



Malaysia

Permanent Mission to the United Nations

(Please check against delivery)

**Statement by Mr. Saiful Azam Martinus Abdullah,
Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations,
at the Security Council Debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding,
New York, 20 December 2012**

Mr. President,

I wish to extend my sincere congratulations to you, and your country, the Kingdom of Morocco, on assuming the Presidency of the Security Council for this month. I also wish to align Malaysia with the statement made by Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

2. My delegation would also like to thank the Secretary-General for the preparation of the report S/2012/746 entitled 'Peacebuilding in the Aftermath of Conflict'. My delegation welcomes the report, its findings and conclusions. The report is an invaluable reference on the progress related to peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict. In this regard, my delegation wishes to share some pertinent views which Malaysia sees as important in relation to this report.

Mr. President,

3. Countries in transition from conflict have to endure many challenges emanating from within and outside its territory. Experience has proven that a government coming out of conflict and embarking on institutional building, re-construction and nation-building would require support from the international community. Such reinforcement would provide these countries the needed assistance to successfully depart from conflict. Navigating these challenges would determine the success or failure of transition from conflict to peace.

4. Nation-building programmes and governmental reform cannot be imposed by external entities. Instead, such sensitive political reform and nation-building efforts must be inclusive and have a strong national ownership. This is important as governments of countries emerging from conflict have the experience and legal mandate to lead change for the nation. As such, national ownership entails that United Nations peacebuilding efforts should play a supporting role in nation-building and reform. Such partnership would help ensure sustainable peace in the country. However, given that the challenges differ from countries, Malaysia shares a similar perspective on the need to develop principles and guideline in the development of national capacity programmes.

Mr. President,

5. Another pertinent issue in successful transition experience is a strong national capacity programme that must be developed under a coordinated peacebuilding programme. My delegation wishes to underscore the importance of the various fields of expertise, including justice, law enforcement, institutional building, economic development and inclusive social development programme, which are needed in assisting countries emerging from conflict. In this regard, underlining the importance of partnership with countries that have experienced conflict as a source of potential providers of expertise and partnership in the development of programmes and module should be encouraged.

6. Assisting countries emerging from conflict cannot be done with success without adequate financial resources. Malaysia welcomes the pledges made during the recent Annual Stakeholders Meeting of the Peacebuilding Fund. We share the view that continued financial support is as important as political will in successfully moving to peace. Recent peacebuilding experience has shown that a successful recovery of countries from conflict require a prolonged and continued international financial support. While the time-frame may differ, countries emerging from conflict may require international support for up to 15 years or until such time its national institutions can fulfil the domestic needs in achieving political and economic stability.

Mr. President,

7. Malaysia wishes to reiterate the importance of the role played by the Peacebuilding Commission in developing strategies for peacebuilding, resource mobilisation and civilian capacity, which are central to the success of peacebuilding initiatives. My delegation believes that peacebuilding strategies must emphasis on the inclusion of civilian experts as the central pillar in nation-building, institutional and economic developments. While peacekeeping aims to improve security and stability, peacebuilding encompasses a wider field in improving human security, economic development, employment and nation-building.

8. An example of such experience can be seen in Southeast Asia. Malaysia has been actively involved in facilitating peace talks between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines. Since 2002, Malaysia has contributed observers including the military, police and civilians experts in Southern Philippines. We welcome the recent signing of a Framework Agreement on 15 October 2012 between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Through the concept of moderation and constructive engagement, Malaysia will continue to apply such important value and principle in its approach in peacebuilding.

Mr. President,

9. Malaysia is of the view that development of human capital is an essential element in peacebuilding. As a member of the Guinea Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Malaysia plays host to over 300 Guinean students at

various Malaysian universities. Malaysia has been involved in the creation of employment opportunities in Guinea with investment in the financial sector and direct participation in Guinea's construction industry. Malaysia has continued to provide training and technical assistance in developing an inclusive national development programme in Guinea, which includes; agriculture, poverty alleviation, rural development and economic development and public management sector. So far, 81 Guinean officials have benefited under various programmes of MTCP since 1993. These human development programmes are conducted through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme.

10. The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP), in essence, is a capacity building programme. Since its inception in 1980, 25,000 participants have benefited from the MTCP. The MTCP is Malaysia's contribution to assist developing countries under Malaysia's policy of South-South Cooperation. Within the MTCP, there are 10 areas of expertise, namely Management and Public Administration; Science, Technology and ICT Management; Economic, Finance and Trade; Diplomacy; Environment; Agriculture; Social Development; English Language; Professional Services; and, Industrial/Technical Training. In this connection, Malaysia has also established trilateral training programmes in cooperation with our partners, including Japan, Australia and the European Union. We believe such programmes will assist stakeholders in conflict areas to transcend to conflict resolution.

Mr. President,

11. Malaysia has been an active participant in international security and peacebuilding initiatives. Malaysia is of the view that assisting countries emerging from conflict entails the need for a well-developed strategy on peacebuilding. We look forward to further contribute to the work and development on peacebuilding strategies, development initiatives and develop civilian capacities in supporting countries in transition to peace.

I thank you, Mr. President.