



大会
安全理事会

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大会
第七十八届会议
议程项目 61
建设和平和保持和平

安全理事会
第七十九年

2024 年 5 月 31 日日本常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信

谨以 2024 年 3 月份安全理事会主席的身份随函转递安全理事会在议程项目“建设和平与保持和平”下举行的关于“促进预防冲突-增强包括妇女和青年在内的所有行为体权能”的第 9574 次会议公开辩论的主席摘要(见附件)。

我希望本摘要将作为进一步推进安全理事会、会员国以及联合国内外讨论和行动的参考，包括作为对 2025 年建设和平架构审查的投入，以进一步促进预防冲突。

请将本函及其附件作为大会议程项目 61 下的文件和安全理事会文件分发给荷。

日本常驻联合国代表
特命全权大使
山崎和之(签名)



2024年5月31日日本常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信的附件

安全理事会以“建设和平与保持和平：促进预防冲突——增强包括妇女和青年在内的所有行为体的权能”为主题于2024年3月13日和19日举行的公开辩论摘要

1. 3月13日和19日，安全理事会在纽约联合国总部举行第9574次会议，在议程项目“建设和平与保持和平”下就“促进预防冲突-增强包括妇女和青年在内的所有行为体权能”举行公开辩论，作为安理会在日本担任主席期间的一项标志性活动。
2. 除了4名通报人发言外，另有82个会员国和集团也在辩论中发了言，其中包括19名部长级与会者。他们就如何促进预防冲突：预防冲突爆发、升级、蔓延和复发交流了看法。
3. 在辩论之前，安全理事会对妇女与和平与安全原则的共同承诺的签署方接受了一次联合新闻定点采访，强调了妇女在预防冲突中的作用以及制定具有性别平等视角的预防冲突措施的重要性。
4. 3月13日上午的辩论结束后，67个会员国在一次联合新闻定点采访中强调，它们集体承诺促进预防冲突，共同努力将提出的建议有效纳入安理会的活动，并进一步推动讨论和行动，以如期举行未来峰会和2025年建设和平架构审查。
5. 在辩论期间，几乎所有与会的会员国和集团都重申需要有效和集体地预防冲突，着重指出了成功的一些关键因素，并提出联合国实体加强其能力和机制以支持国家主导的全面预防冲突的具体行动：

(a) 成功预防冲突的关键因素

- (一) 享有国家自主权，国家由致力于预防冲突并满足人民的需求和优先事项的可问责的政府领导；
- (二) 采取包容办法，确保包括妇女和青年在内的所有利益攸关方充分、平等、有效、有意义和安全地参与政治和社会经济活动；
- (三) 促进民族和解、融合和团结对话；
- (四) 在所有各级进行体制建设和能力建设；
- (五) 在区域和国际两级建立跨部门、例如跨公共和私营部门以及民间社会的密切伙伴关系；
- (六) 获得充足、可预测和可持续的供资；
- (七) 采取解决冲突根源的综合办法；

- (八) 了解情况和预警，以便迅速采取有效行动；¹
- (九) 实施国家预防战略² 以及区域预防战略，以促进必要的结构改革。

(b) 联合国各实体加强预防冲突职能的拟议行动

(一) 安全理事会应：

总体

- a. 通过一项决议来更新第 2171 (2014)号决议；
- b. 鼓励制定国家预防战略；
- c. 请秘书长设立一个专家组，为国家和区域战略制定准则，并评估联合国系统支持预防冲突的能力；
- d. 支持设立预防冲突之友小组；
- e. 呼吁会员国考虑批准国际人道主义法、人权法和难民法文书；
- f. 敦促会员国和所有其他利益攸关方执行妇女与和平与安全议程和青年与和平与安全议程；
- g. 请秘书长向安全理事会提交一份关于预防问题的报告；

利用联合国预防工具

- h. 更多和更有效地并呼吁更多和更有效地利用《联合国宪章》第六章所载的预防冲突工具，³ 包括第三十四条；
- i. 鼓励会员国和秘书长⁴ 评估预警迹象，⁵ 并迅速提请安全理事会注意，确保在联合国系统内以协作方式系统地采取预防行动；
- j. 利用建设和平委员会作为发现和分享预警迹象、⁶ 新出现的威胁和向安理会提供咨询意见的中心；
- k. 呼吁根据第八章，加强与区域和次区域组织以及国际金融机构在预防方面的合作，包括加强其预警机制合作；

¹ 与会的会员国提出的实例包括：严重侵犯平等，包括性平等和性别平等；国际法、包括人权法或人道主义法的完整性遭侵犯；特别是族裔、宗教和领土争端；贫困；遭受严重的经济、环境、安全和政治压力，包括难民及其收容国；缺乏发展；等等。

² 秘书长在《新和平纲领》行动 3 中的建议。可查阅 www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-new-agenda-for-peace-en.pdf。

³ 与会的会员国提出的例子包括：谈判；调查；对话和调停；调解；仲裁；司法解决；求助于区域和次区域组织和安排以及由秘书长提供斡旋。

⁴ 《联合国宪章》第九十九条。

⁵ 同上，脚注 1。

⁶ 同上，脚注 1。

l. 作出更大努力，并呼吁所有相关行为体执行联合国制裁，这些制裁在防止冲突升级和恶化方面发挥着至关重要的作用；

m. 请求并充分利用建设和平委员会⁷的咨询意见和会议，以调动政治和财政资源；

发展与开展和平行动

n. 支持推动对话、建设地方和国家能力以及建设机构，包括为此授权开展和平行动以及与联合国其他机构合作；

o. 在安理会预防冲突各阶段的工作中反映妇女与和平与安全以及青年与和平与安全的视角；

p. 鼓励整个联合国系统支持民间社会的倡议，并加强民间社会间的关系，以促进预防冲突；

q. 加强和平行动的评估和分析能力，以防止重新陷入冲突，并加强和平行动与联合国各机关和机构的协调；

过渡

r. 与东道国政府和其他相关行为体协商，在联合国各机构中建立一个更先进、更全面的规划结构，以实现更平稳、更可持续的过渡。

(二) 大会应：

在未来峰会期间组织一次关于预防冲突的高级别讨论。

(三) 建设和平委员会应：

a. 加强预防冲突的努力，并提请注意预防冲突方面的良好做法和知识；

b. 发挥发现和分享预警迹象⁸和新出现的威胁并向安理会提供咨询意见的中心作用；

c. 从区域组织和国际金融机构以及私营部门等调动更多预防资金，探讨筹集更多资金的各种备选办法，并利用建设和平基金作为种子资本，促进相关投资；

d. 便利和平行动的平稳过渡；

e. 继续为会员国提供讨论其预防战略⁹和相关计划的政治空间。

⁷ 其咨询、桥梁和召集作用以及大会第 75/201 号决议和安全理事会第 2558 (2020) 号决议。

⁸ 同上 1。

⁹ 建设和平委员会主席在安全理事会关于“促进预防冲突：增强包括妇女和青年在内的所有行为体的权能”的公开辩论中的讲话。可查阅 www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/psc-chairs-remarks-securitycouncil-open-debate-promoting-conflict-prevention-empowering-all。

(四) 秘书长应：

继续加强利用他的斡旋和参与，支持尽早开展持久、包容和全面的预防工作。

附文一

安全理事会以“建设和平与保持和平：促进预防冲突——增强包括妇女和青年在内的所有行为体的权能”为主题于 2024 年 3 月 13 日举行的公开辩论的概念说明载于 [S/2024/210](#) 号文件。

Enclosure II*

Security Council, 9574th meeting, 13 March 2024

List of speakers

Speakers participating in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

1. Rosemary DiCarlo, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
2. Sérgio França Danese, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission
3. Abiodun Williams, Professor of the Practice of International Politics, Tufts University
4. Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Programme Manager, the Pacific Women Mediators Network and International Steering Group Gender Liaison of Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict

Council members

5. Japan (President)
6. Algeria – Kaoutar Krikou, Minister of Solidarity, the Family and the Status of Women
7. Ecuador – Arianna Tanca, Minister of Women and Human Right Affairs
8. Guyana – Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security
9. China – Huang Xiaowei, Minister and Deputy Head of the National Working Committee on Children and Women of the State Council
10. United States of America – Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Permanent Representative of the United States and Member of President Biden's Cabinet
11. Sierra Leone – Piagie Alghali, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
12. Russian Federation
13. Switzerland
14. Mozambique
15. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
16. Republic of Korea
17. Slovenia
18. France
19. Malta

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Speakers participating in accordance with rule of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

20. Czechia – Jan Lipavský, Minister for Foreign Affairs
21. Denmark – Marie Bjerre, Minister for Digital Government and Gender Equality
22. Uganda – Betty Amongi, Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development
23. Luxembourg – Yuriko Backes, Minister for Gender Equality and Diversity
24. Tonga – Lord Vaea, Minister for Internal Affairs
25. Namibia – Doreen Sioka, Minister of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
26. Panama – Juana Herrera Araúz, Minister of Women
27. Colombia – Elizabeth Taylor Jay, Vice Minister for Multilateral Affairs
28. Greece – Maria Alexandra Kefala, Deputy Minister for Social Cohesion and Family
29. Georgia – Khatuna Totladze, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
30. Fiji – Eseta Nadakuitavuki, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection
31. Philippines – Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources
32. Ukraine – Iryna Borovets, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
33. Armenia
34. Croatia
35. Egypt
36. Austria
37. Costa Rica
38. South Africa
39. New Zealand
40. Romania
41. Mexico
42. Malaysia
43. Indonesia
44. El Salvador
45. Latvia
46. Spain
47. Germany
48. Türkiye
49. Thailand
50. Yemen
51. Guatemala
52. Italy

53. Qatar
54. Morocco
55. Liechtenstein
56. Poland

Speaker participating in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

57. Stavros Lambrinidis, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations

Speakers participating in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

58. Brazil
59. India
60. Azerbaijan
61. North Macedonia
62. Lebanon
63. Syrian Arab Republic
64. Rwanda
65. Peru
66. Timor-Leste
67. Democratic Republic of the Congo
68. Israel
69. Bangladesh
70. Kenya
71. Myanmar

Security Council, 9574th meeting (resumption), 19 March 2024

List of speakers

Speakers participating in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

1. Ireland
2. Lithuania
3. Paraguay
4. Bulgaria
5. Ghana
6. Albania
7. Viet Nam
8. Chile

9. United Arab Emirates
10. Portugal
11. Haiti
12. Argentina
13. Cambodia
14. Sri Lanka
15. South Sudan

Enclosure III*

Women and peace and security shared commitments, joint press stakeout statement, 13 March 2024

We, the Security Council signatories of the Shared Commitments for the principles of Women, Peace, and Security – Ecuador, France, Guyana, Malta, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and my own country Japan – reaffirm our strong commitment to ensuring the full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation of women at all stages of conflict prevention and their political, social and economic empowerment, in order to ensure their full representation at all levels of decision-making in the prevention of conflict and in all elements of peacemaking.

Despite our continued efforts, the world is faced with multiple conflicts which gravely endanger people's lives. Conflicts tend to disproportionately affect women. Realizing a world where the human dignity of every individual is upheld and no one is left behind should be our common goal. To this end, achieving sustainable peace by preventing conflict and relapses into conflict is crucial.

Against this backdrop, today, the Security Council will hold an Open Debate on promoting conflict prevention through empowering all actors, especially women and youth. We will discuss challenges and opportunities in promoting participation of women in the prevention of conflict and its recurrence, as well as the importance of empowering them across a wide spectrum of activities in this endeavor.

Regrettably, women's participation in conflict prevention is far from equal, meaningful, or safe. We believe more efforts need to be undertaken to recognize and elevate women's engagement at all levels, to integrate gender equality, and to shape strategies based on the priorities of women's rights constituencies in relation to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

These areas include effective early warning systems to collect and analyze open-source information, preventive diplomacy and mediation, prevention efforts that tackle the root causes and drivers of conflict and violence, as well as robust and effective regulation of the arms trade, and electoral and security sector reforms, among others.

This underlines the necessity to build these areas on a gender-responsive analysis. Prevention measures cannot adequately predict and prevent conflict without a gender perspective. We cannot afford to leave half of the population out of the decision-making of conflict prevention.

We therefore urge Member States and all other stakeholders to reinforce and actively support women's formal and informal conflict prevention efforts by creating safe and enabling environments for them, and to address threats, harassment, violence, and hate speech against them. We also urge them to ensure women's full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation in national, regional and international organizations, as well as in informal, local or community-based processes charged with preventive diplomacy.

We also emphasize the importance of empowering and investing in women to ensure their active participation in conflict prevention efforts. In this regard, we underline that young, adolescent women and girls face unique challenges and

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circumstances. Support and empowerment initiatives must be tailored to their specific needs.

In conclusion, as we near the 25th anniversary of Resolution 1325, it is crucial to boost women's full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation and their political, social and economic empowerment to make conflict prevention more effective. We remain fully committed to this effort.

Enclosure IV*

Joint press stakeout statement after the morning session of Security Council open debate on “Peacebuilding and sustainable peace: promoting conflict prevention – empowering all actors including women and youth”, 13 March 2024, 1 p.m.

We, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Türkiye, UAE, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Japan reaffirm our strong commitment to prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

The world can avoid the human tragedy and devastating consequences of conflicts when we concentrate on preventing them from erupting, preventing their escalation and spread once when they do occur, and preventing their recurrence once they have ended. This is also significantly more cost-effective, considering the political, socio-economic, and financial costs.

Effective and collective prevention is needed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, as envisioned in the UN Charter.

The Security Council needs to proceed with and fulfill its determination to enhance the effectiveness of the UN in preventing armed conflicts.

With this in mind, the Security Council, under Japan’s presidency, convened the open debate today to hear ideas from all Member States on the role that the Security Council is expected to play in supporting nationally led efforts in prevention. More than 80 countries and groups have inscribed to speak.

During the debate this morning, the importance of conflict prevention was reiterated by the briefers and Member States. They also affirmed the need for a comprehensive approach based on national ownership, to prevent conflicts, and address local needs and the root causes.

For such a comprehensive approach, the relevant UN bodies and agencies would need to collaborate, and all members of society engaged in the peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts.

Concrete proposals were made today, including the utilization of the myriad of Security Council tools, close cooperation between the Council and other agencies, and leveraging the use of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).

We hereby commit to working together as responsible Member States to effectively incorporate proposals and recommendations made by various countries and regions into the Council’s activities to further promote conflict prevention.

We also call upon Member States to further advance discussions and actions towards the Summit of the Future and the 2025 Review of Peacebuilding Architecture

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and encourage them to promote conflict prevention from their own perspectives and areas of expertise.

Today's Debate showed the collective commitment of Member States to do our utmost to promote conflict prevention.
