

**Mr. Abdrakhmanov** (Kazakhstan): I thank the presidency of Spain and previous speakers for focusing attention on ways to strengthen the landmark resolution 1325 (2000), following its 15-year review and as we work towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While many noteworthy strides have been achieved since 2000, it is necessary to bridge the gap between intent and implementation. My delegation would therefore like to propose some key measures.

First, the women and peace and security agenda requires still closer coordination among the appropriate Special Representatives of the Secretary-General who deal with violence and the United Nations system and agencies, notably the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and its operations on the ground, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with UN-Women serving as the lead agency. Member States and troop-

contributing countries should provide predeployment gender-sensitivity training, and regional organizations, civil society and other stakeholders should also be integral to the collective effort.

Secondly, all comprehensive, multidimensional and hybrid peacekeeping operations should have a strong women and peace and security mandate, with gender specialists to provide capacity-building in the military, police and civilian sectors, as well as in units that focus on the rule of law, transitional justice and human rights. Peacekeeping operations must strive for gender mainstreaming, just as at Headquarters. My delegation fully endorses the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy, which must be strictly enforced without any impunity. Member States should support that initiative with expertise and funding, so that the impact of resolution 1325 (2000) can be durable and wide-reaching, especially in fragile and insecure societies.

In that regard, Kazakh peacekeepers receive intensive training on the issue of women and peace and security. My country currently chairs the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Gender Unit and is in the process of developing a national action plan based on resolution 1325 (2000). As Chair of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia and of the OSCE, and as former Chair of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation from 2011 to 2012 and of the Collective Security Treaty Organization from 2010 to 2012, we supported Governments in the region and beyond in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, recovery processes, and humanitarian assistance, in which women were fully engaged as equal partners, not victims.

Resolution 1325 (2000) can serve as a compass for Member States in peacetime, too. My country sees a close nexus between peace and development. As the President of

Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev, emphasized in his address in the general debate at the General Assembly at its seventieth session (see A/70/PV.13):

“Humankind needs to move from a focus on routine conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation to a new development strategy that would make such conflicts senseless.” (A/70/PV.13)

He proposed that the United Nations formulate a global development strategy 2045 as a vision for the United Nations centenary. He also proposed that the global focus on international law and on joint counter- terrorism activities be strengthened to ensure better protection for civilians, including women and girls. Another initiative would involve the earmarking of 1 per cent of the military or defence budgets of Member States for the purposes of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including the very theme that we are discussing this morning.

Our national Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, announced in December 2012, provides for the full participation of women in every aspect of national life. In our national legislation, key instruments support women and peace and security with the aim of maintaining gender equality and ensuring freedom from gender-based violence.

Kazakhstan believes it is vitally important for the Security Council to remain committed to making the protection of women and girls a high priority. My country pledges to be a strong voice on their behalf.