

Distinguished members of the Council,

I would like to start by congratulating Japan for its accession to the presidency of BTT0 G ( ) TJETBT1 .3mr

just mentioned and will continue to advocate in favor of a stronger support from the international community.

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Allow me to touch upon what we consider, from a peacebuilding perspective, as the main aspects that will need to be addressed as part of the priorities for the coming months:

1/The security situation remains extremely volatile and recent events in numerous parts of the country and the risk of violence upsurge are a reminder that the country is still not exempt from a relapse. In this sense, the success of the DDRR and SSR processes will be indispensable for a return of stability.

We commend the efforts to address the security situation and the plight of armed groups which should be prevented from spoiling the democratization process of the country. There is a clear commitment from the President to make this a priority of his Government and the international community must firmly stand by his side.

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3/As we reiterated in numerous occasion, they will be no peace without reconciliation and no reconciliation without credible mechanisms to fight impunity. It is against this backdrop that strengthening the capacity of the national judicial system and the establishment of the Special Cri7 49(r)(a)4a0 1-69(is)(k) 032lm(36.35 of the Sp012(69(h)TJETBT1 0 03r2lm(1)TJETBT1 0 0 1 17.3T1 (

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In the actual context, we look forward to the assessment of budgetary estimates for the different funding streams for humanitarian, development, security and recovery needs keeping in mind an appropriate sequence by taking into account the peacebuilding priorities of the country.

5/The dire humanitarian situation persists without giving many signs of abatement. The annual humanitarian appeal is constantly unfunded, reaching recently only 15.4% for 2016, based on OCHA's data. On this aspect as well, the international Community can and must do more. Furthermore, the number of refugees and IDP's is still very high. We must not forget that the international community has a responsibility towards those refugees fleeing their country due to the severity of the crisis. We must work harder to achieve a favorable environment for their return.

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To conclude, I would like to seize this opportunity to call upon all the members of the UN to increase their support to the Central African Republic. I cannot say it enough; the country is at a critical juncture and will need our constant support to ensure a return to stability. The situation in CAR is suffering from a chronic passivity among the donor community: 90% of the aid –often insufficient- originates from a handful of stakeholders. We need to expand, urgently, the pool of donors, taking into account that different types of support would be helpful.

With a legitimate Government in Office, and with a clear vision of the task ahead manifested through the "politique générale de l'E tat", approved by the Parliament the 7 of June, there is an opportunity to provide to the people of CAR the support they deserve.