

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR, WHICH TWICE IN OUR LIFETIME HAS BROUGHT UNTOLD SORROW TO MANKIND, AND TO REAFFIRM FAITH IN FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS, IN THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF THE HUMAN PERSON, IN THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN AND OF NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL, AND TO ESTABLISH CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM TREATIES AND OTHER SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CAN BE MAINTAINED, AND TO PROMOTE SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER STANDARDS OF LIFE IN LARGER FREEDOM, AND FOR THESE ENDS TO PRACTICE TOLERANCE AND LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE W

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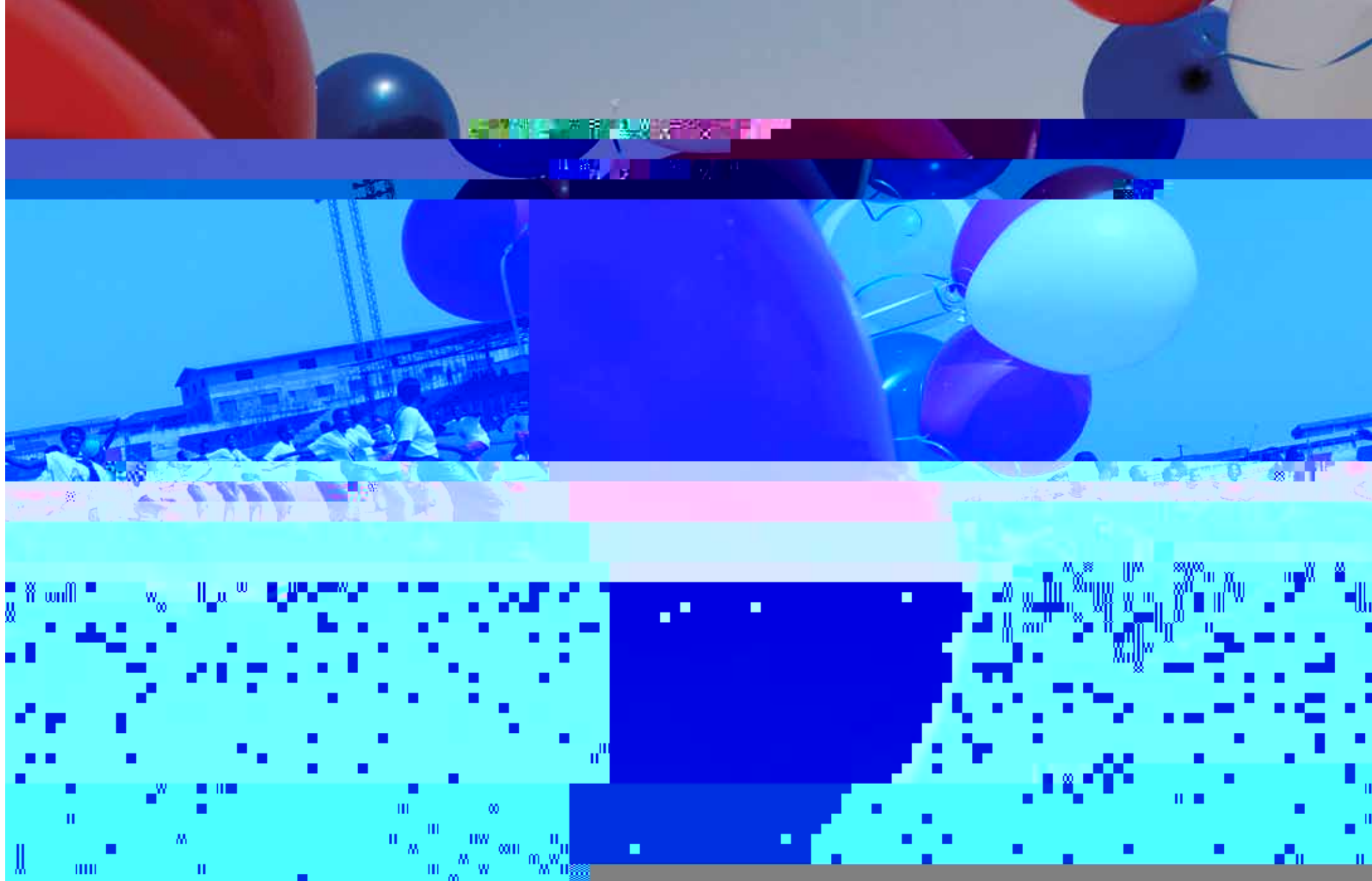
By Judy Cheng-Hopkins,

*Executive Director, Center for
Global Health*

As the world's population grows, the need for clean water and sanitation becomes increasingly urgent. In many parts of the world, access to clean water and sanitation is still a challenge. This is especially true in rural areas where infrastructure is often lacking. The Center for Global Health is committed to addressing these challenges through research, policy, and programmatic work. We are working to improve water and sanitation services in low-income countries, and to ensure that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation. Our work is focused on understanding the barriers to access and finding innovative solutions. We are also working to build the capacity of local communities and governments to manage water and sanitation services sustainably. Our goal is to ensure that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation, and that these services are sustainable and resilient to climate change.



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DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS



National capacity

• National capacity is the ability of a country to design, implement and sustain a peacebuilding strategy that is nationally owned, derived from an inclusive process, and based on an assessment of the country's needs and capacities.

• National capacity is a key factor in determining the success of a peacebuilding strategy.

• National capacity is a dynamic concept that evolves over time.

• National capacity is a result of a combination of factors, including:

- Political leadership
- Institutional framework
- Human resources
- Financial resources
- Information and communication technology

• National capacity is a key factor in determining the success of a peacebuilding strategy.

Common strategy

• A common strategy is a shared vision and approach to peacebuilding that is developed through an inclusive process and is based on an assessment of the country's needs and capacities.

• A common strategy is a key factor in determining the success of a peacebuilding strategy.

- Nationally owned, derived from an inclusive process
- Based on an assessment of the country's needs and capacities

4. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines national capacity as the ability of a country to design, implement and sustain a peacebuilding strategy that is nationally owned, derived from an inclusive process, and based on an assessment of the country's needs and capacities.

United Nations Development Programme
UNDP

PHASES OF PEACEBUILDING

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1. Assessment
2. Strategy development
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation

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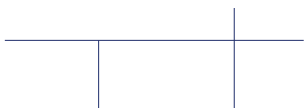


► The company's new
2010-2011 system is
designed to help
customers improve
their energy efficiency
and reduce their
carbon footprint.

► www.energysmart.com

THE MOST FREQUENT NEEDS

2010-2011
2011-2012





- To provide essential information about the

The communication challenge is to provide essential information about the

The communication challenge

The communication challenge is to provide essential information about the

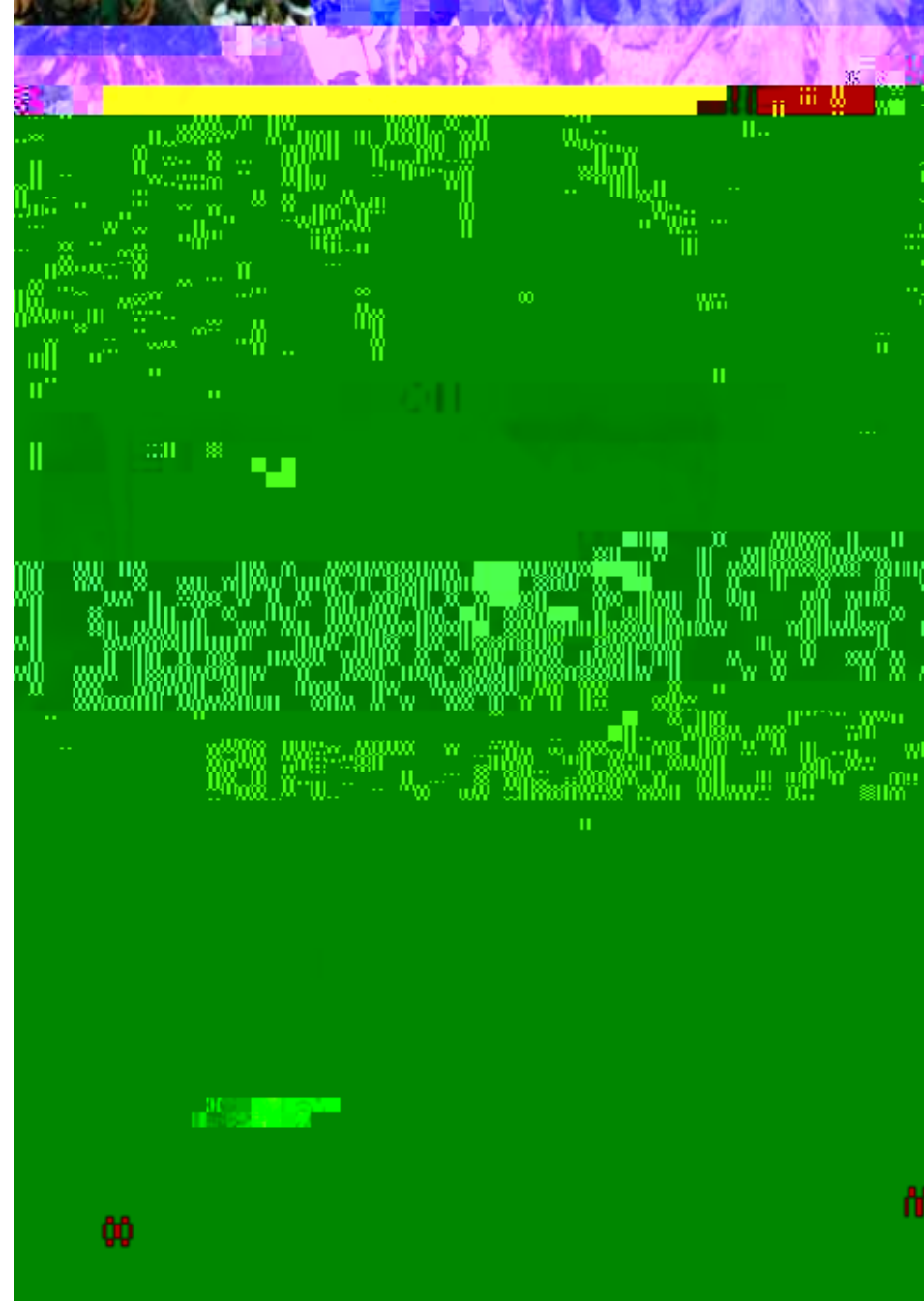
The communication challenge is to provide essential information about the

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1. **Identify the main components of the system.**
2. **Describe the flow of information and materials.**
3. **Explain the role of each component.**
4. **Discuss the challenges and opportunities.**

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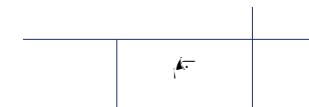


INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY PLANNING PROCESSES

International community planning processes are often characterized by a high degree of complexity and a long timeline. These processes typically involve multiple stakeholders, including local government, international organizations, and the community itself. The planning process is often iterative and involves a series of consultations and negotiations. The goal is to develop a comprehensive plan that addresses the needs and aspirations of the community while also taking into account international best practices and standards.

One of the key challenges in international community planning is the need to balance local priorities with international standards. Local stakeholders may have different views on what is important, and it can be difficult to find a common ground. Additionally, international organizations may have different priorities and standards, which can also create challenges. The planning process must be able to navigate these challenges and develop a plan that is both locally relevant and internationally sound. This often requires a high degree of flexibility and a willingness to learn from others.

Another challenge is the need for transparency and accountability. International community planning processes often involve a large amount of money and resources, and it is important to ensure that these are used in a responsible and effective way. This requires a high degree of transparency and accountability, and it is important to involve the community in the planning process. This can help to build trust and ensure that the plan is truly representative of the community's needs and aspirations.

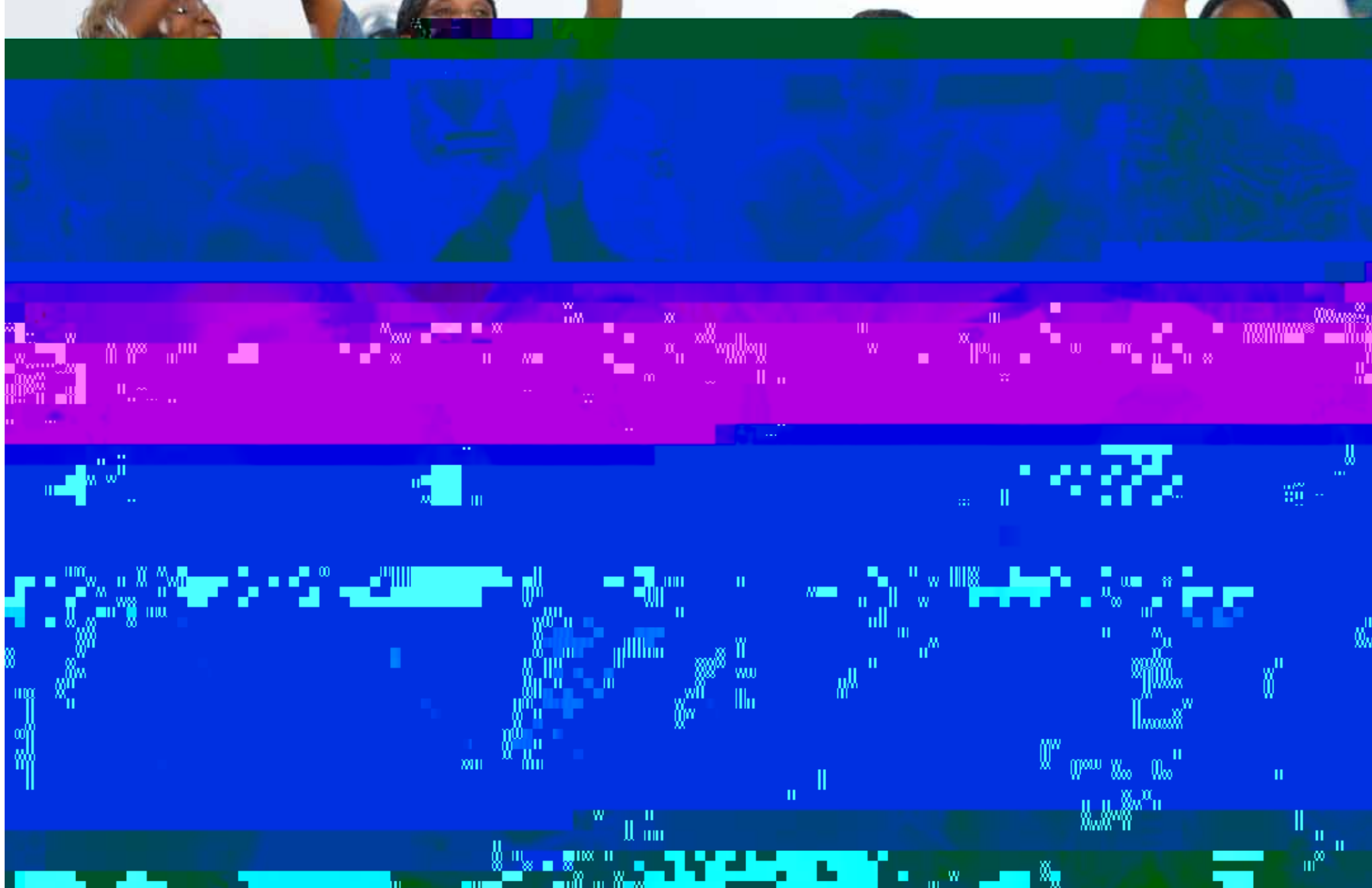


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• \mathbb{C}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{C} .
• \mathbb{C}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} .

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THE NATIONAL
COUNCIL ON
CRIME PREVENTION
AND CONTROL
RECOMMENDS
THE
FOLLOWING
PRACTICES
FOR
SCHOOL
SAFETY



THE UN'S PEACEBUILDING ARCHITECTURE

The UN's peacebuilding architecture is a framework of institutions and mechanisms designed to support the transition from conflict to sustainable peace. It is anchored in the UN Charter and the Secretary-General's mandate to promote peace and security. The architecture is organized into three main pillars: the UN Secretariat, the UN Security Council, and the UN General Assembly. The UN Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General, is the central body for coordinating peacebuilding efforts. The UN Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for international peace and security, can authorize peacekeeping operations and other measures. The UN General Assembly, the largest of the UN's principal organs, provides a forum for member states to discuss and decide on international issues, including peace and security.

The UN's peacebuilding architecture is also supported by a network of specialized agencies and funds. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest of these agencies, providing technical assistance and financial support to help countries build institutions, improve governance, and promote economic growth. The UN Women, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) also play important roles in peacebuilding. The UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPF) is a dedicated fund for supporting peacebuilding activities in post-conflict situations. The UNPF is managed by the UNDP and provides financial support for a wide range of peacebuilding projects, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, and the promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

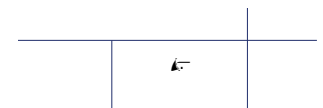
The UN's peacebuilding architecture is a complex and evolving system. It is constantly being adapted and improved to meet the changing needs of the world. The UN is committed to working with member states and other partners to build a more peaceful and just world. The UN's peacebuilding architecture is a key part of this commitment. It is a framework for action that is designed to help countries overcome the challenges of conflict and build a better future for all.

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THE UN PEACEBUILDING FUND

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- Respond to imminent threats to the peace
- Build or strengthen national capacities



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2014年12月，在
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19次中国-东
盟领导人非正
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国国家主席习
近平在会前接
见了东盟国家
领导人，并同
东盟领导人一
起发表了《中
国-东盟关系
联合声明》。

中国-东盟关系



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Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding," *Journal of Peace Research* 41, no. 1 (2004): 1-16.

UN Security Council Presidential Statement, S/PRST/2001/5, February 20, 2001

UN Security Council Presidential Statement, S/PRST/2001/5, February 20, 2001

UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT, S/PRST/2001/5, February 20, 2001

BRAHIMI REPORT (para. 13)

Brahimi Report (para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General, "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, "IN LARGER FREEDOM: TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ASG	Assistant Secretary-General	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi	SPM	Special Political Mission
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
DPA	Department of Political Affairs	SSR	Security Sector Reform
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNDP/BCPR	United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IFI	International Financial Institution	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IMPP	Integrated Mission Planning Process	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
JSC	Joint Steering Committee	UNIFEM	UNICEF U y y (UNFPA
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights		
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission		
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund		
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office		
PCNA	Post-Conflict Needs Assessment		
PKO	Peacekeeping Operation		
QIP	Quick Impact Project		
RC	Resident Coordinator		

