



Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya  
To the United Nations, New York  
Security Council -2021-2022

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PEACEBUILDING BRIEFING: 2021 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PBC & 2022  
ANNUAL WORK PLAN

WEDNESDAY, 27 JULY 2022 (10:00 AM)

STATEMENT BY AMB. MARTIN KIMANI –PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

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**Thank you, Mr. President** for convening this briefing.

I thank you **Amb. Osama Abdelkhalek** for Egypt's able leadership of the Commission in 2021 and your continuing championing of peacebuilding including in furthering the critical conversation on financing for peacebuilding.

I also thank you **Amb. Md Hossain**, and through you- **Amb. Rabab Fatima** for Bangladesh's committed and visionary stewardship of the PBC as reflected in the 2022 Annual Work Plan.

**Mr. President**, The PBC is a critical and unique body mandated by its founding resolutions (GA 60/180 & SC 1645) and subsequent twin resolutions of the Peacebuilding Architecture Review, to drive all aspects of the peace continuum -

be it preventive peacebuilding; peace and political transitions; or post-conflict recovery in both country and regional situations and in alignment with national priorities of the country concerned.

The PBC as a subsidiary body with a distinctive convening power brings together a broad set of peace and development actors including optimising complementarity with sub-regional and regional bodies.

The PBC is also mandated to marshal resources and advise this Council and the General Assembly on workable strategies and approaches before, during and after conflict.

Both the 2021 Annual Report and the 2022 Annual Work Plan including the related outcome documents attest to the work being done to reinforce these objectives and actualise the PBC's mandate.

This mandate underscores that the Commission is well-positioned to engage and delve into a broader and more comprehensive set of peace- issues-something the Security Council cannot do. Therefore, the two bodies must work together in complementarity and in support of each other's work particularly in countries which are also on this Council's agenda.

The majority of these countries, which are also engaging with the PBC are from Africa. However, it is becoming increasingly obvious that there is a rising global need and demand for peacebuilding. This has created an urgency to reinforce peace investments to close the persistent peacebuilding financial gap. In our

changing conflict environment, there is also an increasing appetite among Member States to take ownership of peacebuilding dividends.

As the informal coordinator between the Security Council and the PBC, I thank the Council presidencies since January 2021- including Brazil, the Chair of the PBC, SCAD and the PBSO teams for their cooperation in ensuring meaningful and value adding peacebuilding entry points to operationalise the synergy between the two bodies.

Against this background and based on our experience as the informal coordinator - a responsibility that we take to be critical- I will highlight **four** points:

**First:** Looking at the 2021 Annual Report and the 2022 Work Plan, and the various advisories and personal briefings delivered to this Council so far, it is critical to ensure that the PBC remains well positioned to provide timely, relevant, and actionable advice to the Council- be it thematic, country or region-specific.

This we believe, will allow for more informed engagement by this Council. As the informal coordinator and having heard feedback from the cross-membership of both bodies, we are making every effort to ensure regular stock-taking, timely consultations and consensus on the advisories prior to the Council meetings.

**Second:** Key to responding to the most important needs of countries is prioritisation of the voice and views of the countries concerned. This should remain a priority for the membership of both the Council and the PBC. We welcome the operationalisation of the important milestone in March this year of

ensuring that beyond the Council, the PBC and countries concerned are in receipt of the advance copies of the Secretary-General's reports on cross-cutting files.

This we believe will contribute to fulfill the concerned countries' growing faith in the PBC's effectiveness and their informed engagement in meetings. And in this regard, we urge that the priorities, asks and facts presented from government and national representatives remain sacrosanct and be reflected as such in the advisories.

**Third:** The alignment of this Council's and the PBC's Programme of work remains a challenge. Improvement in this area will need an early focus and planning on the already calendarized Council meetings particularly when it comes to peace operation transitions and mandate renewals.

**Fourth and lastly:** What the Council does or should do with the advice that comes in from the PBC remains a valid question to be explored. There is a need to have a follow-up mechanism that ensures that the Council acts where applicable, integrates and follows-up on this advice in its work. Such a follow-up mechanism will be helpful in ensuring that the advice is more impactful in terms of deliverables and that there is continuity and meaningful long-term commitment from both bodies.

**In conclusion,** Kenya assures the upcoming presidencies, the PBC Chair and Vice Chairs, and the Peacebuilding Support Office team, that we shall continue working closely with them to strengthen the linkage with the Security Council.

**I thank you.**