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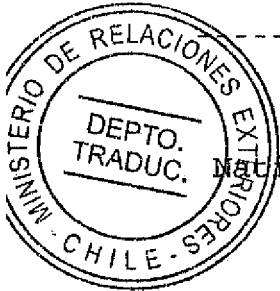
I-639/09

1325

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN SECURITY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 1325/2000

**"Women, security and peace"**



1325

National Plan of Action for implementation of the UN Security

Council Resolution 1325/2000

**"Women, security and peace"**

**COORDINATING AGENCIES**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of National Defense

Women's National Service

**PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS**

Public Institutions

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Planning

Chilean Army

Chilean Navy

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Chilean Air Force  
"Carabineros de Chile" (Chilean Police)  
Chilean Investigative Police  
Chilean General Staff  
"Centro Conjunto para Operaciones de Paz de Chile"  
"Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos"  
Chilean Diplomatic Academy  
**Non-Governmental Organizations**  
Public Affairs Institute, "Universidad de Chile"  
"Corporación Humanas"  
Strategic Studies Center, "Universidad Arcis"  
"Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO-CHILE"

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August 2009



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	CONTENTS
Prologue	3
Speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs	5
Speech by the Minister of Defense	6
Speech by the Minister and Director of the National Women's Service	9
I. Background	11

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II. Objectives and commitments	16
III. Follow-up system	25

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Prologue by Her Excellency the Chilean President, Ms Michelle Bachelet Jeria, for the publication of the National Plan of Action for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security"

I proudly introduce the first National Plan of Action for Implementation of Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security", adopted in 2000 by the UN Security Council.

I have a profound knowledge of the vulnerable conditions people must face in times of conflict. I know perfectly well that all wars are bloody; however, they are much bloodier where civilians are the ones who suffer the consequences of a conflict that is always strange to them.

I also know that, among such population, women and girls are exposed to a quite more precarious condition in this tragic situation, that both their safety and integrity are, too frequently, abused in the worst way imaginable.

Violence sustained by women in times of conflict is different from the one suffered by men. Sexual violence - a common outrage - is sadly used as a war weapon. It is the most violent method used against them, though not the only one.

Displacement, family disunion, abuse or disappearance of their children and partners are other realities that must be handled both urgently and specifically.

This implies, from our perspective, to undertake comprehensive actions with a view to changing, in the short-



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term, women's situation in armed conflicts. Speeches are not enough, moral conviction is not enough. Steps need to be taken in concert, which, obviously, demands the willingness of each nation.

This is what we have done to date: through this and other actions, Chile has made a commitment with every woman around the world. Women's situation in armed conflicts is no statistical data; it is a human scourge with thousands of victims.

Therefore, this Plan of Action is the result of a profound vocation: we have worked with male and female experts, we have coordinated efforts among Ministries to turn this situation into a common concern, and, above all, we have held talks with civil society organizations to devise an adequate strategy.

We firmly believe that this issue is not restricted to security; an approach embracing the social, economic and cultural dimensions of this phenomenon is also needed.

We are proud to be the first country in Latin America to prepare a Plan of Action on the security and protection of women in case of armed conflicts. This decision is a fundamental part of our national and international commitment to peace, the respect for human rights and the end of arbitrariness and injustice against people.

We hope that our Plan of Action be a contribution to international cooperation on the matter and that its implementation will become an essential tool to effectively ensure the respect for human rights of every woman in the areas where armed conflicts prevail.



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MICHELLE BACHELET JERIA

Chilean President

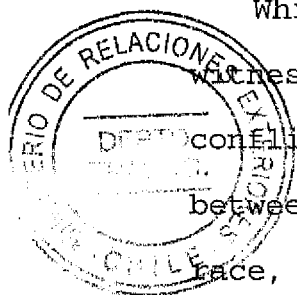
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Speech by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mariano Fernández Amunátegui, for the publication of the National Plan of Action for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security"

This Plan is part of the commitment made by our country as regards peace-building and peacekeeping efforts around the world, which we have systematically honored throughout time and translated into our country taking part in several peace missions under the United Nations aegis.

While participating in peacekeeping operations, we have witnessed a substantive change in modern conflict dimensions: conflicts are no longer explained solely because of tensions between States. They also arise because of social factors like race, religion and, even, poverty.

This plan is the result of an intersectoral effort coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and the Women's National Service, together with the contributions by the Health, Education and Planning Ministries. We have chosen to view international peace and security as a comprehensive challenge, as we realize that they are not restricted to a traditional security perspective; rather, its handling requires understanding new social, economic and cultural considerations.

We know that in conflicts affecting mainly the civil population, women and girls are especially prone to violence



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and insecurity; therefore, they require a special protection: gender must be considered when analyzing the causes and effects of violence towards people, and devising, implementing and evaluating measures to overcome such blight.

As part of this approach, it is of the essence to take into account women's contribution, both by the affected and the international community, to peace-building, which is central to a sustainable, inclusive outcome.

In a constant search for increased equality, participation by men and women needs to be strengthened in the several instances making up the peace operations system within the United Nations.

This Plan of Action is an opportunity to create a new cooperation scenario within the region, by fostering synergy between the several actions developed.

By publishing this document, we reaffirm the commitment of the Chilean Government to the defense of people's rights, without discrimination, and our unbending support to initiatives in the field of international peace-seeking and security. We hope this tool enhances the efforts by men and women within the public sector and civil society in our country who, day by day, contribute to build peace in the diplomatic, military, police and social arena.

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Speech by the Chilean Minister of National Defense, Mr. Francisco Vidal Salinas, for the publication of the National Plan of Action for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security"

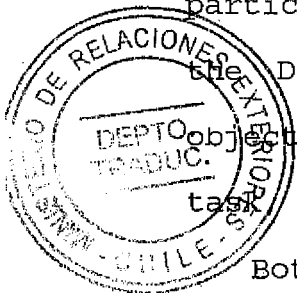
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One of the objectives of the Defense modernization process is to progressively incorporate women into the Armed and Order and Security Forces, so that said institutions play a role in line with the prominence they have reached in our social life. This process has been strongly enhanced in the last few years, as a consequence of the gender equality approach initiated during the administration of the Chilean President as Minister of Defense, clearly expressed in the Policy on Women Participation in the Armed Forces that formed part of the National Defense Book. Subsequently, Carabineros de Chile and the Chilean Investigative Police created their own public policy instruments on this matter.

Along with the female incorporation process, the participation of our troops in peace operations - as part of the Defense Policy and consistent with our Foreign Policy objectives - has transformed into an increasingly important task consolidating Chile into a model in peace defense.

Both objectives, gender equality in Defense and successful participation in peace missions, converged early in 2008, when we set ourselves an ambitious goal: to prepare a National Plan of Action to implement the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Security and Peace", the first to be implemented in Latin America, with the explicit aim of protecting women and girls affected by armed conflicts and promoting women participation in peace processes.

We know that the present armed conflicts affect mainly the civil population and that, within such context, women and children are most vulnerable to violence. In turn, experience



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has proved us that the presence of women in peace operations is key for certain specific roles, such as handling of sexual violence and domestic abuse, participation in control posts and relation with the community, as well as several tasks proper to peace consolidation processes. In the light of this evidence, an effective, efficient contribution to world peace require from us not only more sensitivity, but also increased gender skills.

This conviction has led the design of our National Plan of Action and the steps taken by the Defense institutions. Thus, in March 2008, a roundtable was established to materialize this initiative and in May of that same year, the Armed Forces working groups began to prepare their proposals.

This process has a particularity. The experience of our country in peace operations has showed us that the only way to prepare sustainable peace after complex conflicts is to devise comprehensive strategies, which remove the roots of recurrent violence. Consequently, we have devised a National Plan of Action based on intersectoral work, incorporating the military, police and civil society dimensions. We have faced this challenge with a view to reaching ample consensus, reflecting the close relationship between Defense institutions and the society they must protect. This has required constant coordination efforts, the need to adopt innovative initiatives, consider both national and international experience and create new implementation models in line with our reality.

This Plan of Action is our response to the existing challenges in international peace and security matters. The





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undertakings made reflect the experience and work of the National Defense agencies and are intended to keep our men and women as peacekeeping leader forces.

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**Speech by the Chilean Minister and Director of the National Women's Service, Ms Laura Albornoz Pollman, for the publication of the National Plan of Action for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security"**

The main concern of Michelle Bachelet's administration has been to construct a more equal, inclusive, society from a gender perspective. Therefore, through the Women's National Service, the Chilean President has set as a primary goal to achieve gender equality, by counteracting the mechanisms which create inequality and promoting egalitarian access by women to information about their rights, duties and opportunities.

Chilean foreign policy's principles include the peaceful settlement of disputes and the unbending respect for International Law and Human Rights, which bind us both as State and as individuals to handle the security, conflicts and peace issues.

Building human security to guarantee a life free from threats to human rights, to their security or even their own lives is essential to reach these objectives. Security policies must deal with gender-sensitive issues. The possible solutions and structures proposed must guarantee respect for the rights and interests of women.

Every day women must face high insecurity levels and



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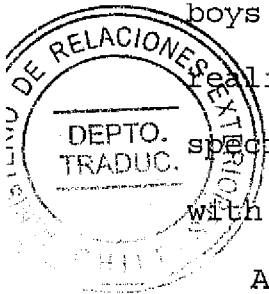
several types of violence, both at home and in the public world, their work, as users of health services and educational centers.

Women are usually assaulted in the streets, abused in communication media and business advertising, particularly in armed conflict situations, and are subject to all kinds of violence, particularly, sexual violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, forced prostitution and women and girls slave trade.

The existence of conflicts leads us to wonder about the special situation of women experiencing these situations and the extent to which a gender approach allows us to realize that conflicts are not experienced in the same way by men or women, boys and girls, senior male or female citizens. Faced to said reality, the need arise to ponder about the role of women in specific tasks to reach peace, in the several stages linked with handling of armed conflicts.

Although it is true that women, boys and girls account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by conflicts, including refugees and internally displaced individuals, we must consider women in conflict situations not only as victims but also as decision-makers of their own destiny, at all decision levels and in all areas related to security policies, thus affording them a special role to play in strategies to confront such situations, and making good use of the special knowledge, perspectives and perceptions of women in the handling of disputes.

We are faced with the pressing need to end violations to




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human rights of women and girls, and the impunity of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war, including violence against women.

Accordingly, we intend to steadily work - through the Women National Service, jointly with other social actors and as a leading country in Latin America - to implement a National Plan of Action on Resolution 1325 and to join efforts and ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and a full and egalitarian participation of women in all conflict development stages, guaranteeing the follow-up, enforcement and application of Resolution No. 1325 and, in this way, turning words into actions.

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#### I. BACKGROUND



The Chilean Political Constitution states that individuals are born free and equal in dignity and rights and enshrines the principles of equality before the law of men and women and non-discrimination. Likewise, it is the duty of the State to ensure the right of people to participate, in equality of opportunity, in national life and to promote the rights enshrined in the Constitution and the international treaties ratified by our country.

Chile has internationally pledged its commitment to the main human rights principles, including non-discrimination in the exercise of individual rights.

Several treaties have been ratified specifically on the human rights of women, thus providing a framework for national discussion on gender equality. The Convention on the

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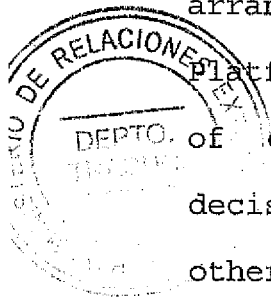
Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was the first treaty to specifically establish principles on the rights of women in all areas, including the eradication of violence, both in public and private acts. Additionally, said principles have been included in the regional sphere by the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women or the "Convention of Belem do Para".

The foregoing obligations have translated into public policies including concrete actions aimed at the said equality of rights being exercised without discrimination, which has been a part of the State modernization process.

Concurrently, Chile has joined several international arrangements on the matter, as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995, which highlighted 12 crucial areas of concern about women, including full participation in decision-making, prevention and resolution of conflicts and any other initiatives toward peace. Commitments have also been made with the Millennium Development Goals, which consider promoting gender equality and empowering women.

- **Rome Statute**

Additionally, in July 2009, the National Congress approved the Rome Statute which established the International Criminal Court, thus creating an international jurisdiction, an autonomous entity formed by justices and prosecutors, whose duty is to try and convict individuals (not States) guilty of serious crimes against humanity. The Statute punishes crimes against humanity such as rape, sexual slavery, forced



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prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or other equally serious sexual abuses.

In this way, our country incorporates into its law bodies international standards on human rights protection and respect, as the rest of the 108 countries around the world that have acceded to the Treaty which established the said entity.

- **Resolution 1325**

Within the foregoing international context, on October 31, 2000, the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on "Women, Security and Peace" - the basis of this Plan of Action - was adopted. The primary goals of said resolution are, on the one hand, to protect women and girls in conflict situations, taking into consideration their specific needs in respect of sexual violence, abuses by combatant adversaries and other gender discrimination cases and, on the other hand, promoting participation of women in peace processes, including military, police and civil female citizens in peace operations; local women in negotiation and peace-building processes, and national women in decision-making on peace and security matters at relevant State, regional and international organizations, among others.

- **Resolution 1820**

The work of the UN Security Council on this matter has continued and, to face the challenges still pending, on June 19, 2008, Resolution 1820 on Sexual Violence against Civilians in Armed Conflict Situations was unanimously adopted. This Resolution punishes the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict situations, and declares that rape



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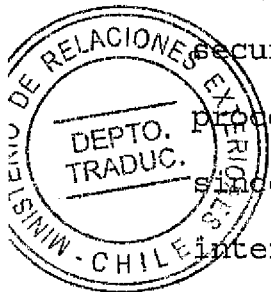
can be a war crime, a crime against humanity or an element of genocide.

This Resolution also calls for adoption of appropriate measures to prevent and face sexual violence acts in order to contribute to peacekeeping and international security. Additionally, Member States are urged to fulfill their obligation to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence, so that victims of said violence, particularly women and girls, have equal legal protection and access to justice. Moreover, the Member States are urged to end impunity for sexual violence as a part of a more comprehensive approach to sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation.

• **Chilean participation in peace operations**

In our country's view, the main threats to peace and security at international level derive from the globalization process. Said threats and their effects have grown more intense since the advent of the new millennium. In this regard, international emphasis has been placed on human security, it being understood in larger terms than the traditional territorial approach and encompassing human life in dignity.

Chile has a long tradition in peace operations, in which it has participated even before they were established in the UN Chart. At present, our country has reaffirmed its commitment to actively contribute to efforts towards peace and international security which are permanently deployed by the United Nations, thus contributing to effective measures being taken to prevent and eradicate threats to peace and, by peaceful means, settling disputes that may lead to peace breaking.



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Additionally, said purpose and principles like the observance of international law, fulfillment of treaties, international cooperation, respect and promotion of human rights, observance of International Humanitarian Law and the values proper to representative democracy are the pillars of our foreign policy.

Historically, women participation in peace operations, and generally in international security, has been curtailed. This has also been the Chilean case, both as regards female civilians and female public servants, police and Army officers.

- **Women participation in the Armed Forces**

Women participation in the Armed and Order and Security forces formally began over three decades ago. However, since the publication in 2005 of a public policy, it has been strongly advanced, and women have gained ground in both posts

and duties that had theretofore been exclusively ascribed to men. In this way, all branches of the Armed Forces are presently composed by men and women, women being allowed to apply to all career paths in the case of the Air Force, Carabineros and Investigative Police and in some Army and Navy ones.

As a consequence, the number of female armed forces and police officials having the skills required for peace operations gradually increase. However, some challenges are still pending, primarily as regards the organizational culture reflected in day-to-day practices which are still customary in the several Chilean society sectors. Female incorporation has entailed profound changes, which do not limit to logistic or



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regulatory aspects, but which reflect the evolution from organizations with traditional male values to an inclusive culture, where professional work is developed by men and women, and their contributions, differences and abilities are equally recognized.

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## II. OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS

### 1. Gender approach:

To promote the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the understanding and handling of conflict prevention processes and conflict and post-conflict situations.

- **INTERSECTORAL ACTIONS:**

To strengthen technical skills of male/female public servants forming a critical mass on gender and peace processes matters, including peace-building.

- **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- To consider Resolution 1325 as a general Chilean foreign policy objective, and incorporate its requirements into bilateral and multilateral activities.
- To incorporate gender dimensions in the treatment of Human Rights and Peace Operations matters within the Diplomatic Academy.

- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE:**

- To include gender approach contents to human rights, Humanitarian Law and Peace Operations matters at the several educational levels within the Armed Forces, consistent with their





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characteristics, particularly those contained in the resolution.

- To incorporate gender approach contents in the training of the Armed Forces academies' staff, according to their characteristics.
- To consider the reality of each Mission Area in the gender training offered by CECOPAC in its capacity as a specialized agency.
- To include - in the post-deployment follow-up - an evaluation of the relevance of gender training modules developed by CECOPAC.
- To assess gender relations in peace missions.
- To incorporate concrete experience, both by the Armed Forces themselves and comparative experience, into the educational system.
- To identify lessons learned on this matter and make the relevant corrections, as appropriate.

#### **Rights approach**

To observe, secure and protect the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

- **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- To consider the "duty to protect" principle as regards sexual and gender-based violence.

- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE:**

- To continue to support the "Zero Tolerance" policy implemented by the United Nations, including the respect for prevailing Codes of Conduct.

### **3. Participation approach**



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To generate equal participation conditions for women in peace processes and decision-making on international peace and security.

- **INTERSECTORAL ACTIONS**

- To promote a balanced participation by men and women in international cooperation and representation activities undertaken in the peace and international security field.
- To promote local women participation in peace processes during conflict or post-conflict situations, including cooperation actions.

- **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- To identify posts and candidates for offices within the international peace and security framework, including peace missions. To create a database of eventual female candidates to posts in international agencies.
- To disseminate information on posts available at international agencies, including by institutional and national means.
- To keep disaggregated statistics by sex of Chileans serving at multilateral agencies, both of political and technical nature.

- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE:**

- To annually identify posts available to female candidates for Peace Operations.
- To identify restrictions on the deployment of female staff in the mission area - be them related



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with accommodation or otherwise, particularly as regards posts already filled by domestic female staff - in order to overcome them.

- To keep disaggregated statistics by sex of the staff deployed in Peace Operations.
- To include statistical information on female staff deployed in Peace Operations and the availability of female contingent troops to be deployed in the annual reports to be submitted by the Armed Forces.
- To follow up, in the Mission Area, female staff participation and the relation between the whole contingent troops and the local population, including men and women.
- To consider, in the reports submitted to military national authorities (ANAMIL) and agencies, an analysis of female participation in operations.
- To disseminate women experience in Peace Operations, using institutional and other means.

• **WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE:**

- To follow up female candidacies for decision-making posts in peace and international security matters, both at a local and foreign level.
- To disseminate, by institutional means, the experience of women who took part in cooperation programs in conflict and post-conflict situations.

**4. COORDINATION**

To foster coordination of efforts deployed at an international, intersectoral and civil society level.



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• **INTERSECTORAL ACTIONS:**

- To develop a gender analysis of international cooperation activities in conflict or post-conflict situations, considering available information disaggregated by sex.
- To foster exchange of experience at an international level, including cooperation programs with countries having significant experience, and the civil society.
- To promote exchange of experience between diplomatic, military, police, civil staff and the civil society in academic activities on the matter.
- To further the incorporation of a gender approach to activities undertaken by NGOs on the matter, including participation of women at decision-making levels.
- To disseminate the contents of the resolution and of this National Plan of Action.
- To develop dissemination and specialized training activities among actors involved in several cooperation activities on the importance of mainstreaming a gender approach into peace processes.
- To develop sectoral gender strategies in development and peace-building.
- To request, in the sectoral budget, the resources necessary to implement the foregoing activities, and establish mechanisms for transparency and



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informed application of said resources.

• **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- To promote coordination with other countries to implement Resolution 1325, particularly within the region.
- To strengthen coordination with UN agencies and donor countries to implement Resolution 1325.
- To incorporate the objectives of resolution 1325 into cooperation programs to be developed in countries where crisis and post-conflict situations prevail, fostering international exchange among countries with significant experience on the matter and national plans in this field.
- To promote Chilean triangular cooperation with bilateral and multinational donors having a national plan of action on the matter, in order to act in a third country within the region or other regions.
- To carry out dissemination and specialized training activities among cooperation actors on the importance of a gender approach in peace processes. To organize, in concert with the International Cooperation Agency, the Special Policy Directorate and the Women's National Service, training seminars on Resolution 1325 for national agencies providing cooperation in countries where conflict and post-conflict situations prevail.
- To foster international evaluation and validation



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of this Plan of Action through international cooperation.

- To promote outreach and research activities on the matter, including participation by the Diplomatic Academy.
- To develop a dissemination plan of scholarships available abroad on international peace and security matters.
- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE:**
  - To foster exchange of international experience, including cooperation programs currently existing in countries with significant experience.
  - To take into account the ideas contained in the Resolution when preparing Southern Cross forces.
  - To incorporate the Resolution into the sector's neighboring cooperation agenda.
  - To develop outreach and research activities (ANEPE and Armed Forces Academies), including cooperation with academic entities and the civil society.
  - To strengthen relations and exchange between military, police and civil staff in training activities undertaken by the existing agencies, particularly CECOPAC.
  - To strengthen relations and exchange between military, police and civil staff in outreach activities by the relevant agencies, particularly ANEPE and Armed Forces Academies.
  - To annually develop activities aimed at exchanging



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experience within the Ministry of Defense, including the Integration Committee, and members of the Armed and the Order and Security Forces.

- To publish statistical information on the matter at the Ministry of Defense's website.

- **WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE:**

- To further national participation in gender and security training programs, in coordination with the International Cooperation Agency and cooperation agencies.
- To include this matter in gender sectoral training plans developed by external agencies and the training offered by SERNAM.
- To present this matter in multilateral fora on women's issues, including the Inter-American Commission of Women and bilateral relations with countries with significant experience.
- To foster professional internships to provide the Interministerial Committee with technical support.
- To promote the incorporation of Resolution 1325's objectives within the ministerial gender equity commitments and the gender element of the Management Improvement Program (PMG) in the relevant sectors.

- **MINISTRY OF PLANNING:**

- To train the Ministry's professionals at courses, seminars and workshops, enhancing their knowledge on gender and peace processes, including State



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reconstruction.

- To provide technical assistance and offer internships and national and international workshops with a view to exchanging experience by military, police and civil staff, including contents on the Social Protection System for the Vulnerable Population (boys and girls, female heads of household, senior male/female citizens, homeless).
- To provide technical assistance and offer internships and workshops on transfer of intervention technology afforded by the Children's Social Protection System known as "Chile Crece Contigo" and the Chilean Solidarity Social Protection System, which are appropriate for post-conflict situations and the reality of interventions.



- **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:**
  - To develop technical and institutional abilities to incorporate into domestic educational policies the role to be played by education in the prevention of conflicts, the observance of human rights and the promotion of peace.
- **MINISTRY OF HEALTH:**
  - To offer services and human resources, as well as supplies, to cover pressing health needs in post-conflict situations, considering any possible gender gaps.



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- To cooperate in the development of the health institutional framework and devise and implement gender-based policies consistent with the diagnosis made of the population's health needs in post-conflict situations, both at the technical and political levels.
- To establish gender equality for the development of health activities.

### III. FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM

The National Plan of Action's follow-up system is intersectoral in nature and inclusive of civil society. In this regard, the Council of Ministers for Equal Opportunities is responsible for political follow-up, while the technical follow up is entrusted to a Ministerial Committee.

### RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES

- Council of Ministers for Equal Opportunities:
  - To hold an annual session aimed at discussing the advances and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the National Plan of Action, including, to such end, participation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, as well as any other Ministry usually forming part thereof.
- Interministerial Committee:
  - To technically follow up the implementation of the National Plan of Action. The standing committee is formed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and the Women's National Service, in



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coordination with the other participating Ministries.

- To prepare annual reports for submission to the Council of Ministers on March 8<sup>th</sup>, the International Women's Day.
- To generate and coordinate an Observatory formed by members of the Government and of the civil society, with half-yearly follow-up sessions.
- To develop indicators to follow up the plan's implementation process.
- To prepare support, guidance and training material facilitating the implementation of the resolution.
- To propose the Council of Ministers such amendments as necessary to improve the Plan's implementation, where appropriate.



**INTERSECTORAL ACTIONS:**

- To annually render account of activities undertaken within the framework of the National Plan of Action.
- To develop internal indicators with a view to following up the plan's implementation process within each institution.
  - To prepare specific support, guidance and training material facilitating the resolution's implementation within each institution.
  - To prepare research studies and call for prequalification to gain a deeper knowledge on gender, conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as peace processes, in line with the characteristics of each sector.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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DONE at Santiago, Chile, on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2009.



*Alexandra Vergara Zapata*  
ALEJANDRA VERGARA ZAPATA

TRANSLATOR

