



ICRC

Under the Global initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (global IHL initiative), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Republic of Colombia, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invite you to the:	在“激励对国际人道法做出政治承诺的全球倡议”（简称“国际人道法全球倡议”）下，红十字国际委员会（ICRC）、哥伦比亚共和国、埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国和沙特阿拉伯王国诚挚邀请贵国参加：
WORKSTREAM 3	
FIRST STATE CONSULTATION	关于国际人道法与和平的第一轮政府间咨商
ON IHL AND PEACE	
<i>For legal advisers and mediation experts from ministries of foreign affairs based in their capital city</i>	邀请外交部驻各国首都的法律顾问和调解专家参加
 Online	线上形式
MONDAY, 26 MAY 2025	星期一， 26 五月 2025
8:30–12:30 AND 14:00–18:00	8:30–12:30 及 14:00–18:00
(UTC+2)	(UTC+2)
BACKGROUND	背景
With over 120 active armed conflicts worldwide, involving over 60 states and over 120 non-state armed groups, the global security landscape is increasingly complex. Many conflicts occur in countries already grappling with protracted violence, trapping generations in cycles of war and instability. Beyond the immediate human cost, violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) exacerbate grievances, fuel radicalization and obstruct pathways to sustainable peace.	目前全球有 120 多场武装冲突，涉及 60 多个国家和 120 多个非国家武装团体，全球安全形势日益复杂。许多冲突发生在已经遭受旷日持久的暴力的国家，使几代人陷入战争和不稳定的循环之中。除了直接的人员伤亡之外，违反国际人道法（IHL）的行为还加剧不满情绪，助长激进主义，并阻碍实现可持续和平的道路。
Respect for IHL can be a first step towards building trust between parties to a conflict, facilitating de-escalation and the eventual path to peace. By preventing atrocities, ensuring humane treatment of detainees and protecting	尊重国际人道法可以成为冲突各方之间构建信任的第一步，促进缓和局势，且最终走向和平。通过防止暴行、确保被拘留者受到人道待遇以及保

civilians from war's worst effects, IHL also helps create conditions conducive to dialogue and long-term stability. Moreover, by limiting the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure, IHL plays a crucial role in reducing the human, societal and economic toll of war, enabling faster recovery and laying a foundation for peacebuilding efforts. In contrast, disregard for IHL increases suffering, deepens societal divisions, and is likely to make long-term peace more difficult to achieve.	护平民免受战争最恶劣的影响，国际人道法还有助于创造有利于对话和长期稳定的条件。此外，通过限制对重要民用基础设施的破坏，国际人道法在减少战争造成的人员、社会和经济损失方面发挥至关重要的作用，使人们能够更快地恢复重建，并为建设和平的努力奠定基础。于此相反，无视国际人道法会增加痛苦，加深社会分裂，并可能使长期和平更加难以实现。
The workstream on IHL and peace of the global IHL initiative aims to identify some of the links between respect for IHL and peace. The first state consultation on this workstream will focus on IHL and mediation. It will explore how IHL can be operationalized in mediation – not by turning negotiations into legal drafting exercises, but by identifying legal and humanitarian issues that can serve as confidence-building entry points. Issues that frequently emerge as points of early friction can also offer practical opportunities for engagement and serve as meaningful gestures to build trust and facilitate dialogue. For instance, addressing matters early on, such as the treatment of detainees, the fate of the missing, or the reintegration of child soldiers, can humanize adversaries, foster dialogue and build trust, both between deeply divided parties and in the peace process.	国际人道法全球倡议的国际人道法与和平这一工作领域旨在识别尊重国际人道法与和平之间的一些联系。该工作领域的第一轮国家咨商将重点关注国际人道法与调解。它将探讨如何在调解中将国际人道法行动化——不是通过将谈判变成法律起草工作，而是通过识别哪些法律和与人道问题可以作为建立信任的切入点。经常作为早期摩擦点出现的问题也可以提供务实的接触机会，并作为建立信任和促进对话的有意义的姿态。例如，尽早解决被拘留者的待遇、失踪人员的命运或儿童兵重返社会等问题，可以使敌对双方的行为人性化，促进对话，并在分歧严重的各方之间及和平进程中建立信任。
Rather than tackling peace processes in general, this consultation will focus on the specific intersections between IHL and mediation: how IHL obligations can open up space for engagement even without formal negotiations, how they can shape the substance of peace agreements, and how they can support implementation in areas such as humanitarian access and the protection of vulnerable groups. The consultation will also examine the central role of states in promoting and ensuring there is commitment to IHL within mediation processes.	本轮咨商将重点关注国际人道法与调解之间的具体交叉点，而不是泛泛地讨论和平进程：履行国际人道法义务如何能够在即使没有正式谈判的情况下开辟接触的空间，如何能够塑造和平协议的实质内容，以及如何能够支持人道准入和保护弱势群体等领域的实施工作。咨商还将探讨国家在在调解进程中促进和确保对国际人道法做出承诺方面所发挥的核心作用。
Challenges remain. Some mediators or parties to conflict may worry that referencing legal obligations too early in a mediation process could limit flexibility or politicize sensitive issues. This consultation will explore how humanitarian considerations rooted in IHL can be introduced in ways that are pragmatic, context-specific and conducive to dialogue. The aim is not to turn IHL into a mere tool to facilitate peace, but to reaffirm its role as a binding legal framework – one that, when properly implemented, can also serve as a principled foundation for advancing peace efforts. Another challenge is that lasting	挑战依然存在。一些调解人或冲突各方可能会担心，在调解进程中过早提及法律义务会限制灵活性或使敏感问题政治化。本轮咨商将探讨如何以务实、因地制宜和有利于对话的方式引入植根于国际人道法的人道考虑事项。目的不是将国际人道法仅仅变成一个促进和平的工具，而是重申其作为一个具有约束力的法律框架的作用——如果执行得当，它还可以作为推进和平努力的一个原则基础。另一个挑战是，持久和平仍应是任何和

peace should remain the key objective of any peace mediation efforts, and while IHL and the humanitarian steps following from it can be a way to build pathways towards that objective, peace should remain the objective and mediation should not be reduced to humanitarian issues.	平调解努力的主要目标，虽然国际人道法及其后续的人道步骤可以成为实现这一目标的途径，但和平仍应是目标，调解不应被降格为人道问题。
Ultimately, this consultation will help address a fundamental question: how can IHL – a legal framework designed to mitigate the effects of armed conflict – meaningfully contribute to finding pathways to peace? By fostering dialogue, identifying good practices, and promoting practical implementation, this workstream aims to help states and mediators use IHL not only to alleviate suffering, but also to support efforts that lay the groundwork for more lasting peace.	最终，本轮咨商将有助于解决一个基本问题：国际人道法作为一个旨在减轻武装冲突影响的法律框架，如何才能为寻找和平之路做出有意义的贡献？通过促进对话、识别良好实践和推动切实实施，本工作领域旨在帮助各国和调解人不仅利用国际人道法来减轻痛苦，而且还要用它来支持为奠定更持久和平基础所做的努力。
By underscoring the relevance of IHL not only during armed conflict but also post-combat, this consultation invites reflection on how humanitarian obligations are continuous and legally binding, and how their consistent application can help lay the groundwork for dialogue, trust and lasting peace.	通过强调国际人道法不仅在武装冲突期间，而且在战后都具有相关性，本轮咨商促使人们思考人道义务是如何具有持续性和法律约束力的，以及始终如一地履行这些义务如何能够有助于为对话、信任和持久和平奠定基础。
OBJECTIVE	目标
The consultation will build on three previous high-level events:	本轮咨商会将以之前的三次高级别活动为基础：
a launch panel discussion focusing on how IHL adherence can reduce harm to civilians, create space for dialogue and build trust – all essential elements for long-term stability	启动专题小组讨论，重点讨论了遵守国际人道法如何能够减少对平民的伤害、创造对话空间和建立信任——所有这些都是长期稳定的基本要素
a high-level panel discussion in Geneva on the importance of addressing the issue of missing persons in mediation and peace processes	在日内瓦举行的高级别小组讨论会，讨论解决失踪人员问题在调解与和平进程中的重要性
a closed-door round table with state representatives at the Global Security Forum in Doha, which will explore how IHL can be leveraged in mediation to build trust and deliver results.	在多哈举行的全球安全论坛上与国家代表举行的闭门圆桌会议，将探讨如何在调解中利用国际人道法建立信任和取得成果。
These discussions confirmed both the urgency of the topic and the growing interest among states in exploring IHL's peace-enabling potential. Key points of these events will be shared during the consultation.	这些讨论证实了这一主题的紧迫性以及各国对探索国际人道法促进和平潜力的日益浓厚的兴趣。咨商期间将分享这些活动的要点。
This consultation aims to:	本次咨商旨在：

identify concrete ways in which IHL can inform and strengthen mediation processes and outcomes	识别国际人道法可为调解进程和成果提供参考并予以加强的具体方式
share good practices and experiences among states on operationalizing IHL in peace negotiations	分享各国在和平谈判中实施国际人道法的良好实践和经验
explore the role of states – whether as mediators, supporters or observers – in encouraging IHL compliance during mediation efforts	探讨国家——无论是作为调解人、支持者还是观察员——在鼓励在调解努力中遵守国际人道法方面所发挥的作用
highlight humanitarian issues that are central to both IHL and sustainable peace and foster discussion on how these can be addressed in peace processes.	强调对国际人道法和可持续和平都至关重要的人道问题，并促进开展关于如何能够在和平进程中解决这些问题的讨论。
NEXT STEPS	后续工作步骤
The results of this first consultation will be shared in the general progress report of the global IHL initiative, to be published in September.	第一轮咨商会议的成果将在 2025 年 9 月发布的国际人道法全球倡议整体进展报告中分享。
The discussions will contribute to shaping the future steps of this workstream, culminating in actionable insights for broader policy.	讨论将有助于确定这一工作领域的未来步骤，最终为制定更广泛的政策提供可付诸行动的见解。
DESIRED PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS	参会者的理想资质
All states are welcome to participate and register up to two representatives who are well versed in IHL or peace mediation. There is a strong preference for legal advisers or mediation experts from ministries of foreign affairs based in their capital city.	欢迎各国参加并为最多两名熟悉国际人道法或和平调解的代表注册参会，尤其欢迎来自各国首都各外交部的法律顾问和调解专家参会。
Kindly register no later than 12 May 2025 at https://forms.office.com/e/cWNiuuPuSS	请最迟于 2025 年 5 月 12 日通过 https://forms.office.com/e/cWNiuuPuSS 进行登记。
PROCEDURE	程序事项
The working languages will be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation.	会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文，会议期间提供同声传译。
Two repeat sessions are offered to accommodate different time zones. States are requested to register for the session most convenient for them. However, states may register for both sessions if they wish to hear all discussions, in which case we request that they kindly speak in only one of the two sessions.	为适应不同时区的需要，提供两场重复会议。请各国报名参加最方便的会议。不过，如果各国希望听取所有讨论，也可以报名参加两场会议，在这种情况下，我们要求各国只在其中一场会议上发言。

We ask states to kindly limit their initial statements to four minutes to ensure sufficient time for all participants to take the floor.	请各国将初始发言时间限制在四分钟内，确保所有参会者都有足够时间发言。指导问题请见下文。
The substance of the consultation will be summarized in a progress report, to be published in September. The consultation will be recorded to facilitate the preparation of the report, but the recording will not be made public, and the report will not attribute remarks.	将在 9 月份发表的进度报告中总结概述咨商的实质内容。为便于编写报告，将对咨商过程进行录音，但录音将不公开，报告也将不注明发言内容。
The inclusive, constructive, non-politicized and solution-oriented nature of the discussions will be maintained throughout the consultation.	在整个咨商过程中，将始终保持讨论的包容性、建设性、非政治化和以解决问题为导向的性质。
To foster a constructive dialogue, participants are asked to kindly refrain from discussing specific contexts or the practice of other states.	为促进建设性对话，请与会者避免讨论具体情况或其他国家的做法。
GUIDING QUESTIONS	
指导问题	
1. How can respect for IHL be used to foster trust among conflicting parties during or in preparation for mediation processes, and what role can states play in encouraging this approach – whether as mediators, facilitators, guarantors or members of the international community?	2. 在调解过程中或为调解做准备时，如何能够利用尊重国际人道法来促进冲突各方之间的信任；以及国家在鼓励这种方法方面可以发挥什么作用——无论国家是作为调解人、促进者、担保人 or 国际社会成员？
3. How can mediators and supporting states ensure that IHL obligations are adequately addressed and respected throughout mediation processes and in resulting agreements?	4. 调解人和支持国如何能够确保国际人道法义务在整个调解过程中以及由此产生的协议中得到充分处理和尊重？
5. What steps has your state taken, would consider taking or would recommend that other states involved in a peace process take to ensure that IHL obligations are upheld after a peace agreement?	6. 贵国已采取、将考虑采取或建议参与和平进程的其他国家采取哪些措施，以确保在和平协议达成后国际人道法的义务得到履行？
7. How does your state ensure, support efforts to ensure, or recommend that other states involved in a peace process ensure that the needs and perspectives of individuals or groups afforded special protections under IHL – such as children, detainees or wounded or sick people – are taken into account in mediation and peacebuilding processes?	8. 贵国如何确保、支持努力确保、或建议参与和平进程的其他国家确保在调解和建设和平进程中，将根据国际人道法受到特别保护的个人或群体（如儿童、被拘留者或伤病员）的需求和观点纳入考量？

AGENDA	会议议程
Following a brief introduction and discussion of the key humanitarian and legal issues by the expert panelists, states will be invited to take the floor for the remainder of the session. The agenda will be identical in both sessions.	由专题小组的专家们简要介绍并讨论关键性法律和人道问题后，会议余下时间将请各国发言。两场会议的议程将完全相同。
• Welcome	• 欢迎致辞
• Presentations	• 介绍发言
• Statements by states, with regular breaks	• 各国发言（定期会间休息）
• Discussion	• 会议讨论
• Closing words	• 闭会发言
<i>The names of speakers for the welcome, presentations and closing will be circulated at a later date.</i>	欢迎致辞、介绍发言和闭会发言的发言人名单将后续发送。