

Mr. Meza-Cuadra (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like first to commend the Spanish Presidency of the Security Council for convening this open debate on women and peace and security on the occasion of the high-level review of resolution 1325 (2000). Despite the advances and good practices that have been developed with respect to that resolution, obstacles to its effective implementation remain. In that regard and with a view to preventing violence against women, Peru enacted a law to equalize gender opportunities between men and women and adopted a national gender-equity plan, as well as a national plan to combat violence against women.

Similarly, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has developed a registry of internally displaced persons, which has made it possible to protect the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations. Likewise, through a law enacted in 2005, my country established a comprehensive reparations plan for the victims of acts of violence that occurred between 1980 and 2000. The national plan to combat violence against women incorporated the topic of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict, calling for its inclusion in regional policies throughout the country. The plan calls for the inclusion of all forms of sexual violence within the ambit of the comprehensive reparations plan, in particular that inflicted on women victimized during the period of terrorist violence.

At the international level, Peru supports the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy, which strongly condemns the participation of persons working under the flag of the United Nations in any form of inappropriate or immoral behaviour, especially in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse against civilians, in particular women and girls.

Moreover, my country welcomes the trend towards the systematic incorporation of a gender perspective in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, as well as the integration of women as actors in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. For that reason, Peru has increased the participation of women in each of the eight missions in which we participate. Women currently represent 10 per cent of our staff deployed on the ground, a figure that we hope to increase in the future.

Peru looks favourably on the inclusion in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) of a Goal designed to achieve gender parity and the empowerment of women and girls. In that regard, we believe that the challenge that we most urgently need to address is the implementation of measures to achieve full respect for women and girls in line with resolution 1325 (2000), through which the international community recognized the pressing need to offer specialized training on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in situations of conflict around the world.

In that regard and in the light of the current high- level review to assess progress in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) at the national, regional and international levels, Peru commits to work with other States to address the remaining problems in that area, with the goal of achieving a peaceful environment in which all women, without exception, are able to lead full lives free of any form of abuse, in particular in contexts of violence and conflict, where they are most vulnerable. Similarly, by way of reaffirming my country's commitment to supporting this important topic and agenda, Peru sponsored the resolution adopted this morning (resolution 2242 (2015)), which paves the way for the path to be followed in the coming years with regard to the agenda of women and peace and security.