

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 27 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that, in my capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of July 2019, I will convene a briefing on 18 July 2019 on the theme “Strengthening partnerships for successful nationally-owned transitions” under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”.

In order to provide guidance for the briefing, a concept note has been prepared (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* Gustavo **Meza-Cuadra**  
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations



## **Annex to the letter dated 27 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

### **Concept note for the Security Council briefing on the theme “Strengthening partnerships for successful nationally-owned transitions”, to be held on 18 July 2019**

#### **I. Background**

1. Peace operations are a critical component of peacebuilding and sustaining peace, as they help to prevent a relapse into conflict and facilitate progress towards sustainable peace and development.
2. Peace operations perform a catalytic role in critical peacebuilding areas by supporting long-term peacebuilding through short- and medium-term direct tasks, such as creating environments for building trust and confidence among parties to a conflict, kick-starting and engaging in capacity-building for justice and security institutions in host States, supporting the development of local mechanisms for conflict resolution and reconciliation, protecting and promoting international human rights laws and standards, supporting the organization of elections and peaceful transitions to democratically-elected Governments and advising on governance in critical institutions at the national and local levels. Peacekeeping operations also provide security and logistical support to, and, in many cases, enable peacebuilding efforts by, national, regional and international actors.

#### **II. Partnerships in peacebuilding and transitions**

3. In the twin resolutions on the review of the peacebuilding architecture General Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), a broad vision of peacebuilding and sustaining peace was put forward as a system-wide objective to pursue during all phases of United Nations interventions, including ownership by national stakeholders and the support of a wide range of partners. In recent statements by the President of the Council ([S/PRST/2017/27](#) and [S/PRST/2018/10](#)), the Council emphasized the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts, including among United Nations missions, United Nations country teams and national, regional and international development actors, in ensuring greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks.
4. Partnerships between peace operations and a wide range of actors are essential to help a country to emerge sustainably from conflict, as they help to establish and strengthen coherence among political, security, development, human rights and rule of law activities and address the root causes of conflict.
5. The closure of peacekeeping operations in Côte d’Ivoire in 2017 and in Liberia in 2018, and the ongoing transitions of United Nations peace operations in other countries have highlighted the importance of coherent efforts to ensure that the necessary capacities and resources are in place to continue critical peacebuilding processes. Improving the management of transitions, including by generating early and more comprehensive preparations for transition processes, is essential to setting the conditions for durable peace and managing the risk of a reversal of peacebuilding gains, which has occurred in some countries in the past.

6. Above all, peacebuilding relies on partnerships with host Governments. National ownership of a peacebuilding process is the ultimate goal of peacekeeping and special political missions. Preparing for eventual mission withdrawal and changes in a United Nations configuration requires especially close cooperation with host Governments.

7. That cooperation should rest upon mutually reinforcing approaches involving other actors that also work closely with host Governments and play a critical role in strengthening the capacities necessary to build and sustain peace and prevent the resumption of conflict, such as international and regional financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations and relevant intergovernmental bodies, such as the Peacebuilding Commission.

### III. Objective

8. By bringing together the Council, the Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations Secretariat, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, as well as representatives of peacekeeping host countries, the briefing will offer an opportunity to learn about current and potential processes in the field and to reflect on how to strengthen national and international partnerships to achieve concrete results in peacebuilding, in particular in preparation for the transitions of peacekeeping and special political missions.

9. Building on the respective mandates and experiences in supporting peacebuilding of United Nations missions, the discussion will be focused, in particular, on complementarities between peacekeeping and special political missions and national, regional and international efforts aimed at strengthening national capacities and institutions for peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

10. Some possible areas of reflection would be:

- How can the Council, together with the Peacebuilding Commission, better promote nationally-owned transitions?
- What key lessons learned from previous transition processes could be taken into consideration to sustain peace during forthcoming transition processes (e.g., of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau)?
- How do financial institutions contribute to ensuring that host countries have the capacities and resources necessary to sustain peace and prevent relapse into conflict following the withdrawal of United Nations peace operations?
- What practical options for resource pooling or complementary financing can be explored with other stakeholders, including private sector institutions, development agencies and regional and subregional organizations?
- What additional information and data would be relevant for the Council to consider in support of the planning and managing of transition processes, and what kind of frameworks could be used for that purpose?
- What concrete measures can the Council adopt to take advantage of the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission regarding nationally-owned transition and peace consolidation processes and to better implement the provisions of the statements by the President of 2017 and 2018 mentioned above?

## **IV. Briefers**

- Secretary-General
  - Senior Director of the World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, Franck Bousquet
  - Representative of the African Development Bank (to be confirmed)
  - Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission
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