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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP

Decree 658/2022

DCTO-2022-658-APN-PTE – Argentine Second National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 Et Seq.

City of Buenos Aires, 25 September 2022

HAVING REVIEWED File EX-2020-75075584-APN-DGD#MRE, UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 1325 of 31 October 2000 and Decree 1895 of 15 September 2015, and

WHEREAS

According to Article 1 of the UN CHARTER, one of the purposes of the Organization is to maintain international peace and security.

The 1995 BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION recognizes that women's full participation in all efforts for conflict prevention and resolution is essential to the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

The CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW), ratified under Law 23179, provides that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields.

According to the INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, "CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARA," ratified under Law 24632, violence against women constitutes a violation of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and impairs the observance, enjoyment and exercise of such rights and freedoms.

Women and girls suffer disproportionately the consequences of armed conflict and face specific risks as a result of their gender.

In situations of armed conflict, women may be victims of sexual violence, violations of human rights, and breaches of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by the actors in armed conflict.

Even though most victims of armed conflict are women and girls, they continue to be excluded from peace agreements and negotiations and are still denied equal participation in political decision-making spaces, thus being underrepresented. Moreover, their situations are rendered invisible and their interests and needs are



ignored.

Recognizing the need to guarantee the protection of women and girls in situations of armed conflict and the importance of increasing their participation in all peace and security initiatives, the UN SECURITY COUNCIL adopted Resolution 1325 (2000), the first international law instrument addressing conflict and conflict resolution from the specific perspective of women's and girls' rights.

Following the adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000), the UN SECURITY COUNCIL adopted Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019), 2493 (2019), 2532 (2020) and 2538 (2020), which expanded its scope.

As part of the 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, approved by the UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY on 25 September 2015, Member States undertook to make every effort to achieve SEVENTEEN (17) Sustainable Development Goals, the main ones being to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

As a result, it is necessary to strengthen the intrinsic relationship between the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, especially the relationship between Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, justice and strong institutions and Goal 5 on gender equality, since, in order to achieve a more peaceful and just society, an inclusive society with gender equality and equity is essential.

The Government of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, through the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP, promotes the implementation of UN SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 1325 (2000) and supplementary resolutions.

In the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the implementation of the UN SECURITY COUNCIL Resolutions on "Women, Peace and Security" is part of the commitments assumed under various international instruments on the protection of the human rights of women and girls, most of which have constitutional status.

For the Argentine Government, the removal of inequalities between men and women is a State policy and, therefore, the MINISTRY OF WOMEN, GENDER AND DIVERSITY was created under Decree 7/19, which "honours the commitment made to women's and diverse persons' rights, against any form of discrimination or violence, in order to build a more equal society that promotes every person's comprehensive autonomy, without a hierarchy of sexual orientations, gender identities or gender expressions (...)".

In addition, the NATIONAL CABINET FOR THE MAINSTREAMING OF GENDER POLICIES has been created under Decree 680/20, and the national public policies aimed at achieving substantive equality for women and diverse persons were made a national priority through various national plans and programmes.

In order to fulfil the above-mentioned commitments, the "ARGENTINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000 ET SEQ." was launched under Decree 1895/15, which provides for the attainment of FOUR (4) goals relating to the achievement of greater participation by women in peacekeeping and humanitarian aid missions; the political empowerment of women in the fields of defence and security; gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding activities; and the protection and defence of the rights of women and girls in armed conflict and post conflict situations, for which purpose the



implementation of actions by the Ministries involved was instructed.

Within the framework of the implementation of UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 135 (2000), the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC urged the creation of the “REGIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN MEDIATORS OF THE SOUTHERN CONE,” which was launched on 26 March of this year jointly with the FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, the REPUBLIC OF CHILE, the REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY, and the ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

Gender perspective is vital for the proper understanding of equality between men and women, and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda is key to promoting the role of women as agents of change in conflict and post-conflict areas, and in situations of socio-natural and health disasters.

In view of the national and international context, the “ARGENTINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000 ET SEQ.” needs to be updated to meet the new realities and needs at both international and national level.

As a result, in view of the fact that the term of the above-mentioned National Plan expired, and within the framework of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the above-mentioned Resolution by the SECURITY COUNCIL in 2020, the Directorate for Women and Gender Affairs, which reports to the UNDERSECRETARIAT FOR FOREIGN POLICY of the SECRETARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP, called on all agencies involved in the Plan and in Women, Peace, and Security issues, and on representatives of the civil society and the academic sector to participate in an open, inclusive and participatory process for the purpose of contributing to the drafting of the Second National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000).

As a result of said process, an agreement was reached on a Draft “ARGENTINE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) ET SEQ.,” which was approved by the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP, the MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, the MINISTRY OF SECURITY, the MINISTRY OF WOMEN, GENDER AND DIVERSITY, the MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, the MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, the MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, the MINISTRY OF HEALTH, the MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, the OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CABINET OF MINISTERS, and the WOMEN’S OFFICE of the ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

The GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS of the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP has taken the steps incumbent upon it.

This Decree is issued in the exercise of the authority conferred by Article 99, section 1 of the NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

NOW, THEREFORE,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

HEREBY ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:



ARTICLE 1 - The "ARGENTINE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) ET SEQ." is hereby approved and is made an integral part hereof as ANNEX I (IF-2022-64434200-APN-DAGYD#MRE) and ANNEX II (IF-2022-86729948-APN-DAGYD#MRE).

Article 2 - The FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH, through each of the agencies involved in the Plan approved in Article 1, shall promote actions within the scope of their respective powers in order to fulfil the commitments undertaken under the Plan.

Article 3 - The MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP, through the Directorate for Women and Gender Affairs of the UNDERSECRETARIAT FOR FOREIGN POLICY of the SECRETARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, shall coordinate a follow-up and monitoring mechanism for this Plan with the rest of the agencies involved.

Article 4 – Be this notified, published, delivered to the FEDERAL DIRECTORATE OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, and filed.

FERNÁNDEZ – Santiago Andrés Cafiero.

NOTE: The Annex or Annexes that form part of this Decree are published in the online version of the Official Gazette (BORA)—www.boletinoficial.gob.ar.

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TRANSLATED FROM SPANISH. City of Buenos Aires, 11 January 2023.





Argentine Republic. Argentine Executive
The Malvinas belong to Argentina

Annex

Number: IF-2022-64434200-APN-DAGYD#MRE

CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

Monday, 27 June 2022

Reference: ANNEX 1. “ARGENTINE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) ET SEQ.”

ANNEX 1

“ARGENTINE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) ET SEQ.”

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

I. Introduction

Recognizing the need to guarantee the protection of women in situations of armed conflict and the importance of increasing their participation in all peace and security initiatives, the UN SECURITY COUNCIL adopted Resolution 1325 (2000). This was a historic event since it was the creation of the first international law instrument addressing peace and security from the specific perspective of women's rights.

The abovementioned Resolution acknowledges the importance of incorporating a gender perspective and the equal participation of women into all peace and security initiatives. In addition, it calls upon the UN Secretary-General, the parties to armed conflict and Member States to adopt specific actions in order to ensure:

- Increased representation of women at decision-making levels in relation to conflict prevention;
 - The protection and consideration of the special needs of women and girls in conflict situations;
 - The incorporation of a gender perspective into Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR);
- and
- Support to women's peace initiatives

With a view to supplementing the contents of Resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council subsequently issued Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2331 (2016), 2467 (2019), 2493 (2019) and 2532 and 2538 (2020).

TWENTY (20) years after the adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000), progress has been made, at a global level, in its implementation, as shown by the 2016 Peacebuilding Commission's Gender Strategy,^[1] the United Nations System-wide Gender Parity Strategy and the UN Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy for 2018-2028 of the Department of Peace Operations,^[2] the "Guidance on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Strategies",^[3] the "Policy on Women, Peace and Security",^[4] and the launching of the "Action for Peacekeeping" initiative.

In situations of armed conflict, however, women continue to suffer, directly or indirectly, the consequences: they are victims of sexual violence, violations of human rights, and breaches of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by all of the actors involved in armed conflict, and also face specific risks due to their gender. This is illustrated by the increase in violence towards women human rights defenders; women peacebuilders; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons.

Even though many of the victims of armed conflict are women and girls, they continue to be excluded from peace agreements and negotiations and are still denied equal participation in political decision-making spaces, thus being underrepresented. Moreover, their situations are rendered invisible and their interests and needs are ignored.

Although women play a significant role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacekeeping, they are still underrepresented at decision-making levels.

In his last report to the Security Council, the UN Secretary-General^[5] highlighted this situation and underlined the importance of encouraging women's participation in decision-making in peace processes, considering the low rates of participation as negotiators, mediators and signatories of the main peace processes across the world.

Moreover, in May 2020, only FIVE POINT FOUR PER CENT (5.4%) of the United Nations Military Personnel and FIFTEEN POINT ONE PER CENT (15.1%) of Police Personnel were women. Furthermore, although women representation in national parliaments increased from THIRTEEN POINT ONE PER CENT (13.1%) in 2000 to TWENTY-FOUR POINT NINE PER CENT (24.9%) in 2020 in average, at a global level, it is still far from reaching the THIRTY PER CENT (30%) quota and even further from parity.

In addition to the overall international context described above, this Plan was prepared considering the consequences of COVID-19 spread at an international, regional and national level. Gender perspective is vital for a proper understanding of the differential impact that the pandemic had, and still has, on women and girls.

Due to the crisis caused by COVID-19, on 23 March 2020, the UN Secretary-General called for a global ceasefire urging all warring parties to immediately pull back from hostilities “in all corners of the world,” with the aim of making it possible to create peace, security and humanitarian aid corridors. It is for that reason that the Women, Peace and Security Agenda is given an unprecedented priority and importance. Now more than ever, we need to work on the promotion of the role of women as agents of change, peacebuilders and leaders in all peace processes as well as protect the human rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, in conflict and post-conflict areas, in situations of socio-natural and health-related disasters, placing special emphasis on refugees and internal displacement affairs.

This calls for the adoption of urgent, specific and coordinated actions to ensure a greater inclusion of women in those contexts, prevent their living conditions from further deteriorating and achieve the effective access of women to health, sexual and reproductive rights, justice and decision-making in peace and security matters, as set out by UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 1325 (2000) and its supplementary Resolutions, the Millennium Development Goals, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Action for Peacekeeping, which Argentina supports.

In Argentina, achieving gender equality and equity is a State Policy, which was afforded particular importance since December 2019, with the creation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity and the subsequent creation of the Argentine Cabinet for Gender Mainstreaming and the assignment of priority to national public policies aimed at eradicating inequality for women and gender-diverse individuals, through the development of various National Plans and Programmes.

In addition to these policies and plans which have been adopted in our country, significant progress has also been made, at a national level, in terms of legislation on gender equality in the last five years, such as the enactment of Law 27499, commonly known as “Micaela Law”, and, more recently, Law 27610 on Access to the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy, and Law 27611 on Comprehensive Healthcare and Assistance during Pregnancy and Early Childhood (1000 Days Law), which meant a fundamental improvement in women’s rights to decide over their own lives and physical autonomy.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, through Decree 1895/15, launched its “First National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 1325 (2000)”, which provided for the attainment of FOUR (4) goals relating to the achievement of greater participation by women in peacekeeping and humanitarian aid missions, the political empowerment of women in the defence and security spheres, gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding activities, and the protection and defence of the rights of women and girls in armed conflict and post conflict situations.

In view of the current national and international context, it became apparent that the First National Action Plan had to be updated in order to adapt it to the new realities and needs existing at both an internal and external level. The general goals previously established remained in effect as they were deemed still applicable and further actions were deemed to be needed in order for them to be achieved.

II. Argentine Foreign Policy on “Women, Peace and Security”

Argentina’s foreign policy is anchored to two pillars: multilateralism and its commitment to leading the region towards international peace and security. This is the reason why, since 1958, it has participated in peacekeeping missions and advocated for the protection of the civilian population in conflict zones.

In addition, its commitment to humanitarian multilateralism has led to the creation of the WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION, an agency of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship which is in charge of the design and implementation of humanitarian aid initiatives, emergency response,

comprehensive management of disaster risk, and contribution to the sustainable development of the country at an international level. The Commission prepares and implements this kind of strategies, encouraging the inclusion of perspectives that help detect and resolve differences and situations of discrimination and inequity in vulnerable communities receiving assistance from Argentina, with special emphasis on gender-related issues. The WHITE HELMETS COMMISSION is made up of volunteers who participate in situations of socio-natural disasters and socioeconomic crises, providing humanitarian aid. This initiative was introduced and approved by the UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY in 1994 and by the ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES in 1995 and has earned great recognition from the international community due to its work through the present day.

The implementation of the set of UN Security Council Resolutions on “Women, Peace and Security” is not only of the utmost importance for Argentina’s foreign policy but is also part of the commitments assumed by Argentina under various international instruments on the protection of the human rights of women, many of which have constitutional status, such as the 1979 CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) passed by Law 23179.

Therefore, Argentina’s foreign policy guidelines also include working to increase the participation of women at all decision-making levels in international peace and security matters.

In terms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, a zero-tolerance policy has been adopted. As a matter of fact, the Argentine State has endorsed all Resolutions aimed at combating sexual violence in conflicts since the adoption of the abovementioned Resolution 1325 (2000) and its specific supplementary resolutions. In this respect, Argentina roundly condemns all sexual violence acts and supports every effort aimed at preventing sexual violence, encouraging accountability and the punishment of perpetrators.

In addition, the Argentine State has encouraged the work of the UNITED NATIONS (UN) aimed at accelerating the implementation of the Women, Security and Peace Agenda through its participation and representation in the United Nations System, and has promoted the dissemination and application of Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent Resolutions at national, regional and international levels by actively participating in various initiatives and forums.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC is part of the UN “Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security,” which is focused on achieving concrete, measurable results in relation to the implementation of the related Security Council Resolutions; the “Elsie” Initiative launched by Canada, which is aimed at increasing the number of women in UN peacekeeping operations; and the UN “Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network.” Lastly, Argentina has adhered to the “Hanoi Commitment,” a document produced by the International Conference on Women, Peace and Security held on 7-9 December 2020 in Hanoi, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, within the framework of the Twentieth Anniversary of the adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000).

At a regional level, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC has promoted the inclusion of the “women, peace and security” item in the agenda of the MERCOSUR Meeting of Female Ministers and High Authorities for Women (RMAAM, for its Spanish acronym) so that the Member States establish joint actions in relation to this issue, and has also brought this matter before the ECLAC Regional Conferences on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Within this framework, the Argentine State is a party to the Quito (2007), Brasilia (2011) and Santo Domingo (2013) Regional Consensus, the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 (2016) and the Santiago Commitment (2020), which constitute a regional commitment of the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to ensuring women’s physical, economic and decision-making autonomy. In particular, the Santiago Commitment embodies an agreement to “[f]oster measures to ensure the full and effective participation of women at all levels and in all stages of peace processes and mediation efforts,” as established in Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the other Resolutions relating to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

Argentina has recently encouraged the creation of the “REGIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN MEDIATORS OF THE SOUTHERN CONE,” which was launched on 26 March 2022 in Buenos Aires and is made up of such Southern Cone countries as have already set national action plans for the implementation of Resolution

1325 (2000) or intend to do so.

III. Argentine Second National Action Plan

1. Methodology

In 2015, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, through Decree 1895, launched its First National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL Resolution 1325 (2000). In view of the fact that its term has expired and on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the adoption of the abovementioned Resolution 1325(2000), the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP (which is in charge of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Plan), in keeping with the priority afforded to the gender agenda at a national level, launched, in April 2020, through the Directorate for Women and Gender Affairs, a process for evaluating the first Plan in anticipation of the preparation of the second plan, thus breathing new life and assigning priority to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

The evaluation process entailed, first, the preparation of reports by all the Ministries and Bodies involved regarding the implementation of the actions assigned based on their specific functions. Second, the appointed focal points were invited to participate, in July 2020, in the “First Inter-Ministry Dialogue for the Evaluation of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000)”.

The MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP, based on the information submitted by the Ministries and Bodies involved and the report on the existing gender capacities prepared by the LATIN AMERICAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE NETWORK (REDSAL, for its Spanish acronym), drafted an evaluation report on the implementation of the First National Plan, including recommendations for the preparation of the Second National Action Plan.

The process for preparing the Second National Plan entailed creating different activities to work together with the focal points from the national Ministries and Bodies with the aim of confirming, updating, modifying or establishing new commitments bearing in mind the current factors affecting international peace and security, the pandemic and post pandemic contexts, the current role of Armed and Security Forces in Argentina, the prevailing national and international contexts, and the regulatory amendments adopted in the last five years both at a national and at an international level.

Those activities included, on the one hand, work meetings with each Ministry to become aware of their needs and concerns, training and awareness activities such as attending a virtual seminar hosted by UN Women, in September 2020, relating to world trends in connection with the preparation of national action plans in Latin America and the Caribbean and, on the other hand, the invitation to participate in the “Second Inter-Ministry Dialogue for the Preparation of the Second National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000)” of October 2020. This event was attended by an international expert in national action plans who specifically addressed the situation of Argentina and the different concerns expressed by the national bodies in relation to the preparation of the Second National Action Plan. The recommendations contained in the evaluation report were presented.

This open, inclusive and transparent process was also attended by representatives from the civil society and the academic sector, who were invited to make comments, suggestions and proposals for the preparation of the Second National Action Plan as well as to participate in the Second Inter-Ministry Dialogue.

In addition, the preparation process also benefited from the collaboration of UN Women and other States concerned with this matter, with whom experiences and good practices in the preparation of National Action Plans were shared, such as Norway, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico. In addition, Canada also provided its support during the First Inter-Ministry Dialogue and assisted REDSAL with the preparation of its report on existing capacities.

In the above-described context and in light of the integral vision of peace of the Argentine State, the Second Plan was prepared with the participation of the following national ministries and bodies, which are an integral

part of the Plan:

- MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP
- MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
- MINISTRY OF SECURITY
- MINISTRY OF WOMEN, GENDER AND DIVERSITY
- MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
- MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
- MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CABINET OF MINISTERS
- Women's Office of the ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

In order to guarantee accountability with regard to the fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Argentine State in this Second National Action Plan, a series of indicators and goals have been established for each proposed Action which will make it possible to assess progress in the implementation of the Plan during its FOUR (4) year term. Those indicators were established and agreed on by the Ministries which participated in the preparation of the Second National Plan and are set in ANNEX II.

2. Principles of the Second National Action Plan

This Second National Action Plan follows its antecedent, i.e., the First National Action Plan created under Decree No. 1895/15, and ratifies all of its provisions, on which it is founded and which provide the basis for it, as well as embodies the efforts of the Argentine State for the 2021-2025 period with the aim of implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, in keeping with the structural principles or pillars stated below:

a. Integral vision of peace and inclusive approach

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC has an integral vision of peace which is reflected in the participation of a vast number of State agencies, in addition to those dealing directly with international peace and security. In fact, account was taken of policies and programmes set in different areas which could contribute to post-conflict peacebuilding. For such reason, the following agencies were called upon to participate: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; MINISTRY OF HEALTH; MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS; MINISTRY OF LABOUR; MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR; MINISTRY OF ECONOMY; MINISTRY OF WOMEN, GENDER AND DIVERSITY; MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CABINET OF MINISTERS; and the Women's Office of the ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC understands that the spirit of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) is concerned with the view and demonstrated fact that it is not possible to incorporate a gender perspective into peace operations or conduct cooperation actions with a gender perspective in countries in post-conflict situations if a cross-cutting gender policy has not been previously implemented at a national level. Thus, the Second National Action Plan establishes, for each goal, a set of actions to be conducted at a national, regional and international level and involves a vast number of state agencies in their performance. In addition, it gives

priority to gender mainstreaming in all national activities and the empowerment of women in every state agency. In this respect, a large number of actions were designed to achieve these goals.

b. Importance of the protection and defence of the rights of women in all their diversity

This Second National Action Plan is based on the understanding, by all actors involved in its preparation, that there is an inextricable connection among the human rights of women, their participation, and peace and security. The Plan, therefore, gives priority to the protection and defence of the human rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, and LGBTIQ+ persons, and the increased political participation of women in all matters relating to peace and security at national, regional and international levels.

In this context, the protection of women human rights defenders, women peacebuilders and women refugees, migrants and asylum seekers, as well as transitional justice, becomes particularly important. That is the reason why those situations were taken into account and more actions were included in the Second National Action Plan. In addition, the actions included in the First National Action Plan aimed at guaranteeing access to justice by the victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence and the accountability of perpetrators were reinforced. Another supplementary issue that was also taken into consideration is the promotion of greater participation by boys and men in conflict prevention to contribute to closing the gender gap, as well as in the fight against gender-based violence, including sexual violence relating to conflict situations.

Lastly, this Second National Action Plan acknowledges the importance of access to sexual and reproductive health care services for women in countries in armed conflict or post-conflict situations, in particular, in cases of sexual violence.

c. Intersectional approach

The Second National Action Plan incorporates an intersectional approach to violence and security, in a cross-cutting manner, which is sensitive to the overlapping of gender and other identity markers such as race, socioeconomic class and sexual orientation and the particular characteristics of the local, regional and international scenarios, placing emphasis on the situation of rural, afrodescendant, indigenous, migrant and displaced women and gender-diverse individuals.

d. Importance of the prevention of conflicts through preventive diplomacy and international mediation

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC notes that there are still obstacles to the full participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts at an international level, and the participation of women at high-level international mediation is insignificant.

Despite this reality, there is a vast number of studies showing that women can bring different experiences and perspectives to the negotiation table and that lasting peace is achieved when women directly participate in peace processes. In addition, there is evidence that, when women act as mediators, peace agreements tend to include more provisions with a gender perspective.

In this respect, the current Secretary-General of the United Nations, António GUTERRES, calls upon States to develop a conflict-prevention approach, encouraging international mediation as a method for resolving conflicts with concrete measures such as the creation of the High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation. In this vein, he considers that the current trend towards the creation of regional networks of female mediators is a positive action and supports those efforts, highlighting the importance of guaranteeing synergies and cooperation among those networks with a view to promoting mutual learning, information exchange, sustainability, and the use of the specialized knowledge and resources they provide.

In this respect, up until 26 March, there were FIVE (5) regional networks of women mediators in the entire world^[6] and the Global Alliance of Regional Women Mediator Networks, which is made up of those FIVE (5) existing networks, was launched on the margins of the 74th Session of the UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It is to be noted that, in the current context of the pandemic, women are playing in the first line of response to situations of conflict and social tension, and the work they perform at their communities becomes particularly

important, as they contribute to building or rebuilding the social fabric, preventing conflict through dialogue and mediation or helping achieving peace using mediation tools with a gender perspective in situations of conflict.

From this point of view, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC considers that the prevention of conflicts through mediation with a gender perspective is an effective tool that may be used to address the new kind of conflicts that arise in the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

In this respect, during 2020, in the 20th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 (2000), the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC suggested Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay—which have adopted national action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000)—that a “Regional Network of Women Mediators of the Southern Cone” should be created, taking into account its success, at a national level, in the creation of the Federal Network of Women Mediators with a Gender Perspective.

The proposal was widely accepted by the neighbouring countries involved and, in the last few months of 2020, its Charter was negotiated. The Regional Network of Women Mediators of the Southern Cone was finally launched on 26 March 2021, within the framework of the 30th anniversary of the creation of MERCOSUR, in the city of Buenos Aires, by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship in the presence of the Ambassadors from the other countries.

In light of this background and the work conducted by Argentina in this field, the prevention of conflicts through preventive diplomacy and international mediation constitutes a central principle and pillar of the Second National Action Plan and a considerable number of actions have been implemented with the aim of consolidating and strengthening this line of work which has been developed in the past few years.

e. New challenges to international peace and security: cybersecurity and climate change

Since 2018, thanks to the work of the United Nations System, which the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC supports, more visibility has been given to the importance of developing a framework for responsible state behaviour in the cyberspace, which makes it possible to achieve foreseeability, stability, security and resilience in that field, as well as prevent and avoid conflicts which may threaten international peace and security. In this sense, special importance is attached to cyberdiplomacy—which is the use of the tools and techniques of diplomacy to tackle or handle the issues arising in cyberspace—as well as to the incorporation of a gender perspective for cybersecurity into the context of international security.

The fact that cybersecurity has an impact on all persons, organizations and States has become increasingly evident. However, due to structural and historical inequities, women are still underrepresented in the cybersecurity field, as is the case with debates and decision-making spaces in relation to cybersecurity and cyberdefence at an international level.

What is more, women face different threats in terms of cybersecurity and may contribute to the relevant debates by sharing their views and priorities. There are gender gaps in relation to participation in cybersecurity forums, both international and regional, and it is thus necessary to understand the causes and consequences of those deficiencies and to develop actions to address them.

Within the framework of the UN Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) on the advance of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in the context of international security, Argentina has emphasized the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into all matters within the scope of the Group. In this respect, it promotes, together with countries of the region and other States, the incorporation of a gender perspective into the analysis of threats, responses, capacity-building, mutual confidence measures and cyberdiplomacy.

In this context, the Second National Action Plan provides for cybersecurity, given its increased importance in international peace and security matters and the manifest underrepresentation of women in this field. The purpose is to acknowledge and promote the role of women, not only as potential victims of threats in the cyberspace but as active agents of change, who may make important contributions to the fight against cyberthreats, the promotion of cybersecurity and the conclusion of international agreements which may help maintain a safe, stable, resilient and peaceful cyberspace. In this vein, acknowledging the valuable opportunity

to improve the understanding of the participation of women in the cybersecurity, cyberdefence and cyberdiplomacy fields, the Second National Action Plan included concrete actions to tackle the gender gap in these spheres.

Another factor which has a decisive impact on the international sphere is climate change and its differential consequences on women and girls. Climate change constitutes a new challenge to international peace and security. Natural disasters displace THREE (3) times more people than conflicts. Water and crop salinization is a threat to food security. It has a growing impact on public health. The increasing impact on resources and the displacement of people affect a substantial number of countries and, especially, women and girls in all their diversity.

The Second National Action Plan thus provides for actions relating to the connection between climate change and gender-related issues. These issues are addressed at a national level within the framework of the NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE CABINET, which was created under Law 27520. This Plan includes actions aimed at promoting the climate change agenda and its relation to gender in the international and regional forums in which Argentina participates, promoting the study of the differential impact of climate change on women and girls and generating policies with a gender perspective to face these new challenges, as well as strengthening bonds with the civil society.

f. Interplay between the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals

In addition, the Second National Action Plan responds to the 2030 Agenda and contributes to the mandate to build fairer, more inclusive and more peaceful societies and “leaving no one behind in the sustainable development agenda”. Peace is more long-lasting and resilient when diverse women participate in the building process.

Exclusion, injustice, inequality and the proliferation of weapons constitute the fundamental and structural causes of conflict and instability of peace processes. Therefore, for the purpose of attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, it is vital to guarantee disarmament, the political rights of women, equitable economic systems and the rule of law, as well as to address novel issues, such as climate change, in which women’s leadership and gender perspective are crucial.

For this purpose, it is necessary for both agendas to interact with each other, placing emphasis on the relation between Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, justice and strong institutions and Goal 5 on gender equality, on the one hand, and the goals of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, on the other.

Emphasis must also be placed on an innovative aspect of the Plan in relation to SDGs, in particular, Goal 16 and its connection with the prevention of gender-based violence and the protection of the human rights of all women and girls, which is the inclusion of an action encouraging the incorporation of the gender variable into the analysis of the relevant applications for export authorizations, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Arms Trade Treaty passed under Law 26971.

g. Importance of the participation and inclusion of civil society and the academy

The participation of civil society organizations and academic centres is key to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC undertook a commitment to work in consultation with the civil society and the academy right from the preparation of the First National Action Plan. Therefore, they were invited to participate in the preparation of this Plan and are involved in its evaluation, monitoring and implementation process.

The recommendations made by the civil society and academic centres will be taken into consideration when revising the Plan. In addition, consideration will be given to any report which may be submitted with regard to the follow-up of the goals attained.

In this respect, consultations will be held with the relevant organizations and centres with a view to analysing technical issues regarding the implementation of the Plan.

h. Strengthened system for coordination, monitoring and evaluation

Based on the lessons learned from the First National Plan and the recommendations included in the report on Evaluation of the Implementation of the First National Plan of 2020, a need was identified to design a solid coordination, monitoring and evaluation system, with a clear assignment of responsibilities, the creation of a strengthened monitoring mechanism, well-defined goals, measurable indicators and specific deadlines for the main activities, as well as certain periods for the focal points of the organizations involved in this Plan to provide information previously specified on a regular basis.

3. Goals: actions per scope and competent bodies

The Second National Action Plan is aimed at:

1. Increasing the presence of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in decision-making bodies.
2. Increasing the political participation of women, in all their diversity, in terms of peace and security, in peace processes, with a special emphasis on mediation, conflict and post-conflict management and decision-making processes in each area.
3. Promoting gender mainstreaming in all peacebuilding activities, including disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and humanitarian aid.
4. Protecting the rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, and LGBTIQ+ individuals in countries in conflict, post-conflict (including camps for refugee and displaced persons) and in adverse situations as a result of the pandemic and post-pandemic, poverty and hunger, in particular, in relation to gender-based and sexual violence, promoting an environment of well-being and safety.

Its framework for implementation comprises:

1. National institutions and organizations located in the national territory through the relevant Ministries.
2. Regional and international institutions and organizations of which the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC is a member.
3. ARGENTINA's participation as a contributor of troops, police and humanitarian personnel to the UN peace and humanitarian aid missions.

The Actions undertaken by the national Ministries and organizations, together with the indicators and goals for each action, are specified in ANNEX II.

4. Basic regulations

This Plan is based on all provisions referred to in the First Plan in relation to the international treaties ratified by the Argentine State, as well as the applicable national legal framework.

In addition, it incorporates the substantial legislative progress made in gender-related matters in the 2015-2020 period, on which it is also based:

- Law 26485 - Law on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in the Environments in which they Develop their Interpersonal Relationships.
- Law 27210 - Corps of Women and Men Attorneys for Gender-Based Violence. Creation.
- Law 27234 - Equal Education: Prevention and Eradication of Gender-Based Violence - Purposes.
- Law 27363 - Civil and Commercial Code - Amendment. Removal of parental responsibility from femicide perpetrators
- Law 27372 - Law on the Rights and Guarantees of Victims of Crime - General Provisions. Creation of

the Centre for Assistance to Victims of Crime – CENAVID.

- Law 27410 - Official Statements - Gender-Based Violence Awareness.
- Law 27412 - Gender Parity in Political Representation Environments - National Electoral Code and Laws 26571 and 23298 - Amendment.
- Law 27452 - Economic Reparation Regime for Girls, Boys and Adolescents - General Provisions.
- Law 27499 - Micaela Law - Mandatory Training in Gender and Violence Against Women.
- Law 27501 - Amendment to Law on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women - Addition of Street Harassment as a Type of Violence Against Women.
- Law 27533 - Law on Comprehensive Protection of Women - Amendment. (Eradication of political violence).
- Law 27610 - Access to the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy - Provisions.
- Law 27611 - Law on Comprehensive Healthcare and Assistance during Pregnancy and Early Childhood.
- Necessity and Urgency Decree 7/19 (Creation of Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity).
- Decree 680/20. Gender Mainstreaming Provisions.

Account is also taken of public national gender policies, the most notable of which include the launching of the following National Action Plans:

- Decree 574/16 - Approval of National Early Childhood Plan.
- National Plan for the Prevention of Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy (ENIA Plan) for 2017-2019.
- National Plan against Human Trafficking and Exploitation for 2018-2020.
- National Plan for Equal Opportunities and Rights (PIOD) for 2018-2020.
- National Security Plan for Reducing Femicide for 2019-2023.
- National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence (2020-2022).
 - Decree 734/20 - Programme for Support and Aid to Persons at Risk of Suffering Gender-Based Violence (known as “ACOMPañAR”).

5. Term

This National Action Plan will be in force for FOUR (4) years, from 2021 to 2025.

6. Budget

Each of the organizations involved is required to conduct all activities set out in this plan using its own human and financial resources. They are therefore required to include in their annual budgets the necessary financial resources for the activities to be conducted in line with the goals and actions of the Plan agreed to be attained and performed by them.

In this respect, the Argentine State will monitor and assess the budgetary resources used for implementing this Plan, within the framework of the gender-sensitive budgeting initiative.

7. Coordination, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation

The MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP is responsible for implementing, in Argentina, the International Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and ensuring that its implementation in all government areas is aligned with the foreign policy priorities of the country.

The organizations involved in the Second National Action Plan are responsible for performing the actions they undertook to conduct as well as submitting compliance reports on a regular basis.

The organizations involved in the Second National Action Plan will appoint a focal point for implementing this Plan within the scope of their specific competences and will provide their contact details to the Coordination Unit within THREE (3) months from the entry into force of the Plan. Those focal points will make up a Working Group.

The Working Group will be formed within the first SIX (6) months from the launching of the Second National Action Plan and will hold at least an annual plenary session. *Ad hoc* sessions may also be held with the Ministries involved in order to address specific issues relating to the implementation of the Plan.

Plenary and *ad hoc* sessions will be called by the Coordination Unit.

The civil society organizations engaged in the relevant issue will participate in the plenary sessions and will be called to attend those sessions by the Coordination Unit.

In the first quarter of each year, the organizations engaged in the implementation of the Plan will provide the Coordination Unit with a progress report on the implementation of the actions provided for in the Plan and agreed to be undertaken in accordance with the indicators and goals set in ANNEX II.

If any goal is achieved, new goals may be proposed, together with their respective indicators. Otherwise, if the goals are not achieved, barriers will be identified and addressed.

The Coordination Unit will be in charge of drafting a final report on the basis of the reports submitted by each of the organizations involved with the aim of reporting to the Focal Point Working Group and international forums within the framework of the relevant meetings.

A Mid-Term Evaluation Report will be prepared TWO (2) years after the implementation of the Plan. In addition, Workshops open to all civil society organizations that work on this issue will be held at that moment for the purpose of learning their concerns and suggestions for the second phase of implementation of the Plan.

Upon expiration of the term of this Plan, a Final Evaluation Report will be drafted, which will specify the challenges that are yet to be overcome for each of the goals set, as well as progress made and good practices implemented. With regard to the Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Reports, the convenience of seeking the support of national and/or international external institutions to provide advice on the evaluation will be assessed. The Final Evaluation Report will be published on the official website of the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORSHIP.

[1] S/2019/800, 8.

[2] S/2019/800, 8.

[3] S/2019/800, 13.

[4] S/2019/800, 27.

[5] S/2020/946, 7.

[6] Nordic Women Mediators [6] Network, Women Mediators Across the Commonwealth (WMC) network, Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (officially referred to as FemWise-Africa), Mediterranean Women Mediators Network and Arab Women Mediators Network.

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Date: 06/27/2022 12:07:30 -03:00

Silvina Isabel Montenegro
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship



Argentine Republic – Argentine Executive
The Malvinas belong to Argentina

Annex

Number: IF-2022-86729948-APN-DAGYD#MRE

CITY OF BUENOS AIRES
Friday, August 19 2022

Reference: Annex II. ARGENTINE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) ET SEQ.

Goal 1. Increasing the presence of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in decision-making bodies.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
National	1.1 Continue strengthening the work of the Directorate of Gender Polices of the Ministry of Defence and that of the Integral Gender Centres of the Federal Police and the Security Forces under the Ministry of Security, in their role of ensuring greater equality between women and men.	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Security	Percentage of human and economic resource allocate to these institutions.	Strengthened Directorate of Gender Policies of the Ministry of Defence and Gender Departments of the Armed Forces. and strengthened Integral Gender Centres of the Federal Police and Security Forces
	1.2. Record, systematise and update disaggregated information on the composition of the personnel deployed in peace and humanitarian aid missions by gender and function performed, and include statistical information as regards the voluntary nature of the female candidates to be deployed in peacekeeping missions.	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Security	Record matrix created.	Systematised and updated information on the composition of the deployed personnel and voluntary character of the female candidates.
	1.3. Carry out actions for the promotion and dissemination, in Military Training Institutes, of information about the participation of the Argentine Republic in Peacekeeping Operations and the experience of military women in peacekeeping missions.	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Security	Number of lectures and workshops delivered.	Promote the participation of female personnel in Peace Missions.
	1.4. Increase the participation of female personnel within the Security Forces deployed in peace missions, in different hierarchical positions and roles	Ministry of Security	Percentage of female personnel.	Increased participation of female personnel.
	1.5. Promote de dissemination of information on how to access the different ongoing peace missions and the experiences of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions in countries in conflict and post conflict situations	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Security	Number of dissemination campaigns performed.	Disseminated information.
	1.6. Develop strategies to disseminate and make visible the participation of women and diversities in White Helmets' missions and the information on how to access them	White Helmets Commission	The existence of criteria for the communication and dissemination of the involvement of women and diversities in White Helmets' missions in the different platforms, media and graphic productions. Annual number of actions intended to make women and diversities visible in the humanitarian activities and missions of the White Helmets.	Dissemination and visibility strategies carried out.

	1.7. Increase the number of female mission coordinators and ensure gender parity in humanitarian teams.	White Helmets Commission	Annual number of White Helmets' missions coordinated by women in relation to the total number of missions carried out. Percentage of year-on-year growth of missions with gender-parity teams.	Increased participation of female mission coordinators.
	1.8. Promote the systemization and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, age, origin and nationality to produce White Helmets' reports on their actions that incorporate gender perspectives.	White Helmets Commission	The existence of at least one annual report that incorporates qualitative and quantitative data on the incorporation of women and diversities in White Helmets' humanitarian missions.	Systematization and analysis of disaggregated data performed.
		Ministry of Social Development	Number of civil society and community-based organizations led by women and aimed at improving the situation of girls and women.	Consolidated database of these organizations with a gender perspective and humanitarian objectives.
	1.9. Promote de equal selection of humanitarian organizations with female presence of gender perspective for international humanitarian aid and for humanitarian aid in the national territory itself, specifically in those places where poverty and the COVID-19 pandemic have generated situations of economic and social vulnerability, working together with the Civil Society Organizations existing in those communities.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Ministry of Defence Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship Ministry of Security		Increased female presence and gender perspective included. Increased female presence and gender perspective included
	1.10. Plan actions, programmes and proposals to identify possible female candidates for deployment in peacekeeping missions and in Military Observer positions.	Ministry of Defence	Number of actions, programmes and proposals developed. Female candidate registry created.	Actions, programmes and proposals planned and female candidate identified.
	1.11. Conduct diagnoses on strengths, difficulties or obstacles and challenges to increase the presence of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in the decision-making bodies of such missions, as well as to increase the participation of female personnel of the Armed and Security Forces in the contingents and in positions as Military Observers and Liaison Officers in peace missions.	Ministry of Security and Ministry of Defence	Diagnosis report.	Diagnosis on difficulties and obstacles performed.
	1.12. Design and execute, together with other ministries, actions to promote the incorporation of women in peace keeping and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in the decision-making bodies.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship	Number of actions carried out per year.	Actions designed and carried out.
	1.13. Strengthen the follow-up and monitoring system of the measures implemented to encourage and increase the presence of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in their decision-making bodies through qualitative and quantitative indicators.	Ministry of Defence	Follow-up and monitoring reports, indicators.	Strengthened follow-up and monitoring systems.
	1.14. Prepare periodic reports on the status, progress and goals achieved and the impact generated by the participation of women in peace and humanitarian aid missions in each of the functions in which they are involved.	Ministry of Defence	Periodic reports.	Periodic reports prepared.
	1.15. Implement action for prevention, assistance and protection, through safe and confidential mechanisms and response protocols required for the protection of the rights of women engaged in peace and humanitarian aid missions.	Ministry of Defence	Actions and protocols.	Actions and protocols implemented.
	1.16. Promote institutional relations with both the civil society and the academic sector, strengthening and generating links with the purpose of promoting all actions aimed at contributing to the fulfilment of goal 1	Ministry of Defence	Meetings and actions with the civil society and the academic sector.	Institutional relations with the civil society and the academic sector generated and strengthened
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
Regional	1.17. Promote coordinate actions with other countries of the region to increase the full, effective and significant participation of uniformed and civilian women in peace keeping operations at all levels and in all positions, including those at senior management level and conduct periodic evaluation in order to achieve the goal progressively.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship	Number of actions carried out per year.	Actions coordinated with other countries performed.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
	1.18. Promote within the MERCOSUR (or the regional scope), the “Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas” and the “Inter-American Defense Board” the incorporation of the gender perspective in security and defence policies and the increase of female personnel in their institutions.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Ministry of Defence	Number of gender or mainstreaming gender clauses in documents produced in the Conferences	Gender perspective incorporated in Conference documents.
	1.19. Promote, within the instances of regional coordination on domestic security issues, such as the Meeting of Ministers of the Interior and of Security of the Mercosur (RMIS, for its Spanish acronym), the incorporation of the gender perspective in security policies and the increase of female personnel in their institutions.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Security.	Number of gender or gender mainstreaming clauses in documents produced in Meetings and percentage of women in the institutions. - Incorporation of the knowledge and contributions of gender perspective in training and education processes related to Humanitarian aid and Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management.	Gender perspective incorporated in security policies and increased number of female personnel in the institutions.
	1.20. Encourage the participation of female personnel of the Armed and Security Forces of other countries of the region, both as trainees and as trainers, in the Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ, for its acronym in Spanish) and in the Training Centre for Police Peace Operations (CENCAPOPAZ, for its Spanish acronym), as appropriate.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security	Number of female personnel of other countries participating in activities of CAECOPAZ and CENCAPOPAZ /Number of foreign participants in the Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ) and in the Centre for Police Peace Operations (CENCAPOPAZ).	Participation of female personnel of other countries in activities of the CAECOPAZ and the CENCAPOPAZ.
	1.21. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements at a regional level to encourage and increase women’s presence in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in their decision-making bodies	Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship	Number of adopted cooperation and regional assistance agreements.	Cooperation and regional assistance agreements generated.
International	1.22. Favour that the exchange of knowledge and experiences on the incorporation of a gender perspective in defence policies is included as an agenda item in the meetings of the bilateral mechanisms on international security and defence in which the Argentine Republic participates.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of meetings that included exchange of knowledge and experiences in their agendas.	Incorporation of exchange of knowledge and experiences in the agendas.
	1.23. Promote within United Nations the equal participation of men and women in all their diversity in the humanitarian agencies of the System and the increased participation of women in representative positions and in peace missions.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Percentage of female presence – Number of women of the Federal Police and Security Forces and/or of the Ministry of Security selected to participate in international calls for entry (training or representation).	Parity. Increased female presence.
	1.24. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements at an international level to increase women presence in peace and humanitarian aid missions and their participation in the decision-making bodies thereof.	Ministry of Defence	Number of adopted Agreements on regional cooperation and assistance.	Generated Agreements on international cooperation and humanitarian aid.
	1.25. Participate in international forums on humanitarian aid, promoting the increased participation of women and diversities and the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	White Helmets Commission.	Criteria developed for the interventions in humanitarian forums in support of gender parity and diversity and the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	Increased participation of women and diversities in international humanitarian aid forums.
	1.26. Include gender parity and diversity and the agenda on Women, Peace and Security in bilateral, regional and multilateral dialogues.	White Helmets Commission.	Annual number of countries and regional and multilateral organizations with which dialogues were held and actions were developed related to the participation of gender and diversity and the agenda of Women, Peace and Security.	Gender parity and diversity included in bilateral, regional and multilateral dialogues.

1.27. Increase the number of female members of the permanent and summer Antarctic bases crews administered by the National Antarctic Directorate.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

Number of female members of the Antarctic bases crews.

Increase the number of female members of the Antarctic crews by 10% per year.

1.28. Generate gender parity in the leadership positions of the Antarctic bases administered by the National Antarctic Directorate (DNA, as per its Spanish acronym).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

Number of women in leadership positions in the Antarctic bases of the DNA.

Alternate positions of leadership between female and male chiefs every year.

Goal 2. Increasing the political participation of women, in all their diversity, in terms of peace and security, in peace-negotiation processes, with a special emphasis on mediation, conflict and post-conflict management and decision-making spaces in each of its areas.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
National	2.1. Register, systematise and update gender-disaggregated information on nationals who occupy executive positions in the different areas and levels of the National Public Administration, including the areas of cybersecurity, cyber-defence and cyber diplomacy	Ministry of Security, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and the Chief Cabinet's Office	Number and percentage of women in executive positions in the different areas and levels of the National Public Administration.	Updated information is available on the number and percentage of women in executive positions in the different areas and levels of the National Public Administration during the second year of the administration of the Plan.
	2.2. Foster and promote the organization and periodic holding of public debates with government agencies, those of the civil society and the academic sector for the exchange and dissemination of experiences on the role of women in decision-making within peace processes, conflict management (preventive approaches to conflict, preventive diplomacy and mediation) and in post-conflict situations.	Ministry of Defence (Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – CAECOPAZ) – and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of public debates held.	Increased participation of women in instances of training on negotiation, peaceful conflict resolution and decision-making.
	2.3. Register and systematise the information disaggregated by gender of the nationals who hold executive positions in regional and international bodies.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Registry of disaggregated information of executive positions in regional and international bodies.	Registry of disaggregated information of executive positions in regional and international bodies performed.
	2.4. Design measures aimed at promoting the increased participation of women at decision-making levels, including, in particular, the Armed Forces, the Security Forces and the Foreign Service of the Nation, and to foster their training on Women, Peace and Security.	Ministry of Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Defence.	Policies or programmes for the promotion, dissemination and incentives for women in decision-making positions implemented.	Increased participation of women in decision-making spaces. Achieving the participation of women in decision-making levels.
	2.5. Prepare, participate in or support the preparation of studies and reports on the participation of women in humanitarian aid.	White Helmets Commission	Annual number of reports on the participation of women in humanitarian aid prepared, disseminated or supported.	Increased number of studies and reports prepared by the White Helmets Commission, or by third parties sponsored by this body.
	2.6. Achieve exchanges of experiences and good practices on the elimination of obstacles hindering the effective participation of women in humanitarian aid.	White Helmets Commission.	Systematization of good practices for the elimination of obstacles to women's effective participation in humanitarian aid missions.	Systemization of experiences and good practices developed.
	2.7. Promote the increase of women's presence in all the areas of the administration of justice, at local, provincial and national levels, and to foster their training in the field of women, peace and security	Judicial Power – Women's Office of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.	Number and percentage of women taking part in the administration of justice at local, provincial and national levels. At least one training in the field of women, peace and security.	Increased participation of women – Training received.

<p>2.8. Promote the equal participation of women in international representations in the field of women, peace and security.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.</p>	<p>Number of endorsement provided to the candidacy of women to international positions in international peace and security matters.</p>	<p>Increased number of female representatives at an international level in international peace and security matters.</p>
<p>2.9. Favour the identification of international cooperation projects that may contribute to reduce the gender gap in the fields of cybersecurity, cyber defence and cyber diplomacy. In addition, to promote the incorporation of gender analysis in the development of standards and technical regulations for cybersecurity within the National Public Administration, ensuring that the standards are gender-sensitive in their content and implementation.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Chief Cabinet's Office.</p>	<p>Gender analysis in the development of standards and technical regulations of the National Public Administration for cybersecurity.</p>	<p>Identified international cooperation projects and analysis of the impact on the gender gap within the cybersecurity field. /Standards and technical regulations designed with gender perspective.</p>
<p>2.10. Promote the incorporation of a gender perspective in the national strategic vision on cybersecurity and, foreign policies in cybersecurity, in international forums related to cybersecurity and cyber defence, as well as in the bilateral, regional and international agreements in the field of responsible State behaviour in the cyberspace, cybersecurity and cyber defence of which Argentina is a party.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Chief Cabinet's Office.</p>	<p>National strategic vision documents on cybersecurity and foreign cybersecurity policies with gender perspective.</p>	<p>Gender perspective incorporated in the national strategic vision on cybersecurity and the foreign policy in the field of cybersecurity.</p>
<p>2.11. Promote the strengthening and growth of the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective for the prevention and resolution of community conflicts through participative methods as from the promotion of dialogue among the parties involved.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.</p>	<p>At least three annual activities of training, exchange and strengthening for the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective.</p>	<p>Strengthened Female Mediators Network.</p>
<p>2.12. Foster the increase of women's participation in areas of training on negotiation, mediation, peaceful conflict resolution and decision-making.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>Training courses on negotiation, mediation, peaceful conflict resolution and decision-making with gender parity criteria.</p>	<p>Increased participation of women in training on negotiation, mediation, peaceful conflict resolution and decision-making.</p>
<p>2.13. Promote the increase of women's participation in the bodies in charge of the humanitarian response of the country, the region and the multilateral bodies through the incorporation of the gender perspective, as well as in the decision areas of SINAGIR (National System for Disaster Risk Management) and in the provincial bodies related to the Comprehensive Management of Disaster Risk.</p>	<p>Ministry of Security</p>	<p>Dissemination of vacancies for women and priority for the presentation of women candidates.</p>	<p>Increased participation of women in the bodies in charge of the humanitarian response of the country, the region and the multilateral mechanisms.</p>
<p>2.14. Prepare a diagnosis on installed capacities to increase women's participation in the fields of peace and security, in peace negotiation processes, conflict and post-conflict management and the decision-making spaces in each of their areas.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence.</p>	<p>Diagnosis report.</p>	<p>Strategies are in place for the promotion of women and feminized identities in executive and decision-making positions, in their institutions and in particular in the field of peace missions.</p>
<p>2.15. Register, systematise and update the information on women's political participation in matters of peace and security, in peace negotiation processes, conflict and post-conflict management and in decision-making spaces in each of its areas.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence.</p>	<p>Registry of women's political participation in peace processes.</p>	<p>Updated and disaggregated information is available on the participation of women in peace processes.</p>
<p>2.16. Strengthen the follow-up and monitoring system by means of quantitative and qualitative indicators, of the measures implemented to encourage and increase women's participation in peace and security matters, in peace negotiation processes, management of conflict (conflict prevention approaches, preventive diplomacy and mediation) and post-conflict, in decision-making spaces in each of its areas.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence.</p>	<p>Creation of at least three quantitative and qualitative indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the measures for women's participation incentive.</p>	<p>Increased participation of women in peace and security matters, in peace negotiation processes, conflict and post-conflict management.</p>
<p>2.17. Prepare reports in order to periodically communicate the status, the progresses and goals achieved and the impact of women's participation in peace and security matters, in peace negotiation processes, conflict management (conflict prevention approaches, preventive diplomacy and mediation) and post-conflict management, and in the decision-making spaces in each of its areas.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence.</p>	<p>One annual report.</p>	<p>A regular communication is performed on the status of women's participation in peace processes, conflicts and post-conflicts.</p>

	2.18. Identify possible difficulties or obstacles in order to increase women's participation in peace and security issues, in peace negotiation processes, conflict and post-conflict management and in the decision-making spaces.	Ministry of Defence.	At least three obstacles were identified.	Actions are designed to overcome the obstacles encountered to women's participation.
	2.19. Promote the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship in the Gender Working Group of the National Climate Change Cabinet.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Participants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [DIGMA (Directorate of Environmental Matters) and DIJER (Directorate of Women and Gender Matters)] at the meetings of the Gender Working Group of the National Climate Change Cabinet.	Foster the articulation among areas in addressing gender and climate change issues.
	2.20. Design policy proposals, programmes and institutional linking actions aimed at increasing the political participation of women in peace and security matters, in peace negotiation processes, in conflict and post-conflict management and in the decision-making spaces.	Ministry of Defence.	Number of designed programmes and actions.	Policy proposals, programmes and actions designed to foster institutional linking.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
Regional	2.21. Promote in the agenda of the principal regional forums, Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM, as per its Spanish acronym); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); MERCOSUR; Meeting of MERCOSUR Female Ministers and High Authorities for Women (RMAAM, for its Spanish acronym); and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC, for its Spanish acronym), the increased political participation of women.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of proposals and interventions in the referred forums that foster a greater political participation of women.	Increased presentation of proposals at the negotiation areas that promote a greater political participation of women.
	2.22. Promote, as a member of the OAS, MERCOSUR and ECLAC a greater presence of women in decision-making positions in said organizations.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Increased number of women in decision-making positions in the referred forums.	Increased participation of women in decision-making positions.
	2.23. Promote the creation of regional networks of women mediators in the Southern Cone and in Latin America and the Caribbean for the prevention and resolution of community conflicts through the use of participative methods, based on the promotion of dialogue among the parties involved; promote their strengthening and dissemination, as well as the work of women peacebuilders. Promote meetings and exchanges of experiences and training opportunities with other regional networks of women mediators and women peacebuilders.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Memorandum of Association of the Regional Network.	Regional network created.
	2.24. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements to increase the participation of women in peace and security matters, in peace negotiation processes, including the areas of training in international mediation, conflict and post-conflict management and in the decision-making spaces.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	At least one signed cooperation and assistance agreement.	Increased cooperation with other countries for greater participation of women in negotiation, peace mediation, and conflict management.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
International	2.25. Encourage, through its participation in the United Nations System, rapprochement and consultations among the women's organizations of those affected populations and the bodies and agencies of said System with competence in peace and security matters, aiming at increasing their participation in every stage of the peace process so that their needs are taken into account, with special emphasis on the groups of women in situations of extreme vulnerability.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Increased number of contacts among women's organizations and the United Nations System.	Increased women's participation in the stages of peace processes.

	<p>2.26. Promote the increased presence of women in the senior leadership positions of United Nations political and security divisions, including the positions of Secretary-General representatives or special envoys.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.</p> <p>Ministry of Security.</p>	<p>Dissemination of vacancies. Exclusive presentation of female candidates.</p>	<p>Increased number of women in United Nations senior leadership positions.</p>
	<p>2.27. Identify positions available in the field of international peace and security, including peace missions; expedite their dissemination through the corresponding ministries; create and permanently update a data base of potential female candidates to occupy decision-making positions at regional and international levels; take steps to ensure that the Argentine State presents more female candidates; promote advocacy actions to ensure the equal and even participation of women in the different areas of the peace and security initiatives and constantly assess the existing difficulties in order to increase the number of women in such initiatives so as to overcome the obstacles that may arise.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.</p>	<p>Dissemination of vacancies. Updated female candidates' database.</p>	<p>Increased number of women in senior leadership positions in the fields of international peace and security.</p>
	<p>2.28. Promote the exchange of experiences and good practices among members of the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective and other national or regional networks to be created, and promote the participation of the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective and the Regional Network to be created in the Southern Cone within the scope of the Global Alliance of Regional Women Mediator Networks.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.</p>	<p>At least two annual meetings among the Networks. At least two training activities per year.</p>	<p>Strengthened Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective and Regional Network of Female Mediators of the Southern Cone.</p>
	<p>2.29. Promote the participation of members of the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective and members of the Regional Network of Female Mediators of the Southern Cone or other regional mediation networks to be created, in conflict or post –conflict countries and/or where required by the United Nations.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.</p>	<p>Dissemination of opportunities for regional or international mediation for the Federal Network of Female Mediators with a Gender Perspective and the Regional Network of the Southern Cone.</p>	<p>Increased participation of the Federal and Regional Networks in conflict, post-conflict situations or upon request of the United Nations.</p>
	<p>2.30. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements to increase the participation of women in the field of peace and security, in peace negotiation processes, including training in international mediation, conflict and post-conflict management, and in the decision-making spaces of each of their spheres.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.</p>	<p>Cooperation and assistance agreement signed.</p>	<p>At least one signed cooperation and assistance agreement.</p>
	<p>2.31. Encourage women's participation in the institutional and political areas of the multilateral humanitarian system.</p>	<p>White Helmets Commission.</p>	<p>Annual number of women nominated for candidacy in expert forums and/or committees, in the multilateral humanitarian system.</p>	<p>Increased number of women nominated for candidacy in institutional and political spheres of the multilateral system.</p>
	<p>2.32. Promote, together with other countries and Agencies of the Multilateral System, the increase in the number of women in charge of humanitarian aid actions.</p>	<p>White Helmets Commission.</p>	<p>Annual number of alliances generated to increase the participation of women in humanitarian missions and actions carried out by agencies of the Multilateral System.</p>	<p>Increased participation of women responsible for humanitarian assistance provided by the Agencies of the Multilateral System.</p>
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
International: In countries in conflict or post-conflict, where the Argentine State has a presence.	<p>2.33. Ensure, through its participation in United Nations, that the differential impacts of the armed conflict on women are recognised, including by means of consultation with local women's and civil society organizations, and that special consideration is given to their specific needs in peace agreements and in post-conflict reconstruction processes.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>Ministry of Security.</p>	<p>Report on differential impact of armed conflicts on women and girls.</p> <p>Report on differential impact of armed conflicts on women and girls.</p>	<p>The differential impact of armed conflicts on women and girls is presented at the United Nations.</p> <p>The differential impact of armed conflicts on women and girls is presented at the United Nations.</p>

2.34. Ensure, that in their interventions in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, women and girls in all their diversity are consulted on the differential impacts of the armed conflict and special consideration is given to their specific needs during the humanitarian assistance stage, peace agreements and in post-conflict reconstruction processes. It shall promote the incorporation of a gender approach in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes of ex-combatants.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

Report on the differential impact of the armed conflict on women and girls. Gender perspective incorporated in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

The differential impact of the armed conflict on women and girls is acknowledged and special measures are taken to safeguard their interests.

2.35. Contribute to the empowerment of women in all their diversity in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations for the realization of their economic, social and cultural rights by means of technical cooperation projects that seek to actively involve non-state actors, such as the civil society organizations, especially women's organizations and the academic sector.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

At least one technical cooperation project achieved.

Empowerment of women in post-conflict countries.

2.36. Promote the strengthening and dissemination of peace initiatives developed by women in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, the articulation of the civil society, especially of women's organizations networks, and to disseminate those initiatives so as they serve as good practices for other countries and organizations.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

Dissemination of women-developed peace initiatives.

Good practices disseminated to support peace processes in other countries.

2.37. Encourage the creation of projects to overcome obstacles to access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, provide support to the academia and the civil society in the implementation of these projects and periodically evaluate their development.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

At least one project submitted.

Access to justice facilitated for women and girls in conflict situations.

Goal 3: Promoting gender mainstreaming in all peace-building activities, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and humanitarian aid.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
National	3.1. Promote the joint work of the institutions with competence in gender issues, with the civil society and women's organizations on peace and security issues with special emphasis on the situation of women in armed conflicts, post-conflict and socio-cultural disasters situations and health crisis.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of meetings held/events organized/projects with the civil society and women's organizations.	Strengthened and increased joint work with the civil society and women's organizations over peace and security issues.
	3.2. Increase the inclusion and active participation in humanitarian missions of male and female volunteers with a gender and diversity specialist profile.	White Helmets Commission.	Annual number of missions that included male and female volunteers with a gender and diversity specialist profile.	Increased inclusion and participation of gender and diversity specialists in humanitarian missions within the term of the Plan.
	3.3. Encourage the inclusion of the gender perspective in all areas where disaster risk management actions are discussed and implemented.	White Helmets Commission.	Type of activities and tasks on gender and diversity developed in White Helmets' missions.	Properly included gender perspective in disaster risk management actions.
	3.4. Include a gender perspective and the participation of the civil society, among other actors, in the development of a national mechanism for the selection of female and male experts to the United Nations treaty bodies as well as to the different regional and international forums.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Number of actions/measures aiming at including a gender perspective and the participation of the Civil Society in the national mechanism.	Gender perspective with the participation of the Civil Society included in the national mechanism.
	3.5. Encourage the incorporation of the issue of Women, Peace and Security in the framework of the meetings of the National Cabinet for Gender Mainstreaming.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of actions aiming at incorporating the matter in the meetings.	Women, Peace and Security issues incorporated in the National Cabinet for Gender Mainstreaming.
	3.6. Promote institutional relations with the civil society and the academic sector, strengthening and generating links in order to promote all actions aimed at contributing to this objective.	Ministry of Defence.	Actions carried out jointly with organizations of the civil society and of the academic sector.	Carry out actions aimed at promoting gender mainstreaming in all peace-building activities.
	3.7. Promote the link and participation of women's organizations and of those that work on gender issues in humanitarian and resilience-building actions.	White Helmets Commission.	Actions carried out jointly with organizations of the civil society and of the academic sector.	By the end of the Plan, increased number of women's organizations that work on gender issues in the humanitarian and resilience-building actions.

	3.8. Prepare a diagnosis of the capacities in place to include a gender perspective in all peace-building activities, humanitarian aid missions, including humanitarian demining activities, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and humanitarian aid.	Ministry of Defence.	One diagnosis report on installed capacities prepared.	Promote training in gender issues among male/female officials in order for it to be included in all peace-building activities.
	3.9. Continued inclusion of the gender perspective in the bodies responsible for providing assistance in conflict situations and socio-natural disasters.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Security.	Number of actions and initiatives on assistance with a gender perspective.	Gender perspective included in the assistance given in conflict situations and socio-natural disasters and health crisis.
	3.10. Enter into agreements to provide technical assistance and implement plans and programmes for the institutional strengthening of the gender areas of the agencies that are responsible for providing assistance in conflict situations and socio-natural disasters.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Security.	Number of agreements entered into per year.	Technical assistance agreements entered into and programmes and plans for institutional strengthening implemented.
	3.11. Encourage the development of investigations on the particular problems faced by women, girls and feminized identities in conflict or post-conflict situations, humanitarian or health crisis, in order to understand the seriousness, the consequences of such situations and suggest possible lines of action to overcome them.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Security.	Number of actions/measures taken for the development of the investigations.	Investigations carried out and lines of action outlined.
	3.12. Advocate international, regional and national initiatives that encourage the study of the differentiated impact that cyber incidents may have, according to gender, in armed conflict contexts and investigations that promote a better understanding of the links between gender and cybersecurity within the framework of international security and disseminate the results of the studies that have been conducted.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of actions/measures/interventions aimed at generating a differentiated impact study on the subject and actions to disseminate the studies that have been carried out.	Achievement and dissemination of tools that enable a better understanding of the impact of cyber-incidents according to gender in armed conflict contexts and of the relationship between gender and cybersecurity within the framework of international security.
	3.13. Assess the risk that the conventional weapons referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, or the elements included in article 3 or article 4 of the Arms Trade Treaty (New York, on 2 April 2012 and in force as of 24 December 2014), are used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and girls.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Women's Office of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice.		Reduce the risk that conventional weapons are used to commit or facilitate gender-based acts of violence.
	3.14. Contribute to the incorporation of a gender variable in the analysis of the export licences applications that so require, according to article 7.4 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of cases where the gender issue was examined during the processing of the export licences.	Gender variable incorporated in the analysis of the applications for export licences in accordance with article 7.4 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).
	3.15. Deepen the development of tools that may enable to mainstream the gender perspective in climate change public policies.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Type and number of tools generated.	Tools jointly-built and agreed upon by the ministries with thematic competence, for the generation of gender and climate change policies.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
National: a. Training of personnel for Peace and Humanitarian Missions	3.16. Strengthen training on gender perspective, the intersectional and diversity approach as well as women, peace and security issues in the curriculum of the training centres for personnel of the Armed and Security Forces in general, and of the personnel to be deployed in peace and humanitarian aid missions, generating strategies for the effective treatment of curricular contents in relation to the subject matter.	Ministry of Defence. Ministry of Security. Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Number of trained individuals. Number of trained individuals.	Strengthened training on gender perspective, intersectionality and diversity. Reinforced capacities provided within the framework of SINAGIR. Training sessions provided by the Victims against Violence Programme to members of the Federal Police.

	3.17. Train female and male volunteers and other actors involved in humanitarian actions in gender, women's rights and diversity issues.	White Helmets Commission.	Annual number of trained female and male volunteers.	Properly trained female and male volunteers in gender, women's rights and diversity issues.
	3.18. Promote the training of civilian and military personnel with a gender perspective for humanitarian emergencies in disaster situations, humanitarian action in armed conflict scenarios and in situations of forced displacement of population.	Ministry of Defence.	Number of trained individuals.	Training of civilian and military personnel with a gender perspective in humanitarian emergencies in different contexts.
	3.19. Ensure that gender training of Armed and Security Forces personnel in peacekeeping missions continue during the deployment stage, including through coordination with local actors and international bodies in conflict and post-conflict countries that conduct training activities in this regard.	Ministry of Defence (Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – CAECOPAZ). Ministry of Security (CENCACOPAZ).		
	3.20. Train the personnel to be deployed in peace-keeping missions in issues of humanitarian disarmament, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, from an intersectional and gender approach that will enable them to identify the specific needs of the ex-combatant women and girls, specifically in social reintegration processes with emphasis on: protection against all forms of violence, mechanisms for the detection and attention of gender-based violence; access to health and to sexual and reproductive rights; and trafficking in persons.	Ministry of Defence (Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – CAECOPAZ) and Ministry of Security (CENCACOPAZ).	Number of trained individuals.	Training of military personnel with a gender perspective in issues of humanitarian disarmament, humanitarian disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.
	3.21. Strengthen gender institutionalization in relation to Women, Peace and Security and promote the increase of women instructors in Training Centres.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Creation of a joint working group with the responsible actors of the Ministry of Defence [Operational Command of the Armed Forces (COFFA, for its Spanish acronym), CAECOPAZ, National Directorate for Peace-keeping Operations (DNOMP, for its Spanish acronym), Gender Policies Directorate (DPG, for its Spanish acronym)]. Increase of the personnel assigned to the CAECOPAZ's Gender Office and redefinition of its functions.	Strengthening of institutional mechanisms.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/
National: b. Training of female and male officials.	3.22. Conduct workshops addressed to specialized cadres, female and men government officials and to the community as a whole, on the importance of the participation of the community, particularly of women, in situations of socio-natural disasters, health crises, armed conflicts and post-armed conflicts as relevant actors for peace building. 3.23. Incorporate gender issues in the curriculum of the Diplomacy degree, including topics related to women's rights, the Women, Peace and Security agenda, cybersecurity, cyber-defence and cyber-diplomacy. The professional training in international mediation shall be encouraged for the female officials of the Foreign Service of the Nation.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of conducted workshops directed to governmental female and male officials and to the community as a whole in this regard. Number of seminars/classes on the subjects provided to the candidates of the Institute of National Foreign Service (ISEN, for its Spanish acronym) and to officials of the Foreign Service of the Nation (SEN, for its acronym in Spanish)	Female and male officials and the community are sensitized about the importance of the role of women in situation of socio-natural disasters, armed conflicts and post-armed conflicts for peace building. Subjects incorporated to the curriculum at the end of the Plan. SEN's officials are trained in international mediation.
	3.24. Provide training in Women, Diversities, Peace and Security issues to the prison personnel of the Federal Penitentiary Service, through training sessions complementary to those provided for by Law 27499.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Amount of Federal Penitentiary Service (SPF, for its Spanish acronym) personnel trained in gender issues.	Female personnel of the Federal Penitentiary Service trained in women, diversity, peace and security issues.

	3.25. Develop content on Women in all their diversity, Peace and Security for the training of personnel of the public agencies related to these issues in complementary training sessions to those provided for by Law 27499.	Ministry of the Interior – National Institute for Political Training (INCAP, for its Spanish acronym).	Number of training sessions conducted in women, in all their diversity, peace and security issues.	Female and male officers trained in women, diversities, peace and security issues within the scope of the implementation of the Law 27499.
	3.26. Promote training in gender, women, peace and security and the application of the international law in women’s human rights to female and male public officials throughout the national territory, in particular to judges and judicial officials.	Women’s Office of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.	Number of male and female officials trained in gender, women, peace and security issues per year.	Increase in the number of male and female officials trained by the end of the Plan.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
In Peace and Humanitarian Missions	3.27. Strengthen the Training Centre for Police Peace Operations (CENCAPOPAZ) and the position of the Gender Focal Point in the Argentine contingents deployed in peace missions, having to report on the situation of the contingent in the pre-deployment stage, during deployment and post-deployment. The Focal Point shall identify obstacles and propose specific actions in order to improve the incorporation of the gender perspective in the actions of the contingents.	Ministry of Defence (Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – CAECOPAZ) and Ministry of Security (CENCAPOPAZ).	Periodic reports prepared. Videoconferences held from the Gender Policies Directorate (DPG) with the focal points deployed in the Mission.	Strengthening of the figure of the Focal Point as a gender institutional mechanism.
	3.28. Ensure that, in the reports that are periodically prepared in the mission area and in those of the Contingent Chiefs Commission, information is included on the specific needs of women deployed in peace missions, as well as on the contingent’s interaction with the local population.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Periodic reports produced.	Ensure that attention is given to the specific needs of women deployed in peace missions.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
Regional	3.29. Promote the incorporation of Women, Peace and Security issues within the scope of the regional meetings of OAS (Inter-American Commission of Women. CIM, as per its Spanish acronym); ECLAC; MERCOSUR (RMAAM); CELAC.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of proposals presented in said forums in order to incorporate the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	Women, Peace and Security issues incorporated.
	3.30. Promote the incorporation of the gender perspective in integral risk management at the “Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities of Integral Disaster Risk Management (RMAGIR, as per its Spanish acronym)” and in the International Humanitarian Assistance Mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIAH, for its Spanish acronym).	White Helmets Commission.	Type of actions for the inclusion of the gender perspective in risk management encouraged and carried out within the scope of the Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities of Integral Risk Management of MERCOSUR (RMAGIR/MERCOSUR), of the Meetings of the International Humanitarian Assistance Mechanisms (MIAH).	Gender approach incorporated at the “Meeting of Ministers and High level Authorities of Integral Disaster Risk Management (RMAGIR)” and in the International Mechanisms on Humanitarian Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIAH).
		Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Number of actions proposed.	Risk approach with a gender perspective.
	3.31. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements at the regional level to include a gender perspective in all the activities related to peace-building, humanitarian assistance missions and humanitarian aid.	Ministry of Defence.	Agreements entered into.	Inclusion of the gender perspective in all the activities in connection with peace-building, humanitarian assistance missions and humanitarian aid.
	3.32. Encourage links with countries of the region for the exchange of experiences, good practices and strengthening of capacities that contribute to the gender integration in national climate policies.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Type and number of meetings with representative of other countries. Number of regional workshops for the strengthening of capacities on gender and climate change. Number of countries attending the meetings. Number of countries attending the workshops.	Solid links with countries of the region for the collective building of capacities and strategies that contribute to gender integration in national climate policies.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
International	3.33. Incorporate Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2538 (2020 as a cross-cutting objective of the foreign policy, at the bilateral, regional and multilateral scopes.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of actions/measures/policies performed/adopted for the application/implementation of the referred UNSC resolutions.	UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security incorporated into Argentine foreign policy.
	3.34. Make sure that the gender perspective is included in the creation and renovation mandates of peace missions established by United Nations Security Council, and for gender experts to be included in the composition of the teams.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of interventions in United Nations or actions that promote the inclusion of the gender perspective in the creation and/or renovation mandates of missions, and gender experts in their composition.	Gender perspective included in the creation and renovation mandates of the peace missions established by UNSC, and teams composed of gender experts.
	3.35. Ensure that the reports submitted by United Nations Secretary-General to the Security Council regarding individual peace-keeping missions include gender aspects, detail the situation of the protection of women's rights in conflict zones and suggest good practices carried out in other missions that may be useful to improve such situation.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Actions performed/measures adopted for gender perspective inclusion in the reports of UNSG.	UNSG's report on peace-keeping missions with gender aspects, detail of the situation of women's human rights in conflict zones and suggestions on good practices included.
	3.36. Promote gender mainstreaming in all the phases of peace-keeping missions, from its planning and sending of the mission to its follow-up and evaluation, paying special attention to the logistic and infrastructure aspects.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of interventions in United Nations or actions promoting the inclusion of the gender perspective in all peace missions' phases, specifically, in its infrastructure.	Gender perspective included in all the phases of peace missions, particularly, its infrastructure.
	3.37. Promote gender mainstreaming in the work of United Nations System and the increased assistance of that international body to the countries in the implementation of Resolution 1325 et seq. in particular if it was a member of the Executive Board of UN Women.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Interventions/Instructions given that promote, on the opportunity of its participation in the Executive Board, the promotion of gender perspectives in the work of United Nations System.	Gender perspective included in the work of the United Nations System.
	3.38. Include the gender perspective in the questions and recommendations formulated in the sessions of the Universal Periodic Review of UN Human Rights Council, in all those countries where it is deemed appropriate.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Formulation of questions and recommendations in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) sessions.	Gender perspective included in the questions and recommendations formulated in UPR's sessions.
	3.39. Promote the climate change agenda and its relation to gender-related issues in the international and regional forums where Argentina is a party.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Development of a national position document on gender and climate change and active participation in the negotiations on gender-related issues under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Promotion of the climate change agenda and its relation to gender in multilateral spheres outside the UNFCCC (draft resolutions, side events, inclusion of the issue in documents where Argentina is a signatory).	International climate change agenda and its connection to gender-related issues strengthened.
	3.40. Continue promoting the universalization and implementation of the Declaration on Safe Schools and its Guidelines to Prevent the Military Use of Schools and Universities during Armed Conflicts in order to guarantee access to education, at all levels, to women and girls, both as students and as teachers.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of actions and initiatives to promote the declaration and the guidelines.	Declaration on safe schools and their guidelines implemented and universalised.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
In countries in conflict and post-conflict where Argentina has presence.	3.41. Contribute, in countries in conflict and post-conflict and in those affected by socio-natural disasters and health crisis, with institutional strengthening and the effective incorporation of the gender perspective in this scope, through horizontal cooperation activities.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Number of horizontal cooperation activities performed.	Strengthen institutions and incorporate the gender perspective in countries in conflict and post-conflict.

3.42. Contribute, through horizontal cooperation activities to the creation and execution of health-related actions that contemplate the specific needs of women victims of armed conflicts.	Ministry of Health.	Number of horizontal cooperation actions that may have contributed to the creation and execution of health-related actions that take into account the specific needs of the women victims of armed conflicts, natural disasters and humanitarian or health crises.	Systematization of experiences and good practices related to horizontal cooperation actions that may have contributed to the creation and execution of health-related actions that might take into account the specific needs of women victims of armed conflicts, natural disasters and humanitarian or health crises.
3.43. Promote through various channels the dissemination of Resolution 1325 et seq. at a national level and in countries in conflict and post-conflict, and promote the work of the women's organizations and NGOs in disseminating these rights.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Dissemination activities performed.	Promotion and dissemination of Resolution 1325 jointly with NGOs and women's organizations.
	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Number of actions performed by the Federal network of Women Mediators with a Gender Perspective.	Achieve a minimum of 10 training sessions performed by the Federal Network of Women Mediators with a Gender Perspective.
3.44. Promote cooperation and assistance agreements to include the gender perspective in all peace-building activities, humanitarian assistance missions and humanitarian aid.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of Defence.	Number of horizontal cooperation and technical support projects that are implemented in countries in conflict, post-conflict and those affected by socio-natural disasters that incorporate the differential impacts of armed conflicts on women and girls, and which are formulated with a gender perspective, in particular those of technical assistance directed to institutional strengthening and the justice sector.	Gender perspective included in peace-building activities, humanitarian assistance missions and humanitarian aid.

Goal 4: Protecting the rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, and LGBTIQ+ individuals in countries in conflict, post-conflict (including camps for refugee and displaced persons) and in adverse situations as a result of the pandemic and post-pandemic, poverty and hunger, in particular, in relation to gender-based and sexual violence, promoting an environment of well-being and safety.

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
National	4.1. Promote policies and programmes in relation to the fight against gender violence and ensure access to justice to women and girls victims, in all their diversity, within the scope of application of the Law on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in the Environments in which they Develop their Interpersonal Relationships (Law 26485) and the Law on Comprehensive Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents.	Judicial Power – Women's Office of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.	Percentage of Argentine State funds allocated to the protection of the rights of women and girls in countries in conflict, post-conflict and affected by socio-natural disasters and/or health crises and to actions intended to the protection of women and sexual dissidences against violence, sexual violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy (particularly in the case of girls and adolescents) and human trafficking.	Annual increase of the percentage of Argentine State funds allocated to the protection of the rights of women and girls in countries in conflict, post-conflict and affected by socio-natural disasters and/or health crises and to actions intended to the protection of women and sexual dissidences from violence, sexual violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy (particularly in the case of girls and adolescents) and human trafficking.
	4.2. Ensure that the personnel engaged in peace and humanitarian aid missions are aware of and adhere to United Nations codes of conduct in relation to Resolution 1325 and subsequent ones. Guarantee that the corresponding sanctions shall be applied to the personnel that, while deployed in a peace-keeping mission, fail to comply with United Nations Code of Conduct for the Blue Helmets and shall strengthen the supervision of their personnel in the field.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security	Number of trained personnel.	Articulation and follow-up of the training received and of the disciplinary processes in the corresponding cases.
	4.3. Encourage training on International Humanitarian Law, Resolution 1325 and respect for United Nations codes of conduct among the female and male volunteers of the White Helmets Commission.	White Helmets Commission.	An induction course developed and implemented for White Helmets male and female volunteers who will be members of missions. # Regulations for White Helmets male and female volunteers, designed.	Increased number of White Helmets male and female volunteers who are members of missions and that were previously trained on these subjects.

4.4. Support initiatives and participate in activities oriented to the protection of women and girls in all their diversity, specifically in preventing sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis contexts.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of initiatives and actions oriented to the protection of women and girls in all their diversity, specifically in the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian and health crisis contexts.	Increased number of initiatives and activities on the subject.
4.5. Ensure adequate attention to women asylum seekers and their families in the Republic of Argentina and to promote the consideration of the gender perspective in the analysis of the applications for recognition of the refugee status submitted before the National Commission for Refugees.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and Ministry of the Interior – National Directorate for Migration.	Annual number of applications for recognition of the refugee status filed by women and granted.	Gender perspective included in the analysis of the applications for recognition of the refugee status.
4.6. Encourage measures to progressively strengthen the intervention capacities of the Corps of Women and Men Attorneys for Gender-Based Violence in all the provinces.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Articulation between governmental and non-governmental institutions, at national, provincial, municipal and neighbourhood levels. Number of legal professionals incorporated for representation. Number of cases and legal proceedings.	Free legal representation for victims of gender violence and sexual abuse of girls, boys and adolescents throughout the country, strengthened.
4.7. Promote the implementation of the field approach modality (Mobile assistance units) for urgency or emergency conditions undergone by women or girls in violence situations, replicating the experience of the Programme Victims Against Violence in CABA (city of Buenos Aires).	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Actions performed to implement the field approach (Mobile assistance units).	Mobile assistance units for field approach implemented in territories located outside CABA.
4.8. Add the contribution and the knowledge of the Programme for the Rescue and Accompaniment of Victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Number of actions implemented aimed at relating the National Rescue Programme in the Women agenda to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	Contributions and Knowledge of the National Recue Programme incorporated into the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
4.9. Train women neighbourhood and community leaders in tools for peace-building with a gender perspective through the programme “Promoting Dialogue Among Women”.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Number of courses carried out through the programme “Promoting Dialogue Among Women”.	To carry out a minimum of ten training sessions to women neighbourhood leaders throughout the country.
4.10. Implement measures and action aimed at the application and dissemination of the International Law on Human Rights and the Humanitarian International Law within the sphere of Defence.	Ministry of Defence.	Number of individuals trained.	Broaden the educational offers on the subject and disseminate them widely.
4.11. Periodically monitor the measures implemented to protect the human rights of women and girls in all their diversity in countries in conflict and post-conflict.	Ministry of Defence.	Number of measures implemented for that purpose.	Increased number of periodic monitoring measures to protect the human rights of women and girls in countries in conflict and post conflict.
4.12. Promote institutional relations with the civil society and the academic sector, strengthening and generating links with a view to promoting all actions aimed at contributing to this goal.	Ministry of Defence.	Relations established with the civil society and the academic sector.	Joint working table.
4.13. Promote the collaboration of the Defence area in judicial investigations related to the International Law on Human Rights and the International Humanitarian Law.	Ministry of Defence. Judicial Power – Women’s Office of the Supreme Court of Justice.	Number of actions performed aimed at collaborating with judicial investigations.	Collaboration rendered in judicial investigations.
4.14. Be in charge of the reception, follow-up and monitoring of the petitions, complaints and presentations related to personnel deployed in Peace-keeping Missions, when they may constitute a violation of human rights or international humanitarian law.	Ministry of Defence.	Resolution of the petitions and/or complaints received.	Follow-up, monitoring and advising on the complaints and presentations filed at the National Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

	4.15. Promote the creation and management of public policies based on the protection of the rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, specifically of those in situations of social and emotional vulnerability due to situations of violence, or because of their status as refugees or who are in extreme economic poverty conditions where their rights to life and food are violated.	Ministry of Social Development.	Number of girls and women in social vulnerability situation. Number of girls and women with a refugee status and who are socially vulnerable. Number of women that have reported violence.	Create public policies, programmes and plans with a focus on girls and women under social vulnerability and a refugee status, that aim to the reparation of the physical and emotional violence so that they can recover their lives and the right to work to come out of such vulnerability.
	4.16. Create relations with NGOs specialized in the gender and climate change agenda to address the specific concerns that affect women and LGBT people within the context of the same.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Participation in the Extended Working Tables of the National Climate Change Cabinet, where inputs are gathered from civil society organizations to define actions on the subject at a National level. Organization of events (workshops; Round tables; discussion panels) on the subject with members of specialized NGOs; the relevant areas of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity; of the Climate Change Cabinet and National Directorate. Design of a Gender and Climate Change module within the gender course given at ISEN for SEN applicants.	Strengthened links with NGOs specialized in the gender and climate change agenda.
	4.17. Promote the study of the differentiated impacts on women and girls and LGBT people generated by climate change and create policies with a gender perspective to address these new challenges.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.	Studies performed/promoted that assess the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, girls and LGBT people.	Reports and public policies on climate change designed with a gender perspective.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
Regional	4.18. Propose before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) the development of a thematic hearing to study the subject of gender violence at a regional level and to promote the creation of action protocols at a regional level to provide assistance and ensure access to justice to women victims of violence.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Actions performed before the IACHR to promote the development of the thematic hearing and for the preparation of an Action Protocol.	Thematic hearing developed. Action protocol prepared.
	4.19. Promote, before OAS Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM, for its Spanish acronym) and through the Follow-up Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI, for its Spanish acronym), policies and programmes in relation with the fight against gender violence, including human trafficking, sexual traffic and exploitation, encouraging and incorporating, as appropriate, the discussion on the implementation of Resolution 1325 and subsequent ones.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of actions to promote policies and programmes related to the fight against gender-based violence.	Policies and programmes promoted. Incorporation of the discussion on the implementation of the Resolution 1325, performed.
	4.20. Promote, at the MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting of Women (RMAAM), training and awareness actions on the subjects of human trafficking, traffic, and sexual exploitation, relating these actions to the treatment of Resolution 1325 and subsequent ones.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of training actions and awareness campaigns carried out. the body's debates and works.	Annual increase in the number of people trained. Relation with Resolution 1325, incorporated.
	4.21. Support the work done by the Follow-up Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (MESECVI).	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.		MESECVI's activities, supported.
		Argentine participation in		

Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
4.22. Promote, within the framework of the South American Conference on Migration, the exchange of good practices in connection with the development and application of the gender approach in the migration policies of the region; the promotion of the empowerment of migrant women in the governance of migration; the protection of the rights of migrant women and girls throughout the migration process; and the guarantee of access to specialized health, employment, education and physical integrity services regardless of their migratory status.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of shared good practices. Systematization of shared good practices disaggregated by topic and country. Number of horizontal cooperation agreements on gender and migration issues entered into.	Exchange of adopted good practices for the development and application of the gender approach in the migration policies of the region, the promotion of the empowerment of migrant women in the governance of migration; the protection of migrant women and girls throughout the migratory process; and, the guarantee of access to specialized health, employment, education and physical integrity services regardless of their migratory status.	
4.23. Promote cooperation and regional assistance agreements in order to protect the human rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, in countries in conflict and post-conflict.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	At least one signed agreement.	Increased cooperation with other countries for a greater participation of women in peace negotiation and conflict management.	
International: a. In Peacekeeping Missions	4.24. Collect information from the field, disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity and other variables that enable to monitor the response to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls in all the Peacekeeping Missions, humanitarian assistance missions and the actions of technical horizontal cooperation in conflict, post-conflict and socio-natural disasters zones.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Post-deployment surveys conducted to the contingent.	Systematization of the information collected.
4.25. Urge the corresponding contingent authority to include in the periodic and end-of-commission reports, standardized data regarding cases of violation of the United Nations Code of Conduct for members of peacekeeping missions by Argentine personnel deployed in the field, and on cases of sexual and gender-based violence in the population of which they have become aware.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Periodic focal points reports.	Institutionalization of a periodic communication mechanism, through videoconference, with the mission's chiefs and the focal points.	
4.26. Promote the professional training and updating of the teams participating in peace missions and the use of guidelines, guides and protocols for response and care to victims of violence in countries in conflict situations, socio-natural disasters and health crises, framed in the sexual and reproductive rights in line with the legal provisions in force.	Ministry of Health.	Number of trained people.	At least one experience of technical support from the Argentine State in countries in conflict, post-conflict and/or health crises carried out for the care of victims of violence framed within the sexual and reproductive rights at the end of the Plan's implementation period.	
4.27. Identify and report cases of gender-based violence and in particular cases of sexual violence, and ensure that the victims are given appropriate attention, within the limits established by the mission's mandate, the United Nations Code of Conduct for members of peacekeeping missions (Blue Helmets) and the mission's rules of engagement and the standard procedures, in coordination with women's organizations and international organizations.	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Security.	Periodic reports.	Monitoring and periodic communication with the authorities of the Ministry.	
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
4.28. Promote access to and the services of primary health care for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, and psychosocial care to women, girls and the sexual dissidences victims of violence in conflict situations, socio-natural disasters and health crises, as well as to the peace missions' participant teams and other actions in response to the mentioned contexts.	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Ministry of Social Development.	Number of technical support projects carried out.	At least one experience of technical support from the Argentine State in countries in conflict, post-conflict and/or health crises carried out in relation to the strengthening of the legal and public policies frameworks for prevention and protection against violence, sexual violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy and human trafficking, at the end of the Plan's implementation period.	

International: International Cooperation	4.29. Promote, through cooperation and technical assistance projects, the strengthening of the security and justice sectors in post-conflict countries in order to improve gender justice and reduce impunity for crimes related to gender-based violence.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of technical cooperation projects carried out/under negotiation.	At least one experience of technical support from the Argentine State in countries in conflict, post-conflict and/or health crises in relation to the strengthening of the justice and security sectors, as well as the legal and public policies frameworks for access to justice and the reduction of impunity, at the end of the Plan's implementation period.
	4.30. Ensure the implementation of sexual and reproductive rights in conflict, post-conflict and Health crises contexts through access to comprehensive sexuality education; and the access to sexual and reproductive health by means of the provision of quality information and health care, access to contraceptive and emergency contraceptive methods, prevention of unintended pregnancy in adolescents, and the supplies for safe abortion care and the prevention and early detection of sexual abuse and forced pregnancy.	Ministry of Health.	Number of technical support projects carried out.	At least one experience of technical support from the Argentine State in countries in conflict, post-conflict and/or health crises carried out in relation to the strengthening of legal and public policies frameworks for prevention and protection against violence, sexual violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy and human trafficking, at the end of the Plan's implementation period.
	4.31. Promote that in all interventions in countries in conflict, post-conflict and affected by socio-natural disasters and/or health crises, the integrity of people is respected from an intersectional perspective: ethnicity, age, disability, nationality, religion, language, gender identity and sexual orientation of women, girls and LGTBIQ+ people who are victims of human rights violations	Ministry of Social Development – Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Family (SENAF, for its Spanish acronym). Ministry of Security. Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Ministry of Health.	Ministry of Defence.	Number of individuals trained. Knowledge from an intersectional perspective, for the intervention of military personnel in countries in conflict, post-conflict and affected by socio-natural disasters and/or health crises.
	4.32. Advocate the reparation, truth and justice initiatives in post-conflict societies and promote women's participation in these processes.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Ministry of Security. Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	Number of initiatives supported.	At least one experience of support of the Argentine State in post-conflict societies at the end of the Plan's implementation period.
Scope	Action	Competent body(ies)	Indicator/s	Goal/s
International: a. In International Forums.	4.33. Subscribe to United Nations policy on human rights protection, with special emphasis on the rights of women and girls to a life free of violence, for acts of sexual violence committed by members of the peace and humanitarian assistance missions in conflict zones and socio-natural disasters.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	Number of interventions in United Nations and events organized aimed at disseminating Argentine position on the matter.	United Nations human rights protection policy subscribed.
	4.34. Continue advocating for the work of the International Criminal Court and will further the fight against impunity for crimes included in the Rome Statute, in particular those in relation to gender dimension and sexual violence.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.	advocate the work of the International Criminal Court in its fight against impunity for atrocious crimes.	Strengthened work of the International Criminal Court in its fight against impunity for crimes included in the Rome Statute.
		Number of measures/actions adopted to		

4.35. Encourage all those States that have not yet done so to become parties to the main universal human rights instruments, and to adopt the necessary domestic measures for their implementation, in particular those of the CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols and the Convention of Belem do Para.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and
Worship.

Number of steps taken.

Greater number of States parties to the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols and the Convention of Belen do Para.

4.36. Encourage the adoption of measures to increase the protection for women and girls in refugee and internally displaced persons camps, migrant women, women human right defenders, women peacebuilders, especially against gender-based violence and sexual violence.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and
Worship.

Number of measures adopted, statements supported in international forums.

Increased protection for women and girls in all their diversity in refugees and/or internally displaced persons camps, especially against gender-based violence and sexual violence.

4.37. Encourage the adoption of measures for the assistance and protection of women and girls in all their diversity who have been incorporated or recruited by organized crime networks to commit transnational crimes, in particular, drug trafficking, human trafficking for sexual exploitation and/or forced labour, or arms trafficking.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and
Worship.

Number of measures adopted, statements supported, resolutions co-sponsored in international forums.
Cooperation agreements on trafficking in persons signed.

Increased protection for women and girls in all their diversity.

4.38. Procure that the international community advocates all United States resolutions related to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls in all their diversity, especially those that strengthen the Rule of Law and access to justice to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and
Worship.

Steps taken.

A greater number of States advocating United Nations resolutions on the matter.

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