

Ms. Maira (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): We thank Spain for convening this important debate. We also thank the Secretary-General for his briefing and the testimony given by each of the briefers. Women and peace and security is one of the priorities of Chile's multilateral foreign policy. That was demonstrated during our term as a non-permanent member of the Security Council and within the Group of Friends of Resolution 1325 (2000). In those forums, we renewed our commitment to the implementation and promotion of that resolution.

We welcome the adoption this morning of resolution 2242 (2015) in the context of the 2015 high-level review of resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. In particular, we emphasize the work done by members of civil society over the past 15 years, and the establishment of follow-up mechanisms to improve and broaden the implementation of the agenda on women and peace and security throughout the United Nations system.

Chile was the first Latin American country to have an action plan in 2009 on the safety and protection of women in armed conflicts. That commitment was reaffirmed in a second national plan of action announced by the President of the Republic Michelle Bachelet on International Women's Day on 8 March. This second plan defines four areas and objectives that we would like to share as good practice: prevention, participation, protection and relief and recovery. We have incorporated quantitative indicators and designated institutions responsible for their implementation in order to enhance transparency and accountability.

We firmly believe that improving the status of women is a collective responsibility of our region. We are aware that the intensification of armed conflicts and violence in post-conflict situations have particular repercussions. That is why we are working from a global perspective and through regional cooperation to broaden the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) by designing training and capacity-building programmes to advance Latin American women in that regard.

At the regional level, Chile participated in the workshop on gender and security organized in Asunción by the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Defence of Paraguay. We also hosted the regional training workshop on gender and security and the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), at which the participants shared their countries' experiences with respect to gender mainstreaming and gender equality policies.

In August, President Michelle Bachelet delivered the closing statement at the regional training workshop on gender and security and the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) that was organized for countries members of the Central American Integration System in El Salvador. Under the auspices of the Union of South American Nations, we

sponsored a seminar on mainstreaming gender in military training and defence institutions and a workshop on the adoption of gender concepts in the South American Defence Council.

In New York last April, Chile co-sponsored with the Netherlands an international workshop on the integration and implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) in operations in the security sectors, organized by the non-governmental organization Global Network of Women Peacebuilders. The workshop made recommendations as a contribution to a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), entitled “Preventing conflict, transforming justice, securing peace”, which will be officially launched tomorrow.

At the national level, this year the Ministry of National Defence of Chile has coordinated various activities for Chilean troops deployed in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. They have been trained in gender issues, the scope of resolution 1325 (2000), human rights and international humanitarian law, the responsibility to prevent and protect against gender violence and sexual abuse in peacekeeping operations, sexual violence and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, Chile’s National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies will be launching a joint academic programme with the Inter-American Defence College that will mainstream gender in academic activities and in the dissemination and research conducted by the two institutions.

Today, the women and peace and security agenda represents a substantive effort to promote inclusive development as an overarching strategy for conflict prevention, its resolution and for the maintenance of peace and its consolidation in the world. The goal is to make decisive progress in the implementation of the spirit and substance of that resolution, incorporating compliance indicators and expanding mechanisms for action and dissemination of its contents. However, it is not enough to abide by the principles of the resolution and increase the female contingent and civilian personnel deployed in peace operations in which our countries are cooperating.

We must be able to translate those principles into inclusive public policies that guarantee women the full exercise of their rights in all areas of human endeavour. Because, ultimately, how can we promote greater participation by women in decision-making in peace and security work if in our nations they are barely represented in the halls of power, do not participate on equal terms in the labour market and violence against them is still a serious social problem?

Resolution 1325 (2000) recognizes and promotes the participation of women in decision-making bodies for conflict resolution advocating a profound cultural change that recognizes women as subjects of law and agents of reform for the rebuilding of peace and

security in conflict and post-conflict situations. Chile is committed to strengthening the institutional policy of Chile's Ministry of National Defence by mainstreaming gender in all predeployment training for peacekeeping operations in which Chile is involved.

We shall monitor accountability regarding gender violence among staff serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations within two years, and we shall appoint gender advisers and a national focal point for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in relevant ministries and departments within one year, as well as for receiving and sending information to and from missions. We shall also establish an observatory, consisting of representatives of civil society, to report on progress in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in our country.

The implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) continues to be one of our national and collective responsibilities, because it is becoming increasingly clear that no peace and security are possible without the effective participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural processes that cut across all our societies.