Security Council Open Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security:
Interdependence Between Security and Development
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Statement by H.E. Mrs. Byrganym Aitimova, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

I thank the Brazilian presidency for convening this open debate on the very important subject of the interdependence between security and development. I would also like to express my appreciation to Sarah Cliffe of the World Bank for the Bank's insightful 2011 World Development Report, as well as to the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission for his briefing. The thoughtful statement by the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, indicates that, today, the United Nations works in a radically different world with new realities.

We know too well that the greatest security threats facing us today, and in the decades ahead, go far beyond States waging aggressive war or being embroiled in their own internal violence. They extend to political, economic and social exclusion and unrest — caused by gross poverty, a severe shortage of food and water, infectious diseases and environmental degradation — the spread and possible use of weapons of mass destruction; terrorism; transnational organized crime and mass flows of refugees and internally displaced persons. Threats recognize no national boundaries, are interconnected and must be addressed at the global, regional and national levels.

The central challenge for us now is to fashion a broader understanding of security, with its accompanying responsibilities, strategies, institutions and systems that not only establish stability and the rule of law but also foster social and economic development, with the right of people to self- determination. The principles of freedom from want and fear and the freedom to live with dignity, with respect for human rights, are fundamental, as they reinforce each other and are interconnected. They guide the processes of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, humanitarian action, peacebuilding, post-conflict recovery and development, and especially the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. We must constantly refine those tools for each theatre of operation, because each will have its specific situation, as well as collectively for the Security Council's strategy with regard to the rules of engagement of peacekeeping operations and their exit strategies, and for the steps taken for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration through multidisciplinary and multi-tiered actions. Measures must be taken for institution- and capacity-building and the provision of services to promote internal stability.

It is therefore obvious that the Council must pay attention to the resolutions of the General Assembly and its six Committees on relevant security issues. Likewise, the decisions of the Economic and Social Council, which drives forward the agenda emerging from global summits, coordinates the activities of specialized United Nations agencies, consults non- governmental organizations and networks with regional commissions, provide early warning signals. The Human Rights Council provides the indicators for human rights in specific conflict situations. The Peacebuilding Commission offers guidance on gaps that threaten to undermine peace in post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery. The United Nations humanitarian response system and governance of the global environment, each with their ever-growing range and scale of demands, are uniquely positioned to monitor global security issues and to advise a shift to stable development, which includes the participation of women and youth.

The Council must recognize that among the key contributors to peace and prosperity are strong leadership, popular legitimacy and policy approaches, which can successfully integrate security, justice, will and opportunities for economic advancement. Thus, short-, medium- and long-term confidence-building in the political, development and social spheres and the delivery of concrete results on the ground in decentralized locations become imperative. My country's creation of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia is an excellent example of regional cooperation, and testifies to how time-consuming and difficult such a process is, but also to the fact that strong political will can make confidence-building possible and, thus, conflict prevention.

Conflict and fragility, and their nexus with development, entail more cooperation than hitherto with financial institutions — such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional banks — as well as with regional structures, such as the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the

European Union, together with a wide variety of other actors at the global, regional, national and local levels. Youth are an important segment of such a multi-stakeholder arrangement of academia, religious leaders, human rights actors, grassroots organizations and independent media. Their engagement is critical for early intervention to avoid radicalization. While the Council and peacekeeping operations have limited mandates, they can amply benefit from the United Nations system, which directly addresses development issues and interacts with significant players that perform watchdog functions.

In closing, I would like to affirm Kazakhstan's support for the United Nations in promoting peace in numerous ways, in particular the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in 1991, the establishment of the Central Asian nuclear weapon- free-zone in 1996 and the generation of collective thinking by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on peace, security and sustainable development issues. My country also assists the recovery process of countries in the region affected by war and conflicts. It is essential that the Council review the constantly evolving international security environment and its implications for the United Nations.