

Recommendations to the Security Council

SOUTH SUDAN

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the SPLA in Opposition (SPLA-IO) – pro-Machar and pro-Taban Deng factions, and the White Army are listed for grave child rights violations. The SPLA is the only government force in the Secretary-General's (SG) annexes listed for all five trigger violations. Following South Sudan's accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) in September, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) called for the development and implementation of a revised comprehensive action plan. In October, the Panel of Experts, whose mandate was renewed in August, will provide its monthly update to the Security Council (UNSC), and the SG will report on any violations of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) or obstructions to UNMISS. The Panel's last report cited the continuation of grave violations against children, including recruitment and use (S/2018/292, para. 40). As of August OCHA had received reports of 470 incidents of denials of humanitarian access in 2018 alone.

The Security Council should:

- **Demand all Government and non-State armed actors immediately cease all restrictions against humanitarian access and attacks on aid workers**, and allow the free, safe passage of humanitarian assistance;
- **Without delay, freeze all remaining assets of, and enforce travel bans on, designated individuals** on the 2206 Sanctions List per SCR 2206 (2015) and SCR 2428 (2018), and urge States where assets are held, to implement similar asset freezes and enforce travel bans. Member States should continue to submit to the Council for review and approval any additional designations for individuals and entities to the list;
- **Strongly remind, per requirements of the arms embargo passed in SCR 2428 (2018), all Member States to monitor, enforce, and take urgent action to identify and prevent arms shipments intended for South Sudan within their territories;**
- Recalling the Government's recent accession to OPAC, **call for the immediate release of all children from the SPLA, and urge all listed parties to update, recommit, and implement action plans** with the UN to end and prevent all grave violations, including recruitment and use;
- **Urge the Government to strengthen accountability efforts by supporting the establishment of special units within the national justice system** focused on investigating and prosecuting conflict-related crimes, including grave violations against children (S/2018/163, para. 36).

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

SUDAN

Four non-State armed actors are listed for child rights violations in Sudan, three of whom have signed action plans with the UN to end and prevent grave violations. The Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) were delisted from the annexes of the SG's most recent annual report on children and armed conflict. In October the SG will provide a 90-day update to the Council on UNAMID, and Poland, in its capacity as chair of the 1591 Sanctions Committee, will give a quarterly briefing. In his April report (S/2018/389, para. 8), the SG highlighted that UNAMID had documented 77 cases of violations involving 22 children, including in the form of rape and attempted rape, involving 21 children. In July, the Council adopted Resolution 2429, which underscores the need to keep the situation in all areas of Darfur under review, to maintain flexibility within UNAMID to respond to developments, and to strengthen integration among UNAMID, the UN Country Team, and other UN entities operating in Darfur (S/RES/2429(2018), para. 12). The Council continues to consider the protection of civilians a top strategic priority of UNAMID, explicitly highlighting in SCR 2429 the importance of monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children (para. 11). **The Council should:**

- In order to deliver upon UNAMID's strategic priorities, as articulated by the Council, **ensure adequate resources for the mission's child protection section;** furthermore, in light of mission drawdown,

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

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SUDAN cont'd

increase and transfer appropriate funding and capacities to the UN Country Team and UNICEF to allow for the necessary monitoring of grave violations against children and dialogue, including child protection capacities;

- **Call upon the UN vis-à-vis its Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) to strengthen its engagement with listed non-State armed groups;** in particular, to support the SLA/MM and JEM in the implementation of their action plans, and to encourage the SLA/AW to develop an action plan;
- **Urge the Government to sustain the gains of its action plan,** and ensure the actions and systems put in place by the plan continue to prevent child recruitment; furthermore, **call on the Government to develop a national prevention plan for grave violations against children,** in close cooperation with the UN;
- **Urge the Government and armed groups to allow unimpeded humanitarian access** for ensuring safe and rapid delivery of assistance to all civilians, including children, affected by conflict.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON DARFUR. POLAND CHAIRS THE 1591 SUDAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

MYANMAR

In December 2017, the Working Group received the SG's fourth [report](#) on the situation of children and armed conflict in Myanmar. Covering the period from February 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017, the report did not include information on the violence in Rakhine State in the latter half of 2017 and its impact on children, and the Working Group requested an updated version, which is reportedly expected in October. In the SG's 2018 annual report on children and armed conflict, eight parties, including Government forces (Tatmadaw), are listed for the recruitment and use of children; additionally, the Tatmadaw is listed for killing and maiming and rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.

In September the UN Human Rights Council's (HRC's) Independent Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar released a [report](#) on its 15-month examination of the situation in Kachin, Shan, and Rakhine States, documenting grave violations against children by the Tatmadaw. The FFM has called for the investigation and prosecution of Myanmar's Commander-In-Chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, and other top military leaders for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. In September, the HRC extended the mandate of the FFM and also established a new independent mechanism to address crimes and violations committed in Myanmar. The chair of the FFM is expected to brief the General Assembly's Third Committee in mid-October and possibly the UNSC.

In its conclusions, the **Working Group should:**

- **Condemn in the strongest terms grave violations of children's rights committed in Myanmar,** urging all parties to conflict to respect their obligations under international law and put in place measures to immediately cease and prevent all future violations;
- Call upon all parties to **grant the UN's CTFMR full access to relevant areas for the purposes of monitoring and reporting and dialogue with all relevant parties to end and prevent grave violations;**
- **Urge all parties to allow safe, unhindered humanitarian access to children and all civilians in need;**
- **Urge the Government to accelerate the verification and release of children and ensure accountability for those who recruit children; furthermore, constructively engage with the UN to develop and sign action plans** to end and prevent killing and maiming and sexual violence against children;
- **Strongly encourage all parties in the context of peace negotiations to make concrete commitments on child protection,** including active engagement with the CTFMR to address and prevent grave violations;
- **Recommend that the Council president request that the FFM report become an official UNSC document; further request that the FFM chair brief the Working Group;**
- **Urge the UNSC to refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court (ICC).**

Presidency of the Security Council for October: Bolivia

- Party to Geneva Convention I-IV, Additional Protocol I and II, Optional Protocol of the CRC, ILO Convention 182 and Rome Statute. Has endorsed the Paris Principles and the Paris Commitments. Has not endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration or the Vancouver Principles.

NGO resources

- Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, ['Everyone and Everything is a Target', The Impact on Children of Attacks on Health Care and Denial of Humanitarian Access in South Sudan](#), April 2018
- Amnesty International, ['Anything That Was Breathing Was Killed', War Crimes in Leer and Mayendit, South Sudan](#), September 2018
- World Vision International, [Will You Hear Us?: 100 children in DRC tell their story](#), September 2018
- Human Rights Watch, [Yemen: Coalition Bus Bombing Apparent War Crime](#), September 2018
- International Peace Institute, [Safeguarding Medical Care and Humanitarian Action in the UN Counterterrorism Framework](#), September 2018

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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