

Mr. Duclos (Peru) (spoke in Spanish): At the outset, my delegation would like to thank Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, Mr. Youssef Mahmoud and Ambassador Gert Rosenthal for their critical and thought-provoking briefings. We also thank the Egyptian delegation for having organized this open debate, which enables us to continue the dialogue on the various dimensions of sustaining peace.

Today we analyse the contribution of peacekeeping operations. Peru believes that such operations can and must contribute to reaching the general goal of sustainable peace. The United Nations, including the Security Council, is called upon to support transitions in conflict and post-conflict situations and to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with access to justice for all and effective and responsible institutions — in line with the Charter of the United Nations and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16, which have universal scope.

From the traditional perspective of international peace and security, we strive for peacekeeping operations to address and overcome the root causes of conflict. For example, efforts to create basic infrastructure on the ground, as conducted by a Peruvian engineering firm in the Central African Republic, leaves a legacy that transcends the work of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. The institutionalization of those concrete goals must be systematized starting at the planning stage of peacekeeping operations, which, in turn, requires renewed cooperation and coordination among the numerous players called upon to reach said goals within and outside of the United Nations.

In that regard, the contribution of peacekeeping operations to sustaining peace must go hand in hand with the multidimensional processes on the ground — including military and security aspects, which, incidentally, must be adequately financed and supported — but must transcend them to tackle new and complex challenges. The Peacebuilding Commission is called upon to play an advisory role and, within its sphere of competence, to contribute to more comprehensive, effective and efficient approaches.

My delegation stresses the importance of developing a common political vision to enable integrated action by all agencies linked to peacekeeping operations, inter alia troop-contributing countries and regional and subregional organizations. Above all, the Governments concerned need to participate in the transition process, as do other relevant national actors, including women and youth, as they are the ones who are ultimately called upon to maintain peace in their countries.

The principles of responsibility and national ownership and inclusion cannot be ignored. When the Security Council establishes the mandate for a peacekeeping operation, it must specifically take that political perspective into account and define realistic, concrete and measurable goals for the mission. The terms of its mandate must be set in accordance with the general goal of sustainable peace. The ensuing monitoring should allow the Council to reassess the information

in the light of updated information and relevant indicators as it relates to the fulfilment of said goal, which, without a doubt, will enhance the process and promote pragmatism, integration and flexibility within the missions, and will empower the actors that actually deploy on the ground.

In conclusion, Peru, a country that contributes to peacekeeping operations and that is ready to serve the international community as a non-permanent member of the Council, renews — in the current context of redefining new collective security paradigms — its commitment to efforts under way to develop more sound and effective United Nations responses, in line with the purposes and principles enshrined in the founding Charter of the United Nations.