Women's leadership in peacemaking and conflict prevention

Prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence

**DESCRIPTION**

First Security Council resolution to link women's experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security. Asserts women's leadership and role in conflict resolution, peace talks, and recovery, requires build-up of gender response capability in peacemaking missions and gender training for all involved in the maintenance of peace and security.


First Security Council resolution to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a barrier to international peace and security, requiring a peacemaking, justice, services and peace negotiation response.

Presented by USA, 2008.

First Security Council resolution underlining the importance of gender-responsive conflict prevention and peacemaking, emphasizing that gender should be a priority in all Security Council work.

Presented by the USA, 2008.

First Security Council resolution to develop a strategy for addressing sexual violence globally.

Presented by the USA, 2010.

**ACTORS**

UN Secretary-General (SG) must:
- Increase numbers of women in UN decision-making on peace and security.
- Ensure women participate in peace talks.
- Provide information on women and conflict to country reports to the Security Council.

SG must:
- Enable women to participate in the formulation of peace agreements.
- Address gender-disaggregated data in gender and economic development indicators.}

Parties to armed conflict must:
- Protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence.
- Respect principles (religion and culture) of armed forces and governments, including restrictions on corporal punishment.
- Prevent impunity and avoid any sense of war crimes against women.

Security Council must:
- Take into account impact of its actions on women and girl children.
- Meet with women's groups on its missions.

Security Council must:
- Take into account impact of its actions on women.
- Address women's engagement in peacebuilding.

Security Council must:
- Address root causes of sexual violence to expose myths about the inevitability and non-preventability of sexual violence in war.
- Include sexual violence as criteria in country-specific sanctions regimes if relevant.

Security Council must:
- Add provisions for women's empowerment to mandate renewals for UN missions.

Peacebuilding Commission must:
- Address women's engagement in peacebuilding.

Peacebuilding Commission must:
- Provide training to troops on prevention of gender-based violence.

**FOCAL POINT/LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE UN**

UN Women leads the issuing coordination and co-chairs the co-chairs the gender and women and gender issues in relation to peace and security (UN Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)).

The 2010 SG report on Women's Participation in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding (S/2010/511) sets out a 7-point plan for gender-responsive peacebuilding.

The Peacebuilding Support Office and UN Women are co-located.

**MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM**


**ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM**

No reference to sanctions for perpetrators.

No national or individual accountability mechanisms.

No leaders at the national level have been held accountable for sexual violence.

The Accountability Mechanism for Sexual Violence in Conflict (Amstutz Committee) is the primary accountability mechanism.

Calls for the establishment of a new accountability mechanism or strengthening of existing ones.

**RESOURCES**

UN Women website: www.unwomen.org

Stop the Violence against Women: www.stoprapeenow.org