

Created immediately after World War II in 1945, the UN Security Council was recognized as the most influential body among UN organizations responsible for maintaining international peace and security on the planet. The entire world community enjoyed great confidence in the efforts to maintain international peace and security, including the fair position and rights of the five permanent member states to support or veto any resolution with which they agreed or disagreed. For decades, countries in conflict and war have benefited from the Security Council's peacekeeping activities. Time has passed, and the permanent members of the Security Council, along with the presence of peacekeeping forces within the Security Council, have created their own separate peacekeeping forces in their countries, which put their interests above the peacekeeping interests of the Security Council in the world. A strong mechanism must be put in place to prevent the veto or approval of any resolution that serves the mere interests of the permanent members of the Security Council to enable the Security Council to fully restore the confidence of the world community in it. UN system should support UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) initiatives and activities through funding, political backing, and a commitment to multilateralism. Additionally, periodic reviews and evaluations of the PBC's work can help identify areas for improvement and necessary reforms to enhance its effectiveness in promoting peace and stability worldwide.

PBC must establish a robust mechanism for protecting human rights, including the property rights of conflicting parties. Following the conclusion of a peace agreement between the conflicting parties, PBC must ensure that, after territories are liberated from occupation, civilians from the warring parties who have resided there for decades retain the right to remain in those areas. If they choose to relocate voluntarily, they should still maintain rights to their properties, allowing them to return to their homes at any time or sell their properties at market prices.

After conflict resolution, PBC should actively support projects aimed at creating jobs, improving infrastructure, and fostering economic interdependence between the conflicting parties. Furthermore, the engagement of civil society, including women and youth, should be strongly encouraged to ensure diverse perspectives and voices are considered in the peacebuilding process. PBC should also promote collaboration and networking among female-led NGOs from both sides, encouraging the exchange of experiences, best practices, and lessons learned. The establishment of regional or international networks