

Mr. Dovganyuk (Kazakhstan) (spoke in Russian): We thank the delegation of Egypt for convening today's debate, which serves to highlight the direct influence of peacekeeping operations on the achievement of the overall goal of maintaining peace, especially in situations where security is fragile or countries are being rebuilt after conflict.

Conflicts have become increasingly complex and ever-more fractious and difficult to predict. The old and new drivers of conflict have serious implications for efforts to move international, regional and national processes beyond conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Our success depends, therefore, on pooling our efforts in the main areas of United Nations action, which are peace and security and human rights. Mandate development should be accompanied by the Council's strategic vision of the desired outcome, with adequate time allotted and possibilities for consultations with experts on a wide range of issues. Sustaining peace requires engagement and coordination among the General Assembly, Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, in close cooperation with the United Nations country teams and the Peacebuilding Commission.

The Commission must serve as an advisory and coordination bridge among all actors and assist in the mobilization of resources. It is therefore important to strengthen the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund with long-term, predictable funding from donors, the World Bank and regional financial institutions.

Success also depends on having realistic timelines for United Nations peace operations and development assistance. Sustaining peace after conflict is a particularly lengthy and costly challenge. Thus, conflict prevention and resolution, recovery, development, together with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes are important components of sustaining peace.

Peacebuilding requires the increased participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict. Also important is the inclusive engagement of youth, together with parliamentarians, religious leaders, civil society and grassroots organizations. National reconciliation and peace processes must be inclusive, bearing in mind that conflict and peace impact every person in a society.

We also need to strengthen the peacebuilding capability of the United Nations system and to pay more attention to the timeline and the management of transitions and smooth handovers to the Government and the United Nations country team. If we are focused only on conflict prevention without addressing the root causes of conflict, we run the risk of seeing the conflict re-emerge. Therefore, we need to resolve the drivers of conflict, the economic and environmental issues, and ensure that we fight mismanagement.

Peace agreements need to guarantee legal land rights and introduce effective land registration and administration. Investments must be made in preventing deterioration in the quantity and quality of water resources due to climate change, pollution, privatization and inequities in

resource distribution. Transboundary water disputes are widely prevalent and should be regulated politically, as well as the mass migration of people caused by climate change. That means the Security Council needs to be climate sensitive as well. Since the majority of peacekeeping operations are in Africa, Kazakhstan supports the focus on Africa's peace, security, governance and development.

(spoke in English)

Africa needs peace and stability — the bedrock for development. Kazakhstan has therefore proposed a new approach to eliminate the threat of war: the establishment of the 2045 Global Strategic Initiative Plan by the United Nations centenary, as presented last year to the General Assembly by our President, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev (see A/70/PV.13, p. 46). The aim is to create global development based on fair conditions and a situation in which all nations would have equal access to accountable world infrastructure, resources and markets.

Finally, Kazakhstan is committed to sustainable peace as the fundamental premise for all efforts to achieve regional and global stability.