

**Security Council Open Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security:
Interdependence Between Security and Development**
11th February 2011, Security Council Chamber (GA-TSC-01)

Statement by H.E. Mr. Michel Kafando, Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations.

I would first like to congratulate you, Madame President, on your country's assumption of the Security Council presidency for the month of February. I also wish to thank you for organizing today's important debate on the interdependence between security and development.

My delegation associates itself with the statement made by the representative of Egypt on the behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The debates of the Security Council on peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies and post- conflict reconstruction reflect the importance of linking security and development.

It has been well established that no development can occur in an unsafe and unstable environment. The Secretary-General rightly mentioned that fact in his 1998 report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318).

The Security Council should therefore place considerable emphasis on development issues in its approach and its deliberations. Today's conflicts and threats to peace are highly complex, as evidenced by socio-political crises, including in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan, and can undermine and even decimate development efforts.

Similarly, the hunger riots sparked by the multifaceted crises that we have experienced in recent years; the specific acts of violence and even terrorism fuelled by despair and misery; and other current events, to name but a few, prove today more than ever that peace, security and development form a whole. For that reason, together they contribute to putting and keeping the issue of human security at the heart of the debate.

Security can no longer be viewed only through a politico-military lens. We must henceforth take into consideration the new dimensions of security that lead to the full development of the individual. And, because they can be a source a conflict, it falls to the Security Council to fully understand what they represent and, in coordination with the Secretary-General and the other relevant bodies of the United Nations, to detect the early signs of tension and crisis. In other words, prevention must take its proper place among the strategies we use to ensure peace and security by promoting sustainable development and equitable access to the benefits of growth, including youth employment and women's full enjoyment of their rights.

In countries in conflict or emerging from conflict — where everything must be rebuilt, particularly in matters of security, basic social services, State justice institutions and economic activity — a timely, effective and appropriate response of the international community is critical to avoiding a resurgence of violence and a return to chaos. Peacekeeping and peacebuilding must take a central place in the actions of the United Nations and the international community as a whole. To that end, the role of the Security Council is to interact with the other relevant organs of the United Nations and, as necessary, to establish and strengthen its existing complementary and interactive relations with them, especially the Peacebuilding Commission, so as to ensure that greater account is taken of peacebuilding in the peacekeeping phase.

In this context, we reiterate the recommendation of the Security Council in its presidential statement of 12 February 2010 (S/PRST/2010/2), concerning the establishment of peacebuilding plans with clear objectives to allow each mission to achieve its goals and move beyond peacekeeping into peacebuilding. Furthermore, we welcome the fact that the Security Council stressed the importance of ensuring that mandated peacebuilding activities are undertaken as soon as possible in every peacekeeping operation, in coordination with the United Nations country team and taking due account of security questions and the priorities of the host country. We must take greater advantage of successful transitions to ensure that these recommendations be implemented.

In this interaction, we welcome the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and other organs, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as the strategic partnerships and arrangements with certain

institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is also important that cooperation continue with regional and subregional organizations, which can bring added value to the search for solutions to the threats to the domestic security and stability of States.

There is no doubt that particular attention should be given to activities and programmes dealing with the reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, and security sector reform in order to create the conditions conducive to relaunching economic activity. The success of such programmes requires greater inclusion of all sectors of society, particularly the most vulnerable groups represented by women and young people. Furthermore, efforts should be pursued to improve coordination and coherence among all actors.

In conclusion, we express the hope that the recommendations emanating from this debate will ensure that the interdependence between security and development will be duly taken into account in the deliberations of the Security Council. We are confident that the involvement and efforts of the United Nations system and the entire international community will increasingly contribute to identifying the relevant answers to the need to establish a framework of peace and security that promotes development.