



# National Action Plan

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## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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**NATIONAL ACTION  
PLAN ON  
WOMEN, PEACE AND  
SECURITY**

**Brasilia, March 2017**

# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

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## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

MRE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MD – Ministry of Defence

CCOPAB – Joint Centre for Peace Operations of Brazil

MDH – Ministry of Human Rights

MJSP – Ministry of Justice and Public Security

FAB – Brazilian Air Force

MB – Brazilian Navy

EB – Brazilian Army

CNDM – National Council for the Rights of Women

CNPM - National Conference on Policies for Women

PNPM - National Plan of Policies for Women

## INTRODUCTION

As a founding member of the United Nations, a champion of multilateralism and the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as a country with the capacity and willingness to assume greater responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, it is an international obligation and is in the national interest of Brazil to promote the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions.

In its standards on thematic issues, the UNSC has, in recent years, highlighted the resolutions that comprise the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Through the WPS agenda, the Security Council seeks to give concrete meaning in its terms of reference to the principle of equal rights for men and women, as enshrined in the preamble to the United Nations Charter. It should be remembered that the recognition of gender equality in the first lines of the UN Charter was due to the strong and constructive position of the Brazilian delegation at the San Francisco Conference, especially the work of the scientist and MP Bertha Lutz.

In accordance with the constitutional principles of the defence of peace and the peaceful settlement of international disputes, Brazil's involvement in international peace and security encompasses conflict prevention, including through preventive diplomacy and addressing its structural causes, such as poverty, exclusion and all forms of discrimination, through mediation and various other forms of peaceful settlement of disputes (peacemaking), peacekeeping and peacebuilding, post-conflict, as well as humanitarian cooperation at all stages where it is required. Women can, and should, play a positive and proactive role in favour of peace in all these areas.

It is worth noting that two of the main points of convergence of the United Nations peace and security architecture review processes from 2014 – the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, the Consultative Group of Experts on the Review of Peacebuilding Architecture and the Global Study on the Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) – concern the need for strengthening of UN action in

conflict prevention – the “primacy of Politics” - and the inclusion of a gender perspective in all aspects related to the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>1</sup>

In adopting the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the Brazilian Government not only complies with the provisions of the relevant Security Council Resolutions and other relevant national and international standards on the issue. It also aligns itself with the latest in global debates on the strengthening of the UN multilateral framework in relation to international peace and security in the contemporary world.

## **BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

In 2015, the fifteenth anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which put Women, Peace and Security (WPS) on the Council’s agenda, was celebrated. On that occasion, Brazil announced to the international community its decision to draw up a National Action Plan to implement the WPS agenda.

Resolution 1325 (2000), was unanimously adopted and promoted, for the first time, gender equality in actions related to international peace and security; it fostered gender balance by recognising that women can and should play an effective role in the quest for peace; and it introduced gender mainstreaming into the treatment of armed conflicts, as well as into the phases consisting of violence prevention and

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. UNITED NATIONS. ADVISORY GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR THE 2015 REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING ARCHITECTURE. *The challenge of sustaining peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture*. New York: United Nations, 2015. Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/150630%20Report%20of%20the%20AGE%20on%20the%202015%20Peacebuilding%20Review%20FINAL.pdf>. UNITED NATIONS. HIGH LEVEL INDEPENDENT PANEL ON PEACE OPERATIONS. *Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people (A/70/95-S/2015/446)*. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/95](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/95) > UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325*. New York: UN Women, 2015. Available at: <http://wps.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-1325-2015.pdf>>

peacebuilding, by noting the different impacts that armed conflicts have on each gender group, especially on women and girls.

The adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000) resulted from the convergence of three factors: (1) the strengthening of the promotion and protection of women's rights within the United Nations, especially since the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), which included the theme "Women and armed conflict" among critical areas of concern<sup>2</sup>; (2) recognition of the harmful impacts of armed conflicts on the civilian population, especially women and girls; and (3) the work of civil society organisations, in particular women's and human rights organisations, which influenced the decision to adopt it and contributed to its text.

Over the past 16 years, the UNSC has adopted seven other resolutions aimed at strengthening UN action to promote sustainable peace through strategies that include a gender perspective. Under Resolution 1820 (2008), the UNSC condemned the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, demanding that all parties to conflicts stop such violations and including preventive and corrective measures to be implemented by United Nations peacekeeping operations to combat them. In strengthening these provisions, Resolution 1888 (2009) created the post of Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Resolution 1889 (2009) provided for the development of indicators to measure progress, to facilitate the monitoring of compliance with Resolution 1325 (2000) at global level and strengthened the promotion of full and equal participation of women and consideration of the particular needs of women and girls in contexts of post-conflict peacebuilding.

Through Resolution 1960 (2010), the Security Council asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNSG) to include a list of stakeholders in conflicts on the Council's agenda, who were suspected of involvement in such crimes, in his reports on sexual violence in armed conflicts, on the basis of credible evidence. It called upon the parties to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence. The UNSC sought to strengthen compliance with all its previous resolutions on sexual violence in armed conflict with the adoption of Resolution 2106 (2013). Among other

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<sup>2</sup> Review the Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women – Beijing, 1995 – especially paragraphs 18, 28, 29 and 33 of the Declaration and section E (paragraphs 131 to 149) of the Platform for Action. Portuguese version available at: <[http://www.onumulheres.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/declaracao\\_pequim.pdf](http://www.onumulheres.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/declaracao_pequim.pdf)>

measures, special attention was paid to improving the fight against impunity.

Under Resolution 2122 (2013), the Security Council undertook to ensure consistent compliance with Resolution 1325 (2000) in its own activities. To this end, it called for greater interaction with civil society and women's organisations and the mainstreaming of the agenda in all thematic areas it examines and in the regular reports received from the Secretariat and the Sanctions Committees. It mandated the SGUN to establish a Commission to conduct a comprehensive study on the implementation of Resolution 1325.

Resolution 2242 (2015) was the first adopted by the Security Council following the publication, in 2015, of the Global Study on the implementation of Resolution 1325, the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations and the report on the Review of Peacebuilding Architecture. The Council expressed its intention to convene a group of experts on women, peace and security; to integrate women, peace and security concerns across all country specific situations on the Security Council's agenda, taking into account the specific context of each country; and to invite civil society, including women's groups, to present regular reports.

## **HISTORY OF BRAZILIAN ENGAGEMENT**

The decision to draw up its National Action Plan based on the UNSC's Women, Peace and Security agenda reflects the consistent advances made in the regulatory framework and domestic public policies on gender equality since the re-democratisation of Brazil.

The efforts made by the Brazilian State to achieve progress in the equal participation of women in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres, as well as in combating violence and all forms of discrimination against women, have led to the recognition of the importance of and the opportunity for greater focus on the promotion of equality in international peace and security.

### **Development of the agenda on gender at domestic level**

The first steps towards strengthening the Brazilian State's action in favour of full equality of rights and opportunities between

men and women were taken in 1985, which coincided with the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). The National Council for the Rights of Women (CNDM) was created by Law no 7353, of 29 August 1985. Formed by representatives of the Federal Government and civil society and later attached to the Ministry of Justice, the CNDM was established with the objective of advising the Federal Administration on the adoption and monitoring of legislative, political and administrative measures to promote the participation of women in the country's political, economic and cultural affairs, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

Also in August 1985, the First Police Station for the Protection of Women was created in the State of São Paulo (by State Decree 23769/1985). A pioneering initiative in Latin America, the police station, made up of female police officers and specialised in crimes against women, constituted a fundamental step in strengthening state action to combat violence against women.

The Federal Constitution of 1988 enshrined gender equality and the protection of the human rights of women among the cornerstones of the Democratic Rule of Law in Brazil. Article 5 recognised the equality of men and women in rights and obligations (subsection I). Article 7 provided for the adoption of specific incentives to protect the labour market for women (subsection XX) and prohibited discrimination in respect of wages, duties and admission criteria based on gender or marital status, among others (subsection XXX). Article 226, which dealt with the family, reaffirmed the equality of men and women in the exercise of the rights and duties of matrimonial society and provided for the creation of mechanisms to curb domestic violence (paragraphs 5 and 8).

In the wake of the 1988 Constitution, legislative and institutional advances on gender equality and women's policies were intensified. Law 9029, of 12 April 1995, prohibited the requirement of pregnancy and sterilisation certificates and other discriminatory practices in the labour market. Law 9504, of 30 September 1997, provided that, in legislative bodies using proportional representation, a minimum of 30% of candidates for registration for each party must be women. Law 10224, of 15 May 2001, amended the Brazilian Criminal Code to include the crime of sexual harassment.

In 2003, the Secretariat for Policies for Women (SPM) was created, which consolidated the institutionalisation of gender policies and their mainstreaming

in all spheres of Federal Government. The CNDM was then attached to that Secretariat. In July 2004, the SPM organised the 1st National Conference on Policies for Women (1st CNPM), which welcomed 1,787 delegates who debated their agendas and drew up the 1st National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM). The process as a whole involved more than 120,000 women in all regions of the country.

Currently in its third edition, the PNPM seeks even greater inclusion of gender issues on different fronts of government. Its guiding principles are: the autonomy of women in all aspects of life; the pursuit of effective equality between women and men in all areas; respect for diversity and the combating of all forms of discrimination; the secular nature of the State; universality of the services and benefits offered by the State; active participation of women in all phases of public policies; and mainstreaming as the guiding principle of all public policies.

On the basis of this PMPM, within the framework of these policies, the paradigm of shared responsibility was introduced: the body overseeing policies for women is not solely responsible for promoting gender equality, but also all institutions of the three levels of federal government. To that end, the PNPM is implemented on both a horizontal basis (between ministries) and a vertical basis (because it responds at the state, district and municipal levels to the conferences held at these levels and also because it requires the partnership of state, district, and municipal governments for best results).

Law no 11340 of 7 August 2006, also known as the Maria da Penha Act, regulated constitutional provisions on the creation of mechanisms to curb domestic and family violence against women. By more strictly criminalising these offences and imposing harsher penalties, as well as providing preventive and protective measures and assistance to victims, including the establishment of Special Courts for Domestic and Family Violence against Women, the Maria da Penha Act has been recognised by the United Nations as one of the most advanced in the field.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Cf. UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *2011-2012 Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice*. New York: UN Women, 2012. Available at: <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2011/progressoftheworldswomen-2011-en.pdf>. pp. 18, 58, 70.

## **Women, Peace and Security Agenda at national level and the process of preparing the National Action Plan**

In a presidential statement dated October 2005 and in Resolution 1889 (2009), the UNSC recommended that Member States develop National Action Plans (NAPs) or other domestic measures to promote the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000). The NAPs have proven to be an important tool for governments to prioritise and coordinate the implementation of this agenda at national level, with the support of civil society. As of March 2017, more than 60 countries had already approved their plans.

In recent years, even without having an NAP, Brazil has made progress in relation to the agenda. In its most recent mandate as an elected UNSC member, the country co-sponsored Resolution 1960 (2010) on sexual violence in conflict and supported a presidential statement on the subject (Oct. 11). In addition, it was under Brazilian presidency that the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Sanctions Committee began to focus on individuals responsible for serious episodes of sexual violence. Currently, Brazil continues to participate actively in all UNSC open debates on “Women, Peace and Security”.

In the wake of the development of the WPS agenda and the bolstering of Brazil’s participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

- the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Joint Centre for Peace Operations of Brazil (CCOPAB) began to incorporate topics related to women, peace and security into the training of military personnel and police officers to be deployed on UN missions. The Brazilian Government has developed cooperation projects to tackle sexual violence in countries recently emerging from conflict, such as
- Haiti, Guinea-Bissau and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Even before the decision on the preparation of a specific National Action Plan on the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the topic had already been incorporated into the Brazilian Government’s instruments of strategic planning. The 2012-2015 Multiannual Plan foresees a specific initiative on the expansion of the participation of women, both in a civilian and a military capacity, in peacekeeping operations.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Cf. BRAZIL. *Law no 12593 of 18 January 2012 - Establishes the Multiannual Plan of the Union for the period 2012 to 2015*. Available at: <[https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-)

The National Plan of Policies for Women 2013-2015 included four actions related to this agenda, including the diagnosis of competencies for the performance of duties by women on peace missions, capacity-building and training for peace missions from a gender perspective, partnerships for HIV/AIDS prevention and for addressing sexual violence as a weapon of war, and strategies against gender-based violence in situations involving humanitarian relief.<sup>5</sup>

Within the Armed Forces, since the 1990s, women have been joining military academies and, since that time, have been notable for the professionalism with which they perform all their activities. In 1992, the Brazilian Army (EB) admitted women to the School of Army Administration, making it possible for female officers to join the Complementary Staff (QCO) and contribute to the enhancement of the Force. That year, forty-nine women were enrolled on the School's Officers Training Course. This pioneering group, composed of men and women, was named the Maria Quitéria Group in honour of the Bahian heroine who found fame due to her acts of bravery during the struggles for Brazilian independence, and who is Patron of the QCO.

In 1996, the Air Force Academy received the first women for the specialist role of quartermaster. From 2003, they were also allowed to enrol as aviators. The Air Force is currently the force with the largest number of female recruits – including, in front line combat positions, fighter pilots. The Naval College received its first group of women in 2014, for the specialist role of quartermaster. From 2017, the Agulhas Negras Military Academy will also admit women to the logistics staff (quartermaster and military equipment).

Various events attended by government institutions, civil society organisations, and experts from academia have contributed towards developing the debate surrounding the expediency of drawing up a Brazilian plan of action on the WPS agenda, such as the seminar “Women, Peace and Security in Brazil – Building bridges and overcoming challenges” (Brasília, 13

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2014/2012/lei/Anexos/anl12593.pdf> Annexes. Programme: 2057 – Foreign Policy, Objective 0902, Initiative 03R0.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. BRAZIL. PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC. SECRETARIAT OF POLICIES FOR WOMEN. *National Policy Plan for Women*. Brasília: Secretariat of Policies for Women, 2013.

Available at: <<http://www.spm.gov.br/assuntos/pnpm/publicacoes/pnpm-2013-2015-em-22ago13.pdf>> p. 48, actions 4.3.28, 4.3.29, 4.3.31 and 4.3.32.

March 2014), organised by the Igarapé Institute with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Pandiá Calógeras Institute and the UN Women entity; the workshop on “Protection of Women on Peace Operations” (Itaipava, 24 to 28 November 2014), promoted by the Joint Centre for Peace Operations of Brazil (CCOPAB), linked to the Ministry of Defence; and the “Pandiálogo” organised by the Pandiá Calógeras Institute on “Brazil and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325” (Brasilia, 7 May 2015).

On the occasion of the Global Study on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000), the Brazilian institutions once again discussed ways to better implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda. At a meeting on 18 August 2015, representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Secretariat for Women’s Policies agreed on the expediency of drawing up a National Action Plan. It was noted that the inclusion of issues of gender and armed conflict in the Multiannual Plan and the National Women’s Policy Plan did not deal sufficiently and comprehensively with the international peace and security aspects of the WPS agenda. Brazil’s decision was formally announced to the United Nations Security Council on 31 October 2015, during an open debate on the 15 years of the WPS agenda.

The Plan was prepared by a Working Group (WG) coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of representatives of the Ministry of Defence, including the three branches of the Armed Forces, and the Ministries of Justice and Public Security and Human Rights (then the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship). The WG also had the support of members of civil society (Igarapé Institute) and UN Women. With effect from January 2016, the WG organised monthly plenary sessions to discuss the preparation of the Brazilian NAP. From June, the drafting committee started to meet in the intersessional period. In addition to the meetings of the plenary session and the drafting committee, the Working Group organised events to broaden discussions on the Brazilian NAP and receive input from other relevant institutions and actors. On 18 March 2016, it organised the workshop “Consolidating Brazil’s strategy on women, peace and security: from the global agenda to the national context”, in collaboration with the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation, the Igarapé Institute and UN Women.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: MAINSTREAMING AND EMPOWERMENT

Brazil is aligned with the understanding, established by the United Nations and repeatedly proven by scientific evidence, that peace is better built and more sustainable when women are included in all spheres of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. It is vital that women be included in these processes, not only as potential victims of violence, but above all, as agents of transformation and partners of equal standing with men. Through this Plan, Brazil makes a commitment to measures that aim, in the short, medium and long term, to incorporate the gender perspective and promote the qualified participation of women in their contribution towards international peace and security.

Structured into four thematic pillars, which will be described in the next section, the Brazilian Plan is based on two strategic objectives that permeate all its content: (1) gender mainstreaming in all actions undertaken by the country in the context of international peace and security; and (2) the empowerment of women and girls as agents for the promotion of lasting peace. Gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and girls are fundamental strategies for adopting an inclusive and sustainable perspective on peace and security.

Ultimately, gender mainstreaming seeks to recognise both the important contribution of women to peace processes, including prevention, mediation and conflict resolution, and the maintenance and consolidation of peace, as well as the different impacts suffered by men, women, boys and girls in the context of armed conflicts, in order to prevent inequalities from perpetuating or deepening. In addition, the empowerment of women is vital for the promotion of gender equality in the political, economic and social spheres.

Gender mainstreaming and empowerment are also key to promoting the participation of women as agents of peace, and to protect them from gender-based violence – the ultimate expression of inequality.

## PILLARS

### General considerations

The Brazilian NAP is structured into four key areas, or pillars, considered essential for the consolidation of a contribution to international peace and security focused on gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and girls, namely: i) Participation; ii) Prevention and Protection; iii) Consolidation of Peace and Humanitarian Cooperation; and iv) Deepening, Awareness and Engagement.

Throughout the process of drawing up the Plan, efforts were made to define the expected outcome of each pillar based on key questions, which served as a guide for identifying the responses and strategies that the Plan could offer. Some questions were raised at the time of discussion and preparation of the activities of each pillar, such as: “What are the barriers that limit the participation of women in activities related to peace and security?”; “What is lacking in order for the actions carried out by the international community, including Brazil, to be sufficient to protect the civilian population from gender-based violence?”; “What actions can Brazil take to help overcome the specific challenges faced by women and girls in humanitarian crises and post-conflict situations?”; or “How can challenges be overcome in order to engage Brazilian society and strategic public bodies in these issues?”

The activities of the pillar “Participation” aim to increase and enable the presence of women in activities related to peace and security, including members of the local civilian population in the pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations in which Brazil is engaged. It starts from the premise that women have different perspectives with regard to conflicts and experience them differently. The inclusion of women is essential for the resolution of conflicts and the promotion of lasting peace, as evidenced by various studies on the subject.

The Global Study on the Implementation of Resolution 1325,<sup>6</sup> for example, points out that the presence of women in peace agreement negotiations increases the chances of the peace agreement lasting at least two years by 20%,

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<sup>6</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Preventing Conflict... Cit.*

and the chances of it lasting more than 15 years, by 35%.<sup>7</sup> Other research highlights the transformative potential and consolidation of the safety net of the inclusion of uniformed women in military and police operations.

The presence of uniformed women helps to increase the sense of security of the local population and broadens the range of skills of peace operations. It is a factor that may, for example, facilitate the inclusion of women ex-combatants during the demobilisation process and their reintegration into society, enable the expansion of information gathering networks, their participation in security cordons and search activities, their contribution to interviews with survivors of gender-based violence, as women's instructors at military academies, as well as promoting better interaction with women in local societies and serving as role models for local women.<sup>8</sup> A concrete example is a police unit deployed to Liberia, which was wholly composed of women from India and helped to inspire local women to work in the security sector.<sup>9</sup>

Further research shows that increasing the percentage of women in the policing of peace operations results in a number of positive impacts on issues affecting women in conflict situations. For example, female officers respond more effectively to violence against women and are more likely to respond to complaints related to domestic violence. Furthermore, female police officers receive fewer complaints related to misconduct, inappropriate use of force and weapons, and authoritarian behaviour in interaction with civilians and low-ranking officers.<sup>10</sup> Finally, data from 40 countries show a positive correlation between the proportion of female police officers and the rates of sexual abuse allegations.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> STONE, Laurel. *Women Transforming Conflict: A Quantitative Analysis of Female Peacemaking*. Social Science Research Network. South Orange: Setton Hall University, 2014. Available at: <[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2485242](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2485242)>

<sup>8</sup> GIANNINI, Renata. *Promoting gender and building peace: evolving norms and international practices* – PhD dissertation. Norfolk: Old Dominion University, 2013.

<sup>9</sup> KARIM, Sabrina & Beardsley, Kyle. *Female Peacekeepers and Gender Balancing: Token Gestures or informed Policymaking?* Atlanta: Emory University, 2013. Available at: <<http://people.duke.edu/~kcb38/II%20Paper%20FINAL%203-2-13%20-with%20contact.pdf>>

<sup>10</sup> ANDERHOLT, Charlotte. *Female Participation in Formed Police Units: A Report on the Integration of Women in Formed Police Units of Peacekeeping Operations*. Carlisle, PA: United States Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute, September 2012.

<sup>11</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *2011-2012 Progress of the World's Women... cit.* p. 59.

The presence of women peacekeepers plays a key role in ensuring that local institutions incorporate a gender perspective. For example, the UN argues that women peacekeepers played a central role in increasing women's participation in elections in East Timor and Burundi<sup>12</sup>. Their participation also contributes towards increasing perceptions of the legitimacy of some operations.

The activities of the pillar "Prevention and Protection" aim to protect the human rights of all women and girls and to prevent gender-based violence in the situations of pre-conflict, conflict or post-conflict in which Brazil is engaged. In this context, the empowerment of women and girls contributes to reversing gender inequality and preventing violence. In the area of protection, we highlight actions on the ground to protect against gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

The Secretary-General's report on Women, Peace and Security suggests that levels of gender equality and women's access to economic, political and social rights are key indicators of a State's level of peace. Accordingly, greater investments in gender equality and women's empowerment, including in relation to education and training, are intrinsically linked to stability, development, peace and human rights.<sup>13</sup>

In the context of protection, the Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice<sup>14</sup> emphasises that responses aimed at protecting women at risk of sexual violence must be specific. Among them, the inclusion of women peacekeepers in patrols and accompaniment by a woman translator, to facilitate contact with local women. Dialogue with local women about their needs, concerns and experiences is crucial to ensuring successful protection strategies.

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<sup>12</sup> UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS. *Ten-year Impact Study on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security in Peacekeeping*. New York: United Nations, 2010. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/10year\\_impact\\_study\\_1325.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/10year_impact_study_1325.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL. *Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2015/716)*. New York: United Nations, 2015. Available at: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/716&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/716&Lang=E)

<sup>14</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Addressing Conflict Related Sexual Violence An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice*. New York: UN Women, 2010. Available at: <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2012/10/wpsourcebook-04d-addressingsexualviolence-en.pdf>. p.13.

Evidence is growing (including when analysing the work of the women-only police unit on the UN Mission to Liberia, UNMIL) that when women conduct search and rescue operations, civilian women feel less threatened. This therefore contributes towards building trust with the local community, resulting in an increase in the collection of intelligence and knowledge of the operational situation, including on the activities of armed groups and smugglers.<sup>15</sup>

Increasing the number of female military observers increases the effectiveness of monitoring and reports of threats to the safety of women and girls. Supporting the active participation and leadership of women in civil, military and policing roles helps to ensure not only that women are provided with equal security, but also that they become security providers.<sup>16</sup>

The activities of the pillar “Consolidation of Peace and Humanitarian Cooperation” aim to strengthen the gender perspective in Brazil’s work in these contexts, taking into account the distinctive impacts of armed conflicts on men and women, in order to achieve a sustainable peace. The UN recognises that meaningful women’s participation increases the effectiveness of humanitarian aid, the credibility and quality of peacekeeping operations, the pace of economic recovery in post-conflict contexts and the sustainability of peace agreements. For example, women’s participation in food distribution programmes has a positive correlation in improving food diversity and reducing hunger.<sup>17</sup>

Along these lines, a study by the United Nations Development Programme in six countries newly emerging from conflict shows that less than 4% of the funds allocated for economic reconstruction were directed towards the promotion of gender equality and the economic empowerment of women. The UN recognises, however, that gender-sensitive economic recovery efforts generate significant results for the reconstruction of society as a whole. For example,

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Facts and Figures: Peace and Security*. New York: UN Women, 2016. Available at: <<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures>>.

women are more likely to direct their income towards meeting family needs, including health care and education.<sup>18</sup>

Women also play a key role in post-conflict reconstruction processes. In Sierra Leone, a survey of former combatants found that 55% of respondents identified women as actors of fundamental importance for their reintegration into society.<sup>19</sup>

Finally, the activities of the pillar “Deepening, Awareness and Engagement” aim to deepen and disseminate knowledge within Brazilian society about the WPS agenda, raising awareness of its importance; and to engage the relevant actors in the implementation of the NAP, by broadening cooperation with civil society.

It is important to emphasise that civil society plays a fundamental role in this regard. The Global Study highlights that peace agreements are 64% less likely to fail when civil society is included in the process.<sup>20</sup>

## Pillar 1: Participation

These are initiatives that aim to increase and enable the presence of women in activities related to peace and security, including members of the local civilian population. The initiatives regarding Brazilian women must necessarily address how they access, remain in and advance in the main institutions involved.

### **Expected outcome:**

An increase in the effective participation of Brazilian women in activities related to international peace and security, including in leadership positions, as well as the promotion of the effective participation of local women, including in leadership positions, in activities related to peace and

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<sup>18</sup> UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL. *Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2015/716)*. New York: United Nations, 2015. Available at: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/716&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/716&Lang=E)

<sup>19</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Facts and Figures... cit. loc. cit.*

<sup>20</sup> NILSSON, Desirée. *Anchoring the Peace: Civil Society Actors in Peace Accords and Durable Peace*. In: *International Interactions* 38, no. 2. April 2012. p. 258.

international security in the conflict and post-conflict situations that affect them.

**1. To increase the effective participation of Brazilian women in activities related to international peace and security, including in leadership positions.**

<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Lead institution</b>	<b>Institutions involved</b>
To increase the participation of Brazilian civilian women in activities related to international peace and security, including in leadership positions.	To nominate Brazilian women to hold positions related to international peace and security in international organisations, including peacekeeping operations and special political missions of the United Nations and other international organisations.	MRE	
	To promote training courses for civilians to work in areas related to international peace and security.	MRE	MD/CCOPAB
	To organise incentive campaigns to disseminate information regarding positions and jobs in activities related to international peace and security.	MRE	
	To encourage volunteering among women who already have the necessary qualifications to participate in peacekeeping operations and special political missions of the United Nations.	MRE	MDH

	To examine the legislation applicable to the assignment of civil servants to the United Nations and other international organisations with a view to proposing recommendations to extend the assignment of Brazilians to the performance of duties related to international peace and security.	MRE	MJSP
To increase the participation of Brazilian female military personnel employed on individual missions and/or as part of contingents of peacekeeping operations and/or special political missions, including in leadership positions.	To empower women to serve on individual missions in peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MD	CCOPAB EB MB FAB
	To empower women to operate in and comprise contingents in peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MD	CCOPAB EB MB FAB
	To appoint military personnel, regardless of sex/gender, for the performance of individual missions, including as military observers and/or in positions related to international peace and security in the United Nations and other international organisations, provided they have the necessary requirements to fulfil those missions.	MD	EB MB FAB

	To seek to increase the access of women to opportunities for a military career in the processes of joining the armed forces.	MD	EB MB FAB
	To promote the logistical adaptations necessary to receive women at military institutions.	MD	EB MB FAB
	To encourage the participation of women in the courses necessary to equip them with the skills required for positions in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including in leadership positions.	MD	CCOPAB EB MB FAB
	To encourage volunteering among women who already have the qualifications necessary to participate in peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MD	EB MB FAB
	To promote the “women, peace and security” agenda in armed forces training and post-training courses.	MD	EB MB FAB

	To examine the participation of personnel in peacekeeping operations and special political missions with a view to promoting opportunities for qualified women to apply, should they so wish.	MD	EB MB FAB
	To carry out a diagnosis regarding the main practical challenges faced by female military personnel both at national level and on related missions.	MD	EB MB FAB
	To promote exchanges of experiences and best practice between countries regarding the participation of female military personnel in actions related to international peace and security.	MD	EB MB FAB
To increase the participation of police women sent on peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including in leadership positions.	To promote the deployment of women police officers through coordination with the federal units in charge.	MJSP	MD
	To carry out a diagnosis of the main practical challenges faced by women police officers both at national level and when on a related mission.	MD	MJSP

	To promote exchanges of experiences and best practice between countries regarding the participation of women police officers in actions related to international peace and security.	MD	MJSP
To increase the participation of Brazilian diplomats in actions related to peace and security, including in leadership positions.	To promote the appointment of women diplomats to hold positions related to international peace and security, including leadership positions.	MRE	
	To promote gender balance in the composition of Brazilian delegations at international conferences and forums related to international peace and security.	MRE	
	To appoint women diplomats to participate in mediations, peace processes and conflict resolution, among others.	MRE	
	To provide content regarding the agenda “Women, Peace and Security” in training and post-training courses for diplomats.	MRE	
	To carry out a diagnosis of the main practical challenges faced by women diplomats both at national	MRE	

	level and when on a related mission.		
To establish mechanisms that encourage women diplomats, female military personnel and women police officers to stay in their careers and that stimulate their advancement.	To promote and protect the rights of women in the light of national and international standards for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence, so that they may fully perform their duties.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
	To promote family support measures to facilitate the performance of those duties, especially on peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MRE MD MJSP	
	To incorporate the theme “Women, Peace and Security” into diplomatic, military and police training courses, creating a training framework on gender equality.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	

**2. To promote the participation of local women in conflict and post-conflict situations, including in leadership positions, in activities related to international peace and security.**

To increase the participation of local women in situations of conflict and post-conflict	To support and encourage the women in conflict and post-conflict situations in peacekeeping and peacebuilding.	MD	MB EB FAB MRE MDH
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related to international peace and security.			
	To support and encourage the participation of local women in conflict and post-conflict situations in processes of conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.	MRE	MD MDH
	To encourage civic/social actions that promote the empowerment of local women in conflict and post-conflict situations;	MD	MRE MDH
	To support the development of quick impact projects that provide for the empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict situations.	MD	MRE MDH
	To promote exchanges of experiences and best practice among countries on the participation of local women, in situations of conflict and post-conflict, in actions related to international peace and security.	MRE	MD MDH

Pillar 2: Prevention and protection

These are actions aimed at protecting the human rights of all women and girls and to prevent gender-based violence in situations of pre-conflict, conflict or post-conflict in which Brazil is engaged. They include:

- (a) initiatives for the empowerment for all women and girls;
- (b) the incorporation of a gender perspective in all actions and strategies for conflict prevention, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and peacekeeping;
- (a) the implementation of international regulatory frameworks for the protection of the human rights of all women and girls, adjusting the national legal framework where necessary;
- (c) increasing access to justice; and
- (d) the enhancement of the security sector to better respond to the specific needs of all women and girls.

**Expected outcome:**

Expansion and enhancement of Brazil’s contribution towards addressing gender-based violence and the protection of the human rights of all women and girls in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	Lead institution	Institutions involved
To ensure and promote the rights of women and girls in situations of pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict in which Brazil is engaged.	To promote and support actions for empowerment of all women and girls in situations of pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict, to strengthen their social	MRE	MD MDH
	To disseminate regulatory frameworks the protection of the rights of all women and girls.	MRE	MDH

	To support the implementation of international cooperation projects with a view to strengthening local law on gender-based violence in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations in countries in which Brazil is engaged.	MRE	MDH
To contribute to the processes of peaceful conflict resolution taking into account the specific needs of women and girls.	To support the training, on gender issues, of local civil society actors involved in peaceful conflict resolution processes.	MRE	MDH MD
	To support training in addressing gender issues in peaceful conflict resolution processes.	MRE	MDH MD
	To contribute to peace agreements that take into account the perspectives of local women and girls and their specific needs.	MRE	MDH MD
	To seek gender mainstreaming in the establishment of mandates for peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MRE	MD
	To seek gender mainstreaming in the implementation of mandates for peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MD	MRE

To contribute to the protection, in accordance with UNSC mandates, of the local civilian population against gender-based violence in the conflict and post-conflict situations in which Brazil is engaged.	To establish early warning mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.	MD	MRE
	To contribute to increasing the capacity of local institutions to protect the population against gender-based violence, especially in the security sector and in institutions of justice and medical care.	MRE	MD MJSP MDH
	To train military personnel, police officers and civilians in actions to protect the local population against gender-based violence, including acting as a gender focal point.	MD	MRE MDH CCOPAB
	To establish mechanisms for dialogue with local women's networks that subsidise protective actions.	MD	
	To contribute to the increase in the capacities of local institutions to meet the special protection needs of women and girls in situations of internal displacement.	MRE	MJSP MD MDH
	To prioritise operations	MD	

	<p>in areas where gender-based violence predominates, as well as situations in which women and girls are more vulnerable to this type of violence, taking into account the recommendations of the gender unit of the Mission.</p>		
	<p>To promote greater participation of female military personnel and women police officers in the execution of operations to facilitate the identification of possible victims and to improve dialogue aimed at the protection of women and girls.</p>	MD	
	<p>To disseminate and implement international and national action and response protocols in cases of gender-based violence, and, where necessary, develop complementary national protocols.</p>	MD	
	<p>To promote the exchange of best practice on the protection of civilians against gender-based violence.</p>	MD/MRE	
	<p>To bolster implementation of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy towards Brazilian men and women deployed on peacekeeping operations and special political missions, by rigorously tackling the</p>	MD	MRE MJSP

	<p>crimes of sexual abuse and exploitation in all their aspects (prevention, investigation, punishment aggressors and assistance for all women and girls in situations of violence).</p>		
	<p>To contribute to strengthening the capacity of local institutions or, where applicable, international or hybrid criminal courts, to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for acts of gender-based violence, as well as to provide assistance to the victims.</p>	MRE	MJSP
<p>To foster a policy aimed at guaranteeing the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil that takes into account the specific needs of gender.</p>	<p>To promote the incorporation and implementation of international and national regulatory instruments on the protection of refugees and asylum seekers taking into account the gender perspective.</p>	MJSP	MRE
	<p>To strengthen consideration of the persecutory element linked to gender-based human rights violations in the examination of asylum requests.</p>	MJSP	MRE
	<p>To prioritise all refugee women and girls in situations of vulnerability when implementing the Brazilian</p>	MJSP	MRE

	Resettlement Programme.		
	To disseminate information to all refugee and women and girls and female asylum seekers regarding the regulations, institutions and procedures that comprise the Brazilian network for combating violence against women.	MJSP	MRE MDH
	To promote access to medical services and psychosocial support for asylum seekers and refugees who have suffered gender-based human rights violations.	MJSP	MRE
	To develop public initiatives and facilities to receive, welcome and shelter asylum seekers and refugees that take into account the specific needs for protection of all women and girls.	MJSP	MRE
	To promote the participation of women in decision-making bodies regarding asylum policies in Brazil.	MJSP	MDH MRE
	To train public officials involved in the Brazilian asylum system on the regulations and facilities linked to the protection of all	MJSP	MDH MRE

	women and girls.		
	To train public officials involved in networks for combating violence against women on the Brazilian asylum system.	MJSP	MDH MRE
	To include asylum-related content in withdrawal from overseas service courses and pre-deployment training that address gender issues.	MRE MD	MJSP CCOPAB
	To bolster dialogue with civil society organisations that work with the rights of all women and girls for the formulation and implementation of policies for refugees.	MJSP	MDH MRE
	To bolster partnerships to promote the education and social and economic integration of refugee women and girls.	MJSP	MDH MRE

### **Pillar 3 – Consolidation of Peace and Humanitarian Cooperation**

These actions aim to strengthen the gender perspective in Brazil's peacebuilding and humanitarian cooperation work, taking

into account the different impacts of armed conflict on men and women, in order to achieve sustainable peace.

**Expected outcome:** Strengthening the gender perspective in the development and implementation of peacebuilding and humanitarian cooperation operations undertaken and/or supported by Brazil.

<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Lead institution</b>	<b>Institutions involved</b>
To strengthen the gender perspective in the actions, initiatives and peacebuilding programmes in which Brazil participates.	To act under the umbrella of the UN Peacebuilding Commission to strengthen the inclusion of a gender perspective in all its activities.	MRE	
	To support projects that encourage and place a high value on the political role of women and their organisations in post-conflict situations, especially in the monitoring and implementation of peace agreements, in electoral processes and in peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction strategies.	MRE	MD MDH
	To promote exchanges of experiences and best practice among countries on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of local women in actions related to peacebuilding and humanitarian cooperation.	MRE	MD MDH

	<p>To incorporate a gender perspective into the planning and implementation of disarmament, demobilisation, resettlement and reintegration processes and economic and social development programmes in post-conflict situations and/or situations of humanitarian cooperation.</p>	MRE	MD MDH
	<p>To promote training in the area of women, peace and security for all staff working in peacebuilding situations.</p>	MD/MRE	
	<p>To contribute towards all activities related to humanitarian mine clearance taking into account the gender aspects of the affected population.</p>	MD	MDH MRE
	<p>To support local institutions in processes related to reform of the security sector and the re-establishment of the rule of law, for the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and girls.</p>	MRE	MJSP MDH
	<p>To cooperate with local institutions in the development and implementation of specific legislation on gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and women's access to justice and specialised care services, as well as</p>	MDH	MRE

	the accountability of the aggressor.		
	To promote and/or support programmes of economic, political and social empowerment for all women and girls.	MRE	MDH
	To contribute towards ensuring that programmes aimed at the reconstruction of infrastructure and urban planning take into account the gender perspective.	MRE	
To strengthen the gender perspective in actions, initiatives and humanitarian cooperation programmes implemented or financed by Brazil in conflict and post-conflict situations.	To ensure that humanitarian cooperation projects directly or indirectly developed and/or funded by Brazil adopt a gender perspective.	MRE	MD
	To promote timely access for women and girls to humanitarian cooperation initiatives taking into account their specific needs.	MRE	MD
	To incorporate the perspective of sexual and reproductive rights and health into humanitarian cooperation programmes and projects.	MRE	MDH
	To include gender indicators in the monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian cooperation initiatives, projects and programmes.	MRE	MDH MD

## Pillar 4 – Awareness, Engagement and Deepening

This refers to actions that aim to deepen and disseminate knowledge within Brazilian society about the WPS agenda, raising awareness of its importance; and to engage the relevant actors in the implementation of the NAP, deepening cooperation with civil society.

**Expected outcome:** A broadening of knowledge regarding the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and engagement in its implementation by public bodies, civil society organisations, feminist and women’s movements, academia and the public at large.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	Lead institution	Institutions involved
To deepen and disseminate knowledge on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.	To disseminate international documents on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
	To identify and disseminate the experiences of Brazilian women who participated in peace processes, peacekeeping operations and special political missions.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	

	To promote lectures and seminars on the WPS agenda in civil, diplomatic, military and police institutions.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
	To encourage the participation of the actors involved in national and international lectures and seminars on the WPS agenda.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
	To encourage and promote research on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, including by facilitating access to relevant original sources, in accordance with relevant legislation.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
To promote knowledge and continued engagement with respect to the National Action Plan in Brazil.	To disseminate the National Action Plan to public agencies, civil society organisations, feminist and women’s movements, academia and the public at large, as well as international and regional organisations, with a view to engaging them in supporting its implementation.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	

	To deepen cooperation with civil society organisations, feminist and women's movements and academia in capacity-building and dissemination of the NAP.	MRE MD MJSP MDH	
	To manage the National Action Plan website, in order to promote active dialogue with society.	MRE	MD MJSP MDH
	To promote the exchange of best practice with States with relevant experience in the implementation of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security.	MRE/MD	MJSP MDH

## DURATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Brazilian National Action Plan will have an initial duration of 2 years (2017-2018).

The Ministries in charge of implementing this Plan, in their respective spheres, will establish mechanisms to monitor its implementation. At the end of each year, they will publish reports on the measures taken to pursue the objectives and activities provided therein, the progress achieved and challenges identified. In the tasks of monitoring compliance with the NAP, the contributions of the respective Gender Commissions and/or specific commissions related to the NAP will be taken into account, where applicable.

By the end of 2018, the GT/MPS will reconvene with a view to evaluating the implementation of the Plan as a whole and making any adjustments necessary for its improvement. The appropriateness of developing a new NAP for the subsequent period will be discussed by the GT set up for this purpose, which will present its recommendations to the institutions and bodies involved.

## GLOSSARY

- **Gender analysis** – Gender analysis consists of systematically evaluating the different impacts that a phenomenon, policy or programme has on women and men, in order to examine whether they decrease or increase gender gaps and inequalities.<sup>21</sup> It involves the collection of gender-specific data and information on the gender of the population concerned, as well as an examination of the various ways in which women and men, as social actors, develop strategies to transform roles, relationships and processes to their own benefit and for the benefit of others<sup>22</sup>.

- **Peacebuilding** – Peacebuilding involves a set of measures aimed at reducing the risk of a conflict arising or resurfacing by strengthening national capacities at all levels to manage disputes and lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. It is a complex and long-term process that addresses the deep and structural root causes of conflicts in a comprehensive manner.<sup>23</sup>

- **Humanitarian cooperation** – Humanitarian cooperation aims to contribute towards prevention, response, mitigation and socioeconomic and environmental recovery of communities in situations of vulnerability and emergency, following the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, in accordance with Resolutions 46/182 and 58/114 of the United Nations General Assembly and Article 4 of the Federal Constitution, which provides that the Federative Republic of Brazil shall be governed by international human rights principles and cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity, among others.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> BENAVENTE, María Cristina; DONADIO, Marcela & VILLALOBOS, Pamela. *Programa regional de formación para la implementación de la resolución 1325 (2000) del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas relativa a la mujer, la paz y la seguridad, y resoluciones conexas*. Santiago: CEPAL, 2016. p.21.

<sup>22</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UN WOMEN. *Gender Equality Glossary*. Available at: <<https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=&hook=ALL&sortkey=&sortorder=&fullsearch=0&page=1>>.

<sup>23</sup> UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS. *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: principles and guidelines*. NewYork: United Nations, 2010. Available at: <[www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/capstone\\_eng.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/capstone_eng.pdf)>. p 18.

<sup>24</sup> BRASIL. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. *Brazilian humanitarian cooperation*. Available at: <<http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-BR/politica-externa/cooperacao/11937-cooperacao-humanitaria-brasileira>>

- **Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration** –

Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of weapons and ammunition held by combatants and often also by the civilian population. Demobilisation is the formal and controlled release of active combatants from the armed forces and other armed groups. It usually involves the gathering of ex-combatants in temporary centres and the provision of provisional assistance packages to facilitate their reintegration into civilian life. Reintegration is the process by which former combatants become civilians and gain sustainable employment and income.<sup>25</sup>

- **Empowerment** –

Empowerment means that people, women and men, girls and boys, can take control of their lives: defining their goals, acquiring skills or seeing their skills and knowledge recognised, solving problems and developing self-confidence<sup>26</sup>. Empowerment of women is increasingly recognised as key to successful action to reduce poverty, build democratic governance, prevent crises and recover and promote sustainable development. Empowering women means ensuring that women have an active voice in all institutions of governance so that they may participate on an equal basis with men in public dialogue and decision-making and influence decisions that will determine the future of their families and countries.<sup>27</sup>

- **Tackling gender-based violence** –

According to the National Policy on Tackling Violence against Women, based on the Convention of Belém do Pará, violence against women constitutes “any action or conduct based on gender that causes death, harm or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, both in the public and private spheres”. It covers different forms of violence against women, such as: domestic violence or that occurring in any other interpersonal relationship; violence occurring in the community and perpetrated by any person, including rape, sexual abuse, torture, trafficking in women, enforced prostitution, abduction and sexual harassment in the workplace,

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<sup>25</sup> UNITED NATIONS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. FIFTH COMMITTEE. *Note by the Secretary-General on Administrative and Budgetary Aspects of the Financing of UN Peacekeeping Operations (A/C.5/59/31)*. New York: United Nations, May 24, 2005.

<sup>26</sup> UNITED NATIONS. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ADVISER ON GENDER ISSUES AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN. *Important concepts underlying gender mainstreaming*. New York: United Nations, 2001. Available at: <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/factsheet2.pdf>>p.2.

<sup>27</sup> UNITED NATIONS. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. *Women's Empowerment*. New York: UNDP, 2016. Available at: <<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/overview.html>>

and in educational institutions, health facilities or elsewhere; and violence perpetrated or tolerated by the State or its agents, wherever it occurs (institutional violence).<sup>28</sup> Tackling violence against women requires broad and concerted policies that seek to account for the complexity of violence against women in all of its forms; it is not restricted to the question of combat, but also includes the dimensions of prevention, assistance and the guarantee of women's rights.<sup>29</sup>

- **Rule of law** – The rule of law is a principle of governance whereby all persons, institutions and entities, public or private, including the State, are responsible for laws that are publicly promulgated, executed in an egalitarian manner and adjudicated independently, and which are consistent with universal norms and standards of human rights.<sup>30</sup>

- **Gender** – Gender refers to the variety of socially constructed roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society attributes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Considering that biological sex is determined by genetic and anatomical characteristics, gender is an acquired identity that is learned, changes over time and varies widely within and between cultures. Gender is relational and refers not simply to women or men, but to the relationship between them. (UN Women, 2016).

- **Special political missions** – Special political missions are United Nations civilian missions deployed for a limited period of time to support Member States in good offices, conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding. They may be established by the Security Council or by the General Assembly.<sup>31</sup>

- **Peacekeeping operations** – Peacekeeping operations are an instrument designed to preserve peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted and to assist in the

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<sup>28</sup> Cf. ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES. INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION TO PREVENT, PUNISH AND ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, "CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ". Arts. 1 and 2.

<sup>29</sup> BRAZIL. PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC. SECRETARIAT OF POLICIES FOR WOMEN. *National Policy on Combating Violence against Women*. Brasília: Secretariat of Policies for Women, 2011. pp. 7, 11-12.

<sup>30</sup> UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL. *The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies: report of the Secretary-General (S/2004/616)*. New York: United Nations, 2004. p. 4

<sup>31</sup> UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS. *Special Political Missions: Supporting Conflict Prevention, Good Offices and Peacemaking*. Available at: <<https://dpa-ps.atavist.com/special-political-missions-supporting-conflict-prevention-good-offices-and-peacemaking>>

agreements reached by the peace negotiators. Over the years, peacekeeping has evolved from a primarily military model of observation of ceasefires and separation of forces after inter-state wars into a complex model involving diverse elements – military personnel, police officers and civilians – who work together to help lay the basis for sustainable peace<sup>32</sup> There are three basic principles: impartiality, consent of the parties and non-use of force except in self-defence or defence of the mandate.

- **United Nations zero-tolerance policy** – This corresponds to UN prevention and accountability measures to protect local populations benefiting from United Nations protection and assistance from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by civilian or uniformed personnel working under mandate or authorisation of the Organisation. The UN zero-tolerance policy towards SEA is embodied in various instruments of the UNGA, UNSC and Secretariat.<sup>33</sup>

- **Reform of the Security Sector** – Reform of the security sector is a process consisting of reviewing and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation, led by the national authorities, with the objective of improving effective and responsible Security for the State and its population, without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.<sup>34</sup> In its resolution 2151 (2004), the UNSC recognised that post-conflict reform of the security sector is essential for the consolidation of peace and stability.

- **Mainstreaming** – This refers to actions that take into account the different perceptions, experiences, knowledge and interests of all genders – including women, men, boys and girls – in the design, planning and execution of policies, legislation and programmes in the spheres of politics, economics and social inequality, so that inequality between men and women is not perpetuated.<sup>35</sup> To this end, it requires the recognition that different genders experience and recover from the effects of violence, destabilisation and conflict in different ways.

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<sup>32</sup> UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS. *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations ... Cit.* p 17.

<sup>33</sup> Cf., for example, the annual reports of the United Nations General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), UNSC Resolutions 1820 (2008) and 2272 (2016) and the UNSG Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13).

<sup>34</sup> UNITED NATIONS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SECURITY COUNCIL. *Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform. Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/659-S/2008/39)*. New York: United Nations, 2008. p. 6.

<sup>35</sup> UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. *Agreed Conclusions 1997/2*. New York: United Nations, 1997. Available at: <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/ECOSOCAC1997.2.PDF>> p.3.

# ANNEXES

## RESOLUTION 1325 (2000)

*(unofficial translation)*

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 31 October 2000**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President and recalling also the statement of its President, to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

*"Recalling also* the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the twenty-first century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

*"Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Expressing* concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognising the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

*"Reaffirming* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

*Reaffirming* also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

*"Emphasising* the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

*Recognising* the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

*Recognising also* the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialised training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

*Recognising* that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

*“Noting* the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralised roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures; *Invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

"8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

a) the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

b) measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

c) measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

"11. *Emphasises* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

7. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

8. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council, progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

## UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA

<b>UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA: Main elements of the operative paragraphs</b>	
<b>Resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000</b>	
<b>OP 1</b>	Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women in the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict.
<b>OP 3</b>	Urges the participation of more women as Special Representatives and Envoys of the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG).
<b>OP 4</b>	Urges the UNSG to increase the participation of women as military observers and civilian police.
<b>OP 5</b>	Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations.
<b>OP 9</b>	Calls upon all parties to respect international humanitarian law, especially with regard to the female population.
<b>OP 13</b>	Encourages all efforts towards disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration to take into account the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and take into account the needs of their dependents.
<b>Resolution 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008</b>	
<b>OP 1</b>	Condemns sexual violence as a tactic of war and expresses its readiness to address such situations.
<b>OP 2</b>	Demands the immediate cessation of acts of sexual violence against civilians.
<b>OP 3</b>	Demands the adoption of measures to protect civilians against sexual violence.
<b>OP 4</b>	Notes that rape and sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or genocide, and calls upon States to comply with their obligation to prosecute and end impunity.
<b>OP 5</b>	Provides that sanctions regimes may be applied to situations of sexual violence.
<b>OP 7</b>	Requests the UNSG to continue with a zero-tolerance policy and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive and accountability measures.
<b>OP 11</b>	Stresses the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in addressing sexual violence.
<b>Resolution 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009</b>	
<b>OP 4</b>	Requests that the UNSG appoint a Special Representative on sexual violence in conflict.
<b>OP 6</b>	Urges States to undertake legal reforms for the punishment of acts of sexual abuse and exploitation and for the protection of victims, including redress.
<b>OP 7</b>	Urges all parties to a conflict to investigate and punish cases of civilian and military sexual abuse and exploitation, with punishment of superiors, as applicable.
<b>OP 8</b>	Calls upon the UNSG to take measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict to assist the authorities to strengthen the rule of law.
<b>OP 12</b>	Decides to include in the mandates of peacekeeping operations protection against sexual violence in conflict.
<b>OP 17</b>	Urges that issues of sexual violence in conflict be included in all United Nations-sponsored peace negotiation agendas.
<b>OP 19</b>	Encourages States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to peacekeeping operations.
<b>Resolution 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009</b>	
<b>OP 4</b>	Calls upon the UNSG to develop a strategy to increase women's participation in special political missions, peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding activities.

<b>OP 5</b>	Requests the UNSG to ensure all country reports to the UNSC provide information on the protection of women and girls
<b>OP 9</b>	Urges States to adopt a gender perspective in post-conflict assistance.
<b>OP 11</b>	Urges guaranteed access to education for women and girls in post-conflict situations.
<b>OP 17</b>	Requests the UNSG to develop a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of the resolutions on women, peace and security.
<b>OP 19</b>	Requests the UNSG to draw up a report on the participation and inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes.
<b>Resolution 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010</b>	
<b>OP 15</b>	Encourages States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to peacekeeping operations, as well as offering specific training on gender-based violence.
<b>Resolution 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013</b>	
<b>OP 2</b>	Encourages states to include crimes of sexual violence in their national penal legislation, to enable prosecution for such acts.
<b>OP 5</b>	Expresses its intent to ensure that women participate in all aspects of conflict resolution.
<b>OP 11</b>	Emphasises the role of women and civil society in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict with respect to sexual violence.
<b>OP 14</b>	Recognises the role of peacekeeping operations in preventing sexual violence, urges States to provide training in this area and further encourages an increase in the number of women deployed in such operations.
<b>OP 19</b>	Encourages States to support victims of sexual violence.
<b>OP 19</b>	Emphasises the role of civil society in enhancing protection against sexual violence at the community level.
<b>Resolution 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013</b>	
<b>OP 1</b>	Declares its intent to focus efforts to ensure greater participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
<b>OP 3</b>	Expresses its intention to increase its attention to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in all thematic areas.
<b>OP 9</b>	Encourages troop-contributing countries to increase the percentage of women in peacekeeping operations.
<b>OP 12</b>	Calls upon States to ensure the prosecution of persons responsible for international crimes against women.
<b>Resolution 2242 (2015) of 18 October 2015</b>	
<b>OP 1</b>	Urges States to review their strategies for implementing the women, peace and security agenda in the light of the review process; calls for increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making; encourages the meaningful participation of civil society.
<b>OP 2</b>	Welcomes efforts to implement the women, peace and security agenda, including the adoption of national action plans; calls upon Member States to further integrate the agenda into their strategic plans; urges those States that have plans to provide an update on the progress made.
<b>OP 4</b>	Reiterates the importance of mainstreaming the issue of gender within the United Nations.
<b>OP 5</b>	Recognises the need for greater integration of the women, peace and security agenda into its own work; expresses its intention to convene an Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security; decides to integrate the theme into all country-specific situations on its agenda; expresses its intention to invite civil society, including women's organisations, to report on country-specific situations and relevant thematic areas.

## STATISTICS

### BRAZIL – ACTIVE DIPLOMATS, BY GENDER

	Men		Women		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
<b>Diplomats</b>	1224	77.1%	364	22.9%	1588
<b>1st Tier Ministers</b>	163	81.4%	36	18.6%	199

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Yearbook of the Rio Branco Institute (February 2016).

### BRAZIL – ACTIVE ARMED FORCES OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL, BY GENDER

	Men		Women		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
<b>Navy</b>	73,502	90.22%	7,975	9.78%	81,477
<b>Army</b>	210,663	96.30%	8,101	3.70%	218,764
<b>Air Force</b>	60,326	86.00%	9,822	14.00%	70,148
<b>BRAZIL</b>	344,491	93.00%	25,898	7.00%	370,389

Source: Portal Brasil, with data from the Ministry of Defence, the Brazilian Navy (MB), the Brazilian Army and the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) (March 2016).

### UNIFORMED PERSONNEL ON UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND BRAZILIAN PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

	Military Personnel (Military experts and troops)					Police Officers (Individual police officers and in formed units)					Grand totals				
	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
<b>UN</b>	85,073	96.62%	2,975	3.38%	88,048	11,651	90.30%	1,251	9.70%	12,902	96,724	95.81%	4,226	4.19%	100,950
<b>BRAZIL</b>	1,281	98.69%	17	1.31%	1,298	5	100%	0	0	5	1,286	98.70%	17	1.30%	1,303

Source: United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (data for 31 August 2016).

**BRAZIL – STATE AND DF CIVIL AND MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS, BY GENDER – 2014**

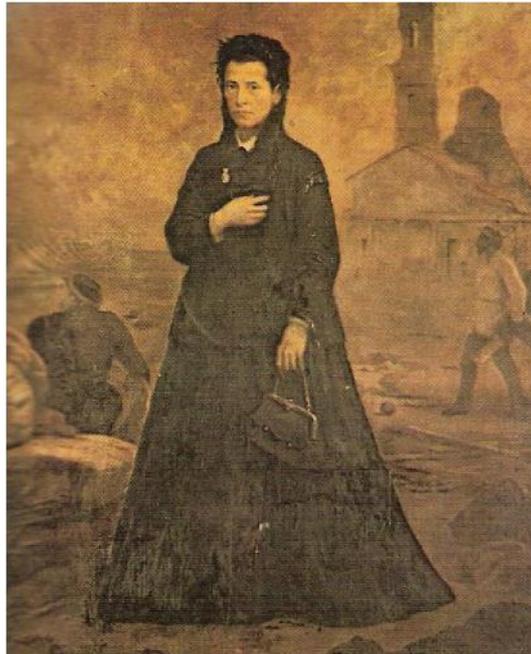
	Men		Women		Total
Civil police	86,637	73.64%	31,005	26.36%	117,642
Military police	383,410	90.16%	41,838	9.84%	425,248
Brazil	470,047	86.58%	72,843	13.42%	542,890

Source: IBGE. State Basic Information Search 2014.

## IMAGES



Maria Quitéria (Maria Quitéria de Jesus Medeiros), the first Brazilian woman to join a military unit in Brazil, enlisted – against her father’s will and disguised as a man – to fight the Portuguese during independence. She was a member of the Artillery, and was recognised for her skill with weapons, discipline and daring in combat. Patron of the Complementary Staff of Army Officers. (Image: Oil painting by Domenico Failutti)



Anna Nery (Anna Ferreira Justina Nery) volunteered as a nurse during the Paraguayan War to help those wounded in the conflict and to be close to her

children. In 2009 she was included in the Book of Heroes of the Homeland. (Image: Oil painting by Victor Meirelles)



Maria José de Castro Rebello Mendes, the first Brazilian woman to follow a diplomatic career. Her enrolment for the 1918 public competition was denied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a decision reversed after Ruy Barbosa's ruling that it was unconstitutional. She achieved first place in the competition. (Photograph: Archives)



Bertha Lutz (Bertha Maria Julia Lutz), a scientist, member of the feminist movement and Member of Parliament, joined the Brazilian delegation at the San Francisco Conference, which negotiated the United Nations Charter. She advocated for the recognition of equal rights for men and women in the Preamble to the Charter and for the prohibition, in Article 8, of discrimination in relation to the eligibility of men and women to participate, under equal conditions, in UN bodies. There were only four women among the 850 delegates to the San Francisco Conference. (Photograph: UN Photo)



Odette de Carvalho e Souza was the first woman – in Brazil and in the world – to reach the position of career Ambassador in 1956. She headed the Political Department of the Itamaraty, responsible for the themes of peace and international security, among others, from 1956 to 1959. (On the right, in photograph with the then Prime Minister of Israel, Golda Meir – Photo: Archives)



In 2011, Flight Lieutenant Carla Alexandre Borges became the first woman to take command of a Brazilian Air Force fighter plane. Since 2003, the Air Force Academy (AFA) Air Cadet School has been admitting women. Access to the Corps of Quartermasters was authorised in 1995 and to the School of Aeronautical Experts in 2002. (Photograph: Brazilian Air Force)



Rear Admiral Dalva Maria Carvalho Mendes, promoted to the rank in 2012, became the first woman Admiral and the first to reach the upper echelons of the three Armed Forces of Brazil. The first group of the then Female Auxiliary Corps of officers of the Brazilian Navy was formed in 1981. Between 1994 and 1997, new laws expanded women's access to the Navy. In 2014, the first class of female Candidates was admitted to the Naval College. (Photograph: Brazilian Navy).



Several female candidates took part in the admission tests for the Preparatory School for Army Cadets (EsPCEEx) in 2016, the first to which they were granted access. The EsPCEEx is the route of entry into the Agulhas Negras Military Academy, which offers courses enabling candidates to operate as combat officers. Around 7,600 women competed for 40 places reserved for women. The contest is the result of Law 12705/12, which expanded women's access to the Brazilian Army. Since the 1990s, the Army has accepted female professionals in the areas of administration, health, and engineering. (Photograph: Ministry of Defence)



**Brazilian peacekeepers in action in the Brazilian Battalion at the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti – MINUSTAH. Since 2004, over 190 women have joined Brazilian troops in Haiti. (Photos: Ministry of Defence)**





Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations (2007-2013), during the Brazilian presidency of the UN Security Council in February 2011. On 1 January 2017, she assumed the role of Chief of Staff of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. (Photograph: UN Photo)



Ambassador Maria Nazareth Farani de Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil in Geneva (2008-2013; and 2017-). (Photograph: UN Photo).



Ambassador Regina Maria Cordeiro Dunlop, Permanent Representative of Brazil in Geneva (2013-2017). Since 2017, she has been the Brazilian Ambassador to The Hague. In addition to bilateral relations with the Netherlands, the Embassy is in charge of Brazil's participation in international peace and security organisations, such as the International Court of Justice, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Criminal Court (Photo: Brazilian Delegation in Geneva)



The Director of the Department of International Organisations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Maria Luísa Escorel de Moraes, and female military trainees of the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Joint Centre for Peace Operations – CCOPAB, in (Photo: CCOPAB)



Military Police Captain of the Federal District, Virgínia Lima, one of the Brazilian military police officers deployed to MINUSTAH (2012/2013), was a member of the United Nations Police's Mobile Gender Team, which works to support the Haitian National Police in the care of victims of gender violence (Photo: AP/FB/VSL).



First Lieutenants Karin Lopes and Renata Cunha, of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo, during a decoration ceremony at the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. (Photo: AP/FB/KLY).



Ministry of Health specialist during a class on epidemiology and gender, under the Brazil/Cuba/Haiti trilateral technical cooperation framework in the area of health, planned and executed with a gender focus. (Photo: FioCruz)



Women from Guinea-Bissau carry out technical cooperation activities provided by Brazil and the United Nations Population Fund in the area of health, which prioritised issues such as domestic violence, sexual and reproductive health and drug prevention. (Photo: Ministry of Health).