

## Recommendations to the Security Council

### AFGHANISTAN

Four parties are listed for violations including recruitment and use, killing and maiming and attacks on schools and hospitals. In 2011, the Government concluded an action plan to end and to prevent the recruitment and use of children, with an annex on sexual violence. The Secretary-General is expected to report to the Council on developments in Afghanistan and progress made in the implementation of UNAMA's mandate and priorities as set out in SCR 2096 (2013). **The Security Council should:**

- Urge the Government, with support from UNAMA, NATO, and ISAF, **to accelerate action plan compliance, as set out in SCR 2120 (2013);**
- Urge governments engaged in supporting and training the **Afghan Local Police** to take measures to put an end to and to prevent the recruitment and use of children.

**AUSTRALIA IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON AFGHANISTAN.**

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Seven parties in the Central African Republic are listed for the recruitment and use of children. Two parties (CPJP and APRD) have concluded an action plan with the United Nations. The Lord's Resistance Army is listed additionally for killing and maiming and for rape and other forms of sexual violence. The Secretary-General is expected to submit a report of the situation on the ground, as set out in SCR 2088 and SCR 2121(2013), and explore options for supporting AFISM-CAR/MISCA. Council Members should:

- Request the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection capacity of BINUCA; and call on the SRSR for the CAR and Head of BINUCA to prioritize, in coordination with the SRSR for Children and Armed Conflict, engagement of armed groups with a view to the release of children;
- Urge the Government of CAR, and AFISM / MISCA peacekeepers, with the support of BINUCA, to adopt standard operating procedures on encountering children associated with armed groups and transferring them to DDR programs;
- Demand that SSR programs in the CAR include robust child protection provisions, including the establishment, with the support BINUCA, of effective mechanisms for age verification and a vetting mechanism to ensure that those suspected of grave violations against children are not included in the ranks of the army or other security forces;
- Insist that there should be no impunity for grave violations against children.

**FRANCE IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.**

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Eight parties are listed for violations including recruitment and use, rape and other forms of sexual violence, attacks on schools and hospitals. The Congolese armed forces, who concluded an action plan on the recruitment and use of children in 2012, have been listed in the annexes for at least five years and are therefore considered persistent perpetrators. The Security Council is expected to receive a report from the Secretary-General pursuant to SCR 2098 (2013), on the implementation by MONUSCO of its mandate. The Group of Experts is also expected to submit its final report to the Council by 13 December, pursuant to SCR 2078 (2012). Council Members should:

- Invite SRSG-CAC Zerrougui to brief the Council on her recent trip to the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Condemn child recruitment by armed groups in DRC, as documented by MONUSCO, and welcome the essential contributions of **MONUSCO's child protection advisors** in monitoring and reporting of grave violations, separating children from armed groups, and advocating for action plan implementation; ►

**Situations before the Council involving parties listed for grave violations against children:**

[Afghanistan](#)

[Central African region \(LRA-affected areas\)](#)

[Central African Republic](#)

[Chad](#)

[Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

[Iraq](#)

[Mali](#)

[Myanmar \(Burma\)](#)

[Somalia](#)

[South Sudan](#)

[Sudan](#)

[Syrian Arab Republic](#)

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## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (cont'd)

- Call on the Government to establish a professional and accountable national army, including by strengthening age verification in army recruitment procedures to prevent children from being unlawfully recruited or integrated into the FARDC, and in this regard, welcome progress made thus far and continue to encourage the Government, in collaboration with MONUSCO, to adopt time bound measures to implement **the 2012 action plan**;
- Call on Member States to support efforts to arrest and to bring to justice those responsible for grave violations against children.

**FRANCE IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.**

## MALI / SAHEL

In Mali, three parties (Ansar Dine, MNLA and MUJAO) are listed both for recruitment and use and for rape and other forms of sexual violence. The National Army of Chad, listed for recruitment and use, is participating in the UN Stabilization Mission in Mali ("MINUSMA"). Pursuant to Presidential Statement S/PRST/2013/10 (2013), the Council is expected to discuss progress toward the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. Council Members should:

- Request detailed information from the Secretary-General on the vetting of all MINUSMA troops and training of all troops in international humanitarian and human rights law related to children;
- Insist that the continued participation of the Chadian National Army in MINUSMA be conditioned on full-compliance with time-bound benchmarks set by the Secretariat for preventing and ending child recruitment;
- Urge the Secretary-General to prioritize the establishment and operationalization of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism in Mali, including cross-border monitoring systems and communication channels with UN offices in neighboring countries to prevent and to end the cross-border recruitment of children;

**FRANCE IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON MALI.**

## SOMALIA

The Somali National Armed Forces and Al-Shabaab are both listed for the recruitment and use and for killing and maiming of children. Both parties have been listed in the annexes for at least five years and are therefore considered persistent perpetrators. The Government concluded action plans with the United Nations in 2012. The Secretary-General is expected to submit a report on UNSOM's mandate, as well as a wider United Nations deployment across Somalia, pursuant to SCR 2102 (2013). The Security Council should:

- Urge the Government to take concrete steps to implement, as a matter of priority, both the action plan on killing and maiming and the action plan on recruitment and use of children by the Somali National Security Forces;
- Reiterate the Council's request in para. 13 of resolution 2093 (2013) and para. 8 of resolution 2124 (2013), to strengthen child protection in AMISOM's activities and operations, including through the deployment of a child protection adviser.

**UNITED KINGDOM IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON SOMALIA.**

## Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

## PHILIPPINES

The [Secretary-General's report](#) was published on 12 July 2013. Three non-state armed groups are listed for the recruitment and use of children. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) concluded an action plan in 2009, but the plan expired before being fully implemented.

For detailed recommendations, see [Watchlist's Monthly Update for August](#).

## Presidency of the Security Council for December: France

- Party to Geneva Convention IV, Additional Protocols I and II, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol, ILO Convention 182, and the Rome Statute of the ICC; Endorsed the Paris Commitments.

## NGO resources

- International Federation for Human Rights, République Centrafricaine: Un Pays Aux Mains des Criminels de Guerre de la Séléka 
- Amnesty International, Central African Republic: Human Rights Crisis Spiralling Out of Control
- Human Rights Watch, We Live and Die Here Like Animals: Photo Essay
- Human Rights Watch, "They Are Killing Us": Abuses Against Civilians in South Sudan's Pibor County

## About Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict is a global network of international human rights and humanitarian non-governmental organizations which strives to end violations against children in armed conflicts through local partnerships, reporting and advocacy.

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