

REMARKS

BY

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THE UNITED NATIONS**

AT

**THE AMBASSADORIAL-LEVEL CONSULTATION OF THE
PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION 2020 REVIEW OF THE
PEACEBUILDING ARCHITECTURE**

***“INSTITUTION BUILDING AND SYSTEM-WIDE ENGAGEMENT
FOR PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE held 22 MAY-
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Mr. Chair,

I would like to thank Canada and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) for organizing this important online consultation. I would also like to extend my appreciation to all the briefers for their insightful remarks.

As we all know, conflict and violence continue to disproportionately impact civilians especially in the African continent. The global fragility landscape is also worsening because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Conflict-affected countries and those in situations of active conflict are facing strenuous resource gaps; suffer from lack of capacity and the total absence of state institutions, which is contributing to the erosion of citizens trust in the state.

Mr. Chair,

The capacity of conflict-affected and fragile countries to provide public goods depends on their ability to re-establish their core state institutions. The Peacebuilding effort must then focus on basic service delivery and help in rehabilitation or in putting in place critical infrastructures. The PBC should, of course, spare no effort to ease the problem of unemployment, especially that of women and the young population. Furthermore, mitigating the displacement of civilian population must remain a priority for peacebuilding and recovery.

Long-lasting peace and stability depend on the strength of institutions and the capacity of those who run those institutions. In this regard, let me highlight the following points:

1. The UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) need to help conflict-affected countries to strengthen state institutions, assume national ownership and the leadership of local peacebuilding efforts.
2. The PBC should help countries avoid operational silos and to integrate efforts at the national, sub-regional, regional and international level. The success of organizational capacity building depends not only on the efforts of conflict-affected countries but also on supports from regional and international partners.
3. The Peacebuilding architecture and the UN system need to focus on realizing these commitments for effective capacity and institution building processes.

Mr. Chair,

The Peacebuilding Commission, together with PBF and PBSO, has a range of opportunity to promote coherent peacebuilding perspectives for the successful implementation of its commitments. In the same vain, the three principal inter-governmental organs of the United Nations – the Security Council, the General Assembly and Secretariat – need to support the work of the PBC including in its effort to contribute in the institutional capacity building for conflict-affected and fragile state.

PBC should encapsulate in its review the vital role of its mechanisms in urging Member States, regions and the UN entities to intensify political, financial, technical and logistical support for the success of institution building in conflict-affected countries. Since economic and social grievances are often amongst the root-causes of fragility, conflict and intra-state violence, all partners need to pull together their efforts to address the problem, including through institutional capacity building.

Mr. Chair,

In conclusion, the implementation of SDG16, sustaining peace, ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity among all people remains a common responsibility of conflict-affected countries, financial institutions, the UN and its agencies, including the PBC.

We believe, the PBC review will clearly demonstrate the need for addressing institutional capacity gaps, as challenges faced by conflict-affected and fragile states in this respect remains inevitable.

Thank You,