

Statement by

H.E. Ms. Sabine Lucas

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations

on behalf of the Peacebuilding Commission

## Post-conflict peacebuilding

New York, October 31st, 2011

Madam President,

I have the honour of addressing the Council on behalf of the Peacebuilding Commission.

In its previous resolutions, the Security Council, in the Secretary-General's reports on "Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict" and "Women's Participation in Peacebuilding", the Security Council sought the continued engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission as the Secretary-

expanded agenda of our countries and with the support of the Secretary-General, the PBC is increasingly becoming a central political platform to promote a shared and coherent United Nations peacebuilding agenda.

Madam President,

- Being a creation of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and with some of its Members designated by the Economic and Social Council, the PBC has a unique

the years since its inception, its inception, the PBC has been able to help build a knowledge base in

joint meetings jointly, together with UNODC, to deepen their knowledge of the problem and seek common solutions to a problem affecting all four countries. The PBC, in collaboration with the Working Group

The PBC is developing a body of experience with UN engagement in a range of settings with a variety of field presences, from full fledged peacekeeping missions such as in Timor-Leste and peacebuilding offices such as in Sierra Leone or the Central African Republic to UN presence such as in Guinea and Liberia. The lessons learned from it could be used to enhance policy processes that are also of direct interest to the Council. In addition to the follow up of the 2009 Report by the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict, a similar reporting structure could also be applied to the Civilian Capacity Review, the DPKO and PRSO Early Peacebuilding Strategy on the follow up to the 2011 World Development Report. The Central African Republic configuration has written to HSG Malcorra regarding the Central African Republic and other PBC agenda countries as pilot countries for the Civilian Capacity Review.

The PBC can help to broaden an integrated and holistic perspective for the

composition to address development issues in a country in transition, in particular when the transition is with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as has often been the case in the past. The PBC should not be seen as sequential activities. Peacebuilding activities are essential to the transition process. Country specific

of UN, in the form of the UN presence. Country specific  
constantly on the Council's agenda. In the case of Sierra Leone, the PBC played a  
the aftermath of the March 2009 violence and

By bridging the different points of the continuum between conflict, early recovery, transition and development, the PBC country-specific configurations can play an essential role for strategic coordination. With its mandate from the General Assembly and the Security Council, and given its composition and tools, the PBC can encourage and pursue coherence and coordination between the various actors of the UN system as well as bilateral actors in the field, all the while assisting the national authorities in the process by the country concerned. In Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic known as "aid orphans", the work of the PBC country-specific configurations has helped to increase the number of partners engaged with the country, both in terms of bilateral countries (CPIP) have, for example, developed a stronger cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, especially with regard to SSR and issues that require a regional approach, such as drug trafficking. In the case of the Central African Republic, the World Bank, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) have deepened their cooperation with the Central African Republic. African countries have also stepped up their bilateral cooperation with Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic. In Sierra Leone, the PBC has explicitly aligned its work on the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) the "Agenda for Change". In Rwanda, the PBC facilitated the timely support to the national authorities in the PRSP 2 process by providing an expert in order to ensure that strategic planning was done in a more "conflict-sensitive" manner.

In addition to more coherence and harmonization, the country-specific configurations are also playing an increasingly important role in terms of resource mobilisation. The Central African Republic configuration managed to mobilise resources for DDP and the elections; it organised a high-level event in the margins of the 2010 MDG summit with the World Bank and a Round Table in Brussels with the Central African Republic government and support from the World Bank, UNDP and the African Development Bank to raise awareness for the addition to the 10th and 11th PRSP. In the case of

that Guinea-Bissau had reached the completion point of the LINC initiative. The World Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund have all taken steps to increase resources in key sectors. As the Chair of the Guinea

configuration, I am working with partners on solutions to fund the retirement of some 7000 military personnel from the Guinean army to kick-start the security sector reform that is a crucial element of Guinea's peacebuilding agenda. But we have to recognize that we need to do more in terms of mobilization of partners and resources to increase the

mobilization and to improve coordination among various actors in order to achieve a more efficient engagement of the PBC.

in the context of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the PBC's  
Committee in the context of Burundi or the ECCAS and CEMAC in the context of the

withdrawal of peacekeeping missions, as well as the graduation of countries on its  
own agenda. In new contexts, like Guinea, the PBC's work to accompany the process of  
consolidating peace and democracy is also a way to help the country to stay out of

Central Africa. Cooperation in peace and development can be established as upon the request

configuration think this would be premature. The ongoing work of the PBC in  
cooperation to Burundi will provide an opportunity to further pursue these  
discussions.

I thank you for your attention.