

**Security Council Open Debate on Peacebuilding in the Aftermath of Conflict**  
**Wednesday, October 13, 2010**

***Statement by H.E Dr. A.K. Abdul Momen, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations***

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Let me begin by thanking the presidency of Uganda for organizing this debate. I also thank the Secretary-General for his progress report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2010/386) and his report on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466).

We are now passing through a very challenging period. We are about to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the landmark resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security at a time when such initiatives as review of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), women's participation in peacebuilding, review of civilian capacity and others are being debated and developed. The Movement deems it a privilege to take note of the endeavours of different actors in these processes who have been contributing positively to restoring sustainable peace by preventing relapse into conflict and addressing the genuine needs of the people emerging from conflict.

Furthermore, the Movement feels it necessary that such processes be considered by the principal bodies of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly.

The 2009 report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2009/304) outlined how the United Nations and the international community could support national efforts to secure sustainable peace more rapidly and effectively. Since then, the Movement has continued to follow up on those actions on different occasions by sharing inputs and feedback to reflect the views of the Movement on the process.

The Movement reiterates its principled position that all peacebuilding initiatives and planning should be based on the principles of national ownership and predictable financing and should include as priorities the goals of gender equality and empowerment of women. The Movement subscribes to the general consensus views of the Peacebuilding Commission that economic reconstruction and rehabilitation should be at the forefront of all efforts aimed at sustaining peace, initiating development and promoting post-conflict recovery. This process, however, entails the concerted efforts of all relevant actors both at Headquarters and in the field with adequate mechanisms for ensuring accountability.

The Movement believes that the PBC provides an appropriate platform for a coordinated, coherent and integrated institutional mechanism to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict and to promote their recovery, reintegration and reconstruction. The PBC should therefore play the central role in providing the United Nations system with policy guidance and strategies in the area of post-conflict peacebuilding activities. The broader membership of the Organization should play principal roles within the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in relevant areas of peacebuilding activities, without prejudice to the functions and powers of the other principal organs as stipulated in the United Nations Charter.

It is the view of the Movement that peacebuilding activities should not be considered substitutes for peacekeeping; rather, complementarities between peacekeeping and peacebuilding must be used innovatively in order to prevent a relapse into conflict. Therefore, peacebuilding and peacekeeping planning and assessment processes should unfold in a more coordinated and concerted manner among all stakeholders to ensure the best use of our capacities to maintain sustainable peace and security and launch a sustainable development process in post-conflict countries.

The Movement maintains its position that there can be no lasting peace without development and job creation and no sustainable development without stability. Therefore, the importance of partnership and early investment in economic recovery cannot be overemphasized. The international community must establish and ensure coherent and predictable resource deployment for capacity-building and development activities in countries emerging from conflict, based on the principle of national ownership.

We have noted the efforts of the Secretary- General to address rapid resource deployment in certain emergency situations, such as in Haiti, by forming multidisciplinary teams with expertise in planning and mission support.

The Movement urges the Secretary-General to explore, through an open, transparent and all-inclusive process, opportunities for the wider membership to contribute to the formation of such multidisciplinary teams, due account being taken of existing relevant expertise within the police and troop-contributing countries.

We note with appreciation the efforts made so far to build national capacities in countries emerging from conflict. Much more needs to be done to create sustainable peace. The Movement believes strongly that these initiatives must be complementary. A roster for such complementary capacity-building efforts must represent the broader membership with specific emphasis on representation of the global South, South- South cooperation and trilateral cooperation. Civil society members and women actors with experience in similar State-building activities should be incorporated, as they will understand the ground reality from the perspective of their life experience and lessons learned.

In this regard, the Movement has noted with appreciation and duly recognized the fact that peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams have worked together in Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia and elsewhere to support early employment generation. This has provided job opportunities and thus helped to build confidence in the peace process. The Movement urges that similar lessons be replicated appropriately in other peacebuilding activities and emphasizes the central role of the PBC during the early stages of peacebuilding.

Now, turning to the report of the Secretary General on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466), the Movement reiterates its view that it is women and girls who suffer the most as victims of conflict and benefit the least from the dividends of the peace process. Therefore, the onus is on us to alleviate the challenges faced by women and girls in post- conflict situations and to strengthen their effective participation in the peacebuilding process.

The Movement appreciates the Secretary- General's efforts to create specific action plans for ensuring women's participation in the peacebuilding process and emphasizes that women are crucial partners in shoring up the three pillars of lasting peace: economic recovery, social cohesion and political legitimacy. Thus, the Movement stresses the necessity of reviewing and evaluating the recommendations and proposed action plan in this regard in an open, transparent and all-inclusive manner in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council in accordance with their relevant mandates as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in relevant United Nations structures including the PBC and UN Women.

The Movement is well aware that all these initiatives are taking place concurrently with the ongoing 2010 review of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Movement has taken note of the co-facilitators report (S/2010/393). The recommendation that issues be discussed in an open, transparent and inclusive manner in all relevant bodies including the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is a reflection of the views of the Movement. The Movement reiterates its commitment to full cooperation and constructive engagement in future discussion of this report.