



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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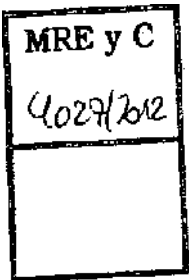
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ANNEX

**"NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION No. 1325 (2000) OF THE
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ET SEQ."**



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National Action Plan of the Argentine Republic for the Implementation of Resolution No. 1325 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council et seq.

Introduction

In situations of armed conflict, adult women, young women and girls still directly or indirectly suffer its effects, they are victims of violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) by all actors in armed conflicts, and they face specific risks due to their gender.

Although most victims of armed conflict are women and girls, they continue to be excluded from peace agreements and negotiations and do not participate equally in the political decision-making spectrum, thereby being under-represented and their interests and needs ignored.

Even though women play an important role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacekeeping, they are still under-represented at a decision-making level.

This reality has been recognised by states by means of different international mechanisms and instruments protecting human rights, including those found in Resolution 1325 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council et seq., among others.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) states that the full participation of women in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflict is essential for peacebuilding, peacekeeping and security. In addition, it highlights the critical importance of maintaining peace and security on a global, regional and local level for the protection of the human rights of women and girls, as well as for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and their use as a weapon of war. It also urges states to take positive steps to ensure peace for the advancement of women and recognises the leading role that women have played in the peace movement.

Meanwhile, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) states that the full participation of women in all

Declaration and Platform for Action. Fourth World Conference on Women. Beijing 1995. Chapter II. Global Framework. Paragraph 12.

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decision-making spectra on equal terms with men is essential for the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace.

In this sense and recognising the need to ensure the protection of women in situations of armed conflict and the importance of increasing their participation in all peace and security initiatives, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 (2000). This was a historic event as it created the first instrument of international law that deals with the issues of peace and security from the specific perspective of women's rights.

The Resolution recognises the importance of mainstreaming gender and the equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives. It also calls upon the General Secretariat of the United Nations, parties to conflict and Member States to take special measures in order to guarantee:

- increased representation of women at decision-making levels in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- protection of and attention to the specific needs of women and girls in conflict situations;
gender mainstreaming in Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) processes, and;
- support for women's peace initiatives.

In order to complement the content of Resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council subsequently issued Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on women, peace and security and preventing and responding to sexual violence in the context of armed conflict.

With regard to violence against women in situations of armed conflict, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court includes a series of crimes of sexual violence which affect a majority of women and girls and constitute a threat to peace, security and the welfare of humanity.

In this same sense, the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) recognise conflict-related sexual violence related as a "tactic of war" and a matter of international peace and security which requires a response from peacekeeping, justice, peace services and peace negotiations.

Resolution 1888, meanwhile, reinforces the tools for the implementation of Resolution 1820 through the appointment of high-level leaders, the development of expert capacity for judicial response, the creation of reporting mechanisms on

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the issue, and calls for accountability in order to end impunity for this crime.

In addition and in relation to the participation of women in peacekeeping and peacebuilding, Resolution 1889 addresses the exclusion of women from early recovery and peacebuilding processes and the lack of planning and funding to respond to their needs. In this regard, it calls for the design and implementation of strategies to increase the number of women in decision-making processes concerning the resolution of conflicts.

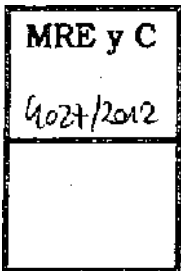
For Argentina, not only does the implementation of all the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on Women, Peace and Security take utmost importance in its foreign policy, but also forms part of the commitments made through various international instruments protecting the human rights of women, several of which have constitutional status. Under them, the state is obliged, before all its citizens, to eradicate all forms of discrimination, to promote the participation of women in decision-making processes and to mainstream gender in the design and implementation of public policies that have a national and international impact as an instrument of its foreign policy.

The National Constitution guarantees full enjoyment of political rights through the true equality of opportunity between men and women (Article 37), and defines that international human rights treaties incorporated therein, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 1979, have constitutional status and should be understood as complementing the rights and guarantees recognised in the Constitution. It also provides the possibility that other human rights instruments may be incorporated, upon approval by special majorities in Congress (Article 75, paragraph 22).

In addition to the above, and in order to ensure true equality of opportunity and treatment and the full enjoyment and exercise of the rights recognised by the Constitution and international treaties, the Constitution grants Congress the faculty to foster positive action to ensure true equality of opportunity and treatment, particularly of women, among others. (Article 75, paragraph 23.)

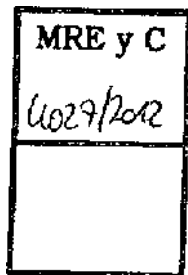
Some of the international instruments ratified by Argentina are:

Instruments of universal and regional scope which are granted constitutional status from the constitutional reform of 1994:



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- Universal Declaration of Human Rights UN. *Adopted and proclaimed on 10 December 1948.*
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. UN. *Adopted on 16 December 1966. In force since 3 January 1976.*
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. UN. *Adopted on 16 December 1966. In force since 23 March 1976.*
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. UN. *Adopted on 16 December 1966. In force since 23 March 1976.*
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. UN. *Adopted on 19 December 1948. In force since 12 January 1951.*
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. UN. *Adopted on 21 December 1965. In force since 4 January 1969.*
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UN. *Adopted on 18 December 1979. In force since 3 September 1981.*
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. UN. *Adopted on 10 December 1984. In force since 26 June 1987.*
- Convention on the Rights of the Child. UN. *Adopted on 20 November 1989. In force since 2 September 1990.*
- American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica). OAS. *Adopted on 22 November 1969. In force since 18 July 1978.*



Universal instruments ratified by Argentina:

- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. UN. *Adopted on 2 December 1949. In force since 25 July 1951.*

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. UN. *Adopted on 28 July 1951. In force since 22 April 1954.*

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- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. UN. *Adopted on 30 April 1956. In force since 30 April 1957.*
- Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. UN. *Adopted on 16 December 1966. In force since 4 October 1967.*
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. UN. *Adopted on 30 November 1973. In force since 18 July 1976.*
- Convention on the Rights of the Child. UN. *Adopted on 20 November 1989. In force since 2 September 1990.*
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. UN. *Adopted on 17 July 1998. In force since 1 July 2002.*
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UN. *Adopted on 6 October 1999. In force since 22 December 2000.*
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (Palermo Protocol of 2000). UN. *Adopted on 15 November 2000. In force since 25 December 2003.*
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. UN. *Adopted on 25 May 2000. In force since 12 February 2002.*
- Convention 182 of the International Labour Organisation on the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Immediate Action for the Elimination. ILO. *Adopted on 17 June 1999. In force since 19 November 2000.*
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. UN. *Adopted on 15 November 2000. In force since 28 January 2004.*
- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. UN. *Approved on 18 December 2002. In force since 22 June 2006.*

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- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. UN. *Adopted on 25 May 2000. In force since 18 January 2002.*

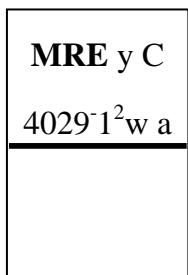
Regional instruments ratified by Argentina:

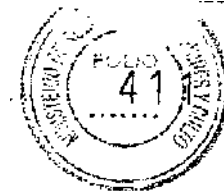
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women ("Convention of Belém do Pará"). OAS. *Adopted on 9 June 1994. In force since 5 March 1995.*
- Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ("Protocol of San Salvador"). OAS. *Adopted on 17 November 1988. In force since 16 November 1999.*
- Inter-American Convention on International Return of Children. OAS. *Adopted on 15 July 1989. In force since 4 November 1994.*
- Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors. OAS. *Adopted on 18 March 1994. In force since 15 August 1997.*
- Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities. OAS. *Adopted on 7 June 1999. In force since 14 September 2001.*

Regarding the involvement of children in armed conflict, it should be clarified that Argentina established reservations in the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Law 23849), linked to the use of children in armed conflicts. Argentina, under Article 41 of the Convention, continues to apply its domestic law which strictly prohibits the use of children in armed conflict.

Moreover, Argentina, within the framework of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations (ECLAC), signed the Regional Consensus of Quito (2007) and of Brasilia (2010), instruments which are a regional commitment between the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to ensure the physical, economic and decision-making autonomy of women.

National Legislation:





Under domestic law, Argentina has significant gender-based legislation that provides the framework to this National Action Plan. Notably, among others:

- Law 13010 on the Political Rights of Women;
- Law 24012 on Female Quotas on Electoral Lists;
- Law 25673 on the Creation of the National Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation Programme;
- Law 25674 on the Participation of Women in Collective Bargaining Units;
- Law 25871 on Migration;
- Law 26061 on the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents;
- Law 26150 on the National Programme for Comprehensive Sex Education;
- Law 26165 on the Recognition and Protection of Refugee Status;
- Law 26364 on the Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons and Victim Support;
- Law 26842 on the Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons and Victim Support - Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Law 26364 - Amendment;
- Law 26485 on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Areas in which they Develop Interpersonal Relations;
- Law 25087 on Crimes against Sexual Integrity, amendment of the Criminal Code;
- Law 25543 on the Obligation to Offer the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Test to All Pregnant Women as Part of Normal Prenatal Care;
- Law 25929 on the Obligation of Social Services Governed by National Laws and Prepaid Medical Institutions to Provide Pregnancy, Labour, Delivery and Postpartum Services, upon Incorporation into the Compulsory Medical Programme. Rights of the Mother, Father and New-born;

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- Law 26130 on Surgical Contraception;
- Law 26618 on Equal Marriage;
- Law 26743 on Gender Identity.

I. Argentinian Foreign Policy on Women, Peace and Security

Argentina recognises multilateralism and regional leadership in pursuit of peace and international security as cornerstones of its foreign policy. For this reason, since 1958 it has participated in peacekeeping missions and has advocated the protection of civilians in conflict zones.

Likewise, its commitment to humanitarian aid gave rise to the White Helmets (*Cascos Blancos*) initiative, which is defined as a humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping commission. The White Helmets Commission² is funded by the Argentinian government and belongs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. It is made up of a group of volunteer civilians from Argentina who provide humanitarian assistance in scenarios of socio-natural disasters and socio-economic crises. The initiative was presented and approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1994 and the Organisation of American States in 1998. The White Helmets Commission works closely with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Volunteer Office.

Between 1999 and 2000, Argentina served as non-permanent member of the Security Council and was one of the promoters of Resolution 1325 (2000), while also actively engaging in prior negotiations and consultations held with organisations from civil society for the subsequent adoption of the Resolution.

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In addition, the Argentinian government has encouraged the work of the United Nations through its participation and representation in the United Nations System and has promoted the dissemination and implementation of Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security from other national, regional and international bodies. Furthermore, it belongs to the United Nations "*Group of Friends on Women, Peace and Security*", which has focussed on achieving specific and measurable targets for the implementation of Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960 of the Security Council.

In the regional context, Argentina has promoted the inclusion of the issue of women, peace and security into the agenda of the Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities

² Name granted by Decree 379/95.





on Women's Affairs of MERCOSUR in order to agree on joint actions among member states in this field.

II. National Action Plan

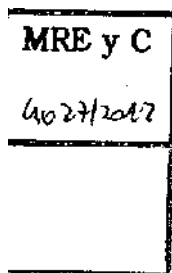
1. Background: Building the National Plan

Once Resolution 1325 had been adopted and under the declared commitment of the Argentine State, both as a contributor of troops and as a defender of human rights in populations in conflict, in 2007, in the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Argentina was chosen by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to develop a pilot plan for national implementation of the Resolution 1325. To meet this commitment, the Special Representative for Women's Affairs in the International Sphere of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship was established as a focal point and coordination mechanism among the different government agencies involved in order to form an *Inter-ministerial Working Group* for the purpose of drawing up the Plan.

In this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and the Ministry of Defence organised the *First Regional Workshop for the development of a gender policy within the framework of Peace and Humanitarian Aid Operations* in May 2008, attended by various state institutions, representatives of civil society and countries with Action Plans in force, who transmitted to national authorities their experiences and lessons learned throughout the development process of the document.

In 2008, the Ministry of Defence, by means of Resolution 1226/08, approved the "Action Plan in the field of defence for gender mainstreaming in the area of international peacekeeping operations". This Plan proposed ten recommendations to implement the Resolution in the framework of Argentina's participation as a provider of human resources for United Nations peacekeeping missions and created significant policy reforms in the field of defence and the Armed Forces.

As a continuation of the process and on the understanding that peace transcends the perspective of security and that its effective range involves incorporating a comprehensive approach, in 2011 the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship called all agencies involved with the field of Women, Peace and Security and representatives of civil society to a participatory and interinstitutional exercise in order to build a joint vision of peace and security with a gender approach that is reflected in this National Action Plan, in which the following jurisdictions participated:



- Ministry of Security;
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Ministry of the Interior and Transport;
- Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Economy and Public Finance;
- Ministry of Defence;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- National Council of Women.

In parallel, the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship began a process of contact and dialogue with civil society organisations and women's organisations in order to discover their proposals on the matter and incorporate their input into the development of the National Action Plan, as well as into its later stage of monitoring progress with regard to its implementation.

As a result of this process, the *National Action Plan of Argentina for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council*, was created, a document conceived as a dynamic instrument open to any changes that may arise at the time of application, developed in coordination with different ministries, and outlines a specific strategy for implementing policies to ensure compliance with United Nations Resolutions on women, peace and security.

The Plan is based on the understanding, by the actors involved in its formulation, of the indissoluble link between women's human rights, participation, peace and security, and therefore prioritises the increase in the political participation of women and the inclusion of a gender perspective in all matters related to peace and security on a national, regional and international level.

In turn, it contains reflections raised by the women consulted by the United Nations as part of the celebration of ten (10) years from the promulgation of Resolution 1325³, referring to the needs identified by women to make progress in:

- Increasing the political empowerment of women and their participation in decision-making processes;
- Making justice systems more effective and credible and creating safe environments for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations;

³ Women Count for Peace. The 2010 Open Days on Women, Peace, and Security. UNWOMEN.

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- Generating greater sustainability of financial resources to support women in the reconstruction process.

In order to ensure accountability with regard to the fulfilment of the commitments made by the Argentinian government in this National Action Plan, a series of indicators were established to measure progress in implementing the Plan for a period of three (3) years from its application. These indicators were created from those proposed by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Security Council in response to Resolution 1889 (2009) and were agreed by the participating ministries in the process of drafting the National Plan.

2. Objectives: Actions by scope of application and Agencies in charge.

The National Action Plan has the following objectives:

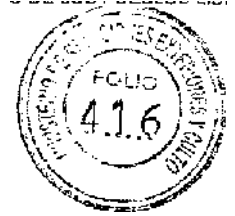
1. Increase the presence of women in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions and their participation in their decision-making bodies.
2. Increase the political participation of women in peace and security issues, in peacebuilding and conflict management processes, and in the areas of decision-making in each of these fields.
3. Mainstream gender in all peacebuilding activities and humanitarian assistance missions, including disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration activities.
4. Protect the human rights of women and girls in countries in conflict and post-conflict (including refugee and displaced person camps), especially against gender-based violence and sexual violence, thereby fostering an environment of security and well-being.

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Its implementation framework consists of:

- 1) National institutions and bodies located within Argentina through their respective ministries.
- 2) Regional and international institutions and bodies to which Argentina belongs.
- 3) Participation of Argentina as a country contributing troops, police officers and humanitarian personnel to United Nations peace and humanitarian assistance missions.

Objective 1:



Increase the presence of women in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions and their participation in their decision-making bodies.

Actions on a national level: Argentina must;

1. Reinforce the work of the *Gender Policy Council of the Ministry of Defence* and of specific agencies for the promotion and defence of women's human rights within the Ministry of Security, in its role to ensure greater equality between women and men.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

2. Identify the formation of personnel deployed on peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions with regard to sex and role performed, and include statistical information on the willingness of female candidates to be deployed on peacekeeping missions.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

3. Increase the participation of female Armed Forces in contingents and in the roles of Military Observers and Liaison Officers in peacekeeping missions.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

4. Increase the participation of female personnel in Security Forces deployed on peacekeeping missions.

MINISTRY OF SECURITY

5. Continue to promote the dissemination of information on how to access ongoing peace missions and on the experiences of women on peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions in conflict and post-conflict countries.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY, WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

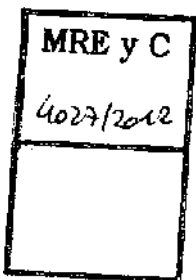
6. The White Helmets Commission shall promote the participation of volunteers in peacekeeping missions, and consider including in its teams different profiles of people who can contribute to reconstruction processes in conflict and post-conflict countries and in situations of emergencies and socio-natural disasters.

WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION

7. Foster the equal selection of humanitarian organisations with female presence and/or gender perspectives for humanitarian aid.

ALL PARTICIPATING MINISTRIES

Actions on a regional level: Argentina must;



8. Promote coordinated actions with other countries in the region to increase the presence of women in decision-making positions within peace missions.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

9. Promote within the "Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas", the "South American Defence Council" and the "Conference of Ministers of Security of the Americas" the mainstreaming of gender in security and defence policies and an increase in female personnel at their institutions.
MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP, OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

Actions on an international level: Argentina must;

10. Foster the equal selection of humanitarian organisations with female presence and/or gender perspectives for humanitarian aid.
ALL PARTICIPATING MINISTRIES

11. Promote within the United Nations the equal participation of men and women within humanitarian agencies and an increase in the participation of women in positions of responsibility and in peacekeeping missions.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

Objective 2:

Increase the political participation of women in peace and security issues, in peacebuilding and conflict management processes, and in the areas of decision-making in each of these fields.

Actions on a national level: Argentina must;

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1. Record, organise and update the sex-disaggregated data of Argentinian citizens holding executive positions in the different fields and levels of public administration.
ALL PARTICIPATING MINISTRIES

2. Foster and promote the organisation and periodic staging of public debates with government and civil society bodies, encouraging the exchange and dissemination of experiences of women's role in decision-making during peace processes.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP AND OF DEFENCE (Argentinian Peace Operations Training Institute) and civil society organisations.



3. Record and organise the sex-disaggregated data of Argentinian citizens holding executive positions at regional and international organisations.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

4. Foster the increased participation of women in decision-making processes on a local, provincial and national level, and further their training in women, peace and security issues.

ALL PARTICIPATING MINISTRIES

5. Foster the increased presence of women at all levels of justice administration on a local, provincial and national level, and further their training in women's, peace and security issues.

THE JUDICIARY - OFFICE OF WOMEN AFFAIRS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NATION

6. Promote equal participation of women in international representation on issues of international peace and security.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

Actions on a regional level: Argentina must;

7. Foster an increase in the political participation of women on the agenda of major regional forums: Organisation of American States (OAS); Inter-American Commission of Women (OAS); United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); MERCOSUR; Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Women's Affairs of MERCOSUR; UNASUR and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)⁴.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

8. Foster, as a member of the OAS, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and CELAC, a greater presence of women in decision-making positions of these organisations.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

Actions on an international level: Argentina must;

9. Encourage, through its participation in the United Nations System, contact and consultations between women's organisations of affected populations and organs and agencies of said System with responsibility for peace and security, in order to increase their participation in all stages of the peace process and cover their needs. Special emphasis shall be placed on groups of women in an extremely vulnerable situation.

⁴ Hereinafter, these organisations shall be referred to by their initials.

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

10. Foster the increased presence of women in senior roles in political and security divisions of the United Nations, including as special representatives or envoys of the Secretary General.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP AND OF SECURITY

11. Identify the available positions in the field of international peace and security, including peacekeeping missions; streamline their diffusion through relevant ministries; develop a database of possible candidates to occupy decision-making positions on a regional and international level; make efforts so that Argentina can present more female candidates; and encourage lobbying to ensure the fair and equal participation of women in the different components of peace and security initiatives.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

a. In countries in conflict and post-conflict where it has a presence, Argentina must;

12. Ensure, through its participation in the United Nations, that the differential impacts of armed conflict on women are recognised even through consultations with local women's organisations and civil society organisations, giving special consideration to their specific needs in peace agreements and in reconstruction processes in the post-conflict scenario.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP, OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY, WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION

13. Ensure that in its interventions in countries in conflict and post-conflict there is consultation with women and girls about the differential impacts of armed conflict and that special consideration is given to their specific needs at the stages of humanitarian assistance, peace agreements and post-conflict reconstruction processes. Promote gender mainstreaming in the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) processes of former combatants.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP, WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION

14. Help foster opportunities for women in countries in conflict and post-conflict for the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights through cooperation projects that strengthen the empowerment of women and their organisations, participation in organisational and social integration processes, access and control over resources and services for economic stabilisation and the promotion of their rights.

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MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY; OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

15. Promote the strengthening of peace initiatives undertaken by women in countries in conflict and post-conflict and the coordination of networks of women's organisations.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Objective 3:

Include gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding activities and humanitarian assistance missions, including activities for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.

Actions on a national level: Argentina must;

1. Continue working on the implementation of curricula related to peace and gender equality education in the field of formal and non-formal education in order to build more egalitarian societies.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2. Promote the joint work of institutions with responsibilities in gender issues with civil society and women's organisations on peace and security issues, with special emphasis on the situation of women in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and socio-cultural disasters.

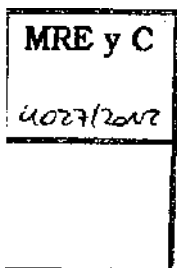
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

3. Mainstream gender in all cooperation projects and promote the implementation of projects that meet the specific needs of women and girls in countries that are in the peacebuilding process, prioritising their participation and empowerment.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP AND OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

a. Training of personnel on peacekeeping missions and humanitarian missions

4. Mainstream gender and the issue of women, peace and security into the curricula of training centres for Armed Forces and Security Forces personnel, and for personnel who will be deployed on peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance missions, thereby creating strategies for the effective treatment of gender-related curricular content.



MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE; OF SECURITY; OF EDUCATION; OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

5. Ensure that the gender-related training of Armed Forces and Security Forces on peacekeeping missions continues at the deployment stage, even through coordination with local actors and international organisations in countries in conflict and post-conflict which conduct training activities on this subject.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE (Argentinian Peace Operations Training Institute) AND OF SECURITY

6. Train personnel to be deployed on peacekeeping missions on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) issues from a gender perspective that allows them to identify the specific needs of women and girl ex-combatants, particularly in the process of social reintegration, in women's rights and protection against all forms of violence, in detection mechanisms and in the care of victims of gender-based violence and trafficking.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE (Argentinian Peace Operations Training Institute); OF SECURITY; AND OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

7. Reinforce gender-related training at educational centres and increase female personnel therein.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

8. The White Helmets Commission shall hold workshops to provide training aimed at specialised cadres, government officials and the community as a whole about the importance of the participation of the community and, in particular, women in situations of socio-natural disasters, conflict and post armed conflict as leading players in the peacebuilding process.

WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION, Non-governmental organisations specialised in the issue

b. Training of civil servants

9. Incorporate gender issues into the curriculum of diplomatic education, including issues related to women's rights, peace and security; and incorporate compliance with Resolution 1325 et seq.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

10. Promote training in issues of gender, women, peace and security, as well as in the application of international law in the field of women's human rights, for female civil servants across the country, particularly judges and judicial officers.

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MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

In Peace and Humanitarian Missions

11. Reinforce the figure of the Gender Focal Point in Argentinian contingents deployed on peace missions, while compiling reports regarding the situation of the contingent in the pre-deployment stage and during deployment. The Focal Point shall identify obstacles and propose specific actions to improve gender mainstreaming in the actions of contingents.
MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE (Argentinian Peace Operations Training Institute) AND OF SECURITY

12. The Gender Focal Point of the contingents shall participate in the planning and implementation of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration operations, while also ensuring gender mainstreaming in these processes.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

13. The reports periodically compiled in the mission area and the reports of the Head of Contingents Committee shall include information on the specific needs of women deployed on peacekeeping missions, as well as details about the interaction of the contingent with the local population.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

14. Continue gender mainstreaming in the agencies in charge of providing assistance in situations of conflict and socio-natural disasters.
MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; OF SAFETY; AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

15. Enter into agreements to provide technical assistance and implement plans and programmes for the institutional enhancement of gender areas in the agencies in charge of providing assistance in situations of conflict and socio-natural disasters.
MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; OF SECURITY; OF DEFENCE; AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

16. Encourage research into the particular problems faced by women in conflict situations in order to find out the severity, the consequences of such situations and to suggest possible lines of action to overcome them.
MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; OF SAFETY; AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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17. The White Helmets Commission shall include a profile of gender specialists in its database of volunteers.

WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Actions on a regional level: Argentina must;

18. Encourage the incorporation of the issue of women, peace and security into the framework of regional meetings of the OAS, ECLAC, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and CELAC.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

19. Foster gender mainstreaming in integrated risk management at the MERCOSUR Specialised Meeting of Risk Reduction of Socio-Natural Disasters, Civil Defence, Civil Protection, and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU) and at the Regional Meeting on International Humanitarian Assistance Mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIAH).
MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; OF DEFENCE; OF SECURITY; AND WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION

Actions on an international level: Argentina must;

20. Incorporate Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) as a cross-ministry objective of its foreign policy in a bilateral, regional and multilateral sphere.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

21. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the mandates of creation and renewal of peacekeeping missions established by the United Nations Security Council, and the incorporation of gender experts into the teams.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

22. Ensure that the United Nations Secretary General reports on peacekeeping missions directed to the Security Council include gender issues and detail the status of the protection of women's rights in conflict zones.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

23. Foster gender mainstreaming in all phases of peacekeeping missions from planning and deployment of the mission to its monitoring and evaluation, particularly valuing logistical and infrastructure-related aspects.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

24. Foster gender mainstreaming in the work of the United Nations System and increase assistance from this international body to countries in the

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implementation of Resolution 1325 et seq., particularly when it is a member of the Executive Board of UN Women.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

25. Include gender mainstreaming in the questions and recommendations it formulates at the sessions of the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in all countries which so merit.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

In countries in conflict and post-conflict where it has a presence, Argentina must;

26. Help countries in conflict and post-conflict and those affected by socio-natural disasters by strengthening institutions and effectively mainstreaming gender in the field through horizontal cooperation.
MINISTRIES PARTICIPATING IN EACH COOPERATION ACTION; MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

27. Help, by means of horizontal cooperation, with the creation and execution of actions with regard to employment, work, vocational training, health and education, taking into account the specific needs of female victims of armed conflict. MINISTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT; OF HEALTH AND OF EDUCATION

28. Use various means to promote the dissemination of Resolution 1325 et seq. domestically and in countries in conflict and post-conflict, and promote the work of women's organisations and NGOs in the dissemination of these rights.
MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE; OF SECURITY; OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS; OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP; WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, Non-governmental organisations.

Objective 4:

Protect the human rights of women and girls in countries in conflict and post-conflict (including refugee and displaced person camps), especially against gender-based violence and sexual violence, thereby fostering an environment of security and well-being.

Actions on a national level: Argentina must;

1. Argentina, in the framework of the implementation of Law 26485 on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Areas in which They Develop Interpersonal Relations, shall promote policies and

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programmes in relation to the fight against gender violence and shall ensure access to justice for female victims, both women and girls.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS,
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2. Ensure that personnel on peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions know and respect the United Nations codes of conduct relating to Resolution 1325 et seq. Ensure the appropriate sanctions to personnel who if deployed on a peace mission fail to comply with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Blue Helmets and reinforce the supervision of its personnel on the ground.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE; OF SECURITY, WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, in its capacity as member of the National Commission for Refugees, shall ensure adequate attention to female asylum seekers and their families in Argentina, and shall foster consideration of the gender perspective in the analysis of applications for the recognition of refugee status which are submitted to said Commission.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

Actions on a regional level: Argentina must;

4. Propose to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) a thematic hearing to study the issue of gender violence on a regional level and encourage the development of protocols for action on a regional level to assist and ensure access to justice for female victims of violence.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

5. Promote to the Inter-American Commission on Women of the OAS (IACW), and through the Follow-up Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belém do Pará", policies and programmes relating to the fight against gender-based violence, including people trafficking and sexual exploitation, and encourage discussion on the implementation of Resolution 1325 et seq.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

6. Promote at the MERCOSUR Specialised Meeting of Women regional actions with regard to training and awareness of the issue of trafficking, and sexual exploitation, and link these actions with the treatment of Resolution 1325 et seq.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

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7. Especially support the work carried out by the Monitoring Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belém do Pará".

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

Actions on an international level: Argentina must, on Peace

Missions;

8. Subscribe to the United Nations policy on the protection of human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and girls to a life free of violence, protection against acts of sexual violence committed by members of peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance in areas of conflict and socio-natural disasters.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

9. In all peacekeeping missions, humanitarian assistance missions and horizontal cooperation actions in areas of conflict, post-conflict and socio-natural disasters, it must collect field information disaggregated by sex and age, ethnicity and other variables to monitor the response on the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

10. Urge the appropriate authority of the contingent to include in standardised information in the periodic and end-of-commission reports on any cases of Argentinian personnel deployed on the ground violating the United Nations Code of Conduct for members of peacekeeping missions and any cases of sexual and gender-based violence in the population which may have been observed.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

11. The members of peacekeeping missions, within the limits established by the mandate of the mission, the UN Code of Conduct for members of peacekeeping missions (Blue Helmets) and the rules of engagement of the mission and standard procedures, duly undertake, in coordination with women's organisations and international organisations, to identify and report any cases of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, and ensure that due attention will be paid to the victims.

MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND OF SECURITY

12. Promote the implementation of comprehensive sex education, access to prevention services and primary healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of infectious diseases (HIV-AIDS), and psycho-social care to participants in peacekeeping missions, as well as to women and girls who are victims of violence in conflict situations and socio-natural disasters.

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MINISTRIES OF HEALTH; OF EDUCATION; OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS; OF DEFENCE; AND OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Secretariat for Children, Youth and Family

b. Reinforcement of institutions in countries in conflict and post-conflict where Argentina has a presence, it must;

13. Share with the governments of countries affected by armed conflict or socio-natural disasters its experience in the comprehensive protection of preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women resulting from the application of Law 26485, and seek the way to help develop local legislative initiatives and public policies to increase the protection of women's rights. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

14. Promote, through cooperation projects and technical assistance, the reinforcement of security and justice in countries in conflict and post-conflict, in order to boost gender-based justice and reduce the impunity for crimes related to gender-based violence.
MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE AND OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

15. Support initiatives of reparation, justice and truth in post-conflict societies and promote the participation of women in these processes.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN; MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP;
OF SECURITY; AND OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

16. Promote the adoption of measures to increase the protection of women and girls in refugee and internally-displaced person camps, especially against gender-based violence and sexual violence.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

c. On an international stage, it must:

17. Continue to support the work of the International Criminal Court and encourage the fight against impunity for crimes contained in the Rome Statute, particularly those regarding gender-based and sexual violence.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

18. Encourage all states which have not yet done so to become part of the main universal instruments of human rights, and to take the necessary internal measures for the implementation thereof, in particular of the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols of the Convention of Belém do Pará.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

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19. Ensure that the international community supports all resolutions of the United Nations related to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls, especially those that reinforce the rule of law and access to justice for victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP

20. Encourage that all interventions in countries in conflict, post-conflict and affected by socio-natural disasters respect the diversity of gender, ethnicity, age, disability, religion, language, nationality and sexual orientation of females subject to violations of their human rights.

ALL PARTICIPATING MINISTRIES

3. Budget, Coordination, Monitoring and Follow-up.

The National Plan is the result of a participatory process initiated by the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship with the support of the Ministry of Defence and with the participation of civil society, and for its implementation requires coordination between the different areas of the Argentinian State and collaboration with other countries in the region, civil society organisations and international agencies.

Each participating agency shall be responsible for managing the allocation of human and financial resources required for the implementation of this Plan in accordance with the actions that have been committed.

In this sense, Argentina shall monitor and evaluate the budgetary resources spent on the implementation of this Plan, within the framework of the initiative to develop gender-sensitive budgets.

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As for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, through the Directorate of Women, shall convene the National Council of Women and the Executive Ministries party to this plan: the Ministry of Defence; the Ministry of Security; the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; the Ministry of the Interior and Transport; the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; the Ministry of Education; and the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, to create and implement an interinstitutional monitoring and follow-up mechanism to guide their actions, among others, by the indicators suggested in this Plan. The people responsible for this mechanism shall conduct the necessary periodic review and disseminate the progress made in implementing the actions of the National Plan.



4. Table of objectives and indicators — challenge

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National Action Plan of the Argentine Republic for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council et seq.

OBJECTIVES	Indicators-Target	
1) Increase the presence of women in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance participation in their decision-making bodies	A	Military Schools individually and collectively have more women in 2015.
	B	The Gendarmerie College has more women in 2015
	C	Increase in the number of women in the Armed Forces and Security Forces by the end of the implementation period of the Plan
	D	Increase in the number of women from the Argentinian Armed Forces and Security Forces participating in peacekeeping missions and in the number of civilian women in humanitarian missions during the implementation of the National Action Plan.
	E	Number of women in the roles of Military Observers and Liaison Officers by the end of the implementation period of the Plan.
	F	Number of reform initiatives of regulatory frameworks and policies in defence and security institutions to ensure greater equality between men and women, by the end of the second year of implementation of the Plan.
2) Increase political participation of women in decision-making processes of all stages of the peace and security process, conflict negotiation processes and peace negotiations, peacekeeping, reconstruction and post-conflict.	G	There is updated information on the number and percentage of women in executive positions in the various areas and levels of public administration during the second year of implementation of the Plan.
	H	Increase in the number of female candidates for senior positions in international spheres where issues related to peace and security are addressed, at the end of 2015.
3) Mainstream gender in all peacebuilding activities humanitarian assistance missions, including activities for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.	I	Increase in total of horizontal cooperation and technical assistance projects implemented by the Argentinian government in countries in conflict, post-conflict or situations of socio-natural disaster which develop initiatives for boosting the political participation of women and opening up further opportunities for women for the exercise of social, economic and cultural rights, at the end of 2015.
	J	Greater amount of materials that mainstream gender, women's rights and issues related to peace and security in the curricula of military schools, both individually and collectively, and at specialised centres responsible for training personnel from the Armed Forces and the Security Forces and civilian personnel taking part in peacekeeping missions.
	K	More hours in the timetable allocated to women's rights and gender-related issues at specialised centres responsible for training personnel from the Armed Forces and the Security Forces and civilian personnel taking part in peacekeeping missions, at the end of the second year of implementation of the Plan.
	L	Increase in the amount of gender mainstreaming materials into training curricula of civil servants, in the second year of implementation of the Plan.
	M	Progressive increase in the number of civil servants across the country trained in gender-related issues.
	N	Ministries are creating and implementing governing bodies specialised in gender and which have human and economic resources, in the second year of implementation of the Plan.
4) Protect the human rights of women and girls in countries in conflict and post-conflict (including refugee displaced person camps, especially from gender-based violence and sexual violence, thereby fostering an environment of security and welfare.	O	Number of horizontal cooperation and technical assistance projects implemented in countries in conflict, post-conflict and situations of socio-natural disasters which incorporate the differential impacts of armed conflict on women and girls, and are formulated with a gender perspective, particularly technical assistance projects aimed at building up institutions and the justice sector.
	P	Annual increase in the percentage of Argentinian government funds allocated to the protection of the rights of women and girls in countries in conflict, post-conflict and situations of socio-natural disasters and to actions aimed at protecting women and girls from violence, sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and trafficking.
a	Q	At least one experience of technical assistance from the Argentinian government carried out in countries in conflict or post-conflict with regard to strengthening legal frameworks and public policy for prevention and protection from violence, sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and trafficking, at the end of the implementation period of the Plan.
	R	At least one experience of technical assistance from the Argentinian government carried out in countries in conflict or post-conflict with regard to the protection of women during peace and recovery processes, at the end of the implementation period of the Plan.

CENTRO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTADÍSTICAS



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