

National Action Plan to Follow Up on Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security"

I. INTRODUCTION

Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000) was unanimously approved by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 31 October 2000 as recognition by the international community of the fact that, in the context of armed conflicts, women and girls face consequences that are different from those of the rest of the population because of their gender. Further UNSC resolutions have promoted this agenda.

This resolution and the nine subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security analyze the participation of women in peace processes and decision-making in the field of international peace and security and refer to the protection and attention to the specific needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Taking into account the international dynamics and evolving challenges to international peace and security, these resolutions address other aspects such as preventing and combating sexual violence against women and girls, as well as the impact of terrorism on them --especially as regards their health, education, security, and participation in public life.

These resolutions also call on all United Nations States to mainstream gender into conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes, and to promote greater representation and participation of women on all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms.

The Women, Peace and Security agenda seeks above all to expand the presence of women in United Nations peace operations and ensure that specialized training is provided to all of the staff participating in these operations in the areas of human rights, gender equality, and the different areas addressed by the agenda.

It is important to mention that relevant provisions of these resolutions should be observed and put into practice by all UN Member States, relevant areas of the UN itself, as well as by regional organizations. States may also

submit voluntary commitments to accelerate the implementation of such an agenda. In the case of Mexico, the following commitments were presented in 2019:

- i) **Peacekeeping:** Mexico will deploy a greater number of female personnel as military officers and observers in the UN Peace Operations, duly trained according to the Organization's standards. The Mexican Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAM) has begun to provide courses on gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda for military and police personnel to be deployed in the near future to UN Peace Operations.
- ii) **Security Sector:** In cooperation with international organizations, Mexico will develop training on human rights and gender responsiveness for the armed forces personnel and mainly within the framework of the National Guard.

In addition to the commitments assumed by Mexico, our country has supported the consolidation and strengthening of the architecture of gender equality and human rights of women and girls in the United Nations System, emphasizing the need for mainstreaming gender equality in the stages of peace prevention, maintenance, and consolidation, as well as post-conflict reconstruction.

Our country has highlighted the importance of mainstreaming gender and gender equality, and promoting the participation of women in United Nations Peace Operations—including Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions—as well as in humanitarian aid and assistance; the prevention of violent extremism that can lead to terrorism; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration; non-proliferation and arms control; preventing and combating illicit trafficking in small arms; measures to reform the security sector; and strengthening institutions and the rule of law, in particular in the organization of electoral processes.

II. RATIONALE

Peace and security are a priority of the Mexican Government's domestic and international policy.

Mexico will continue to promote the strengthening of multilateralism with a transformative vision and direction, in which the well-being of the people is a priority element of its domestic and international policy.

Our country's Feminist Foreign Policy, adopted in January 2020, aims to guide government actions to reduce and eliminate gender differences, gaps, and inequalities in order to build a more just and prosperous society.

This policy seeks to mainstream a human rights and gender approach into all areas of Mexican foreign policy; to make visible the contribution of women to foreign policy and to concrete actions that have an impact on the gender foreign agenda, such as the Women, Peace and Security agenda; and to prioritize actions that have a high impact both on the global and national levels.

For Mexico, gender equality and the human rights of women and girls are essential conditions, not only for the achievement of international peace and security, but also for sustainable development and peace.

Mexico actively participates in the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security and in the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network, which are intergovernmental initiatives to share experiences and good practices, and to promote joint international efforts for the fulfillment of this agenda.

Mexico gives priority to preventive approaches that seek to protect the population, guarantee the human rights of all people –particularly groups in vulnerable situations– and collaborate with society in the search for solutions to conflicts and the prevention of violence.

Various actions have been carried out to this end, including the construction of safe and peaceful environments for women and girls through efforts that include strengthening normative frameworks, strengthening women's leadership in building peace and security, and promoting the transformation of behaviors and socio-cultural norms to foster a culture of peace, among others.

It should be noted that Mexico has a solid normative and public policy framework aimed at guaranteeing gender equality and accelerating women's empowerment in all areas (see Annex 1), including the security sector and their participation in efforts aimed at peacekeeping and sustainable peace.

In light of the above, it has been decided to adopt the first **National Action Plan to Follow Up on Security Council Resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security" (NAP-1325)**, as a tool that will allow us to articulate and strengthen the actions of the competent institutions to advance this agenda in a decisive manner.

It is important to point out that the focus of Resolution 1325 (2000) and that of subsequent Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security is of a wide scope and not restricted to conflict or post-conflict situations. Also, we should underline that the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law is relevant in times of peace, one of the reasons why Mexico developed this National Action Plan.

Likewise, and in light of the 20th anniversary in 2020 of the adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, as well as the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Government of Mexico presents this Plan to undertake concrete actions that will allow for the mainstreaming of gender in all prevention, maintenance, and peace consolidation efforts. The latter is a result of the obligations assumed by the Mexican State before the United Nations, as well as with its commitments under international instruments in this area (*See Annex 2*).

The NAP-1325 will promote communication and dissemination strategies on gender equality and women's human rights, as well as the importance of women's participation in security actions and in the promotion and construction of peace.

Finally, this Plan will address the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), in particular the one referring to the adoption of a national plan of action on women's participation in security tasks.

III. PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE.

The main purpose of this National Plan of Action is to promote the substantive participation of women as real and effective actors in conflict prevention at all levels and in the efforts of the United Nations for the maintenance, reconstruction, and consolidation of peace. This includes pre-deployment training in the field of

Peace Operations, as well as in efforts for humanitarian assistance, disarmament, reintegration and arms control; attention to sexual and gender-based violence, strengthening of institutions and the rule of law.

The Government of Mexico recognizes women as peacebuilders due to their participation in national peace processes in which, at the local level, they have become fundamental in the reconstruction of the social fabric. Their mediation, their role in the establishment of community dialogues, and their contributions in the fight against structural violence in our country has turned women's permanent participation as multipliers of peace processes into a priority at the national level.

The NAP-1325 has been structured considering the four areas indicated in the reports of the United Nations Secretary General: Prevention, Participation, Protection, and Relief and Recovery.

The critical path for the implementation of NAP-1325 includes ten strategic objectives, lines of action, activities, indicators, and goals, which are an integral part of it (see Annex 3).

The structure of the Plan allows each of the proposed activities to be worked on by the Mexican Government's agencies in accordance with their areas of competence and at the same time to ensure inter-institutional coordination and periodic evaluation of the goals to be achieved. The structure and scope of the NAP-1325 will be reviewed three years after its adoption.

Likewise, the active participation of international organizations, academia, civil society, and other actors in the actions contemplated in the NAP-1325 will be promoted.

IV. THEMATIC AREAS AND OBJECTIVES

1. PREVENTION

It consists of mainstreaming gender into all activities and strategies for conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding; creating effective mechanisms and institutions for early warning; and strengthening measures to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly the various forms of sexual violence.

Objectives	Lines of action
1.- Disseminate and raise awareness among military and police personnel about the role of women in conflict prevention and peace processes.	1.- Design and implement a dissemination campaign on the role of women and gender perspective in United Nations Peace Operations.
2. Promote gender mainstreaming among the institutions responsible for peacekeeping and security in Mexico, particularly at the local level.	1. Train public officials, particularly at the municipal level, on the meaning of gender-responsive peace processes and women's empowerment. 2. Promote actions to improve public spaces based on an approach of safe cities for women.
3. Mainstream gender into peacebuilding and security processes in the national territory.	1. Promote the training of police institutions in the prevention of violence against women and girls, in particular sexual and gender-based violence, all from a gender and intercultural perspective. 2.- To create police specialized in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes of violence against women for the deployment of <i>Gender Missions: "Women, peace, and security"</i>

2. PARTICIPATION

It consists of promoting and ensuring the active and meaningful participation of women in all peace processes and their representation on all levels of decision-making related to conflict prevention, management, and resolution. It also provides for the recruitment and appointment of women to senior positions in the United Nations and in peacekeeping forces, particularly as military, police, and civilian personnel.

Objectives	Lines of action
1.- Enhance the substantive participation and pre-deployment	1.- Specialization of CECOPAM as a pre-deployment training center on gender and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

<p>training of women in uniform in United Nations Peace Operations.</p>	<p>2.- Strengthen the pre-deployment training of women in the military and police fields, as well as in the United Nations Peace Operations.</p>
<p>2.- Ensure the substantive participation of women in uniform in Peace Operations.</p>	<p>1.- Increase the number of nominations of women in uniform for vacant positions in United Nations Operations, as well as for senior positions at United Nations Headquarters.</p> <p>2.- Advance the identification of barriers to ensure substantive participation of women in uniform in United Nations Peace Operations.</p>
<p>3.- Promote the creation of networks of women peacemakers.</p>	<p>1.- Promote the creation of networks of women peacemakers in the national territory.</p> <p>2.- Exchange experiences and good practices derived from the participation of women in the implementation of local peacebuilding strategies.</p>
<p>4.-. Promote the gender perspective and the empowerment of women in multilateral efforts for international peace and security, including peace processes and mediation efforts, the prevention and combating of violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, as well as in disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control.</p>	<p>1. In accordance with the Feminist Foreign Policy, promote an active and substantive participation of women in relevant multilateral forums on international peace and security, including the prevention and combat of violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, among others.</p> <p>2.- Present proposals and initiatives on gender equality and the empowerment of women in relevant United Nations documents in the areas of international peace and security, including mediation efforts, as well as preventing and combating violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control, among others.</p>

3. PROTECTION

It consists of strengthening and expanding measures to guarantee the security, physical and mental integrity, health—including sexual and reproductive health and rights— wellbeing, economic security, and dignity of women and girls; promotion and protection of their human rights, mainstreaming gender in the institutions that participate in United Nations peace operations, as well as in the prevention and post-conflict processes.

Objectives	Lines of action
1.- Incorporate the protection of the human rights of women and girls and mainstream gender in the institutions that participate in Peace Operations.	1.- Strengthen comprehensive training in human rights and gender equality for staff taking part in peace operations, including in the areas of prevention and care of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.
2.- Continue promoting the observance of the United Nations zero tolerance policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.	1.- Promote training and full implementation of the United Nations zero tolerance policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by the Organization's staff.

4. RELIEF AND RECOVERY

It consists of promoting women's equal access to and participation in both aid distribution and humanitarian assistance mechanisms and services, particularly those related to the specific needs of women and girls in all recovery, humanitarian assistance, and peacebuilding efforts.

Objectives	Lines of action
1.- Support gender mainstreaming in aid and humanitarian assistance efforts, as well as in post-conflict peacebuilding.	1.- Promote –in the United Nations and other relevant multilateral forums– efforts to mainstream gender and the role of women in multilateral humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding strategies.

V. COORDINATION AND MONITORING.

The coordination of the observance of the present NAP-1325 will be responsibility of an Inter-Agency Group that will rely on the Working Group of Peacekeeping Operations, and will be conformed by representatives of the Secretariats of Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Navy, Security and Citizen Protection and by the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), as well as other relevant agencies.

For the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-1325, the Inter-Secretariat Working Group will have the following tasks:

- Carry out the general planning of the activities pledged for the fulfillment of the NAP-1325.
- Require the necessary information for monitoring compliance with the Plan.
- Prepare an annual report on the development and compliance with the NAP-1325.
- Follow up the progress of the institutional commitments.
- Review and update the contents of the Plan in light of the evolution of the Women Peace and Security Agenda.
- Review and update the indicators of the NAP-1325.
- Ensure dialogue with other relevant institutions and establish mechanisms with international organizations, academia, civil society and other actors for the implementation of the lines of action.

VI. FINANCING.

Each coordinating institution must carry out the activities contemplated in the NAP-1325 with its own human and financial resources; therefore, in their annual budget, it will be required to program the necessary financial resources for the corresponding activities in accordance with the objectives of the Plan.

Through international cooperation actions, the exchange of experiences will be sought, as well as possible additional resources with strategic partners at the international level.

ANNEX 1.

NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- a) Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (Article 1, Article 89, Article 133)
- b) National Development Plan 2019-2024
- c) National Program for Equality between Women and Men (2019-2024)
- d) Law of the National Institute for Women
- e) General Law for Equality between Women and Men
- f) General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence
- g) Protocol for the Prevention, Care, and Punishment of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Molestation (updated in 2020)
- h) Feminist Foreign Policy of Mexico, which was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 2020
- i) Specific actions implemented within the Mexican Armed Forces to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, particularly the creation of the Observatory for Gender Equality and the Training Center for Human Rights and Gender Equality at the Secretariat of National Defense and the Human Rights Promotion and Protection Unit at the Secretariat of the Navy.
- j) Mexican Standard on Labor Equality and Non-Discrimination

k) Follow-up Mechanism for Cases of Sexual Torture against Women

l) *Spotlight* Initiative for the Elimination of Violence against Women

ANNEX 2.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- a. Charter of the United Nations (1945)
- b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- c. American Convention on Human Rights
- d. Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, Additional Protocol I of 1977, and Additional Protocol III of 2005
- e. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
- f. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women “Belém do Pará Convention” (1994)
- g. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
- h. United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security:

Resolution 1325 (2000). First resolution to link the experience of women and girls in armed conflict to United Nations peace operations. Focuses on the protection of women in conflict situations. It promotes the participation of women in peace processes, at all levels of decision-making, including both military, police and civilians in peace operations, and local women in peace negotiation and peacebuilding processes.

Resolution 1820 (2008). First resolution to recognize sexual violence as a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act of genocide, calling on parties to armed conflict –including non-State actor– to protect civilians from sexual violence, enforce military discipline and the principle of command responsibility, and prosecute those responsible.

Resolution 1888 (2009). It provides for the provision by the UN system of a set of measures to implement Resolution 1820 to combat sexual violence and for the prosecution of such violence in criminal courts.

Resolution 1889 (2009). It highlights the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. It emphasizes the increased participation of women in peacekeeping and proposes a series of indicators for monitoring.

Resolution 1960 (2010). Establishes a system of accountability to influence the conduct of those who commit crimes and potential perpetrators, including a registry of crimes and agreements on monitoring, analysis and reporting.

Resolution 2106 (2013). Promotes measures to prevent and combat impunity for crimes of sexual violence and to create a new culture of deterrence; broadens the conceptual framework of sexual violence, establishing the primary responsibility of states; emphasizes the need to deploy women's protection advisers in peace operations; and highlights the need for a multidimensional strategy to address sexual violence.

Resolution 2122 (2013). In addition to reaffirming all of the above resolutions, and emphasizing the importance of the participation of women, including through civil society, in deliberative bodies for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, it recognizes the need for resolution 1325 (2000) to be systematically implemented in its own work and reiterates the intention to convene a high-level review in 2015 to assess progress at the global, regional and national levels.

Resolution 2242 (2015). Urges Member States, in the light of the high-level review, to assess their strategies and resource allocation for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Calls upon Member States to continue to integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda into their strategic plans, such as national action plans and other planning frameworks, with adequate resources. It also calls upon countries with such plans to provide updates on progress in their implementation. Further calls on Member States to increase the integration of their agendas on women, peace and security and on countering terrorism and violent extremism that may lead to terrorism, and to ensure the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in the development of strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism that may lead to terrorism.

Resolution 2467 (2019). Encourages national authorities to strengthen legislation to prevent and eliminate sexual violence in conflict and to ensure the accountability of perpetrators. Acknowledges the work of the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security referred to in resolution 2242 (2015) and expresses its intention to take into account its information, analysis, and recommendations, recognizing the important role of UN Women in this regard; and emphasizes that sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and all other aspects of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda should continue to be addressed in that forum.

Resolution 2493 (2019). Urges Member States to commit themselves to implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and its priorities by ensuring and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including through gender mainstreaming, and to maintain their commitment to increase the number of both civilian and uniformed women in United Nations peacekeeping activities at all levels.

- i. United Nations Human Rights Council resolutions on the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls
- j. Goal 5 on Gender Equality of the Sustainable Development Goals
- k. United Nations zero tolerance policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by the Organization's staff
- l. Voluntary Agreement between the Secretary-General and the Member States of the United Nations on the Elimination of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, adopted in 2017, to which more than 100 countries, including Mexico, have adhered.
- m. General Recommendation No. 30 of the CEDAW Committee on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations (2013) The CEDAW Committee recommends that States Parties: (a) ensure that

national action plans and strategies aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions comply with the Convention and that sufficient budgets are allocated for their implementation.

ANNEX 3

Critical Path for the Implementation of the National Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security

STRATEGIC GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	GOAL	INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE
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I. Prevention

<p>1.- Disseminate and raise awareness among military and police personnel about the role of women in conflict prevention and peace processes.</p>	<p>1. Design and implement a dissemination campaign on the role of women and gender perspective in United Nations Peace Operations.</p>	<p>i) Establish mobile teams in the 12 military and 8 naval regions to raise awareness among military and naval personnel (women and commanders) about the role of women in Peace Operations.</p> <p>ii) Implement a dissemination and awareness campaign with the participation of specialized military and naval women personnel –including Mexican women who have participated in United Nations Peace Operations.</p>	<p>a) Number of training courses for women in uniform participating in Peace Operations.</p> <p>b) Number of women in uniform who have been informed about opportunities to participate in Peace Operations, taking into account relevant nomination procedures,</p>	<p>Conduct two outreach campaigns (one at the beginning of the project and the second in the third year of the project) covering the 12 military regions and 8 naval regions.</p> <p>Conduct an outreach campaign to encourage the nomination of women police officers in peace operations.</p>	<p>SEDENA SEMAR SRE SSPC INMUJERES</p>
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			costs, and benefits.		
2. Promote gender mainstreaming among the institutions responsible for peacekeeping and security in Mexico, particularly at the local level.	<p>1. Train public officials, particularly at the municipal level, on the meaning of gender-responsive peace processes and women's empowerment.</p> <p>2. Promote actions to improve public spaces based on an approach of safe cities for women.</p>	<p>i) Promote training programs for public officials, particularly at the municipal level, on the meaning of gender-responsive peace processes and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p>ii) Undertake actions to contribute to the improvement of safe spaces and, thereby, to the protection and security of women and girls.</p>	<p>a) Number of public officials trained on the meaning of gender-responsive peace processes.</p> <p>b) Promote actions to improve public spaces based on an approach of safe cities for women.</p>	<p>Carry out training for public officials per year.</p> <p>Promote specific measures aimed at improving public spaces (to be defined)</p>	INMUJERES UN Women
3. Mainstream gender into peacebuilding and security processes in the national territory.	1. Promote the training of police institutions in the prevention of violence against women and girls, in particular sexual and gender-based violence, all from a gender and intercultural perspective.	<p>i) Develop a program of gender-responsive and women rights-based training and/or workshops for police performance in peacebuilding and security processes.</p> <p>ii) Train and integrate gender-responsive and intersectional police forces specialized in the prevention,</p>	<p>Number of trainings and/or workshops that incorporate gender content for the construction of peace and security for women.</p> <p>Number of "Gender Missions" formed and integrated.</p>	Carry out training and/or workshops directed to officials of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection and other agencies in charge of public security at the federal, local, and municipal levels.	SSPC INMUJERES SEDENA/CECOPAM UN WOMEN

	2. Create police forces specialized in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of crimes of violence against women as part of the deployment of Gender Missions: "Women, Peace, and Security"	investigation, and prosecution of crimes of violence against women in order to establish comprehensive actions aimed at guaranteeing the life, security, and human rights of women and girls.		Formation of 15 Specialized Units in Gender Missions "Women, Peace and Security"	
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II. Participation

4. Enhance the substantive participation and pre-deployment training of women in uniform in United Nations Peace Operations.	<p>1. Specialization of CECOPAM as a pre-deployment training center on gender and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.</p> <p>2.- Strengthen the pre-deployment training of women in the military and police fields, as well as in the United Nations Peace Operations.</p>	<p>i) Development of CECOPAM as a pre-deployment training center on gender and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.</p> <p>ii) Promote training for military and policewomen, including foreign women, in the courses given by CECOPAM.</p> <p>iii) Incorporate in the training programs of CECOPAM, specialized language courses to strengthen the</p>	<p>a) Number of specialized courses given at CECOPAM on gender issues and on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p> <p>b) Number of uniformed women trained in the courses given at CECOPAM.</p> <p>c) Number of uniformed women who participated in</p>	<p>Two specialized courses by CECOPAM on gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p> <p>60 uniformed women trained per year.</p> <p>Participation of two women in uniform in the courses given by UN Women abroad.</p>	<p>SRE SEDENA SEMAR SSPC UN WOMEN</p>
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		<p>training of women in uniform in peace operations.</p> <p>iv) Promote the specialized pre-deployment participation of military and policewomen in courses given by UN Women in various headquarters, as well as in foreign training centers.</p>	<p>the specialized language courses.</p> <p>d) Number of women in uniform who participated in UN Women courses.</p>		
<p>5. Ensure the substantive participation of women in uniform in Peace Operations.</p>	<p>1.- Increase the number of nominations of women in uniform for vacant positions in United Nations Operations, as well as for senior positions at United Nations Headquarters.</p> <p>2.- Advance the identification of barriers to ensure substantive participation of women in uniform</p>	<p>i) Ensure the substantive participation of women in uniform in Peace Operations.</p> <p>ii) Design measures to encourage the appointment of women police officers to United Nations peace operations.</p> <p>iii) Prepare a report on the barriers that prevent the substantive participation of women in uniform in</p>	<p>a) Number of women nominated to fill a vacant position in United Nations peace operations.</p> <p>b) Number of women in uniform deployed in United Nations peace operations.</p> <p>c) Number of measures designed to encourage the application of women police officers in UN peace operations.</p>	<p>Ensure that more than 15 percent of deployed personnel are women in uniform.</p> <p>Ensure that the percentage of women police nominated is met and expanded to meet the standards for women's participation set by the United Nations.</p>	<p>SEDENA SEMAR SSPC SRE</p>

	in United Nations Peace Operations.	United Nations peace operations.			
6. Promote the creation of networks of women peacemakers.	<p>1. Promote the creation of networks of women peacemakers in the national territory.</p> <p>2. Exchange experiences and good practices derived from the participation of women in the implementation of local peacebuilding strategies.</p>	<p>i) Disseminate services of the municipal and state agencies of women and the areas of attention for women, girls, boys and teenagers in conditions of violence.</p> <p>ii) Share with the national and international armed and security forces the experiences and good practices derived from the participation of women in the implementation of local peacebuilding strategies.</p>	<p>a) Number of networks of women peacebuilders formed.</p> <p>b) Exchange experiences and good practices derived from the participation of women in the implementation of local peacebuilding strategies.</p>	<p>Integrate 50 citizen and women networks in the national strategy "Women Builders of Peace and Security" per year.</p> <p>Hold one meeting or forum per year with international experts on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>	SRE SSPC INMUJERES UN WOMEN
7. Promote a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in multilateral efforts for international peace and security,	<p>1. In accordance with the Feminist Foreign Policy, promote an active and substantive participation of women in relevant multilateral forums on international peace and</p>	<p>iii) Promote the participation of women in multilateral forums on relevant issues of international peace and security.</p> <p>iv) Promote initiatives in the areas of mediation and special political missions in</p>	<p>a) Number of multilateral forums and meetings attended by women officials, experts or civil society representatives.</p> <p>b) Number of initiatives presented</p>	<p>Strengthen the presence and participation of Mexican women in international and regional meetings.</p> <p>Promote initiatives relating to</p>	SRE SEDENA SEMAR INMUJERES SSPC

<p>including peace processes and mediation efforts, preventing and combating violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, as well as in disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control</p>	<p>security, including the prevention and combat of violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control, among others.</p> <p>2.- Present proposals and initiatives on gender equality and the empowerment of women in relevant United Nations documents in the areas of international peace and security, mediation efforts, and as preventing and combating violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control, among others.</p>	<p>the United Nations and other multilateral and regional forums that promote gender equality, empowerment, and substantive participation of women in peace processes, as well as the fight against violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control.</p>	<p>by Mexico that include references to gender equality, empowerment, and substantive participation of women.</p>	<p>gender equality, the empowerment and substantive participation of women</p>	
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III. Protection

<p>8. Incorporate the protection of the human rights of women and girls and mainstream gender in the institutions that participate in Peace Operations.</p>	<p>Strengthen comprehensive training in human rights and gender equality for staff taking part in peace operations, including in the areas of prevention and care of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<p>i) Organize courses with a gender perspective given by CECOPAM or other institutions.</p> <p>ii) Incorporate in the academic programs of police institutions the topics related to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, emphasizing on the protection of the rights of women and girls.</p>	<p>a) Number of uniformed staff who participated in specialized, gender-responsive training at CECOPAM or other institutions.</p> <p>b) Academic programs of police institutions that incorporate the themes related to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>c) Number of women instructors of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection trained (virtual and face-to-face) in courses given by CECOPAM and UN Women.</p> <p>d) Number of trainings given on these topics in the Secretariat of</p>	<p>Give three annual courses on peace operations with a gender perspective at CECOPAM or other institutions.</p> <p>An academic program in the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection.</p> <p>Eight women instructors of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection trained per year.</p> <p>Five trainings in the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection per year.</p>	<p>SEDENA SEMAR SSPC SRE INMUJERES UN Women</p>
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			Security and Citizen Protection.		
9. Continue promoting the observance of the United Nations zero tolerance policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by the Organization's staff.	Promote training and full implementation of the United Nations zero tolerance policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by the Organization's staff.	Promote the necessary training and provide information on the United Nations zero tolerance policy to all personnel who might be deployed in a PKO, including the Voluntary Agreement between the Secretary-General and the Member States of the United Nations on the Elimination of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.	Number of staff trained on the UN zero tolerance policy, as well as on human rights.	The total number of Mexican personnel to be deployed in a PKO must have previous training on human rights and the United Nations zero tolerance policy.	SEDENA SEMAR SSPC

IV. Relief and recovery

10. Support gender mainstreaming in aid and humanitarian assistance efforts, as well as in post-conflict peacebuilding.	Promote—in the United Nations and other relevant multilateral forums—efforts to mainstream gender and the role of women in multilateral humanitarian assistance and	Promote statements and initiatives by Mexico in the United Nations and other multilateral forums that include references to the importance of mainstreaming gender and the role of women in	Number of initiatives promoted by Mexico at the United Nations and other multilateral forums.	Promote initiatives on this issue, each year.	SRE SEDENA SEMAR
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	peacebuilding strategies.	multilateral assistance strategies (experts and advisors on gender and child protection in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as well as in humanitarian relief operations.			
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