

The Role of Parliaments in Establishing Robust Post-Conflict Management Mechanisms and Restoring a Just and Lasting Peace

(Standing Committee on Peace and International Security)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the 152nd IPU Assembly (Istanbul, 19 April 2026)

The 152nd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Recognizing that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the peaceful settlement of disputes and the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, including strict adherence to established border treaties and maps internationally recognized or deposited with the United Nations, as elaborated in UN General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) (1970), and the protection of civilians in armed conflict in line with UN Security Council resolution 1674 (2006), are indispensable to building a just and lasting peace, and *taking into consideration* the responsibility to protect, as articulated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (UN General Assembly resolution 60/1),

Recalling UN Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and UN General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016) on the UN peacebuilding architecture,

Recalling also complementary UN normative frameworks, including: the Peacebuilding Commission's founding resolutions, Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005); Security Council resolution 2558 (2020) and General Assembly resolution 75/201 (2020), adopted in the context of the 2020 review of the peacebuilding architecture; Security Council Resolution 2788 (2025) on strengthening the mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes; Security Council resolution 2805 (2025) and General Assembly resolution 80/11 (2025), which reaffirm the mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission, strengthen impact-focused implementation and establish enhanced coordination, reporting and support mechanisms across the UN system; and the General Assembly's resolutions on *Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law* (60/147, 2005), the *Right to the truth* (68/165, 2013), *Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution* (65/283, 2011), and the Pact for the Future (79/1, 2024), which collectively underscore the need for nationally led, inclusive and accountable institutions to support sustainable peace,

Reaffirming previous IPU resolutions on *Sustaining peace as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development* (2018), on *Rethinking and reframing the approach to peace processes with a view to fostering lasting peace* (2022), on *Peaceful resolution of the war in Ukraine, respecting international law, the Charter of the United Nations and territorial integrity* (2022) and on *Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development* (2025), and *acknowledging* the 2024 Geneva Declaration on *Parliamentary diplomacy: Building bridges for peace and understanding* and the 2024 IPU toolkit for parliamentarians on *Human security and common security to build peace*, which together establish the Organization's long-standing commitment to inclusive and people-centred

peacebuilding, and provide practical guidance for parliaments to strengthen prevention and dialogue and address the root causes of conflict,

Condemning acts of aggression, violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and other serious breaches of the Charter of the United Nations, which undermine international peace and security and create conditions incompatible with comprehensive, just and lasting peace, and recalling in this regard the IPU resolutions on Non-admissibility of using mercenaries and foreign fighters as a means of undermining peace, international security and the territorial integrity of States, and violating human rights (2019) and on Condemnation of the invasion of Ukraine and of the subsequent annexation of territories, in defence of the territorial integrity of all States (2022),

Expressing deep concern at the severe human, social, economic, climate and environmental consequences of conflicts in which peace agreements are inadequately implemented or monitored owing to weak enforcement mechanisms, resulting in renewed instability and violence, prolonged suffering for affected populations, and the erosion of public trust in national institutions, and *recognizing* that rebuilding public trust requires visible improvements in service delivery and institutional performance,

Concerned by deliberate or systematic attacks against civilian infrastructure, including energy, heating and water systems, which exacerbate humanitarian suffering and hinder recovery and reconstruction, and *recognizing* that efforts to restore essential services, rebuild infrastructure and strengthen resilience may need to commence even while hostilities persist, in order to protect civilian populations and sustain the functioning of affected societies,

Alarmed by the repeated inability of the international community to facilitate effective peace talks and support the enforcement of peace agreements, including through the provision of appropriate security guarantees and assistance for the establishment of justice mechanisms, and through joint monitoring and verification missions, as well as by its failure to strengthen humanitarian assistance and protection efforts and to ensure sustained backing for inclusive political dialogue and mediation processes, all of which undermines the credibility of peace processes and weakens confidence in international institutions,

Recognizing that sustainable peace cannot be achieved where territories remain under foreign occupation or unlawful control, and *reaffirming* that the restoration of the territorial integrity of States within internationally recognized borders, including territorial sea, is an essential precondition for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace,

Recognizing that sustainable peace, development and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and that economic recovery, poverty eradication, job creation and infrastructure development are essential foundations for lasting peace in post-conflict societies,

Noting with great concern that peacebuilding, prevention and diplomacy efforts continue to receive disproportionately limited resources compared to military responses, particularly in developing countries and communities emerging from conflict, and *stressing* the need for sustained, predictable and adequate international financing for nationally led recovery and reconstruction efforts,

Recognizing the disproportionate and unique impact of conflict on women, youth and children, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable and marginalized groups, resulting in heightened risks to their safety, livelihoods, education and well-being, and *reaffirming* that they are not merely victims but essential actors in peacebuilding, recovery and reconciliation, in line with UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1829 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2250 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019), which call for their full, equal and meaningful participation in all phases of peace processes,

Recognizing the importance of preventing and responding to sexual violence in situations of conflict and post-conflict recovery, including the need for a survivor-centred approach, for survivors of sexual violence to receive non-discriminatory access to services such as medical and psychosocial care to the fullest extent practicable, and for accountability for those responsible for such violence, in line with UN Security Council resolution 2467 (2019),

Deeply concerned by the unlawful deportation and forcible transfer of children during armed conflicts, including the illegal international adoption and trafficking of such children, and other serious human rights abuses, all of which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, *recalling* in this regard the IPU resolutions on *Parliamentary impetus to local and regional development of countries with high levels of international migration and to stopping all forms, including state-sponsored, of human trafficking and human rights abuses* (2022), on *Orphanage trafficking: The role of parliaments in reducing harm* (2023) and on *Recognizing and supporting the victims of illegal international adoption and taking measures to prevent this practice* (2025), which condemned the forced displacement by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian civilians, including thousands of children, from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, and *stressing* that the safe return of unlawfully deported and forcibly transferred children must form an integral part of efforts to restore a comprehensive, just and lasting peace,

Emphasizing the value of approaching post-conflict recovery through a holistic framework centred on five complementary and mutually reinforcing dimensions:

- a) strengthened and resilient institutions, including professional and accountable civil services, and, where relevant, security sector reform, as well as transparent public financial management, digital governance, the restoration of essential public services, and governance of environmental restoration and sustainability,
- b) equitable economic reconstruction, including employment generation, particularly for youth and women, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, and access to livelihoods, skills development and education,
- c) social reconciliation and dialogue, including transitional justice, accountability for violations of international law and, where appropriate, reparations for victims,
- d) inclusive political life, and
- e) sustained international support,

each of which contributes to building hopeful, resilient and lasting peace,

Reaffirming that sustainable peace must be nationally owned and led, with external support facilitating and reinforcing, rather than substituting for, domestic institutions and democratic legitimacy, in line with the sustaining peace agenda, which underscores that durable recovery depends on inclusive national leadership, accountable governance, transparent and participatory processes and the meaningful participation of all sectors of society, as well as sustained efforts to address the underlying structural drivers of conflict and fragility,

Emphasizing the central role of parliaments in translating peace agreements into national legislation, ensuring effective oversight of agreed commitments, transparent and accountable parliamentary processes, and adequate budgetary allocations for the implementation of such agreements, differentiating between ad hoc and transitory needs on the one hand and regular State structural needs on the other, and facilitating broad participation so that the voices and needs of all affected communities are meaningfully represented, thereby strengthening institutional trust, enabling inclusive recovery and supporting the long-term consolidation of peace,

Underlining the importance of human security and common security as key principles for restoring a comprehensive, just, lasting and inclusive peace, by promoting people-centred and preventive approaches that address the root causes of conflict and advance trust, dignity and resilience, in line with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions,

Recognizing that environmental destruction is both a cause and a consequence of armed conflict, threatening water, food and energy security, displacing populations and undermining long-term peacebuilding, and that post-conflict recovery cannot be sustainable unless ecological damage is addressed alongside institutional and social reconstruction,

Affirming that lasting peace is achievable only through just peace grounded in full accountability for aggressors, punishment for violations of international law, and redress for victims, and that any settlement that sacrifices justice for expediency risks perpetuating cycles of violence and undermining the legitimacy of peace itself,

- 1. Reaffirms that the prohibition of aggression constitutes a peremptory norm of international law, and underscores the fact that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace requires the cessation of acts of aggression and the withdrawal of foreign forces unlawfully deployed on the territory of another sovereign State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;*
- 2. Also reaffirms that post-conflict recovery must be nationally led and owned, encourages parliaments to guide this work through a holistic framework built on strengthened institutions, including hybrid international and national transitory bodies if deemed necessary, as well as on accessible and equitable services such as healthcare, on equitable economic reconstruction, including access to livelihoods, skills development and education as foundations for sustainable growth, on social reconciliation and dialogue, inclusive political life and sustained international support, and on environmental restoration and sustainability, and underscores the fact that reconstruction strategies, legal reforms and institutional strengthening efforts are designed, debated and approved transparently and democratically through inclusive national processes, and that all external assistance aligns with*

nationally defined priorities, is subject to democratic oversight and reinforces domestic governance systems, while recognizing that, in many contexts, reconstruction and recovery efforts may need to begin during ongoing hostilities in order to restore essential services, support affected communities and strengthen societal resilience;

- 3. Urges parliaments to take concrete legislative and oversight action to combat impunity for grave violations of international law and international humanitarian law, by demanding full cooperation with international accountability mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, and ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice, recognizing that lasting peace can only be achieved through just peace, including full accountability and punishment for aggressors and redress for victims, and that peace without justice is neither durable nor legitimate;*
- 4. Calls upon parliaments to recognize the role of environmental degradation as a driver of conflict and instability, and to ensure that post-conflict recovery frameworks include environmental peacebuilding measures, legal accountability for ecosystem destruction, and the application of the “polluter pays” principle in reconstruction financing;*
- 5. Urges parliaments in countries affected by or emerging from conflict to ensure strong national ownership of peace and recovery processes by leading inclusive nationwide consultations, defining priorities through democratic deliberation and legislation, and ensuring that all stages of reconstruction and any external support are anchored in transparent and accountable parliamentary processes and are adapted to local needs, constitutional frameworks and international human rights obligations, in accordance with national laws and constitutional allocation of powers;*
- 6. Calls upon parliaments responsible for implementing peace agreements to give full legal effect to their provisions by incorporating them into national legislation, establishing clear and time-bound implementation requirements, and creating permanent, representative, cross-party mechanisms to regularly review progress, hold hearings with relevant actors, including women and youth groups and representatives of affected communities, and coordinate parliamentary follow-up, ensuring continuity, early identification of gaps, and the upholding of commitments across political cycles, with particular attention paid to addressing the root causes of conflict;*
- 7. Also calls upon parliaments, when addressing the legacies of conflict, to ensure that transitional justice measures are informed by broad consultation with victims, and to establish national transitional justice frameworks by adopting legislation that enables:*
 - a) truth-seeking processes,*
 - b) accessible and impartial victim-centred reparations,*
 - c) forgiveness and reconciliation,*
 - d) fair and transparent vetting or amnesty procedures applied in a manner consistent with international law while ensuring that any amnesty is applied prudently and*

does not extend to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or the crime of aggression, so as not to undermine the foundations of justice and equity upon which lasting peace must be built, and

- e) effective cooperation with national and, where appropriate and in accordance with national law, international accountability mechanisms, including through the exercise of parliamentary oversight in cooperation with other authorities, ensuring that justice, recognition of past harms and institutional reform, together with guarantees of non-recurrence, form an integral part of sustainable peace;*
- 8. Encourages parliaments to apply the human security and common security approach in their legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation functions to strengthen prevention, address the root causes of conflict, and ensure inclusive and people-centred recovery, making use, where relevant, of available guidance and tools to support risk-mapping, dialogue and resilience-building;*
- 9. Emphasizes that sustainable peacebuilding requires addressing the root causes of conflict, including, but not limited to, poverty, inequality, marginalization, unresolved disputes and foreign occupation, and that international efforts must support nationally led processes that tackle these underlying drivers rather than merely addressing symptoms of conflict;*
- 10. Invites parliaments to champion multilingualism in post-conflict management processes as an enabler of peacebuilding and reconciliation;*
- 11. Calls upon Member Parliaments to move from merely involving youth in the postconflict phase to empowering them as partners in reshaping the social contract and in strengthening trust between citizens and their institutions, by involving them in longterm strategic planning processes, in evaluating recovery policies and in designing reforms of governance and public institutions, and calls for the enshrinement of intergenerational justice as a fundamental guiding principle of post-conflict policies, ensuring that youth are not burdened with the accumulated costs of past conflicts without being empowered to contribute to shaping the future;*
- 12. Urges parliaments to rebalance national and international budgetary priorities and strengthen domestic resource mobilization in favour of peacebuilding, prevention, reconciliation and diplomacy by ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financial resources for recovery, dialogue and violence prevention initiatives, and by exercising their budgetary oversight role to promote transparent, accountable and long-term investment in sustainable peace, including by ensuring that recovery budgets explicitly allocate dedicated resources for gender equality, women's empowerment and the specific needs of displaced women and girls;*
- 13. Condemns attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including energy, heating, water and other critical systems indispensable to the survival and well-being of the civilian population, and stresses that such practices not only violate international humanitarian law but also undermine recovery efforts and the conditions necessary for restoring a comprehensive, just and lasting peace;*
- 14. Encourages parliaments to strengthen legal and technical mechanisms to improve their capacities, and the capacities of the judiciary, to effectively oversee their*

country's security actors, including, but not limited to, armed forces, the police and intelligence agencies, in order to prevent those actors from abusing their power and to hold them accountable if they do so, thereby preventing violence, improving the trust of the population in those actors and strengthening social cohesion;

15. *Calls upon parliaments to exercise their legislative and oversight roles in prioritizing the needs of populations affected by conflicts within national reconstruction policies and recovery and assistance budgets, including by:*

- a) adopting legal frameworks and allocating the necessary financial resources,
- b) *supporting policies aimed at restoring livelihoods and reintegration,*
- c) advancing mechanisms and measures that facilitate compensation, restitution, rehabilitation and reparations for victims, and the reconstruction of affected communities, including through internationally coordinated mechanisms, registers of damage, and the lawful use of the frozen or immobilized assets of States responsible for acts of aggression, in accordance with national and international law,
- d) rebuilding essential services and infrastructure, including the restoration and protection of energy, heating, water and other critical civilian infrastructure deliberately damaged or destroyed during armed conflicts, as well as monitoring the rebuilding of such services and infrastructure, and ensuring that reconstruction programmes reflect the needs and rights of all affected communities,
- e) supporting comprehensive mine action programmes, including demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and risk education and victim assistance, as well as environmental remediation of war-related ecological damage,
- f) providing capacity-building and strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure against attacks,
- g) ensuring that recovery efforts integrate environmental sustainability and the restoration of conflict-damaged ecosystems,
- h) prioritizing in particular women, girls and displaced persons, including through healthcare, education, and psychosocial and economic support for women, girls and survivors of sexual violence, and putting gender equality at the centre of planning and budgetary allocations, and
- i) ensuring access to skills development, education and healthcare;

16. *Underscores in particular the importance of parliamentary action in promoting security stabilization for more effective post-conflict management, including support for security sector reform as well as for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of formal or informal combatants, including child soldiers;*

17. *Calls upon parliaments to support efforts aimed at facilitating the safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees, people who remain abroad as temporarily*

displaced persons, internally displaced persons, and civilians unlawfully transferred during armed conflicts, including the return of unlawfully deported, forcibly transferred or displaced children, and to promote the exchange and repatriation of prisoners of war in accordance with international humanitarian law, recognizing that these humanitarian measures are essential for rebuilding trust and restoring a comprehensive, just and lasting peace;

18. Also calls upon parliaments to support the implementation of international commitments related to the prohibition of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions, as well as to strengthen national measures to ensure the implementation of applicable international humanitarian law related to the use, clearance and humanitarian consequences of all forms of explosive remnants of war, by exercising legislative oversight, adopting and updating national implementing legislation, ensuring adequate budgetary allocations for clearance, risk education, stockpile destruction and victim assistance, supporting affected communities, and promoting ratification, compliance and accountability at the national level;
19. Encourages parliaments involved in reconstruction processes to strengthen transparency, openness, integrity and anti-corruption safeguards in the planning, allocation and oversight of reconstruction and recovery funds, including through public access to information and through cooperation with independent oversight bodies, to ensure that resources are used effectively, to reduce inequalities and to restore public confidence in economic recovery efforts essential to sustainable peace;
20. Calls upon parliaments to strengthen environmental and natural resource governance in post-conflict settings by adopting laws that promote sustainable, equitable management of land and resources, exercising transparent oversight of extraction and revenue practices, and ensuring meaningful community participation, thereby reducing resource-related conflict risks and supporting long-term peace and stability;
21. Also calls upon parliaments to advance towards national recovery from conflict by:
 - a) enacting legislation that protects fundamental rights, including laws on genderbased violence, property rights, citizenship and equality before the law,
 - b) supporting national and community-level reconciliation efforts through inclusive dialogue among affected communities,
 - c) facilitating recognition of past harms and of civilian and military victims, including through appropriate memorialization and peace education initiatives,
 - d) supporting the integration of recovery programmes and policies that take into account the psychological and social impacts of conflicts and trauma, including psychosocial support for survivors, displaced and marginalized persons, and women, youth and children, and systematically incorporating such programmes and policies into relevant national plans and policies, and

- e) ensuring that women-led organizations and women human rights defenders are recognized as essential agents of peace and are afforded adequate protection, resources and institutional support, so as to rebuild trust, repair social ties and advance national unity;
22. Further calls upon parliaments, particularly those seeking to re-establish social cohesion following conflict, to promote inclusive national and local dialogue processes that bring together communities, former adversaries, civil society and traditional and religious actors, and to support mediation, confidence-building and community reconciliation initiatives that help address historical grievances and prevent renewed tensions, and urges parliaments to exercise their representative, legislative and oversight functions to ensure that such processes are participatory, transparent and adequately resourced, and that they contribute meaningfully to long-term peace and social cohesion;
23. Encourages parliaments to safeguard an enabling environment in which civil society, human rights defenders, community leaders and journalists can carry out their vital work freely, openly and without fear of intimidation or reprisal, and to contribute meaningfully to reconciliation and the rebuilding of trust within post-conflict societies;
24. Calls for investment in building the leadership and institutional capacities of youth, thereby strengthening their role in preventing the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, and making youth a pillar of sustainable social stability;
25. Urges parliaments, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015), to institutionalize the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, youth and children across all peace, security and dialogue processes by establishing legal guarantees for their representation in national dialogues, reconciliation and truth-seeking bodies, and inclusive oversight mechanisms, and by supporting initiatives that strengthen their leadership and effective engagement at all stages of peacebuilding;
26. Also urges parliaments, in line with UN Security Council resolution 2469 (2019), to strengthen legislation to foster accountability for sexual violence, and emphasizes the critical role of States' domestic investigation and judicial systems in preventing and eliminating sexual violence in conflict and in ensuring accountability for those responsible;
27. Calls upon Member Parliaments to integrate a systematic and binding youth dimension into the establishment and implementation of post-conflict management mechanisms by ensuring the effective and organized participation of youth, both women and men, in all stages of peacebuilding, including in peace negotiations, national reconciliation, transitional justice, reconstruction, disarmament and reintegration, as well as in educational programmes on peace, recognizing the role of youth as essential partners in achieving a just and lasting peace;
28. Calls upon parliaments, particularly in contexts where societies are rebuilding cohesion after periods of instability, to strengthen inclusive political participation by ensuring that all affected communities are represented in legislative

deliberations, public hearings and national dialogue processes, and by formalizing regular consultations with civil society, including women's groups, youth organizations persons with disabilities, and displaced or marginalized populations, including religious, ethnic and sexual minorities and Indigenous groups, all of whom are disproportionately affected in times of conflict, as an integral part of parliamentary decision-making and oversight;

29. Calls for the enactment of national legislation and policies that ensure the representation of youth in post-conflict bodies and committees, for the provision of the necessary resources to support youth-led peace initiatives, for the promotion of opportunities for youth for education, decent work and political participation, and for the promotion of mental and social health, thereby contributing to addressing the root causes of conflict and preventing its recurrence;
30. Stresses the importance of parliaments exercising their oversight role to ensure that a youth perspective is integrated into peace and security policies and to monitor the implementation of relevant commitments, thereby consolidating a comprehensive approach based on intergenerational justice and on protecting societies from cycles of violence and instability;
31. Urges parliaments to foster constructive political dialogue and consensus-building by creating or reinforcing cross-party parliamentary platforms that promote cooperation across political divides, and by ensuring that political transitions, electoral reforms and inclusive political processes reflect the needs, rights and aspirations of historically underrepresented groups and communities affected by violence or instability;
32. Calls upon parliaments to work with their governments, regional organizations, the IPU and the UN to strengthen international support and funding for peace agreements by advocating for credible and enforceable security guarantees and for adequately mandated peacekeeping or monitoring missions where appropriate, including measures aimed at deterring renewed aggression, protecting civilian populations and critical infrastructure, and ensuring the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of affected States, as well as for sustained diplomatic engagement, so that negotiated commitments are upheld, clear benchmarks are met and cycles of violence are not renewed;
33. Encourages parliaments to fulfil their budgetary and oversight responsibilities and to work with their governments to ensure that the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund are adequately funded and supported in order to realize the objectives of sustainable peace;
34. Calls for strengthened parliamentary diplomacy and regional cooperation to exchange good practices, support mediation efforts and build institutional capacity in post conflict governance and resilience-building;
35. Encourages parliaments to support recovery efforts in countries affected by conflict by considering, in line with international law and due process, mechanisms that can facilitate reparations for victims and mobilize resources for reconstruction, including, where lawful, the use of frozen or otherwise

immobilized assets, as part of broader international efforts to strengthen accountability for internationally wrongful acts and assist post-conflict recovery;

36. Requests that the IPU engage in the provision of targeted technical assistance to parliaments engaged in post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding efforts, including through capacity-building and peer-learning opportunities, including for young parliamentarians, as well as through advisory missions, the facilitation of inter-parliamentary and South–South exchanges, youth inclusion, and assistance in the areas of mediation, negotiation and conflict prevention, as well as the compilation and dissemination of good practices, in order to strengthen institutional resilience and inclusive governance.