



**United Nations - Nations Unies**

**PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION**

Statement by the  
**Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission**

**H.E. Antonio de Aguiar Patriota**  
Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

at the Security Council Briefing on  
Post-Conflict Peacebuilding  
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*[Please check against delivery]*

Mr. President,

I thank the delegation of Chile in the exercise of the Presidency of the Security Council for inviting me to address the Council in my capacity as chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and for its commitment to advancing the Council's consideration of Post-Conflict Peacebuilding. I am pleased to recall that the first report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict was presented during your leadership of the PBC in 2009. The periodic reporting to the Security Council and the General Assembly on peacebuilding, which that first report initiated, offers an opportunity for Member States and the United Nations operational entities to assess the coherence and effectiveness of our efforts to prevent the outbreak of conflict and its recurrence, as well as to consolidate stability in post-conflict situations.

The release of the fourth report on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict and its consideration by the Council today is particularly significant coming with the launching of the ten-

To this end, the Commission is pleased to note that the Security Council and the General Assembly decided on 15 December to endorse the Terms of Reference for the review and to formally initiate the process. As indicated in the Terms of Reference, the review will take the original vision and motivation behind the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) as its starting point. The exercise will critically assess the developments since 2005 in United Nations, global and regional peacebuilding-related approaches and practices. The review will further identify areas of progress and remaining gaps in international assistance to countries emerging from conflict. The Terms of Reference stipulate that the review will be grounded in specific country studies, which will be conducted in Burundi, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor Leste. This will help the Security Council and the General Assembly place the challenges, needs and aspirations of the countries emerging from conflict at the core of our future efforts. Adjustments and improvements resulting from the outcome of the review should aim at enabling the PBC, the PBF and the PBSO to realize their full potential and for the broader peacebuilding architecture to become more effective and relevant. It should also propose

Council.

The Commission also takes note of the Secretary-

ew. This input signals the potential for joint

political and operational response to post-conflict situations, as well as improving the coherence in the overall international response. This is an imperative, which, unfortunately, continues to

I strongly recommend to all a thorough reading of the Secretary General's report, which I found to be written in a particularly useful, informative and substantive manner.

The core messages presented in the Secretary-of conflict are reflected in the Terms of Reference of the 2015 review. For instance, both documents point to the importance of further sharpening the tools at the disposal of the United Nations with a view to preventing relapse into violent conflict.

The crises in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Libya, as well as the risks posed by

The drawdown of Security Council mandated missions represents a milestone that brings to light the challenges of long term peace consolidation in countries emerging from conflict. Adequate transition from emergency to development remains essential, but still to a great extent, an ideal fraught with challenges. The change in the nature of the United Nations presence and mandate on the ground in Burundi and Sierra Leone, and soon in Liberia, calls for calibrated, yet sustained, attention to ongoing political and socio-economic challenges associated with nascent national institutions, governance practices and development. On this topic, I strongly recommend the useful report recently issued by the PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned which can be found on the Commission's website.

Security Council mandates have increasingly emphasized the necessity to provide appropriate support to the governments of countries emerging from conflict to establish sustainable peace . Early investment in peacebuilding activities, including security sector and justice reform as well as socio-economic development, is a necessary complement to political and security focused mandates. As the Secretary-  
gaps in the implementation of these aspects of Security Council mandated missions. Greater financial and technical support for peacebuilding in collaboration with international financial institutions regional and sub-regional organizations is necessary for the fulfillment of these ambitions.

Mr. President,

Securing predictable and sustainable financing continues to be a major challenge for countries emerging from conflict, limiting the provision of basic services, economic opportunities and the rebuilding of state institutions. At the same time, these countries are most affected by illicit financial flows and by unbalanced contractual arrangements for the exploitation of their natural wealth. The Commission made this particular challenge a priority in 2014. There are obvious gaps in international mechanisms to ensure timely, targeted and sustained support for countries emerging from conflict in the area of domestic resource mobilization, including curbing illicit financial flows and negotiating of fair and balanced natural resources contracts. The Commission

Our collective understanding of post-conflict peacebuilding has continued to evolve over the past few years. Perhaps many of us, Member States and operational entities, tend to define