

**Mr. Abdrakhmanov** (Kazakhstan): We commend the Egyptian presidency of the Council for initiating and convening today's open debate. As a Member Observer of the African Union (AU), Kazakhstan is deeply committed to strengthening the African Peace and Security Architecture and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in the area of peace and security. My delegation will do everything in its power to support Africa in implementing the recommendations of the three related 2015 United Nations reviews — of peacekeeping operations, the peacebuilding architecture and resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.

Kazakhstan believes that in Africa we have to expand the concept of peace and stability from security that is State-centred to security that is people-oriented, and from military security to non-military, in order to encompass a broad concept of human security that includes food, water and energy for all. Such a concept calls for greater cooperation with a wide range of organizations and regional groups in order to achieve the objectives of State-building, establishing the rule of law and good governance, protecting civilians, disarming combatants and reforming the security and justice sectors. They should be based on inclusive political processes, all of which shape our mandates and how we implement them.

Implementing resolution 2282 (2016) on the review of the peacebuilding architecture in Africa will require greater internal coherence among the United Nations and its agencies and country teams on the ground and with regional and subregional structures, as well as international financial institutions and regional banks. It implies closer collaboration between the Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, their special representatives and the special political missions and peacekeeping operations of the United Nations. We must take into account the need for a regular flow of funding to AU missions. Peacebuilding must involve conflict prevention and resolution from the very start rather than beginning in the post-conflict phase. The emphasis should be on building peace rather than enforcing security.

In support of Africa, Kazakhstan has signed a third-party cost-sharing agreement with the United Nations Development Programme with a view to implementing a partnership for sustainable development between Africa and Kazakhstan, aimed at benefiting 45 countries in the region by sharing institutional experiences and best practices. We consider it essential to address security issues and maintain lasting peace by developing a more comprehensive continental strategy that is put together by all stakeholders, including civil society. If we are to achieve the aspirations for Africa's Agenda 2063, we have to think in terms of stronger military, diplomatic and development partnerships that can capitalize on every kind of cooperation — North-South, South-South and triangular — so as to support the efforts of the United Nations, the Security Council and the AU through their various resolutions on peace and security.

No peace can be complete without the dimension of women and peace and security, and Kazakhstan will spare no effort to fully implement resolution 1325 (2000) and, most importantly, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) in the region. In that regard, food, water and energy security are essential to peace and stability and, together with nuclear security, form the four pillars supporting Kazakhstan's bid for a non-permanent seat on the Security Council. At the Fourth Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C., President Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan drew the attention of world leaders to his

very significant document "Manifesto. The World. The Twenty-first Century". He has proposed formulating a 2045 global strategic initiative plan, whose primary goal would be to eliminate the root causes of wars and conflicts by the time of the centenary of the United Nations, in 2045. During his address to the General Assembly in September (see A/70/PV.13), he also called for investing 1 per cent of Member States' defence budgets in the special United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

Addressing Africa's issues requires taking bold and daring measures under the auspices of the United Nations and the AU, together with the European Union. We therefore call on all delegations to support these forward-looking approaches, together with the other existing processes of the Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. We must invest more in sustainable development, and we will join the States of Africa and the international community in making Africa conflict-free.