



# National Action Plan

---

## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

---

*To cite this National Action Plan, please include the URL and the following information in the citation: Unofficial translation, funded by ARC DP160100212 (CI Shepherd).*

This National Action Plan was translated into English as part of a research project investigating the formation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This is not an official translation.

This research was funded by the Australian Research Council Discovery Project Scheme (grant identifier DP160100212), and managed partly by UNSW Sydney (the University of New South Wales) and partly by the University of Sydney.

The project's chief investigator is Laura J. Shepherd, who is Professor of International Relations at the University of Sydney and Visiting Senior Fellow at the LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security. If you have questions about the research, please direct queries by email to [laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au](mailto:laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au).

# "WOMEN, SECURITY AND PEACE"

SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325/2000 OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL





# "WOMEN, SECURITY AND PEACE"

SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325/2000  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS



## COORDINATING INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of National Defence  
Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equality

## PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of National Defence  
Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equality  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of the Interior  
National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies  
Chilean Centre for Peacekeeping Operations

## INSTITUTIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

National Institute of Human Rights  
Human Rights Centre of the University of Chile  
Women's Community Regional Centre for Human Rights

[www.defensa.cl/](http://www.defensa.cl/)  
[www.minreL.gob.cl/](http://www.minreL.gob.cl/)  
[www.sernam.cl/](http://www.sernam.cl/)



## CONTENTS

---

I.	INTRODUCTION	16
II.	BACKGROUND	18
1.	<b>International Framework</b>	18
	a. Charter of the United Nations, 1945	
	b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	
	c. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	
	d. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women ("Convention of Belém do Pará"), 1994	
	e. Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995	
	f. Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998	
	g. Millennium Declaration, New York, 2000	
	h. United Nations Security Council Resolutions	
2.	<b>National Context</b>	21
	a. Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile	
	b. National Institute of Human Rights	
	c. Government Programme of President Michelle Bachelet	
III.	STRUCTURE	22
IV.	SUBJECT AREAS AND OBJECTIVES	23
1.	<b>Prevention</b>	
2.	<b>Participation</b>	
3.	<b>Protection</b>	
4.	<b>Relief and Recovery</b>	
V.	COORDINATION AND MONITORING	24
VI.	FINANCING	25
VII.	DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN AND MONITORING	26

## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

---

Upon publication of the second National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security"

This Government is proud to lead the introduction of the Second National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security", adopted by the United Nations Security Council in the year 2000, the first resolution in its history which treats the specific and disproportionate effect that armed conflicts have on women.

In 2009, when we introduced the First National Action Plan, we expressed our commitment to working in favour of women's rights during conflicts. Today, five years later, we still maintain that commitment. And maintaining that commitment does not only involve assessing the progress made with the First Action Plan, but also recognising, from a critical approach, the tasks that we have pending. This second action plan sets out to account for both aspects.

The consolidation of equality and gender equality in the field of peace and security still has many challenges to face. The low participation of women in decision-making processes with regard to peace and security, the deepening inequities and gender discrimination in the different phases of armed conflict - the ugliest side of which is the physical, psychological and sexual violence exerted against girls and women, and the cultural-historical legacy of discrimination against women in the world of defence are just some of the most critical aspects which the international community, despite the progress made, still has to address. All of this calls for a much more active commitment of states to boosting respect for women's human rights, both on an international and a national level.

Chile, as a member country of the Security Council, and as a country which actively contributes to United Nations peacekeeping operations, has the imperative to keep up with the highest standards of gender equity in the field of peace and international security. The development of this second plan responds to that need, in line with our full international integration and our unwavering commitment to the values of democracy, respect for human rights and international law.

In that sense, our duty is to continue encouraging activities that set out to establish conditions of equity and gender equality in the fields of peace and international security. We must also continue fostering a culture of respect for human rights in general, and the rights of women in particular, in order to provide equal opportunities for women and men within our armed forces.

On this basis, the materialisation of the plan is the result of an important cross-ministry effort that includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the National Women's Service in order to comprehensively address gender-related issues from a multi-level approach.

The aim of this plan, among other purposes, is for our armed forces to mainstream gender and foster the active participation of women in peacekeeping operations, in consolidation activities and in decision-making processes related to these issues.

Meanwhile, this plan includes outcome indicators, which allows commitments not only to be restricted to declarations of principles, but also to tangible results. This will assess the progress that we make, identify our strengths and appropriately address the areas where we have greater weaknesses.

Consequently, updating the national plan is an important step forward for our country, which gives an insight into our pending tasks while renewing the commitment to work together with the international community to promote and protect women's human rights, whether in times of peace or of conflict.

**MICHELLE BACHELET JERIA**  
President of the Republic

## LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE

---

### Upon publication of the second National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security"

2015 marks the fifteenth anniversary of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council on Women, Peace and Security. It is an honour for me to present this document, the second National Action Plan for the implementation of said resolution. Chile is a pioneer in Latin America in its commitment to this issue, being not only the first country in the region to create a National Action Plan, back in 2009, but also the first one to update it.

This document is a concrete expression of our country's commitment to the principles and shared values of the international community for the promotion and protection of human rights, and in this particular case, to the rights of the most vulnerable population in situations of armed conflict: women and girls.

In recent decades, the change in the nature of conflicts, which are characterised as being intrastate and causing a significant impact on civilian society, has transformed them into direct victims of systematic violations of human rights, being subject to gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

This plan is a valuable tool that demonstrates not only the importance that our country gives to protecting the rights of women and girls in situations of conflict, but also to promoting the participation of women at all levels of decision-making in order to prevent conflict and secure peace. In this regard, we believe that women should participate on an equal basis, as active subjects and with specific qualities, intervening fully in all efforts aimed at the maintenance and promotion of peace and international security.

Given the need to continue working towards the protection of women and girls, the United Nations Security Council has reinforced the provisions of Resolution 1325 by means of new resolutions that complement it (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106). Such documents made it vital to update the provisions published so far by our country.

This new National Action Plan reflects the recommendations of the Security Council and international best practices in the field, progressing in the creation of indicators to measure progress and identify challenges which will help us to achieve the goals posed by the international community.

For Chile, it is essential to strengthen the role of women in all walks of life and include them in our gender policies. Likewise, we encourage the promotion and protection of women's rights in situations of armed conflict, especially given the need to increase the participation of women in decision-making processes relating to peace and international security.

Therefore, and in line with the fundamental principles of promoting human rights and international peace and security, which guide our foreign policy, I would like to reiterate our country's commitment to continue mainstreaming gender in favour of a better implementation of Resolution 1325.

**HERALDO MUÑOZ VALENZUELA**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile

## LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

---

### Upon publication of the second National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security"

The launch of the second Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council represents the decision of the Chilean government to proceed with the commitments and activities outlined in 2009 by President Michelle Bachelet with the first National Action Plan.

The main objective of this Second Action Plan is to consolidate the progress on a national level with the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 and to integrate new Security Council resolutions and the obligations deriving therefrom.

The decision of the Chilean government is to continue with effective gender mainstreaming in peace operations and provide protection to women and children, who are the hardest hit in armed conflicts.

The marginalisation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes has enormous social costs for the countries involved, because their participation is vital to ensure the adequate and appropriate treatment of their needs and to establish effective and long-lasting peace agreements. Chile's participation in peacekeeping operations confirms this diagnosis and reinforces our commitment to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in peace and security interventions.

Five years have passed since the first National Plan of Action and one of the lessons learnt was to consider, in this new version, control mechanisms and indicators which allow for the monitoring and fulfilment of the activities proposed in said Action Plan. There shall also be a further revitalisation of links with international organisations and civilian society relevant to this issue.

Our country has taken important steps to fulfil UN Resolution 1325, including in particular the pioneering nature of the National Action Plan adopted in 2009, the first in its field in Latin America. However, we should admit that there is still a huge gap in integrating women in the peacebuilding process, yet



there are still responsibilities and commitments to fulfil.

While we have increased the presence of women in peace operations in percentage terms, we must address the challenge of increasing their participation in decision-making roles related to conflict prevention and resolution and peacekeeping.

**JORGE BURGOS VARELA**  
Minister of Defence

## LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY

---

Upon publication of the second National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security"

The relationship between women, peace and security has several dimensions. On one hand, history has shown us that in situations of war, civilians are the most affected by the results of conflict, since the ability of states to ensure people's rights is totally decimated. Women and girls are particularly hard-hit, even when as refugees or displaced persons. As a result, physical, psychological, sexual and symbolic violence against women and girls in times of conflict reflects a heightening of gender inequalities.

Another dimension is the contribution that women can make in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacebuilding and security processes. In that sense, gender mainstreaming in all these stages can build peace on more solid foundations, contributing to the creation of a more inclusive and human rights-friendly world.

Addressing this critical nature of the relationship between women, peace and security calls for supranational instruments which protect the rights of women and girls in the different phases of conflict, ensure gender mainstreaming in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as in peacebuilding and security, and foster the effective participation of women in regional, national and international decision-making processes relevant to this issue.

**CLAUDIA PASCUAL GRAU**  
Minister of Women's Affairs and Gender Equality

## I. Introduction

On 31 October 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security", thereby clearly underlining the need and priority to prevent, protect and compensate women and girls who are victims of armed conflict or post-conflict situations.

The Resolution considers their specific needs as a result of sexual violence and abuse caused by combatants, as well as other situations of gender discrimination to which they may be exposed. It fosters the participation of women in peace operations, including soldiers, policewomen and civilians, in affected area in peacebuilding and negotiation processes. Moreover, it encourages the participation of women in peace and security decision-making processes in relevant regional, national and international organisations.

In the context of international forces facing situations of armed conflict and post-conflict, Resolution 1325 is a milestone in the recognition, protection and promotion of women's rights that is inserted into said framework. The Resolution forms part of global efforts to address equity and gender issues from a multi-level approach, particularly characterised by highlighting the prevalent phenomenon of gender-based violence in situations of

conflict. It also arranges for personnel on international peacekeeping missions to be provided with specialised training in these issues.

Chile is aware of the importance of taking measures conducive to the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 of the Security Council. This because of its membership of said international organisation, its active participation in various peacekeeping missions and the recognition of its recent history, which has not been oblivious to the disproportionate and particular impact that armed conflicts have on women and girls.

Following the recommendations of the Security Council, in 2008 our country began work on creating a specific instrument for the implementation of this Resolution in Chile. As a result, in August 2009 President Michelle Bachelet led the signing of the initial [National Action Plan](#) for the implementation of Resolution 1325, the first ever one in the region. This document was structured around objectives and actions committed by various State institutions, grouped into four approaches: Gender, Rights, Participation and Coordination.

In November 2011, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the National Women's Service organised a seminar entitled "Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and

Security. Challenges for its implementation in Chile". It concluded that there was a need to review and update the National Action Plan in order to consider new Security Council resolutions and include indicators which would allow the goals to be controlled.

An Intersectoral Committee was subsequently created, composed of the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equality in order to draw up a second Action Plan. This new version incorporated the most recent UN recommendations on the issue and proposals from various organisations from civil society.

Specifically, it included a system of indicators to verify and monitor its implementation over a foreseeable time frame and using methodological tools to develop the Resolution under a modern concept of governmental management and monitoring.

This update set out to create a flexible, measurable and consistent National Action Plan that makes the basic rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and post-conflict a reality, duly ensuring their welfare and integrity in accordance with international commitments made by our country.

It also raised specific objectives to facilitate and promote the access of women to all levels of action and decision-making in peace operations, mainstreaming gender protection into the doctrine, planning and pursuit of peace operations in Chile.

The implementation programme contained in this document shall be developed over the 2015-2018 period and reviewed annually by means of indicators and control mechanisms proposed for these effects.



## II. Background

### 1. International Framework

**a. UN Charter (1945):** constituent instrument of the United Nations, which sets out to ensure international peace and security, foster friendly relations among nations and promote social progress, improved living standards and human rights, with an emphasis on equality between men and women.

**b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948):** declaratory document adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Its 30 articles set out essential human rights and establishes respect for these rights and freedoms, requesting peoples and nations to progressively ensure, on a national and international level, their recognition and universal application.

**c. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979):** the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the obligation of state parties to take all appropriate measures, including legislative, to ensure the full development and advancement of women in order to ensure the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with men. This

convention was ratified by the State of Chile on 7 December 1989.

**d. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women "Convention of Belém do Pará" (1994):** document from the Organisation of American States (OAS) which considers the right of women to live a life free of violence, considering the latter as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women.

For the first time, mechanisms for the protection and defence of women's rights were proposed, primarily for their physical, sexual and psychological integrity, both in public and in private, and their claims within society. The State of Chile ratified said international instrument on 24 October 1996.

**e. Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995):** commitments of the international community to remove obstacles hindering the participation of women in all spheres of public and private life, focusing on twelve specific areas, including "Women and Armed Conflict". This laid out specific steps for governments, with goals set for 2015.

**f. Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998):** this created the International Criminal Court,

an international legal body whose function is to prosecute and convict individuals (not states) who are convicted of serious crimes against humanity. Crimes against humanity recognised by the Statute include rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and enforced sterilisation, among others. This convention was ratified by the State of Chile on 29 June 2009.

**g. Millennium Declaration, New York (2000):** goals and targets for development. Gender equality is given a space in this declaration and is considered as a specific goal. It also recognises that gender equality is not only a goal for women's rights as such, but also plays a key role in achieving all the other goals.



#### h. Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council:

##### Resolution 1325 (2000)

The first to associate the experience of women and girls in conflicts with international peace operations and security. It focusses on protecting them in situations of conflict given the reality of sexual violence, abuse by combatants, and other situations of gender discrimination which may affect them. In the same way, it fosters the participation of women in peace processes, on all levels of decision-making processes, including soldiers, policewomen and civilians in peace operations, as well as local women in peacebuilding and negotiation processes.

##### Resolution 1820 (2008)

The first Resolution to recognise sexual violence as a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, urging parties in armed conflict, including non-state actors, to protect civilians from sexual violence and to enforce military discipline and the doctrine of command responsibility, while duly prosecuting perpetrators.

##### Resolution 1888 (2009)

Calls for the introduction, by the United Nations System, of a set of measures to implement Resolution 1820, in order to combat sexual violence and

the prosecution thereof in criminal courts.

##### Resolution 1889 (2009)

Highlights the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Emphasises the increased participation of women in peacekeeping and proposes a set of indicators for monitoring.

##### Resolution 1960 (2010)

Establishes a system of accountability to influence the behaviour of those who commit crimes and that of potential perpetrators, including a record of them, as well as establishing agreements on monitoring, analysis and reporting.

##### Resolution 2106 (2013)

Seeks to end impunity for crimes of sexual violence and to create a new culture of deterrence; expands the conceptual framework of sexual violence, laying the primary responsibility on states; emphasises the need for deployment of Women Protection Advisors in peace operations; and highlights the need for a multi-pronged strategy to address sexual violence.

##### Resolution 2122 (2013)

In addition to reaffirming the content of all previous resolutions, and highlighting the importance of women's participation, even through civil society

Resolution  
1325

in decision-making processes for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, it recognises the need for Resolution 1325 to be systematically implemented and reiterates the intention to hold a high-level review in 2015 to assess progress on a global, regional and national level.

##### UN Women (2010)

Entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women, merging into a single organisation the work of the United Nations in this field (DAW, INSTRAW, UNIFEM and OSAGI). This institution recognises that women are the most affected individuals by modern conflicts, including places where rape is used as a weapon of war. One of its objectives is to stop specific threats to women, who in turn should play a pivotal role in peace talks and post-conflict reconstruction.



Resolution  
1325

#### 2. National Context

**a. Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980):** this states that people are born free and equal in dignity and rights and enshrines the principles of equality between men and women and non-discrimination before the law. It also declares that it is the duty of the State to ensure the right of people to participate in national life with equal opportunities, and to respect and promote the rights enshrined therein, as well as international treaties ratified by our country.

**b. National Institute of Human Rights (Law 20405):** independent public corporation whose purpose is to foster and protect the human rights of all Chileans. It conducts activities to promote and consolidate a culture of respect for human rights in the country and educate civil servants on these issues.

**c. Government Programme of President Michelle Bachelet 2014-2018:** this contains the key elements to confront inequality and to implement structural reforms proposed by the President of Chile which allow for greater equality, equal opportunities and rights for Chileans.

### III. Structure

The main goals of the second National Plan of Action is to implement Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council, which was structured around the four pillars identified in the reports of the Secretary General: Prevention, Participation, Protection and Relief & Recovery. These areas were developed with the purpose of defining objectives that will determine the starting point of the activities undertaken.

A major advance is the incorporation of indicators, which will be reviewed regularly, and the determination of the institution responsible for compliance with each task.

The development of the National Action Plan has resulted in rubrics, with the purpose of facilitating their understanding and the control of compliance therewith. The structure also allows each of the activities proposed by the relevant organisations to be studied, with people responsible for the coordination, enforcement and evaluation of each proposed goal.



### IV. Thematic areas and objectives

#### 1. Prevention

This entails mainstreaming gender into all activities and strategies concerning conflict prevention, peacekeeping and the promotion of peace by creating effective early-warning mechanisms and institutions which take gender issues into account and by reinforcing measures to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular the various forms of sexual violence.

#### 2. Participation

This entails fostering and supporting the active and meaningful participation of women in all peace processes and their representation at all levels of decision-making related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, while also considering the intensification of partnerships and contacts with

national and international organisations and groups defending the rights of women.

#### 3. Protection

This entails bolstering and expanding measures to ensure the security, physical and mental integrity, sexual and reproductive health, welfare, economic independence and dignity of women and girls, and respecting and guaranteeing the full exercise of the human rights of women and girls, while mainstreaming gender in the institutions which play a role in peacekeeping operations, both during conflict and after conflicts.

#### 4. Relief and Recovery

This entails facilitating the access of women to aid mechanisms and distribution services on equal terms, in particular those relating to the specific needs of women and girls in all recovery and relief efforts, such as transitional justice.



## V. Coordination and Monitoring

The coordination of compliance with this National Action Plan will be headed by a cross-ministry committee consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity.

For the monitoring of this National Action Plan, the cross-ministry committee shall have the following powers:

- Develop general planning activities dedicated to the implementation of this National Action Plan.
- Request information needed for monitoring the implementation of this Action Plan.
- Prepare regular reports that account for the development and implementation of this Action Plan.
- Monitor the progress of institutional commitments.
- Provide civil society with the information referred to in this Action Plan.
- Review and update the content of this Action Plan in the light of standards developed by the Security Council on this matter.
- Review and update the indicators of this Action Plan on an annual basis.



Resolution  
1325

- Design and launch an observatory of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council, which shall start its functions within one year of the implementation of this Action with members of civil society. The objective of this is to publicise the progress made in the implementation of this second Action Plan.

## VI. Financing

Each coordinating institution shall provide, in its annual budget, an entry allocated to financing the activities which correspond thereto in accordance with the objectives of this Plan. Likewise, the participating institutions are recommended to consider the aforementioned entry.



Resolution  
1325

## VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring 1.

## PREVENTION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.1	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Promote gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities.	Foster initiatives for promoting the principle of cross-level gender equality at all stages of a peace operation.	<p>a) Incorporate and provide issued-based training on gender, Resolution 1325 as a system, international human rights and/or international humanitarian law instruments for training schools, specialisation schools, higher education institutes (academies), the diplomatic academy and related institutions which may require it in the future.</p> <p>b) Conduct training on the gender issue in the pre-deployment and post-deployment of national troops on peace operations.</p>	<p>a) Number of training sessions taught on the subject of gender, Resolution 1325 as a system, international human rights and/or international humanitarian law.</p> <p>b) Number of training sessions taught on the gender issue in pre-deployment and post-deployment operations.</p>	<p>a) Incorporate and deliver, at least annually, issue-based training dealing with the matters described.</p> <p>b) Conduct two training sessions a year.</p>	MINDEF	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.2	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Promote gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities.	Develop and disseminate standards of conduct to prevent the violation of the rights of women and girls during a peace operation.	<p>a) Prepare an assessment of the standards of conduct laid down for contingents deployed in peacekeeping operations, related to respect for the human rights of women and girls in peace operations guided by the principles established by the UN.</p> <p>b) Prepare, based on common criteria and in coordination with local and international NGOs, a handbook on standards of conduct containing measures to prevent and protect the human rights of women and girls in peace operations.</p> <p>c) Perform outreach initiatives of conduct handbooks among deployed personnel.</p>	<p>a) Number of assessments made.</p> <p>b) Number of handbooks on standards of conduct prepared on the protection of the human rights of women and girls in peace operations.</p> <p>c) Number of initiatives conducted.</p>	<p>a) One annual assessment.</p> <p>b) One manual for the duration of this Plan.</p> <p>c) Two outreach initiatives per year.</p>	MINDEF	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY CIVIL SOCIETY

VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring 1.

PREVENTION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1.3.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Promote gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities.	Boost the competencies of civil servants in the gender issue and its relation to conflict prevention and peacebuilding / peacekeeping processes.	a) Develop training sessions and/or workshops at the Diplomatic Academy and ANEPE related to gender issues in peacekeeping operations.	a) Number of training sessions and/or workshops including content on gender issues in peacekeeping operations.	a) Two training sessions a year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY	ALL MINISTRIES AND SERVICES
		b) Foster the preparation of academic papers on the subject of women, peace and security.	b) Number of academic papers on the subject of women, peace and security.	b) Four academic papers a year.		
		c) Encourage the pursuit of academic research related to the topic of women, peace and security.	c) Number of academic research projects related to the topic of women, peace and security.	c) One research project during the term of this Plan.		
		d) Organise and conduct workshops and/or seminars aimed at civil servants on the dissemination of international instruments related to women, peace and security.	d) Number of workshops and/or seminars on women, peace and security.	d) Two workshops and/or seminars a year.		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2.1.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Prevent violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence and gender-based violence.	Provide training in matters of sexual violence against women and girls and promote the rights held by contingents deployed in peacekeeping operations.	a) Conduct pre-deployment training in matters of sexual violence, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, sexual and reproductive rights and the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases.	a) Number of pre-deployment training sessions in matters of sexual violence, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, sexual and reproductive rights and the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases.	a) Conduct one training session for each mission.	MINDEF	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY MINSAL

VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring 1.

PREVENTION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2.2.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Prevent violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence and gender-based violence.	Collect statistical information on cases of gender-based violence during the deployment of national contingents in peacekeeping operations in conflict and post-conflict countries.	a) Appoint a gender-based focal point in peace missions for receiving and sending information.	a) and b) Number of reports submitted by the gender-based focal point to the Joint Chief-of-Staff.	a) and b) Two annual reports prepared by the gender-based focal point.	MINDEF	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY
		b) Keep a log of cases on the development of the process and the actions taken.				
		c) Prepare analysis reports with the information collected.	c) Number of reports prepared by the Joint Chief-of-Staff.	c) Two annual reports prepared by the Joint Chief-of-Staff.		

2. PARTICIPATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.1.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster the participation of women in peacekeeping operations in accordance with Resolution 1325 as a system.	Promote the presence and participation of women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions.	a) Conduct an assessment of outreach and other tools aimed at fostering women's participation in peace operations.	a) Number of reports on outreach and other tools aimed at fostering women's participation in peace operations.	a), b), c) Increase the participation of women in peace missions compared to the previous year.	MINDEF MINREL	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY
		b) Collect information on any potential obstacles to the representation and deployment of women in missions.	b) Number of reports on potential obstacles to the nomination and deployment of women in missions.			
		c) Design measures designed to encourage the appointment of women in peace operations.	c) Number of measures designed to encourage the nomination of women in peace operations			
		d) Outreach campaigns in order to encourage women's participation in peace operations.	d) Number of outreach campaigns to increase women's participation.	d) Two campaigns in the year.		

## VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring

## 2. PARTICIPATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.2	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster the participation of women in peace operations in accordance with Resolution 1325 as a system.	Foster a greater representation and participation of women in decision-making bodies for peacebuilding processes.	<p>a) Identify potential candidates for decision-making roles.</p> <p>b) Foster the nomination of potential candidates for decision-making roles.</p> <p>c) Monitor the candidacies of women for decision-making roles related to peace and international security.</p>	<p>a) Percentage of women actually nominated for decision-making positions in the field of peace and international security, including peacekeeping missions.</p> <p>b) and c) Number of women accepted to decision-making roles on peace and international security.</p>	Placement in a decision-making position in the year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1.3.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster the participation of women in peace operations in accordance with Resolution 1325 as a system.	Foster the participation of civil society in connection with Resolution 1325 as a system.	<p>a) Keep an updated file on the civil society organisations which support the implementation of the Action Plan of Resolution 1325.</p> <p>b) Conduct regular meetings with civil society organisations interested in the subject.</p>	a) and b) Number of activities or meetings held with civil society that respond to the gender issue and peacebuilding.	Conduct at least two activities and/or meetings per year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY

VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring 3.

Protection

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.1.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster, generate and enhance measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in peace operations and areas of conflict / post conflict.	Raise awareness of and publicise the principle of the responsibility of protecting women and girls from gender-based violence on a national level in peace operations, both during and after conflicts.	a) Organisation and generation of an outreach programme to protect women and girls at risk of gender violence.	a) and b) Number of outreach programmes.	a) and b) Two outreach campaigns in the year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY
		b) Preparation of outreach material on protection as a means of preventing violence in peacekeeping operations and conflict and post-conflict situations.				
		c) Encourage the sharing of experiences on a national and international level with regard to the principle of responsibility to protect women and girls from sexual and gender violence.	c) Number of experiences shared on a national and international level.	c) One exchange per year.		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.2.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster, generate and enhance measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in peace operations and areas of conflict / post conflict.	Disseminate transitional justice processes (both judicial and non-judicial) to the local population and to women whose rights have been violated.	a) Gather information related to transitional justice processes (judicial and non-judicial) in the place of the mission.	a) Number of reports sent with information on the subject.	a) One report per mission.	MINDEF MINREL	MINDEF MINREL MIN. INTERIOR
		b) Development of an outreach programme about the information gathered on the pathways to transitional justice.	b) Number of outreach campaigns.	b) One outreach campaign per mission.		

VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring 3.

Protection

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.3.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster, generate and enhance measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in peace operations and areas of conflict / post conflict.	Generate prevention, action and response protocols for cases of sexual violence against women and girls in peace operations, both during and after conflicts.	a) Effective coordination with social players on a cross-sector level nationwide in order to define protocols to prevent, act on and respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence.	a) Number of coordination programmes carried out with social players.	a) Two sessions per year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY
		b) Preparation of prevention, action and response protocols for cases of sexual and gender-based violence in peacekeeping operations, both during and after conflicts.	b) Number of prevention, action and response protocols conducted.	b) Development of one protocol in the duration of this Plan.		
		c) Promote opportunities for the exchange of experiences and analysis between diplomatic, military and police personnel and civil society.	c) Number of experience and analysis activities actually conducted.	c) One activity per year.		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.2.1.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Foster the protection of the human rights of women and girls in peace operations, both during and after conflicts.	Dissemination of international instruments related to the protection of the human rights of women and girls.	a) Organisation of workshops and/or seminars to disseminate international instruments related to the protection of human rights of women, girls and civilians in general.	a) Number of workshops and/or seminars given per year.	a) Two workshops and/or seminars per year.	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER EQUALITY
		b) Update of banners on the websites of participants in this Plan with international instruments related to the protection of human rights of women, girls and civilians in general, as well as all relevant information on the subject.	b) Number of banners updated on institutional websites.	b) Keep banners 100% updated on a bimonthly basis.		

## VII. Development of the Plan and Monitoring

## 4. RELIEF AND RECOVERY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.1.	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET	COORDINATOR	PARTICIPANTS
Strengthen the international humanitarian response in relation to women, girls and the civilian population in general.	Foster the access of women, girls and civilians in general to relief and recovery efforts.	<p>a) Coordinate with other countries to comply with Resolution 1325, especially within the region.</p> <p>b) Coordinate with UN Agencies to comply with Resolution 1325.</p> <p>c) Organisation of meetings between deployed personnel and the respective departments in order to constantly reaffirm the commitment to the UN zero-tolerance policy and UN codes of conduct in pre- and post-deployment situations.</p>	<p>a) Number of coordination actions conducted with other countries in humanitarian response.</p> <p>b) Number of coordination actions conducted with UN Agencies.</p> <p>c) Number of meetings with personnel deployed on a mission.</p>	<p>a) One coordination action per year.</p> <p>b) One meeting per year.</p> <p>c) Two meetings per year.</p>	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER	MINDEF MINREL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND GENDER



**Government  
of Chile**

**[gob.cl](http://gob.cl)**