



The Security Council and Children and Armed Conflict: Next Steps towards Ending Violations Against Children

January 2008

I. Summary and Recommendations	1
Recommendations to the Security Council:	3
To the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict:	5
II. Scope of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) and the Secretary- General's Annexes:	6
III. Dialogue and Action Plans.....	8
IV. Action regarding "Persistent Violators"	9
V. Utilization of the Security Council Working Group's "Toolkit"	10
VI. Use of Targeted Measures:.....	11
VII. Accountability and Ending Impunity	13
Appendix 1: Security Council Action regarding "Persistent Violators"	15
Appendix 2: SC Working Group use of actions in its "Toolkit"	18

I. Summary and Recommendations

Since 1999, the UN Security Council has been engaged actively in addressing violations against children in situations of armed conflict. Its most significant actions to date include:

- the adoption of six resolutions on children and armed conflict (1261, 1314, 1379, 1460, 1539 and 1612);
- requests to the Secretary-General for regular lists of parties to armed conflict that recruit and use children as soldiers in violation of international law;
- the initiation of dialogue with parties to armed conflict regarding violations;
- the establishment of a monitoring and reporting system to document violations against children;
- the creation of a working group on children and armed conflict.

These initiatives have accomplished a great deal: several parties to armed conflict that have been listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report for recruiting and using child soldiers have adopted action plans to end their recruitment or use of child soldiers; some have ended the practice. Others are engaged in active dialogue with UN country teams to address violations with the aim of being "de-listed" from the Secretary-General's annexes. UN country teams are now actively engaged in gathering detailed information on rights violations for the Security Council's consideration.

The Security Council's working group on children and armed conflict has greatly enhanced the Security Council's efforts. As of January 2008, it had met directly with representatives of 10 governments regarding violations against children in armed conflict. It has issued 10 sets of conclusions based on reports from the Secretary-General, issued letters and appeals to parties engaged in violations, and taken a range of other actions.

We commend the Security Council and its working group for its significant and continued efforts to end violations against children in armed conflict and to ensure children's protection. However, despite the Security Council's endeavors, stronger and more comprehensive action is needed to ensure that the Security Council's

resolutions are implemented, that international law is enforced, and that children enjoy the protection to which they are entitled.

This paper presents an analysis of actions taken to date by the Security Council on children and armed conflict, particularly since the establishment of its working group on children and armed conflict, including its use of actions outlined in the working group's "toolkit", its use of targeted measures, and action in respect to "persistent violators" identified in the annexes to the Secretary-General's reports. It also discusses the scope of the Secretary-General's annexes and the monitoring and reporting system, and the status of dialogue and action plans.

Our analysis makes several key findings:

- Many of the elements in the working group's "toolkit" are under-utilized, and have been seldom or even never used in response to violations against children;
- Although 14 parties to armed conflict have been named in each of the Secretary-General's five reports to the Security Council for the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the Security Council's action in regard to these "persistent violators" has been inconsistent and generally weak;
- Despite its stated intention to apply targeted measures against perpetrators that refuse to end their use of child soldiers, the Security Council has been timid about taking such action. As a result, perpetrators may conclude that they will face no significant penalties for recruiting or using child soldiers or committing other grave violations;
- The scope of the monitoring and reporting mechanism is too limited. Although it reports on six grave violations against children, it is only triggered when a party is listed by the Secretary-General because of the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

We urge the Security Council to act to build on the gains achieved so far, address existing gaps, and ensure continued progress in ending violations against children.

Recommendations to the Security Council:

- Welcome the activities and conclusions of the Security Council working group on children and armed conflict, affirm the “toolkit” adopted by the working group to respond to violations by parties to armed conflict, and encourage the working group to utilize the full range of actions identified in the toolkit.
- Expand the application of the Monitoring and Reporting mechanism to automatically include all situations identified in both annexes of the Secretary-General’s report, as anticipated in SC resolution 1612, paragraph 3.
- Give equal consideration to all six grave violations against children in armed conflict, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian access, and the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Specifically:
 - request parties listed in both annex I and annex II of the Secretary-General’s reports to develop comprehensive time-bound action plans to end all six grave violations against children in armed conflict;
 - indicate the Security Council’s intention to consider targeted measures against parties to armed conflict that are responsible for any of the six grave violations against children in armed conflict;
 - include in the annexes to the Secretary-General’s report a comprehensive listing of parties to armed conflict responsible for these grave violations, with consideration of an initial expansion to include parties responsible for rape and other grave sexual violence.
- Encourage all member states to facilitate dialogue between UN country teams and parties to armed conflict (including non-state parties) for the purpose of developing action plans to end violations against children, noting that such dialogue does not imply any recognition of the parties. In addition to parties listed on Annex I and Annex II, this includes encouraging parties in situations of concern mentioned in the Secretary-General’s report to make concrete commitments to take action to end violations.
- Take consistent and strong action, including targeted measures, against “persistent violators” that have repeatedly violated international standards

prohibiting the recruitment and use of children as soldiers in defiance of Security Council resolutions and appeals.

- Systematically refer information about violations against children in the Secretary-General's reports (including information regarding individual commanders) to all relevant existing sanctions committees for consideration and possible action.
- Encourage the Special Representative to the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict to meet regularly with relevant sanctions committees and panels of experts to discuss the violations reported by the Secretary-General in his reports.
- Consider targeted measures against all parties to armed conflict that continue to recruit and use children as soldiers in violation of international law, including those parties on the Security Council's agenda, those not on the agenda, and those in other situations of concern mentioned in the Secretary-General's report. Where existing sanctions committees do not exist, request the working group on children and armed conflict to monitor the implementation of such measures. As recommended by the Secretary-General, measures could include bans on small arms, light weapons and other military assistance; imposition of travel restrictions on leaders; their exclusion from governance structures and amnesty provisions; and the restriction of the flow of financial resources to the parties concerned.
- Request the Secretary-General to include in his reports an explicit assessment of whether or not the criteria for targeted measures established in SC resolution 1539, paragraph 5 (c) exist (i.e. specify if a party has refused to enter into dialogue, failed to develop an action plan, or failed to meet the commitments in their action plan);
- Encourage member states and parties to armed conflict to strengthen the rule of law and fully utilize available justice mechanisms to bring to justice perpetrators of violations against children, including through arrest and prosecution.

- Request the establishment of child protection advisors as part of all DPKO and DPA missions.
- Urge governments and UN missions to focus on building durable protection mechanisms to prevent child recruitment and other abuses against children at the national and local levels. Encourage donors to provide support for such mechanisms.
- Urge all Member States, UN entities and other donors to support with financial, human and technical resources the capacity of civil society organizations, national institutions and UN agencies working to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism and other related child protection activities.

To the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict:

- When responding to violations by parties to armed conflict, fully utilize the range of actions identified in the “toolkit” adopted by the working group in September 2006. In particular, consider tools that have been underutilized in the past, including:
 - requests for follow-up reports and information from both the Secretary-General and parties to armed conflict;
 - forwarding information to relevant sanctions committees;
 - demarches directly to non-state parties regarding violations;
 - field trips to affected countries specifically to consider children and armed conflict issues;
 - requests for briefings by other experts, including NGOs;
 - forwarding information on violations to relevant justice mechanisms;
 - adopting a specific presidential statement (PRST) or resolution in response to violations.
- In cases where relevant sanctions committees do not exist, recommend that the Security Council impose targeted measures against parties that continue

to violate relevant international standards and Security Council resolutions, as outlined in resolution 1539, paragraph 5 (c).

- Give particular consideration to whether or not parties to armed conflict have developed action plans to end violations against children. In its country-specific conclusions, set specific deadlines for parties that have not done so, and request follow-up information within a timely period, establishing expected penalties for non-compliance.
- Examine existing action plans to determine whether they meet established criteria and are being effectively implemented. When appropriate, set time-bound deadlines for implementation, including the expected penalties for non-compliance.

II. Scope of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) and the Secretary-General's Annexes:

The monitoring and reporting mechanism is now operational in 11 countries. However, the current scope of the mechanism is limited by two factors:

- 1) *Focus on child soldiers:* Although the MRM reports on 6 grave violations, the mechanism is only triggered if a country is listed in the Secretary-General's annexes because of child soldier use. If another grave violation – e.g. gender-based violence – is taking place, but not the recruitment or use of child soldiers, the country will not be subject to the MRM.
- 2) *Voluntary participation by Annex II countries:* Currently, only situations formally on the Security Council's agenda are automatically subject to the MRM. Situations listed in Annex II are only subject to the MRM if the relevant government agrees to participate voluntarily.

Repeated recommendations have already been made for the Security Council to treat all six violations against children on an equal footing with the recruitment and use of child soldiers. These recommendations have come from the Secretary-General's

reports to the Security Council, Save the Children (*“Can the Powerful Protect? How the UN Security Council needs to shape up to protect children”*, 2007) and the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict and Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers (2006 Arria formula inputs). The practical implications of doing so could include:

- parties could be listed in the Secretary-General’s annexes for any of the 6 violations, whether or not child recruitment is taking place;
- the Security Council could ask parties for action plans to end all grave violations against children, not just child recruitment;
- targeted measures could be considered against parties for other violations, not just child recruitment/use.

An incremental approach could extend the MRM to include rape and other grave sexual violence as a “trigger” for listing a party in the Secretary-General’s annexes and establishing an MRM in the country, regardless of whether or not the recruitment and use of child soldier is taking place. The reasons to focus on this particular violation include the following:

- like the recruitment and use of child soldiers, rape and other sexual violence are intentional acts committed by individual perpetrators;
- parties to armed conflict can reasonably be expected to adopt and disseminate policies against such violations and take action to hold such perpetrators accountable for their actions;
- progress in ending such violations can be measured, allowing parties to be “de-listed” from the Secretary-General’s annexes, and therefore creating an incentive for change.

As envisioned by resolution 1612 (para 3), the Security Council should also explicitly expand the MRM to encompass all situations listed in the Secretary-General’s two annexes. Participation should be automatic if a situation is listed, not “voluntary.”

III. Dialogue and Action Plans

Progress has been made in securing action plans by additional parties during the period since the Secretary-General's last report, but many perpetrators (including some "persistent violators") still have not developed such plans. In some cases, security concerns have inhibited dialogue, and in others, political considerations (notably government resistance to dialogue with non-state parties) have undercut efforts to establish dialogue between UN country teams and non-state actors. In some cases, objections from governments have prevented dialogue even with non-state actors that have explicitly sought such contact with the UN.

Resolution 1539 (2004) called on parties to prepare action plans within 3 months to halt the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The Security Council has set no further time-bound deadlines for the creation of action plans.

Although resolution 1612 (paragraph 8) specifically states that the Security Council working group is to "review progress in the development and implementation of [the] action plans," to date the working group has not given action plans focused attention in its country-specific conclusions. The Security Council, through its working group, could help facilitate the creation of action plans by setting specific deadlines for parties to develop concrete plans; requesting follow-up information within a timely period; and setting out the expected penalties for non-compliance. Similarly, in cases where action plans have been developed but not effectively implemented, the working group could set specific deadlines for implementation in its country-specific conclusions, and specify the penalties for non-compliance.

Member states should be encouraged to facilitate dialogue between UN country teams and parties to armed conflict (including non-state parties) for the purpose of developing action plans to end violations against children. In addition, the Security Council should encourage other avenues for dialogue or engagement with non-state actors, including initiatives by national and local NGOs and other civil society organizations.

IV. Action regarding “Persistent Violators”

Between 2002 and 2008, 14 parties to armed conflict (9 in Annex I and 5 in Annex II) were identified in each of the Secretary-General’s five reports to the Security Council on children and armed conflict as violating international norms relating to the recruitment and use of child soldiers. NGOs have often referred to these parties as “persistent violators” and in 2006, urged the Security Council to give priority to addressing these perpetrators. These 14 perpetrators arguably should be subject to the SC’s strongest actions. Although some demobilization of child soldiers has taken place by many of these parties, all continue to use children as soldiers and most continue to actively recruit children into their ranks.

A review of action by the Security Council to date (see appendix 1) finds that of the 14 parties, 4 (from Colombia and the Philippines) have not yet come under the consideration of the working group and 1 (Myanmar) has been considered, but conclusions have not yet been issued. Of the remaining parties, the strongest actions have been taken in the case of parties in the DRC, Sri Lanka, and Uganda. In the DRC (as noted below), where 4 parties are “persistent violators,” the SC has referred information to the relevant sanctions committee, and urged the government and MONUC to proceed with arrests and prosecutions of individual perpetrators. In the case of the LTTE in Sri Lanka and LRA in Uganda, the working group has issued public appeals urging an immediate end to child recruitment and the release of children, requested follow-up reports from the SG, and stated explicitly that if there was no positive progress, the SC would consider further action.

However, in the remaining cases (Palipehutu-FNL in Burundi, CPN-Maoists in Nepal, and SPLA in Sudan), the Security Council has taken little specific action apart from letters urging an end to child recruitment and use.

In order to effectively secure compliance with international law, the Security Council should take more consistent and strong action, including imposing targeted measures, in all cases of “persistent violators” that have repeatedly disregarded previous Security Council resolutions. In such cases, the Security Council should consider the full range of options at its disposal, including embargoes on arms and

other military assistance, asset freezes, travel bans, exclusion from governance structures, and restrictions on the flow of financial resources.

V. Utilization of the Security Council Working Group’s “Toolkit”

In September 2006, the Security Council working group on children and armed conflict adopted a “toolkit” outlining a range of possible actions that the working group could take in response to violations. This includes possible actions by both the working group itself, as well as possible recommendations to the full Security Council. In practice, nearly all of the Security Council’s actions on children and armed conflict in the past 18 months have been drawn from this toolkit.

Some actions outlined in the toolkit have been used consistently, while others have been used seldom or not at all. (See Appendix 2) An analysis of the 10 conclusions issued to date by the working group finds the following:

Actions often used:

- Meetings with representatives of the state concerned – taken in all 10 cases
- Letters or appeals to parties concerned – taken in all 10 cases (although in only 3 cases – Sri Lanka, Uganda and Somalia – have appeals been sent to non-state parties)
- Letters to UN bodies or agencies, including requests for technical assistance – taken in 9 of 10 cases
- Requests to donors for contributions – taken in 9 of 10 cases

Actions sometimes used:

- Advocacy for accountability for crimes against children – taken in at least 7 cases, usually in the context of letters to parties
- Requests for advocacy or visits by the SRSG – welcomed in at least 6 cases
- References to justice mechanisms – 6 cases (usually calls for action at national level to address impunity)
- Requests for special attention to DDR, including for girls – 6 cases

Actions seldom used:

- Request for additional information from the SG – 4 cases, including one request for a list of individuals (Cote d'Ivoire) for possible referral to the sanctions committee, and two requests for a follow-up report (Sri Lanka and Uganda)
- Request for additional information from the representatives from the country – 2 cases (Sudan and DRC)
- Letter to the Secretary-General requesting strengthened mandates for DPKO or DPA missions – 4 cases
- Forwarding information to relevant sanctions committee – 2 cases (both DRC)
- Requests for needs of children to be considered in peace processes – 2 cases (Nepal and Uganda)
- Informational briefing by outside experts – 1 case (Arria on DRC with NGOs)

Actions never used:

- Field trips by the working group, followed by a report
- Security Council missions specifically incorporating children and armed conflict issues
- Specific presidential statement or resolution
- Setting strong child protection standards for troop-contributing countries
- Letters to relevant justice mechanisms with information on violations

In order to achieve greater impact, the Security Council should make more robust use of the actions at its disposal, in particular, those tools that have been under-utilized in the past.

VI. Use of Targeted Measures:

The SC has stated in both resolutions 1539 and 1612 that it will consider the imposition of targeted measures against parties that do not show progress in ending the use of child soldiers. It is also very specific about when such measures should be imposed: when a party has a) refused to enter into dialogue; b) failed to develop an action plan, or c) failed to meet the commitments included in their action plan.

The use of such measures is the Security Council's most powerful tool. However, to date, the Security Council has initiated targeted measures in only two situations—DRC and Cote d'Ivoire:

- In February 2006, the Security Council committee concerning Cote d'Ivoire added Martin Koukakou Fofie to the list of individuals subject to a travel ban because of his recruitment and use of child soldiers;
- In July 2006, the Security Council (Resolution 1698) decided that leaders in the DRC who recruited or used child soldiers should be subject to existing travel bans and asset freezes (established in Resolution 1596).

Other steps towards initiating measures include:

- In September 2006, the working group recommended that the Security Council forward to the sanctions committee on the DRC grave concern about violations by the leaders of the MRC (S/2006/724);
- In February 2007, the working group requested information from the Secretary-General, including a list of individuals for possible referral to the sanctions committee on Cote d'Ivoire (S/2007/93);
- In October 2007, the SCWG informed the chairman of the sanctions committee on the DRC concern regarding repeated violations by persons named in the Secretary-General's report (S/AC.51/2007/17).

The possibility of further action against the LTTE and the LRA was mentioned by the working group in its conclusions on Sri Lanka and Uganda. In no other conclusions are the possibility of such measures even raised. The particular measure explicitly mentioned in resolutions 1539 and 1612—the imposition of a ban on small arms, light weapons and other military assistance—has never been used in relationship to children and armed conflict.

To date, the use of targeted measures by the Security Council has been hampered by the fact that only 4 situations listed in the Secretary-General's annexes have corresponding sanctions committees that can receive information from the working group: Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Somalia, and Sudan. The majority of countries listed in the annexes have no specific sanctions committees.

The Security Council and its working group have been timid about utilizing targeted measures against parties engaged in violations against children. As a result, perpetrators may conclude that they will face no significant penalties for recruiting or using child soldiers or committing other grave violations.

To demand accountability from perpetrators and ensure its own credibility, the Security Council should systematically refer information regarding abuses to relevant existing sanctions committees, and ensure that when parties fail to meet the criteria established in resolution 1539, it exercises its power to apply targeted measures. To ensure consistent treatment of violators, the SC should consider measures in all relevant cases, not only in situations with existing sanctions committees. In cases without an existing sanctions committee, the Security Council could consider empowering its working group on children and armed conflict to monitor the implementation of the measures.

VII. Accountability and Ending Impunity

Ending impunity is a critical element in ending abuses against children, and the Security Council working group has regularly called on parties to take action against perpetrators. However, these appeals usually have been very general. Notable exceptions are the working group's calls to MONUC and the government of the DRC to arrest Laurent Nkunda, and to the DRC government to confirm charges against Kyungu Mutanga and to re-arrest Jean-Pierre Biyoyo. The working group has also taken note of the DRC's cooperation with the ICC and has noted the ICC's indictments against LRA leaders.

A fundamental cause of violations against children is not only impunity for the party to armed conflict, but also the impunity enjoyed by individual perpetrators, including child recruiters. Even among parties to armed conflict that claim to have policies prohibiting the recruitment or use of children, recruiters who violate these policies are rarely, if ever, disciplined or prosecuted. The Security Council should work to strengthen the rule of law and urge the development of national justice mechanisms.

It should also urge specific legal action by national authorities against identified perpetrators, as it has done regarding certain commanders in the DRC.

If national systems are not effective the Security Council should refer violations to the International Criminal Court for investigation and possible prosecution.

Appendix 1: Security Council Action regarding “Persistent Violators”

Annex I:

Situation	Party	Current Status ¹	Action plan/DDR	Working Group action
Burundi	Palipehutu-FNL	On-going recruitment and use	No formal action plan, but DDR has taken place	Appealed to Palipehutu-FNL to “fully take into account the need to address specifically demobilization of child soldiers.” (S/2007/92)
DRC	FARDC	On-going recruitment and use	DDR on-going	Letter to DRC gov’t urging legal action against members of FARDC; Letter to SG re responsibility of MONUC to assist in arrest of Nkunda; (S/2006/724) Letter to DRC gov’t urging prosecutions and to strengthen child protection; Urge government to act on arrest warrant of Nkunda; Inform chair of sanctions committee of grave concerns re repeated violations. (S/AC.51/2007/17)
DRC	FDLR	On-going recruitment and use	DDR on-going	Informed chair of sanctions committee of grave concerns re repeated violations. (S/AC.51/2007/17)
DRC	Lendu militias/FNI-	On-going recruitment	DDR on-going	Informed chair of sanctions committee of grave concerns re

¹ Per 2008 draft SG’s report to SC

	FRPI	and use		repeated violations. (S/AC.51/2007/17)
DRC	Mai-Mai	On-going recruitment and use	DDR on-going	Urged government to confirm charges against Kynugu Mutanga; Inform chair of sanctions committee of grave concerns re repeated violations. (S/AC.51/2007/17)
Myanmar	Government forces	On-going recruitment and use	Limited plan; pledge to revise; no DDR	No conclusions yet issued
Nepal	CPN-Maoist	On-going use	Agreement signed December 2006; no official releases	Requested the government of Nepal to urge CPN-M to immediately end recruitment and use of child soldiers, separate children from their ranks, and immediately engage with UN to develop action plan. (S/AC.51/2007/8)
Sudan	SPLM/A	On-going use	Action plan signed June 2007; some releases	Letter copied to government of S. Sudan urging action to prevent recruitment by SPLA (S/2006/971).

Annex II

Situation	Party	Current status	Action plan/DDR	Working Group Action
Colombia	AUC	On-going recruitment and use by AUC groups outside demobilization process	No action plan, very limited releases	Not yet considered by WG
Colombia	ELN	On-going recruitment and use	No plan or DDR	Not yet considered by WG
Colombia	FARC	On-going recruitment and use	No plan or DDR	Not yet considered by WG
Philippines	MILF	On-going use	No plan/no DDR	Not yet considered by WG
Philippines	NPA	On-going use	No plan/no DDR	Not yet considered by WG
Sri Lanka	LTTE	On-going recruitment and use	Draft plan submitted/limited releases	Public statement to LTTE urging immediate end to child recruitment and engage with UNICEF on releases; Emphasized if no positive progress, “further steps may be taken” by SC; Requested 6-mo follow-up report from SG. (S/AC.51/2007/9)
Uganda	LRA	On-going use	No plan/no formal releases	Message to head of LRA delegation to Juba peace talks urging immediate release of children, noting ICC indictments; Requests follow-up report from SG in early 2008 “with a view to possibly recommending further steps.” (S/AC.51/2007/12)

*now on SC’s agenda

Appendix 2: SC Working Group use of actions in its “Toolkit”

Possible Actions	DRC 2006/724	Sudan 2006/971	Cote d'Ivoire 2007/93	Burundi 2007/92	Nepal AC.51/2007/8	Sri Lanka AC.51/2007/9	Uganda AC.51/2007/12	Somalia AC.51/2007/14	Chad AC.51/2007/16	DRC AC.51/2007/17	Number of times utilized
ASSISTANCE											
<i>Direct action by WG</i>											
Recommendations for technical assistance	X	X	X								3
Recommendations on humanitarian cooperation (OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF)			X		X	X					3
Requests to other UN bodies or agencies (WB, ILO)	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Requests for advocacy or visits by SRSG	X	X	X	X	X		X				6
<i>Direct action by WG or recs to SC</i>											
Support to transitional justice and truth-seeking mechanisms											
<i>Recommendations to SC</i>											
Letters to donors requesting contributions	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	9
DÉMARCHES											
<i>Direct action by WG</i>											
Advocacy for accountability for crimes against children	X	X	X			X			X	X	6
<i>Direct action by WG or recs to SC</i>											
Letters/appeals to parties concerned	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10

Démarches to parties in annexes	X											1
<i>Recommendations to SC</i>												
Letters to regional organizations		X	X						X	X ²		4
Draw attention to full range of justice mechanisms	X			X	X			X ³		X	X ⁴	6
ENHANCED MONITORING												
<i>Direct action by WG</i>												
Request additional info from SG		X	X ⁵				X ⁶					3
Request additional info from reps of the affected country		X									X ⁷	2
Informational briefing by outside experts											(X) ⁸	1
<i>Direct action by WG or recs to SC</i>												
Field trips on CAAC by WG, followed by report												
Convene closed or open meeting with the state or other parties	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Press conferences												
<i>Recommendations to SC</i>												
SC field trips to incorporate CAAC												
Specific PRST or Resolution												

² To the EU

³ References to the ICC

⁴ Notes DRC's cooperation with the ICC, urges arrest and prosecution of Nkunda and others.

⁵ Requests list of individuals for possible referral to sanctions committee.

⁶ Requests follow-up report in 6 months' time.

⁷ Invites follow-up information, but with no timetable.

⁸ This is not referenced by the working group conclusions, but the Security Council held an Arria on children and DRC with NGO representatives, including from the DRC, prior to the working group meeting.

IMPROVEMENT OF MANDATES											
<i>Direct action by WG</i>											
Invite stakeholders to pay attention to DDR, including girls	X	X		X			X		X	X	6
<i>Direct action by WG or recs to SC</i>											
Letter to SG to strengthen CAAC aspects in PKO or DPA mission mandates	X ⁹		X ¹⁰							X ¹¹	3
Request needs of children considered in peace processes					X		X				2
Set strong child protection standards for troop-contributing countries											
<i>Recommendations to SC</i>											
Identify areas for developing SC action on CAAC, including through new resolutions									X ¹²		1
OTHER MEASURES											
<i>Recommendations to SC</i>											
Forward information to existing sanctions committees	X (MRC)									X ¹³	2
Letters to relevant justice mechanisms with information on violations											

⁹ Letter to MONUC reiterating responsibility of MONUC to help apprehend abusers, including Nkunda; request for updated on Nkunda every 2 months.

¹⁰ Letter to DPKO directly.

¹¹ Reminder of MONUC's responsibility to help bring perpetrators to justice.

¹² Consider framework for child protection in the mandate of a multidimensional presence, including appointment of CPAs.

¹³ Informing chair of DRC sanctions committee re repeated violations by persons named in SG's report.