



**MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI E DELLA COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE**  
*Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU)*  
*Comitato Interministeriale per i Diritti Umani*

**Italy's Third National Action Plan,  
in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325(2000),**

**2016 - 2020**

*“#Building the peace of tomorrow, we believe that it is the job of everyone here today to make an effort to build an alternative to the culture of violence and nihilism (Hon. Mr. Matteo Renzi, President of the Council of Ministers, at UNGA70)”*

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## **FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, HON. PAOLO GENTILONI**

Since the adoption of UNSCR1325(2000), Italy has strongly supported the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. In this fast-changing world and current international scenario, Italy confirms its efforts in this regard, also in line with the outcome of relevant international Conferences, starting from the breakthrough of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995.

We are fully aware that today more than ever, the spirit of UNSCR1325(2000) must be kept alive; and the present third Italian National Action Plan (NAP) is our contribution to this end. It enhances the endeavors of Italian Authorities in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) on Women, Peace and Security.

Italy considers the full implementation of these Resolutions as key to fully realizing human rights, peace and security. Within this framework, the Italian Authorities will strengthen their action to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts and to further promote gender equality, women's empowerment and participation in all areas of life, and women's human rights in general.

The Italian Government attaches the utmost importance to women's role in transforming society: this is the heart of UNSCR1325 and confirms the importance that Italy attaches to preventing all forms of discrimination and violence against women, with the understanding that *gender equality* and *women's empowerment* are key, both internationally and nationally, to preventing all forms of violence (e.g. domestic violence, sexual violence as a weapon and/or a tactic of war and in the context of mass atrocities).

Needless to say, domestically, the Italian Government's efforts are directed towards implementing, inter alia, the National Extraordinary Action Plan on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, adopted in July 2015, and the more recently introduced National Plan of Action on the Fight against Trafficking, adopted in February 2016.

The present Plan focuses on the situation of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as fragile States, as survivors and, overall, "agents of change". It also aims at improving Italian capacity to support affected populations during all stages of peace operations (conflict prevention and mediation; peacekeeping; peace-making; peace-building; recovery and reconstruction).

If compared to the previous editions, the present National Action Plan captures the diverse set of initiatives taking place within the Italian government across our relevant policies, including foreign policy, development cooperation, security and defense.

We aim to deliver on our commitment to implementing the Women, Peace and

Security Agenda through an effective multi-stakeholders, integrated and holistic approach, with the full involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, NGOs, private sectors, and trade unions. We are aware of the complexity of this text, but this spirit keeps the present Plan alive and will foster its implementation, thanks to a constant fine-tuning with the necessities on the ground and all relevant stakeholders.

We are convinced that next year, thanks to our role in the United Nations Security Council, we will be able to push forward the WPS Agenda and to reinforce women's role in all social and economic fields, also in accordance with the newly adopted goals of the 2030 Agenda.

**Rome, December 9, 2016**

**FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-MINISTERIAL  
COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, MIN. PLEN. FABRIZIO  
PETRI**

Over the years, UNSCR1325(2000) has increasingly impacted on the mindset, policies and strategies of many countries. Its transformative power with prominence given to women's role in peace processes indicates the way forward.

The Italian Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) has developed an institutional approach in full compliance with such as enriching growing reality. At the third edition of the present Plan, our endeavors revolved around the significance and the relevance to be attributed to a holistic, synergic and multi-stakeholder approach, as well as to the inter-relatedness between relevant measures and actions.

In order to advance this Agenda, the present Plan remains a living document which will be enriched over the next three years thanks to the contributions, inputs and actions of all stakeholders.

As President of the CIDU is my firm intention, in implementing this Plan: *i*) to focus on the transformative value that women and girls can bring to peace processes; in this regard the newly introduced Act No. 145/2016 on international missions, by its most significant Article 1, further reinforces our commitment to this aim; *ii*) to spare no efforts to support the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) as an effective vehicle for a far-reaching successful implementation.

Relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and Presidential Statements – from UNSCR1325 through UNSCR2242, just to quote the most known - form, cumulatively, an Agenda, which indicates the cross-cutting nature of this theme and the interplay between international peace and security issues, women's equality, and human rights.

Italy's efforts to implement the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions are also linked to the overall promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights and equality within the framework of Italy's obligations under relevant international Conventions and in view of all commitments made *inter alia* within the framework of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, especially SDG 5 and SDG 16.

**Rome, December 9, 2016**

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#### **Abbreviations**

AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
ANCI	Italian Association of Italian Municipalities
BHR	Business and Human Rights
CASD	Centre for Higher Defense Studies

CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
CIDU	Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights
CoE	Council of Europe
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSDP	Common Security and Defense Policy <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
CSW	UN Commission on Status of Women
DDRR	Demobilization, demilitarization, rehabilitation and reintegration
DEO	Department for Equal Opportunities (Presidency of the Council of Ministers - PCM)
DGAP	Directorate General for Political and Security Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Co-operation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)
DPS	Department of Public Security (Ministry of Interior)
EU	European Union <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
GBV	Gender-Based Violence <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
GdiF	<i>Guardia di Finanza</i> Corps
GIPP	Platform on gender-related interventions and peace processes
GPS	Gender, Peace and Security
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
INMP	National Institute for Health, Migration and Poverty
HRC	UN Human Rights Council <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
ICC	International Criminal Court <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
IOs	International Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISTAT	National Institute of Statistics
MAECI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoD	Ministry of Defense
NAP	National Action Plan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEWG	Open-ended (inter-ministerial participatory) Working Group <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe <sup>[L]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
RAI	Italian Radio-TV broadcasting service
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SPRAR	System for the Protection of Asylum-seekers and Refugees
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UN	United Nations
UNAR	National Office Against Racial Discrimination
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

VAWG Violence against Women and Girls  
WIIS Women in International Security  
WPS Women, Peace and Security

## **GENERAL PART**

### ***Statement of Commitments***

This third National Action Plan aims to support the course of action indicated in

UNSCR 1325(2000) and in subsequent Resolutions. More specifically, the National Action Plan ensures that a *gender perspective* will be incorporated in all political areas supporting the concept of peace and will be adopted in all practical measures used for the promotion and protection of peace.

Since the first edition of Italy's NAP on Women, Peace and Security, and in particular over the past two years, we have seen the growing impact of this issue both globally and locally. The present Plan expands on efforts made at the Security Council level, by addressing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda's core pillars, besides including actions in a broad array of situations, which do not necessarily fall within the scope of that Body's mandate.

The Italian government recognizes the breadth of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. By adopting the present National Action Plan, Italy aims at: (i) promoting and strengthening the actions undertaken by all relevant Authorities involved in the implementation of the present Plan; (ii) broadening the scope for action by stakeholders in view of the rapid development in this area – as indicated, inter alia, in the last relevant UNSCR 2242 (2015), adopted in October 2015, which considers the need to address existing “*Challenges*”, including violent extremism, IDPs, and Refugees, and the global impact of climate change; *invites* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, and resolution of conflict; and recognizes the lack of adequate gender-sensitive humanitarian responses; (iii) further promoting systematization of actions, based on an integrated approach.

The ultimate Aims of the actions undertaken under Italy's present NAP are, as follows:

1. To reduce the impact of conflict on women and girls, while promoting their meaningful and transformational participation in the processes of prevention, mitigation, and resolution of conflict, as well as in decision-making processes, at all levels;
2. To raise awareness, educating and strengthening existing structures, on Women, Peace and Security Agenda and related issues.

### ***Methodology***

The present Plan has been elaborated on the basis of the following principles: transparency, dialogue and a multi-stakeholder approach. To this end, a national open-ended (inter-ministerial and participatory) Working Group (OEWG) on Women, Peace and Security, led by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights, has been

established.

Numerous meetings have been held, involving relevant stakeholders, including CSOs, academia, NGOs, and other relevant institutional actors. Moreover, a particular focus has been placed on culture and communication. Therefore, a special workshop has been held under the chairmanship of the President of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights - with the involvement of representatives of the press office and the Directorate for Cultural Affairs of the MFA, as well as the media sector - in which a multi-dimensional approach has been set up in view of the implementation of the present Plan.

Against this background, the present Italian National Action Plan is organized around seven Goals (Thematic Areas) - which consider Commitments, Actions, Actor/s concerned, and Indicators<sup>1</sup> that reflect the content of relevant UNSCRs and international and regional standards. Specifically, the present Plan also includes a set of Indicators inspired by both indicators contained in UN Secretary-General Report on Women, Peace and Security (S/2010/173)<sup>2</sup> and those ones under the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security (Doc. 2010 - 11948/10), as recently updated at the EU level (September 2016). It thus aims to advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, both nationally and internationally, as enlisted in the Implementation Framework (Please refer to page 11 et ff. below).

Given the very strong importance of this Plan, conceived to be a living document,<sup>3</sup> Italy is committed to implementing it through a close collaboration between the above-mentioned Working Group, civil society and the most relevant actors, in a multi-stakeholder fashion. Accordingly, this multi-stakeholder mechanism will oversee the implementation of the present National Plan, including by *progress reporting* to be conducted with relevant CSOs, in order to guarantee operational effectiveness and a more holistic and synergic approach.

The Plan shall remain in force for a period of three years and will be constantly monitored, including also at Parliament level, through periodic meetings.

## **OPERATIONAL PART**

### ***Implementation Framework***

#### **Goal 1**      *Strengthen the role of women in peace processes and in all decision-making processes*

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<sup>1</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>2</sup> As later developed in the Strategic Framework 2011 – 2020. Relevant indicators aim to be “Smart”, namely Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound.

<sup>3</sup> Meaning that with the commitments and projects undertaken by Italy, the present Plan, while showing its "strategic content", is a work in progress and will be subject to further additions, in the course of next three years.

- Goal 2** *Continue to promoting a gender perspective in peace operations*
- Goal 3** *Continue to ensuring specific training on the various and cross-cutting aspects of UNSCR 1325(2000), in particular to personnel taking part in peace operations*
- Goal 4** *Further enhance women's presence in the national Armed Forces and within national Police forces, by strengthening their role in decision-making processes related to peace missions*
- Goal 5** *Protect human rights of women and girls, in conflict and post-conflict areas*
- Goal 6** *Increase synergies with civil society, to implement UNSCR1325(2000)*
- Goal 7** *Strategic communication and result-oriented advocacy*
- 7.1** *Engage in strategic communication*
- 7.2.** *Bolster Italy's participation in relevant fora, conferences and mechanisms, to further support the implementation of the Women, Peace & Security Agenda*

**GOAL 1**

Goal No. 1. Strengthening the role of women in peace processes and in all decision-making processes

**Italy commits to:**

- a) Promoting meaningful participation of women in peace processes and in all decision-making processes related to peace and security;

- b) Continuing to support the increasing presence of women in peace process and reconstruction programs, particularly in the areas of transitional justice and economic and financial empowerment;
- c) Continuing to support the effective participation of women in all sectors of society, in conflict and fragile states, particularly focusing on their access to justice, decision-making processes and electoral positions;
- d) Engaging men and boys in gender equality-related initiatives, which promote the principles of Women, Peace and Security.

Action	Actor concerned	Indicator <sup>4</sup>
1. Continue to promoting women's participation in decision-making processes, including in international policy development.	MAECI; AICS; DEO-PCM; and CSOs.	1.1. Number of projects in/ for peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected areas that integrate the participation and involvement of women or work with key stakeholders. 1.2. Percentage of women in executive-level roles in relevant Government of Italy administrations and departments.
2. Continue to building the capacity of women and their CSO groups, to engage in prevention and response efforts for national peace process and reconstruction.	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	2. Evidence of support to build capacity of local women and CSOs in peace and reconstruction processes.
3. Create a Network of women mediators from the Mediterranean area, and organize events to promote the Network and its members, within the framework of the Italian membership of the UN Security Council and of the Italian Presidency of the G7.	MAECI; and CSOs.	3. Evidence of this activity.
4. Continue to building the capacity of women and their CSO groups, to engage in prevention and response efforts for representation and participation at the senior decision-making and leadership role, especially in		4. Evidence of support to build capacity of local women and CSOs, including for the participation at senior level position.

<sup>4</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

sectors, such as DDRR, electoral processes, justice and finance.		
5. Supporting local young women's and men's participation, also for sustainable peace. <sup>5</sup>	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	5. Number of initiatives for young leaders.
6. Promoting information-sharing and learning from relevant women's experience to highlight their transformative role.	MAECI; CIDU; and CSOs.	6. Evidence of activities.

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<sup>5</sup> As is the case with Afghanistan, Colombia, Lebanon, and Palestine.

## GOAL 2

Goal No. 2. Continue to promoting a gender perspective in <i>peace operations</i>		
<b>Italy commits to:</b>		
a) Further integrating a gender perspective that takes into account the differential experiences of men and women, boys and girls in conflict situations, into conflict prevention/management activities and strategies in order to promote women's role, in all stages of peace processes; b) Continue to delivering projects under international programs that reflect an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls; c) Supporting and ensuring gender advisors in peace missions.		
Action	Actor concerned	Indicator <sup>6</sup>
1. Further implementing a gender-based approach and, therefore, the contents of UNSCR 1325 (2000) within development cooperation, and Armed Forces - also through cooperation with the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives and the EU 1325 Task Force.	MoD; Ministry of Interior; MAECI; AICS.	1.1. Percentage of pre-deployment or general training courses, including courses taken while deployed on mission, for peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations that examine the differential impact of armed conflict on women and girls, and address key issues, such as codes of conduct, cultural awareness of VAW, HIV/AIDS, THB. 1.2. Number and percentage of allocated Government of Italy-funded projects in/for peace operations, fragile states and conflict situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls, in relief and recovery efforts.
2. Promoting evidence-based research and analysis on the extent to which a gender perspective is integrated in peace-building projects.	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	2. Number of relevant reports, including analyses and studies.
3. Further developing and promoting policy and programs approaches that by effectively considering the differential experiences of women and girls in peace operations, fragile states and	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	3. Number of projects that integrate the promotion and protection of women's human rights, a gender perspective and an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.

<sup>6</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<p>conflict and post-conflict affected situations, focus on priority countries<sup>7</sup> and on, inter alia: <i>women's empowerment and national institutions capacity-building, also to facilitate women's participation in reconstruction processes</i> (women's empowerment and capacity-building; SRHR; combating VAW).</p>		
<p>4. Strengthening information-sharing with AICS Offices abroad, to collect updated information on relevant projects.</p>	<p>MAECI; AICS.</p>	<p>4. Publication of National Guidelines on GBV and gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action.</p>
<p>5. Engaging the Italian Platform for Civil Peace Interventions (<i>Tavolo interventi civili di pace</i>).<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>MAECI; AICS.</p>	<p>5. Number of meetings.</p>
<p>6. Increasing the number of Gender Advisers/Gender Field Advisor/Gender Focal Points.</p>	<p>MoD; MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.</p>	<p>6.1. Number of gender advisors/gender focal point, including within military-led missions and percentage of relevant positions covered by Italian military personnel. 6.2. Number of gender advisors in civil-led missions.</p>

<sup>7</sup> i.e. Afghanistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Somalia and South Sudan.

<sup>8</sup> See Act No.145/2016. This is to be revised in light of the results of the pilot/experimental phase.

### **GOAL 3**

Goal No. 3. Continue to ensuring specific training on the various cross-cutting aspects of UNSCR1325 (2000), in particular to personnel taking part in peace operations

**Italy commits to:**

- a) Enhancing training on Women, Peace and Security, including relevant issues under international human rights law (IHRL), also in view of Article 1 of Act No. 145/2016;
- b) Further identifying specialists and trainers from various backgrounds, with expertise in women, peace and security issues;
- c) Enhancing the systematic inclusion of modules (which address any differential impact of armed conflict on women and girls), including codes of conduct and cultural awareness, on Women, Peace and Security, IHRL and IHL, in all Italian training for military, Police and civilian personnel of all levels, to be deployed in conflict areas.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Actor concerned</b>	<b>Indicator<sup>9</sup></b>
1. Enhancing professional training and training policies, on WPS, IHL, IHRL, and women’s human rights, especially for all staff at all levels, including those to be deployed abroad - in order to improve a gender-responsive approach, especially within diplomatic, development, health, peace- and defense-related work (i.e. training modules for civilian experts and training of trainers, also in view of Art.1 of Act No. 145/2016).	MAECI; AICS; MoD; Ministry of Interior; <i>Guardia di Finanza</i> Corps; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health; DEO-PCM; and CSOs.	1.1. Number and percentage of personnel deployed to peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected areas, who receive relevant pre-deployment or on mission training. 1.2. Extent to which the content of mandatory training courses, including for deployed personnel or for policy and program staff associated with peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected areas reflect the UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security.
2. Developing complementarity of efforts with – though not exclusively - NATO and the EU, on issues related to "Women, Peace and Security" in the post-conflict phase, specifically with regard to “ <i>capacity-building</i> ” initiatives and providing education and training to security forces. <sup>10</sup>	MoD; MAECI.	2. Number of initiatives undertaken.

<sup>9</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>10</sup> i.e. Support within ANA Trust Fund for pediatric and gynaecology wards at the Military Hospital in Kabul Afghanistan and for strengthening the National Military Academy, in order to help develop Afghan Armed Forces, the modernisation of the local health-care system, and gender equality policies.

<p>3. Strengthening the professionalism of domestic security forces, law enforcement and justice Institutions, by dedicated human rights training regarding, inter alia, the prohibition of incitement to hatred, counter violent extremism<sup>11</sup> and terrorism and, more broadly, non-discrimination related issues.</p>	<p>MoD; Ministry of Interior (DPS); Ministry of Justice; UNAR; MAECI; and CSOs.</p>	<p>3.1. Regular quality up-to-date training on WPS Agenda and other relevant inter-related issues, such as non-discrimination. 3.2. Number and type of relevant university courses.</p>
<p>4. Disseminating further and expanding the Roster of Experts on UNSCR1325, posted on CIDU website.</p>	<p>MAECI; and CSOs.</p>	<p>4. Extent of the dissemination-related activities.</p>
<p>5. Continuing to organize Gender Advisor Courses, with the support of qualified civilian experts at CASD; to train personnel at accredited Training Institutes (<i>i.e.</i> SWEDINT).</p>	<p>MoD.</p>	<p>5. Number of courses; gender and level of attendees; and number of trainers.</p>
<p>6. Further enhancing learning modules, including those for UN peacekeepers in third countries, hosted at CoESPU, as well as those ones at CIMIC and at PSYOPS.</p>	<p>MoD.</p>	<p>6. Number of courses; gender and level of attendees; and number of trainers.</p>
<p>7. Mapping civilian and military education and training courses on Women, Peace and Security, available in Italy and abroad.</p>	<p>CIDU; and CSOs.</p>	<p>7. Regular quality up-to-date training on WPS Agenda, including at an academic level.</p>
<p>8. Facilitating the further development of GPS modules in the training course for “<i>Corpi Civili di Pace</i>”.</p>	<p>CIDU; and CSOs.</p>	<p>8. Evidence of activities, number of courses; gender and level of attendees; and number of trainers.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Please refer to information under Annex No.1 below.

## **GOAL 4**

Goal No. 4. Further enhance women presence in the national Armed Forces and within national Police forces, by strengthening their role in decision-making processes related to peace missions

### **Italy's commits to:**

- a) Increasing the representation and participation of women in Police and defense sectors, including at the senior decision-making and leadership levels;
- b) Incorporating further the Women, Peace and Security agenda as a key theme of engagement;
- c) Support engagement of men in advancing gender equality and other initiatives, which promote the principles of Women, Peace and Security.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Actor concerned</b>	<b>Indicator<sup>12</sup></b>
1. Encouraging the active and meaningful participation of women in decision-making and in deployments to peace operations, including by identifying and addressing barriers to full participation.	MoD; Ministry of Interior; GdiF.	1.1. Number of national and international defense and security policy documents that address the participation of women in decision-making. 1.2. Number and percentage of female Italian Forces personnel, Police officers and civilian <sup>13</sup> personnel deployed to peace operations. 1.3 Measures undertaken and implemented on recruitment (and retention) leading to an increase in the number of women at middle- and senior-level management in Police and Armed Forces.
2. Increasing female military personnel and female staff deployment.	MoD.	2.1. Percentage of CIMIC projects (Civilian-Military Cooperation) that take into consideration consultations with local women. 2.2. Number of Female Engagement Teams deployed.
3. Continuing to deploy Italian female military and civilian personnel to International Organizations.	MoD; Ministry of Interior; GdiF; MAECI.	3. Number of Italian military and civilian personnel to relevant IOs.

<sup>12</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>13</sup> See Act No. 145/2016.

<p>4. Supporting the "Equal Opportunities and Gender Perspective" Office that oversees relevant training programs for further integrating a gender perspective; conducts statistical studies; organizes training on special topics and events, including media-related, to spreading the gender equality culture.</p>	<p>MoD; and CIDU.</p>	<p>4.1. Number of meetings and relevant actions defined within the Joint Inter-Force Council on Gender Perspective.  4.2. Number of studies and surveys, including on relevant training.  4.3. Number of relevant communication and media actions undertaken.</p>
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## **GOAL 5**

<b>Goal No. 5 Protecting human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict areas</b>		
<b>Italy commits to:</b>		
<p>a) Strengthening its efforts to prevent and protect women and girls, affected by conflict and post-conflict, from all forms of discrimination<sup>14</sup> and violence, and to hold perpetrators accountable;</p> <p>b) Contributing to eradication of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings.</p> <p>c) Protecting human rights of women, children and the most vulnerable groups, affected by conflict and post-conflict, by helping to ensure their safety, physical and mental health, well-being, economic security, and equality.</p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actor concerned</b>	<b>Indicator<sup>15</sup></b>
1. Strengthening efforts to prevent and respond to VAW in emergency and conflict-related situations.	MAECI; AICS; MoD; Ministry of Health; and CSOs.	1. Extent to which strategic direction or equivalent policy guidance for personnel address the importance of protecting women's and girl's human rights on international operational deployments.
2. Supporting the relief, recovery and rehabilitation of women and girls, affected by conflict and post-conflict areas. <sup>16</sup>	MAECI; AICS; Ministry of Health; DEO-PCM; SPRAR System; UN; and CSOs.	2. Number and type of initiatives, both domestically and internationally.
3. Ensuring accountability for violations of IHRL and IHL, including those ones amounting to crimes under international law, such as war crimes and crimes against humanity directed against women and girls.	MoD; MAECI.	3. Direct Italian diplomatic missions and deployed Italian Armed Forces or Italian Police personnel to include information on observed or credibly reported serious violations.
4. Reporting on the situation of women refugees, asylum-seekers, and under humanitarian protection,	ANCI; Ministry of Interior; UN; and CSOs.	4.1. Number of reports. 4.2. Measures taken for women under SPRAR system.

<sup>14</sup> Including inter-secting and multiple discrimination.

<sup>15</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>16</sup> i.e. Since 2014, Ministry of Health has been carrying out, in collaboration with IOM, specific training for health-care personnel on "Inter-cultural competence in health-care services", initially targeting Sicily and now extended to Latium, Campania and Lombardy Regions. Additionally, it has developed a similar project under an E-learning Platform, for the entire Health-care system; and INMP projects, at Italian Hotspots (CARE Project) and at International Protection Desks, with regard to *inter alia* protection of health-related rights and services.

within SPRAR.		
5. Facilitating the involvement of the private sector, also according to the newly adopted Italy's NAP on BHR, in helping women, children and most vulnerable groups (including women with disabilities and older women), affected by conflict and post-conflict, to ensure their safety, physical and mental health, well-being, economic security, and equality.	MAECI; CIDU; and CSOs.	5. Evidence of relevant activities.
6. Monitoring domestic cases of hate crimes, including online, concerning women refugees and asylum-seekers. <sup>17</sup>	UNAR; and CSOs.	5. Number of hate crimes against women refugees and asylum-seekers.
7. Supporting the to-be adopted Ministry of Health "Guidelines on health-care and rehabilitation of refugees and those entitled to subsidiary protection, who have been victims of torture, rape, or any other serious form of violence".	Ministry of Health; CIDU; and CSOs.	7.1. Actions for supporting Guidelines application. 7.2. Outreach planned and implemented to increase awareness of healthcare and support services available among migrant women from conflict and post-conflict areas.

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<sup>17</sup> Information under Annex No. 1 below.

## GOAL 6

Goal No. 6. Increasing synergies with civil society, to implement UNSCR 1325(2000)

### Italy commits to:

- a) Further strengthening involvement and dialogue with actively-involved-on-the-matter civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's associations, domestically and internationally;
- b) Further facilitating cooperation and supporting local CSOs, women's associations and women human rights defenders, especially at a grass-root level.

Action	Actor concerned	Indicator <sup>18</sup>
1. Developing a structured regular dialogue with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including relevant Platforms, in drafting, implementing and monitoring, when feasible, WPS-related measures. <sup>19</sup>	MAECI; CIDU; AICS; DEO-PCM; and CSOs.	1. Evidence of support for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to be engaged in relevant areas.
2. Bolstering civil society's action, which focuses considerably on the territorial dimension – on guaranteeing opportunities to women, including women human rights defenders, to express their views and apply their abilities to the economy, environmental protection, relevant training, decision-making processes and, in general, within national structures and Institutions.	MAECI; CIDU; AICS; and CSOs.	2. Evidence of support for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to be engaged in relevant sectors.
3. Financing training for local NGO staff members, on WPS Agenda and related issues.	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	3. Extent of the support for relevant training.
4. Supporting and fostering specific formation/training on Gender, Peace and Security issues for Italian CSOs, involving academia	MAECI; CIDU; AICS; and CSOs.	4. Evidence of the activities.

<sup>18</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>19</sup> Gruppo Politiche di Genere degli Stati Generali della Solidarietà e Cooperazione Internazionale e successive articolazioni/sviluppi (Gruppo tematico *Genere Interventi e Processi di Pace* – GIPP); Tavolo Interventi Civili di Pace.

and other relevant actors.		
5. Inviting private sector, in a multi-stakeholder approach, to contribute to post-conflict reconstruction efforts, also in view of Italy's NAP on BHR.	MAECI; CIDU; AICS; and CSOs.	5. Extent of the involvement, including within the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

## **GOAL 7**

Goal No. 7. Strategic communication and result-oriented advocacy:

Goal No. 7.1. Engaging in strategic communication

**Italy commits to:**

- a) Developing a specific communication campaign, including through new social media, to reach out to stakeholders, as well as wider audiences;
- b) Strengthening relevant human rights education-related campaigns, with the inclusion of WPS-related issues;
- c) Increasing lesson-sharing and collecting best practices of Italian experience of Women, Peace and Security.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Actor concerned</b>	<b>Indicator<sup>20</sup></b>
1. Identifying, including with CSOs, the private and media sectors, better tools, by which to spread information about all the issues relating to Women, Peace and Security Agenda, for wider audiences, especially young people.	MAECI; CIDU; MoD; DEO-PCM; RAI-Culture; <sup>21</sup> and CSOs.	1. Number and types of tools identified.
2. Developing relevant communication strategies that are gender-sensitive, including for example information on Gender and WPS Agenda and related issues, in third countries.	MAECI; CIDU; AICS; MoD; DEO-PCM; RAI-Culture; and CSOs.	2. Number and types of strategies
3. Convening conferences and/or meetings with a range of actors, encompassing youth engagement and positive outreach, through social media and other virtual platforms.	MAECI; CIDU; MoD; DEO-PCM; RAI-Culture; UNHCR.	3. Number and types of events and number of participants.
4. Ensuring through specific communication that engagements with private	MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.	4. Number of communication actions.

<sup>20</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<sup>21</sup> Since ancient times, women and girls have been the most affected by war and conflict (“*Turbato per metum ludicro maesti parentes virginum profugiunt, incusantes violati hospitii foedus deumque invocantes cuius ad sollemne ludosque per fas ac fidem decepti venissent. Nec raptis aut spes de se melior aut indignatio est minor*” (August 21, 749 b.C - The Sabine women) - Titus Livius, *Ab urbe condita, Liber I, 9.*).

sector stakeholders incorporate core relevant values, including gender equality and National Plan of Italy on BHR.		
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Goal No. 7. 2. Bolstering Italy's participation in relevant fora, conferences and mechanisms, to further support the implementation of the Women, Peace & Security Agenda

**Italy commits to:**

- a) Continuing to engage in policy dialogue with multilateral partners, including through the UN and its various bodies, funds and programs; the European Union (EU); NATO; the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); the Council of Europe (CoE); and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – to encourage the strengthening of their capacities to plan for, implement and report on issues of Women, Peace and Security in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations;
- b) Continuing to work with partners, including in view of upcoming tenure on the UN Security Council and under the G-7 rotating Presidency 2017, to fully implement, inter alia, zero-tolerance policies on sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations and to promote the implementation of international human rights standards, especially with regard to women's participation and in leading roles, as well as within the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
- c) Continuing to support UN Secretary-General's requests for earmarked peace-building-related resources to be destined to gender equality, and an increased presence of women in mediation and peace missions in general.

Action	Actor concerned	Indicator <sup>22</sup>
1. Advocating for Women, Peace and Security issues to be included in the mandates of all UN missions for peace operations and throughout the UN system-wide work, in particular UN Peace-building Commission, while encouraging the creation and work of appropriately resourced and influential specialist teams on Women, Peace and Security issues within peacekeeping operations.	MAECI; AICS.	1.1. Evidence of advocacy, political and financial support, especially for UN Women's WPS related programs. 1.2. Evidence of inclusion of information on the implementation of CEDAW general recommendation No. 30 in Italy's periodic report to the Committee. 1.3. Evidence of activities implemented in line with Italy's commitments on implementation of the 2016-2020 Road-Map for the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies.
2. Continuing to engage in political dialogue with third countries and partner agencies, to support the main UNSCRs, and relevant	MAECI; AICS.	2. Number of initiatives.

<sup>22</sup> Depending on the scope of the Action, the Indicator/s thereto may be either quantitative or qualitative and measure progress against either output/deliverable (i.e. activities, reports, publications) or outcome (the impact of those activities).

<p>international human rights instruments and initiatives, including CEDAW, the Istanbul Convention, the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative and the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies, as well as within UNSDGs, and within OECD in relation to, inter alia, OECD Council Recommendations on Digital Government Strategies.</p>		
<p>3. Further supporting initiatives to strengthen relevant capacity, especially within the EU (i.e. Task Force 1325), as well as within the framework of the G-7, to take early and effective action, at both the policy and operational levels-(i.e. to promote women’s participation and representation, including in leading positions).</p>	<p>MAECI; AICS; MoD; DEO-PCM.</p>	<p>3. Number and types of activities.</p>
<p>4. Continue to work on the protection from gender-based violence in emergencies, within the framework of the Call to action endorsed in 2013.</p>	<p>MAECI; AICS; and CSOs.</p>	<p>4. Number and types of activities.</p>

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The actions and indicators included in this National Action Plan will be used by the respective Administrations to assess progress and performance in implementing this plan.

Italy will publish an annual progress report to be prepared by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU), in consultation with both civil society and the Parliament, including the inter-parliamentary group for women, women's rights and gender equality (All-Party Women's Caucus), established in October 2015.

The open-ended Working Group (OEWG), led by CIDU, will be responsible of the implementation of this Plan, including application and monitoring. To this end, it will establish a permanent coordination mechanism with CSOs and other relevant actors.

The OEWG will meet at least every four months, and will provide to the members of the CIDU information, accordingly.

The OEWG will annually revise existing Goals, commitments, actions and indicators, in light of lessons learned, the EU comprehensive approach, and emerging issues and policy agendas relating to Women, Peace and Security, and in response to lessons learned and challenges, as identified under the monitoring process.

## Annex No. 1

### *Background*

On 31 October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security". This is the first Council resolution, to explicitly mention the impact of war and conflict on women and the contribution of women themselves in conflict resolution and sustaining peace. Since then, UN Member States (UNMS) have been regularly invited to strengthen their commitment to the implementation of UNSCR1325, by preparing National Action Plans.<sup>23</sup>

- UNSCR1325 (2000) recognizes that: 1. Women and children are the most affected by the consequences of armed conflict; 2. Women play a vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peace-building activities. Moreover, by this Resolution, UN Security Council: 3. Invites UNMS to ensure greater participation of women in all decision-making processes, in particular, in the mechanisms of prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

Since 2000, the UN Security Council has unanimously adopted further Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security: UNSCR1325 (2000), UNSCR1820 (2008), UNSCR1888 (2009), UNSCR1889 (2009), UNSCR1960 (2010), UNSCR2106 (2013), UNSCR2122 (2013), UNSCR2242 (2015)<sup>24</sup>. However, other UNSCRs should be integrated with the Agenda and can be equally considered, such as UNSCR1983 (2011), focusing on the impact of HIV and AIDS on women in conflict and post-conflict

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<sup>23</sup> The idea of "National Action Plans for the Implementation of Resolution 1325" was launched for the first time by the President of the UN Security Council in his Presidential Statement of 28 October 2004, inviting UN membership to push forward the implementation of Resolution 1325, "including through the development of national action plans". Against this background, the UN Secretary-General introduced the "Zero Tolerance policy" to be applied to military personnel, rebels, and *a fortiori* to its own personnel, both military and civilian, who sexually abuse civilians (women and children) in areas of conflict (Such crimes are punishable by both the International Criminal Court (ICC) and national courts - no forms of impunity can be admissible); and the UN General Assembly introduced the "United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel", envisaging assistance to victims in terms of medical health-care, legal services, and psychological support.

<sup>24</sup> UNSCR 1325 focuses on the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women, as well as on women's involvement in conflict-resolution and prevention, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, and post-conflict reconstruction. UNSCR 1820 (2008) considers sexual violence as a tactic of war and places it as a threat to international peace and security. UNSCR 1888 (2009) focuses on the importance of increasing women's participation in mediation and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peace-building. It also mandates peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict, and envisages the appointment of a Special Representative and a Team of Experts on the use of sexual violence in armed conflict. UNSCR 1889 (2009) urges to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, besides envisaging the elaboration of relevant global indicators by the UNSG. UNSCR 1960 (2010) provides for an accountability system for sexual violence in conflict. UNSCR 2106 (2013) focuses, inter alia, on the need to strengthen the combat against impunity for crimes of sexual violence in conflict. UNSCR 2122 (2013) further operationalizes the previous Resolutions by, inter alia, considering gender equality and women's empowerment as key to international peace and security, besides strengthening the commitment to involving women in peace talks, and the need to ensure access, under humanitarian aid, to sexual and reproductive health-care services.

situations, as well as on the need for specific measures on social, medical and psychological assistance (thus, also with a focus on reproductive health and family planning), UNSCR1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians (et seq.), UNSCR 2250 (2015), by which the UNSC urges UNMS to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels, and the more recent UNSCR 2282(2016) on post-conflict peace-building.

Italy recognizes the importance of reading 1325 Agenda-related Resolutions, especially the recent UNSCR2242 - By UNSCR 2242(2015)<sup>25</sup>, UNSC reiterates “its intention to increase attention to women, peace and security as a cross-cutting subject in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including threats to international peace and security, caused by terrorist acts”. This also considers, inter alia, “*the changing global context of peace and security, in particular relating to rising violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, the increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, the impacts of climate change and the global nature of health pandemics*” and ... “*reiterates its call for Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, and resolution of conflict, encourages those supporting peace processes to facilitate women’s meaningful inclusion in negotiating parties’ delegations to peace talks, calls upon donor countries to provide financial and technical assistance to women involved in peace processes, including training in mediation, advocacy, and technical areas of negotiation, as well as providing support and training to mediators and technical teams on the impact of women’s participation and strategies for women’s effective inclusion*” -, jointly with relevant Reports of the UN Secretary-General (the latest one is contained in UN Doc. S/2015/716), which over the years have emphasized the need to focus on *inter alia*: all forms of human rights violations affecting women in armed conflict; women's economic security; and the primary causes of violence that need to be tackled by appropriate national capacities. Likewise, the following UN documents are to be considered: the UN Strategic Results Framework on women, peace and security, 2011-2020; the relevant UN Women Guidelines;<sup>26</sup> and the Global Study-2015 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, authored by R. Coomaraswamy (the results of which have been submitted under the above UN Doc. S/2015/716).<sup>27</sup>

On a more specific note, Italy is among the sixty-three United Nations Member States to have adopted a specific National Action Plan in accordance with UNSCR

<sup>25</sup> UNSCR 2242 (2015), adopted on the occasion of UNSCR 1325's 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary, envisages the WPS Agenda as key to addressing the existing “Challenges”, including violent extremism, IDPs and Refugees, and the global impact of climate change. Furthermore, this Resolution encourages the forthcoming Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism to integrate women’s participation, leadership and empowerment as core to United Nations strategy and responses; envisages the establishment of an Informal Experts Group on WPS; and calls for funding, especially for women’s organizations, whose work is of the utmost importance in this area (See in this regard the UN Plan of Action Against Violent Extremism, UN. Doc A/70/674).

<sup>26</sup>[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/Strategic\\_Framework\\_2011-2020.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/Strategic_Framework_2011-2020.pdf);

<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Media/Publications/en/02BPlanonWomenandPeaceandSecurity.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> In this context, other UN Reports and Documents are to be considered, as follows: UN Secretary-General’s Report on Sexual Violence in Conflict of 23 March 2015 (S/2015/203); the Report of the Independent High-level Panel on Peace Operations (S/2015/446), the Report of the Advisory Group of Experts for the Review of the United Nations Peace-building Architecture (S/2015/490) UN Secretary-General’s report to the Security Council, entitled “The United Nations and conflict prevention: a collective recommitment” (S/2015/730); and the above-mentioned UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism adopted in December 2015.

1325(2000). As of September 8, 2016, forty-three Member States of the United Nations have a specific National Action Plan in force ([www.inclusivesecurity.org](http://www.inclusivesecurity.org)).

Within the framework of the present Plan, last relevant international Conferences are to be mentioned, as follows: the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015; the UN High Level Review Conference on the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNSCR1325(2000); the World Humanitarian Summit 2016; and the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees.

With specific regard to UNSDGs, the Italian Government has actively participated in the negotiations on Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, supporting the option that the Agenda addresses directly the challenge of gender equality, while mainstreaming gender equality across the other goals and targets. Mention has to be made also of relevant national commitments, indicated (<http://www.agenziacooperazione.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Gli-impegni-italiani-a-Istanbul.pdf>) on the occasion of the World Humanitarian Summit (May 2016, Turkey).

Within this framework, mention has to be made also of the following: the G8 Declaration “Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict” endorsed by Foreign Ministers in April 2013; the “Call to Action on Protecting Girls and Women in Emergencies” launched in 2013; the “Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative” and the International London Summit in June 2014; and the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21.

Over the years, Italy contributed and firmly supports the «UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes», developed by the (joint) Office of the UN Secretary-General Special Advisers on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect ([http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/framework%20of%20analysis%20for%20atrocity%20crimes\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/framework%20of%20analysis%20for%20atrocity%20crimes_en.pdf)), as well as the Code of Conduct on mass atrocities.

In keeping with its core values of rule of law, non-discrimination, respect for human rights, democracy, and good governance, Italy is committed to the effective implementation of the UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security.

At the multilateral level, the Italian Government has always supported the implementation of UNSCR1325 by, inter alia, promoting outreach, disseminating knowledge and raising awareness. Italy also participates in various initiatives organized by other UN Member States and by civil society, also at the sidelines of sessions of the main UN bodies, including the UN Human Rights Council and the UN Commission on Status of Women. Italy also strongly supports international initiatives to prevent and combat sexual violence in conflict, including the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.

- Over the past few years, Italy has continued to support the advancement and implementation of UNSCR 1325(2000) and of other relevant documents

under different modalities and various contexts, such as the G-7 summits, the NATO, the OSCE, and the EU.

Within the EU, Italy aims to strongly support EU action in this area, in accordance with EU Documents, including: *Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security* (Doc.2008 - 15671/1/08 Rev 1); *Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security* (Doc. 2010 - 11948/10) – as updated in September 2016; the new EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, 2015 - 2019;<sup>28</sup> and the “*Strategic engagement for gender equality, 2016-2019*”<sup>29</sup>.

In the development cooperation and humanitarian aid, Italy continues to promote several initiatives, including financial commitments, to prevent and assist victims of gender-based violence and to enable women’s empowerment. Relevant programs take place in various priority countries, mainly in Afghanistan, the MENA region, Eastern Europe and in Sub-Saharan Africa. More specifically, the Italian Development Cooperation supports through annual voluntary contributions the activities of UN-Women, UNFPA and continues to be one of the major donors of the Joint UNFPA/UNICEF Program, entitled “*Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change*”. Moreover, the Italian Development Cooperation finances projects implemented by humanitarian agencies and civil society Organizations aimed at protecting and assisting women in emergency situations, with a specific focus on Syria and Somalia.

- The commitment to recognize VAW as a human rights issue, to challenge de jure and de facto discrimination against women and to end impunity for the widespread use of sexual violence in war and armed conflict has been strengthened after 2009 when Italy launched the first G8 initiative against VAW. Since then, the support against THB, FGM, CEFM and GBV has been strengthened both at the political and financial levels.
  - In November 2013, Italy endorsed the “Call to Action on Protecting Girls and Women in Emergencies”, recognizing that Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is aggravated in all emergencies and humanitarian crises and committing to a core set of principles and operational actions to promote and protect girls and women and create a safer environment for them during and in the aftermath of conflict and natural disasters. More specifically, Italy has committed to implementing the 2016-2020 Road-Map, through specific actions.
  - Italy participated in the Roundtable on “Women and girls: catalyzing action to achieve gender equality”, set up during the World Humanitarian Summit and has committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, to implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based

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<sup>28</sup> in particular Actions under Section III.

<sup>29</sup> focusing *inter alia* on: 3. *Promoting equality between women and men in decision-making*; 4. *Combating gender-based violence and protecting and supporting victims*; 5. *Promoting gender equality and women’s rights across the world*.

violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies and to fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.

Along these lines, given the number of women, men, girls and boys involved in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, specific mention has to be made of medical care, training activities and a gender perspective targeting health-care providers and law enforcement - especially at Hotspots.

Italy's efforts to implement the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions are also linked to the overall promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights and equality within the framework of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Italy's obligations under relevant international Conventions, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Warsaw Convention), and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), as well as within the framework of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies and the more recent 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, especially SDG 5 and SDG 16.<sup>30</sup>

Against this background, the OEWG on Women, Peace and Security, led by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights (acronym in Italian, CIDU) - that acts as focal point - with the UN Office of the General Directorate for Political Affairs and Security (DGAP), consists of: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation - General Directorate on Political and Security Affairs; General Directorate for Development Cooperation (acronym in Italian, MAECI); the newly-established Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (acronym in Italian, AICS); the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Defense (MoD); *Guardia di Finanza* Corps (GdiF); the Ministry of Health; the Department for Equal Opportunities (DEO); the Ministry of Justice; the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT); the National Institute for Health, Migration and Poverty (INMP); and the Italian broadcasting service – RAI Culture Channel (*RAI-Cultura*); and the Rome-based Office of the UNHCR.

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<sup>30</sup> The National Office of Statistics (ISTAT) is currently working on indicators falling within SDG 5 and 16.

## Annex No. 2

*List of Administrations,<sup>31</sup> CSOs<sup>32</sup> and Experts that have contributed to developing the present Plan of Action, in accordance with UNSCR 1325 (2000)*

Ms. Luisa Del Turco ( <i>Independent Expert, Director of Centro Studi Difesa Civile</i> )	GIPP <sup>33</sup>
Ms. Simona Lanzoni ( <i>Vice-President of Fondazione Pangea Onlus</i> ) <sup>[L] [SEP]</sup>	
Ms. Augusta Angelucci ( <i>Expert, former Senior Gender Advisor UNDP</i> )	
Ms. Antonia Sani ( <i>Presidente WILPF Italia</i> )	
Ms. Giulia Pasquinelli ( <i>Agenzia per Peacebuilding</i> )	
Ms. Annalisa Milani ( <i>WILPF Italia in IB</i> ) <sup>[L] [SEP]</sup>	
Ms. Sara Ballardini ( <i>Centro Studi Difesa Civile</i> )	
Ms. Francesca Fanciulli ( <i>Movimento Nonviolento</i> )	
Ms. Sabrina Auguiari ( <i>Punti di Vista</i> )	
Ms. Ilaria Boiano ( <i>Differenza Donna</i> )	
Ms. Martina Pignatti Morano ( <i>un Ponte Per...</i> )	
Ms. Laura Greco ( <i>A Sud</i> )	
Mr. Riccardo Severi	Minerva Soc. Coop
Ms. Irene Fellin ( <i>WIIS President</i> )	WIIS <sup>34</sup> - Italia
Ms. Daniela Colombo ( <i>Development</i> )	

<sup>31</sup> Please refer to the Annex to Ministerial Decree No. 517/2000, dated September 2013, for the re-establishment of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights, enlisting all the Administrations composing it.

<sup>32</sup> Alphabetical order.

<sup>33</sup> GIPP, standing for thematic group on Gender, Interventions, and Peace Processes (*Gruppo tematico Genere Interventi e Processi di Pace, articolazione / sviluppo del Gruppo Politiche di Genere degli Stati Generali della Solidarietà e Cooperazione Internazionale* – as indicated in the previous editions of the present Plan).

<sup>34</sup> Women in International Security.

<i>economist, journalist, Pari e Dispari representative)</i>	Independent Expert
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