Day 3 - Thursday, 2 March

From coordinated to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the development, humanitarian and peacebuilding nexus

On behalf of the Group of 77 and China I would like to thank the President of the General Assembly and the panellists for their presentations. We like to highlight the following aspects:

1. The QCPR calls the entities of the UNDS, in full compliance with their respective mandates, to enhance coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. When implementing this provision, the entities should respect the followings:

2. Firstly, the QCPR does not call for an integration between these activities. Coordination and synergies can and should be enhanced respecting the different mandates and frameworks under which they are carried out. The QCPR does not push forward the model “One Country, One Framework”, per se in all situations.

3. Secondly, the QCPR highlights that this coordination is even more relevant in countries facing humanitarian and conflict situations, and that the UNDS should always act in accordance with their national plans and priorities.

4. Thirdly, the QCPR resolution treats separately the coordination between development and humanitarian and between development and peacebuilding. This distinction is justified in order to avoid politicizing the operational activities for development, in particular, Strategic Plans and Country Programmes Documents, and also humanitarian assistance, whose neutrality is critical.

5. In countries facing humanitarian emergencies, the QCPR highlights the need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, as appropriate, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year timeframe, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time.

6. In countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, the QCPR acknowledges that the development work of the entities of the UNDS can contribute to sustaining peace. In other words, the QCPR retains the development focus of the UNDS and does not expand its mandate to peace and security aspects. Development – and by that, we mean all SDGs, not only SDG16 – is indeed a great contribution to peace, but it is not the only condition for peace. Peace and security are above all a political responsibility, and this endeavor belongs to the Security Council, not to the UNDS.
7. These complexities are better captured in paragraph 24 of the QCPR than in 14, in relation to which G77 and China have already expressed strong concern. This paragraph mixes all activities without the proper caveats, such as respect for national plans and priorities, international law, resolution 46/182 and different mandates within the United Nations system. Additionally, paragraph 14 refers to a "comprehensive whole-of-system response" that goes much beyond the scope of operational activities for development, which is the very subject of QCPR.