

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

*Statement by H.E. Mr. Shigek Sumi, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations*

I would like to congratulate you, Madame President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council and to commend the initiative of Brazil in organizing the present debate.

Japan shares Brazil's interest in focusing on the interdependence between security and development. It is our responsibility, as members of the international community, to establish a system to ensure a seamless transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding and development without delay.

Japan recently assumed the chair of the Peacebuilding Commission's Working Group on Lessons Learned and has initiated consultations on this year's work plan. Japan will strive, in cooperation with the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, to ensure concrete outcomes and pursue clearly defined follow-up in the Group's work. Through the agenda that we wish to take up in the Working Group, Japan intends to respond to some of the questions raised by the Council President today, including the issue of strengthening the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Security Council.

Today, Japan would like to offer some practical proposals for making progress in three areas.

The first is enhancing coordination. We have been consistently emphasizing the importance of ensuring coordination, complementarities and coherence among diverse actors, such as the entities of the United Nations system and international financial institutions. We are happy to hear that integrated strategic planning is progressing, but more work is required throughout the United Nations system to ensure a clear division of labour and allocation of resources to focused priorities.

To that end, there should be strong leadership on the ground. The reports of the Secretary-General should include more extensive analysis of the status of the integration process and the socio-economic elements that affect security. That would provide greater guidance as to how we can refocus our efforts on fewer priorities and where more resources and attention need to be invested. Japan intends to take up the issue in the Working Group on Lessons Learned so that the Peacebuilding Commission can make a greater contribution in that area.

Secondly, the peacebuilding tasks carried out by peacekeepers are often described in three words: "articulate, enable and implement". Peacekeepers cannot undertake all peacebuilding tasks. Efforts should first be made to enable others to implement them.

However, some peacebuilding tasks must be directly implemented by peacekeepers. At present, there is insufficient capacity worldwide for typical peacebuilding mandates of peacekeepers, such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and establishment of the rule of law. It is urgent that we accelerate our efforts, on the basis of the findings of the forthcoming review of international civilian capacities, to institute a system for fostering and deploying civilian capacities to that end.

Furthermore, I would like to underscore the importance of generating youth employment and avoiding a vicious circle in which young people lacking employment resort to arms and conflict. The peace dividend must include security and jobs. There are many ways in which peacekeeping missions could have a positive impact on the local economy through strengthened collaboration with development actors. Quick-impact projects and efforts to increase local procurement of goods and services are examples of areas in which such cooperation could be pursued. The missions and the development community should also develop national staff policies so as to avoid a drain of talented people away from the local labour market and to take advantage of opportunities for local institution-building.

To avoid a relapse into resorting to arms, I would further point out that there may be cases in which we could benefit from enhancing cooperation between peacekeeping missions and the panels of experts that monitor sanctions. For instance, a peacekeeping mission could be mandated to monitor sanctions in cooperation with a given panel of experts.

The third area concerns women's empowerment. Women are the key to development and security. The international community has just commemorated the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000) and established UN Women. The international community should make a concerted effort to maximize the current political momentum so as to bring more attention to the role of women.

In that regard, Japan welcomes the recommendations put forward in the recently released impact study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security in peacekeeping. One practical way in which we can make a difference is to increase the number of female military and police officers joining peacekeeping missions.

In conclusion, Madame President, I would like to reiterate Japan's standing commitment to progress in the peacekeeping and peacebuilding areas and our readiness to work with the international community towards the common goal of ensuring a smooth transition to sustainable peace, security and development.