

Recommendations to the Security Council

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. Pursuant to SCR 2187 (2014), the UNMISS mandate is expected to be renewed in May. The first report of the South Sudan Sanctions Committee to the Council is expected as per SCR 2206 (2015). **Council Members should:**

- **Call on UNMISS to more systematically investigate human rights violations and to provide regular public reports on its findings;** all reports, including the Secretary-General's, should encompass dedicated sections on the impact of armed conflict on children;
- **Call on UNMISS to collaborate with the Government in the swift and vigorous implementation of its re-commitment to the action plan** and associated work plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children, sexual violence and other grave violations against children by the SPLA; and to **intensify efforts to engage with SPLA in Opposition and other listed parties to obtain further commitments**, and work towards the development and implementation of action plans;
- **Ensure that all personnel receive comprehensive pre-deployment and in-theatre training on the protection and rights of children** in accordance with DPKO Specialised Training Materials on child protection;
- In accordance with the designation criteria in SCR 2206 (2015), **urge Member States to designate individuals and entities who commit grave violations against children**, and encourage SRSB-CAAC to share information with the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of Experts on the responsible parties.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON SOUTH SUDAN. CHILE CHAIRS THE SOUTH SUDAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

SUDAN (DARFUR)

Six parties, including the Sudanese government forces, are listed for the recruitment and use of children. In February, the Council received the report on implementation of the review of UNAMID, which did not cover the situation of children and armed conflict. In May, UNAMID's mandate is due for renewal, and its next progress report is due, pursuant to SCR 2173 (2014). For UNAMID, child protection advisers (CPAs) have been reduced from 20 to 10 in the 2015/2016 budget. **The Security Council should:**

- **Urge the Government to accelerate its efforts to conclude the action plan with the UN to end recruitment and use**, with the engagement from the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR);
- **Urge the Government to facilitate and support engagement with non-State armed groups** for the purposes of developing actions plans to end and prevent grave violations, with the CTFMR's support;
- 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 CPAs** deployed to UNAMID.

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

OPEN DEBATE ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

On 13 May, the Council will hold an open debate on the cost of illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of SALW under the Presidency of Lithuania. One of the key objectives of this debate is to ensure all efforts aimed at countering child recruitment are undertaken in conjunction with initiatives to counter the illicit transfer and misuse of SALW. Building on SCR 2117 (2013), Lithuania proposes a resolution as an outcome document. On the occasion of this debate, **the Council should:**

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

[Afghanistan](#)

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

[Central African Republic](#)

[Colombia](#)

[Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

[Iraq](#)

[Mali](#)

[Myanmar \(Burma\)](#)

[Nigeria](#)

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OPEN DEBATE ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) (cont'd)

- When drafting the resolution, **draw particular reference** to SCR 1261 (1999), SCR 1314 (2000), SCR 1379 (2001), SCR 1460 (2003), SCR 1539 (2004), SCR 1612 (2005), SCR 1882 (2009), SCR 1998 (2011), SCR 2143 (2014), and all relevant presidential statements, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict;
- **Request the Secretary-General to reflect on the impact on children when reporting on SALW**, including through expert groups reporting on arms embargoes; and to **request the sanctions committees / panel of experts that monitor and report on arms embargoes to examine the impact of SALW on children**;
- Encourage Member States to prioritize weapons collection and destruction programs, **with special emphasis on weapons in the hands of young people**, to develop nationwide norms for possession of small arms and light weapons, and to establish national laws to put strict penalties on handing out guns to children under the age of 18.

NGO Resources

- Amnesty International, 'Our job is to shoot, slaughter and kill': Boko Haram's reign of terror in northeast Nigeria, April 2015
- DCI-Palestine, Operation Protective Edge: A War Waged on Gaza's Children, April 2015

Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

AFGHANISTAN

The Afghan National Police, including the Local Police, and three armed groups (Haqqani Network, Hezb-e-Islami and Taliban forces) are listed for recruitment and use of children. All three armed groups are also listed for killing and maiming, while the Taliban are further listed for attacks on schools and/or hospitals. On 1 August 2014, the Government reconfirmed its commitment to end and prevent recruitment and use of children by endorsing a 'Road Map Towards Compliance' with the UN. On 13 December 2014, the Government approved a draft law criminalizing underage recruitment by the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). In May, the SRS-CAAC is expected to present the SG's report on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan, to be followed by the Working Group negotiations. **The Working Group should:**

- Urge the Secretary-General to ensure that the Government **fully and effectively complies with all the provisions contained in the Action Plan and Road Map**;
- Call on the Government to **amend the draft law to also prohibit the recruitment of children into armed groups and their use in hostilities, in order to prevent recruitment and use of children by all listed parties, including non-State actors**, in accordance with international law and in compliance with the Action Plan;
- **Urge the Government to provide unimpeded access to its military sites and other areas where children may be present** to enable the CTFMR to assist in identifying, registering and discharging all children present in the ranks of ANSF;
- Propose that the SRS-CAAC participate in the next meeting of the 1988 Afghanistan Sanctions Committee, and **with a view to exchanging information on individuals and entities that threaten the peace, security or stability of Afghanistan by committing violations against children**, and on ways to better protect children's rights;
- Call on NATO-mandated Resolute Support Mission, launched on 1 January 2015, to **prioritize child protection as they train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and Afghanistan's security institutions**; and to this end, **fully utilize the position of a first-time appointed child protection adviser in the Resolute Support Mission**.

SPAIN IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON AFGHANISTAN. NEW ZEALAND IS THE CHAIR OF THE 1267 AL-QAIDA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE AND THE CHAIR OF THE 1988 AFGHANISTAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

SOUTH SUDAN

In February, the SRS-CAAC presented the SG's report on children and armed conflict in South Sudan, and the Working Group has finalized its negotiations on the conclusion, which is expected to be adopted on 8 May. For detailed recommendations, see 'Children and Armed Conflict Monthly Update February 2015'.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON SOUTH SUDAN.

Presidency of the Security Council for May: Lithuania

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

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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