

Recommendations to the Security Council

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. In June, the Al-Qaida Monitoring Team mandate established by the SCR 2083 (2012) is due to expire. With the view to the Council's extension of the Monitoring Team's mandate, **Council Members should:**

- Encourage the 1988 regime's Monitoring Team **to consider examining recruitment and use of children by Taliban in their reports;**
- Propose that the SRS-CAAC participate in the next meeting of the 1988 Afghanistan Sanctions Committee, **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.

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.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

Eleven parties are listed for violations, including the Congolese armed forces. The Government signed an action plan in 2012 to end and prevent recruitment and use of children. In June, pursuant to SCR 2198 (2015), the Panel of Experts report is due for the 1533 Sanctions Committee on the DRC. Considering this reporting, **Council Members should:**

- Call on the Panel of Experts on the DRC Sanctions Committee established pursuant to SCR 1533 (2004) **to dedicate more attention to children and armed conflict issues, and extend their investigations to other regions and groups,** in addition to North Kivu and armed groups covered in their last report to the Security-Council;
- Recalling SCR 2198 (2015), **call on the Panel of Experts to effectively fulfill its mandate,** particularly with respect to designations of individuals and entities for sanctions who are known to commit grave violations against children.

FRANCE IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON DRC. JORDAN CHAIRS THE 1533 SANCTIONS COMMITTEE ON THE DRC, AND CHILE AND LITHUANIA ARE VICE-CHAIRS.

MALI

Three armed groups (Ansar Dine, MNLA and MUJAO) are listed for the recruitment and use of children, and for rape and other forms of sexual violence. In June, the Council is expected to renew the MINUSMA mandate pursuant to SCR 2164 (2014). The last Secretary-General's (SG) report from March 2015 (S/2015/219) documents continued recruitment and use of children by the armed groups, also noting 20 school occupations by armed groups in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu regions. The report further mentions continued detention of children for alleged association with armed groups, which is in violation of the Protocol d'accord on the Release and Handover of children associated with armed forces or groups in Mali that the Government signed on 1 July 2013. **The Council Members should:**

- Request the SG to **maintain the child protection capacity of MINUSMA** with a view to **adequately support the monitoring and reporting mechanism;**
- **Ensure that MINUSMA and other child protection actors strengthen their efforts to further support the Government in its implementation of the Protocol d'accord,** and to work together on the review of cases of children detained on charges for their association with armed groups, stressing that children arrested during military operations should be primarily treated as victims and held separately from adults;
- Recalling the Working Group conclusions adopted in July 2014 (S/AC.51/2014/2), **strongly encourage the Government to ensure that child protection provisions, including the**

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](#)

[Philippines](#)

[Somalia](#)

[South Sudan](#)

[Sudan](#)

[Syrian Arab Republic](#)

[Yemen](#)

For resolution language on Children and Armed Conflict, download the Children and Armed Conflict smartphone app from Watchlist and Liechtenstein, now available on iPhone, iPad, Android and Blackberry!



MALI (cont'd)

release and reintegration of children, are integrated into the peace talks and agreements, and invite all parties and facilitators in the ongoing peace talks to take into consideration child protection issues, including sexual violence against children;

- **Urge armed groups, notably those active in the north, to immediately cease all recruitment and use of children;** and also **to immediately cease the military use of schools,** which has negatively impacted children's safety and access to education.

FRANCE IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON MALI.

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 with the SRS-CAAC to end grave violations against children. Pursuant to SCR 2206 (2015), the Panel of Experts on the South Sudan Sanctions Committee will update the Council in June. The SRS-CAAC briefed the South Sudan Sanctions Committee on 8 May. Given this update, the **Security Council should:**

- In accordance with the designation criteria in SCR 2206 (2015), **urge the Panel of Experts to provide the South Sudan Sanctions Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be committing grave violations against children;**
- **Urge Member States to designate individuals and entities** who commit grave violations against children, and **encourage SRS-CAAC to continue 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 June, the Council will renew UNAMID's mandate 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 Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) to engage the Government on concluding its action plan with the UN to end recruitment and use;**
- **Urge the Government to facilitate and support UN engagement with non-State armed groups by granting access,** for the purposes of developing actions plans or other protective measures 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.

Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

AFGHANISTAN

In May, the Working Group received a draft SG's report on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan, to be followed by negotiations. For detailed recommendations, see: '[Children and Armed Conflict Monthly Update May 2015](#)'

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.

Presidency of the Security Council for June: Malaysia

- Party to the Geneva Convention I - IV, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol, ILO Convention 182; Has not endorsed the Paris Principles and the Paris Commitments.

NGO Resources

- Global Coalition to Protect the Education from Attack (GCPEA), Lessons in War 2015, Military Use of Schools and Universities during Armed Conflict, May 2015
- Human Rights Watch, Mali: Lawlessness, Abuses Imperil Population, Government Needs to Restore Security, Justice System, April 2015
- Save the Children, While Life-Saving Funding Stalls, Severe Psychological Trauma Affects More than Half of Children, May 2015

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.

To subscribe to Watchlist updates and recommendations, [click here](#) or visit: <http://watchlist.org/sign-up>

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

