

Recommendations to the Security Council

SUDAN (DARFUR)

Six parties, including the Sudanese government forces, are listed for the recruitment and use of children. The Security Council will receive the report on implementation of the review of UNAMID, in accordance with SCR 2173 (2014). The Chair of the 1591 Sanctions Committee will also brief the Council, and it is expected that the Panel of Experts mandate will be renewed, pursuant to SCR 2138 (2014). **The Security Council should:**

- Urge the Country Task force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) to **enhance efforts to conclude negotiations with the Government of Sudan towards the signature of an action plan** to end recruitment and use;
- Urge the CTFMR to **facilitate and support engagement with non-state armed groups for the purpose of developing action plans** to end and prevent grave violations against children;
- Recalling SCR 2173 (2014), request the SG to **ensure continued monitoring and reporting on the situation of children**, and to that end, the Council should **ensure adequate resources for child protection advisors (CPAs)** deployed to UNAMID (CPAs have been reduced from 20 to 10 in the 2015/2016 budget);
- Recalling SCR 2173 (2014), request the SG to **provide enhanced, detailed, full and public reporting to the Council** on UNAMID's implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, monitoring of the violations against children and violations of international humanitarian law, and request UNAMID to notify authorities of those violations;
- Request the SRS-G-CAAC to continue to regularly **share information with the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of Experts** on individuals responsible for grave violations against children.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON DARFUR. VENEZUELA CHAIRS THE 1591 SANCTIONS COMMITTEE. SPAIN AND NIGERIA ARE VICE-CHAIRS.

YEMEN

The Government forces and three armed groups (Al-Houthi/Ansar Allah, Al-Qaida in the Arab Peninsula (AQIP)/Ansar al-Sharia, and pro-Government militias) are listed for the recruitment and use of children. In May 2014, the Government signed an action plan with the UN to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen is expected to brief the Council. The Council is also expected to renew the 2140 sanctions regime and the Panel of Experts mandate, pursuant to SCR 2140 (2014). **The Security Council should:**

- Call upon all parties to the conflict to **immediately end the recruitment and use of children, as well as attacks on and military use of schools and hospitals;**
- Urge Government implementation of the signed action plan, including by strengthening the Supreme Council on Motherhood and Childhood and establishing the Military Committee for Achieving Stability and Security with a view to promptly identifying and separating children currently in the ranks of the armed forces and popular committees;
- Urge the Government to **disseminate provisions establishing 18 as the age of recruitment** in its armed forces;
- Expedite **criminalization of underage recruitment** and use by state and non-state actors;
- Encourage the CTFMR to **enhance their engagement with the Al-Houthi/Ansar Allah group for the purpose of developing an action plan** to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children on the basis of their 2012 pledge to demobilize children from their ranks;
- Request the SRS-G-CAAC to continue to share **information with the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of Experts** on those responsible for grave violations against children.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON YEMEN. LITHUANIA CHAIRS THE 2140 SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

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

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Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

SOUTH SUDAN

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and White Army are listed for recruitment and use and killing and maiming of children. Opposition armed groups, including the SPLA in Opposition, are listed for recruitment and use. In 2014, the Government of South Sudan re-committed to its 2012 action plan. **The SPLA in Opposition signed a commitment in 2014 with the SRS-CAAC to end grave violations against children.** In February, the SRS-CAAC is expected to present the [SG's report on children and armed conflict in South Sudan](#), and the Working Group will begin negotiations shortly after. **The Working Group should:**


- Urge the Government to **implement its re-commitment to the action plan agreement in full** and without delay; and encourage wide dissemination to those battalions stationed in remote areas;
- Urge the SPLA in Opposition and the White Army to **promptly sign action plans** with the UN for the purpose of ending and preventing grave violations against children;
- Call on donors to **strengthen the capacity of the CTFMR** to monitor and verify reports of grave violations against children in a timely fashion, and to advocate for and support the implementation of action plans;
- Call on all parties to allow **unhindered access of child protection actors** to barracks, detention facilities and recruitment sites for the purpose of age-verification, screening and release of children;
- Encourage the CTFMR in South Sudan to **monitor and report on cross-border recruitment and use**, including by sharing information and coordinating with the CTFMR in Sudan;
- Call on the Government to **establish effective age verification procedures** based on international best practice to prevent underage recruitment. In support of this, the creation of a free and accessible birth registration system should be prioritized. Pending that, alternative determination procedures should be agreed which could include, for example, individual interviews and cross-checking of personal and public information;
- Call on the Government to **develop a policy on the integration of armed groups into the SPLA which would be preconditioned on the release of children** and exclude perpetrators of grave violations against children;
- Call on the Government to **develop a comprehensive DDR program** with a dedicated and budgeted component on children separated from armed forces and groups that takes into account their specific needs and rights, and gives necessary attention and support for girls;
- Demand that all parties **vacate all schools currently being used for military purposes** and refrain from using schools and universities for any purpose in support of the military effort; and encourage the Government to adopt concrete measures to deter the use of schools by armed forces and armed non-State groups in accordance with SCR 2143;
- Call on the Government to **enforce the existing ban on using schools for military purpose** under General Order No 001 (Chief of General Staff, August 14, 2013);
- Expedite **accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols**, and ensure national legislation reflects South Sudan's obligations under international human rights law;
- Urge the Government to **criminalize the recruitment and use**, by all parties, of persons under the age of 18; and to introduce and adopt the proposal for the amendment of the SPLA Act (2009), which details various punitive measures for SPLA officials who recruit children, use schools for military purposes and commit other grave violations against children;
- Urge the Government to **ensure that those responsible for grave violations against children are held accountable** through prompt investigation and prosecution of parties alleged to have committed grave violations against children; if the Government is unable to carry out fair, credible and impartial investigations and prosecutions, it should consider alternative justice mechanisms such as a mixed international-national hybrid court or extending the invitation to the ICC to investigate and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international law. If the government is unable or unwilling to do so, the Security Council should consider referring the situation to the ICC;
- Stress the importance that **peace negotiations systematically incorporate child protection concerns.**

THE UNITED STATES IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON SOUTH SUDAN.


Presidency of the Security Council for February: China

- Party to: Geneva Convention IV, Additional Protocols I and II; Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol; ILO Convention 182. Endorsed the Paris Commitments. Not yet a Party to the Rome Statute of the ICC.

NGO resources

● **Child Soldiers International, Under the Radar: Ongoing recruitment and use of children by the Myanmar army, January 2015.** 

● **Save the Children, Caught in a Combat Zone: The urgent need to demobilise children from armed groups in the Central African Republic, December 2014.** 

● **World Vision, Fear and Want: Children Living in Crisis in South Sudan, December 2014** 

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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Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict
122 East 42nd Street
Suite 1620
New York, NY 10168-1289
Telephone: 212.972.0695
Fax: 212.972.0701
Email: watchlist@watchlist.org
Website: www.watchlist.org