• Thank you, Chair.
• This has been a morning of rich and multifaceted debate. I believe it reflects both the enormity of the challenge of assisting countries in fragile situations to create the conditions necessary for lasting, sustainable development and the varied and often very innovative and efforts by different parts of the UN system to meet these challenges – often under very difficult circumstances.
• Highlight key points from the main speakers.
• UNOPS is very much at home in fragile contexts. In fact, 68% of our work last year took place in countries in fragile situations.
• UNOPS’s role has traditionally been to support the other agencies in carrying out their missions and mandates. We are proud of past achievements in this regard, but - we believe we will be able to do it even better, to increase our efficiency further, and to add more value year by year.
• In fact, our record level of activity last year, delivering $1.4 billion in services globally speaks clearly of our way of providing services: these services are useful and they are wanted and needed.
• We will continue to assist the other agencies in succeeding in their missions. In fact, we are looking at additional ways we can complement and strengthen the work of our partners by providing larger, tailored solutions to some of the challenges of other agencies, so we can become more of a full-fledged partner.
• We are at a point of financial and operational solidity where we also believe we can fully live up to our GA mandate of being a central resource in procurement and contracts management as well as in
civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development.

- As I mentioned, we are also exploring how we can attract private sector capital towards development – and these ambitions include development that focuses on providing necessary services and infrastructure for the poor and for sustainable development.

- Basic infrastructure remains inadequate and poses a major challenge in many fragile situations. Energy, transportation, telecommunications and water and sanitation infrastructure are often non-existent or in deplorable conditions. Social infrastructure such as health services, schools and markets is also severely affected.

- But without joint efforts to create such infrastructure, countries in fragile situation will have a very long way to go to break out of their situations.

- We all know that the necessary investments in most countries come from an interplay between publicly generated resources and private sector resources.

- While we all know that private sector investment can create jobs, drive infrastructure development and strengthen the sense of normalcy and peace. Many countries in fragile situations do not have access to international credit markets and private sector investors are looking to investment grade countries for assets. Often, a fragmented political environment creates unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles; rule of law, civil registration and other information systems and respect for property rights are weak; Private sector investment is therefore rarely attracted beyond the extractive industries.
But I believe we have an opportunity to play a role, as the UN, to lower the barrier for private sector entrants, by designing financing and contractual models that spreads the risk among national as well as international public entities and agencies on the one hand, and private players on the other.

UNOPS is doing its utmost to explore such pathways, because we believe it is essential for reaching the SDGs.

We therefore believe that UNOPS, alongside the other organizations present here today, is well prepared to provide efficient and effective work in fragile contexts, and that we collectively can play a positive role in ensuring that also countries in fragile situations can move towards achieving the goals set in the 2030 Agenda.

Thank you.