



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
Y DE COOPERACIÓN



MARCA
ESPAÑA

DIPLOMACIA Y AGENDA “MUJER, PAZ Y SEGURIDAD”

Conferencia inaugural

Embajador Javier Jiménez-Ugarte

26 de octubre de 2017

uc3m

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Vicerrectorado de Política Científica

Instituto de Estudios de Género

Asociación de Diplomados
Españoles en Seguridad y Defensa
ADESyD
Si vis pacem et securitatem, defende

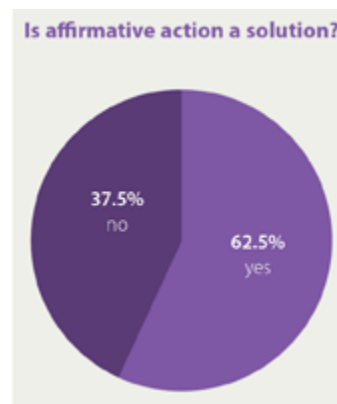
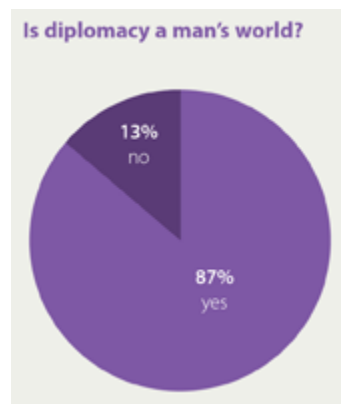
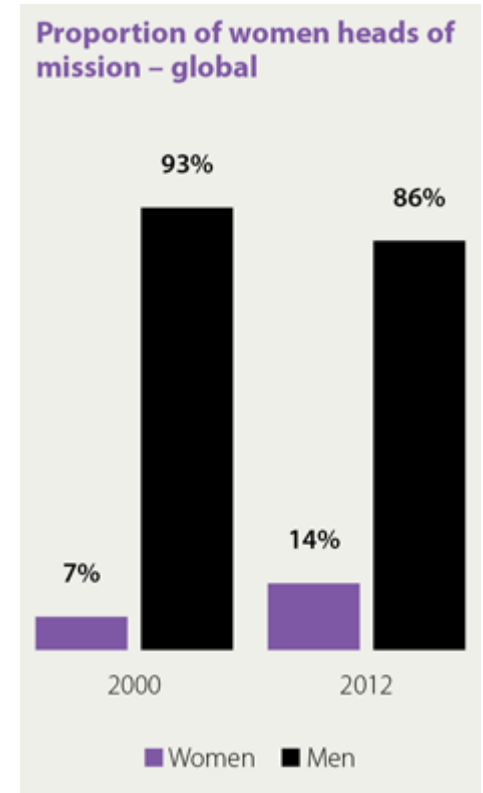
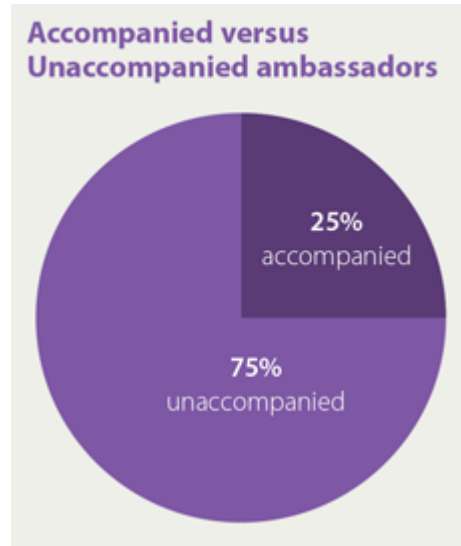
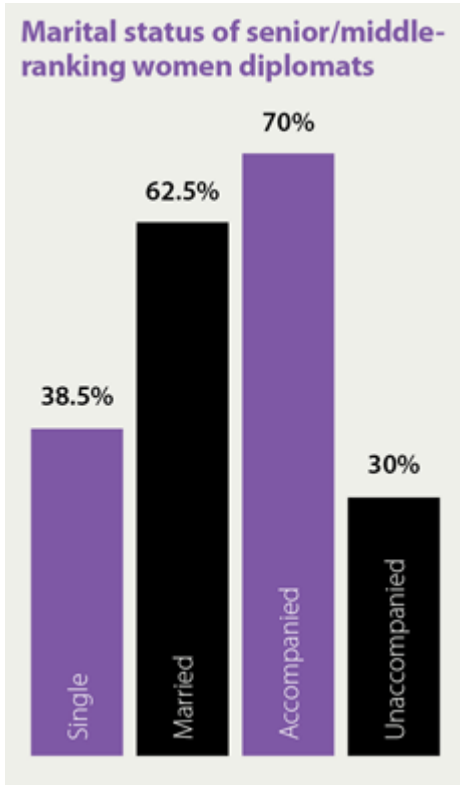


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- V. Último Informe del S.G. de NNUU, 17-10-2017

I. Mujeres en la diplomacia

1. “Embassy Barometer”



Fuente: [Embassy Barometer](#)

2. Evolución en Jefaturas de Misión (“Embassy Barometer”)

Mujeres representantes permanentes UN	Los 90º	2012
New York	5%	15%
Londres	9%	13%
Washington	6%	13%
Mujeres Jefas de Misiones	Los 90º	2012
Global	7%	14%
Noruega	8,5%	30%
Finlandia	6,9%	27%
Suecia	8%	27%
Filipinas		40%
Australia		29%
Bahrain		15%

Fuente: [Embassy Barometer](#)

3. Igualdad de género en el MAEC. 01-09-2017

Ficha defensiva - Intervención Sr. Ministro en Congreso de los Diputados

Igualdad de género en el MAEC (01/08/2017)

1) Nº de mujeres diplomáticas: 228 de 731 (31%)

De un total de 959 diplomáticos, hay 731 hombres y 228 mujeres (enero de 2016).

2) Nº de mujeres embajadoras: 13 de 128 (10%)

(118 embajadas + 10 representaciones permanentes)

3) Nº de mujeres altos cargos en MAEC: 7 de 21 (33%)

0 de 1 Ministro

0 de 3 Secretarios de Estado

1 de 1 Subsecretario

0 de 1 SGT

6 de 15 Directores Generales (40% de DG MAEC)

LARROTXA, Beatriz – Subsecretaria

MARTÍNEZ, Eva – DG Magreb, Mediterráneo y OP

PÉREZ, Cristina – DG Políticas de Desarrollo Sostenible

GONZÁLEZ-BUENO, M^a Victoria – DG Españoles en el Exterior y Asuntos Consulares y Migratorios

SERRANO, Cristina – DG Relaciones Económicas Internacionales

RODRÍGUEZ, Ana María – DG Comunicación e Información Diplomática

SÁENZ DE HEREDIA, María – Introdutora de Embajadores

4) Comparativa de proporción de mujeres en promociones

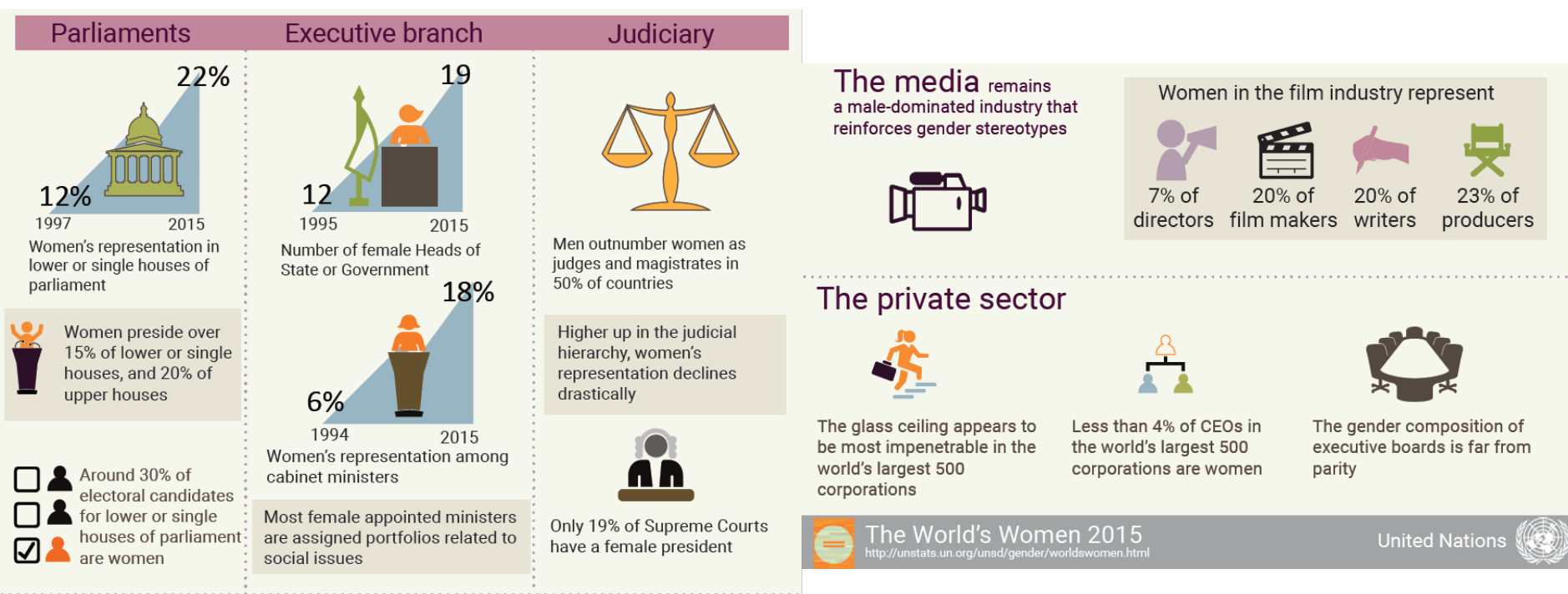
El número porcentaje de mujeres que acceden a la carrera diplomática ha aumentado un 9% en los últimos años con respecto a la serie histórica de referencia en la década de los años 90.

Nº de diplomáticas que accedieron a la carrera entre 1990 y 2000: 56 de 205 (27%)

Nº de diplomáticas que accedieron a la carrera entre 2015 y 2017: 17 de 47 (36%)

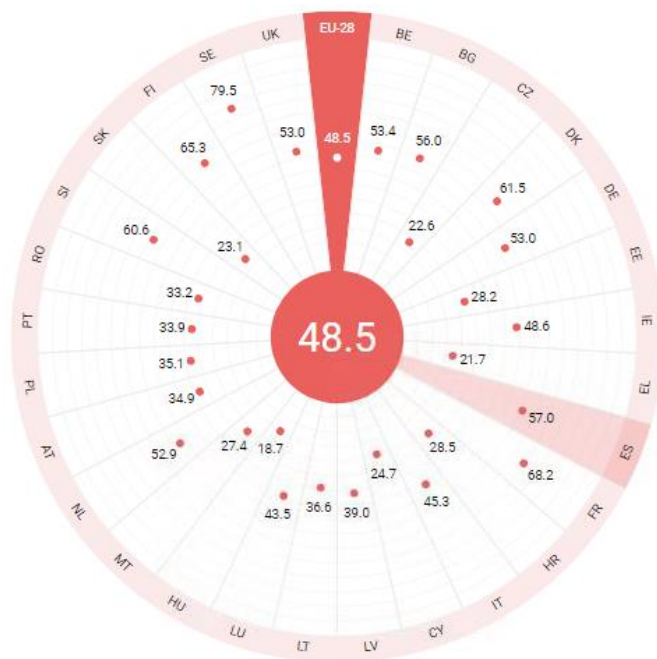
4. Sin embargo, la situación no es mucho peor que en otras áreas

a) En otros sectores de la sociedad.



b) Gender Equality Index 2015, UE - Poder

« 2015 Index
/ **Power in EU-28** ↑



b) Gender Equality Index 2015, UE

- Sector político

Share of ministers (%)

EU-28-W	26.8
EU-28-M	73.2

Share of members of parliament (%)

EU-28-W	27.7
EU-28-M	72.3

Share of members of regional assemblies (%)

EU-28-W	28.0
EU-28-M	72.0

- Sector económico

Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (%)

EU-28-W	21.7
EU-28-M	78.3

Share of board members of central bank (%)

EU-28-W	19.4
EU-28-M	80.6

- Sector social

Share of board members of research funding organisations (%)

EU-28-W	39.9
EU-28-M	60.1

Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (%)

EU-28-W	32.2
EU-28-M	67.8

Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (%)

EU-28-W	13.6
EU-28-M	86.4

II. De la 1325 (2000) a la 2242 (2015)

1. Prioridad española en la candidatura al Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU



ESPAÑA 2015-2016
MIEMBRO NO PERMANENTE
DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD
DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

**MUJERES,
PAZ Y
SEGURIDAD:**
UNA PRIORIDAD ESPAÑOLA
EN EL CONSEJO
DE SEGURIDAD
DE NACIONES UNIDAS

NUESTRAS PROPUESTAS



Reforzar la protección de las mujeres y las niñas en situaciones de conflicto



Prestar especial atención a la protección de determinados **colectivos de mujeres**: refugiadas, desplazadas...



Poner el énfasis en otros pilares tales como la **prevención**



Apostar por el **papel de la mujer** en la solución de los conflictos y la construcción y mantenimiento de una paz duradera y sostenible



Reforzar la **arquitectura institucional** de NNUU en relación con los asuntos de mujer, paz y seguridad



Buscar métodos para el **control** de aplicación de la agenda por parte del Consejo de Seguridad



Reforzar el **lenguaje** sobre mujer, paz y seguridad en todos los documentos del Consejo de Seguridad



Impulsar la **colaboración** con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil



Movilizar los recursos necesarios

2. Resoluciones 1325 (2000) y 2242 (2015)

Naciones Unidas

S/RES/1325 (2000)



Consejo de Seguridad

Distr. general
31 de octubre de 2000
Español
Original: inglés

Resolución 1325 (2000)

Aprobada por el Consejo de Seguridad en su sesión 4213*,
celebrada el 31 de octubre de 2000

El Consejo de Seguridad,

Recordando sus resoluciones 1261 (1999), de 25 de agosto de 1999, 1265 (1999), de 17 de septiembre de 1999, 1296 (2000), de 19 de abril de 2000, y 1314 (2000), de 11 de agosto de 2000, así como las declaraciones pertinentes de su Presidente, y *recordando también* la declaración formulada a la prensa por su Presidente con motivo del Día de las Naciones Unidas de los Derechos de la Mujer y la Paz Internacional (Día Internacional de la Mujer), el 8 de marzo de 2000 (SC/6816),

Recordando también los compromisos enunciados en la Declaración y la Plataforma de Acción de Beijing (A/52/231), así como los contenidos en el documento final del vigésimo tercer período extraordinario de sesiones de la Asamblea General titulado "La mujer en el año 2000: igualdad entre los géneros, desarrollo y paz para el siglo XXI" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), especialmente los relativos a la mujer y los conflictos armados,

Teniendo presentes los propósitos y principios de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y la responsabilidad primordial del Consejo de Seguridad, en virtud de la Carta, de mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales,

Expresando preocupación por el hecho de que los civiles, y particularmente las mujeres y los niños, constituyen la inmensa mayoría de los que se ven perjudicados por los conflictos armados, incluso en calidad de refugiados y personas desplazadas internamente, y cada vez más sufren los ataques de los combatientes y otros elementos armados, y *reconociendo* los efectos que ello tiene para la paz y la reconciliación duraderas,

Reafirmando el importante papel que desempeñan las mujeres en la prevención y solución de los conflictos y en la consolidación de la paz, y *subrayando* la importancia de que participen en pie de igualdad e intervengan plenamente en todas las iniciativas encaminadas al mantenimiento y el fomento de la paz y la seguridad, y la necesidad de aumentar su participación en los procesos de adopción de decisiones en materia de prevención y solución de conflictos,

Naciones Unidas

S/RES/2242 (2015)*



Consejo de Seguridad

Distr. general
13 de octubre de 2015

Resolución 2242 (2015)

Aprobada por el Consejo de Seguridad en su 7533ª sesión,
celebrada el 13 de octubre de 2015

El Consejo de Seguridad,

Reafirmando su empeño en que se sigan aplicando, plenamente y de manera que se refuercen entre sí, sus resoluciones 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) y 2122 (2013) y todas las declaraciones pertinentes de su Presidencia,

Teniendo presentes los propósitos y principios de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y su responsabilidad primordial de mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales con arreglo a la Carta,

Afirmando que los Estados Miembros desempeñan un papel primordial en la plena aplicación de las disposiciones pertinentes de sus resoluciones relativas a las mujeres, la paz y la seguridad, y que las entidades de las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales desempeñan un importante papel complementario,

Recordando los compromisos asumidos en la Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing y su vigésimo aniversario, *acogiendo con beneplácito* la Reunión de Dirigentes Mundiales sobre la Igualdad entre los Géneros y el Empoderamiento de la Mujer celebrada el 27 de septiembre de 2015 y *encomiando* los compromisos concretos de los países asumidos por los dirigentes nacionales en relación con dicha reunión,

Reafirmando las obligaciones de los Estados partes en la Convención sobre la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer y su Protocolo Facultativo e *instando* a los Estados que aún no lo hayan hecho a que consideren la posibilidad de ratificarla o adherirse a ella, *observando además* la recomendación general núm. 30 sobre las mujeres en la prevención de conflictos y en situaciones de conflicto y posteriores a conflictos del Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer,

Acogiendo con beneplácito el informe del Secretario General de 17 de septiembre de 2015 (S/2015/716), en el que se presentan los resultados del estudio mundial sobre la aplicación de la resolución 1325 (2000), *reconociendo* con aprecio toda la labor que ha conllevado la realización del estudio mundial y *alentando* a que se examinen minuciosamente sus recomendaciones,

* Publicado nuevamente por razones técnicas el 23 de diciembre de 2015.



3. Otros textos y declaraciones

a) El Presidente Mariano Rajoy en el Debate abierto Consejo de Seguridad el 13-10-2015.



Mariano Rajoy preside la reunión del Consejo de Seguridad en la que se aprueba por unanimidad la Resolución 2242 sobre "Mujer, paz y seguridad"

Intervención del presidente del Gobierno, Mariano Rajoy, en el Consejo Seguridad en el debate abierto sobre "Mujer, paz y seguridad":

La desigualdad de género es una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Esta es una de las principales conclusiones del trabajo sobre Mujer, Paz y Seguridad que impulsó la Resolución 1325 (trece). Yo añadiría: Es una injusticia, una inmorality y un lastre para el progreso de la Humanidad.

La Resolución 2242 que acabamos de adoptar es el resultado de un esfuerzo colectivo de los Estados miembros, del Sistema de Naciones Unidas y de la sociedad civil. Sienta unas bases renovadas, sólidas y ambiciosas para los próximos quince años en la agenda "Mujeres, paz y seguridad".

b) Comunicado conjunto sobre la creación de la Red de Puntos Focales Nacionales. Nueva York, 23-09-2016.

Foundational Meeting of the WPS National Focal Point Network

Joint Communiqué



We, Ministers and High-Level Representatives of [list of countries], as well as of the [list of regional organizations], have come together in New York on the 23rd of September, 2016 to launch the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network in the recognition that national and regional efforts are vital for the full and effective implementation and coordination of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.

As the foundational members of the Network, we affirm our commitment to advance women's participation in decision-making about peace and security processes in order to enhance sustainability and effectiveness of all conflict prevention and resolution efforts, as well as women's participation in national-level peace and security policies and programs.

We also affirm, as highlighted at the High-Level Review of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) conducted in October 2015, that Member States and regional organizations remain the most influential actors in the implementation of all WPS Security Council Resolutions, and as such have the primary responsibility for integrating WPS commitments into domestic policies and normative frameworks.

As founding members, we encourage all Member States and regional organizations to appoint WPS National Focal Points. A Focal Point is expected to exercise a leading role in WPS efforts at the national or regional level and to maintain direct and ongoing contact with other Focal Points to streamline implementation, exchange best practices and harmonize international efforts, including assistance programs.

Recognizing that the fulfillment of these objectives currently requires a closer coordination among Member States and regional organizations, we create the WPS National Focal Points Network as a cross-regional forum aiming at providing a space to periodically share and exchange lessons learned and best practices, including on how to develop and review high-impact national strategies to advance these objectives; on how to

c) Comunicado de la reunión de la Red de Puntos Focales Nacionales en Alicante, 26-04-2017.

Chair's Summary of the I Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network Meeting (Alicante, Spain, 26 and 27 April 2017)

Introduction

The Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network is a cross-regional forum of representatives from governments as well as regional, and international organizations. The Network provides space to exchange experiences and best practices on women, peace and security (WPS) from the national and regional perspective and was created as a tool to improve national and regional performance in this field.

In the September 2016 joint communique of the Foundational Meeting of the National Focal Points Network in New York, members affirmed their commitment to advance women's participation in decision-making about peace and security, as well as women's participation in national-level peace and security policies and programs. They acknowledged that member states hold the primary responsibility for integrating WPS commitments into domestic policies and normative frameworks, and reaffirmed their commitment to promoting the development and implementation of national action plans and strategies on WPS. Recognizing the need to articulate the impact of national action plans more effectively, the focal points decided to continue developing strategies for enhanced design and implementation of high-impact national action plans.

To further realize this commitment, the first meeting of the National Focal Points Network, held in Alicante (Spain), on 26th and 27th April 2017, focused on National Action Plans (NAPs) for WPS. NAPs are a recommendation generated by UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) as one tool to systematically integrate gender into national, regional, or international peace and security efforts. Countries are encouraged to develop NAPs to take the larger goals of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions and contextualize them into national domestic or foreign policy objectives.

The two-day meeting brought together over 100 national focal points, government actors, and civil society representatives from 61 countries. Following plenary sessions on the morning of the first day, participants broke into three working groups on topics of emerging importance to NAPs: addressing structural barriers to gender equality, civil society engagement in NAP design and implementation, and preventing or countering violent extremism and NAPs. The second day featured discussions with international and regional representatives, a session on high-impact national action plans, and closing remarks centered on actions and next steps for the Network.

d) Sesión de la Asamblea General de la ONU sobre la Red de Puntos Focales Nacionales en Nueva York, 21-09-2017.

United Nations 72nd session of the General Assembly

Event: Focal Points Network on WPS "Women's participation in peace and security: conflict prevention and the security sector", hosted by Spain, Germany, Namibia and UN Women



Date: Thursday September 21, 2017. 3:00 – 6:00 pm

Venue: CR-12 UN Secretariat, New York

Chair's Summary

The Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network is a cross-regional forum of representatives from governments as well as regional and international organizations. Launched in September 2016, in New York, the Network aims to provide a space to exchange experiences and best practices on women, peace and security (WPS) from the national and regional perspectives, to advance Member States commitment to increase women's participation in national, regional and international level peace and security policies and programmes.

The first meeting of the National Focal Points Network was held in Alicante, Spain, in April 2017. The two-day meeting focused on National Action Plans (NAPs) on WPS, and brought together over one hundred national focal points, government actors and civil society representatives from 61 countries. A chair's summary of the meeting was transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General and circulated as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

On the margins of the high-level week of the 72nd session of the General Assembly, the National Focal Points Network held its second meeting in New York, on 21 September 2017, co-convened by Spain, Germany and Namibia, with the support of UN Women. The three-hour meeting was attended by over one hundred people, including focal points and national representatives from all regions, the United Nations, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). The meeting focused on the promotion of women's participation and gender mainstreaming in conflict prevention and in the security sector, as well as on the Network's operational issues.

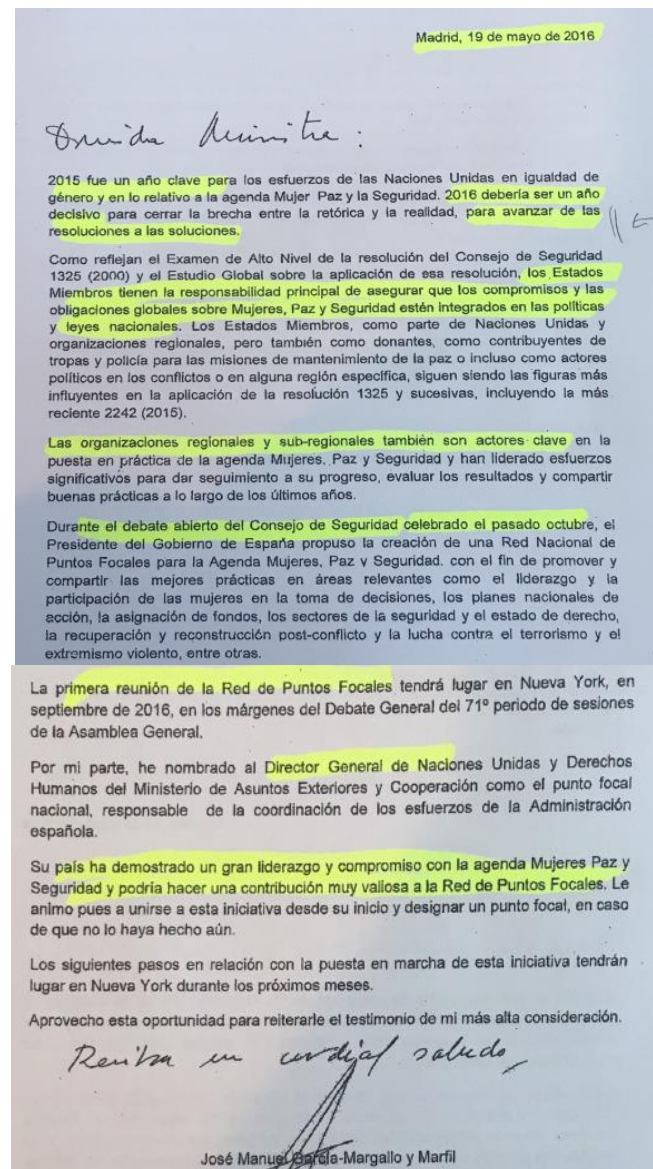
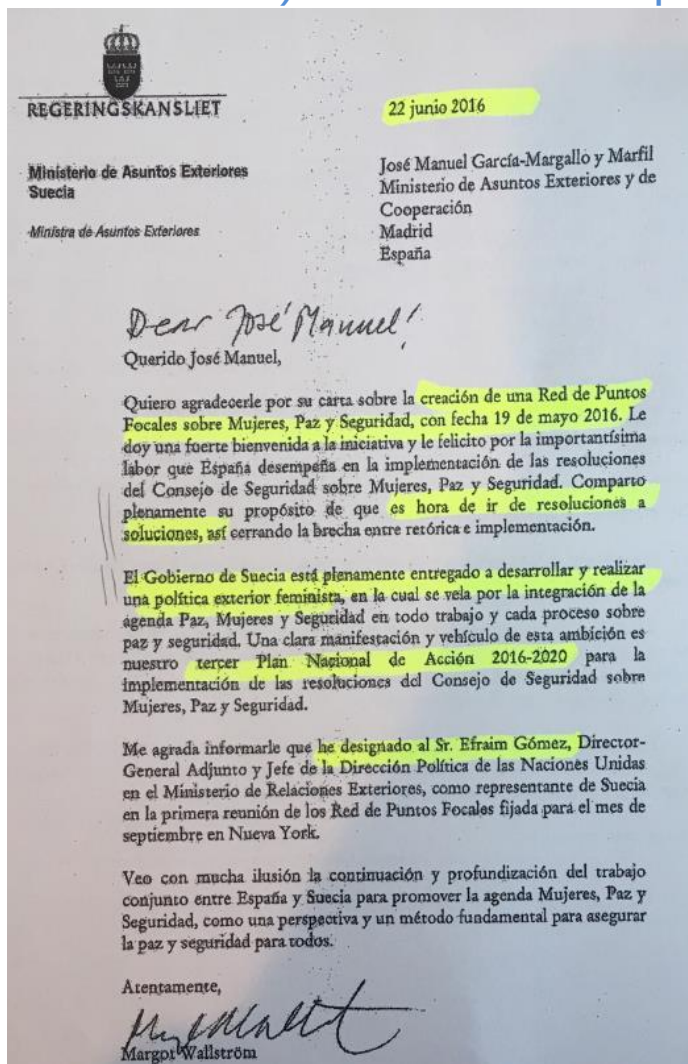
The opening plenary featured welcoming remarks of the Network Presidency Troika, by H. E. Mr. Ildefonso Castro López, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Spain; H.E. Ambassador Patricia Flor, Director-General for International Order, the United Nations, and Arms Control at the Federal Foreign Office of Germany; and H.E. Ambassador Selma Ashipala-Musavyi, Namibia's Focal Point, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation of Namibia. The opening remarks underscored the necessity for Member States to assume greater responsibility to implement the normative framework on WPS, working hand in hand with civil society and increasingly too, with regional organizations.

H.E. Mr. Francisco Javier Sanabria Valderrama, Spain's National Focal Point and Director-General for United Nations and Human Rights, moderated a panel discussion with:

- Lieutenant Colonel Rachel Grimes, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations;
- Captain Dariia Malakhova, Senior Expert, NATO Division, Government Office for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers, Ukraine; and

III. España y Suecia en el Consejo de Seguridad

a) Cartas entre respectivos Ministros de Asuntos Exteriores



b) Homenaje a la “Política exterior feminista” de Suecia.

Sweden's feminist foreign policy

Examples of initiatives

October 2014–April 2017

Summary

Sweden is the first country in the world to pursue a feminist foreign policy. The aim is to contribute to gender equality and the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls. The policy was launched in 2014 and a follow-up by the Swedish Foreign Service has revealed an intensive implementation process that, in just over two and a half years, has made its mark at multilateral, regional and bilateral level, and in relation to all the objectives of the Foreign Service's action plan. Efforts to achieve the action plan's six external objectives have taken the following form.

1) Human rights. Sweden has used a number of different platforms, roles and tools to promote the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls globally. Examples include promoting the Swedish legislation on prohibiting the purchase of sexual services, publishing 135 country reports on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, increasing the focus of development cooperation on gender equality and in various ways supporting civil society's efforts to empower women and girls.

2) Freedom from violence. Sweden has worked actively to give visibility to and combat destructive masculine norms and to strengthen countries' capacities to prosecute perpetrators, assist crime victims and reintegrate soldiers. Sweden has also contributed to increasing knowledge about the link between the uncontrolled spread of weapons and sexual violence against women, and to more actors joining efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence in crisis situations, and making more than 300 commitments.

3) Participation in peace efforts. Sweden has assisted in boosting the participation of women in peace processes in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and has both established and encouraged networks of women

mediators. Sweden has also made the women, peace and security agenda a top priority for its term on the United Nations Security Council, assumed a leading role in pushing EU efforts forward and adopted a national action plan for Sweden's implementation of this agenda.

4) Political participation. Sweden has contributed to furthering women's political participation in a number of countries, supported women human rights defenders and pushed for active advocacy for freedom of expression and opinion. Sweden has also pushed for the implementation of gender equality strategies at development banks and in environment and climate funds, and has assumed a leading role in the International Gender Champions Geneva initiative, with special responsibility for representation issues.

5) Economic empowerment. Sweden has promoted girls' education and women's employment, actively pushed to ensure that a gender perspective is incorporated into the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the 2030 Agenda, and advanced gender equality efforts in trade policy and corporate social responsibility. Sweden has also given visibility to the role of men in gender equality through the HeForShe campaign and the 'Swedish Dads' photo exhibition.

6) Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Sweden has intensified its SRHR efforts to keep pace with the challenges through alliance-building, board responsibilities, development cooperation and dialogue, and by initiating the global #SheDecides movement. At country level, efforts have helped increase the number of midwives and improve access to comprehensive sexuality education, contraceptives and safe abortions.

Introduction

Why does Sweden pursue a feminist foreign policy?

Systematic subordination is still commonplace for countless women and girls all over the world. Sweden, which wants to see an end to discrimination, is pursuing a feminist foreign policy, and is the first country in the world to do so. Recent years have unfortunately involved new setbacks for global gender equality efforts and women's and girls' full enjoyment of their human rights, making feminist foreign policy more important than ever. This policy is an agenda for change to strengthen the rights, representation and resources of all women and girls, implemented by the Swedish Foreign Service integrating a gender perspective in all its activities.

What steps has the Swedish Foreign Service taken?

Continuous strategic analysis, alliance-building and advocacy have been important tools for the Foreign Service. Implementing this policy has also required systematic internal efforts characterised by four components: leadership, ownership, governance and support. **Leadership** has been clear and consistent from the beginning, spreading quickly from political level to other management levels. Some managers are participating in a special Gender Coach programme.

Ownership was established when Foreign Service management invited all staff to contribute their thoughts on these efforts. The response was considerable and was used as the basis for an action plan.

Governance has taken place since November 2015 through the Foreign Service's action plan for feminist foreign policy, which has been incorporated into regular governance and updated annually.

Support has been provided by a coordination function assisting with communication, training and skills development in consultation with focal points at all departments and missions abroad.

How have follow-ups and results assessments been conducted?

Implementation and follow-up of the feminist foreign policy is based on the Swedish Foreign Service action plan for feminist foreign policy 2015–2018,¹ in which objectives 1–6 apply to the Foreign Service's external work, while objective 7, added in 2017, applies to its internal work. The action plan has been incorporated into the Foreign Service operational plan, making both continuous and annual follow-ups possible. After two years' work the Foreign Service also carried out a more in-depth follow-up, comprising internal and external consultations conducted by departments and missions abroad in different regions forming '360-degree teams' around each one of the six external objectives. Members of the teams then assessed what they considered to be the most significant changes and results in their areas of responsibility during 2014–2016. This report is largely based on this process, but also on other internal and external consultations conducted both before and after this time. The following pages contain examples of these observations from October 2014 to April 2017 under each of the seven objectives.

¹<https://www.government.se/information/2015/10/2015-swedish-foreign-service-action-plan-for-feminist-foreign-policy-2015-2018-en-letting-the-plan-get-on-for-2017>

c) Homenaje a la política de España en el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU



PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



United Kingdom
Mission to the
United Nations

Nº 428 VOGv

New York, 22 December 2016

Excellency,

Spain and United Kingdom, as co-chairs of the Security Council Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security in 2016, would like to share the following guidelines of this new mechanism created pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015).

We would be grateful if the present letter and its attachment could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, your Excellency, the assurance of our highest esteem.

Román Oyarzun

Ambassador Permanent Representative
of Spain to the United Nations

Matthew Rycroft

Ambassador Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom to the United
Nations

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York



GUIDELINES

SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMAL EXPERTS GROUP ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

December 2016

1. Purpose and scope:

The purpose of these guidelines is to outline the objectives and working methods of the Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security (IEG 2242), and provide general information about this mechanism. This includes the origins and mandate of this group, its broader goal and specific aims, suggestions for a standardized structure and set of procedures, and expected outcomes.

2. Background:

In the 2015 high-level review on UN peace operations, the independent panel of experts concluded: "Despite annual debates on women and peace and security of the Security Council, there is inconsistent application of the agenda during the rest of the year, including during mandate formulation and renewal consultations, which is exacerbated by the lack of attention to those issues in briefings and reports to the Council by the Secretariat and senior mission leaders."

This sentiment was echoed by the 2015 global study on implementation of 1325, which [reviewed the Security Council's performance on this issue](#) and concluded that, in spite of the steady expansion of women, peace and security in the work of the Council throughout the years, it still remained "largely inconsistent in its oversight of how its decisions on women, peace and security have been translated into action." The global study recommended the establishment in the Security Council of an informal experts group on women, peace and security to improve the flow of information and analysis to the Council on women, peace and security in country-specific situations, and sharpen the focus and specificity of Council deliberations, oversight, and actions on women's participation and women's leadership as one of the central tenets that support conflict prevention and underpin long-term stability.

In his 2015 [annual report on Women, Peace and Security](#), the Secretary-General encouraged the Council to review this recommendation and act on it without delay. On October 13th 2015, the Security Council adopted resolution 2242 on Women, Peace and Security and included the following operational paragraph:

IV. II Plan Nacional de Acción de “Mujeres, paz y seguridad”

a) Índice del Plan



2017-2023

II PLAN NACIONAL DE ACCIÓN DE MUJERES, PAZ Y SEGURIDAD

“La igualdad entre los géneros no es solo un derecho humano fundamental, sino la base necesaria para conseguir un mundo pacífico, próspero y sostenible.”

Agenda 2030. Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible número 5

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b) Prólogo del Presidente Mariano Rajoy

El 13 de octubre de 2015 intervine en el Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas en un debate abierto sobre Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad. Se cumplían quince años de la aprobación de la histórica Resolución 1325 y España presidía el Consejo de Seguridad.

Recordé una de las conclusiones del trabajo sobre Mujer, Paz y Seguridad que impulsó la Resolución 1325: “La desigualdad de género es una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales”.

Los 15 miembros del Consejo adoptamos entonces la Resolución 2242 que ha sentado unas bases renovadas, sólidas y ambiciosas para los próximos años en la agenda Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad. Los Estados, las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales nos comprometimos a pasar de las palabras a los hechos y a convertir las declaraciones en acciones concretas con el fin de reducir la distancia entre los textos aprobados y la realidad de las mujeres en el terreno. En abril pasado se celebró en Alicante la primera reunión de la Red de puntos focales de Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad, iniciativa española que agrupa a más de 60 Estados y organizaciones regionales con el fin de impulsar esta Agenda.

En el Consejo de Seguridad anuncié nuestra intención de adoptar un nuevo Plan Nacional de Acción que actualice e incremente nuestros compromisos con el objetivo de fortalecer del papel de las mujeres como agentes de paz. Se trata de un esfuerzo compartido por los poderes públicos, el Gobierno y el Parlamento, con el aliento constante de la sociedad civil.

Como resultado de un fructífero diálogo entre Ministerios y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, ve la luz este II Plan Nacional sobre Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad, una guía renovada que nos debe permitir avanzar con paso firme hacia un objetivo necesario: la creciente participación de las mujeres en la prevención de los conflictos, en su resolución y en la construcción de una paz duradera.

c) Acuerdo del Consejo de Ministros aprobándolo

Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación

Aprobado el Plan Nacional de Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad

Viernes 28 de julio de 2017

El Consejo de Ministros ha aprobado el Plan Nacional de Acción de Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad.

España identificó, desde el inicio de su servicio en el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, la agenda Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad como una prioridad para los dos años de su mandato. El propio presidente del Gobierno presidió el debate abierto del Examen de Alto Nivel de la Resolución 1325 (2000) que, con motivo de la celebración del décimo quinto aniversario de la Resolución, se celebró en octubre de 2015. La prioridad otorgada a la agenda Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad resulta coherente con otros elementos claves de nuestra política exterior como la importancia atribuida a la prevención de conflictos, a la mediación y a la igualdad de género en tanto que área prioritaria de nuestra política exterior en materia de derechos humanos.

Resoluciones del Consejo de Seguridad

La aprobación por unanimidad del Consejo de Seguridad de la Resolución 2242 (2015), a propuesta de España y de Reino Unido, fue uno de los resultados del debate abierto de alto nivel celebrado en octubre del año pasado. Reconociendo que las siete resoluciones anteriores del Consejo de Seguridad sobre esta materia constituían un marco normativo sólido, al tiempo que se reconocían también las deficiencias en su aplicación, la Resolución 2242 pretendía dar una respuesta a los retos de aplicación de la agenda.

En el marco de este debate, el presidente del Gobierno anunció los compromisos de España, entre los que destaca la actualización del anterior Plan de Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad, aprobado en 2007, a través de la elaboración de un nuevo documento que recogiera los avances de las últimas Resoluciones y los compromisos asumidos.

El Plan Nacional de Acción de Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad hoy aprobado tiene, por tanto, como finalidad poner en aplicación las Resoluciones 1325 (2000) y siguientes en relación con la Agenda Mujeres Paz y Seguridad.

Objetivos del Plan

Los objetivos específicos del Plan son los siguientes:

- 1) Integrar la perspectiva de género en la prevención, gestión y resolución de conflictos y la consolidación de la paz.
- 2) Hacer realidad la participación significativa de las mujeres en los procesos de adopción de decisiones en relación a la prevención, gestión y solución de conflictos.
- 3) Garantizar la protección y el respeto de los derechos humanos de las mujeres y las niñas en situaciones de conflicto y postconflicto.
- 4) Introducir de forma efectiva la perspectiva de género en la definición de las medidas concretas de reparación y recuperación de las víctimas de los conflictos.

Áreas temáticas

Además de los objetivos y acciones, el Plan contempla cuatro áreas temáticas de actuación que guían los objetivos y acciones y que se desprenden de las Resoluciones 1325 (2000) y 2242 (2015); fundamentalmente: violencia sexual en conflicto y violencia basada en género; mujeres y niñas refugiadas; género y prevención y lucha contra el extremismo violento y el terrorismo, y trata de mujeres y niñas.

V. Último Informe del S.G. de NNUU, 17-10-2017

Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security

S/2017/861

settings, direct support to civil society, the United Nations system, and increased contributions to special funds such as the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, the United Nations Fund for Gender Equality, and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund of the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the Spotlight Initiative. Given the Peacebuilding Fund's track record in financing and driving innovation in gender-responsive peacebuilding and sustaining peace, I call on all donors to the fund to maintain and increase their contributions.

104. Building on good practice noted above, I call on all multi-partner trust funds in conflict affected and fragile settings to adopt and implement my target of allocating a minimum of 15 per cent of all funding to gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective. Resource tracking must be accompanied with improved monitoring to ensure that increased funding for programme activities translates into better results for women and girls. I encourage donor countries and development banks to use targets, such as the 15 per cent target, to direct adequate financing towards gender equality, including targeted funding on women, peace and security.

III. Concluding observations and recommendations

105. Each day that passes without our deepened resolve towards the prevention and cessation of conflict compounds the human suffering and environmental degradation described in this report. Yet, the road to sustainable peace, reinstatement of the rule of law, renewed public trust and strong guarantees of fundamental human rights is often long and daunting. While each and every context necessitates unique and creative solutions, all require the equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women, which has a demonstrated, catalytic impact on the sustainability and effectiveness of peace processes, economic development, and social prosperity.

106. Since 2000, the women, peace and security agenda has gained significant normative strength. Each pillar has been further operationalized for action with the three peace and security reviews of 2015, the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and through dedicated regional and national policy frameworks and action plans. The Security Council has provided strong direction through its eight resolutions on women, peace and security, and has mandated targeted action in country-specific and thematic resolutions, including for emerging areas. Human rights treaty bodies are also integrating the agenda into its monitoring. The frameworks and tools for implementation are in place. At this stage, there is a need to shift from *ad-hoc* inclusion of women, peace and security and small-scale, project-based initiatives towards ensuring women, peace and security is part and parcel of systemic change, including large-scale, transformative programmes and approaches to prevention and sustaining peace.

107. Throughout this report, I have highlighted my own commitments towards implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, including the placement of gender at the center of my prevention platform and surge in diplomacy. My support for a transformative organizational shift towards a coordinated, robust and holistic approach to prevention, includes commitments in mediation, ending sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as a commitment towards gender parity across the organization and at the most senior levels, including heads of missions, deputy heads of missions, and special envoys. I commit to further addressing those areas where we as the United Nations are furthest behind in the representation and meaningful participation of women, including, for example, peacekeeping where I have requested a dedicated strategy from the United Nations in consultation with troop contributing countries to meet our outstanding targets.

108. Quality gender and conflict analysis that relies on data that is disaggregated by gender, age and other relevant criteria must be included in all prevention efforts. After 17 years of implementation, however, gaps in the availability of meaningful data remain, and gender and conflict analysis is inconsistently utilized. Ongoing global efforts to gather data and populate key SDG indicators and improve data disaggregation by gender and age and other variables must be accelerated. Such efforts will contribute to improved understandings of our impact and outcomes, as well as identify critical gaps. I strongly encourage Member States, with the support of United Nations and other actors, to build measurement and evaluation capacities to ensure women's meaningful leadership and participation across the areas contained throughout this report, including, for example in mediation, peace processes, peacekeeping forces, and governance; the design and development of humanitarian action and economic recovery; and other areas. I further encourage Member States to monitor gender equality indicators at the national level. These are strong indicators of resilience, and that a sudden downward shift in women's rights are highly correlated with greater risk of conflict.

109. Improving women's access to meaningful leadership and participation in peace efforts begins with strengthened collaboration with civil society organizations, especially women-led organizations, and women peacebuilders. Women's peace activists have not only played an essential role in the creation of the agenda, but continue to carry the weight of implementation and remain as the foremost experts in preventing conflict and sustaining peace. However, as this report highlights, violence against women's human rights defenders persists, space continues to shrink for civil society in many parts of the world, and limited opportunities for direct financial and technical support to civil society organizations remains the norm.

110. Member States and United Nations entities must invest in locally driven solutions and increase collaboration, funding, and direct support to civil society organizations, including local women's organizations. Implementation cannot succeed without meaningful financial investment, targeting those areas where evidence demonstrates impact. As highlighted throughout this report, the persistent funding gaps highlighted in Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) remain and, in some areas, have continued to widen, despite clear evidence that gender equality and women's empowerment leads to peaceful, just and inclusive societies. All commitments to implement the women, peace and security agenda, including national action plans and existing funding instruments, for example, cannot be effective without the necessary resources.

111. I call on Member States to exercise global leadership and greater political will by championing the women, peace and security agenda in policies at home and abroad, fully translating symbolic commitments into practice. Gender equality and women's empowerment are prerequisites for prevention, a powerful tool for sustaining peace, and essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 5 and 16. To address the root causes of gender-based violence and inequality, we must end impunity and guarantee the full range of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, for all women, regardless age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, ethnicity, religion, and political affiliation. On women, peace and security, I expect the United Nations to lead and inspire by example.

I. Introduction

1. Over the past 17 years, the women, peace and security agenda has become an essential pillar in global affairs and a necessary tool in strengthening the effectiveness of our efforts in conflict prevention and resolution and humanitarian action. It is a prerequisite for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Across the three pillars of the United Nations – security, human rights, and development – the women, peace and security agenda contributes to transformative change. The past two decades have produced sufficient, credible evidence that women's meaningful participation measurably strengthens our efforts at protection, accelerates economic recovery, deepens efforts at peacebuilding, and leads to more sustainable peace. Growing research in recent years also points to the direct relationship between gender equality and resilience to and prevention of conflict. Despite the evidence supporting the transformative power of this agenda, the clear and detailed road map provided through the recommendations of the Global Study on Women, Peace and Security, the 2015 peace and security reviews,¹ and greater need today than ever before for an effective solution to growing global challenges, the actual implementation of the women, peace and security agenda continues to fall short.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the presidential statement dated 26 October 2010 (S/PRST/2010/22), in which the Security Council requested annual reports on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and Security Council resolution 2122 (2013); called for progress updates across all areas of the women, peace and security agenda; and highlighted gaps and challenges. It updates on the status of implementation since last year's report, S/2016/822, reflecting indicator data (see S/2010/498, annex) and highlighting trends. It also discusses progress made in follow-up to resolution 2242 (2015) adopted pursuant to the three peace and security reviews in 2015 with a special focus on how effective implementation of the women, peace and security agenda directly contributes to prevention of conflict and sustaining peace. It offers four core, overarching, and catalytic recommendations that speak to the most fundamental challenges to its implementation.

3. The report is based on available data and analysis as provided by entities of the United Nations system, including peace operations and country teams, and inputs from Member States, regional organizations and civil society.

II. Overview of progress

4. Last year's report (S/2016/822) called on all stakeholders to re-commit to action across five key areas: (1) bringing women's participation and leadership to the core of peace and security efforts; (2) protecting the human rights of women and girls during and after conflict; (3) ensuring gender-responsive planning and accountability for results; (4) strengthening gender architecture and technical expertise; and (5) financing the women, peace and security agenda. Each of these areas remains a priority today, with progress on each discussed within this report.

5. I am heartened by the level of reflection within the international community since 2015 on what prevention and sustaining peace mean in practice, and by efforts to bring inclusivity, equality and human rights to the center of these discussions. However, our actions – especially in today's changing world – remain inadequate. The twin resolutions on sustaining peace (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262) underscore the importance of women's leadership and meaningful participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding; recognize the need to increase representation of women at all decision-making levels; and call for

¹ S/2015/446, S/2015/490, and Radhika Coomaraswamy, *Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325* (UN-Women, 2015).



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