

Sustainable Peace for Sustainable Future

The International Day of Peace was established in 1981 by [resolution 36/67](#) of the United Nations General Assembly to coincide with its opening session, which was held annually on the third Tuesday of September. The first Peace Day was observed in September 1982.

In 2001, the General Assembly by unanimous vote adopted [resolution 55/282](#), which established 21 September as an annual day of non-violence and cease-fire.

The United Nations invites all nations and people to honour a cessation of hostilities during the Day, and to otherwise commemorate the Day through education and public awareness on issues related to peace.

Documents

- General Assembly resolutions on the International Day of Peace:
 - [Resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981](#), which established Peace Day to be held annually on the third Tuesday of September
 - [Resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001](#), which established 21 September as an annual day of non-violence and cease-fire
- [Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace \(1984\)](#)
- [Declaration on a Culture of Peace \(1999\)](#)
- UNEP reports
 - [From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment](#)
 - [Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment, Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations](#)
 - [Protecting the Environment during Armed Conflict: An Inventory and Analysis of International Law](#)
 - [Sierra Leone: Environment, Conflict, and Peacebuilding Assessment](#)
 - [The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment](#)
- Guidance notes on natural resources, conflict and peacebuilding
 - [Land and Conflict](#)
 - [Extractive Industries and Conflict](#)
 - [Renewable Resources and Conflict](#)

- [Strengthening Capacity for Conflict-Sensitive Natural Resource Management](#)