



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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Standing Committee on
Sustainable Development

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Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development

***Draft resolution submitted by the co-Rapporteurs
Ms. H. Fayez (Bahrain), Ms. E. T. Muteka (Namibia) and Mr. M. R. Fogiel (Poland)***

The 150th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Recalling* the IPU's long-held position, expressed through many previous resolutions, that there cannot be peace without sustainable development and that there cannot be sustainable development without peace,
- (2) *Concerned* that conflicts, particularly armed conflicts, hinder progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), profoundly disrupt the lives of millions globally, and have devastating effects on communities in general, and on marginalized or vulnerable groups in particular,
- (3) *Concerned also* about the long-term effects of conflicts on civilian populations, communities and economies,
- (4) *Noting* that such long-term effects include poverty, hunger, forced displacement, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure that enables the delivery of healthcare, education, security and other essential services,
- (5) *Recalling* the urgent need for comprehensive and robust strategies to address conflicts and to protect sustainable development during such conflicts,
- (6) *Emphasizing* the important role played by parliaments in addressing conflicts, in mitigating their negative effects on sustainable development, and in promoting peace and stability,
- (7) *Emphasizing also* that IPU Assemblies, as places for parliamentarians, policymakers and strategists from around the world to come together to discuss the most pressing topics in the political sphere, and to engage in strategic capacity-building and regional cooperation on matters including international peace and security, risk management, and sustainable development, serve as vital platforms for international rapprochement and inclusivity, and as effective forums for mitigating and reducing conflicts,
- (8) *Highlighting* the importance of strategic partnerships, and of strong and influential alliances, between parliaments globally in light of the conflicts and challenges the world is witnessing, all of which require more effective actions in order to provide a safe and prosperous environment for the benefit of countries, peoples and the future of the world as a whole,

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(9) *Stressing* that the achievement of the supreme interests of all countries, and of lasting stability and prosperity, is dependent upon the mitigation of tensions through: stronger compliance with international humanitarian law; respect for the sovereignty of States and for the principle of non-interference in States' internal affairs; efforts to promote a culture of tolerance, coexistence and peace; renewed strategic cooperation arrangements; and the development of new energy security policies,

(10) *Reaffirming* the critical role of parliamentary diplomacy in supporting all efforts aimed at addressing conflicts, including by urging parties to such conflicts to engage in dialogue and to seek peaceful solutions,

(11) *Underlining* the importance of collaboration with international organizations, including the United Nations, in order to strengthen global efforts aimed at achieving peace and mutual understanding,

(12) *Stressing* the need to provide the necessary guarantees for the protection of infrastructure, and for adherence to humanitarian and environmental principles, in conflicts, in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that civilians and humanitarian service providers are not exposed to any threat during such conflicts,

(13) *Affirming* the need for cooperation with development partners in order to ensure the continuity of humanitarian services in areas affected by conflicts, and for rapid response to the needs of populations in conflict situations, including consideration of strategies for reconstruction and emergency preparedness,

(14) *Affirming also* that the achievement of security is not limited to conflict prevention but also requires the building of sustainable and safe societies, which in turn contributes to the long-term stability and development of countries,

(15) *Recognizing* the essential role of parliaments, where they exist, in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and in providing access to justice for all,

(16) *Recognizing also* that parliaments play a crucial role in developing accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, including in the security and justice sector,

(17) *Recalling* UN Security Council resolution [2553](#) (2020), which stressed the importance of reforming the security sector in post-conflict environments in order to prevent countries from relapsing into conflict, and which further stressed that a professional, effective and accountable security sector, and accessible and impartial law-enforcement and justice sectors, are equally necessary to laying the foundations for peace and sustainable development,

(18) *Recalling also* the Pact for the Future (UN General Assembly resolution [79/1](#), 2024), which called on States to redouble efforts to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

(19) *Conscious* that, through their security sector oversight role, parliaments can play a crucial role in preventing the onset or recurrence of conflicts, thus mitigating their impact on sustainable development,

1. *Affirms* that the implementation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as a basis for peace and sustainable development, contributes to reducing conflicts, to mitigating the humanitarian impact of such conflicts, and to improving the political environment;
2. *Encourages* parliaments to promote democracy, the rule of law and human rights principles as a basis for strengthening peace and stability, ensuring the participation of all segments of society, including marginalized or vulnerable groups, in the political and social process;

3. *Calls upon* parliaments to intensify their efforts to promote dialogue, understanding and peaceful dispute resolution, and to work towards comprehensive and sustainable solutions to ongoing conflicts;
4. *Also calls upon* parliaments to support humanitarian and development efforts to meet the needs of populations affected by conflicts, and to promote economic and social stability in affected areas, including the provision of basic services such as education, healthcare, water, electricity and sanitation;
5. *Insists on* the importance of parliamentarians' oversight and legislative role in pursuing sustainable development, in monitoring government policies and programmes related to security, peace and development, and in ensuring the fair representation of citizens, while promoting transparency and accountability in decision-making;
6. *Urges* parliaments to exercise their oversight role in order to ensure the effectiveness of humanitarian and development assistance aimed at stemming reversals in the achievement of the SDGs in areas affected by conflicts;
7. *Calls for* enhanced cooperation between national parliaments, regional and international organizations, and civil society organizations in promoting joint efforts to strengthen support strategies for communities affected by conflicts;
8. *Also calls for* the strengthening of partnerships between the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and civil society in order to ensure the achievement of the SDGs in areas affected by conflicts;
9. *Calls upon* parliaments to consider the intersection of political, economic, social and environmental dimensions when developing strategies to mitigate the impact of conflicts on sustainable development;
10. *Insists on* the importance of encouraging and promoting dialogue and coexistence between parties to conflicts, as a means of working towards peaceful and constructive dispute resolution;
11. *Also insists on* the importance of strengthening education systems in order to spread awareness of the values of peace, tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution, and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence in society;
12. *Further insists on* the need to foster a culture and awareness of human rights and environmental considerations in societies affected by conflicts, and on the need to ensure that such rights and considerations are part of any peacebuilding or sustainable development process;
13. *Calls for* the establishment of multilateral international parliamentary committees to mediate disputes and to promote dialogue and understanding between States in conflict;
14. *Welcomes* advanced parliamentary practices that play an important role in promoting dialogue and understanding, and in achieving peace, in communities affected by conflicts;
15. *Calls upon* parliaments to strengthen coordination with humanitarian and development organizations and to agree on clear safeguards to protect water, energy and other humanitarian and civilian infrastructure in areas affected by conflicts, in line with international humanitarian law;

16. *Insists* that climate change and security are inseparable elements in achieving sustainable development and ensuring lasting peace, and *calls for* the development of integrated strategies to reduce the effects of climate change on areas affected by conflicts;
17. *Calls for* the implementation of comprehensive strategies to promote peace and stability on the basis of national reconciliation, and for the promotion of inclusive governance approaches that prevent marginalization, and foster social and political harmony, in the aftermath of conflicts;
18. *Insists on* the importance of incorporating humanitarian exemptions into autonomous sanctions regimes, in line with the precedent set by UN Security Council resolution [2664](#) (2022), as an important means of ensuring that humanitarian action is not impeded by the unintended impact of sanctions, thus helping to ensure continuity of access to essential services for the civilian population and to stem reversals in the achievement of the SDGs;
19. *Calls for* the establishment of a global commission, comprising strategic experts, with a mandate to work towards a ceasefire in countries affected by conflicts, and to ensure the continuation of sustainable development in conflict-affected areas, with a focus on addressing the root causes of such conflicts;
20. *Encourages* parliaments to periodically review national legislation to ensure its compatibility with the urgent and other needs of communities affected by conflicts, and to focus in particular on updating legislation that protects human rights and the environment in such situations;
21. *Calls for* the strengthening of partnerships between national parliaments and international and regional organizations with a view to exploring innovative solutions to restore sustainable development in countries affected by conflicts, while ensuring that civilian infrastructure is rebuilt in such a manner that it is resilient and better suited to both pre-existing and post-conflict challenges;
22. *Also calls for* parliaments to play a stronger role in the inclusive and equitable distribution of resources in areas affected by conflicts, in supporting reconstruction programmes in line with the principle of environmental and social sustainability, and in ensuring that marginalized or vulnerable groups benefit from such programmes and are not left behind;
23. *Further calls for* the rapid restoration, in an inclusive and equitable manner, of essential services during early recovery and reconstruction following conflicts, while building back better and providing more resilient essential services to the civilian population in line with UN Security Council resolution [2573](#) (2021);
24. *Encourages* parliaments to develop a sound legal framework for democratic civilian control of the security sector, and to ensure that such a framework is compatible with international laws, norms and standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs;
25. *Calls upon* parliaments to exercise their budgetary function to challenge, question, cancel or adjust the resources allocated to security, and to demand that the security sector meets high standards of accountability and effectiveness;
26. *Also calls upon* parliaments to exercise their oversight function to verify whether security-related laws and policies are being implemented effectively and are having the intended effect, and whether resources allocated to the security sector are being used efficiently;
27. *Recommends* that parliaments exercise their representative function to facilitate political consensus on security issues through dialogue and transparency, and to ensure that a wide range of citizens are represented in the decision-making process, including those who are frequently underrepresented, such as women, ethnic and religious minorities, and other marginalized or vulnerable groups.