

STATEMENT

BY

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PRESIDENT OF THE 69^{TH} SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT

ANNUAL SESSION OF PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

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Your Excellency Margot Wallström, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden,

Your Excellency Ramlan Bin Ibrahim, Permanent Representative of Malaysia and President of the Security Council for the month of June,

Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to address this Second Annual Session of the

session - predictable financing for peacebuilding - is timely and indeed of critical importance for countries emerging from conflict.

One of the core mandates of the Peacebuilding Commission is to bring together all relevant actors to mobilize resources, advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

As we know, countries emerging from conflict have numerous challenges and needs, including provision of basic services, law and order, and rebuilding of institutions. The political and security situation in post-conflict countries is often fragile. In this context, providing peace dividends in terms of relief and improved livelihoods for displaced persons or demobilized soldiers is critical. In cases where this has been done, the chances of consolidating the peace gains are greater, while the possibility of relapse into conflict is higher if dividends are not realised or delayed.

Supporting peacebuilding in post

It entails active involvement of national governments, development partners, the United Nations system, regional and sub-regional organisations, international financial institutions, civil society and the business sector, among other actors.

The peacebuilding Fund (PBF) remains an important component for supporting peacebuilding activities, which directly contribute to post-conflict stabilization and strengthening the capacity of governments and institutions at national level. It is essential to mobilize more contributions and financial resources to the PBF.

It is therefore critical to ensure that adequate resources are mobilized for implementation of the new development agenda. These major engagements will not only seek to address some of the most pressing challenges facing humanity, but will also contribute to finding solutions for the silos and the fragmentation we see in the field of peacebuilding.

For the United Nations system, it is critically important to ensure coordinated effort by all agencies funds and programmes, both in planning and implementation, with a view to optimizing resources and achieving maximum impact at the national level. It is equally important to ensure that, wherever appropriate, human and financial resources are consolidated and harmonised for peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and development.

Excellencies,

The 10-year review of peacebuilding currently underway is a unique opportunity for the General Assembly to consider some of the fundamental policy questions we are faced with today, with regard to ensuring durable peace after conflicts. We look forward to receiving the report and the recommendations of the Advisory Group of Experts before the end of this month.

Working closely together with the Security Council, we should take stock of the peacebuilding architecture, taking into account the successes and challenges. We should focus on what we have to do to further strengthen our coll