

## Discussion Paper

August 2014

### The UN's Children and Armed Conflict Agenda:

# A Policy Prohibiting Listed Government Forces from Contributing Troops to UN Missions

## Executive Summary

Boys and girls living in situations of armed conflict around the world face serious violations of their rights including unlawful recruitment and use as soldiers, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, attacks on schools and/or hospitals, abductions, and denial of humanitarian access. UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions 1612, 1882, 1998, 2068, and 2143 demand the protection of children in armed conflict and firmly designate this protection as a matter of international peace and security. Through the framework of its children and armed conflict agenda, the UNSC has come to view child protection as a specific concern in peacekeeping operations. In 2009, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) adopted a policy on "Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-Being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict," and in March 2014, DPKO developed child protection pre-deployment training for troop-contributing countries to further mainstream children's rights. Child protection language has been incorporated into the mandates of several UN missions, and child protection advisers have been deployed in a few peacekeeping and political operations.



## about watchlist

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict strives to end violations against children in armed conflicts and to guarantee their rights. As a global network, Watchlist builds partnerships among local, national and international nongovernmental organizations, enhancing mutual capacities and strengths. Working together, we strategically collect and disseminate information on violations against children in conflicts to influence key decision-makers to create and implement programs and policies that effectively protect children.

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict is a project of Tides Center, a non-profit public charity.

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“ Although there have been positive advancements by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to better ensure the protection of children in conflict zones, more needs to be done. Armed forces that use child soldiers have no place in peace-operations. If peacekeepers are to be the protectors of the most vulnerable citizens, then they must be held to the highest standards.”<sup>1</sup>

– Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire (Ret'd), founder of the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative and former force commander of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

2

Several UN policies help to strengthen respect and accountability for human rights within UN missions. For example, the UN has instituted policies to reduce the risk that under-18-year-olds participate in its peacekeeping operations, including the 1998 policy on “Minimum Age Requirements for Peacekeeping Missions” and the 2011 policy on the “Prohibition of Child Labour in UN Peacekeeping Operations.” The UN also sought to minimize the risk of supporting perpetrators of human rights violations or allowing them to serve in UN missions by instituting the “Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Forces (HRDDP),” and the “Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel.”

In this note, Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict (“Watchlist”) argues that these safeguards, while important, still do not suffice. Governments whose security forces perpetrate grave violations against children, and are “blacklisted” in the Secretary-General’s annual reports on children and armed conflict, should be barred from contributing troops to UN missions.

Of the eight government security forces listed for grave violations against children in the annexes to the UN Secretary-General’s 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict, six have signed action plans but have yet to fully implement them.<sup>2</sup> Seven of these governments<sup>3</sup> are the target of the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and the UN Children’s Fund joint campaign, “Children, Not Soldiers,” which is focused specifically on ending and preventing the presence of child soldiers in government security forces by 2016.

In order to incentivize governments to sign and implement action plans, enhance the protection of children in armed conflict, demonstrate the UN’s commitment to child protection, and reinforce the legitimacy of UN missions, Watchlist recommends:

#### To the Secretary-General and UN Secretariat:

- Develop and implement a policy that prohibits government security forces listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General’s annual report on children and armed conflict from contributing troops to UN-mandated missions, until the Secretary-General has certified the full implementation of their action plan with the UN to end and prevent violations against children.

- Establish a mandatory pre-deployment requirement for child protection training, to be complemented with mandatory in-theatre training, for all troop-contributing countries.
- Request troop-contributing countries to establish adequate child protection structures, including child protection focal points, for each contingent serving with a UN mission.

#### To the UN Security Council:

- Call on the Secretary-General to develop and implement a policy that prohibits government security forces listed in the annexes of his annual report on children and armed conflict from contributing troops to UN-mandated missions, until he has certified the full implementation of their action plan with the UN to end and prevent violations against children.
- Incorporate child protection within each mandate of a UN mission, and encourage the mainstreaming of child protection concerns as a priority throughout the mission, including through dedicated child protection advisers, deployed in sufficient numbers to carry out the mission’s child protection functions.

## Child Protection: A Growing Function in UN Missions

Over the last decade, the UN has come to view child protection as a growing concern in its peacekeeping operations. The UNSC has incorporated child protection measures in peacekeeping mandates, thus conferring DPKO with specific tasks in the area of child protection. The UN General Assembly’s (UNGA) Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34), established to review all matters related to peacekeeping, has also recognized the specific needs of children affected by war, and the role peacekeeping can play in ensuring children’s rights are protected.<sup>5</sup>

UN peacekeeping operations are led by DPKO, which currently has 16 peacekeeping operations and one political mission.<sup>6</sup> In addition to peacekeeping missions, special political and peacebuilding missions may also deploy military troops, primarily intended to protect the mission. The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) supervises ten special political and peacebuilding missions.<sup>7</sup> The Department of Field Support (DFS) provides financial,

“Protecting those who are most vulnerable in conflict is one of the crucial duties the Security Council has entrusted to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. Along with our partners, we are called to protect children from all the atrocities they fall victim to in conflict situations, such as killing, maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and forced military recruitment.”<sup>4</sup>

– Alain Le Roy, Former Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

logistical, information, communication and technological support, as well as human resources and general administration to both DPKO and DPA.

Today, specific child protection language is incorporated in the mandates of seven peacekeeping missions and four political missions (see table 1), out of a total of 27 UN operations. In March 2014, the UNSC reiterated its intent to include specific provisions on child protection in the mandates of all relevant UN peacekeeping operations and political missions.<sup>8</sup> In order to assist the UN missions in fulfilling their child protection mandates, the Security Council encourages the deployment of child protection advisers (CPAs).<sup>9</sup> Their role includes ensuring that child protection is prioritized through mainstreaming procedures, training of peacekeepers, and advising the mission leadership. CPAs are currently deployed in the following missions (see table 1).

DPKO has developed training standards for military and police personnel to raise awareness about child protection concerns. In April 2014, DPKO launched

specialized training modules to train 100,000 peacekeepers to prevent violations against children in armed conflict, and increase the understanding of child protection efforts.<sup>11</sup> The training is currently being rolled out globally, with a second training to take place in Sweden in August 2014. While the specialized training modules are provided by DPKO, the training of troops is not mandatory. All training for troop contributing countries (TCCs) will be conducted and received on a voluntary basis.<sup>12</sup> TCCs can choose to what extent they incorporate the materials in their own pre-deployment training.

### Existing UN Policies Related to Protecting Children in Armed Conflict

As the number of UN missions has grown, and mandates have become more robust, the UN has instituted several policies to guide its operations. These policies serve to strengthen the accountability and the legitimacy of the UN, though they are not without their limitations and challenges in implementation.

**Table 1:** UN missions with child protection and/or CPAs in their mandate

Peacekeeping missions	Security Council Resolution (SCR) with child protection language in country-specific situations	Number of CPAs in the 2013/2014 budget <sup>10</sup>
MINUSCA (Central African Republic)	SCR 2149 (2014)	Yet to be determined
UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire)	SCR 1528 (2004); SCR 2162 (2014)	12
UNAMID (Darfur) – a hybrid UN and African Union Mission	SCR 1769 (2007); SCR 2113 (2013)	10
MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	SCR 1925 (2010); SCR 2098 (2013); SCR 2147 (2014)	38
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	SCR 1542 (2004); SCR 2119 (2013)	4
MINUSMA (Mali)	SCR 2100 (2013); SCR 2164 (2014)	4
UNMISS (South Sudan)	SCR 1996 (2011); SCR 2109 (2013); SCR 2155 (2014)	17
Political Missions	Security Council Resolution (SCR) with child protection language in country-specific situations	Number of CPAs in the 2013/2014 budget
UNAMA (Afghanistan) – led by DPKO	SCR 1974 (2011); SCR 2096 (2013); SCR 2145 (2014)	0
UNAMI (Iraq) – supervised by DPA	SCR 1883 (2009); SCR 1936 (2010)	1
UNSMIL (Libya) – supervised by DPA	SCR 2095 (2013); SCR 2144 (2014)	0
UNSOM (Somalia) – supervised by DPA	SCR 2102 (2013); SCR 2158 (2014)	2

In 1998, the Secretary-General announced a new policy concerning the minimum age of peacekeepers. It requested that “national contingent soldiers should preferably be 21 years of age, and definitely not under age 18, when deployed in a UN peacekeeping operation.” The Secretary-General stated: “This policy is intended to ensure that the Organization benefits from experienced and mature uniformed personnel able to perform their duties according to the highest standards of the Organization. This policy should also serve as an example for police and military forces worldwide, at a time when children in large numbers are, unacceptably, recruited to participate in armed conflicts.”<sup>13</sup> The “Prohibition of Child Labour in UN Peacekeeping Operations” (2011) reinforces the 1998 policy on minimum age requirements and strictly prohibits anyone under the age of 18 from serving as a peacekeeper or in any way providing assistance to peacekeeping operations.<sup>14</sup>

The policy on “Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-Being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict,” adopted by DPKO/DFS in 2009, was a milestone that recognized DPKO’s responsibility and broader commitment to child protection in armed conflicts. The policy applies to all peacekeeping personnel and is intended to mainstream child protection in the UN peacekeeping system. It states that the protection of children in armed conflict is to be an “integral part of all peacekeeping efforts” and to be considered at “every stage” of implementation of a mission’s mandate, including at the planning and designing stage.<sup>15</sup> The policy sets out to deploy CPAs in peacekeeping operations in accordance with Security Council resolutions. The policy was to be reviewed in 2011,<sup>16</sup> but at the time of publication, the review had not yet been conducted.

The 2011 “Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces” (HRDDP) was endorsed by the Secretary-General to prevent UN activities from contributing to human rights violations. Under the HRDDP, UN support cannot be provided to non-UN security forces if there are substantial grounds to believe that the receiving entity is committing grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights, or refugee law. While the HRDDP represents a significant commitment to human rights, it only applies if UN support is considered for non-UN security forces, including national military, paramilitary, police,

intelligence services, border-control, and similar security forces, as well as for the authorities responsible for the management, administration or command, or control of such forces.<sup>17</sup>

The HRDDP was triggered by events that illustrate the need to monitor government security forces engaging alongside UN peacekeeping operations. In 2009, the then UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (known as MONUC), was mandated to provide assistance to the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC). The FARDC has been listed in the Secretary-General’s annual report on children and armed conflict since 2005 for recruitment and use of children, and since 2006 for rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.<sup>18</sup> Concerned by the FARDC’s human rights record, MONUC developed a policy laying down conditions under which it could support the FARDC. In line with this policy, the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish a mechanism that could assess the policy’s implementation.<sup>20</sup> Any cooperation between the peacekeeping mission and the FARDC was to be “strictly conditioned” on the FARDC’s compliance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law.<sup>21</sup> The Security Council even called upon MONUC to withdraw its support to the FARDC entirely if it did not comply satisfactorily with international norms and protection of civilians.<sup>22</sup>

The 2012 UN “Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel” (“Human Rights Screening Policy”) is designed to prevent individuals who have committed violations of international humanitarian or human rights law from serving with the UN. The policy is applicable to all types of UN personnel including civilian and military staff. Under the policy, prospective UN personnel are required to sign self-attestations. Member States are requested to screen the personnel they nominate for peacekeeping operations.<sup>23</sup> The Human Right Screening Policy, however, does not prevent or restrict forces as whole that are recognized as perpetrators of grave violations against children from sending troops to UN missions. Furthermore, the policy’s reliance on individual self-attestations and Member State screening limits its effectiveness.

## Listed Government Security Forces Contributing Troops to UN Missions

As of June 2014, 123 countries were contributing military and police personnel to UN missions.<sup>24</sup> Of these, two countries' security forces – the FARDC and the Yemeni Government forces – are listed for grave violations against children (see table 2). Currently, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) only contributes personnel from its national police force, which is not a listed party for grave violations against children but is listed in the Secretary-General's annual report on sexual violence in conflict for "[being] credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence."<sup>25</sup> Yemen contributes a total of 269 personnel to peacekeeping missions including police, military experts, and military troops. While the Yemeni police are not listed, the Yemeni Armed Forces, the First Armory Division, the Military Police, the special security forces, and the Republican Guard are listed for recruitment and use of children.

The government of the DRC signed an action plan with the UN in October 2012 to end recruitment and use of children, and rape and other forms of sexual violence against children, by the FARDC. Yemen signed an action plan in May 2014 to end recruitment and use of children by government forces. Both action plans have yet to be implemented.

**Table 2. States with government security forces listed for violations against children in the Secretary-General's 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict<sup>26</sup>**

- a. Parties that recruit and use children
- b. Parties that kill and maim children
- c. Parties that commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against children
- d. Parties that engage in attacks on schools and/or hospitals

\* Parties that have been listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict for at least five years and are therefore considered persistent perpetrators.

**Table 2:** States with government security forces listed for grave violations against children in the Secretary-General's 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict<sup>26</sup>

Country	Government security forces listed for grave violations	Action plan signed?	Contributing troops to UN peacekeeping missions? <sup>27</sup>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan National Police, including Afghan Local Police (a)*	YES (2011)	NO
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (a, c)*	YES (2012)	15 police to MINUSMA and UNOCI
Myanmar	Tatmadaw Kyi (a)*	YES (2012)	NO
Somalia	Somali National Army (a, b)*	YES (2012)	NO
South Sudan	Sudan People's Liberation Army (a,b)*	YES (2012)	NO
Sudan	Government forces, including the Sudanese Armed Forces, Popular Defense Forces, and Sudan police forces (Border Intelligence Forces and Central Reserve Police) (a)*	NO	NO
Syria	Government forces, including the National Defence Forces and the Shabbiha militia (b, c, d)	NO	NO
Yemen	Government forces, including Yemeni Armed Forces, the First Armory Division, the Military Police, the special security forces and the Republican Guard (a)	YES (2014)	162 police, 82 military experts and 25 troops to MINURSO, MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNMIL and UNOCI

## A Call to Action: The Case of Chad

Beginning in 2007, the Armée Nationale Tchadienne (ANT) was listed for the unlawful recruitment and use of children in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict. In June 2011, the Chadian government signed an action plan with the UN to end and prevent recruitment and use of children, but subsequently failed to implement it.

In 2013, the prospect of transferring Chadian troops from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA) galvanized both domestic and international support for the implementation of the action plan. The opportunity of integrating Chad as a troop contributor into MINUSMA generated the necessary political momentum to accelerate the implementation of the action plan.<sup>28</sup> The government renewed its commitment to the action plan by signing a road map with the UN that included ten prioritized measures for implementation.<sup>29</sup> The roadmap included items such as the screening for child soldiers in the national army, pre-deployment child protection training for all Chadian troops, and the criminalization of child recruitment and use.

In 2013, the UN documented no new cases of child recruitment within the Chadian armed forces. The UN acknowledged that "tangible progress" had been made on the implementation of the action plan, but that challenges remained in ensuring sustainability and effectiveness of screening and training of armed and security forces.<sup>30</sup> While the ANT were integrated into MINUSMA before the action plan was fully implemented, the Chadian government forces were subsequently delisted from the annexes of the Secretary-General's 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict, published in July 2014.<sup>31</sup>

The example of Chad serves to demonstrate how the opportunity of contributing troops to peacekeeping operations can be used as an influential policy tool to advance child protection. The prospect of contributing troops can work as an incentive for governments to sign and implement an action plan with the UN to end and prevent grave violations against children.

## Maintaining the Highest UN Standards

While several UN policies aim to uphold the highest standards in its operations, the opportunity for government security forces known to commit grave violations against children to contribute troops to UN operations potentially undermines the credibility and standards of the UN. For example, in 2014, Vijay Nambiar, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, suggested that Myanmar's armed forces, Tatmadaw Kyi, consider contributing troops to UN peacekeeping operations. Tatmadaw Kyi has been listed since 2003 for the recruitment and use of children as soldiers.<sup>33</sup> The government of Myanmar signed an action plan with the UN in 2012, but it has yet to be fully implemented.<sup>34</sup> In a letter to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, Human Rights Watch's Executive Director Kenneth Roth cited widespread and serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed by the Tatmadaw Kyi, including the use of child soldiers, and argued that "the Burmese military's poor record on rights and civilian protection is profoundly at odds with the standards that UN peacekeepers are expected to defend around the world." In particular, Mr. Roth argued that "Seeking Burmese forces' participation in UN peacekeeping operations while it maintains children in its ranks undermines both the UN's reputation and your Special Representative's [on children and armed conflict] efforts to end this shameful practice."<sup>35</sup>

In addition to ensuring the highest UN standards for its forces, a policy prohibiting listed parties from participating in UN peacekeeping operations can also provide powerful incentives for parties to sign and implement action plans to end their violations against children. The UN reimburses TCCs for individual personnel, at a rate of approximately US \$1,322 per month per soldier, and for their equipment.<sup>36</sup> For many TCCs, this is a significant economic incentive that can potentially accelerate the implementation of their action plans and deter violations by others.

“Peacekeepers must be of the highest quality and upheld to the highest standards. Therefore, government security forces that abuse children should not be allowed to contribute troops to peacekeeping missions. Children at home and abroad must be protected from potential violations.”<sup>32</sup>

– Colonel Aphazard M. Kiugu, Former Defense Advisor to the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the UN

## Conclusion

Through the framework of its children and armed conflict agenda, the UNSC embraced child protection as a key function of peacekeeping. Several existing UN policies help to strengthen respect and accountability for human rights within UN missions and further mainstream children's rights.

These safeguards, however useful, do not suffice to uphold the UN's reputation and ensure accountability of troop contributing countries. Government security forces listed by the UN Secretary-General for grave violations against children can still contribute troops to UN missions. By establishing a UN policy prohibiting listed government security forces from contributing troops until they have signed and implemented an action plan, the UN will demonstrate it prioritizes the protection of children and is fully committed to the highest standards for its missions. Such a policy will also provide a significant incentive for Member States to end violations against children at home and demonstrate their compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law regarding children.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> As quoted to Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict on July 21, 2014.
- <sup>2</sup> The listed government security forces are: the Afghan National Police, including the local police; the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC); the Burmese Tatmadaw Kyi; the Somali National Army; the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA); the Sudanese Government forces; the Syrian Government forces; and the Yemeni Government forces. The governments of Sudan and Syria have not signed an action plan with the UN. See: Annex I of the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, July 1, 2014, S/2014/339.
- <sup>3</sup> All of the above governments, except Syria, are targets of the campaign, "Children Not Soldiers." Syrian national security forces are not listed for recruitment and use and are therefore not a target of the campaign.
- <sup>4</sup> UN DPKO and O/SRSG-CAAC, *Child Protection in United Nations Peacekeeping*, Spring 2011, Volume 1, p.6. Available at: [http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/publications/child\\_protection%20\\_in%20un\\_peacekeeping2011EN.pdf](http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/publications/child_protection%20_in%20un_peacekeeping2011EN.pdf) (accessed on June 2, 2014)
- <sup>5</sup> UN, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group 59<sup>th</sup> Session*, January-April 2005, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1), para. 104-105.
- <sup>6</sup> DPKO currently leads on 16 peacekeeping missions and one political mission. The 16 peacekeeping missions are: MINUSTAH (Haiti), MINURSO (Western Sahara), UNMIL (Liberia), UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), MINUSMA (Mali), MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), MINUSCA (Central African Republic), UNISFA (Abyei region on the Sudan/South Sudan border), UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), UNMISS (South Sudan), UNMIK (Kosovo), UNFICYP (Cyprus), UNTSO (Middle East), UNIFIL (Lebanon), UNDOF (Syria), and UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan). DPKO also leads UNAMA (Afghanistan), a political mission. See: UN Peacekeeping, *Current Peacekeeping Operations*. Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml> (accessed on June 2, 2014)
- <sup>7</sup> The 10 special political and peacebuilding missions supervised by DPA are: BNUB (Burundi), UNIOGBIS (Guinea-Bissau), UNOCA (Central Africa), UNOWA (West Africa), UNSMIL (Libya), UNSOM (Somalia), UNRCCA (Central Asia), UNAMI (Iraq), UNSCO (Middle East), and UNSCOL (Lebanon). See: UN DPA, *Field Operations and Good Offices Missions*, Available at: [http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/about/field\\_operations](http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/about/field_operations) (accessed July 18, 2014)
- <sup>8</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 2143, March 7, 2014, S/RES/2143 (2014), para 24.
- <sup>9</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 2143, March 7, 2014, S/RES/2143 (2014), para 24; UN Security Council Resolution 1998, July 12, 2011, S/RES/1998 (2011), para 14; UN Security Council Resolution 1882 (2009), August 4, 2009, S/RES/1882, para. 11; UN Security Council Resolution 1539 (2004), April 22, 2004, S/RES/1539, para. 7; UN Security Council Resolution 1460, January 30, 2003, S/RES/1460, para. 16(d); UN Security Council Resolution 1379, November 20, 2001, S/RES/1379, para. 2.
- <sup>10</sup> This information reflects both national and international staff members, but it does not include United Nations Volunteers, which are not part of the regular posts.

## Endnotes (cont'd)

- <sup>11</sup> UN DPKO, *Specialised Child Protection Training Materials for UN Peacekeepers: Trainers Guide*, Available at: <http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/PBPS/Library/Trainers%20Manual%20Child%20Protection%20STM.pdf> (accessed on June 5, 2014)
- <sup>12</sup> UN DPKO, *Peacekeeping Resource Hub: Policy, Lessons Learned and Training for the Peacekeeping Community, About Peacekeeping Training*. Available at: [http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/PBPS/Pages/Public/PeacekeepingTraining.aspx?page=about&menukey= 12\\_1](http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/PBPS/Pages/Public/PeacekeepingTraining.aspx?page=about&menukey= 12_1) (accessed on June 5, 2014)
- <sup>13</sup> UN General Assembly, *Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*, February 23, 1999, A/AC.121/43, para 29.
- <sup>14</sup> UN DPKO, *Policy: Prohibition of Child Labour in Peacekeeping Operations*, November 1, 2011, Ref. 2011.21.
- <sup>15</sup> UN DPKO, *Policy: Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-Being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict*, June 1, 2009, Ref.2009.17, para. 16.
- <sup>16</sup> UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict at the 68<sup>th</sup> Session*, August 5, 2013, A/68/267, para 60.
- <sup>17</sup> UN General Assembly/Security Council, *Identical letters dated February 25, 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council*, March 5, 2013, A/67/775–S/2013/110, para 1. Available at: [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/SP/AMeetings/20thsession/IdenticalLetterSG25Feb2013\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/SP/AMeetings/20thsession/IdenticalLetterSG25Feb2013_en.pdf) (accessed on June 19, 2014)
- <sup>18</sup> UN, *13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*, July 1, 2014, S/2014/339, Annex I.
- <sup>19</sup> UN, *13<sup>th</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, December 4, 2009, S/2009/623, para. 2.
- <sup>20</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 1906, December 23, 2009, S/RES/1906 (2009), para. 23.
- <sup>21</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 1856, December 22, 2008, S/RES/1856 (2008), para. 3(g).
- <sup>22</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 1906, December 23, 2009, S/RES/1906 (2009) para. 22.
- <sup>23</sup> UN General Assembly, *Report of the Secretary-General on Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*, December 10, 2013, A/68/652, para. 87.
- <sup>24</sup> UN Peacekeeping Operations, *Contributors to UN Peacekeeping Operations*, June 30, 2014. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2014/jun14\\_1.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2014/jun14_1.pdf) (accessed on July 17, 2014)
- <sup>25</sup> UN, *Secretary-General's Annual Report on Sexual Violence in Conflict*, March 14, 2013, S/2013/149 or A/67/792, Annex. Available at: <http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/key-documents/reports/> (accessed July 28, 2014)
- <sup>26</sup> UN, *13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*, July 1, 2014, S/2014/339, Annex 1
- <sup>27</sup> UN Peacekeeping Operations, *UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country*, June 30, 2014. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2014/jun14\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2014/jun14_3.pdf) (accessed on July 18, 2014)
- <sup>28</sup> Child Soldiers International, *Chad: Briefing on the status of implementation of the June 2011 Action Plan on children associated with armed forces and groups and its 10-Point Roadmap*, March 2014. Available at: [http://www.child-soldiers.org/research\\_report\\_reader.php?id=748](http://www.child-soldiers.org/research_report_reader.php?id=748) (accessed June 8, 2014)
- <sup>29</sup> UN General Assembly, *Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict*, Leila Zerrougui, December 26, 2013, A/HRC/25/46, para. 48.
- <sup>30</sup> UN, *13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*, July 1, 2014, S/2014/339. paras. 48 and 50.
- <sup>31</sup> Ibid. paras. 47, 217 and Annex I.
- <sup>32</sup> As quoted to Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict on February 26, 2014.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid. Annex I.
- <sup>34</sup> UN, *Secretary-General's Report on Children and Armed Conflict in Myanmar*, May 2013, S/2013/258, para 7; UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, *Conclusions on children and armed conflict in Myanmar*, August 16, 2013, S/AC.51/2013/2, paras 3 and 4.
- <sup>35</sup> Human Rights Watch, *Letter to Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon Re: Burma's Military and UN Peacekeeping*, March 13, 2014. Available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/03/13/letter-secretary-general-ban-ki-moon-re-burma-s-military-and-un-peacekeeping> (accessed on June 20, 2014)
- <sup>36</sup> UNGA, *Concluding Second Resumed Session, Fifth Committee Approves Texts on Peacekeeping Budget, Increasing Troop Reimbursement Rate*, July 3, 2014, Sixty-eighth General Assembly Fifth Committee 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

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