2. National ownership and independence 3. Common objectives and solidarity. 	https://gadebate.un.org/en/73/guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guatemala respects the sovereignty of other countries, he said. After four decades of internal armed conflict, his country moved to the harder task of building and maintaining peace. The International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) was created in December 2006, when the United Nations and his country signed an agreement setting up the Commission as an independent body charged with investigating and prosecuting serious crimes in Guatemala. Although the body has helped strengthen his country’s democratic institutions, his Government has decided not to extend its mandate because it has interfered in the internal affairs of Guatemala. He also denounced the excessive use of force and power by the Commission and illegal pretrial detention, requesting the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a new commissioner for the body.
Gulf Cooperation Council	“Document signed by The United Arab Emirates, The State of Bahrain, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Sultanate of Oman, The State of Qatar and The State of Kuwait”	<i>Charter of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC Charter)</i>	Abu Dhabi	25 May 1981	“The Supreme Council affirmed that the desired peace cannot be attained except by the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the Arabs, compliance with resolutions of international law, the principles enunciated by the Madrid Conference and the principle of “land-for-peace” in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425 and 426. It also re-affirmed that peace will not be just, enduring and comprehensive unless the Palestinian people receive their legitimate national rights , foremost among which is the establishment of their independent state with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common objectives and solidarity 2. Mutual benefits and collective self-reliance 3. Promotion of national and collective development. 4. Capacity development. 	www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/aboutGCC/Pages/PrimaryLaw.aspx	<p>The basic objectives of the Cooperation Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To effect co-ordination, integration and inter-connection between member states in all fields in order to achieve unity between them; - To deepen and strengthen relations, links and areas of cooperation now prevailing between their peoples in various fields; - To formulate similar regulations in various fields, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. economic and financial affairs; b. commerce, customs and communications; c. education and culture; d. social and health affairs; e. information and tourism; f. legislative and administrative affairs. - To stimulate scientific and technological progress in the fields of industry, mining, agriculture, water and animal resources, carry out scientific research; establish joint ventures; and encourage cooperation by the private sector for the good of their peoples.
		<i>“The Closing Statement of the Nineteenth Session of the GCC Supreme Council The State of the United Arab Emirates (UAE)”</i>	Abu Dhabi	December 1998	“The concept of sustainable development stresses that development is a continuous process transcending generations and results from the interaction of human beings with the existing resources. The concept also highlights prevailing conditions that cause the continued advancement of society and increase its efficiency in utilizing human, material and technological resources. This concept also requires that there is a clearly understanding of the modern functions of the state, thereby ensuring sustainable development and the adoption of policies that ensure economic and social stability and development performance.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common objectives and solidarity 2. Mutual benefits 3. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 4. Capacity development. 	www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/CognitiveSources/DigitalLibrary/Lists/DigitalLibrary/Economy/1274259140.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Supreme Council reiterated the determination of the Member States to confront this phenomenon and to oppose it through intensification of inter-communication, coordination and cooperation in the field of security while calling on all countries, in particular those which are linked to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states by a bond of friendship and shared interests, to avoid sheltering the terrorist elements and groups or granting them political asylum, and to prevent them from exploiting the territories and laws of those countries for carrying out terrorist and subversive activities, and terrifying innocent and peaceful people. 3) The Supreme Council also renewed its call to conclude an international agreement on terrorism, affirming its conviction that the one and the ideal way to combat terrorism is through an international initiative agreed within the framework of the United Nations. This agreement that would guarantee the elimination of this world-wide phenomenon that causes the loss of life and property. In this context, the Supreme Council lauded the signing of the treaty on combating terrorism in April 1998 within the framework of the League of Arab States.
		<i>Long-Term Comprehensive Development Strategy for the GCC States (2000-2025)</i>		1999			www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/CognitiveSources/DigitalLibrary/Lists/DigitalLibrary/Economy/1274259140.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The comprehensive concept of sustainable development should be promoted during the time period in which this 2000-2025 strategy will be implemented. This requires adopting the following paths: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. optimally using the available resources and allocation of human and material resources in an appropriate manner; b. deriving maximum benefit from the technical capabilities and adapting their use for inducing upward growth and in advancing the human capacities; c. preserving the environment; d. clearly understanding the modern functions of the state, thereby ensuring sustainable development and adopting policies that ensure economic and social stability and the performance in terms of development; e. enlisting participation of all institutions in the society in the development process and seriously handling the options before the society and its priorities; f. advancing the institutional capacities and creating a good environment for the general economic and social policies; g. evolving pre-emptive programs to protect some groups in the society. For example, initiating unemployment insurance and social care programmes; h. emphasizing the reciprocal role between productive work and the sphere of human resources development; i. enlisting the participation of the work force in productive economic activities and guaranteeing their rights and constantly rehabilitating and training them for the job market; j. activating the market forces (demand and supply) and safeguarding the fundamentals of the free market.

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Gulf Cooperation Council	"Document signed by the United Arab Emirates, The State of Bahrain, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Sultanate of Oman, The State of Qatar and 'The State of Kuwait"	<i>The Closing Statement of the Thirtieth Session of the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)</i>	Kuwait	2009	"The Supreme Council considered the development of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the developments pertaining to the peace process , and the crimes against humanity committed by the Israeli military machine, as well as the tyrannical blockade of and the collective punishment imposed on the Gaza Strip. The Supreme Council called on the active international parties to put an immediate end to this situation and to implement UNSC resolution 1860, which has called for lifting the blockade imposed on the Palestinian people in Gaza and opening the crossings. The Supreme Council welcomed the decision, in this context, the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Human Rights Council of the Goldstone Report on the grievous violations of the human and international law and the principles of human rights by committing war crimes against the Palestinians in Gaza."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity Mutual benefits Promotion of national and collective self-reliance. 	www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/Statements/SupremeCouncil/Pages/The30thSession.aspx	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Supreme Council approved the recommendations submitted by their Highnesses and Excellencies, the Ministers of Justice. These recommendations are aimed at strengthening the joint cooperation process in the field of justice. In this context, the Supreme Council approved the implementation of the Muscat Document on the Unified Law on the Registration of Real Estate in the GCC States (Amended), and Its Explanatory Note thereof as a Model Law for four years. The Supreme Council perused the follow-up report on education and expressed satisfaction with the steps taken to implement the decisions made by it, and at the development efforts being made by the Member States for the advancement of general and higher education. The Supreme Council deliberated on the global environmental situation, affirming that the GCC States are taking great interest in ensuring the success of the Framework Convention for United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP15) and the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol being held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 7 to 18 December 2009, emanating from the principle of collective responsibility, and based on the belief that potential effects of climate change entail international movement and solidarity within the framework of sustainable development. The Council expressed its support for the efforts of the international community towards achieving the desired results.
India	Addressed by the Minister of State for External Affairs	<i>Meeting of Heads of Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)</i>	Bishkek	3 November 2016		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and human resource development; Mutual benefits. 	www.mea.gov.in/Speeches-Statements.htm?dt/27563/Address_by_M-J-Akbar_Minister_of_State_for_External_Affairs_at_the_Meeting_of_Heads_of_Governments_of_the_Shanghai_Cooperation_Organisation_in_BishkekN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> We would specifically like to share our experience in economic areas like banking, capital markets and micro-finance. India has since successfully implemented projects like centres of IT excellence, entrepreneurship development centres, industrial training centres and working on a flagship projects such as a pan e-network project to impart tele-education and tele-medicine in the region. Terrorism is the "single most significant threat" to peace and stability; we reiterate our strong commitment to combat this menace in all its forms and any grounds whatsoever. (...) Terrorism is an enemy of the most basic human rights: of life, peace and prosperity. Our position on conflict situations has been consistent. We remain committed to a stable and peaceful Afghanistan free of external interference. This is absolutely essential to advance peace, stability and prosperity in the region.
Indonesia	Statement by the United Nations Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia	<i>High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	24-25 April 2018	"Peace is not merely an absence of war. Peace is underpinned by activities that ensure long-term paths by which ordinary people, including women and youth, can sustain their lives in a decent way. Ensure sustainable development to prevent relapse into conflict. For our part, Indonesia will continue its peacebuilding efforts, through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation to complement the ongoing international peacebuilding efforts. This includes our efforts with our brothers and sisters in Africa."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty and independence National ownership and solidarity Multi-stakeholder approach National well-being and collective self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries Capacity development. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/meeting/18559534/indonesia.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lasting peace cannot be brought about on the ground if the affected countries themselves do not take full charge of their destiny. We need to listen to these countries concerning what they need, especially as they transition into post-conflict phases. We need to be creative in our approach to support United Nations peacebuilding. We need adequate and predictable financing in the Indonesia and Norway are coordinating peacebuilding financing in the Peacebuilding Commission. No one organ alone can promote peacebuilding, sustaining peace, or the 2030 Agenda. A stronger, and inclusive partnership is thus needed: partnerships such as the United Nations-World Bank, with international finance institutions (IFIs) and regional organizations to link conflict and reconstructions with good governance and economic policies. We need economic incentives as tools for prevention. Prevention is the key word. Conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy are part of Indonesia's foreign policy. We believe in the power of diplomacy to prevent or bring to an end conflict and war as well as ushering peace. There is no "one size fits all" approach for peace. But for a truly lasting peace to be achieved, we have to ensure that no one is being left behind. We have to ensure that the United Nations System works. Every country, big and small, has a responsibility to contribute to peace and security whether it is the Security Council or not. Indonesia has contributed its troops for 60 years, not only in preserving peace in conflict areas, but in developmental capacity building and humanitarian assistance in disaster areas. Challenges to human security are not only war and conflict, but others such as climate change, as experienced in many Caribbean and Pacific Islands.
Islamabad Declaration	Address by the National Parliaments of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Peoples' Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation and Republic of Turkey at the first Speakers' Conference in Islamabad	<i>Islamabad Declaration - Partnership For Peace, Development and Connectivity</i>	Islamabad	24 December 2017	"The Islamabad Declaration recognizes peace as a prerequisite for achieving development and promoting connectivity between the countries and its respective regions. In this regard, the countries agreed on the need for more engagement and dialogue between their parliaments, governments and the people."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty and independence National ownership and solidarity Internationally agreed development goals Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Common objectives and solidarity Capacity development A multi-stakeholder approach. 	www.mofa.gov.pk/documents/Declaration.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The countries stressed that cooperation between them contributes to the strengthening of peace, prosperity and stability for their people and the region. They agreed to further strengthen collaboration within the framework of the United Nations, the SCO and other regional and international organizations. They endorsed connectivity as a key priority area of cooperation, together with the other agreed priority areas; They ensured support to and facilitation of further relevant cooperation between the participant countries in mobilizing resources and expertise, information sharing, and identifying specific cooperation projects for improving connectivity. They promote greater awareness within the public and private sectors of the benefits of connectivity, including its potential economic opportunities, through outreach and advocacy activities such as symposiums, workshops, seminars, business missions and courses. They welcome and support China's Belt and Road Initiative; They recognize that terrorism is a common threat to the entire world and recommend that its governments take further strong measures and practical steps by devising joint concrete and comprehensive strategies to combat terrorism. They reiterated their commitment to open, inclusive and transparent international security architecture, based on the principles of international law, indivisibility of security, peaceful settlements of disputes, non-use of force or threat of force, for the benefit of strengthening peace, stability and sustainable development in Asia and beyond. They note the economic complementarities between their countries and respective regions, they agreed to support efforts aimed at enhancing connectivity to foster economic growth and bring their countries, societies and people closer together.
Mercosul	Establishing Protocol of the Mercosur Parliament	<i>LII MERCOSUR Presidents' Summit</i>	Assunção	18 June 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty and independence National ownership and solidarity Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries Capacity development. 	https://gestorweb.mercosur.int/	<p>Article 2 - Purposes of Parliament: 1. Represent the MERCOSUR peoples, respecting their ideological and political plurality 2. Assume the promotion and permanent defense of democracy, freedom and peace 3. Promote the sustainable development of the region with social justice and respect for the cultural diversity of its populations 4. Guarantee the participation of civil society actors in the integration process 5. Stimulate the formation of a collective conscience of citizen and community values for integration. 6. Contribute to consolidate Latin American integration by deepening and expanding MERCOSUR 7. Promote solidarity and regional and international cooperation.</p> <p>Sublinharam a importância de fortalecer o Instituto Social do MERCOSUL (ISM) como órgão técnico de apoio a todos os foros responsáveis em prol do fortalecimento da dimensão social do processo de integração. Ainda, destacaram o trabalho levado adiante pelo Instituto de Políticas Públicas em Direitos Humanos do MERCOSUL (IPPDH) como órgão responsável do fortalecimento dos direitos humanos como um eixo fundamental do processo de integração.</p>

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Mercosul	Communiqué of Mercosur States Parties on Violence in Nicaragua	<i>LII MERCOSUR Presidents' Summit</i>	Assunção	18 June 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity. National well-being and collective self-reliance. 	https://gestorweb.mercosur.int/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The member states emphasize the importance of fostering peace, restoring a climate of peaceful coexistence, respecting democratic institutions and guaranteeing the right of citizenship to manifest itself.
	Communiqué of Mercosur States Parties on the Humanitarian and Migratory Situation in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<i>LII MERCOSUR Presidents' Summit</i>	Assunção	18 June 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity National well-being and collective self-reliance Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries. 	https://gestorweb.mercosur.int/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Themember states urge the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to coordinate, together with the international community, the establishment of channels for humanitarian aid access to alleviate the social and migratory crisis that the country is living in. They also encourage the establishment of a system for the exchange of epidemiological information with the countries of the region. They reiterate their willingness and commitment to support, and accompany the Venezuelan brother people in their efforts to mitigate the current migratory, humanitarian and social crisis.
Namibia	Statement by the United Nations Ambassador and Permanent Representative	<i>High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	24-25 April 2018	<p>“Namibians are determined to implement a policy of reconciliation, a policy that has not been without its challenges, but which has seen much success in bringing our people together. It has resulted in increased levels of services such as electricity and education, and the reduction of maternal and infant mortality and of HIV deaths by significant numbers, among others. These are the effects of peacebuilding, which, as a result of the assistance of the United Nations and other partners, Namibia have seen in its territory. Namibia remains steadfast in its resolve to overcome these challenges and to ensure continued efforts towards lifting people from poverty and hunger through economic emancipation.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity National well-being Promotion of national and collective self-reliance National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/me-diaz/18559419/hamibia.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> These victories are also a result of peacebuilding efforts, collective efforts which we must continue to support. They are based on building and supporting institutions which serve the citizens of our countries and which build trust in Government.
Nigeria	Statement by the President of Nigeria	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	25 September 2018	<p>“Many global challenges we are faced with today can only be effectively addressed through multilateral cooperation and concerted action, such as: fighting corruption or resolving international conflicts, crises and wars; defeating terrorism and piracy; curbing arms trafficking and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons that fuel these conflicts, particularly in Africa; and stemming irregular migration by addressing its root causes.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity National well-being and collective self-reliance Promotion of national and collective self-reliance National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries Capacity development. 	https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gst-statements/73/ng_en.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The only global institutional framework in place to address these challenges is the United Nations system. For this reason, Nigeria continues to call for the strengthening of the Organization and making it more effective by accelerating progress towards its reform, including that of its principal organ, the Security Council. The reconstitution of the Council, to make it more equitable and more representative of our global community, is both a political and moral imperative. We are resolute in complementing the efforts and examples of the United Nations to promote gender equality and youth empowerment as necessary pillars for sustainable development. Without these, there can be neither enduring peace nor security. As we set and implement our national policies to achieve these goals, we, in the spirit of international solidarity, will readily cooperate with other nations seeking to achieve similar goals for their own populations to help ensure that no one is left behind.
OAS	Twenty-Fourth Report of the Secretary General to the Permanent Council	<i>The Organization of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAP/POAS)</i>		January 2018	<p>“Progress is needed on reaching agreements that can de-escalate the conflict and restore trust among the parties. A comprehensive bilateral ceasefire with appropriate verification mechanisms to ensure that it reaches the territories, and coordinated action is key to guaranteeing the stability of the process and bringing relief to the communities most affected by the conflict. It is also important to continue on the path taken with regard to point 1 of Society’s Participation in Peacebuilding, which attained a significant level of development that served to galvanize mobilization around the peace process. The construction of a stable and lasting peace requires that policies related to security in the territories continue to be combined with measures to facilitate citizens’ access to justice and restore their confidence in it.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National well-being and collective self-reliance Promotion of national and collective self-reliance National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries; Capacity development. 	www.oas.org/ext/en-tools/Document-Search	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Peace Agreement has served to create favourable conditions for the development of justice in various territories while facilitating communities’ participation in formal channels for the resolution of their differences or demand for rights, thus strengthening the institutional framework and the resolution of disputes through ordinary mechanisms. The General Secretariat of the Organization of the American States (GS/OAS) also highlights the actions taken by the national government to expand the justice system in areas that were previously under the influence of the armed conflict, especially in places where the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People’s Army (FARC-EP) used to be present and highlights the coordination between the regular and indigenous justice systems, through actions developed by the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSJ) and the bodies of the Special Indigenous Justice System, as a principle of the multi-ethnic and pluricultural nature of the Colombian State. The development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET) are the Government’s bid to reduce differences in the territories as a substantial contribution to the construction of a firm and lasting peace. The participatory preparation of the PDETs is perceived by the communities as an opportunity for advocacy, planning and contact with institutions; the GS/OAS considers that in order to continue reinforcing these spaces, it is necessary to emphasize their character as a forum for dialogue rather than primarily an informative one between institutions and communities. This can help to improve knowledge of the expectations and needs of the communities in order to help them make better decisions according to the realities of each territory. The reformulation of strategies by the security forces to identify changes and challenges in security matters by Colombia is viewed in a positive light. In this regard, the GS/OAS notes the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Consolidation and Stabilization of the Military Forces (Plan Victoria) and the Safe and Peaceful Communities Plan of the National Police as strategies to generate faster and more effective responses to the security conditions of communities and territories. Similarly, the development of the Horus Plan by the Armed Forces is highlighted as an effort to ensure the optimum and effective presence of the security forces in some municipalities, including at the village level, with a view to protecting social leaders. In terms of dialogue and participatory construction, the GS/OAS emphasizes how civil society and Colombian institutions have used and placed importance on citizen participation mechanisms such as popular consultations. Based on these mechanisms, new scenarios for managing the territory through social scenarios of social conflict associated with investment and development projects in a peaceful and constructive manner, in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 2833 (XIV-O/14), “Inclusive Dialogue for Effectively Dealing with Social Conflicts in Investments for Integral Development”.
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation		<i>The OIC - 2025 Programme of Action</i>		2016	<p>“Since its inception in 1969, the OIC has been working assiduously to promote global peace, stability, harmony, security and development. Today, several conflicts and trouble spots are situated in the Muslim world, which call for enhancing the role of the organization as an effective partner in fostering peace and security at the international level. Accordingly, the OIC has been developing mechanisms for effectively addressing important matters concerning peace and security, conflict prevention, mediation and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In parallel, strengthening the mechanisms for capacity building of the OIC personnel is necessary in promoting negotiating skills, election monitoring and other related subjects.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty Common objectives and solidarity A multi-stakeholder approach National well-being and collective self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national priorities at the request of developing countries. 	www.oic-oci.org/download/?docID=1&refID=5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Intercultural dialogue is an effective tool for combating extremism and intolerance that impede development of a culture of peace and understanding. Such a dialogue needs to be structured and conducted in a manner that reaches the grassroots of society for wider acceptance and deeper impact. Good governance: A sound legal framework is necessary for the achievement of durable peace and stability, which should inspire actions in different spheres. Efforts should be geared towards creating enabling environment for the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and providing the legislative and judicial framework for the eradication of corruption in all its forms, as well as for proper dispensation of justice. The rise of terrorism, extremism, violent extremism, radicalization, sectarianism, and Islamophobia figure high among the factors threatening international and regional peace, security and stability. Peace and security goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the bonds of Islamic Solidarity to promote peace, security, friendship and understanding in the Islamic world and beyond. Pursue a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant United Nations Resolutions. Urge Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders and to withdraw its armed forces immediately, completely and unconditionally from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan and to secure the inalienable right of the Azerbaijani population expelled from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to return to their homes. Support the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader for a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue at the earliest, contributing to enhancing the capacities of the constituent Turkish Cypriot State, which will be an equal partner with the constituent Greek Cypriot State in the new partnership state to be formed within the settlement framework. Enhance the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation.

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Pakistan	Statement by the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	<i>The 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly</i>	New York	29 September 2018	“The Pakistan Government pursues a policy of partnerships for peace, security and prosperity in its immediate neighbourhood and beyond. Pakistan seek a peaceful environment to promote its development agenda both at the national level and in the region. For Pakistan, dialogue is the only way to address long-standing issues that have long bedeviled South Asia, and prevented the region from realizing its true potential.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity A multi-stakeholder approach National well-being Promotion of national and collective self-reliance National ownership and independence Internationally agreed development goals Alignment to national development request of developing countries Capacity development. 	https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gas-tatements/73/pk_en.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic stability in our region has been and continues to be undermined. This is evident in different ways-by introduction of destabilizing weapon systems, pursuit of discriminatory approaches by certain states to supply advanced military hardware and sensitive technologies, and adoption of offensive force postures and doctrines, that imagine conflict beneath a nuclear threshold. 2) Let me also reiterate Pakistan’s continued support for strengthening of regional organizations as a platform for poverty alleviation and socio-economic uplift. The regional body for South Asia, SAARC has been rendered ineffectual due to the intransigence of one country. We remain fully committed to a functioning SAARC that can improve the lives of the people of the region. 3) Our role and sacrifices can perhaps be better appreciated when juxtaposed against the rising tide of anti-immigrant sentiments in nations, more resourceful and developed than ours, that have faced the brunt of fewer immigrants, over a shorter timescale. 4) The strongest antidote to the poison of terrorism is development that yields dividends. The vision of Belt and Road is a path-breaking initiative by a world leader of great sagacity and foresight to create a community of common destiny. It is a global common good beneficial to all. Our vision for China Pakistan Economic Corridor is to help translate our geo-strategic potential into geo-economic dividend.
State of Palestine	Statement of the State of Palestine	<i>High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	25 April 2018	“ Peacebuilding, human rights and development are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Failure to act for one deeply affects the others. Therefore, consistent and sustained efforts are needed on these three fronts, including by addressing the root causes of conflicts, upholding international law, ensuring accountability, and reinforcing multilateral mechanisms and multilateral responses. Such efforts must be inclusive involving the United Nations, intergovernmental bodies, governments and civil society organizations. Moreover, these efforts can only gain from the involvement of women, with their important perspective and ability to contribute to peace efforts, and of youth, who have a right to build their world and whose energy can change the present and shape the future.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for national sovereignty National ownership and independence Common objectives and solidarity National well-being and collective self-reliance Promotion of national development goals Capacity development. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/me-dia2/18559548/palestine.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The attention span of the international community has proven to be increasingly hard to sustain. There are too many crises, too many cold conflicts and too many violent conflicts, so we address the most urgent conflicts instead of adopting a more holistic and strategic approach. Diplomacy cannot just follow the news cycle; it must be able to assess early warning, engage and address situations before they make it to the news and long after they have disappeared from television screens. 2) Palestine suffers from double standards and from an a carte approach to the implementation UN Security Council resolutions, and from the Israeli exemption that has allowed it to escape accountability for its systematic breach of these resolutions for decades. Lack of enforcement of the longstanding international consensus enshrined in UN resolutions regarding the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and a just peace has allowed Israel to entrench its occupation instead of ending it.
Republic of Korea	Address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs	<i>Meeting of the G20 Foreign Ministers Session 2 – Maintaining Peace in a Complex World</i>	Bonn	17 February 2017	“The sustaining peace concept encompasses the entire life-cycle of conflict – before, during, and after – while placing prevention in the forefront and through all three pillars of United Nations’ engagement – peace and security, development and human rights . In essence, sustaining peace is the latest in the evolution of our understanding of peace and the ways to achieve it.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity development Internationally agreed development goals Promotion of national and collective self-reliance A multi-stakeholder approach. 	www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brand/m_5689/view.do?seq=318543&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWo rd=peace&srchTp=0&srchMulti_ltm_seq=0&srchCompany_cd=&srchNm=&page=1&srchNm=	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The G20 should commit to strengthening the culture of prevention. Placing prevention on the agenda of high-level meetings, is one way of rendering sustaining peace the much needed political support. Also, the G20 should provide strong support to the United Nations’s ongoing efforts to strengthen its capacity for early detection and action. The responsibility to protect (R2P) also calls on Member States to develop national capacities to counteract the earliest signs of mass atrocity crimes. 2) The G20 should take a holistic and integrated approach to implement sustaining peace. We must break away from the current working culture of fragmentation and move into the culture of integration and cooperation. In this connection, the G20 should help reinforce the mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) so that it can be an effective bridge-builder among relevant bodies and serve as a key platform for achieving sustaining peace. 3) The G20 should rally global partnerships for sustaining peace. The G20 should support efforts within and outside the United Nations to strengthen partnerships with relevant stakeholders – international financial institutions, regional organizations, private sector and civil society – to forge the “Coalition for Peace.” 4) In the Gambia, for instance, the joint efforts by the United Nations, AU and ECOWAS, together with strong military deterrence, was instrumental in preventing a costly conflict after the elections. Partnership is also critical to step up our financial support toward the cause of sustaining peace. To this end, we should also explore ways to reform the current financing structure of the United Nations and relevant institutions to better support prevention initiatives.
Russian Federation	Statement by the Chargé d’Affaires	<i>The 77th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on agenda items 29, 61 and 110 (Peacebuilding and sustaining peace)</i>	New York	20 April 2017	“The term ‘ sustaining peace ’ is inextricably linked to the goals and objectives of peacebuilding . It refers to the need to achieve lasting peace by eradicating the root causes of conflict through national reconciliation and, ultimately, through recovery, reconstruction and development . In working towards implementing these objectives, it is important to be fully aware that the responsibility for peace lies with all national stakeholders, the government, society and the private sector. Only a comprehensive, unbiased approach to providing international assistance that takes into account country-specific contexts will contribute effectively in this area.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ownership should invariably remain at the heart of peacebuilding and sustaining peace. 2. Respect for national sovereignty 3. Non-interference in domestic affairs 4. Promotion of national and collective self-reliance 5. Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries. 	http://russiaun.ru/site/search/lang/ru?search=peace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The role of the United Nations and other international stakeholders in this process is to provide support to countries, with their consent, when needed. Such support should be based on helping affected countries build capacity to overcome and prevent a recurrence of conflict. 2) It is important to be aware of, and never cross, the line where assistance ceases to be a stimulating factor and becomes imposed, essentially becoming interference in the internal affairs of States. 3) No peacebuilding efforts or innovative concepts will be useful as long as there is temptation to exert pressure and affect the internal processes in a sovereign country to serve the political aims of certain actors.
	Statement by the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations	<i>United Nations Security Council meeting on the United Nations peacekeeping operations and their potential contribution to the overarching goal of sustaining peace</i>	New York	29 August 2017	“The approach to sustaining peace today is often a very broad one. First and foremost, it is inextricably linked to post-conflict reconstruction and the prevention of relapses into conflict. But before this can be realized, it is essential that existing conflicts be settled and a robust peace assured. To achieve this, we need to understand a conflict’s root causes, each of which has its own general, and individual, specifics. In general, Russian Federation bases its understanding of the concept as enshrined in identical Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the peacebuilding architecture, as a way to eradicate the root causes of conflicts and bring about national reconciliation and reconstruction.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for national sovereignty National ownership and independence Non-interference in domestic affairs Promotion of national and collective self-reliance Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries. 	http://russiaun.ru/en/news/sc_pkmo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We should not support the policy of expanding the right of Blue Helmets to use force. While preventive action is important, excessive interest in it is dangerous, as is involving peacekeepers in offensive and counterterrorism operations. We do not want peacekeepers to be dragged into conflicts. 2) Sustaining peace is impossible without a political process and national reconciliation, and should unquestionably be seen as key to peacekeeping operations. 3) We cannot support tying tasks that belong to sustaining peace, peacebuilding and peacekeeping directly to issues of sustainable development and achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They are connected, of course, but not always in a straight line. Peace alone does not guarantee development, or vice versa.
	Statement by the First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations	<i>The Security Council on peacebuilding and sustaining peace</i>	New York	25 April 2018	“The Russian Federation reiterates that for States, sustaining peace is a matter of national ownership in defining and implementing peacebuilding strategies, the importance of considering public opinion and the need to prevent the emergence, escalation, perpetuation and recurrence of conflicts, and to eliminate their root causes. To that end, it is important that the task of sustaining peace lie not only with Governments, but equally with all national stakeholders. While international assistance in the area of sustaining peace plays a supporting role, the same term has a slightly different meaning at the United Nations. It implies that such support must be based on the experience of all bodies of the Organization and that attention must be accorded from the very outset and at all stages of conflict.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for national sovereignty Capacity development Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries National ownership and independence National well-being Non-interference in domestic affairs. 	http://russiaun.ru/en/news/peacebuild250418	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Peacebuilding and sustaining peace are inextricably linked. With the introduction of the new term, traditional peacebuilding must not be relegated to the back burner. On the contrary, as the work of the PBC demonstrates, it is becoming ever more necessary. We are therefore sceptical about the idea of positioning sustaining peace as a new central task. 2) Conflict prevention is an independent domain. Its principles are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions. The primary role in this respect is also played by States within their national territories; it is they that determine whether or not they need international support and what form it should take. 3) By definition, one-size-fits-all approaches and reliable universal crises indicators do not exist. Every case requires an individual approach, a unique solution and, most importantly, a State’s consent to be provided with international support. 4) The main task of resident coordinators should be to increase the reliability and effectiveness of State institutions without duplicating or replacing their work. Monitoring unclear indicators rather than resolving indicator issues may risk reducing effectiveness. 5) Concerning theoretical linkages connecting human rights, development, peace and security, it is important to understand that each of these areas should be addressed by specialized bodies in full adherence to their current mandates. Whether or not certain issues are discussed in the Security Council should not determine their importance to the international community.

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Serbia	Statement by the permanent representative of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations	<i>High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	25 April 2018	<p>“Conflicts rarely come out of nowhere, and their root causes are many and far reaching. Inter-linkages between issues such as poverty eradication, political uncertainty, food and water shortages and combating inequalities are critical underpinnings of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and should not be addressed in isolation. Peace can only be attained if the promise of the Agenda is achieved; in the words of the Secretary-General, it is “the blueprint of the common vision of society towards which the world is trying to move”. We are well aware that growth and development must be sustainable and must respect environmental protection, eradicate poverty, advance gender equality and end violence against women and girls. And there can be no growth and development without peace and stability, just as no long-term peace and stability are achievable without growth, development and respect for human rights. Serbia’s experience in the last two decades has shown the gravitas of this paradigm, which is evident and all-important: Sustainable development cannot be achieved without peaceful and inclusive societies, the promotion of the rule of law at all levels, the provision of justice for all and the building of efficient and effective institutions, nationally and internationally.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National ownership and independence Common objectives and solidarity National well-being and collective self-reliance Promotion of national self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Capacity development. 	http://statements.unmeetings.org/media/2/18559533/serbia.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the regional and sub-regional perspective in addressing the issue of peacebuilding and sustaining peace cannot be stressed enough. Various international organizations have come to the Western Balkans for various purposes and at various times, engage in promoting processes, comprehensive and indispensable for modern conflict resolution and peace building. As a host country to a number of international and regional key international and regional organizations in building new partnerships in a harmonized way. The presence of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is of paramount importance for stability in, and the creation of conditions conducive to, a lasting and sustainable solution of the question of Kosovo and Metohija.
Shangai Cooperation Organization	"Joint Statement by Law Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Justice of the Republic of India, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Party Committee Secretary and Deputy Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China , Acting Minister of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Republic of Kazakhstan , Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan , and Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan."	<i>The 6th Meeting of Ministers of Justice of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization</i>	Cholpon-Ata	24 August 2018	<p>“The ministers of law and justice emphasized that the establishment of the rule of law based on the principles of respect for human rights as well as protection and provision of human rights in the spheres of a country’s public, political and economic life was the main factor of stability as well as the successful development of the SCO member states.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for national sovereignty National ownership and independence Common objectives and solidarity Mutual benefits National well-being Promotion of national self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Capacity development. 	http://eng.sectscso.org/-documents/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The participants at the Meeting, which was as usual held in an open and friendly setting and in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, summed up the results of cooperation between ministries (of law) and justice to implement the agreements reached by the 5th Meeting of Ministers of (Law and) Justice of the SCO Member States. Pursuant to the principles and provisions of the SCO Charter of 7 June 2002, the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation of the SCO Member States of 16 August 2007, and the SCO Development Strategy Towards 2025, the ministers of (law and) justice expressed support for the development and further improvement of interaction between the ministries of (law and) justice of the SCO member states. The ministers of (law and) justice regard as their priority the continuation of interaction in improving the mechanism for rendering legal services to physical persons and/or legal entities and in the key areas of judicial expert activities. The ministers of (law and) justice stress the importance of counteracting the spread of modern threats to international security based on the generally accepted norms of international law and international treaties accepted by the SCO. The ministers of (law and) justice note the importance of the establishment of working expert groups for judicial expert activities and for legal services of the Conference of SCO Justice Ministers and emphasise the need for active and purpose-oriented work to implement their Plans of Events for 2018-2020. The ministers of (law and) justice took note of Russia’s report regarding the draft SCO Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Cases. To carry out the instruction of the SCO heads of state, as envisaged in the Qingdao Declaration, the parties will continue their effort to form the SCO contractual and legal infrastructure related to rendering legal assistance to citizens and legal entities in civil and criminal cases by signing a relevant SCO convention. The ministers of (law and) justice will actively help to implement the present Joint Statement.
	Statement by the heads of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation				<p>“Member States believe that the maintenance of stability in the SCO member states will be promoted by the further development of cooperation within the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure and expansion of practical interaction between states on issues related to fighting terrorism both at the political level and at the level of secret services and relevant ministries and agencies.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common objectives and solidarity Mutual benefits Promotion of national self-reliance Internationally agreed development goals Capacity development. 	http://eng.sectscso.org/-documents/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development of cooperation between the ministries of (law and) justice of the SCO member states is in conformity with the goals and principles of the SCO Charter, the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation of the SCO Member States, and the SCO Development Strategy Towards 2025. The interaction between the ministries of (law and) justice of the SCO member states facilitates preservation and expansion of mutual trust , good neighbourliness and friendship between the SCO member states. The ministers of law and justice regard as their priority the continuation of interaction in improving the mechanism for rendering legal services to physical persons and/or legal entities and in the key areas of judicial expert activities. The ministers of law and justice stress the importance of counteracting the spread of modern threats to international security based on the generally accepted norms of international law and international treaties accepted by the SCO. The ministers of law and justice note the importance of the establishment of working expert groups for judicial expert activities and for legal services of the Conference of SCO Justice Ministers and emphasise the need for active and purpose-oriented work to implement their Plans of Events for 2018-2020. The ministers of law and justice took note of the report of the Russian Federation regarding the draft SCO Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Cases. To carry out the instruction of the SCO heads of state, as envisaged in the Qingdao Declaration, the parties will continue their effort to form the SCO contractual and legal infrastructure related to rendering legal assistance to citizens and legal entities in civil and criminal cases by signing a relevant SCO convention. The ministers of (law and) justice will actively help to implement the present Joint Statement.
South Africa	Statement by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations	<i>The Open Debate of the Security Council on Peacebuilding in Africa</i>	New York	28 July 2016	<p>“What prevents conflicts from having disproportionate impacts on Member States is the capacity of states, economies and societies to withstand the threats to their stability. This is the central tenant underlying the peacebuilding agenda, ensuring sustainable development and good governance in order to avoid relapses into conflict. Guarding against instability spiralling into full-blown conflict therefore becomes critical. In this regard, sustained attention of the international community to countries emerging from conflict and positive contributions from the international community to the stability, economic growth and development of these countries are fundamental to the global peace and security agenda.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development Good governance Common objectives and solidarity Promotion of national self-reliance. 	www.southafrica-new-york.net/pmun/state-ments%202016/securety_-_council_peacebuilding_africa_20160728.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As is always the case, the development of national capacities in the aftermath of conflict will not succeed without the provision of adequate, predictable and coherent funding, which in turn increases the possibility for sustaining peace. Lack of state authority and weak state institutions are conducive conditions for conflict. South Africa therefore supports strengthening the governance institutions of countries emerging from conflict and the promotion of good governance. It should be noted that the AU has adopted an African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. This sets out the Continent’s vision for good governance which ultimately supports peacebuilding and sustainable peace. We call for the broadening of the concept of peacebuilding support to include not just financing for development, but in keeping with the idea behind the African Solidarity Initiative, ‘in kind’ support such as training and capacity building of state institutions. Such ‘in kind’ initiatives will go a long way in rebuilding the capacity of the state to ensure peace, stability and development in its country. The idea of peacebuilding is based strongly on the understanding that peace cannot exist without development and development cannot thrive without peace and stability. This should underpin the UN’s approach to fulfilling its central mandate of the maintenance of international peace and security, which is strongly dependent on a prosperous and peaceful Africa.
	Statement by the First Secretary at the United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security	<i>Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict through Empowerment, Gender Equality and Access to Justice</i>	New York	16 April 2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-stakeholder approach Central role of women in conflict prevention, reconciliation and economic revitalization Capacity development. 	www.southafrica-new-york.net/pmun/state-ments%202018/securety_women_peace_and_security_20180416.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> We must all do more to prevent sexual violence in conflict and hence we encourage the Security Council to give strong consideration to addressing the risk factors and early-warning signs of systemic sexual violence Allowing women to talk to women about their experiences creates a more conducive and safe environment for women to communicate their immediate protection concerns, including the reporting of instances of sexual abuse and their overall perspectives on the security situation. The ability to speak freely contributes to the empowerment of women in conflict situations, which in turn provides space for women to contribute to and participate in the peace-building and reconciliation process. Access to justice and legal recourse for cases of sexual violence is another essential component of the peace-building and reconciliation process. Without perpetrators having to face the consequences for their actions, there can be no justice for the survivors of sexual violence. And there can be no peace without justice. The necessary legal frameworks need to be strengthened to address all forms of discrimination against women, including with respect to land ownership, access to economic opportunities, employment, education and health care, which are all essential components of an inclusive, open and peaceful society.

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South Africa	Statement by the Counselor (Political) of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations	<i>The Open Debate on Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Mediation and peaceful resolution of conflicts</i>	New York	29 August 2018	“The idea of peacebuilding is strongly based on the understanding that peace cannot exist without development, and development cannot thrive without peace and stability . This should underpin the United Nations’ approach to fulfilling its central mandate of the maintenance of international peace and security, which is strongly dependent on a prosperous and peaceful Africa.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A multi-stakeholder approach 2. Central role of women in conflict prevention, reconciliation and economic revitalization. 	www.southafrica-new-york.net/pmuni/statements%202018/security_council_maintenance_of_international_peace_and_security_20180829.html	1) My delegation emphasises that the Security Council should continue to support regional mechanisms, including the AU Peace and Security Council, and prioritise consultations with African mediators in specific conflict areas.
Trinidad and Tobago	Statement by the Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the United Nations	<i>High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace</i>	New York	25 April 2018	“Trinidad and Tobago concurs that significant linkages between financing for peacebuilding and development are important in achieving sustainable peace and development. Its delegation encourages the development of innovative financing mechanisms, which would go far in assisting countries to access financing for peacebuilding, and development.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ownership and independence 2. Common objectives and solidarity 3. A multi-stakeholder approach 4. National well-being and collective 5. Promotion of national self-reliance 6. Internationally agreed development goals 7. Alignment to national development priorities at the request of developing countries 8. Capacity development. 	http://statements.un-meetings.org/me-diaz/18559525/trinidad-and-tobago.pdf	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For small states such as Trinidad and Tobago and indeed Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the maintenance of international peace and security, including peacebuilding and sustaining peace, are of particular importance. We are keenly aware that our sustainable development is intricately linked to the safety and security of our people. 2) Trinidad and Tobago is located in a region that is not affected by armed conflict, but by armed violence. Transnational organized crime and its global networks pose a daunting challenge to the security of all States, but especially Small Island Developing States. 3) Lasting peace can only be achieved if women are more involved in decision-making processes relating to peace-building and post-conflict development. Therefore, in recognition of the important contribution of women to peace and development, Trinidad and Tobago introduced -- and has been the main sponsor since 2010 -- of United Nations General Assembly Resolution on "Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control".



THE CASE FOR _____
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

UN Photo by John Isaac. Portrait of Pakistani Schoolgirl.



UN Photo by Martine Perret.
Fisherman Casts Net.