

2017-2023

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



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

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Prologue

On 13 October 2015, I addressed the United Nations Security Council during an open debate regarding Women, Peace and Security. It was marking the 15th anniversary of approval of the historic Resolution 1325, and Spain was presiding over the Security Council.

I recalled one of the conclusions of the report on Women, Peace and Security that Resolution 1325 promoted: "Gender inequality is a threat to international peace and security".

The 15 members of the Council then agreed to adopt Resolution 2242, which laid new solid, ambitious foundations for progress in the coming years on the Women, Peace and Security agenda. The Member States, the United Nations, and regional organizations are committed to turn our words into deeds, and to transform our declarations into concrete actions in order to bridge the gap between the texts we have approved and the reality of women on the ground. In April, the first meeting of the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network was held in Alicante--a Spanish initiative bringing together more than 60 States and regional organizations to promote this Agenda.

In the Security Council, I announced our intention to adopt a new National Action Plan to update and step up our commitments, in order to strengthen the role of women as agents of peace. This is an effort shared by Spain's public authorities, its Government, and its Parliament, with the constant support of civil society.

Born out of the fruitful dialogue between Ministries and civil society organizations, this Second NAP is a revitalized guide that should enable us to continue to make strides towards a necessary goal: the growing participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and the construction of lasting peace.

Mariano Rajoy Brey. President of the Government

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Introduction: Why a second Plan?

In 2007, Spain approved its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, thus fulfilling what were then already two clear priorities in Spanish foreign policy: working for international peace and security, and fighting gender discrimination. Seven years had already passed since United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, of 31 October of 2000 (hereinafter, UNSC Resolution 1325), with the backing of civil society, highlighted the link between the participation of women and international peace and security. However, only a small number of countries had transposed this link to their national policy with the approval of strategic documents and national action plans that set forth clear objectives in this area and launched the mechanisms necessary to implement them.

Ten years later, many things have changed.

On an **international level**, the United Nations Security Council have approved eight new resolutions¹ on this issue, one of which, Resolution 2242 of 13 October of 2015 (hereinafter, UNSC Resolution 2242), was approved during the Spanish Presidency of the Security Council, demonstrating the importance of this agenda for Spain.

Regarding these new resolutions and the context in which they were approved, the following issues should be highlighted here, due to their relationship to the need for a new plan.

- Firstly, the change in perspective, meaning that—without setting aside the aspects of protection and without forgetting that “for women and girls, the impacts of war are compounded by pre-existing gender inequalities and discrimination”²—women are no longer seen fundamentally as victims, and their status as agents of change is strengthened. Issues such as prevention and participation have moved up to the centre of the Agenda, in the face of empirical evidence of the tie between the participation of women and achieving international peace and security. It is very clear that “inequality between men and women, in addition to being profoundly unjust, is a threat to international peace and security,” as the President of the Government of Spain said during his speech to the Security Council during the Review of October 2015³.

¹ Res. 1820 (2008), Res. 1888 (2009), Res. 1889 (2009), Res. 1960 (2010), Res. 2106 (2013), Res. 2122 (2013), Res. 2242 (2015), Res. 2272 (2016)

² “Preventing conflict transforming justice securing the peace” A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325- UN Woman 2015- pág. 68.
<http://wps.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-1325-2015.pdf>

³ <http://www.spainun.org/2015/10/mariano-rajoy-preside-la-reunion-del-consejo-de-seguridad-en-la-que-se-aprueba-por-unanimidad-la-resolucion-2242-sobre-mujer-paz-y-seguridad/>



► Together with this change in perspective, the new resolutions also reflect profound changes on the international scene: “In less than a decade, the number of major violent conflicts has almost tripled. The nature of conflict has also changed: cycles of fragility and insecurity have become entrenched in many regions; the interconnections between natural disasters, humanitarian crises and conflicts are more visible; the number of refugees and internally displaced persons is higher than ever before in the UN’s history, and many of these will remain displaced for almost two decades, the average length currently of displacement. All of this is also affected by new and emerging threats, the most prominent of which is the rise of violent extremism and terrorism, perhaps the greatest threat to global peace and security at present.”⁴ Phenomena such as migration or growing threats such as climate change, food crises, and energy challenges also have a decisive impact on the current international scene.

► Furthermore, there is a growing consensus regarding cross-cutting issues and principles, such as the concept of human security, the principle of ownership, and the need to leave no one behind and to take into account the impact of the differentiated needs for assistance and protection of women and men during conflict situations.

► Moreover, it is essential to connect the Agenda of Women, Peace and Security (hereinafter, WPS) with other agendas and, with a view to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereinafter, 2030 Agenda)—and especially Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter, SDGs) 5 and 16—and Resolution UNSC 2242, as well as the commitments derived from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter, CEDAW), incorporating a gender approach, among others, into all phases of humanitarian action in conflict situations, in reforming the architecture of peacebuilding, and in fighting new threats. It is also necessary to further promote policy coherence within the human rights agenda, with a special emphasis on the rights of women and girls, and on po-

⁴ Revisión de Alto Nivel de la Resolución 1325 del Consejo de Seguridad- Nota de concepto <http://www.spainun.org/2015/10/revison-de-alto-nivel-de-la-resolucion-1325-del-consejo-de-seguridad-nota-concepto-en-ingles/>

licy coherence systems for sustainable development, as set forth in the 2030 Agenda itself and promoted by OECD, the EU, and Spain's own legal system⁵.

> Finally, we must not be complacent. For one thing, the need to protect women's rights is still enormous. The pre-existing inequalities between women and men are accentuated during conflicts, to the detriment of their most essential rights, such as those to education, health, and nationality⁶. Furthermore, the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender perspective in conflict prevention and management and in solving conflict and post-conflict situations is still marginal. In the 31 major peace processes that occurred between 1992 and 2011, only 2% of the principal mediators were women⁷. The situation is changing in the face of empirical evidence on the link between the sustainability of peace processes and a significant participation of women in those processes⁸. Likewise, human rights play a primordial role in prevention strategies, with special attention being given to gender analysis and to monitoring the human rights situation of women and girls, often closely linked to the structural causes that underlie many conflicts.⁹

On a **national level**, Spain is committed to fighting for equal rights and opportunities for women and men. As part of this policy, this Second National Action Plan (hereinafter, Second NAP) is a driving force behind specific measures at both a national level and in Spain's external action, including: promoting the participation of women in peace missions; promoting a gender perspective in all aspects of peacebuilding; ensuring specific training on equality issues and on different aspects of Resolution 1325 for staff involved in peacekeeping operations, in addition to fostering knowledge and dissemination of that training; protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones; fostering the empowerment and participation of women in negotiation processes and the implementation of peace agreements; and incorporating the principle of equal treatment and opportunities for women and men in the planning and implementation of activities for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (hereinafter, DDR) and Security Sector Reform (hereinafter, SSR), as well as specialized training in these areas for all staff taking part in these processes.

Moreover, through the Second NAP the Government of Spain is seeking to unite our efforts and intertwine our policies at a national level involving objectives and measures on the WPS Agenda, such as the 2015-2018 Comprehensive Plan to Combat Trafficking of Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation, the Strategic National Plan for Combating Violent Radicalization, and the Strategic Plan on Equal Opportunities. Of course, these remain our goals today.

The new Strategic Plan on Equal Opportunities, which the Government is currently drafting, will include among its goals the "promotion and consolidation of equal opportunities and human rights for women in Spain's foreign policy, and in international development cooperation supporting the Second NAP, in coordination with other Ministries".

⁵ Act 2/2014, of 25 March, on the State's External Action and Foreign Service

⁶ Op. cit 1, página 68.

<http://wps.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-1325-2015.pdf>

⁷ Op. Cit. 1, página 45

⁸ "Peace processes that included women as witnesses, signatories, mediators, and/or negotiators demonstrated a 20 per cent increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting at least two years. This percentage increases over time, with a 35 per cent increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years." Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, UN Women, 2015, p. 49

⁹ <http://www.un.org/sg/humanrightsupfront/>

2

Timeframe, principles and methodology. Structure, actors and implementation mechanisms

2.1. Timeframe

The Second NAP covers a period of six years. This timeframe allows for a combination of objectives: optimizing preparatory work on the plan; having a timeframe that allows the focus to be on implementing the plan, including ambitious objectives; and evaluating fulfilment of objectives, drawing conclusions that enable future improvements.

With the same objectives in mind, it has been decided that an assessment report shall be prepared every two years and presented to Parliament. The report shall be drafted by the Consultative Group, which will meet periodically to maintain impetus in implementing the plan, to assess results, and to adapt implementation to new circumstances.

In this regard, it should be noted that the Second NAP has been designed as a living document, which may be adapted every two years in response to the assessment processes.

2.2. Principles

The Second NAP draws its inspiration from a set of principles that must guide Spain's foreign action within the WPS Agenda.

2.2.1. Women's rights as a priority

CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Istanbul Convention and the Cairo Programme of Action are key international frameworks that are fundamental to the fight for women's rights. Furthermore, as the Global Study indicates, UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq. represent a human rights mandate¹⁰.

The foundation of the Plan is that respect for human rights—specifically the human rights of women and girls—is an end in itself, a necessity arising from their dignity as human beings.

¹⁰ Op. Cit. 1, pág.15



Empirical evidence demonstrates that there is a tangible link between respect for the rights of women and girls, including the right to meaningful participation in the decisions that affect them, and peace and security. Without downplaying the rights-based approach and without drifting into utilitarianism, this tangible link is one of the pillars of the Plan, and ultimately of Spain's external action in this area, as public freedoms and fundamental rights may only be exercised when there is security.

To ensure that women's rights are defended, any initiative taken must be approached from a multi-sector viewpoint, one that leaves no-one behind, given the imbalances in power structures that affect women and girls. Analysis of the present state of affairs of women's and girls' rights must always begin with their diversity and strive to take into account factors such as age and religion, as well as ethnic, racial and geographical origins.

2.2.2. Human security and peace

This plan draws its inspiration from the integral concept of security that puts human security at its very heart, without abandoning the traditional state-centric concept of security. This concept was defined by the UN Commission on Human Security in 2003 as protection of "... the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms—freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity."

2.2.3. Do no harm

Spain's actions relating to emergency situations and crises must be based on the "do no harm" principle, and must always take into account potential long-term consequences on the rights of women and girls. All of the programmes that work with men and boys should ensure that the

messages and images they transmit do not involuntarily reinforce traditional stereotypes related to men and women that exacerbate violence against women and girls¹¹. It is crucial that a comprehensive approach be developed, to ensure that the required empowerment of women—accompanied by institutional and social transformation, doing away with social norms that fuel discrimination—does not result in more structural violence against women.

2.2.4. Ownership and empowerment

Spain's actions in this sphere will promote capacity-building and leadership by women and local women's groups, to increase their participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution. Experience shows that when peace negotiations are influenced by women, it is much more probable that they will result in agreements and the resulting accords are much more likely to be lasting.

Actions will be undertaken with the utmost respect for local traditions and religions, promoting ownership of initiatives and actions by beneficiary women, to prevent such activities being perceived as external interference, but without ever disregarding the universality and interdependence of human rights, and particularly the rights of women and girls.

2.2.5. A multi-faceted and all-encompassing approach

Spain's external action recognizes the link between peace and security, development and respect for human rights. This is why, drawing inspiration from the EU strategy in this area¹², the Second NAP is based on the need to jointly promote all of the human rights of women and girls and to combat the structural causes of discrimination against them, as a single mechanism to build a better, safer future. Coherent policies must therefore be applied in the following areas: peace, human security, development, respect for human rights, and gender equality.

2.2.6. The relationship between the internal and international spheres

The fight for equality between men and women in Spain involves a multitude of different actors and policies. The principle of gender mainstreaming is the reason for the active participation of the various ministries involved in preparing and implementing the Plan, and it is also a factor that drives changes in both external action and within Spain.

2.2.7. Alliances, with a focus on women's associations

The Government of Spain will promote the involvement of Spanish and local organizations, both from the Administration and from civil society, and in particular women's associations, in implementing the current plan. Forming networks and alliances between all of these stakeholders is one of the plan's objectives, in line with SDG 17 from the 2030 Agenda (Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development), and it is also the premise that must steer the National Action Plans, as inclusive and participatory processes.

Civil society is envisioned as an essential contributor to the preparation and implementation of the Plan, particularly women's associations.

2.2.8. Participation by men and boys

Respect for the human rights of women and girls and participation by women in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations cannot be achieved without men's involvement in this agenda. The Second NAP will foster such involvement by focusing on promoting the Plan among boys and men, encouraging their commitment and involvement in

¹¹ Source: UN Women <http://www.endvawnow.org/es/articles/200-do-no-harm.html>

¹² Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security

the agenda and in promoting female leadership.

2.2.9. **Emphasis on prevention and participation**

Spain's external action includes the legitimate use of force solely as a last resort, and in accordance with the terms and circumstances provided for by international law. The emphasis is therefore on conflict prevention and on the link between this prevention and respect for women's human rights, particularly the right to participate in decisions that affect them.

2.2.10. **The fight against impunity**

The inter-state nature of a great many conflicts in today's world makes national reconciliation strategies necessary. However, victims must play a leading role in the transition from merely punitive justice to transitional justice. The end of impunity for human rights violations and those who perpetrate them, recognition of victims' suffering, the need for reparation and guarantees that such violations will not be repeated are all crucial in bringing an end to conflicts.

2.2.11. **Results-based management**

The Second NAP focuses on a result: integrating defence and promotion of women's and girls' human rights, as an essential part of Spain's external action to foster international peace and security.

To make this result a reality, the Second NAP includes a set of milestones and actions, as well as a list of indicators to evaluate fulfilment of the Plan's objectives in the corresponding assessment to be presented to Parliament every two years, at the request of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (hereinafter, MAEC).

2.2.12. **Transparency and accountability**

The desired results of the Plan cannot be achieved without a transparent implementation procedure that allows best practices and know-how to be exchanged between all of the parties involved, and particularly civil society. This transparency procedure must also outline the evaluation and accountability process, which is crucial to the Second NAP contributing to the expected result in the medium term: improved defence of women's and girls' human rights, as an essential part of Spain's external action.



2.3. Methodology

2.3.1. Preparation of the plan

The Second NAP has been prepared by the Interministerial Working Group created by the current National Action Plan.

In order to involve civil society in the preparation of the plan, a number of meetings have been held with representatives from key associations that work in this field.

Several different formats of meetings have taken place: working days open to all organizations whose work relates to the Agenda¹³; meetings to which all organizations were invited; and meetings with representatives from organizations.

2.3.2 Methodology for application of the Plan

Actors

Monitoring of implementation of the plan, allowing the momentum in its application to be maintained, is, in itself, one of the plan's objectives.

For this purpose, the following will be created:

- > The position of **Director of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**, within the MAEC Human Rights Office, reporting to the Director-General for the United Nations and for Human Rights, the nexus for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the Kingdom of Spain.

¹³ Appendix I



> A **Working Group for Implementation and Monitoring of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**, chaired by the Director of the National Plan.

> A **Consultative Group** comprising the ministries involved and organizations from civil society.

The working group shall comprise representatives from the following ministries, departments and units of the Administration, as well as from civil society organizations:

- > Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC)
- > Ministry of Defence (MDEF)
- > Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport (MECD)
- > Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MEIC)
- > Ministry of the Interior (MINT)
- > Ministry of Justice (MJUS)
- > Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI)
- > Ministry of Employment and Social Security (MEYSS)

Monitoring mechanisms

The Working Group on Implementation of the Plan will hold a plenary meeting at least once a year. The plenary sessions shall be called by the Director of the Plan. The call will be addressed,

among others, to the three representatives from civil society selected to participate in the Working Group.

In the periods between annual plenary sessions, the Working Group may hold meetings, chaired by the Director. Meetings between sessions may take a number of different formats: plenary sessions, inter-ministerial meetings, meetings of civil society representatives, and ad hoc meetings to address specific matters. **Every two years the Working Group will prepare a monitoring and assessment report**, which will be submitted to the person in charge of the MAEC, for approval and presentation to the Parliament.

Moreover, every two years, working days will be held for all associations and organizations that operate in this field.

Civil society participation

Civil society's room for action in conflict situations is very limited. The laws that protect human rights are systematically violated and organizations find that their capabilities are constrained and their participation in processes as important as conflict resolution is restricted.

Within the WPS Agenda, civil society organizations from Spain, and their local counterparts in target countries for the initiatives set forth in the Plan, are key partners in the preparation, monitoring and—of course—implementation of WPS Agenda measures.

In this regard, representatives from civil society form part of the National Plan's Consultative Group. The Group holds meetings with the person who coordinates preparation of the Plan (MAEC) and will hold meetings with the Inter-ministerial Group in order to monitor the Plan, at least once a year. The Group will draft a report with recommended changes to the Plan, and a report on the fulfilment of objectives.

In addition, a Technical Exchange Group shall be created, meeting periodically to examine technical matters relating to implementation of the Plan and the WPS Agenda. This group will meet when called to do so by the parties. Its recommendations may be included in the corresponding follow-up report, after it is submitted to the Consultative Group.

Once the National Plan has been approved, the MAEC Human Rights Office will ask the association and organizations that work on matters relating to the agenda to choose representatives, as was done when preparing the Plan. This representation will be renewed every two years after the corresponding monitoring and assessment report has been submitted to parliament. In the process of preparing the plan, civil society has been represented by three representatives from organizations that work on the WPS Agenda in the following areas:

- > Research and Study Centres
- > Development Organizations (Coordinator of NGOs)
- > Feminist organizations and women's associations.

In addition, the following organizations have contributed to preparation of the Plan: Alianza Por la Solidaridad (APS); Centro de Estudios e Investigación sobre Mujeres (CEIM); Forum de Política Feminista (FpF); Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto (MZC); Human Rights Office, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC); Real Instituto Elcano; Spanish Women in International Security (SWIIS); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF- España).

3

Objectives and lines of action

The Second NAP is aimed at achieving this final goal: Contribute to ensuring the protection of the human rights of women and girls, and their substantive participation in conflict prevention, as well as achieving and consolidating peace. To this end, Spain will integrate this objective as an essential aspect of its efforts to promote international peace and security, empower women, and guarantee their participation in conflict and post-conflict situations.

To make this a reality, the Second NAP sets forth a series of objectives:

- Integrate the gender perspective into the **prevention, management and resolution** of conflicts and of peacebuilding
 - Ensure the **significant participation** of women in the processes of adopting decisions regarding conflict prevention, management, and resolution
 - Guarantee the **protection** of and respect for the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations
 - Effectively mainstream the gender perspective into the definition of specific measures on **reparation and recovery** involving the victims of conflicts

3.1. Mainstream the gender perspective in peacebuilding and the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts

Prevention means identifying and addressing the deep underlying causes of conflicts, often linked to structural inequalities that especially affect women and girls. Addressing and correcting this underlying discrimination, and promoting the construction of inclusive societies, are the best means to combat the different forms of violence against women, violent extremism, and radicalization. These objectives fall within the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, whose SDG 5 is "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".

When addressing forms of gender violence which—although they often exist in non-conflict situations¹⁴—increase exponentially during emergencies and crises, it is of particular importance to take structural inequalities into account.

Scourges such as sexual violence in armed conflicts and other forms of violence against women

¹⁴ The expression "peacetime" is avoided intentionally, because the existence of these violations involves an attack against human security.



attack the human rights of women and girls: Female genital mutilation, forced marriage, and trafficking in women and girls are all rooted in the structural discrimination that this Plan aims to combat. By promoting the necessary ownership by local women and men of the fight against discrimination, the Government of Spain is affirming the universality and interdependence of human rights, in the belief that no tradition, no religious or cultural consideration, can justify these kinds of practices, nor justify the underlying inequality between women and men.

Furthermore, these discriminatory practices constitute, in themselves, an attack on the human security of women and girls—indicators of problems that run deep, and that must be taken into account by early warning systems.

It is also essential to include all of society—especially women and girls—in prevention efforts. Education, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and empowerment of women and girls are especially important in this context, notwithstanding their consideration in other areas of this Plan.

Reaffirming the role of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and highlighting the importance of their equal participation in these efforts, must be a priority. Conflict prevention cannot occur without involving half of the population, and without acknowledging their capacity for dialogue and the resolution of the complex challenges facing peace and security today. The purpose of UNSC Resolution 1325 UNSC, that of preventing armed conflict, remains just as important today. The Global Study on this resolution highlights the fact that women from around the world say that the international community has lost sight of this goal, and shifted its attention and part of its resources to a more military approach to conflict resolution. Including women in conflict prevention involves creating early warning systems that mainstream a gender approach and include women as agents of prevention.

The support of local women's associations is another crucial vector in conflict prevention,



through strengthening their decision-making and peacebuilding capabilities.

In this context, the Government of Spain is setting the following objectives:

1. Advocate, both nationally and in its action abroad, the human rights of women and girls; in particular, promote the real and effective equality of women and men in all areas addressed by this foreign action, including legal changes to favour gender equality, which also covers the fight against impunity as regards violations of the rights of women and girls.
2. Promote training in equal treatment and opportunities for women and men and in non-discrimination due to, among other reasons, age, religion or beliefs, racial or ethnic origin, or disability, and in particular, in relation to sexual violence as a war crime, for all staff of the public administrations working in the field of foreign relations. Stress in this training its contribution to achieving international peace and security and complying with UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq. on this issue. Particularly, promote training for all staff of the Armed Forces and of the State Security Forces, as well as civilian and diplomatic personnel posted abroad.
3. Raise awareness among the general public in Spain regarding the violation of the rights of women and children in crisis and conflict zones, and the nexus between these rights—especially their rights to participate significantly in political, economic, and social life—and conflict solution, promoting prevention through awareness training in the area, coeducation, combating discrimination, etc.
4. Include the WPS Agenda and the factor of conflict prevention in Spanish Cooperation's cross-cutting priority of Gender and Development.
5. Strengthen programmes on education in equal opportunities, gender violence prevention, and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

6. Promote programmes and actions to favour the participation of women, and to prevent radicalization and violent extremism.

7. Advocate refugee and displaced women and girls having a real perception of their situation and their access to the support and assistance legally provided for them.

Las acciones que se llevarán a cabo para la consecución de estos objetivos se desarrollan en el cuadro a continuación.

OBJECTIVE 1			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	ACTORS
1. Advocate, both nationally and in its action abroad, the human rights of women and girls; in particular, promote the real and effective equality of women and men in all areas addressed by this foreign action, including legal changes to favour gender equality, which also covers the fight against impunity as regards violations of the rights of women and girls.	<p>1.1 Include recommendations related to gender equality and the prevention of violence against women in Spain's actions regarding the Human Rights Council's mechanism for Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</p> <p>1.2 Participate actively in international forums in defence of gender equality and WPS.</p> <p>1.3 Include gender equality, the prevention of violence against women and the WPS Agenda in bilateral policy dialogue with third countries.</p> <p>1.4 Promote the systematization and collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnic group, religion, origin, and nationality, incorporating the gender perspective into reports drawn up by the Spanish administration abroad, and include the gender perspective in annual reporting on action abroad.</p> <p>1.5 Mainstream gender into Spanish international cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and innovation. Promote gender balance in the participation of women and men, and incorporate gender analysis into the content of programmes, projects, and actions.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of UPRs by the Human Rights Council in which gender equality and WPS have been included among the recommendations made annually by Spain.</p> <p>1.2.1 Number and context of the annual participations by Spain in international forums defending gender equality and WPS.</p> <p>1.3.1 Number and names of the countries with which Spain has conducted a bilateral dialogue in which WPS has been considered in goals and documents. (Indicator 5.1 Council of the EU 12525/16).</p> <p>1.4.1 Number and names of the countries in which Spain has committed to support actions to advance on WPS matters. (Indicator 3.1 Council of the EU 12525/16).</p> <p>1.5.1 Number and names of the countries with which Spain has mainstreamed gender into agreements and/or actions of international cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovat</p>	<p>(project leaders and collaborators)</p> <p>1.1 MAEC</p> <p>1.2 MAEC, MSSSI</p> <p>1.3 MAEC, MINDEF, MECD</p> <p>MSSSI, MINT</p> <p>1.4 MAEC</p> <p>1.5 MEIC</p>
2.-Provide training and awareness-raising for the Armed Forces and State Security Forces, as well as for staff from the public administration working on the WPS Agenda and on gender issues, particularly with regard to Resolution 1325 et seq. and highlighting women's contribution to international peace and security.	<p>2.1 Promote the supplementary training of all of Spain's State Administration personnel on this issue, which should include the scope and content of the WPS Agenda, as well as the resolutions of the UNSC and Spain's commitments in this area.</p> <p>2.2 Prepare a good practices guide on gender, the WPS Agenda, equal opportunities and the fight against violence targeting all personnel of Spain's General State Administration with responsibilities in the area of WPS.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	<p>2.1.1 Percentage of personnel deployed abroad who have received supplementary gender issues training, broken down by administrative corps.</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of training hours on gender issues received by personnel posted abroad, broken down by administrative corps.</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of Spain's General State Administration personnel who have taken the international course entitled "A Comprehensive Approach to Gender in Operations" or another equivalent course.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	<p>2.1 MAEC, MINDEF, MINT, MECD, MSSSI</p> <p>2.2 MAEC, MINDEF, MSSSI</p> <p>2.3 MINDEF, MINT</p> <p>2.4 MAEC, MINDEF, MINT, MECD, MSSSI</p> <p>2.5 MAEC, MINDEF, MINT, MECD, MSSSI</p>

	<p>2.3 Include training on gender issues in all of the access and promotion programmes of the Armed Forces and State Security Forces, as well as training for the early detection of human rights violations, with particular focus on situations of sexual violence and other forms of violence against women.</p> <p>2.4 Include training on gender issues in all of the training programmes offered in Spain and aimed at persons from third countries who work in areas related to foreign action and to security and defence.</p> <p>2.5 Develop training initiatives aimed at the Armed Forces and State Security Forces on the prevention of sexual and gender-based harassment.</p>	<p>2.1.3 Number of participants in courses of the Virtual Equality School (EVI) aimed at the State Security Forces.</p> <p>2.2.1 Publication of a guide to good practices.</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of topics focused on training in gender issues among those included on the study programmes for entry to or promotion within the Armed Forces and State Security Forces.</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of training actions on the issue aimed at persons from third countries.</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of individuals who have participated in the course on protection units against sexual and gender-based harassment.</p>	
<p>3.- Raise awareness among the Spanish public regarding the situation of women and girls in crisis and conflict zones, and the link between conflict resolution and their right to participate in political, economic, and social life.</p>	<p>3.1 Support awareness-raising campaigns about the rights of women and girls, both in Spain and in third countries.</p> <p>3.2 Undertake actions to publicize Spain's National Plan on WPS in Spanish society.</p> <p>3.3 Create and update the websites that gather information on the WPS Agenda, with a particular focus on Spain's actions in this area.</p> <p>3.4 Develop information and awareness-raising programmes, in collaboration with regional governments, at educational centres and centres that provide information to foreigners, on the comprehensive protection of refugee and displaced women and girls.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of annual campaigns.</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of annual campaigns.</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of projects and amount allocated by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to projects for training, capacity-building and awareness-raising with respect to gender issues in countries in conflict and post-conflict countries.</p> <p>3.3.1 Updates of the website, once it has been created.</p> <p>3.4.1 Number of awareness-raising and information programmes.</p>	<p>3.1. MAEC, MINT, MECD, MSSSI</p> <p>3.2. MAEC, MINT, MECD, MSSSI</p> <p>3.3. MAEC, MINDEF</p> <p>3.4. MINT, MECD</p>
<p>4. Include the WPS Agenda and the factor of conflict prevention in Spanish Cooperation's cross-cutting Gender and Development priority.</p>	<p>4.1 Increase the Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds allocated to Women, Peace and Security (indicator: from 6% to 8%).</p> <p>4.2 Include the WPS Agenda in Spanish Cooperation's Gender and Development programmes.</p> <p>4.3 Undertake educational projects on equal opportunities, gender violence prevention, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts within the Spanish Cooperation's Gender and Development priority actions.</p> <p>4.4 Support programmes for the training and empowerment of women and women's associations in third countries, and particularly in conflict zones.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Number of grants and budget allocated by Spain's General State Administration to projects related to WPS.</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of civil society organizations that participate in WPS projects and programmes (Indicator 8.3 Council of the EU 12525/16).</p> <p>4.1.3 Number of projects and amount allocated by the AECID to projects for training, capacity-building and awareness-raising with respect to gender issues in countries in conflict and post-conflict countries.</p> <p>4.1.4 Number of hours on gender issues included in the courses given at these centres to foreign personnel.</p> <p>4.3.1 Two per cent increase in ODA funds allocated to Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>4.4.1 Number of grants and budget allocated by the central administration of the Spanish State to undertake projects related to the empowerment of women and girls in third countries.</p>	<p>4. MAEC</p>

<p>5. Strengthen educational programmes on equal opportunities, gender violence, and prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p>	<p>5.1 Develop educational projects on equal opportunities, the prevention of violence against women and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>5.2 Convergence with education plans: Strategic Plan for School Co-existence.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Number of seminars organized by MECD, in collaboration with regional administrations and other administrations and organizations, regarding cooperation on gender issues and education and in relation to programmes for co-existence and culture for peace.</p> <p>5.1.2 Number of topics focused on human values and rights, paying particular attention to equal opportunities between women and men, and the prevention of violence against women.</p> <p>5.2.1 Number of publications/materials issued by MECD (or with input from MECD) to be used at educational centres that promote and facilitate equal opportunities, prevention of violence against women, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>List of activities promoting peaceful co-existence at school centres carried out in Autonomous Communities (regions) through the Programme for Territorial Cooperation financed by the MECD.</p> <p>5.2.3 Raising awareness of online resources and the experiences of centres that are implementing successful activities based on scientific evidence to improve social harmony and overcome all forms of discrimination.</p> <p>5.2.4 Number of centres included in the social network of schools committed to "Zero Tolerance of Gender Violence" and the implementation of accredited measures to combat violence against women.</p> <p>5.2.5 Face-to-face or virtual participation of MECD in training spaces in supranational forums that work to enhance social harmony and foment social and civic values.</p> <p>5.2.6 Agreements entered into between MECD and different entities and public administrations that contribute towards preventing, detecting, addressing and overcoming violence, and safeguarding security and peaceful co-existence.</p> <p>5.2.7 Number of information sharing days with Autonomous Communities aimed at identifying successful practices.</p> <p>5.2.8 Specific communication campaigns in national media for the dissemination and promotion of public debate and action on the problem of violence and addressing and improving school coexistence.</p>	<p>5.MECD</p>
<p>6. Promote programmes and actions to favour the participation of women in the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism.</p>	<p>6.1 Development of communication campaigns about the risks of violent radicalization and its processes.</p> <p>6.2 Information campaigns targeting groups of women who are at greater risk, or are more vulnerable to radical messages.</p>	<p>6.1.1 Number of communication campaigns carried out.</p> <p>6.2.1 Number of specific communication campaigns carried out.</p> <p>6.3.1 Number of women participants in training days.</p> <p>6.3.2 Number of training days held.</p>	<p>6.MINT</p>

> FOLLOW

> FOLLOW

	<p>6.3 Training sessions especially designed for women on radicalization processes and their risks, to equip women with sufficient tools to enable them to detect the presence of this phenomenon in their family or friendship circles at an early stage, and to increase their resilience to radical messages.</p> <p>6.4 Draft a national counter-narrative to debunk the message disseminated by terrorist organizations operating in conflict zones, in order to counter and/or minimise the impact of the radical message among women in Spain, to prevent the radicalization, indoctrination and recruitment of women and their flight to conflict zones.</p>	<p>6.4.1 Number of radical messages disseminated</p> <p>6.4.2 Number of reproductions of these radical messages.</p>	
7. Advocate refugee and displaced women and girls having a real perception of their situation and their access to the support and assistance legally provided for them.	7.1 Promote information campaigns on trafficking in human beings (THB) or any other criminal practice whose potential victims are found among refugee and displaced women and girls.	7.1.1 Number of annual communication campaigns addressing THB and other crimes aimed at refugee and displaced women and girls.	7. MINT, MSSSI, MAEC

3.2. Achieve the significant participation of women in decision-making processes regarding the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

The last fifteen years have shown that women are key to the promotion of peace and stability; the participation and inclusion of women make humanitarian aid more effective, strengthen the protection efforts of peacekeeping missions, contribute to the culmination and application of peace negotiations and sustainable peace, and accelerate economic recovery.

The experience of the United Nations' peacekeeping missions shows that the participation of women is essential to winning the trust of communities and to adapting operations to better respond to women's needs with respect to protection and participation. Consequently, the Plan must support the active presence of women in negotiation forums, helping to equip them with plenipotentiary powers that enable them to play an influential role in the peacebuilding process.

As indicated in CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 30 on this issue, women are not a homogeneous group and their experiences in conflict, as well as their specific needs in post-conflict situations, are diverse. Women are not merely passive observers, victims or targets. Historically, they have played and continue to play an important role as combatants, as a part of organized civil society, as human rights defenders, as members of resistance movements and as active agents, in both formal and informal peacebuilding and recovery processes.

The structural barriers that continue to prevent the full application of UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq. can only be removed through a specific commitment to the participation and human rights of women, and through concerted leadership, information and coherent actions promoting the effective involvement of women at all decision-making levels.

It is also necessary to eliminate political and social obstacles, and to question power structures that hinder women's access, and thus prevent this participation: the success of peace processes requires the participation of women with the capacity to have an effective impact on agendas and agreements.



The significant inclusion of women in the delegations of negotiating parties in peace talks is crucial, as is capacity-building in the area of mediation and on the technical aspects of negotiations, in addition to support and capacity-building for mediators and technical teams on the impact of the participation of women and on the strategies for their effective inclusion. Insistence on the specific commitments that will make the participation of women a reality is also essential.

It is also critical to bear in mind that men and boys must be key actors in achieving gender equality, and in championing the rights of women and girls, including the right to have a say in the decisions that affect them. Men must play an active role in promoting the participation of women in the interests of peace in all phases of a conflict, effectively engaging to defend the rights of women and girls and to eliminate the structural inequalities at the root of conflicts.

The significant participation of civil society organizations has been, and must continue to be, a fundamental pillar to achieving the objectives of the agenda. Promoting their participation in both national and international meetings on peace and security to ensure that gender issues are included in the formulation, prioritization, coordination and implementation of policies and programmes is one of the objectives of this plan. Particular emphasis must be placed on supporting local women's groups that perform a vital role to mitigate conflicts, build peace, provide services, monitor the measures adopted by governments and demand accountability.

It is particularly essential to promote the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations and the defence of human rights in the preparation of strategies for combating violent extremism and terrorism, in consonance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), prioritizing conflict prevention and addressing the root causes of violence, grounded in respect for international standards on human rights.

In this context, the Government of Spain undertakes to:



1. Promote the presence of women in the bodies and units related to Spain's external action in conflict and post-conflict zones, in particular at policy-making levels and in decision-making bodies.
2. Promote the presence of women in the processes of negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution, with particular focus on the presence of women in UN Peacekeeping Operations and Missions, above all at the different decision-making levels.
3. Promote, furthermore, the participation of local women in the peace negotiation delegations of parties in conflict to ensure that the needs of women are included in peace agreements.
4. Promote the participation of civil society in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Second NAP, and particularly that of women and women's associations, both from Spain and from countries in conflict and post-conflict countries in which Spain's external action is carried out.

The actions that will be carried out to achieve these objectives are detailed in the table below.

OBJECTIVE 2			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	ACTORS
1. Promote the presence of women in the bodies and units related to Spain's external action in conflict and post-conflict zones, in particular at policy-making levels and in decision-making bodies.	<p>1. Promote the presence of women in the bodies and units related to Spain's external action in conflict and post-conflict zones, in particular at policy-making levels and in decision-making bodies. 1.1 Prepare or support the preparation of studies on WPS, and on the obstacles impeding the participation of women in Spain's external action.</p> <p>1.2 Encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices on the elimination of the obstacles that impede the effective participation of women in external action.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of studies prepared in relation to WPS and the participation of women in external action (both by the administration and the private sector, with institutional support) and number of obstacles identified.</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of actions to publicize the beneficial impacts of the effective participation of women in external action, including awareness-raising actions regarding the participation of women in the Armed Forces and State Security Forces.</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of recommendations from the studies that have been implemented.</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of good practices identified.</p>	MAEC, MSSSI, MINDEF, MINDEF, MINDEF
2. Promote the presence of women, including participants from civil society, in processes of negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution, with particular focus on the presence of women in UN Peacekeeping Operations and Missions, particularly at decision-making levels.	<p>2.1 Increase the presence of women who form part of the Spanish external action service or the Armed Forces or State Security Forces.</p> <p>2.2 Promote the greater presence of women who form part of Spain's external action service, the Armed Forces or State Security Forces in the processes of negotiation, mediation, and conflict resolution, with particular focus on UN Peacekeeping Operations and Missions, particularly at decision-making levels.</p> <p>2.3 Foster the dissemination of the benefits of the participation of women in the conflict resolution, in particular among men.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of women who hold managerial or pre-managerial positions-from level 26 up-in the pertinent Ministries, and the percentage that this number represents.</p> <p>2.1.2 Number and percentage of women in the Armed Forces and State Security Forces, broken down by position.</p> <p>2.1.3 Number and percentage of women in the Armed Forces and State Security Forces who participate in overseas missions, broken down by position.</p> <p>2.2.1 Representation of women among the mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations (SDG 16.8) of the 2016-2020 Action Plan.</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of capacity-building courses related to the technical aspects of mediation and peace negotiations that highlight the key role of women in these processes.</p> <p>2.3.2 Number of workers who receive training on gender equality per year, broken down by level.</p>	MAEC, MINDEF, MINT, MINDEF, MINT, MINDEF, MINT, MAEC, MINDEF, MINT
3. Promote the participation of local women in the peace negotiation delegations of parties in conflict to ensure that women's needs are included in peace agreements.	<p>3.1 Promote, together with other countries, the greater inclusion of local women in the delegations of parties negotiating peace in their countries.</p> <p>3.2 Support capacity-building initiatives for women in countries in conflict, and especially capacity-building for women that relates to the technical aspects of peace negotiations.</p> <p>3.3 Support the peacebuilding efforts of women's organizations in countries in conflict, including their contributions to and participation in peace negotiations.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of meetings held with women and women's associations by Embassies, Technical Cooperation Offices, and Counsellor's Offices for specific sectors, broken down geographically.</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of online capacity-building courses offered to local women on the technical aspects of mediation and peace negotiations that highlight the key role of women in these processes.</p> <p>3.2.2 Training actions for women and women's organizations focused on their involvement in peacebuilding and transitional justice.</p> <p>3.3.3 Number of projects supporting local women's organizations in relation to peacebuilding.</p>	MAEC, MAEC, MAEC

4. Promote the participation of civil society in the preparation and implementation of the Second NAP, in particular women and women's associations, both from Spain and from countries in conflict and post-conflict countries in which Spain's external action is carried out.	<p>4.1 Create a network of Spanish women mediators in peace processes and foster alliances with women and networks from other regions and countries.</p> <p>4.2 Support the protection of women defenders of human rights and associations of women defenders.</p> <p>4.3 Reinforce the use of new technologies as a tool for promoting the participation of women in decision-making in relation to conflict prevention and resolution.</p> <p>4.4 Ensure the participation of women and women's associations in the preparation and application of the Second NAP.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Members of the Spanish network of women mediators and alliances with other networks.</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of women included in the different human rights protection programmes of public administrations.</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of awareness-raising and training actions using new technologies as a tool for facilitating the participation of women.</p> <p>4.4.1 Number of meetings to monitor the implementation of the Second NAP in which women's organizations participate.</p>	<p>MAEC</p> <p>MAEC, MINDEF, MINT</p> <p>MAEC</p>
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3.3. Objective 3: Guarantee the protection of, and respect for, the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations

As indicated in the Global Study, conflicts and crises intensify the impact of existing discrimination against women and girls, and take a toll on their enjoyment of the most basic fundamental rights .

We must act to protect the lives and physical integrity of millions of women and girls, in particular with respect to intolerable acts of sexual violence in conflict situations and humanitarian crises. UN Security Council Resolution 2242 reminds us of the obligation of “[...] all parties to armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and the need to end all violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights”.

It is equally necessary to guarantee, including in crises scenarios, the enjoyment by women and girls of rights such as education; the right to food; the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health; the right to a nationality; the right to freedom from persecution or discrimination due to race, sexual orientation or gender identity, religion, or ethnic origin, etc.

Especially important is the inclusion of preventive and protective measures addressing the specific risks faced by, and needs of, women and girls, in particular those needs relating to age, religion, etc. Public acknowledgement of the specific nature of these issues must avoid stigmatizing these groups and reproducing stereotypes and social norms that perpetuate discrimination and different forms of violence against women. It is therefore crucial to incorporate gender issues into every aspect of the humanitarian programme, endeavouring to ensure access to protection and to the full range of medical, legal, psychosocial and livelihood-related services, without discrimination .

Questions such as access to secure and effective complaint mechanisms, the right to asylum and refuge in scenarios of possible rights violations or the importance of ownership by and the participation of women, avoiding double or triple victimization, are fundamental in this context.

Finally, it is essential to keep in mind the interrelated nature of the different pillars of the agenda: the fight against pre-existing inequalities (prevention), the participation of women in our depl-

¹⁵ S. Op. Cit. 1, pág. 69

¹⁶ Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015), para. 16.

vements in conflict scenarios, and accountability and the eradication of impunity (reparations/recovery) have become some of the pre-requisites for guaranteeing the rights and protection of women and girls.

As regards this objective, the Government of Spain undertakes to:

1. Incorporate gender mainstreaming into humanitarian interventions in conflict situations and crises, addressing the different needs of and impacts on women and girls, men, and boys.
2. Foster awareness among all stakeholders—women and men, nationals and locals, States, international organizations, and civil society associations, regarding the consequences of conflicts for the human rights of women and girls—in particular as regards sexual violence and other forms of violence against women in these situations.
3. Apply a zero-tolerance policy to all of Spain's General State Administration personnel deployed in countries in conflict and conflict zones with respect to any accusations of sexual violence or other forms of violence.
4. Foster the inclusion in all peace agreements of the gender perspective and of considerations related to the protection of the rights of women and girls, in both the text of the agreement and in its mechanisms of implementation and supervision, in particular in relation to sexual violence and other forms of violence against women.
5. Promote universal access to sexual health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
6. Denounce violations of women's human rights, combat impunity in the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, and extend support to its victims.
7. Monitor Spain's compliance with its obligations vis-à-vis the right to asylum and the recommendations put forward by CEDAW, the Palermo Protocol and the Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, as well as the Istanbul Convention, with respect to identifying, protecting and supporting women victims and survivors of violence.

The actions that will be carried out to achieve these objectives are detailed in the table below.

OBJECTIVE 3			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	ACTORS
1. Foster the protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations	<p>1.1 Support initiatives that address the specific needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations as regards access to essential goods and services, including sexual and reproductive health services.</p> <p>1.2 Support initiatives aimed at protecting women and girls, and specifically at preventing sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations and providing assistance to victims.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of projects addressing the specific needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of projects or actions focused on preventing sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, and on providing assistance to victims.</p>	MAEC , MINDEF

<p>2. Raise awareness about the consequences of conflicts for the rights of women and girls – in particular in relation to sexual violence and other forms of violence against women in these situations – among all the stakeholders: women and men, nationals and locals, States, international organizations and civil society associations.</p>	<p>2.1. Support initiatives to prevent and provide assistance to the victims of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations.</p> <p>2.2 Promote the use of key technical tools for WPS.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of initiatives financed annually to raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations.</p> <p>2.1.2 Signing of/Adhesion to the Call to Action campaign (EU GAP 9.2).</p> <p>2.1.3- Number of initiatives that distribute the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and its guidelines (UNFPA and UN Women).</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of programmes (in partner countries, or Education for Development programmes) promoting changes in attitudes towards violence against women, and that include men and boys.</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of documents (reports, actions, project formulations) using IASC guidelines for gender-based violence.</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of operations, programmes, initiatives that use the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and its guidelines (UNFPA and UN Women).</p>	<p>MAEC</p>
<p>3. Apply a zero-tolerance policy to all General State Administration personnel deployed in countries in conflict and conflict zones with respect to any accusations of sexual violence or abuse.</p>	<p>3.1 Maintain the strict application of the zero-tolerance policy with respect to any accusations of sexual violence brought against civil or military members of overseas missions and, in line with the recent recommendations of the Secretary-General in this area, immediately repatriate any member of Spain's overseas missions accused of sexual assault in order that they be tried by a Spanish court within a maximum period of 6 months.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number and type of investigations of cases of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by Spain's General State Administration personnel deployed in countries in conflict and conflict zones and the type of monitoring actions undertaken in this regard (EU GAP 18.1).</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of cases of sexual and gender-based assault with respect to the total volume of complaints brought against Spain's General State Administration personnel deployed in countries and zones that have been investigated, and the consequent actions undertaken. (EU CAP 18.2)</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of victims of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by Spain's General State Administration personnel deployed in countries in conflict and conflict zones that receive some type of assistance, remediation or reparations (e.g., psychosocial support, compensation) (EU GAP 18.3).</p> <p>3.1.4 Number of training sessions on conduct and discipline that cover sexual abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>3.1.5 Total number of participants in training sessions, with a disaggregation of data by sex.</p>	<p>MAEC, MINISDEF</p>
<p>4. Foster the inclusion in all peace agreements of the gender perspective and of considerations related to the protection of the rights of women and girls, in particular in relation to sexual violence and other forms of violence against women.</p>	<p>4.1 Foster respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law in conflict zones.</p> <p>4.2 Push for the presence of women mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations.</p> <p>4.3 Promote gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the principles of truth, justice, reparations, and guarantees of non-repetition.</p> <p>4.4 Support women's organizations that contribute towards incorporating the gender agenda and women's rights into peace processes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	<p>4.1.1 Annual number of political dialogues with third countries in which gender equality is included on the agenda (GAP 1.1.2).</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of decisions taken by diplomatic missions, CSPD missions or competent ministries that touch on issues related to WPS and to the role of civil society organizations, and particularly women's organizations, in these areas (5.1 EU 1325 indicators).</p> <p>4.1.3 Number of MTO that include specific standards/procedures/provisions to guarantee the safety of women and girls and to combat sexual violence and the culture of impunity (EU GAP 9.8).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	<p>MAEC</p>

	<p>4.5 Support women's organizations in their key role of ensuring the participation of women in forums for representation and decision-making.</p> <p>4.6 Promote specific measures for the protection of women defenders of human rights.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Percentage of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations (SDG 16.8 and GAP 17.4).</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of calls for peacebuilding projects in which gender equality constitutes a prerequisite for obtaining financing.</p> <p>4.4.1 Number of policy declarations mentioning the significant role of women's organizations in peace processes.</p> <p>4.5.1 Number of women's organizations supported in the framework of peacebuilding projects.</p> <p>4.6.1 Number of women defenders of human rights who have received support (GAP 18.1).</p>	
<p>5. Promote universal access to sexual health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.</p>	<p>5.1 Guarantee the quality of sexual and reproductive health services in situations of armed conflict to reduce maternal and infant mortality.</p> <p>5.2 Promote safe and effective access to sexual and reproductive health services in situations of armed conflict to reduce maternal and infant mortality.</p> <p>5.3 Increase the levels of financing extended to organizations of women with disabilities and networks for adolescent girls by between 1% and 4% by 2020 to bolster Spain's effective commitment to humanitarian aid (WHS).</p>	<p>5.1.1 Number of programmes, projects, and initiatives aimed at improving the quality and scope of SRH services in countries in conflict or post-conflict countries.</p> <p>5.2.1 Number of programmes, projects, and initiatives promoting sex education (EU GAP 11.5)</p> <p>5.2.2 Number of births assisted by qualified personnel supported by Spain in countries in conflict (EU GAP 11.6).</p> <p>5.2.3 Number of programmes that promote measures supporting the defence of sexual and reproductive rights in countries in conflict (EU GAP 11.7).</p> <p>5.3.1 Percentage increase by 2020 in the levels of financing extended to organizations of women with disabilities and networks for adolescent girls to bolster its effective commitment to humanitarian aid (WHS).</p>	MAEC

3.4. Objective 4: Effectively introduce gender mainstreaming into the definition of specific measures on reparations for, and the recovery of, conflict victims

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding necessitate the establishment of channels for recognizing and making reparations for the damage suffered by victims, particularly women and girls.

In addition, the recovery of these victims, indispensable to peacebuilding, demands the prior recognition of the underlying discrimination also practised in times of peace, much of which is based on considerations of gender.

What is required is a holistic approach that promotes the inclusion in peace processes of all the sectors involved, and particularly of women ex-combatants, demobilized women, and women returnees, refugees, and exiles, as well as women that have suffered from multiple forms of discrimination, whether due to their ethnic or geographical origin (not forgetting indigenous women and Afro-descendants) or due to issues related to their religion, culture, etc.

This approach is also necessary in initiatives related to DDR and SSR, which must take women and the diversity of their circumstances into account.

It is also essential to ensure that these women have access to justice, which must be a transformative justice that includes measures aimed at addressing underlying inequalities and, in



so doing, seeking to modify the power relationships that facilitated the violation of the rights of women and girls. This transformative justice must focus primarily on the victims, who must be at the core of any strategy of reconciliation. The eradication of the impunity surrounding rights violations and the need for reparations are essential prerequisites to ending conflicts.

Compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law must be guaranteed.

In this regard, the Government of Spain undertakes to:

1. Raise awareness in conflict zones that reparations for, and the recovery of, women and girls whose rights have been violated—and in particular their sexual rights—is important to establishing and consolidating peaceful societies.
2. Combat the impunity surrounding the violation of the rights of women and girls, and fight for their effective access to justice.
3. Foster a transformative justice which, without renouncing the battle against impunity, favours reconciliation and the eradication of the discrimination at the root of numerous conflicts.
4. Encourage gender mainstreaming and the participation of women in initiatives related to DDR and SSR.

The actions that will be carried out to achieve these objectives are detailed in the table below:

OBJECTIVE 4			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	ACTORS
1. Raise awareness in conflict zones that reparations for, and the recovery of, women and girls whose rights have been violated—and in particular their sexual rights—is important to establishing and consolidating peaceful societies.	<p>1.1 Encourage gender mainstreaming in initiatives for disarmament and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as the participation of women in these initiatives.</p> <p>1.2 Promote the empowerment of women and increase victims' knowledge of their rights.</p>	1.1.1 Number of international seminars/ congresses spearheaded or attended by Spanish officials that are aimed at communicating the importance of reparations for, and the recovery of, women and girls whose rights have been violated.	
2. Combat the impunity surrounding the violation of the rights of women and girls, and fight for their effective access to justice.	<p>2.1 Promote the training of legal professionals in international humanitarian law and the Resolution on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>2.2 Push for the presence of women judges in international humanitarian courts.</p> <p>2.3 Encourage actions aimed at cooperation with countries in conflict and post-conflict countries to strengthen their legal systems and guarantee the right of women and children to the legal protection of their human rights.</p> <p>2.4 Foster legislative changes in countries in conflict that favour gender equality, including changes to combat the impunity surrounding the violation of the rights of women and girls.</p> <p>2.5 Promote the reform of the Armed Forces and State Security Forces in the countries in which they have been deployed to eradicate the impunity surrounding gender violence offences and guarantee effective access to justice.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of training hours in international humanitarian law and the Resolution on Women, Peace and Security in the ongoing training of legal professionals.</p> <p>2.2.1 Percentage of women among the judicial candidates proposed for international courts.</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of legal reform projects with a cross-cutting gender approach in countries in conflict or in post-conflict countries.</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of legal actions supported by agencies and bodies intervening in conflict zones to combat the impunity surrounding the violation of the rights of women and girls.</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of aid activities and programmes focused on supporting and assisting the recovery of women and girls who have been victims of rape.</p> <p>2.4.3 Number of women and girls who are beneficiaries of the aforementioned actions.</p> <p>2.5.1 Training hours dedicated to SSR, and SSR programmes undertaken (and their impact).</p>	<p>MAEC</p> <p>MINDEF</p> <p>MINT</p> <p>MJUS</p> <p>MECD</p> <p>MSSSI</p>
3. Foster a transformative justice which, without renouncing the battle against impunity, favours reconciliation and the eradication of the discrimination at the root of numerous conflicts.	<p>3.1 Guarantee comprehensive and multisector services (police investigation, medical, legal, psychosocial services, and alternative livelihoods) to the survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts.</p> <p>3.2. Promote gender-sensitive Truth Commissions.</p>	<p>3.1.2 Number of women and girls who are beneficiaries of the aforementioned actions.</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of Truth Commissions created in conflict situations aimed at guaranteeing access to justice and preventing the impunity of those who violate the rights of women and girls.</p>	
4. Encourage gender mainstreaming and the participation of women in initiatives related to DDR and SSR.	<p>4.1 Promote the creation of DDR and SSR planning groups that work on reparations for and the recovery of women victims of abuses and violations of rights in conflict zones, and increase women's awareness of, and participation in, these groups.</p> <p>4.2 Further the consideration of the special situation of women in the planning and undertaking of DDR activities in the area of security, and promote the training of personnel who participate in DDR and SSR initiatives in this area.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	<p>4.1.1 Number of women at negotiating tables or in planning groups related to DDR and SSR.</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of DDR and SSR plans that include gender mainstreaming in their preparation, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of hours dedicated to gender issues in training related to DDR and SSR initiatives.</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of DDR and SSR programmes that incorporate the gender perspective.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">> FOLLOW</p>	



4.3 Ensure that the seconded Spanish personnel promote the participation of local women's groups and women leaders so that they may cooperate jointly in the planning and undertaking of DDR operations.

4.4 Promote the participation of gender experts in the planning and undertaking of DDR operations.

4.5 Encourage gender mainstreaming in initiatives for disarmament and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as the parti

4.4.1 Number of gender experts in the DDR and SSR operations deployed.

4.5.1 Number of initiatives aimed at gender mainstreaming in disarmament and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

4

Thematic areas

4.1. Sexual violence in conflict and other forms of violence against women

Sexual violence in conflict, as a means of destroying the social fabric of a community, must be combated at every stage and on different fronts: training, legislation, and the full participation of women in the sectors of justice and security are key aspects. However, it is not solely a question of preventing these acts by implementing policies and legislation in the countries of interest, but also of providing the necessary training on this issue. Nor does the process end once there is a genuine reform of the security sector that ensures such acts cannot be carried out with impunity. What is also needed is a rebuilding of what has been destroyed, through reparations for, and the recovery of, the victims, as well as the eradication of the stigmatization that exacerbates the victims' pain. On 13 October 2015, at the Security Council's Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, chaired by Spain, our country undertook a number of commitments to continue with training on the issue, as well as various financial commitments to combat sexual violence in conflict.

With regards to offences of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) committed by members of the peacekeeping forces, the UN Secretary-General has already taken the step of formally revealing the nationalities of the blue helmets who have allegedly sexually exploited or abused women and girls. Along the same lines, Spain supports the zero-tolerance SEA policy (immediately repatriating any member of its overseas missions who are accused of acts of sexual aggression in order that they be tried by a Spanish court within a period of 6 months), and endorses the final communiqué of the London summit (8 September 2016) in which the representatives of the Member States urge the Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon to "double the numbers of women in military and police contingents of UN peacekeeping operations by 2020".

The common use of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, launched by the United Kingdom in 2014, is a starting point for tackling the problem in a reliable and rigorous manner. Sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian situations and contexts has direct and immediate impacts on the lives of women and girls. The objective of initiatives such as Call to Action is for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence to be treated as a priority in and for humanitarian response.

4.2. Refugee and displaced women and girls

Women and girls are frequently among the most vulnerable victims of generalized violence and conflict, as well as situations in which human rights are violated. In 2015 we witnessed the most serious refugee crisis since the Second World War; this crisis led to a massive influx of refugees into Europe, with a record 1,255,600 applications for international protection being reported that year in the EU.

This crisis primarily affects people from countries in conflict, such as Syria and Iraq, or failed States such as Afghanistan. Conflicts exacerbate existing forms of discrimination, in particular aggravating inequalities between men and women. Approximately 400,000 applications for asylum in Europe were presented by women in 2015.

Of particular note is the work carried out in this area by CEDAW, whose General Recommendation 32 (GR32) urges States to address the specific needs of women and girl asylum-seekers. Spain is working to implement the Recommendations made by CEDAW in its reports on this issue, which include the implementation by the Asylum and Refuge Office (OAR), and other pertinent bodies, of the focus on interrelatedness, complementarity and cumulative protection of the CEDAW Convention, and to implement the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 28 July 1951) and its 1967 Protocol; the UNHCR guidelines on comprehensive—healthcare, legal, social and security-related—strategies against gender-based violence and the disaggregation by sex of the OAR's statistical data on applications for international protection detailing trends over time, countries of origin and recognition rates, to inform and facilitate the preparation and assessment of policies (point 39 of GR32).

4.3. Gender and preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism

Women are neither unaffected by, nor removed from, violent extremism and terrorism, but perform a dual role in these phenomena—as both victims and as active participants in the development or upholding of radical ideologies and of groups and organizations linked to terrorism.

The evolution of international jihadist terrorism in recent years has brought to light the increasingly significant role of women in radicalization and its processes. Women have progressively assumed greater prominence, particularly in those countries in which there is an active armed conflict, as well as in a large part of the Western world, particularly in Europe. Women are increasingly being targeted for—or championing and encouraging—radicalization, finding and enlisting recruits to be sent to conflict zones.

In general terms, the violent radicalization processes involving women can be explained by similar mechanisms to those involving men. Although in general terms the violent radicalization processes involving women can be explained by similar mechanisms to those involving men, and can largely be attributed to structural, social, economic, and political factors, understanding the radicalization of women requires consideration of the greater motivating role of emotional and affective factors.

Exposure to a prison environment may also favour such processes, since the individual enters into a hostile environment in which the need for affective support and physical security is felt more deeply. For this reason, in 2016 the Secretariat-General for Penitentiary Institutions started up the Framework Programme for Intervention in Violent Radicalization with Islamist Inmates. This programme, which does not distinguish between male and female radicalism, includes practices accepted by European bodies, such as the Radicalization Awareness Network, proposing the necessary implementation of structured programmes that avoid universal considerations and which, therefore, undertake interventions on an individual level. The objective is to prevent violent conduct and the dissemination of an exclusionary ideology that could easily foment conduct that has no place in a free society. This is of even greater relevance to women, given that proselytizing and spreading extremist propaganda appear to be among their key individual functions within terrorist networks.

The gender perspective means that intervention among this group must be adapted to specific aspects. From the obligatory consideration of the individual perspective, some of the objectives to be taken into account include:

1. Raising awareness of violent conduct in a broad sense, including concealment and coercive persuasion, as they enable the consolidation of terrorist structures and the dissemination of an exclusionary and radical vision.
2. Overcoming the emotional dependence women may feel towards other figures, which facilitates self-inclusion in certain social groups and a decrease in personal interactions.
3. Promoting personal autonomy, subject to freedom of thought and respect for the values of a State under the rule of law.
4. Raising awareness regarding the instrumentalization of other people for terrorist purposes, in which they may have been both victims and active participants.
5. Analysing and reinforcing their own personal identity, with the consequent redefinition of their self-concept.
6. Seeking new personal commitments that favour new, realistic personal expectations and goals.

4.4. Trafficking in women and girls

Trafficking has many forms and, whatever its purpose, constitutes a serious threat to peace and security. The most vulnerable groups, such as women and children, are the main victims of this scourge, the purpose of which is labour or sexual exploitation, forced marriage, begging, and the removal of organs, among others, and which in many cases is the result of government inaction, armed conflicts or post-conflict situations.

The efforts of the international community in the fight against human trafficking are reflected in a number of different documents, such as the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic and the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, amended by the Protocol approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 3 December 1948; the International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children and the International Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, amended by the Protocol approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 October 1947; the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950), and the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, known as the Palermo Protocol, signed in 2000.

These agreements, all of which have been ratified by Spain, are characterized by the establishment of measures aimed at combating situations entailing the exploitation and enslavement of persons—in particular, women, girls, and boys. Furthermore, trafficking in human beings is recognized as a form of violence in the Recommendations of the CEDAW (1979), in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of the United Nations General Assembly (1993) and in the Beijing Platform for Action (1995). All of these agreements make clear that this crime is one of the manifestations and consequences of inequality between men and women in the societies of both the countries of origin and the destination countries.

The international implementation by States of joint measures is crucial to fighting effectively against human trafficking. Spain has been particularly active with regards to this issue in a number of different forums, including the UNSC. At Spain's initiative and under its Presidency, UNSC Resolution 2331 of 20 December 2016 on the trafficking in persons in conflict situations was unanimously approved. This Resolution represents a milestone in the UNSC, as it is the



first to address this matter and to broach issues such as the connection between trafficking in persons and sexual violence, organized crime, and the financing of terrorism.

Also of note is the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Warsaw, 16 May 2005) and Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 5 April 2011, on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims.

On a national level, Spain has implemented a Comprehensive Plan to Combat Trafficking in Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation (2015-2018), which sets out measures involving a number of different Ministries.

5

Countries and international organizations

5.1. International organizations

The implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq., including UNSC Resolution 2242, requires the commitment of all stakeholders involved (such as women and men, States, international organizations, regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations). As stated in UNSC Resolution 2242, “persisting barriers to the full implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women’s participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women’s engagement in all levels of decision-making.”

In forming this concerted leadership, and in promoting the consistency of our actions, the international organizations and forums in which Spain participates play a key role. As stated in the targets of SDG 17 in the 2030 Agenda, what is required are “multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources”, in order to, in this case, go from resolutions to solutions.

Spain is particularly committed to promoting the WPS Agenda within, among others, the following international organizations and forums:

5.1.1. United Nations (UN)

The United Nations is a crucial forum for the WPS Agenda. With UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000), the UN undertook to include Women, Peace and Security as a differentiated thematic item on its agenda. The UN mandate on gender equality and women’s empowerment is agreed upon universally by the Member States and comprises all aspects of peace, development and human rights. Including the gender perspective in the United Nations General Assembly has become a tradition and is mainstreamed across in all its spheres of action.

Since then, other resolutions have been adopted in this area, and the Agenda has been progressively mainstreamed in many UNSC resolutions, such as those approving or renewing Peacekeeping Operation mandates. We can, therefore, affirm that the UNSC has played an important role in creating this ambitious regulatory body.

Also noteworthy in this regard are other United Nations-driven initiatives such as the “Global Study on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325”, the Open Debate on Resolution 1325 held on 13 October 2015, the post-2015 Agenda events related to the role of women, and the Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

The importance attached by the UNSC to UNSC Resolution 1325 and to this Agenda has been reflected in the recent trips organized by the UNSC to countries such as Mali, where the WPS Agenda has been introduced.

In the context of the United Nations, and driven by Spain, the **WPS National Focal Points Network** has been created, with the participation of States and regional organizations. It was launched on the sidelines of the 71st United Nations General Assembly on 23 September 2016, and 41 States and 3 regional organizations became members. The Network aims to strengthen and advance the implementation of the WPS Agenda in decision-making processes, by sharing best practices in areas such as drafting and launching National Action Plans (NAPs), women's leadership and participation, and improving the coordination of funding programmes.

The Network's operational goals are promoting the drafting and launching of National Plans for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325; promoting sustained and predictable funding; identifying and strengthening partnerships with civil society and local organizations; providing continuity to discussion on WPS strategies, such as early warning, preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping; identifying and addressing the obstacles preventing the implementation of WPS obligations and commitments; and promoting capacity-building at the local, national and regional levels for actors working in WPS.

The Network held its first meeting in Alicante on 26-27 April 2017, which was attended by 61 representatives from countries and international organizations. The discussion panels focused on three main issues: civil society participation in NAPs, structural barriers to gender equality, and NAPs, and combating and preventing violent extremism. The conclusions were set out in two documents: the Executive Summary and the official Communiqué.

Lastly, Spain's firm commitment to the UN and to UN Women is reflected in its contributions to these organizations for the development of the WPS Agenda. As announced by the President of the Government in October, Spain has committed one million euros to the new Global Acceleration Instrument, to the UN Fund for Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and for a training course managed by UN Women and by the Peace and Security Institute. Also noteworthy in the sphere of the United Nations is coordination with Human Rights Council mechanisms, especially with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). There is also an informal Group of Friends of UNSC Resolution 1325 in the Council, of which Spain is a member.

5.1.2. European Union (EU)

One of the European Union's external action priorities is gender equality, and it has laid this down in the following key documents:

- EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 for EU External Action, and the Commission's Working Document.
- Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019
- Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2015-2019
- Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (2016)
- White Paper on the Future of Europe (2017)

The EU has developed a policy to implement UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq., as set out in the document "Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCR 1325", which represents the framework for the EU policy aimed at implementing the obligations and commitments of the WPS Agenda. This "Comprehensive Approach" was approved by the Council in



2008 with the goal of developing a common EU approach for implementing UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq., and of providing a guide to guarantee that the EU's external action is designed to protect women from violence and to contribute to equality between men and women in situations of conflict and fragility of States. The document is also aimed at ensuring the coherent use of the EU's external action instrument in the different cycles of a conflict, and at establishing the measures to be implemented by the EU actors in the WPS Agenda.

The EU monitors and updates the indicators that measure the implementation of the WPS Agenda. To this end, the Task Force on UNSCR 1325 holds periodic meetings in which it oversees the EU's implementation of Resolution 1325. Thematic Committees such as the Political and Security Committee (COPS), the Working Party on Development Cooperation (CODEV), and the Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM), also include WPS and UNSC Resolution 1325 on their agendas. In July 2016, Spain's Ministry of Defence was designated EU Military Training Discipline Leader, to lead gender-related training activities in CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) operations and missions. This will involve an in-depth study of gender-related training needs, as well as the appointment of training providers in this regard

5.1.3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO and its partner States undertake to remove barriers for women's participation in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, and in peace-building, in order to reduce the risk of conflict-related violence and gender-based violence.

NATO's policy for implementing the WPS Agenda has been translated into the following specific documents and actions:

1. Since the 2008 Summit in Bucharest, the WPS Agenda has been present in the Declarations of subsequent Summits and has led to specific commitments, placing NATO at the head of International Security Organizations in the implementation of said WPS Agenda. Noteworthy here is the Declaration of the 2014 Summit in Wales, in which the Allied leaders

acknowledged that integrating the gender perspective into NATO's three core tasks (collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security) will contribute to a more modern, ready, and responsive NATO.

2. Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. Approved in June 2014 and updated in 2016 for the 2016-2018 period, it defines two strategic objectives: reducing barriers for women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, mainly in the Armed Forces of member and partner States, and integrating the gender perspective into all policies and actions relating to NATO operations, at the political, strategic, operational and tactical levels.

3. "Bi-SC Directive 40-1, of 8 August 2012, Integrating UNSCR 1325 and Gender Perspective into the NATO Command Structure", signed jointly by NATO's two Strategic Commands¹⁷. The Directive makes it mandatory to integrate the gender perspective into the planning and conduct of NATO operations, and to develop the necessary structures for its implementation, mainly through a network of Gender Advisors on the ground.

4. Creation in 2012 of the figure of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, as part of the Secretary-General's Office, and with the mission of coordinating efforts to implement the WPS Agenda.

5. NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives: This Committee meets once a year with representatives of the member and partner States and drafts recommendations for the Military Committee, which usually take the form of specific actions aimed at achieving the goals set forth in the Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325

6. Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations. With the co-participation of five Scandinavian countries and headquartered in Sweden, the Centre has been, since 2012, responsible for Gender Training in NATO. It organizes courses at different levels for staff who are to be deployed as Gender Advisors in Nato Operations or perform gender-related duties.

7. Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security. This is a formal platform, officially recognized by NATO, for the participation of civil society. Spain participates actively in all of its actions, specifically: from 2013 to 2016, a Spanish officer was Gender Advisor at the NATO Joint Force Command in Brunssum; from 2012 to 2015, the Advisor of the International Military Staff was a Spanish officer; from 2013 to 2015, a Spanish officer was Deputy Chair of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and lastly, Spain has a civil society representative as a member of the Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security.

5.1.4. **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**

The OSCE is an organization that addresses specific security-related issues such as early warning mechanisms, conflict management and mediation, and women's participation in post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

As such, the OSCE is one of the leading regional organizations in the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 and in the development of the WPS Agenda. In addition to promoting the issuance of joint resolutions on WPS, for the OSCE the implementation of Resolution 1325 is a fundamental pillar of its gender and equality agenda, as well as of what it calls the Human Dimension.

This OSCE policy is based on instruments such as providing technical assistance to govern-

¹⁷ Allied Command for Operations (ACO) y Allied Command for Transformation (ACT)

ments for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325; publishing documents to promote women's participation in the different phases of conflict prevention and resolution; and ensuring that women's groups are included in processes involving conflict resolution and the reconstruction of societies.

Spain will continue to endorse and support the OSCE's efforts in this regard, by organizing specific WPS events and meetings, as well as including the gender perspective into all of its actions, through the Organization's gender section.

5.1.5. Council of Europe

As an international organization dedicated to promoting human rights, democracy and economic and social cohesion in Europe, the Council of Europe has developed relevant international standards and conventions regarding gender equality, gender mainstreaming, and the fight against gender violence. Noteworthy among these are the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, and the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, all of which have been ratified by Spain.

The Council of Europe's Gender Mainstreaming Programme and its Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 promote equality between women and men in its 47 member states and within the organization itself. In the sphere of Women, Peace and Security, it issued Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)10 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the role of women and men in conflict prevention and resolution and in peace building.

5.2. Countries and geographic areas

The purpose of the Second NAP is to implement the WPS Agenda at the national level, as well as in the foreign action framework.

The ever-changing nature of emergencies and conflicts has inevitable implications when defining in strict terms the geographical framework of our action abroad. Without rigidly limiting this framework, this section seeks to acknowledge the importance of clearly identifying the countries in which Spain's foreign action in this regard is concentrated. Evaluation and Monitoring plans need to pay special attention to this.

Spain will foster the forging of effective alliances with governments and non-governmental entities in those countries, especially with women's associations, so that they may exercise effective authority over the actions and strategies affecting them, with particular emphasis on capacity-building for women and women's associations, and promoting their empowerment. Particular attention will be paid to geographic, ethnic and religious diversity in these actions and strategies.

The Plan's foreign action will focus on several countries considered priority on Spain's WPS Agenda. The concentration of long-term efforts on a certain group of countries ensures greater impact and commitment by the agents involved.

New emergency and conflict situations—which will be taken into account in the Plan's periodic evaluations—may entail the inclusion of new countries in the partnerships established by Spain in its Agenda. In any case, actions shall be fostered in the following groups of countries:



5.2.1. **Countries in conflict or post-conflict situations identified in the Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation as priority countries for Spanish Cooperation.**

The list of countries will be updated in accordance with the Master Plan in force at the end of each evaluation process.

The Plan's Monitoring and Assessment Report will dedicate a specific section to actions and strategies relating to the WPS Agenda in these countries.

5.2.2. **Other countries in conflict or post-conflict situations**

Spain, as a world power with global interests and presence, has made international peacekeeping and security one of its foreign action priorities. Accordingly, we are convinced that actions to defend the rights of women and girls are essential to conflict prevention and resolution—without abandoning Spanish Cooperation's geographic specialization requirements, arising from the need for effectiveness, coherence and coordination. Therefore, we also consider that actions with a gender perspective are equally important in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations where this Agenda is especially relevant, even if such countries are not considered a priority for Spanish Cooperation. When appraising the impact of actions, it is crucial to bear in mind the need to protect women and girls and the particular impact that actions aimed at women's rights may have on conflict resolution or on peacekeeping.

5.2.3. **United Nations Informal Expert Group (IEG) on Women, Peace and Security**

It is worth highlighting that the IEG co-chaired by Spain and the United Kingdom in 2016, and currently by Uruguay and Sweden, has already held seven meetings—five in 2016 and two in 2017—,

and has identified, to date, the following countries: Afghanistan, Mali, Central African Republic, Iraq, Yemen, the Lake Chad region, and Somalia.

For all the above reasons, the countries were selected using a number of criteria: 1) Countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, or fragile States; 2) Spain's foreign action for the promotion of international peace and security and development cooperation; 3) the WPS Agenda priorities in the international forums that act as implementation platforms for the WPS Agenda: OSCE, the United Nations Security Council, and NATO; 4) priorities established by the IEG on WPS, created by Resolution 2242.

The Plan's Monitoring and Assessment Report will dedicate a specific section to actions and strategies relating to the WPS Agenda in these countries. However, the prioritization of measures in these countries does not limit the actions of government agencies in other countries.

The priority countries in the Second NAP are:

- > Africa: Mali and the Central African Republic
- > Asia: Afghanistan
- > Near East: Palestine and Lebanon
- > Latin America: Colombia
- > Europe (OSCE): Ukraine

6

Funding

Due to the number of actors, strategies and, ultimately, budgets, related to this agenda, the Administration's actions with respect to this issue are numerous and diverse. The implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the resulting application of this National Plan will be **carried out within the framework of the annual ordinary budget**. To ensure that this Agenda is not overlooked in favour of other issues, the implementation of UNCS Resolution 1325 et seq. must become a standard feature of the decision-making process.

- > To this end, the WPS Agenda and the actions of this National Plan shall be included in the budgetary mechanisms already provided for by Spain's General State Administration and developed by each Ministry.
- > There are already specific lines devoted to the WPS Agenda in the calls for grant proposals of certain departments/units.
- > The training actions detailed in this Plan, included among the General State Budget training programmes for the corresponding year, shall be funded through the budgetary items earmarked for this purpose and will therefore not entail an increase in budgetary expense.
- > Percentages allocated to WPS in the budgets of certain units/departments.
- > Commitments to contribute to multilateral bodies, in particular UN bodies, to advance the WPS Agenda.
- > Other mechanisms such as allocations of funds for the application and assessment of the NAP.
- > Inclusion of Women, Peace and Security in the programmes and projects carried out by Spanish Cooperation, both in relation to its Gender and Development priority, and its humanitarian action.

7

Assessment and monitoring

The National Action Plan is conceived as a living document, subject to changes based on the conclusions of assessment processes and the reality of crisis and conflict situations. The assessment and monitoring of the impact of NAPs is both an important responsibility and a challenge. To assess the impact of the actions considered in the NAP, the assessment system developed will take into account the circumstances of each country in which the actions are carried out, bearing in mind the different indicators relating to the objective.

Every two years an assessment report will be drawn up, and presented to the Spanish Parliament. This report will be the result of an ongoing effort by the Working Group, which will hold regular meetings to maintain the momentum of the plan's implementation and to carry out an ongoing assessment of its results, adapting its application to prevailing circumstances. Moreover, the Consultative Group will hold at least one meeting per year to monitor the actions carried out and review the objectives. The outcomes of these meetings will be detailed in the corresponding monitoring reports.

This assessment will analyse the following items, without prejudice to others that the Working Group might take into account:

- Following the approval of budgets, each Ministry will present a summary of the funding, within the ordinary annual budget, which has been earmarked for projects and measures in the framework of the WPS Agenda
- An assessment will be made of the circumstances of each priority country and geographical area, considering the international context and their security circumstances and needs, to analyse their continued inclusion in the Plan
- Review of the indicators to assess achievement of the Plan objectives, adjustments and improvements to the planning and specific gender impact assessments.
- Updating of key documents and national plans, if changes have been made.

The Working Group will carry out the assessment and monitoring, in coordination with civil society through the Consultative Group, and may decide whether it would be useful to have the guidance of external institutions during the assessment process. At the end of each assessment process, an updated and adapted version of the second Plan will be published.



Appendices

8.1. Appendix I: Schedule of meetings

- > Inter-ministerial meeting (March 2016)
- > Seminars on Women, Peace and Security, organized by the Diplomatic School of Spain, to debate the measures to be taken with experts and members of civil society (May 2016)
- > Informal meeting of the National Focal Point (DG United Nations, MAEC) with representatives from civil society (September 2016)
- > Inter-ministerial meeting (October 2016)
- > Inter-ministerial meeting (June 2017)

8.2. Appendix II: Strategic documents related to the Plan

- > Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council (2000) et al.:
Res. 1820 (2008), Res. 1888 (2009), Res. 1889 (2009), Res. 1960 (2010), Res. 2106 (2013), Res. 2122 (2013), Res. 2242 (2015), Res. 2272 (2016)
- > Secretary-General's Report on Women, Peace and Security (September 2015)
- > EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020
- > List agreed by the Council of the European Union "Revised indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security"
- > CEDAW General Recommendation no. 30 (1979),
- > Istanbul Convention approved by the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women (2011)
- > Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March 2007, on Effective Equality between Women and Men.
- > Official communiqué of the first meeting of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network (Alicante, 26 and 27 April 2017)
- > Executive Summary of the first meeting of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Net-

work (Alicante, 26 and 27 April 2017)

- > Comprehensive Plan to Combat Trafficking in Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation 2015-2018
- > National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalization (2015)
- > Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities
- > Conclusions of the Council of the European Union on Advancing Gender Equality in the European Research Area
- > UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo 2000)
- > Spanish Cooperation's Gender Strategy
- > Spanish Cooperation's Peacebuilding strategy
- > Spanish Cooperation's Action Plan for Women and Peacebuilding



Diciembre 2017
www.exteriores.gob.es

NIPO edición en papel: 501-17-063-8
NIPO edición en línea: 501-17-064-3

Catálogo de publicaciones de la Administración General del Estado <http://publicacionesoficiales.boe.es/>

En esta publicación se ha utilizado papel reciclado libre de cloro de acuerdo con los criterios medioambientales de la contratación pública.

EDITA: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación.
FOTOGRAFÍAS: Agencia EFE, Ministerio de Defensa y archivo www.nolsom.com
DISEÑO: Dirección General de Comunicación e Información Diplomática / www.nolsom.com

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