



Protecting Children: Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1379

Introduction

United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1261, 1314, and 1379 on Children and Armed Conflict (CAC) provide a strong mandate for international action to protect the security and rights of children in situations of armed conflict. The current challenge is effective implementation of these resolutions.

The Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict appreciates the progress that has been made in recent years. At all levels there is increased awareness of the impact of armed conflict on children and the need to improve child protection. The on-going work of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict has raised the profile of the issue within the UN system, and progress has been made in integrating child protection into peacekeeping operations. In the public arena, networks of interested groups and individuals are growing and more media attention is being paid to the impacts on children, such as in Afghanistan and the Middle East.

International commitments to protect children have been strengthened during the last year. Members of the General Assembly adopted provisions calling for protection of children from armed conflict in *A World Fit for Children*. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child prohibiting participation of children under 18 years old in armed forces came into force in February 2002. Leaders of the G-8 nations made repeated, specific references to protecting children from armed conflict in the G-8 Action Plan for Africa, adopted at their last meeting in June, 2002. Protecting children from armed conflict is a top priority for the Human Security Network, a group of 16 countries working together within the UN. All this is clear evidence that there is political support among UN members to seriously address this issue.

Action needs to follow awareness and commitment. The huge gap between the reality faced by children in contemporary conflicts and the accepted standards calls for specific actions to implement specific provisions within the existing resolutions.

I. Action on Reported Violations of the Security and Rights of Children

It can no longer be said that the primary problem is a lack of knowledge; the primary problem is a reluctance to act on what is known. The reality is that, even when the loss of security and harm being done to children is well known, little action is taken. Political leadership is required to move from commitments to action on behalf of children.

Improvements are being made in the monitoring and reporting of violations of the security and rights of children in specific armed conflicts. In addition to the work of UN agencies, the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, an initiative of non-governmental organizations, collects information from a variety of sources, prepares reports on the situation of children in specific conflicts, and makes recommendations to improve child protection. Watchlist reports on Afghanistan, Burundi, Angola and Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel illustrate the benefits of compiling information from a variety of sources, including the identification of gaps in reliable data for further investigation. This initiative demonstrates that there is enough knowledge to take reasonable and responsible steps to improve protection in specific situations.

The Security Council has the opportunity to show political leadership in this matter.

All of the Security Council resolutions on CAC state the Council's willingness to include children in deliberations on specific conflicts. In practice, however, research shows that very few resolutions and reports include consideration of security for children. (See Annexes A and B)

Of more than 80 country-specific resolutions passed since the adoption of the resolutions on CAC, less than 10 include any reference to children and these relate to three countries, Sierra Leone, the Congo and Angola. Of more than 70 reports by the Secretary-General since January 2001, 20 substantively highlight the impact of conflict on children; 13 of those 20 contain designated sections on child protection. Situations that should include a focus on child protection but do not include: Liberia, the Middle East, Ethiopia-Eritrea, and Somalia.

Attempts by civil society organizations and young people themselves to inform the Security Council of matters clearly falling under the purview of these resolutions are frustrated by lack of established channels for information and the ongoing failure to respond. The Security Council needs to take specific actions in specific situations in order to implement the political will of UN members to protect children from the impacts of armed conflicts.

Recommendations:

- **The Security Council should mandate that threats to the security and rights of children be included in all analyses of specific armed conflicts. The development of specific recommendations for action, within the framework of resolutions 1261,**

1314, and 1379, should include preventive measures that could be taken before extensive loss of life and harm is done to children.

- **The Security Council should ensure the inclusion of analysis of the security of children, child-focused expertise should be included in the staff of the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peace Keeping Operations, and OCHA. Child focused provisions should also be incorporated into the Consolidated Appeals Process, CHAP, education in emergency initiatives, and all DDR processes.**
- **The Security Council should establish a clear channel for receiving information on violations of the security and rights of children from sources outside the UN system.**
- **The Security Council should give serious consideration to allowing lists in future reports to include violations of other established international laws for child protection, as well as the use of child soldiers. Reporting specific violations of the Geneva Convention, for example, could help to stop the erosion of respect for international humanitarian law.**
- **The Security Council should consider establishing a designated team with an investigative mandate to respond rapidly to reports of humanitarian crises where children's lives are known to be in danger.**

II. Right of Access to Humanitarian Assistance

The majority of child deaths in armed conflicts result from malnutrition or infectious diseases, situations that can be prevented. In most cases, the cause is children's lack of access to humanitarian assistance. When humanitarian access is denied or hindered, children are the most vulnerable victims.

Humanitarian assistance is increasingly manipulated in contemporary conflicts. While the Geneva Conventions have a long and honorable tradition as the rule of law, implementation has lagged in the context of contemporary conflicts. Violations of access to assistance are frequently explained by government parties in relation to actions of non-state actors, which are covered, but not addressed in detail in the Geneva Conventions. While the Geneva Conventions establish a basis for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the international rules of law for armed conflict, the Convention on the Rights of the Child puts access to humanitarian assistance within a rights framework.

The Watchlist appreciates plans by the UN to prepare a new manual to guide negotiations, but it is doubtful that a new manual is an adequate solution. This is one area that requires a demonstration of political leadership as well as improved technical support.

Recommendations:

- **The Security Council should consider a detailed review of the adequacy of existing mechanisms to ensure children’s access to assistance in the context of contemporary armed conflicts. Council’s deliberations might be assisted by establishing a taskforce to develop practical recommendations for improvement, including young people and NGOs who have direct experience in situations where access to assistance has been denied, as well as officials from donor countries, recipient countries, and relevant UN agencies.**
- **The Human Rights Commission, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and UN agencies involved in humanitarian assistance should be asked to provide further explication of the implications of the provisions in the CRC with regard to the right of access to humanitarian assistance.**

III. Right to Protection for Displaced Children and Refugee Claimants

Recent research has documented violations of the rights of children with impunity in displaced person camps and refugee camps. There is also evidence of increased use of detention, interception and interdiction, and forced return without access to provisions for asylum. Regulations adopted by some countries as part of “anti-terrorism” laws effectively close the door to refugee claimants under the age of eighteen who are not accompanied by adults.

More children are spending their entire childhood in camps. IDP children, particularly girls, are especially vulnerable to sexual violence, trafficking, abduction and other violations. In situations around the globe, many IDP children do not have access to shelter, clothing, food, school or health services. IDP children are frequently subject to forced recruitment by armed groups or themselves volunteer for duty with armed groups out of desperation and fear for their own personal security.

The initiative taken by the United Nations to establish a specific unit for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) under the auspices of Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is a significant step in improving protections for IDPs. This unit should include child protection as a top priority.

Recommendations :

- **Child protection should be included as a high priority for the newly-established OCHA unit on IDPs. IDP children, with a special emphasis on girls, should be regularly included in all assessments in specific conflict areas.**
- **The Security Council should actively encourage member states to ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention and implement its standards for protection, aiming for universal accession. Member states should also be encouraged to support the**

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and its particular provisions to protect IDP children.

III. HIV/AIDS and Children and Armed Conflict

UN led research shows that 50 percent of new cases of HIV infection occur in the age group of 15 to 24 year olds. In addition, the risk of new infections increases during armed conflict, with particular risks for young girls. In her 2001 review of progress, *The Impact of War on Children*, Graca Machel, the renowned advocate for protection of children in armed conflicts, provides analysis of the relevant factors, such as orphaned children, the role of the military, and mother to child transmission, and possible strategies to address this issue. For example, Machel stresses empowerment through education, information campaigns and emergency responses, such as free voluntary and confidential counseling and testing, blood screening and provision of medical supplies to deal with the opportunistic infections that accompany HIV/AIDS.

Support by the Security Council for an increased focus on this issue would boost efforts by both UN agencies and NGOs to address it more effectively.

Recommendations

- **The Security Council should support the expansion of training for all those involved in humanitarian relief efforts and peacekeeping on practical ways to contribute to stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases during conflict situations.**
- **The Security Council should encourage the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS to give special attention to issues relating to armed conflict and children.**

V. Trade in small arms and natural resources

Security Council Resolution 1379 recognized that international trade in small arms and natural resources often prolongs and intensifies conflicts that involve young people. Stifling the flow of arms and resources that allow conflicts to continue can be an effective tool to prevent or stop violations of the security and rights of children. In resolution 1379 the Security Council called on member states to take action within their jurisdiction to stop the flow of resources to parties in conflict.

Since the adoption of resolution 1379, increased attention is being paid to the role of “conflict resources.” Children are initial victims of resource-fueled conflicts; they also lose when natural resources that should be available for their development are squandered on the purchase of harmful weapons. Progress made toward an international registration system for diamonds and support for the “Publish What You Pay” campaign started by George Soros illustrate a growing acceptance of the need for transparent regulation and accountability in the legal trade of goods in order to prevent illicit trade. In the case of the

Kimberly Process to regulate the diamond trade, the quality of monitoring, still to be decided, will determine its effectiveness.

It is noteworthy that the G-8 Action Plan on Africa included a specific commitment to: *“Supporting United Nations and other initiatives to monitor and address the illegal exploitation and international transfer of natural resources from Africa which fuel armed conflicts, including mineral resources, petroleum, timber, and water.”*

Through its focus on the impacts for children, implementation of the provisions in Resolution 1379 could make a significant contribution to stop the flow of arms and resources to armed forces that threaten the security of children.

Recommendations :

- **The Security Council should ask for a specific report on implementation of this aspect of Resolution 1379, to be submitted within a year. The report should include the link between legal and illicit trade in fuelling conflicts that harm children in the short term and violate their right to development for the longer term.**
- **The Security Council could ask member states to report on specific actions taken, in keeping with Resolution 1379, for inclusion in the next report of the SG.**

Conclusion

This report highlights a few specific areas where concrete action by the Security Council could contribute to substantive progress and demonstrate political leadership in implementing the commitment made by all UN members to “protect children from war,” as one of ten priorities in *“A World Fit for Children.”*

As a network of non-governmental organizations, the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, will continue to work with governing authorities, community organizations, and young people, to monitor and report on specific situations, in order to achieve the goal of improved protection for the security and rights of children threatened by armed conflict.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

Action on Reported Threats to the Security and Rights of Children

- The Security Council should mandate that threats to the security and rights of children be included in all analyses of specific armed conflicts. The development of specific recommendations for action, within the framework of resolutions 1261, 1314, and 1379, should include preventive measures that could be taken before extensive loss of life and harm is done to children.
- The Security Council should ensure the inclusion of analysis of the security of children, child-focused expertise should be included in the staff of the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peace Keeping Operations, and OCHA. Child focused provisions should also be incorporated into the Consolidated Appeals Process, CHAP, education in emergency initiatives, and all DDR processes.
- The Security Council should establish a clear channel for receiving information on violations of the security and rights of children from sources outside the UN system.
- Serious consideration should be given to the Secretary-General's recommendation that lists in future reports include violations of other established international laws for child protection, as well as the use of child soldiers. Reporting specific violations of the Geneva Convention, for example, could help to stop the erosion of respect for international humanitarian law.
- The Security Council should consider establishing a designated team with an investigative mandate to respond rapidly to reports of humanitarian crises where children's lives are known to be in danger.

Right of Access to Humanitarian Assistance

- The Security Council should consider a detailed review of the adequacy of existing mechanisms to ensure children's access to assistance in the context of contemporary armed conflicts. Council's deliberations might be assisted by establishing a taskforce to develop practical recommendations for improvement, including young people and NGOs who have direct experience in situations where access to assistance has been denied, as well as officials from donor countries, recipient countries, and relevant UN agencies.
- The Human Rights Commission, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and UN agencies involved in humanitarian assistance should be asked to provide further explication of the implications of the provisions in the CRC with regard to the right of access to humanitarian assistance

Children in IDP and Refugee Camps

- Child protection should be included as a high priority for the newly-established OCHA unit on IDPs. IDP children, with a special emphasis on girls, should be regularly included in all assessments in specific conflict areas.

- The Security Council should actively encourage member states to ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention and implement its standards for protection, aiming for universal accession. Member states should also be encouraged to support the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and its particular provisions to protect IDP children.

HIV/AIDS and Children in Armed Conflict

- The Security Council should support the expansion of training for all those involved in humanitarian relief efforts and peacekeeping on practical ways to contribute to stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases during conflict situations.
- The Security Council should encourage the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS to give special attention to issues relating to armed conflict and children.

Trade in Small Arms and Natural Resources

- The Security Council should ask for a specific report on implementation of this aspect of Resolution 1379, to be submitted within a year. The report should include the link between legal and illicit trade in fuelling conflicts that harm children in the short term and violate their right to development for the longer term.
- The Security Council could ask member states to report on specific actions taken, in keeping with Resolution 1379, for inclusion in the next report of the SG.

January 2003

ANNEX A

UN Security Council Country Resolutions and Children August 2000 – October 2002

Summary

Total country specific resolutions = 75

Total addressing children's protection = 9

Democratic Republic of Congo = 4

Sierra Leone = 4

Angola = 1

RESOLUTION/COUNTRY	CHILDREN ADDRESSED ?	<u>CONTENT</u>
1439/ 18 October 2002 Angola	No	
1437/ 11 October 2002 Croatia	No	
1436/ 24 September 2002 Sierra Leone	Yes	<p><i>Reiterating</i> the importance of the effective consolidation of State authority throughout Sierra Leone, the extension of effective State control over and regulation of the diamond fields, the reintegration of ex-combatants, voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and full respect for human rights and the rule of law, paying special attention to the protection of women and children, and stressing continued United Nations support to the Government of Sierra Leone in fulfilling these objectives,</p> <p>14. Encourages the Government of Sierra Leone to pay special attention to the needs of women and children affected by the war, as outlined in paragraphs 47 to 48 of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 September 2002 (S/2002/987);</p> <p>15. Welcomes the steps taken by UNAMSIL to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children and encourages UNAMSIL to continue to</p>

1436, Sierra Leone (Cont'd)		enforce the policy of zero tolerance for any such acts perpetrated by anyone employed by UNAMSIL, while calling on States concerned to take the necessary measures to bring to justice their own national responsible for such crimes;
1435/ 24 September 2002 Middle East, including the Palestinian question	No	
1434/ 6 September 2002 Ethiopia and Eritrea	No	
1433/ 15 August 2002 Angola	Yes	3. Endorses the staffing of UNMA as appropriate and as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report, including the recommendation for a Child Protection Adviser 3. B. (3) Facilitation and coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons and families in quartering areas, with special concern for children and women;
1432/ 15 August 2002 Angola	No	
1430/ 14 August 2002 IV. <u>Ethiopia and Eritrea</u>	No	
1429/ 30 July 2002 Western Sahara	No	
1428/ 30 July 2002 Middle East	No	
1427/ 29 July 2002 Georgia	No	
1425/ 22 July 2002 Somalia	No	
1424/ 12 July 2002 Croatia	No	
1423/ 12 July 2002 Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	
1419/ 26 June 2002 Afghanistan	No	
1417/ 14 June 2002 Democratic Republic of Congo	No	
1416/ 13 June 2002	No	

Cyprus		
1413/ 23 May 2002 Afghanistan	No	
1412/ 17 May 2002 Angola	No	
1410/ 17 May 2002 East Timor	No	
1409/ 14 May 2002 Iraq and Kuwait	No	
1408/ 6 May 2002 Liberia	No	
1407/ 3 May 2002 Somalia	No	
1405/ 19 April 2002 Middle East, including the Palestinian question	No	
1404/ 18 April 2002 Angola	No	
1402/ 30 March 2002 Middle East, including the Palestinian question	No	
1401/ 28 March 2002 Afghanistan	No	
1400/ 28 March 2002 Sierra Leone	Yes	<p><i>Reiterating</i> the importance of the effective extension of State authority throughout the country, the reintegration of ex-combatants, voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, full respect for human rights and the rule of law, and effective action on impunity and accountability, paying special attention to the protection of women and children, and stressing continued United Nations support for the fulfillment of these objectives,</p> <p>12. Expresses its serious concern at the violence, particularly sexual violence, suffered by women and children during the conflict in Sierra Leone, and emphasizes the importance of addressing these issues effectively;</p> <p>13. Expresses its serious concern at evidence UNAMSIL has found of human rights abuses and breaches of</p>
1400, Sierra Leone (Cont'd)		

		<p>humanitarian law ... [and] requests the Secretary-General to provide a further assessment in his September report, particularly regarding the situation of women and children who have suffered during the conflict;</p> <p>14. Expresses its serious concern at allegations that some United Nations personnel may have been involved in sexual abuse of women and children in camps for refugees and internally displaced people in the region, support the Secretary-General's policy of zero tolerance for such abuse ...</p>
1399/ 19 March 2002 Democratic Republic of Congo	No	
1398/ 15 March 2002 Eritrea and Ethiopia	No	
1397/ 12 March 2002 Middle East, including the Palestinian question	No	
1396/ 5 March 2002 Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	
1395/ 27 February 2002 Liberia	No	
1393/ 31 January 2002 Georgia	No	
1392/ 31 January 2002 East Timor	No	
1391/ 28 January 2002 Middle East	No	
1390/ 28 January 2002 Afghanistan	No	
1389/ 16 January 2002 Sierra Leone	No	
1387/ 15 January 2002 Croatia	No	
1386/ 20 December 2001 Afghanistan	No	
1385/ 19 December 2001 Sierra Leone	No	
1384/ 14 December 2001 Cyprus	No	
1383/ 6 December 2001	No	

Afghanistan		
1382/ 29 November 2001 Iraq and Kuwait	No	
1378/ 14 November 2001 Afghanistan	No	
1376/ 9 November 2001 Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes	12. Affirms that the implementation of phase III of the deployment of MONUC requires the following steps from the parties and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress thereon: (vii) The full cooperation by the parties with MONUC military and logistical operations, as well as its humanitarian, human rights, and child protection activities, including by permitting unrestricted access to ports and airports, and by refraining from introducing administrative and other impediments;
1375/ 29 October 2001 Burundi	No	
1374/ 19 October 2001 Angola	No	
1371/ 26 September 2001 Macedonia	No	
1370/18 September 2001 Sierra Leone	Yes	4. Expresses its continued deep concern at the reports of human rights abuses and attacks committed by the RUF, the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) and other armed groups and individuals, against the civilian population, <i>in particular the widespread violation of the human rights of women and children, including sexual violence</i> , demands that these acts cease immediately, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all human rights monitoring positions within UNAMSIL are filled in order to address the concerns raised in paragraphs 40 to 43 of the report of the Secretary-General;
1370, Sierra Leone (Cont'd)		17. Encourages the Government of Sierra Leone, together with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

		and other relevant international actors, to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court envisaged by resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000, <i>bearing in mind particular the need to ensure the appropriate protection of children</i> , and urges donors urgently to commit funds for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and to disburse their financial pledges to the Trust for the Special Court;
1369/14 September 2001 Eritrea and Ethiopia	No	
1365/ 31 July 2001 Middle East	No	
1364/ 31 July 2001 Georgia	No	
1363/30 July 2001 Afghanistan	No	
1362/11 July 2001 Croatia	No	
1360/ 3 July 2001 Iraq and Kuwait	No	
1359/ 29 June 2001 Western Sahara	No	
1357/ 21 June 2001 Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	
1356/ 19 June 2001 Somalia	No	
1355/15 June 2001 Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes	<i>Deeply concerned</i> at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, <i>Gravely concerned</i> by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,
1355, Democratic Republic of Congo (Cont'd)		14. Calls on all relevant parties to ensure that urgent child protection concerns, including DDR of child soldiers, the plight of girls affected by the conflict, the protection and safe return of refugee and internally displaced children, and

<p>1355, Democratic Republic of Congo (Cont'd)</p>	<p>the registration and reunification of unaccompanied or orphaned children, are addressed in all national, bilateral and regional dialogues, and that solutions are designed in accordance with international best practice;</p> <p>18. Condemns the use of child soldiers, demands that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an end to all forms of recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, calls upon all parties to collaborate with the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and other competent bodies to ensure the expeditious demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children abducted or enrolled in armed forces or groups and to allow their reunification with their families, and urges Member States to ensure adequate and sustained resources for long-term reintegration;</p> <p>19. Calls on all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all children affected by the conflict, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel;</p> <p>35. Calls on the Secretary-General to ensure sufficient deployment of child protection advisers to ensure consistent and systematic monitoring and reporting on the conduct of the parties to the conflict as concerns their child protection obligations under humanitarian and human rights law and the commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;</p>
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1352/ 1 June 2001 Iraq and Kuwait	No	
1348/19 April 2001 Angola	No	
1346/30 March 2001 Sierra Leone	Yes	6. Expresses its deep concern at the reports of human rights abuses committed by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and others, including other military groups, against the civilian population, <i>in particular the harassment and forced recruitment of adults and children for fighting and forced labor</i> , demands that these acts cease immediately, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure all human rights monitoring positions within UNAMSIL are filled in order to address the concerns raised in paragraphs 44 to 51 of the report of the Secretary-General;
1344/15 March 2001 Eritrea and Ethiopia	No	
1343/7 March 2001 Liberia	No	
1342/ 27 February 2001 Western Sahara	No	
1341/ 22 February 2001 Democratic Republic of Congo 1341, Democratic Republic of Congo (Cont'd)	Yes	<i>Deeply concerned</i> at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls as a result of the conflict, <i>Gravely concerned</i> by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, 10. Demands that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an effective end to the recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, calls upon them to extend full cooperation to MONUC, the United Nations Children's Fund, and humanitarian organizations for speedy demobilization, return and rehabilitation of such children and requests the Secretary-General to entrust
1341, Democratic Republic of Congo (Cont'd)		

		the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflicts with pursuing these objectives on a priority basis;
1339/ 31 January 2001 Georgia	No	
1338/ 31 January 2001 East Timor	No	
1337/ 30 January 2001 Middle East	No	
1336/ 23 January 2001 Angola	No	
1335/ 12 January 2001 Croatia	No	
1334/ 22 December 2000 Sierra Leone	No	
1333/ 19 December 2000 Afghanistan	No	
1332/ 14 December 2000 Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes	<p><i>Gravely concerned</i> by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,</p> <p>14. Calls on all armed forces and groups immediately to cease all campaigns for the recruitment, abduction, cross-border deportation and use of children, and demands immediate steps for the demobilization, disarmament, return and rehabilitation of all such children with the assistance of relevant United Nations and other agencies and organizations;</p>
1331/ 13 December 2000 Cyprus	No	
1330/ 5 December 2000 Iraq and Kuwait	No	
1323/ 13 October 2000 Democratic Republic of Congo	No	
1322/ 7 October 2000 Middle East, including the Palestinian question	No	
1320/ 15 September 2000 Eritrea and Ethiopia	No	
1319/ 8 September 2000	No	

East Timor		
1316/ 23 August 2000 Democratic Republic of Congo	No	
1315/ 14 August 2000 Sierra Leone	No	

ANNEX B

UN Secretary-General's Reports and Children January 2001 – September 2002

Summary:

Total Secretary-General's Reports = 74

Total Conflicts Covered = 13

(Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq-Kuwait, Kosovo, Liberia, Middle East, Sierra Leone, Somalia)

Total reports mentioning children=50

Total reports highlighting impact of conflict on children = 20

Total reports with designated section on child protection=13

(Democratic Republic of Congo(5), Sierra Leone(6), Angola(2))

REPORT/COUNTRY	CHILDREN ADDRESSED?	CONTENT (Number Refers to Paragraph of Report)
S/2002/1183: Liberia 22 October 2002	No	
S/2002/1180: DR Congo 18 October 2002	Yes	<p>46: rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls; victims do not always report incidents; no appropriate treatment immediately available; MONUC is looking into increased protection for women and girls</p> <p>49: 15-year-old boy summarily executed</p> <p>51-55: <u>Section on child protection:</u> upsurge in the recruitment of child soldiers; the majority of victims Bunia are women and children; rise in recruitment of child soldiers; no results on child demobilization plans; the Child Protection Section will augment the capacity of local NGOs for child DDR; child protection advisers and UNICEF are expanding capacity of local NGOs for DDR</p> <p>59: mostly women, children and the elderly are affected by the conflict (displacement)</p>

S/2002/1126: Kosovo 9 October 2002	No	
S/2002/1039: Iraq-Kuwait 18 September 2002	Minimal	7: brief mention of children as primary victims of landmines and UXO
S/2002/1005: DR Congo 10 September 2002	Minimal	38: reception and repatriation of child soldiers; specialized training in child protection for civilians and military personnel assisting in DDR
S/2002/987: Sierra Leone 5 September 2002	Yes	5: large numbers of unemployed youths in urban centers; need for economic revival to minimize risk of further youth instability 6: thuggish youth groups 45: national judicial structures must be made responsive to child-protection concerns 47-49: <u>Section on protection of children:</u> children particularly affected and targeted; needs of war-affected children as priority throughout transition process; DDR to focus on children bypassed by the formal process; community-based reintegration programs to focus on education and skills training for child combatants, girl mothers, street children; special care for sexually abused girls; recommendation to strengthen child protection; establishment of National Commission for War-Affected Children; Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court for Sierra Leone will have child-sensitive procedures; steps have been taken to prevent and address cases of sexual abuse and exploitation within UNAMSIL 53: commendation of SL Government's efforts to meet needs of child victims
S/2002/977: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 30 August 2002	No	
S/2002/834: Angola 26 July 2002	Yes	12: government assistance to orphans 19-20: <u>Section on child protection:</u> Special Representative's visit; majority of IDPs are children; most children suffer from preventable diseases; hundreds of thousands of children have lost parents or been separated from families; inaccessibility to schools and health care; psychosocial trauma; vulnerability to landmines/UXO; peace should address needs of children 55: child protection advisors needed

S/2002/779: Kosovo 17 July 2002	No	
S/2002/744: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 10 July 2002	No	
S/2002/737: Afghanistan 11 July 2002	Yes	52: education reform campaign, including UNICEF programs 53: polio immunization; Vitamin A campaign; rebuilding infrastructure for child health care 55: child labor; early marriages 57: chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
S/2002/709: Somalia 27 June 2002	Minimal	42: UNICEF commencing expanded child protection program, addressing juvenile justice and law enforcement mechanisms, capacity-building of police officers for child protection, prevention of juvenile delinquency and training for young people, and small arms reduction and demobilization in relation to child soldiers 53a: technical/vocational training for youth
S/2002/679: Sierra Leone 19 June 2002	Minimal	20: brief mention of ex-combatants participating in child-reintegration projects
S/2002/662: Guinea-Bissau 13 June 2002	Minimal	24: Government submitted Guinea-Bissau's report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, considered in May 30: WFP's renewed program has child focus
S/2002/621: DR Congo 5 June 2002	Yes	44-47: <u>Section on child protection:</u> reunification of demobilized child soldiers with families; counseling and skills training for demobilized child soldiers; preparations for future, increased child demobilization; many demobilized children still awaiting reunification with families; mixed messages of DDR from RCD-Goma; recruitment of child soldiers continues; re-recruitment of demobilized child soldiers and failed prevention of re-recruitment 54: building schools, quick-impact projects
S/2002/494: Liberia 1 May 2002	Minimal	16: release and reunification of child soldiers
S/2002/436: Kosovo 22 April 2002	Minimal	34: brief mention of multi-ethnic youth reconciliation project in Kamenica, a mixed municipality 38: adequate access to educational facilities for minority communities

S/2002/432: East Timor 24 April 2002	No	
S/2002/323: Iraq-Kuwait 28 March 2002	Minimal	14: a 12-year-old Iraqi girl injured by an unexploded mine died as a result of her wounds
S/2002/312: Guinea-Bissau 26 March 2002	No	
S/2002/278: Afghanistan 18 March 2002	Minimal	17: back-to-school campaign to ensure widespread student enrolment when new school year begins 77: concern that many vulnerable children's lives could be lost because of malnutrition in drought-affected areas and inaccessible regions; recommendation for immediate remedial action through emergency feeding programs 119: boys and girls returning to school by the hundreds of thousands
S/2002/267: Sierra Leone 14 March 2002	Yes	15: brief mention of child reintegration projects 25: allegations of voter registration of minors 40-45: <u>Section on protection of women and children</u> : tracking of further use of former child combatants; abducted children working in mines; groups of abducted women participating in child reintegration projects; increasing number of street children; training program on rights of women and children; investigations into exploitation of minors and girls by UN and NGO personnel in refugee camps; zero tolerance policy for sexual exploitation of women and children in refugee camps; UNASMIL child protection committees for monitoring UN personnel 75: recommendation for strengthening preventive and disciplinary measures concerning UN personnel's sexual exploitation of minors; need to address underlying causes of problem
S/2002/245: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 8 March 2002	Minimal	18: children killed/ injured by anti-personnel mine; particular vulnerability of children to mines and unexploded ordinance; children comprise bulk of landmine casualties 31: supplementary feeding for children 36: investigation into abduction of teenagers
S/2002/189: Somalia	No	

21 February 2002		
S/2002/169: DR Congo 15 February 2002	Yes	64: demobilization, demilitarization, and social reinsertion of child soldiers attached to RCD and govt. forces; planned establishment of transit and orientation camps 77: continuing decrease of enrolment rates in schools, particularly among girls 85-89: <u>Section on child protection:</u> demobilization of child soldiers; transit centers; psychosocial assistance before reunification with families; RCD authorities agreed to establish DDR subcommittees; MONUC mapping out presence of child soldiers and local NGO capacities by region to create well-coordinated demobilization programs; children continue to be recruited and to serve in active combat; transfer and release of children from adult prisons 96: recommendation for child protection unit to be better staffed and supported for phase 3
S/2002/80: East Timor 17 January 2002	Minimal	11, 44, 53: education recommendations, with particular emphasis on youth and primary/secondary school children
S/2002/62: Kosovo 15 January 2002	Minimal	19: brief mention of need for large school for refugee children
S/2001/1215: Afghanistan 18 December 2001	No	
S/2001/1211: Guinea-Bissau 14 December 2001	Minimal	17: lack of higher education or employment opportunities for young people
S/2001/1195: Sierra Leone 13 December 2001	Yes	66: <u>Paragraph on child protection:</u> release, rehabilitation, and reunification of child soldiers, fewer girls; interim care center; 77: development of child protection program
S/2001/1194: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 13 December 2001	Minimal	53: “train-the-trainers” course on child protection, human rights, and peace-keeping
S/2001/1157: Afghanistan 6 December 2001	Yes	23: youth groups 30: educational curriculum 73: oral polio and vitamin A vaccinations 74: immunization, newborn kits, nutrition 77: education 78: education, with emphasis on girls
S/2001/1100: Middle East 23 November 2001	Minimal	“The dramatic decline of the situation on the ground...characterized by an excessive and indiscriminate use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, including children”

<p>S/2001/1089: Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1360 (Iraq-Kuwait) 19 November 2001</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>41: Training for feeding malnourished children 58: 95% of children under 5 vaccinated in national immunization days; measles campaign planned 60: social programmes focus on rehabilitation of existing services for children in need of special protection 61: distribution of infant formula adversely affects breastfeeding practices, results in high levels of infant malnutrition; high prevalence of diarrhea main causes of high child mortality rate in Iraq 62: about 810,000 malnourished children in Iraq, 2,700 community childcare units 63: significant achievements in the nutritional status of children 91: severe shortage of teaching and classroom materials; Government steadily increased education funding 92: 80% of schools remain in poor physical condition; rehabilitation materials have limited impact 96: school-mapping project intended to encourage gender-sensitive educational planning and programs 98: training programs for kindergarten teachers 99: staff training in psychosocial education, nutrition, first aid and computing to improve services to children</p>
<p>S/2001/1086: Afghanistan 19 November 2001</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>S/2001/1076: Burundi 14 November 2001</p>	<p>Minimal</p>	<p>32: education 33: AIDS orphans</p>
<p>S/2001/1025: Liberia 31 October 2001</p>	<p>Minimal</p>	<p>20: brief mention of release of child combatants by RUF</p>
<p>S/2001/983: East Timor 18 October 2001</p>	<p>Minimal</p>	<p>51: progress in education sector; support of international development programmes is necessary for sustaining progress 52: external assistance; teacher recruitment; Emergency School Readiness Project; school mapping survey</p>
<p>S/2001/970: DR Congo 16 October 2001</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>44: immunization 54-57: Section on child protection: reunification of demobilized child soldiers</p>

970, Democratic Republic of Congo (Cont'd)		with families; demobilization and reintegration efforts; violence against street children; continued recruitment 67 : need for UN to meet needs of women and children accompanying combatants 76 and 98 : deployment of child protection officers 82 : demobilization of child soldiers
S/2001/965: Liberia 11 October 2001	No	
S/2001/963: Somalia 11 October 2001	Minimal	40 : child mortality 47 : education
S/2001/956: Angola 10 October 2001	Yes	3 and 34 : children kidnapped by UNITA 17 : use of children as porters 26 : child mortality 46 : visit of UNICEF executive director; education 58 : UNITA attacks on children 57 : immunization
S/2001/939: Liberia 5 October 2001	Minimal	18 : immunization 20 : children in one-parent homes; orphans
S/2001/926: Kosovo 2 October 2001	Minimal	13 : schools
S/2001/919: Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1360 (Iraq-Kuwait) 28 September 2001	Yes	42 : immunization against measles, mumps and rubella in Erbil; UNICEF and WHO preparing immunization campaign for Nov. 2001 45 : "Improving child nutrition in Iraq" (a comprehensive nutrition programme) recommended the promotion, support and protection of exclusive breastfeeding, control of micronutrient deficiencies and distribution of supplementary foods to children under 5 46 : WFP's found that the distribution of high-protein biscuits positively affected children's behavior in class and their learning capacity 87 : UNICEF social programmes continue to focus on physical rehabilitation of key institutions that serve vulnerable children; assistance programmes were provided to street and working children at vocational and training centers in Erbil 105 : recommendation to Government of Iraq to specifically address the nutritional status of children

S/2001/915: Guinea-Bissau 27 September 2001	Minimal	17: paragraph on child soldiers, including demobilization and reintegration 22: child mortality
S/2001/913: Iraq-Kuwait 26 September 2002	Minimal	8: five Iraqi children, including four children between 6 and 12 and one 18-year-old, were injured in separate incidents of mine or cluster bomb explosions; they were brought to UNIKOM patrol and observation bases; two of the children died as a result of their injuries, two were operated on by the UNIKOM German medical unit, and one was released after his condition stabilized
S/2001/857: Sierra Leone 7 September 2001	Minimal	6 and 63: release of children by RUF 43: release and reintegration of child combatants and abductees; special protection programs for girls
S/2001/843: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 5 September 2001	No	
S/2001/789: Afghanistan 14 August 2001	Minimal	17: education 46: Taliban sanctioned discrimination of girls
S/2001/719: East Timor 24 July 2001	Minimal	23: classroom rehabilitation and building of schools; higher-than-predicted enrolment numbers; Health in School initiative 24: obstacles in development of the education sector
S/2001/695: Afghanistan 13 July 2001	Minimal	9: health, infant and child mortality, humanitarian assistance
S/2001/627: Sierra Leone 25 June 2001	Yes	3, 9, 11, 27, 3: Brief references to release of child soldiers 29: UNICEF support for reintegration 56: <u>Section on protection of children</u> , primarily RUF releases of children
S/2001/622: Guinea-Bissau 22 June 2001	No	
S/2001/608: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 19 June 2001	No	
S/2001/572: DR Congo 8 June 2001	No	
S/2001/565: Kosovo 7 June 2001	Minimal	35: education reform 49: youth unemployment
S/2001/513: Refugees and IDPs in/ around Sierra Leone 23 May 2001	No	
S/2001/505: Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (Iraq-Kuwait)	Yes	71: high protein biscuits distributed to malnourished children under 5; setbacks in targeted nutrition programme

18 May 2001		<p>72: increase in number of functional community child care units; setbacks in supplies, transportation and volunteer incentives; UNICEF training and material support</p> <p>74: supplementary feeding project for malnourished children to include advocacy of proper feeding practices</p> <p>97-101: education: widespread deterioration of schools and buildings; shortage of books, supplies and classroom space; growing number of pupils; UNESCO programs focus on improving access and student participation</p>
S/2001/436: East Timor 2 May 2001	No	
S/2001/424: Liberia 30 April 2001	Minimal	20: one reference to release of abducted children by RUF
S/2001/384: Afghanistan 19 April 2001	No	
S/2001/373: DR Congo 17 April 2001	No	
S/2001/351: Angola 11 April 2001	Yes	<p>22: brief mention of child registration, education</p> <p>35-36: <u>Section on child protection:</u> child mortality; kidnapping and forced recruitment; children killed in attacks; separation, displacement, and lack of access to health services, schooling, and legal assistance; street children; labor exploitation; sexual violence; harassment by police officers; limited access to education</p>
S/2002/287: Iraq-Kuwait 28 March 2001	No	
S/2001/241: Afghanistan 20 March 2001	Minimal	15a: illiteracy, unavailability of education (especially for girls)
S/2001/237: Guinea-Bissau 16 March 2001	No	
S/2001/228: Sierra Leone 14 March 2001	Yes	<p>45: forced recruitment of children</p> <p>48-51: <u>Section on protection of women and children:</u> data-gathering on sexual violence against girls; dependents of ex-combatants as vulnerable group; registration/tracing of children; investigations of alleged abuse against children by UN personnel; UNAMSIL sensitization of personnel to</p>

228, Sierra Leone (Cont'd)		special protection needs of children 52 : protection of children as victims, witnesses and perpetrators in Truth and Reconciliation Commission 69 and 75 : brief mention of demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers 84 : immunization efforts
S/2001/218: Kosovo 13 March 2001	No	
S/2001/202: Ethiopia/ Eritrea 7 March 2001	No	
S/2001/186: Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (Iraq-Kuwait) 2 March 2001	Yes	87 : 4.7 million children under 5 at risk from lack of vaccines for measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, pneumonia, and BCG 88 : polio immunization campaigns 89 : expanded immunization programme includes mobile vaccination teams 90 : targeted nutrition programme provides therapy for malnourished children 92 : community child care units 116-122 : education: deterioration of and shortages in schools; efforts to provide supplies; necessity of and dissatisfaction with computers in education sector
S/2001/128: DR Congo 12 February 2001	Yes	48 : malnutrition 49 : child mortality 52 : immunization 56 : children among victims of massacre 65 –67 : <u>Section on child protection</u> : recruitment, children trained in Uganda, access to military camps to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration 81 : deployment of child protection officer 101 : rights of children, including child soldiers
S/2001/45: Ethiopia / Eritrea 12 January 2001	No	
S/2001/42: East Timor 16 January 2001	Minimal	31 : some 200,000 primary and secondary school students resumed classes in October; rehabilitation and refurbishment of schools

* Selected countries where protection of children in situations of armed conflict is a particular concern.